SESSION 2 | ACTIVITY D

Discussion Prompts: Photography 101 Memory Matching Activity

PARTS OF THE CAMERA:

» **Question:** “Can you name the specific parts of the camera and explain their purpose?”

  **Answer:**
  - **Lens**: glass circle in center of front of camera- captures photograph
  - **Viewfinder**: square (glass or screen) in back of camera that you look through to see what you are taking a picture of.
  - **Flash**: burst of light to help bring light to dark pictures
  - **Shutter release**: button on top of camera you push to capture photograph.
  - **On, off button**
  - **Battery and charger**

HOW TO HOLD A CAMERA:

» **Question:** “Why is one better than the other?”

  **Answer:**
  - **Both hands on camera**
  - **Camera strap around wrist**
  - **Legs shoulder-width apart**
  - **Elbows close to your side**
  - **Look through viewfinder to make sure picture is how you want it before taking picture.**

» **Question:** “Can you name some things that this photographer is doing wrong and what he can do differently?”

  **Answer:** See above.

» **Question:** “Why is it important to hold camera with both hands while taking picture?”

  **Answer:** To make sure picture is clear and not blurry.

LIGHTING:

» **Question:** “What can you tell us about lighting?”

  **Answer:** It is very important to make sure subject is clear and set mood of picture.

» **Question:** “What part of the camera helps us with proper lighting?”

  **Answer:** The flash.

» **Question:** “What do we need to watch out for when taking pictures, regarding lighting?”

  **Answer:** To make sure that there is not bright light behind our subject or the picture will be too dark.

FRAMING:

» **Question:** “What can you tell us about framing?”

  **Answer:** It is a special technique that uses frames in environment to bring attention to subject.

» **Question:** “Is framing necessary when taking pictures?”

  **Answer:** No- it is an artistic technique you can try.

» **Question:** “Can you point to some frames, here in this room, that can be used for photography?”

  **Answer:** Door frames, windows, etc.
Discussion Prompts: Photography 101 Memory Matching Activity (continued)

RULE OF THIRDS:
» Question: “What can you tell us about rule of thirds?”
  Answer: Divided grid of two horizontal and vertical, to line subject to one third of the viewfinder space (imaginary or setting on camera)
» Question: “Is the subject in the middle of the picture, here?”
  Answer: No, it is off to one third of the space
» Question: “Do we have to use rule of thirds when taking pictures?”
  Answer: No- it is an artistic technique you can try.

POWER OF PERSPECTIVE:
» Question: “What is perspective?”
  Answer: It refers to the way you look at the subject.
» Question: “How does the size of your subject appear to change, depending on how you look at it?”
  Answer: It looks bigger when you look up at it and smaller when you look down on it.

LINES:
» Question: “What can you tell us about lines?”
  Answer: It can help lead viewer’s attention to subject.
» Question: “What do we need to watch out for, when photographing lines?”
  Answer: that they don’t distract from, or take attention away from subject.
» Question: “What are some other examples of lines?”
  Answer: The horizon, telephone poles, fences, street lines, etc.

MOOD:
» Question: “What can you tell us about mood?”
  Answer: An emotion or feeling of a picture.
» Question: “What kind of mood does each picture show?”
  Answer: Happy, sad, lonely, fearful, excited, etc.
» Question: “How does each picture show a different mood?”
  Answer: Lighting, position of subject, weather, background, facial expressions.

BALANCE:
» Question: “What can you tell us about balance?”
  Answer: When the subject of a photograph is centered, or off to one side.
» Question: “How do these two pictures look different?”
  Answer: The dragon fly is symmetrical, flower is not.
» Question: “Do you remember what symmetry and asymmetry mean?”
  (If not- review concepts with group)
  Answer:
  • Symmetrical- centered, could cut picture in half and each side would be identical.
  • Asymmetrical- not centered, two halves of picture would not look the same.