



Knowledge Organiser

Photography

GCSE Photography OCR

YEAR 10 & 11

2023-2025

(Visual Arts) Photography

GCSE OCR

NAME: _____

TUTOR GROUP: _____

1	Formal Elements	Name three of the formal elements that are the key features of practical art.	Line, Tone, Colour, Texture, Pattern, Shape, Form
2		What word describes how light or dark an image is? This word can be used to describe colour as well as black and white images.	Tone (<i>or Value</i>)
3		What word describes the difference between the lightest and darkest tone within an image?	Contrast (<i>high or low</i>)
4		How do you create texture in a 3D or relief sculpture?	By raising or disrupting the surface
5		Which two formal elements can be captured through the use of mark-making in drawing?	Tone & Texture
6		What three transformations can you use to create a regular pattern ?	Repeat, Rotate, Reflect
7		What is the repeated element of a pattern called?	Motif
8		What formal element do you use in a drawing to define a shape ?	Line
9		How is a form different from a shape ?	A Form is 3D
10		How can you represent form in a pencil drawing?	Pencil shading to create Tone
11		How can you represent form when drawing in pen ?	Mark-Making using pen line
12		How do you describe the relative size of elements within a convincing image, for example a portrait or figure drawing?	Proportion
13		When you are comparing the size of an object to things around it, what word do you use?	Scale
14		How do you describe the shape of the spaces around an object in an image?	Negative Space
15		Where do all perspective lines (or orthogonals) meet?	At the Vanishing Point
16		What does drawing in perspective mean?	Using a set of rules to draw in 3D
17		In a perspective drawing the vanishing point is placed on what line?	Horizon
18	Composition	What is a definition of the word: composition ?	Where things are placed (within the picture frame)
19		Name a rule that artists use to improve composition, by placing elements off-centre .	Rule of Thirds
20		What do you call key elements of a landscape design placed on the rule of thirds intersections ?	Areas of Interest
21		In a sea and sky image, where should you place the horizon to create the best composition?	On the Rule of Thirds
22		What is the composition technique used to draw your eye into an image, moving from foreground to background?	Lead-In Lines
23		What objects could you include in a landscape design to create a lead-in line ?	Road, wall, river, line of trees, etc
24		How do you describe an image that includes its own reflection ?	Symmetrical
25		What are the three composition layers of a landscape design that create a sense of space?	Foreground, Mid-ground, Background
26	Colour Theory	What are the primary colours?	Red, Yellow & Blue
27		Why are primary colours called 'primary'?	These are the first colours and create all other colours
28		What two colours are mixed to create green ?	Yellow & Blue
29		What colour is the complementary opposite of green?	Red
30		What colour is created by mixing red and yellow ?	Orange
31		How do you make purple ?	Red & Blue
32		Name the secondary colours.	Orange, Green & Purple

33	What do you call colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel?	Harmonious Colours
34	What is the effect of placing harmonious colours together?	The colours blend and 'go together'
35	What do you call colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel?	Complementary Colours
36	What is the effect of placing complementary colours together?	The colours clash or vibrate
37	In colour theory, what does the word hue refer to?	The name of the colour (red, blue, yellow, etc)
38	In colour theory, what does the word saturation mean?	The intensity of the colour hue
39	What happens if you reduce the saturation of a colour?	Colours become more grey and eventually black & white
40	In painting, adding white to a colour creates a paler colour called what?	Tint
41	When you add black to a colour it creates a darker colour called what?	Shade
42	Name two colours that are described as warm .	Red, orange
43	Name two colours that are described as cool .	Blue, purple
44	In a landscape image, where do you place these cool colours?	In the background
45	Why are warmer colours placed in the foreground of a landscape image?	Warm colours appear closer
46	Give a colour symbolism or association for the colour red.	Love, anger, danger
47	Why is image analysis important in your studies in Art?	To learn about ideas, materials & techniques. To influence and inspire your own work.
48	What are the three stages of the image analysis process ?	Describe, Analyse, Evaluate
49	List three key aspects of an image that you would describe in your image analysis.	Composition, formal elements, subject matter, materials & techniques
50	List further aspects of the artist's work that you would analyse .	Mood, ideas or message, visual impact, the artist's intention, visual connections or associations

