

“Extreme Point of View/Bracketing”

Shooting Assignment – shoot 2 rolls / 400 ISO

Point of View

Viewpoint or Camera Angle – terms used to describe the position of the camera in relation to the subject. Viewpoint or camera angle has a very important effect on picture composition. It can turn otherwise “boring” images into something more interesting to the viewer---it just depends on how you look at things.

VOCABULARY:

- High Angle – a picture taken from above the subject to be photographed, looking down and over it. (EX. Image taken from a stairwell.) Images taken from a high angle separate object on a horizontal plane from foreground to background, and dwarf the subject in height as it raises the horizon line.
- Low Angle – a picture taken from below the subject looking up at it. Images taken from a low angle make objects appear to overlap that would otherwise be separated, and it lowers the horizon line while emphasizing the height of the subject.
- Eye Level – The horizon line is at eye level and the subject appears “normal” in relation to the camera angle.
- Ground Level – Placing the camera on the ground or on a table and shooting the image on a horizontal surface.

ASSIGNMENT:

Roll 1 – *This roll is practice. Concentrate on correctly using your meter and bracketing each exposure.*

- ❑ Shoot images of extreme high and low points of view.
- ❑ For each composition, bracket your exposure by taking that same exact picture 3 times: once at a properly metered setting, the next photo 2-stops above the first reading (over exposed) and the third 2-stops below the original reading (under exposed).

Roll 2 – *This roll will be the roll you create contact sheets and prints from.*

- ❑ Shoot a full roll of pictures from different points of view (outside shots preferred): high angle, low angle, eye level, and ground level.
- ❑ Log each shot you take by recording: picture #, aperture (F-stop), shutter speed, light conditions (sunny, cloudy, indoors etc), and possibly a quick description of your composition -- it will be more helpful identifying your roll of film after development.
- ❑ NOTE: All 24 shots on the roll should be different compositions with varying points of view.
- ❑ Be sure to set the aperture and shutter so that you can see some variation of effect, but most importantly...set the meter to the proper exposure each time!

GRADING:

- Development of negatives illustrating use of Point of View.
- Contact Sheet/Log

NOTE: ALL contact sheets and logs must be turned in with the portfolio review in order to receive credit.