

All Digital Photography Assignments must be saved in our computer folder in your own digital photography folder and also displayed on your webpage on your Digital Photography page. They must be placed in the order of the assignments below and have a caption with the assignment name.

Assignment	Description	Check When Completed	Grade
1. Rule of Thirds	Take a photo demonstrating the correct placement of the focal point to utilize the Rule of Thirds. Draw the lines on with your stylus. Name it RuleOfThirds-your initials		
2. Group Photo	Must have at least 3 people-indoors or outdoors-looking at camera or not. Name it GroupPhoto-your initials		
3. PhotoShop Touch Up	-like red-eye or fixing the background, etc. (before and after shot) Name it PStouchup-your initials		
4. PhotoShop Enhancement	-change to sepia or black and white or use filters, selective coloring, etc. (before and after shot) Name it PSenhancement-your initials		
5. Candid Shot	Your subjects are un-posed and the shots are unplanned. Name it CandidShot-your initials		
6. MACRO (close-up of something)- taken in the light box	-close-up of something showing lots of detail. Name it MacroLightBox-your initials		
7. MACRO (close-up of something)- taken out of the light box	-close-up of something showing lots of detail. Name it Macro-your initials		
8. Framing	Draw attention to the main point of interest that you're attempting to highlight by incorporating an internal frame into your composition. Name it Framing-your initials		
9. Two Comparison pictures taking a picture of the same subject on a sunny day and a cloudy day	Take a picture of the same subject on a sunny day and then again on a cloudy day. Name them Sunny-your initials and Cloudy-your initials		
10. Animal Picture	Get in close and try to capture the personality of the animal. Name it Animal-your initials		
11. Still Life	An image mainly composed of inanimate objects which may include selected objects at school or bring in things from home. (at least 3 or more objects) Arrange the objects in an interesting way. Name it StillLife-your initials		
12. Landscape	A picture of land, for example, the countryside, a mountain or a field. Name it Landscape-your initials		
13. Portrait	A picture of a person. (shoulders on up-close-up) (may enhance with PS) Name it Portrait-your initials		
14. Nature Study	A picture of plants, animals, sky, weather or natural phenomena. Name it Nature-your initials		
15. Reflections	Pictures of glass, water, mirrors or other surfaces that show reflections. Name it Reflections-your initials		
16. Fragments	Pictures that only show part of an object, not the whole thing. Name it Fragments-your initials		
17. Abstraction	Photographs which represent reality mainly as patterns and/or shapes and not as recognizable objects. Take pictures of lines, shapes or unrecognizable three dimensional forms. Name it Abstraction-your initials		
18. Pattern	The repetition of lines or forms in an arranged sequence. Name it Pattern-your initials		

All Digital Photography Assignments must be saved in our computer folder in your own digital photography folder and also displayed on your webpage on your Digital Photography page. They must be placed in the order of the assignments below and have a caption with the assignment name.

19. Texture	The surface characteristics of an object such as: smooth or rough, soft or hard or, shiny or dull. Name it Texture-your initials		
20. Shadow	Light makes it possible for us to see. Shadows are areas of darkness caused by objects that do not let light pass through. Cast shadows may also make an object look more three dimensional. Take pictures that emphasize the shadows cast on or cast by an object. (usually the object and the shadow) Name it Shadow-your initials		
21. Low Point of View	The Point of View is the position from which you are looking at something. Often photographers can get a dramatic effect by taking a picture of something from a low point of view, an ant's eye view. Name it LowPointOfView-your initials		
22. Atypical Point of View	When pictures are taken from an unusual angle or point of view the effect can be very dramatic. A picture of a boring object from an atypical point of view may make for an interesting photograph. Name it Atypical-your initials		
23. Light	Light is reflected through glass blocks or off of shiny objects. Rays of sunshine are rays of light as are rays coming from a light fixture. Take pictures of light being reflected off of something or light projecting from a light source like a light bulb. Name it LightReflection-your initials		
24. Leading Lines	The human eye is drawn into a photo along lines—whether they are curved, straight, diagonal or otherwise. A line – whether geometric or implied – can bring your viewer's eye into an image and take it wherever you want it to go. If your image doesn't have clear lines you will need something else to let the viewer know where to look, otherwise her eye might just drift around the image without ever landing on any one spot. Think of a picture of train tracks going into the distance. The rails of the tracks are leading lines. Another example of leading lines would be a winding river or path leading your eyes into the picture. Name it LeadingLines-your initials		
25. Comparing Flash Distance	Shut the lights off and have 3 people stand at different distances from your camera, one at 3 ft. away, one at 10 ft. away, and one at 13 ft. away. Take one picture with your flash on and one with your flash off to demonstrate at what distance the flash works best. Name FlashOn-your initials, FlashOff-your initials.		
26. Formal Balance	Symmetrical Balance - Each side of the vertical center of the photograph has equal weight and similar or exactly the same shape, texture, and value contrast. Name it Fbalance-your initials		
27. Informal Balance	Asymmetrical Balance - The objects have nearly the same "visual weight" on either side of the vertical center of the photograph composition, but are different in size, shape, texture, or value. Name it IFbalance-your initials		
28. Side Lighting	"Side-lighting" is effective in communicating strong emotion in a person's face. Name it Slighting-your initials		
29. Back Lighting	"Backlighting" occurs when the light source is in front of the lens, creating dark silhouettes. This can create a dramatic effect for sunsets. Name it Blighting-your initials		

All Digital Photography Assignments must be saved in our computer folder in your own digital photography folder and also displayed on your webpage on your Digital Photography page. They must be placed in the order of the assignments below and have a caption with the assignment name.

