


Photography Worksheets

NAME: _____



Road to Pro


Let's begin the activities with the four images you will later on recreate after the rest of the activities. Print the first set and later on the final set after the last activity (now applying the principles of photography).

Take a picture of your pet.

First picture


Final picture

NAME: _____




The Picture Speaks...


Indeed, every picture speaks a thousand words. Can you tell a story out of these pictures by famous photographers? Your task is to write a two-sentence story about each image.




By Jimmy Nelson



By Rehan



By Joe McNally



By Erik Almas




By Anne Geddes

"Photography is a way of loving. What you have can't be forgotten... It remembers you have."

PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHEETS



NAME: _____



The Rule of Thirds


The "Rule of Thirds" is one of the first things photographers learn about as it can help create well balanced and interesting shots.


Taking any image and you can split it into 9 segments by using 3 vertical and 3 horizontal lines. The rule indicates that you should place key elements of your scene at one or more of these areas in a photo.






Keep in mind the key points of intersection and place important elements along those lines for visual appeal.

Using this principle, take an image of a landscape, a single item, fruit, and books. Show the grids to show the key elements of your picture.









PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHEETS

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Free Sample

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- The Entire KidsKonnnect Team :)

Photography Facts



Photography is a way of making a picture using a camera. A person who makes pictures using a camera is called a photographer. A picture made using a camera is called a photograph or photo.

EARLY HISTORY

- Before the term photography came into existence, the Chinese and Greek philosophers during the 5th century described the basic principles of optics which led to the idea of a basic pinhole camera.
- Later, Aristotle discussed pinhole image formation in his work in the 4th century.
- In 1021 BCE, Iraqi scientist Alhazen described in his book of optics the function, and later on the invention, of the camera obscura. It was later on confirmed by Italian scientist Giambattista della Porta. He demonstrated and described in detail the use of a camera obscura with a lens.
- By 1685, Johann Zahn envisioned a box form of a portable camera which would later on come to reality 150 years later.



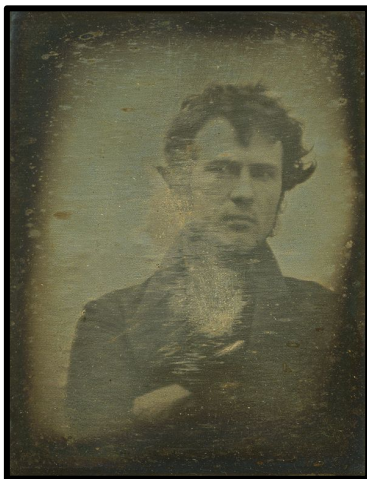
Photography Facts

- In 1816, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce photographed images in a small camera, but the photographs were negatives.
- He then invented the Heliograph, which he used to make the earliest permanent photograph from nature, *View from the Window at Le Gras*.



The oldest surviving photograph of the image formed in a camera – *View from the Window at Le Gras*

- In 1837, Niépce and Louis Daguerre invented the first practical photographic process.
- On the same year, Gaspard Felix Tournachon took the first aerial photograph Place De L'Etoile, Paris - shot 520 meters above a tethered balloon.
- Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell then produced the first color photograph in 1861.

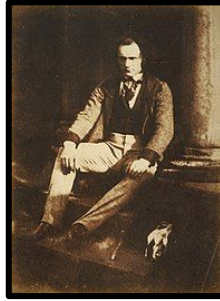


Left to Right: Robert Cornelius' Self-Portrait: The First Ever "Selfie" (1839), The first aerial photograph of Paris (1837), The first color photograph made by the three-color method (1855).



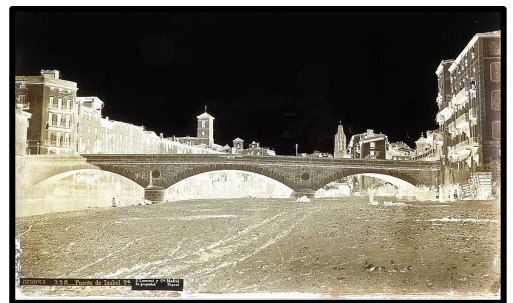
Photography Facts

EVOLUTION OF TECHNIQUES



Left to Right: Daguerreotype: "Still Life" (1837), Calotype: "Thomas Duncan" (1844), Stereograph (1895.)

- From 1839-1860, Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre's daguerreotype was introduced and became the first commercially successful photographic process.
- At the same time, William Henry Fox Talbot used in his photographic process paper coated with silver iodide which was later called Calotype or Talbotype.
- From the mid-1850s through the early 20th century Stereoscopy became popular. It was a technique for creating or enhancing the illusion of depth in an image by means of stereopsis for binocular vision.
- In 1851, Frederick Scott Archer introduced wet collodion process. The process requires the photographic material to be coated, sensitized, exposed and developed within fifteen minutes in a darkroom.
- Between 1871 and 1878, dry plate process was introduced and commercialized. Richard Leach Maddox led the beginning of the modern era of photography.
- Photography of movement was also introduced by Eadweard Muybridge. He used a series of 12 to 24 cameras arranged side by side opposite a reflecting screen to produce sets of sequential photographs of successive phases.



