**Photo Fun – Taking Better Photos**

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| **Technique** | **Success Criteria** | **AE** | **E** | **BE** |
| Rules of Thirds | The *Rule of Thirds* is the basis for well balanced and interesting shots and applies to all your photographs. It depends on breaking an image down into thirds (both horizontally and vertically) so that you have 9 parts. |  |  |  |
| Simplicity | Place the subject against a neutral background like a backdrop or the sky. The more technical method of achieving simplicity involves focusing on the subject while ensuring the background is unfocused. |  |  |  |
| Background | On one hand backgrounds can put a subject in context and make it stand out in a way that highlights it but on the other hand backgrounds can overwhelm subjects and distract from them. |  |  |  |
| Get in Close | The subject of a photo needs to be easy to see. Zoom in on your subject or crop your photo after you have taken it. |  |  |  |
| Lines | Lines can lead the eye through the photograph or create a mood. |  |  |  |
| Perspective | Perspective relates to the position of the human eye in relation to the objects in an image. |  |  |  |
| Colour | Color can help tell us stories (visually) and it can be used to communicate on an emotional level. a photo can feel exciting, lively, mysterious or perhaps melancholic or a little sombre. |  |  |  |
| Patterns | Capturing patterns in your photography can create an image with real impact. |  |  |  |
| Symmetry | When a shape or an object can be folded in half and both sides are exactly the same, the object is said to be symmetrical. |  |  |  |
| Point of Interest | Interesting photographs have interesting things in them – they need a visual point of interest (a focal point). |  |  |  |