

**Trinity Area School District
Template for Curriculum Mapping**

Course: Photo II Grade 10 to 12	Overview of Course Students should be able to understand the historical issues involved in making photographs, make photographs using simple and advanced digital and film cameras, and use image editing software to finish and present their images.
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Overarching Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions

Big Idea	Standard(s) Addressed	Enduring Understanding(s)	Essential Question(s)
The Image	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Light can be manipulated to project images of scenes.	What is light? How does it travel? What happens to light when it hits different types of surfaces? How can lenses form images?
The box	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	An enclosed chamber (a camera) can isolate and contain a projected image.	How can a projected image be refined by focusing? What are the uses of such an image?
The film	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Silver salts are effected by light. The right chemical treatment can make the effect permanent.	What chemical combinations will work to make photographs? How have these combinations been applied?
The print	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	The negative image made in silver salts can be used on a transparent base to make positive prints.	How can prints be made? What can prints be used for?
Information and content	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Photographic images convey visual information as no artists' rendering can.	How can the photograph convey information? How will the photo's information change communication?
Easy access	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Simple cameras put the capability of making photos in everyone's hands.	What commercial assistance will make photography accessible? How will people use the ability to make photos?

Immediate results	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Use of a semiconductor grid in a camera can be used to record the projected image in a computer memory.	How will the digital recording of an image be different from film? How can that image be used?
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Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions Per Unit of Study
 (These do NOT “spiral” throughout the entire curriculum, but are specific to each unit.)

Month of Instruction	Title of Unit	Big Idea(s) Basic pictures	Standard(s) Addressed	Enduring Understanding(s)	Essential Question(s) How do cameras operate? How does the photographer insure the exposure will be successful? What are the procedures for processing film and making prints? How do viewers’ eyes react to images? What composition elements will help viewers to enjoy an image?	Common Assessment(s)* Verbal questioning based on visual examples. Oral or written quizzes.	Common Resource(s)* Used Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment
Weeks one through three	Review		9.1, 9.2, 9.3, and 9.4	Lenses, cameras, film, processing chemicals, enlargers, and printing paper all play a part in producing photographs. Selection and arrangement of subject material make a difference in how viewers react to an images in photographs.			

Weeks four through six	Camera mechanics I	The adjustable camera aperture	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Adjusting the aperture of the lens will effect the exposure as well as the depth of field in the resulting photo. By purposely choosing an aperture, photographers determine how the resulting image may appear to the viewer.	What are the physical rules behind the effect the aperture will have in the exposure and depth of field? How have photographers used depth of field through history? What picture taking situations call for large/small apertures?	Class discussion critiques of finished photos showing large/small depth of field. Individual evaluation of conference with students to grade work.	Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment. Examples of large/small depth of field in photos.

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Month of Instruction	Title of Unit	Big Idea(s)	Standard(s) Addressed	Enduring Understanding(s)	Essential Question(s)	Common Assessment(s)*	Common Resource(s)* Used
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Weeks seven through nine	Camera mechanics II	The adjustable camera shutter	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Adjusting the shutter will effect the exposure and the subject motion in the resulting photo. By purposely choosing a shutter speed, photographers determine how the resulting image may appear to the viewer.	What are the physical rules behind the effect the shutter will have in the exposure and subject motion? How have photographers used subject motion through history? What picture taking situations call for fast/slow shutters?	Class discussion critiques of finished photos showing fast/slow shutter speed. Individual evaluation of conference with students to grade work.	Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment. Examples of fast/slow shutter in photos.
Weeks ten through fourteen	Exposure control	Quantity of light	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Light meters let photographers make average exposures of average subjects. Spot metering and placement let photographers make any subject expose to a desired density.	How are light meters calibrated? What constitutes good exposure? How do we perceive value in a print? How do camera exposure controls change density in film, pixel, and print? How can meters be used to get accurate exposures in difficult situations?	Class discussion critiques of finished photos showing accurate exposure of average and difficult exposure situations. Individual evaluation of conference with students to grade work.	Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment. Examples of accurate exposure in photos, readings on the Zone System.

Weeks fifteen through seventeen	Looking at light	Quality of light	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	The quality of the light hitting the subject makes the ultimate difference in the photographic capturing of a scene.	How do the light elements of intensity, direction, coherence, reflection, shadow, and hue affect the appearance of the subject in the photo? What camera techniques are needed to capture these affects?	Class discussion critiques of finished photos showing subjects in backlighting, reflection, and shadow situations. Individual evaluation of conference with students to grade work.	Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment. Examples of backlighting, reflection, and shadow in photos.
Week eighteen	Multi image	Combining images	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4	Images can be combined by various techniques in the camera, in the darkroom, and in Photoshop.	What techniques and equipment approaches are needed to combine images? How is picture taking different when images are intended to be combined?	Class discussion critiques of finished photos showing photos which combine images. Individual evaluation of conference with students to grade work.	Adjustable SLR cameras, film processing and darkroom equipment. Examples of multiimage photos.