8th Grade Mon 11/4

Objective:

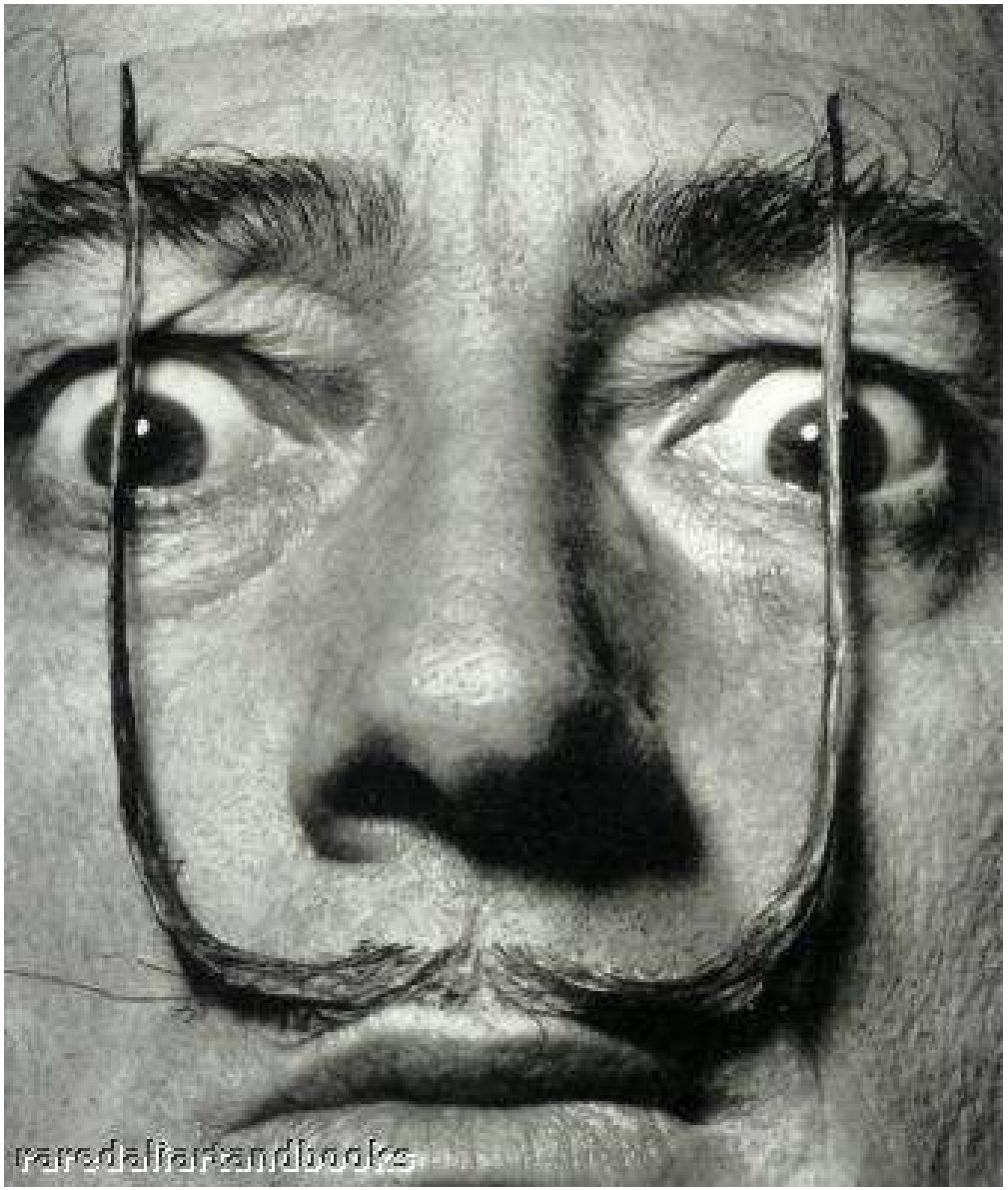
- Students will be able to learn and understand the purpose of the Surrealist art movement
- Students will be able to understand and apply the following terms: levitation, transparency, proportion, transformation, dislocation, juxtaposition, photo-montage

Surrealism

- A 20th century art and literature movement characterized chiefly by the juxtaposition or **use** of dreamlike elements

