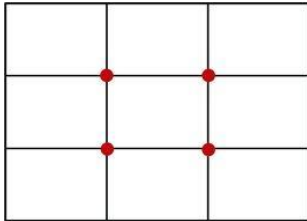




Activity 1

RULE OF THIRDS

One of the guidelines of composition of a photo is the Rule of Thirds. It is used to help in the placement of elements in the photograph. The image can be divided into thirds using two vertical and two horizontal lines to create nine smaller rectangles and four points where the lines intersect. It is believed that by placing objects over these intersections, a balanced picture often results.



In this activity, divide the four photos below using the rule of thirds and identify the main elements. Which photo do you think uses the rule of thirds the best?



Photo: Trevor Veale / The Coffs Coast Advocate



Photo: APN Australian Regional Media/Gatton Star



Photo: APN Australian Regional Media/Northern Star



Photo: APN Australian Regional Media/Gladstone Observer

Activity 2

VIEWFINDER

A viewfinder is a simple but very useful tool. When a photographer is faced with a scene, there can be many appealing elements making it hard to choose what to focus on. This is where a viewfinder comes in useful as it helps the photographer focus on particular parts of the scene and decide what will make the best composition.

How to Make a Viewfinder

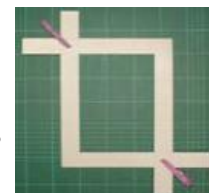
You need:-

A piece of cardboard about A3 in size; A ruler and pencil; A pair of scissors; Two clips / pegs

How to make:

- Use the ruler and pencil to mark two L shapes on the card; they should be the same size.
- Make the L's about five centimetres wide so they don't flop or bend when you use them.
- The length of the arms of the L's depends on the size of your card. Around 20 centimetres works well.

Cut out the L's



How to use:



- Hold one L in your left hand, the 'right' way up and the other L in your right hand 'upside down'.
- Now place one over the other so they overlap, forming a frame.
- You'll see that by moving the two L's, you change the format of the view. It can be square or a landscape or portrait format.
- Hold the two L's at arm's length and move them across the scene looking at the potential compositions.
- Once you've decided how you want to view or crop your scene, use two clips to keep your L's in place. This stops them moving.

Try using your viewfinder around the school yard to identify some spots to take some good photos.

Activity 3

The History of Photography

Go to the following link online and view a timeline presentation about the history of photography.

<http://photography.nationalgeographic.com/photography/image-collection/>

Answer these questions.

1. How many hours did it take Joseph Niepce to burn the first permanent image using a camera obscura?
2. What process was invented in 1851?
3. In what year was the first colour photo created?
4. A disagreement over what led to the first action photos being produced in 1877 / 1878?
5. What was the marketing slogan used by Kodak when they released their first camera in 1888?
6. How much did Kodak's Brownie box camera cost when it was introduced in 1900?
7. When was the Polaroid Instant Camera invented?
8. The first digital camera produced in 1975 was the size of what?
9. In 2000, which electronic company introduced the first mobile phone to feature a sensor to take digital photos?
10. What did Kodak cease to produce in 2009? Why?