		AO1-4	Key Skills:	Assessed Work:
1	Assessment Objectives	AO1	Develop Ideas	You will be Developing your project ideas through: Mind Maps and Experimentation. You also need to show how you have learnt from the work of other artists through your Artist Research and Image Analysis written work. Your practical Artist Response work must show that you understand the key themes, techniques and ideas in your chosen artists' work, and have applied this to your own project.
2			Critical Analysis	
3			Cultural Understanding	
4		AO2	Refining Ideas	You will be Experimenting with Materials and Techniques to show your technical skills. You also need to show how this experimenting helps you to Refine your practical skills as well as your project ideas. Your project needs to build through a series of stages, with work becoming more refined as you approach the Final Outcome.
5			Materials & Techniques	
6		AO3	Recording Ideas	You need to show skill in the way you Record Your Ideas through your practical Art Skills (drawing, painting, photography, etc). You need to explain your ideas and your process both visually, and through Annotation . Your Presentation must also demonstrate your artistic skills.
7			Reviewing Progress	
8		AO4	Presenting Final Ideas	Your project needs to lead to a Final Outcome that clearly links with all stages of the project, showing how you have realised your intentions. The quality of the final outcome must show the very best of your Recording Skills . You need to show clear links with the Artists' Work that you have studied, and show how this has influenced our work.
9			Realising Intentions	

		Project Stage:	What you need to show in your work:
1	Projects Stages	Mind Map	A creative visual diagram, to explore ideas around a theme, through words and images.
2		Visual Recording	Recording your ideas and observations through drawing, painting, photography, etc.
3		Annotation	Written notes to explain your ideas and techniques, and to review your progress.
4		Experimentation	Trying out ideas and practical techniques to find the best fit for your project.
5		Artist Research	Written research into an artist's background and their work.
6		Image Analysis	Detailed written observations and personal judgements about individual pieces of works by an artist.
7		Artist Response	Your own practical work, made in the style of an artist, showing your understanding of their ideas and techniques.
8		Development	To expand and extend your project work, by experimenting with different techniques and design ideas.
9		Refinement	To improve a piece of work through practise and re-working, to show the best of your skills.
10		Final Outcome	The final piece of work in a project, that brings together all your research, techniques, creativity and recording skills.

1	What is the original (Ancient Greek) meaning of the word photography ?	Drawing with Light
2	What are the key skills and understanding required to create good photography ?	Composition – Tonal Contrast – Viewpoint – Focus
3	What word describes the difference between the lightest and darkest tone within an image?	Contrast (<i>high or low</i>)
4	Give a definition of the term Composition .	Where things are placed.
5	List examples of Elements of Composition .	Rule of Thirds, Lead-In Lines, Areas of Interest, Symmetry, etc.
6	How do you describe the height and angle of the photographer's view, creating different perspectives and impact within an image?	Viewpoint or Camera Angle.
7	What is the word we use to describe the balance of light that reaches the camera sensor (or film)? This is controlled by the aperture size and shutter speed.	Exposure
8	What camera setting do you choose for Shutter Speed Priority ?	TV
9	What does Shutter Speed Priority mean?	You can control the Shutter Speed, while the camera adjusts other settings to capture correct exposure.
10	What shutter speed captures freeze frame ?	Fast Shutter Speed
11	What is the effect of using a slow shutter speed to photograph a moving subject ?	Motion Blur
12	What shutter speed did you use to capture light trails ?	Slow Shutter Speed – 3 seconds.
13	What is the slowest shutter speed that you can safely use without a tripod ?	1/60
14	How do you use lighting to create multiple images within a single shot, using slow shutter speed?	Use bursts of light to illuminate the subject multiple times, while the shutter remains open.
15	What is the name of the opening in the camera lens that lets in light, controlled by a diaphragm?	Aperture
16	What camera setting do you choose for Aperture Priority ?	AV
17	Give an F-stop that creates short depth of field .	F2.8, F4
18	What size of aperture does this F-stop create?	Large Aperture
19	Describe the effects of short depth of field .	The subject of the photo is in focus, while the background is blurred.
20	What camera focus setting would you use when capturing short depth of field? Why ?	Manual Focus, so you can accurately control the exact area of focus.
21	What aperture size do we usually use to capture landscapes ?	Small Aperture, eg F16
22	What effect does this aperture size create?	Long Depth of Field – everything is in focus.

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