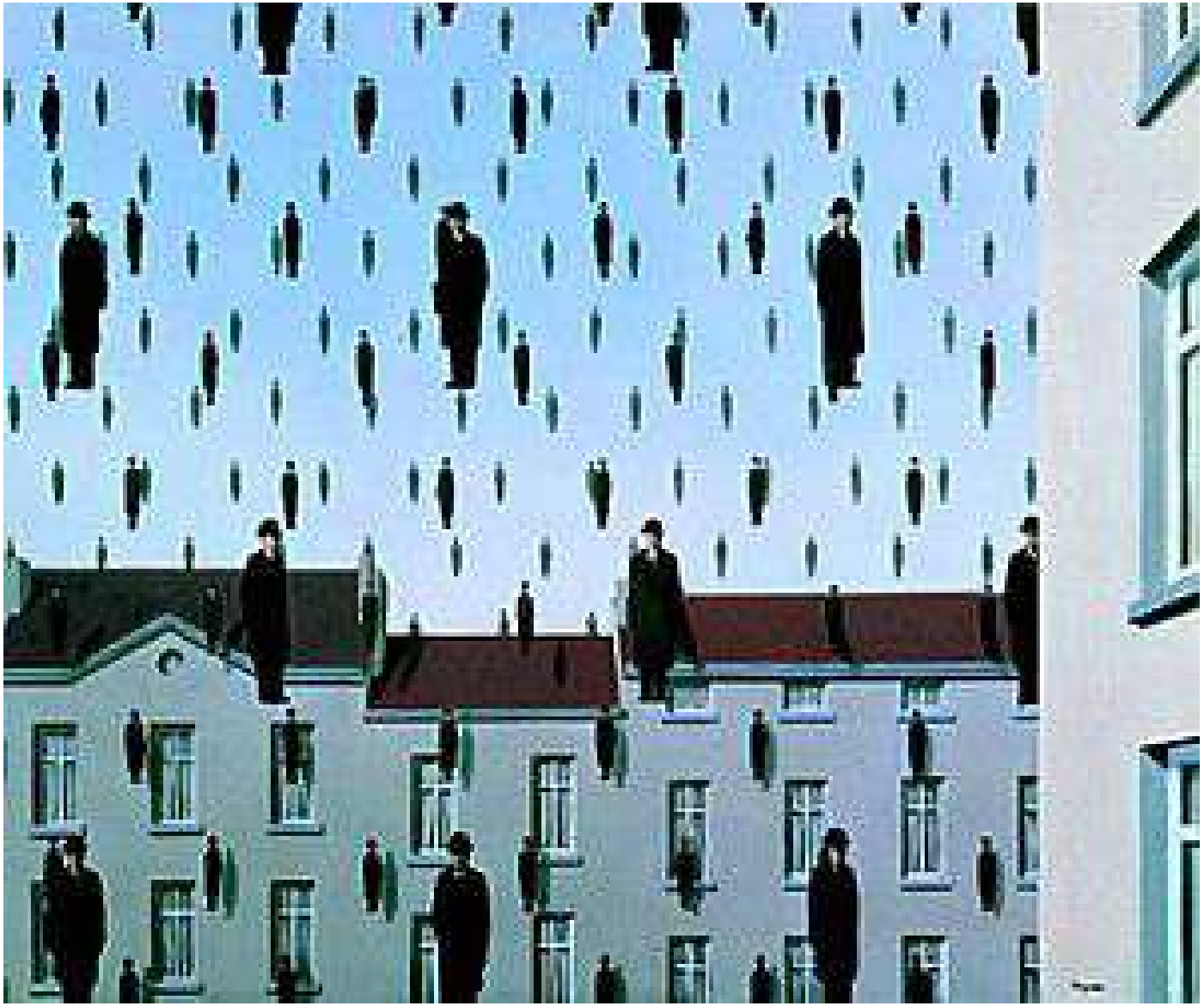
Vladimir Kush, *Chess*

Salvador Dali 1904 – 1989



Philippe Halsman, *The Dali Atomicus*

Rene Magritte 1898 - 1967



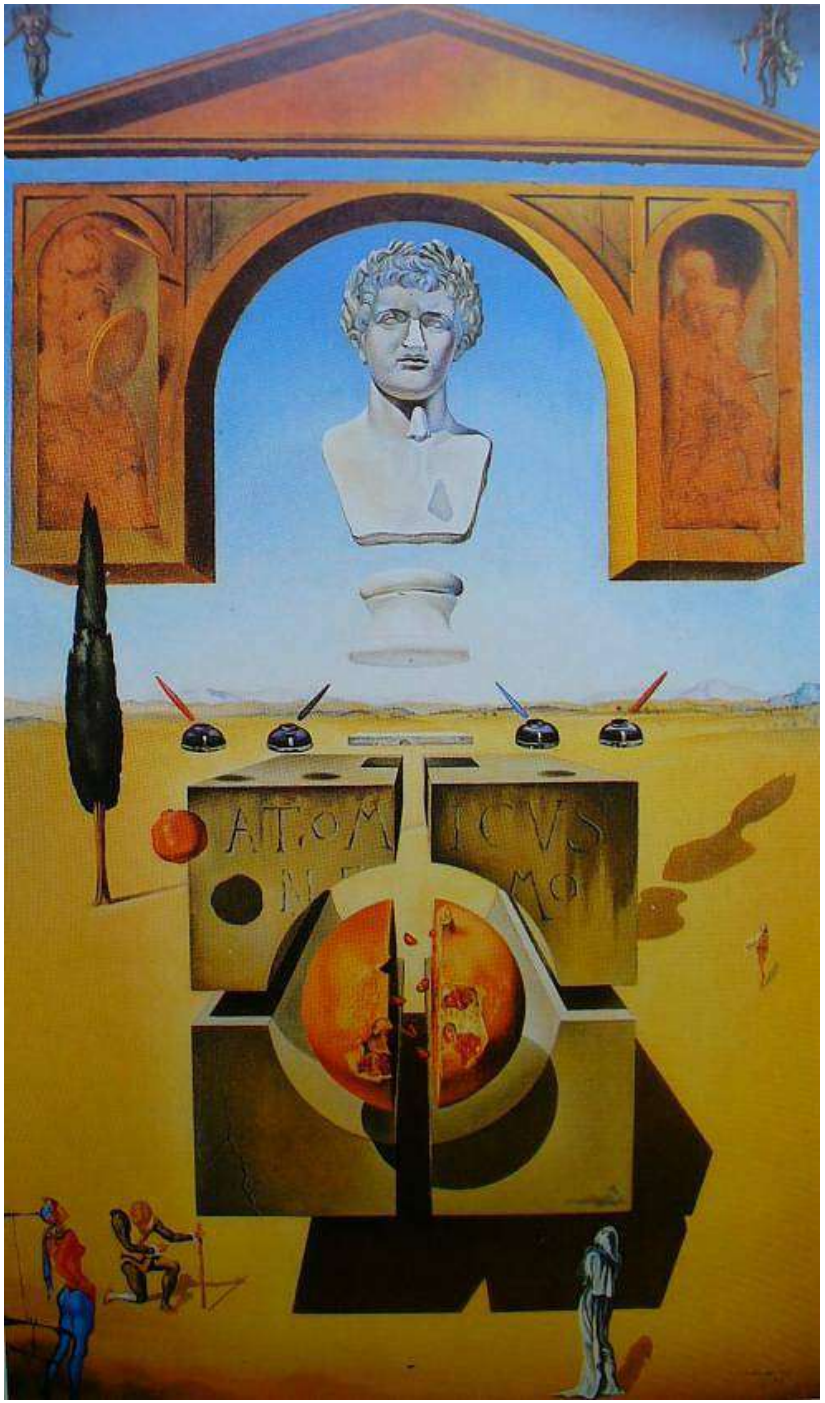
How did Surrealism develop?

- The influence of Sigmund Freud—free association, dream analysis and the hidden unconscious
- Automatic writing/automatic drawing
- *The surrealist manifesto,* 1924
- Surreal writing, visual art, films

André Masson. Automatic Drawing. (1924). Ink on paper, 9 1/4 x 8 1/8" (23.5 x 20.6 cm). Museum of Modern Art, New York.