"Puente de Isabel II" (1867)



Photography Facts

- In 1907, Auguste and Louis Lumière introduced the Autochrome process and produced the first practical color photography process.
- It was in 1935 when the modern era of color photography was publicly used through Kodachrome film - Kodak (United States) and Agfacolor - Agfa (Germany).
- Since the 1960s, ultraviolet and infrared films have become photographic avenues. Digital photography then opened the potential in full spectrum photography, where careful filtering choices across the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared led to new artistic visions.
- Light field photography (synthetic aperture photography) process allows focusing at various depths of field to be selected after the photograph has been captured.



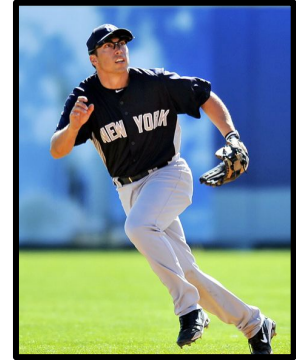
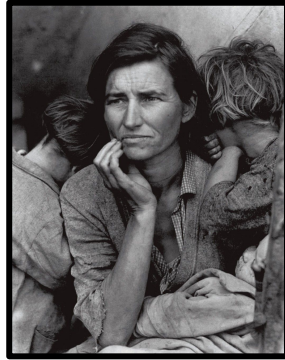
LEFT to RIGHT: *Autochrome* (1907), Canon EOS 6D Full Spectrum Camera, No Adjustments, Dynamic light-field image. Light field photography, Click to refocus. Click/drag to shift perspective.

COMMON GENRES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

- **Portrait photography** - It aims to capture the personality and mood of an individual or group which may be candid or posed, full body, or close-ups.
- **Photojournalism** - It is a way of telling the story of a newsworthy event through photographs. It should be as objective and truthful as possible and capturing candid moments as they happen is more important than getting picture-perfect shots.



Photography Facts



Left to Right: Portrait of the 'Afghan Girl' by Steve McCurry, Photojournalism 'Migrant Mother' by Dorothea Lange, Fashion photography of 'little girl & boy lost' by Annie Leibovitz, Sports Photography of 'Doug Bernier tracks down a fly ball' by Ed Wolfstein.

- **Fashion photography** - It showcases fashion clothing, shoes, and accessories to make them more desirable to consumers. The photographs are commonly published in magazines and online.
- **Sports photography** - To portray the passion, drama, and emotion of people involved in sporting events sports photographers aim and shoot quickly to keep up with the action around them.
- **Still Life photography** - features inanimate objects—natural or manmade. It can be artistic or commercial so object selection, arrangement, and lighting are key to getting a great shot.
- **Wildlife photography** - It is concerned with documenting various forms of wildlife in their natural habitat.
- **Long exposure photography** - It involves making use of the camera's technical abilities to hold the shutter open for longer periods of time to capture surreal images.
- **Architecture photography** - Generally includes shooting building exteriors and interiors, as well as bridges, other structures, and cityscapes.
- **Landscape photography** - It is the art of capturing images that embody the essence of nature and the outdoors.





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Let's begin the activities with the four images you will later on recreate after the rest of the activities. Print the first set and later on the final set after the last activity (now applying the principles of photography).

Take a picture
of your pet.

First picture

Final picture

Take a picture of
your backyard.

First picture

Final picture

Take a selfie.

First picture

Final picture

There are a lot more genres and rules in photography you can discover later.
For now, let's start with the basics! Prepare your camera.





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The Picture Speaks...

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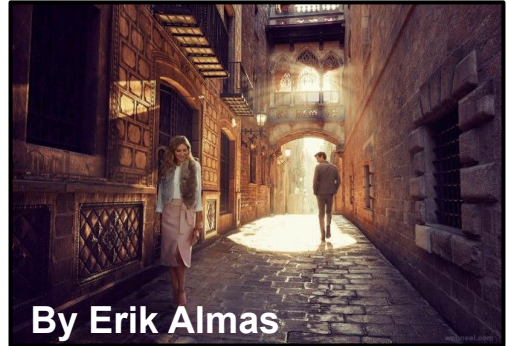
By Jimmy Nelson



By Rehahn



By Joe McNally



By Erik Almas



By Anne Geddes

“Photography is a way of feeling, of touching, of loving. What you have caught on film is captured forever... It remembers little things, long after you have forgotten everything.”
— Aaron Siskind



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Thank you!

