

YEAR 11 Photography The Everyday



1. **Light**- Refers to the type of light being used to illuminate the photograph, for example artificial or natural **RAG**
2. **Dark**- Photographs that are deep in shadows to create a mood/feeling. **RAG**
3. **Balance**- A composition technique that arranges elements within the frame to achieve equal visual weight across the image. **RAG**
4. **Negative**- A photographic image where the tones are reversed - so dark is light and light is dark **RAG**
5. **Exposure**- The amount of light that reaches the cameras sensor. **RAG**
6. **Composition**- Arrangement of different elements within an artwork or design. **RAG**
7. **Depth of field**- is the distance between the nearest and furthest elements in a scene that appear to be "acceptably sharp" in an image. **RAG**
8. **Focus**- The point underground directly beneath the epicentre where the plates snap apart. **RAG**
9. **Repetition**- Using repeating shapes or a repetitive pattern inside the frame as part of the composition. **RAG**
10. **Manipulation**- Control or alter in a skilled way. **RAG**
11. **Resolution**- Refers to the detail an image holds. **RAG**
12. **Aperture**- The opening through which light passes to reach the photographic film or plate in a camera **RAG**
13. **Shutter speed**- The length of time a camera's shutter is open, and therefore the time the photographic film or sensor is exposed to light. **RAG**
14. **Saturation**- How strong or intense a hue or colour is **RAG**
15. **Tripod**- A three-legged support that is used to hold a camera steady **RAG**

Artists Influences