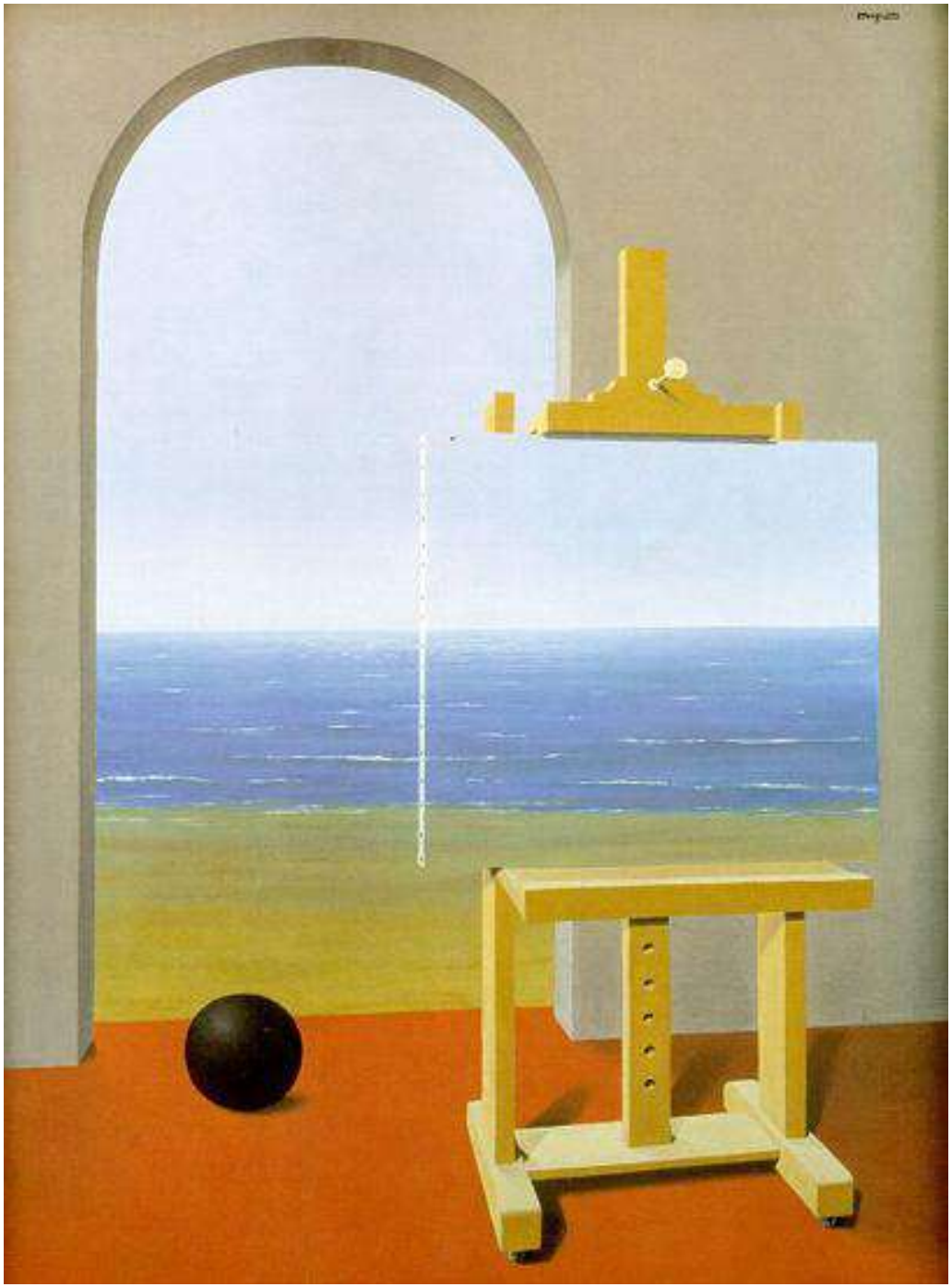
Levitation: Floating

Dematerialization near the nose of Nero. 1947.



Transparency:
"see through"

Rene Magritte, *The human condition*



Change in scale: making something unusually large or small for the setting

Transformation: change; altering the appearance

Salvador Dali, *The persistence of memory*

Dislocation: Placing something in an unexpected place

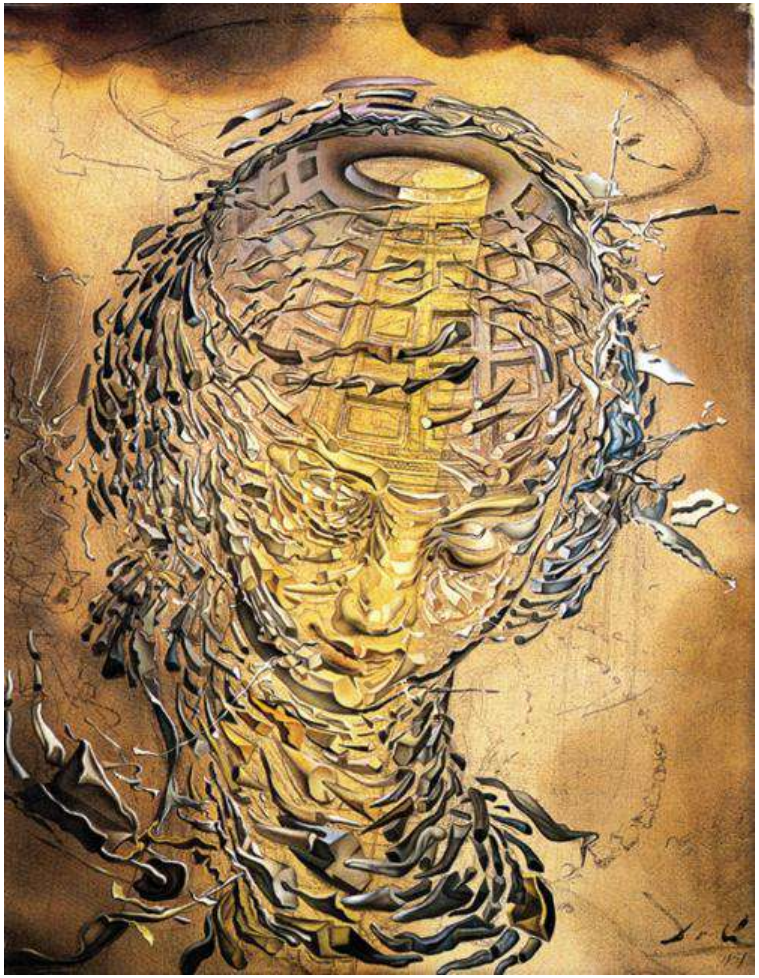
Rene Magritte, *Time transfixed.* 1938.

