

Name: _____

Block _____

5 4 3 2 1 0 Variation of brightness

5 4 3 2 1 0 Direction of light

5 4 3 2 1 0 Diminishing/Increasing size

5 4 3 2 1 0 Overlapping

5 4 3 2 1 0 Sharpness contrasted with unsharp (selective focus)

5 4 3 2 1 0 Oblique lines

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Quality of darkroom work (dust, exposure, contrast, tone)

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Mounting

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Magazine examples

_____ x2= _____ % (minus 10% per day past deadline) - _____ = _____ %

Instructors notes:

PURPOSE: to develop an understanding of the use of perspective (showing depth) in your photographs.

CONTENT? find one example from a magazine and then make one photograph of each of the following:

- the variation of brightness from front to back gives a feeling of depth
- light direction gives a feeling of depth
- diminishing or increasing size gives a feeling of depth
- overlapping objects gives a feeling of depth
- sharpness of an object is contrasted with a background that is hazy or out of focus to create a feeling of depth
- oblique lines create a feeling of depth

You are the artist who is making these photographs. Keep compositional guidelines in mind, as you determine what you are photographing, and why you are photographing.

Mount magazine pictures on white paper, and label. Print any three of the photos 4 X 5, and the other three as 5 X 7. Mount all for display.

You are the artist who is making these photographs. Keep compositional guidelines in mind, as you determine what you are photographing, and why you are photographing.

Remember, it's the ideas in your head, and not the camera in your hand that

make good photographs.

Perspective in Photography

When you make photographs, you are looking at a three dimensional world, or a three dimensional object (width, height, depth), and presenting it as a two dimensional representation (width, height).

There are a number of ways that you as the photographer can give a feeling of depth or perspective to your photos. Several involve the use of light, and others involve the use of physical attributes. Here are some examples.

Light

If the intensity or brightness of light varies from the foreground to the background of your photo, it will give an impression of depth. In a scene, if the foreground is bright, but the background is darker, it will look like there is distance involved. If you photograph an object, and the front is lighter than the back, it will give a feeling of depth. Portraits use this idea to give a feeling of depth to a subject. Light is brightest on the front plane of the face, and less bright on the sides.

Direction of light can also create a feeling of depth. If you have strong frontlighting that is low in angle so that it creates strong shadows, there is a feeling of depth created.

Physical Attributes

If you have a number of objects that the viewer knows to be uniform in size, and they are shown as diminishing or increasing in size in the photo, this will identify to the viewer that there is a third dimension. A standard example of this is a line of posts that grows smaller in size (telephone poles, fence posts).

As a photographer you may choose to overlap objects to give the impression of depth. If the viewer sees a building that is overlapped by a car, they will recognize that there was depth in the original scene.

When a subject is sharp in contrast to a hazy or out of focus background, a feeling of depth is implied. This is a good example of using selective focus.

Oblique (diagonal) lines in a photograph add a feeling of depth. The traditional road on an angle in a photograph leads the viewer to recognize depth or distance.

Photos of a poor technical quality are not acceptable. Take pride in the quality of your work.