<p>30. Selective Focus</p>	<p>Selective focus is achieved by using a large lens aperture which creates a shallow depth-of-field. Selective focus draws the viewer's eye to a point of interest by blurring the background. This technique is very useful in portrait and close-up photographs. Name it Sfocus-your initials</p>		
<p>31. Light Painting</p>	<p>In a completely dark room, set your camera on Bulb, open the shutter using your locking release for a long exposure of about 10 seconds, walk into your scene and write something using your flashlight. Name it Lpainting-your initials</p>		
<p>32. Photo Stitching</p>	<p>Use the following steps to merge overlapping photos into a single panoramic image. (Use a tripod and rotating your camera on the tripod left or right so they are all lined up horizontally at the bottom: In Photoshop, Choose File→Automate→Photomerge. ... Click the Use pop-up menu and choose Files (to select individual images) or Folders (to choose an entire folder). Name it PhotoStitching-your initials</p>		
<p>33. White Balance</p>	<p>White balance (WB) is the process of removing unrealistic color casts, so that objects which appear white in person are rendered white in your photo. Proper camera white balance has to take into account the "color temperature" of a light source, which refers to the relative warmth or coolness of white light. Take two pictures, one before and one after correcting white balance. Name them WBbefore-your initials and WBafter-your initials.</p>		
<p>34. Rule of Odds</p>	<p>The eye tends to be more comfortable with images that contain an odd number of elements rather than an even number. A photograph of three birds on a wire, for example, is probably going to be more appealing than an image shot after that third bird flies away. The reason for this is that the human eye will naturally wander towards the center of a group. If there's empty space there, then that's where the eye will fall. As a photographer, you want your viewer to look at a subject, not at an empty space. Name this picture RuleOfOdds-your initials.</p>		
<p>35. Hands</p>	<p>Hands can tell you a lot about a person, and often make an interesting subject for photographs. Here are some things to keep in mind: *Make sure your subject is relaxed. You don't want pictures of a person with clenched fists, so do your best to keep your subject, and their hands, relaxed. *Use a zoom lens to capture your subject's hands during everyday moments. Maybe they are sitting at their kitchen table having their morning coffee, writing, or holding something interesting. These are the times to really focus on their hands, because you may be surprised by what you see. But be patient, it may take a while for you to find that perfect moment. *Experiment with different lighting techniques and some poses and you'll be sure to find what you're looking for. Don't be afraid to try something you've never seen before, you will need to in order to add an element of surprise and uniqueness to these shots. Name your photo Hands-your initials.</p>		

All Digital Photography Assignments must be saved in our computer folder in your own digital photography folder and also displayed on your webpage on your Digital Photography page. They must be placed in the order of the assignments below and have a caption with the assignment name.

<p>36. Fill the Frame</p>	<p>The “fill the frame” rule simply means that you’re looking for distracting background elements and cropping them out whenever you can. Or put another way, decide how important your subject is and then give him/her a ratio of the frame that is directly related to his/her importance. For example, an image of an old woman with interesting facial lines and features who is standing on a busy street corner will probably warrant filling the frame. But if you want to capture context – say that old woman is standing in the quirky second-hand shop she’s owned for 50 years – you may not want to use that “fill the frame” rule, because you’ll want to capture her with her environment instead. Get in close and fill the frame for this assignment. Name it FillTheFrame-your initials.</p>		
<p>37. Rule of Space</p>	<p>This rule incorporates two very similar ideas: breathing room and implied movement. If your subject is looking at something (even something off-camera), make sure there is some “white space” for him to look into. (White space, of course, is not a literal term but a term used to describe the space that surrounds your subject, usually that part of the frame where there isn’t anything happening.) Likewise, “implied motion” means that if your subject is in motion you need to give her some space that she can move into. Name this photo RuleOfSpace-your initials.</p>		
<p>38. Simplicity</p>	<p>If the background is busy and doesn’t add anything to your composition, try using a wider aperture so those distracting elements will become a non-descript blur. Or you can just try changing your angle. Instead of shooting the subject with all those beach-goers right behind her, angle her so that she’s in front of the water instead. Name this photo Simplicity-your initials.</p>		
<p>39. Color</p>	<p>Perhaps nothing can compete with color as a tool for creating mood in a photograph. Cool colors (blues and greens) can make your viewer feel calm, tranquil or at peace. Reds and yellows can invoke feelings of happiness, excitement and optimism. A sudden spot of bright color on an otherwise monochromatic background can provide a strong focal point. How you use color can dramatically change a viewer’s perception of an image. Pay attention to the colors in everyday scenes and use them according to what you want your viewer to feel when looking at your image. Name this photo Color-your initials.</p>		
<p>40. Lines – diagonal, vertical, horizontal, curve, S-Curve</p>	<p>Take some photos with lines in them. Choose one with diagonal, one with vertical, one with horizontal and one with a curve or S-Curve. Name them Digaonal-your initials, Vertical-your initials, Horizontal-your initials, and Curve-your initials.</p>		