Juxtaposition:
putting things together in unusual combinations

Frida Kahlo. *My dress hangs there. 1933.*

Examples

Salvador Dal
i



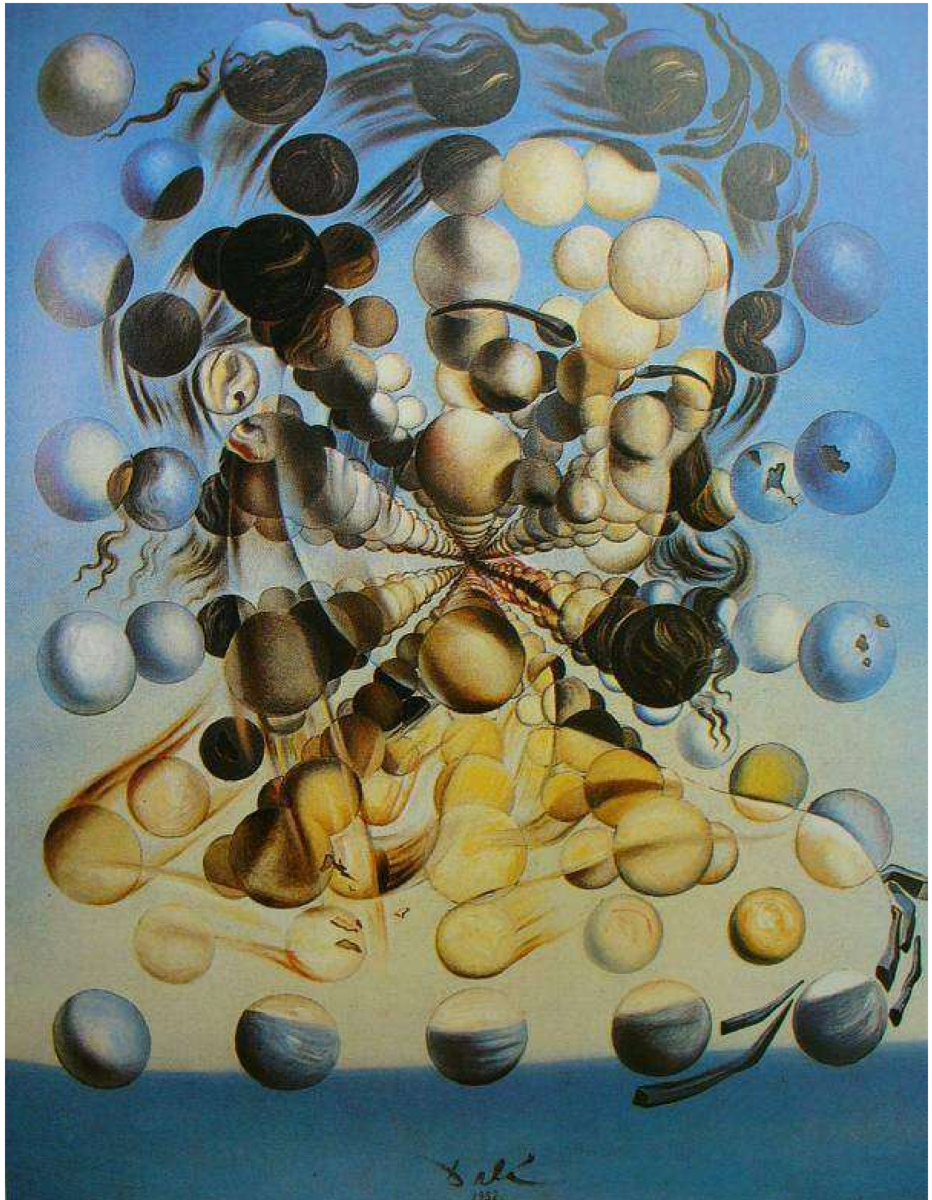
Salvador Dali

Raphaelesque Head Exploding

1951

Oil on canvas. 43 x 33 cm. Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Edinburgh, UK, on permanent loan from Miss Stead-Ellis, Sommerset.

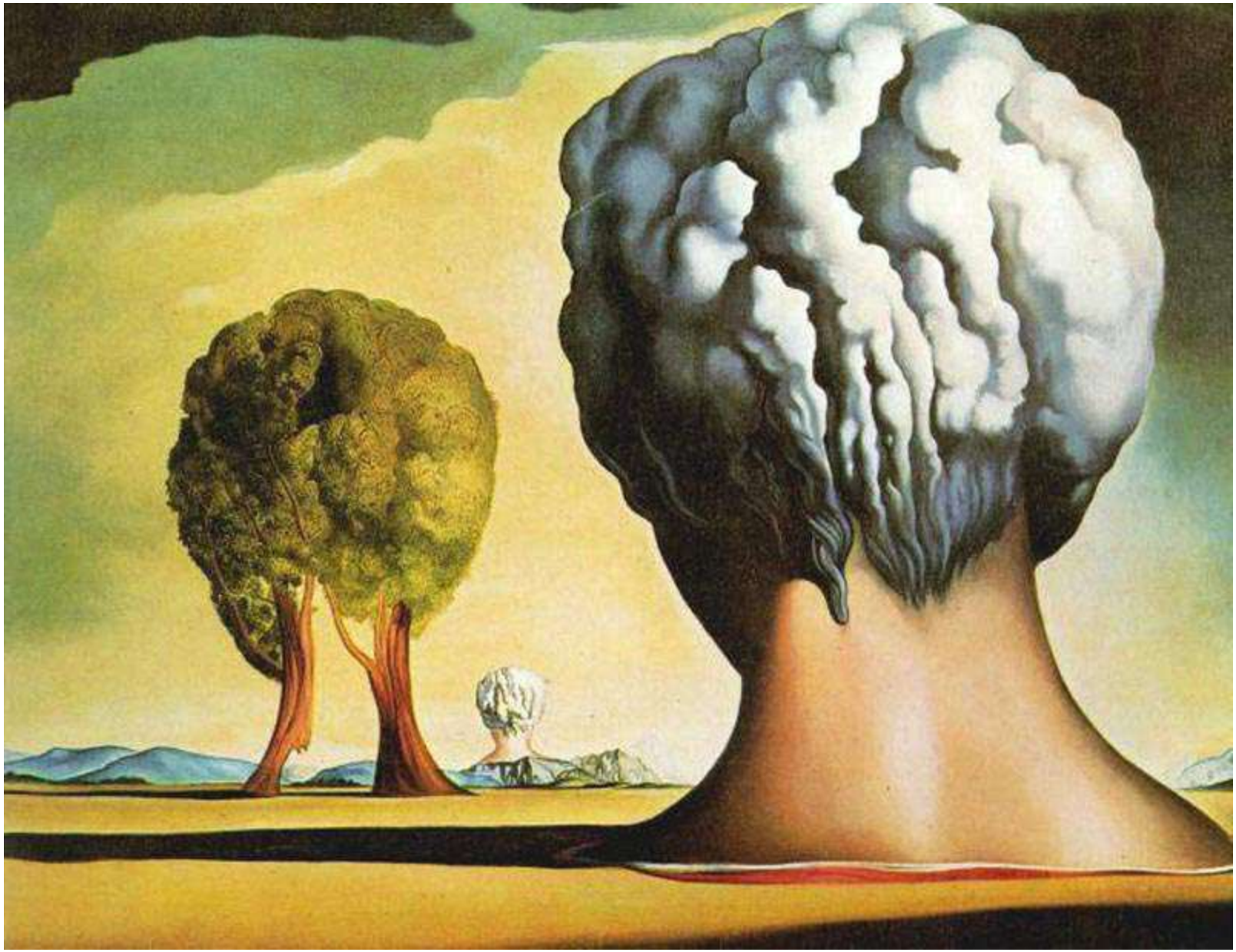
Salvador Dal
i



Salvador Dal
i

Salvador Dalí

Salvador Dali - "Metamorphosis of Narcissus"



Salvador Dal

i

Destino

by Walt Disney and Salvador Dali

2D and 2D2 Tuesday 11/5

- DO NOW:
- Get out your sketchbook and a laptop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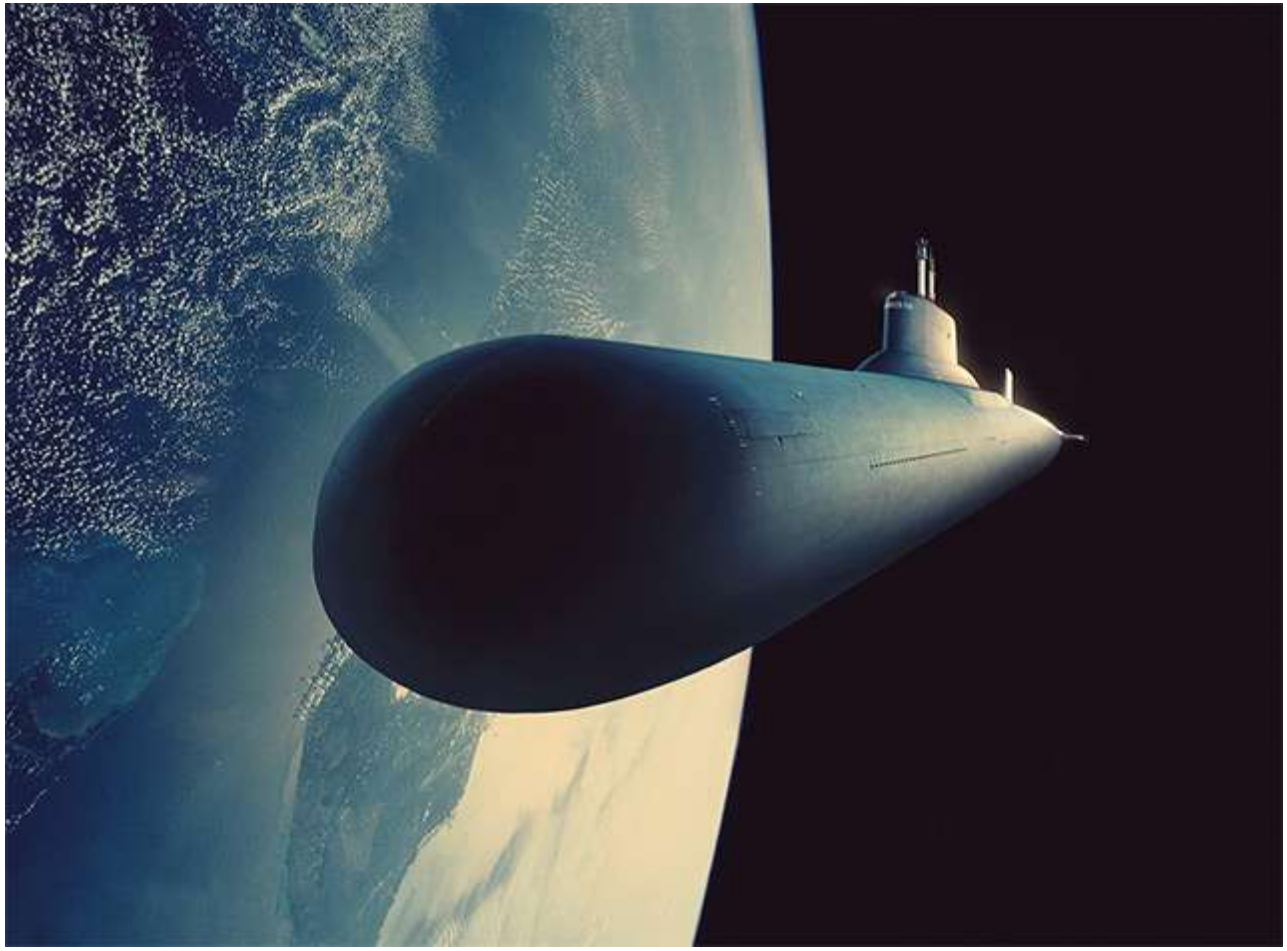
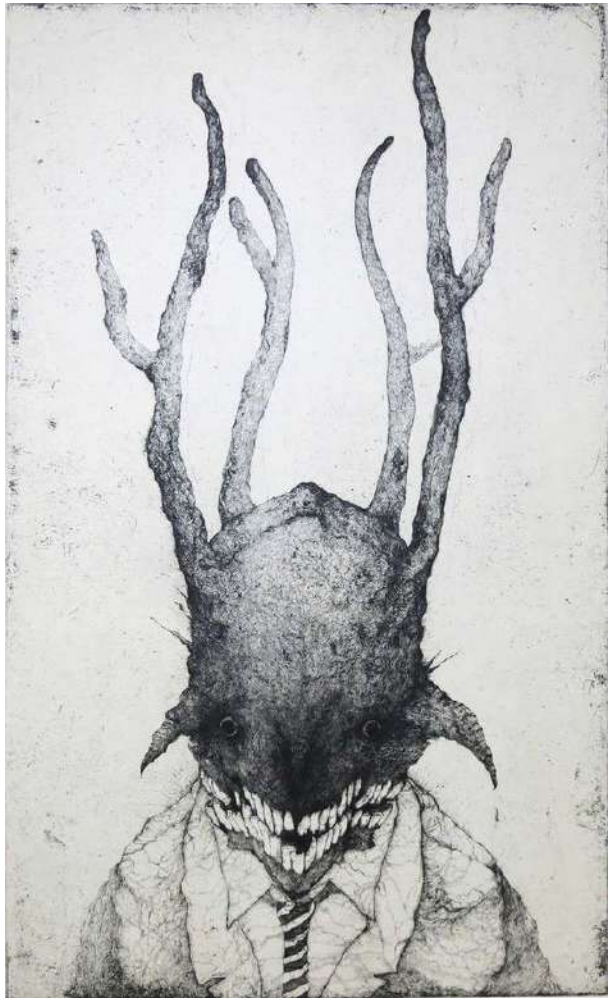
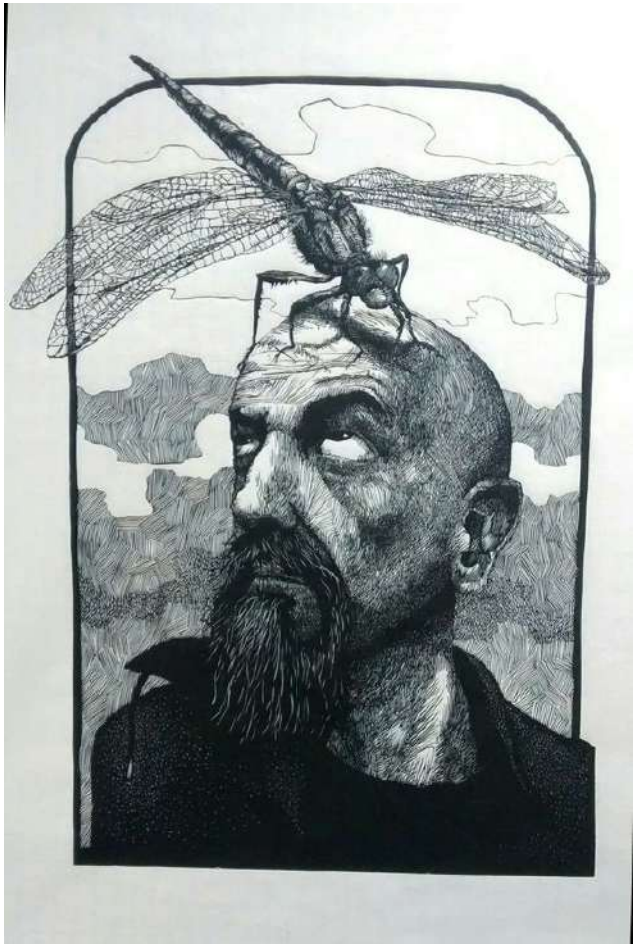
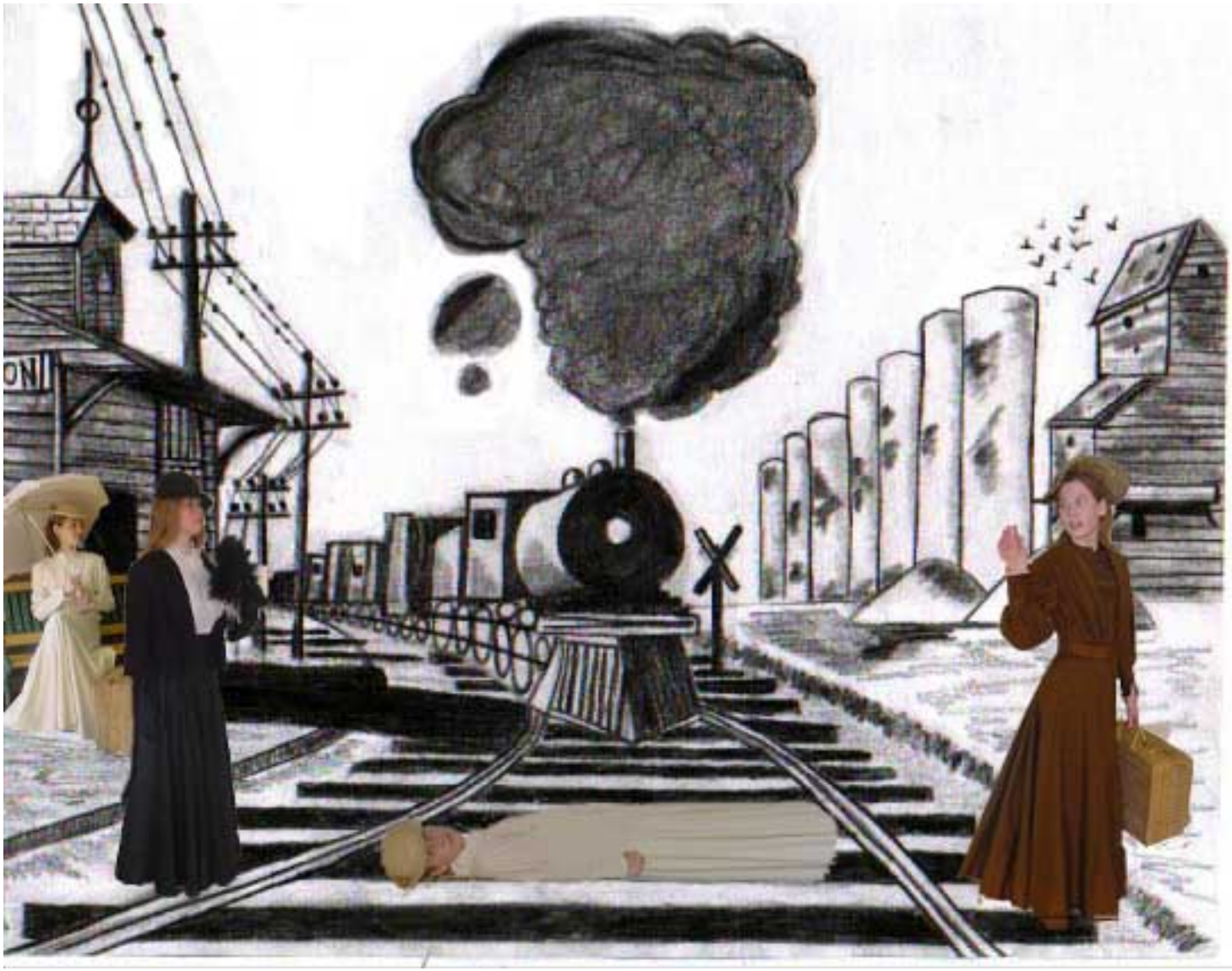
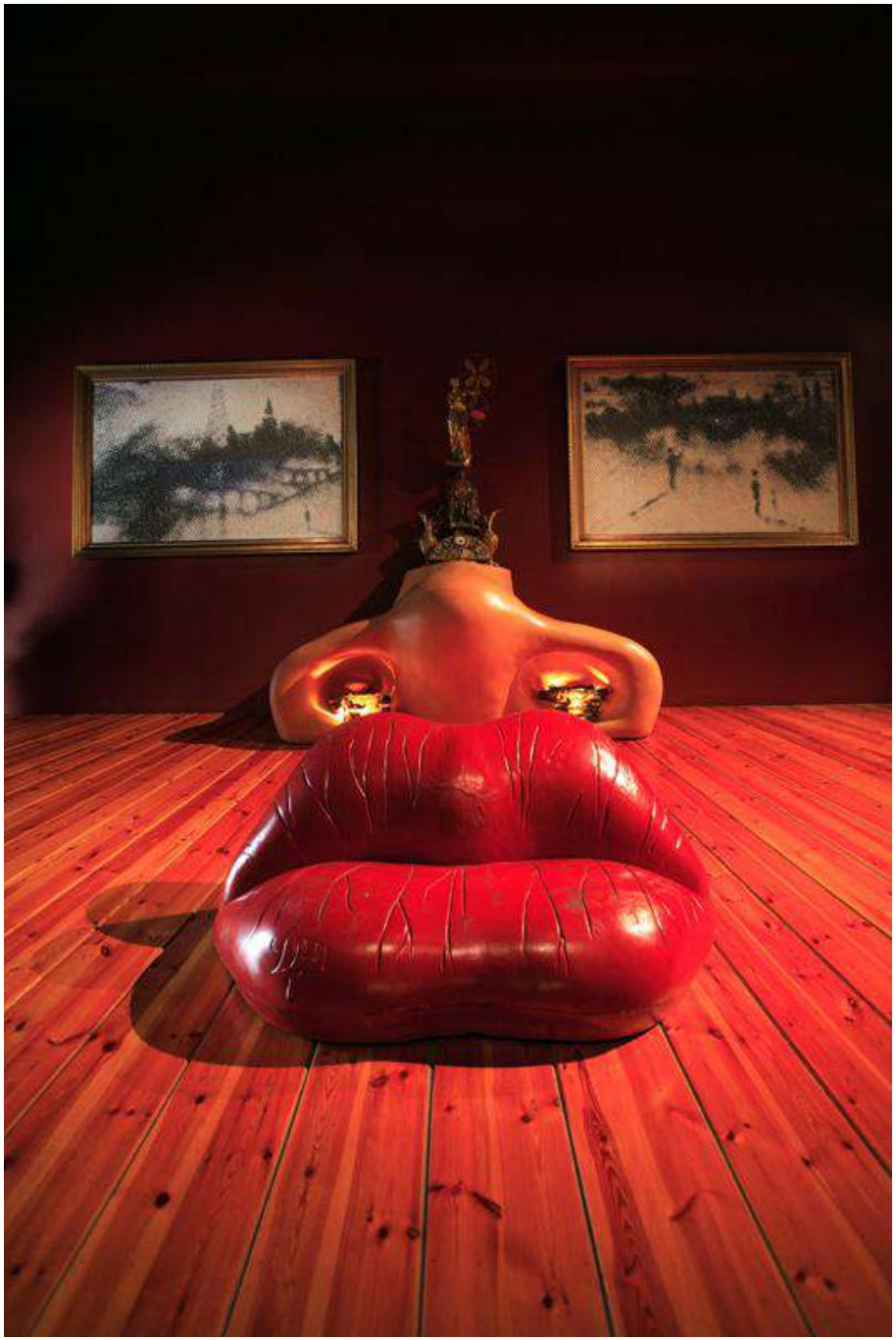










Surrealism Project

- 5x7” Paper
- Texture (hatching and cross-hatching
- Prep
  - 10 found images
  - 10 photographs (taken by you)
  - Drawn element
- Composition (include 2 of the following)
  - Levitation
  - Transparency
  - Change in scale
  - Transformation
  - Dislocation
  - Juxtaposition

Your Grade is based on…

- ❖ *All values on the value scale*
- ❖ *Attention to quality and details*
- ❖ *Evidence of all crite2ria*
- ❖ *Complete by listed deadlines*

Thumbnail of your ideas will be due on Wednesday 11/6

Found Images and photographs will be due on Friday 11/8

All Contour Line Drawing Due by Wednesday 11/13

2D and 2D2 Wed 11/6

DO NOW:

Please take out your sketchbooks and a pen or pencil

2D and 2D2 Wed 11/6

Objectives:

- Students will be able to properly use a digital camera
- Students will understand the different settings of the camera to be used at different events
- Students will be able to properly check out a camera

Introduction to Digital Photography

Introduction to Digital Photography

Basic Camera Features

- Most digital SLR cameras have similar basic features, including:
  - *White Balance Adjustment*
  - *Aperture/Exposure Control*
  - *Shutter Speed Control*
  - *Quality/Sharpness Settings*
  - *Red-Eye Reduction*
  - *"Macro" Mode and Preset Photo Modes*
  - *Video/Audio Recording Capability*

Introduction to Digital Photography

White Balance

- White balance adjusts colors based on the light you are shooting (indoor vs. outdoor) – usually referred to as **COLOUR TEMPERATURE**.
- With proper white balancing, white objects in your photos appear as white instead of with an orange or blue cast.
- Some digital cameras have an auto-white balance feature, but be careful as it isn't always accurate.
- You can correct white-balance problems on the computer (with programs such as Photoshop).

Introduction to Digital Photography

Incorrect White Balance (blue tint) – camera not adjusted for outdoor photos

Correct White Balance camera adjusted for outdoor photos – no unusual tinting


White Balance Modes
Automatic White Balance
Fluorescent
Daylight
Cloudy
Shade
Flash

Introduction to Digital Photography

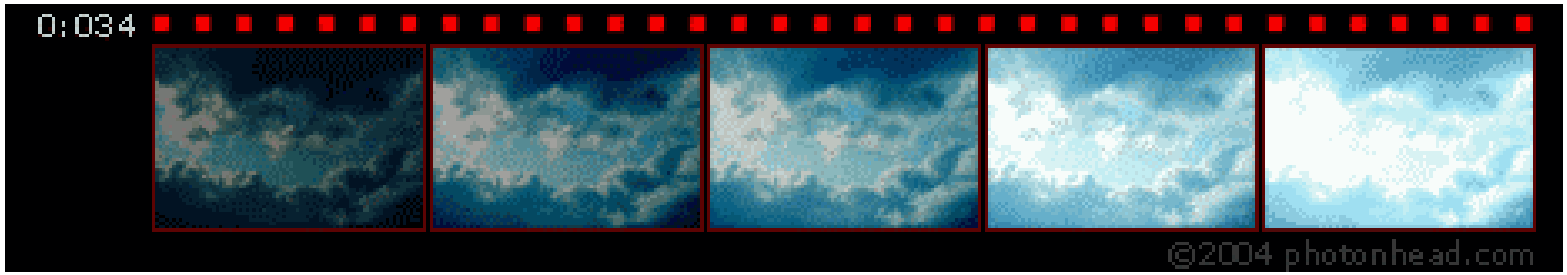
Aperture/Exposure Control

- A camera's aperture is the opening that allows light into the lens (think of the iris in your eye).
- Setting the aperture correctly is important for ensuring properly exposed photos (meaning the correct amount of light).
- A large aperture setting lets in more light and is useful in more darkly lit situations.
- A small aperture setting is better suited for brightly lit scenes.
- Most digital cameras feature an auto-exposure setting that automatically adjusts the aperture as lighting conditions change.

Introduction to Digital Photography

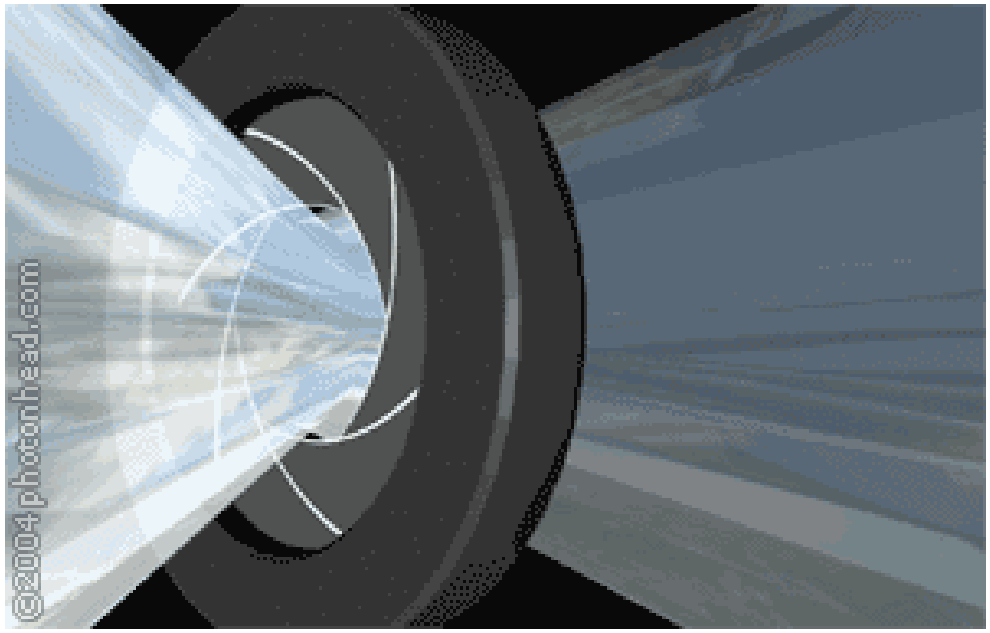
Aperture/Exposure Control (contd)

- Professional photographers rarely use auto-exposure mode, preferring instead to control the aperture setting themselves.
- Different aperture settings are referred to as F-Stops.
- The smaller the F-Stop number, the larger the aperture opening (yes, this is a little confusing).
- Under-exposed = not enough light (appears too dark)
- Over-exposed = too much light (appears washed out)

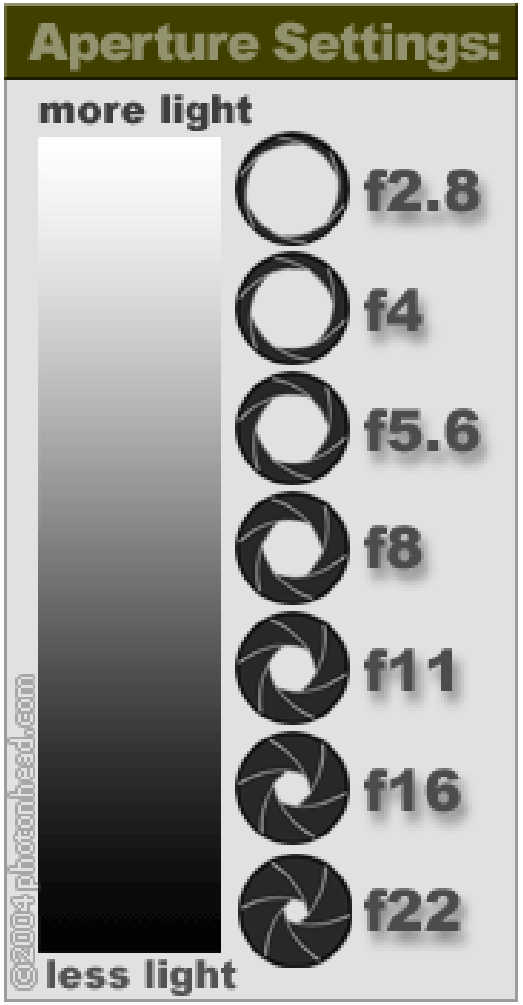


Under-exposed Over-exposed

Introduction to Digital Photography



Brightness is reduced as light passes through the aperture of a camera lens.




Aperture
• Larger Aperture = More Light
• Smaller Aperture = Less Light

Introduction to Digital Photography

Depth of Field

- The camera's aperture setting also controls the depth of field of your photos.
- Depth of field is the range of distance from the camera lens that appears in sharp focus.
- The smaller the aperture opening (or higher F-Stop number), the greater the depth of field (or larger range of focus).
- The larger the aperture opening (or smaller F-Stop number), the shallower the depth of field (small range of focus).

Introduction to Digital Photography

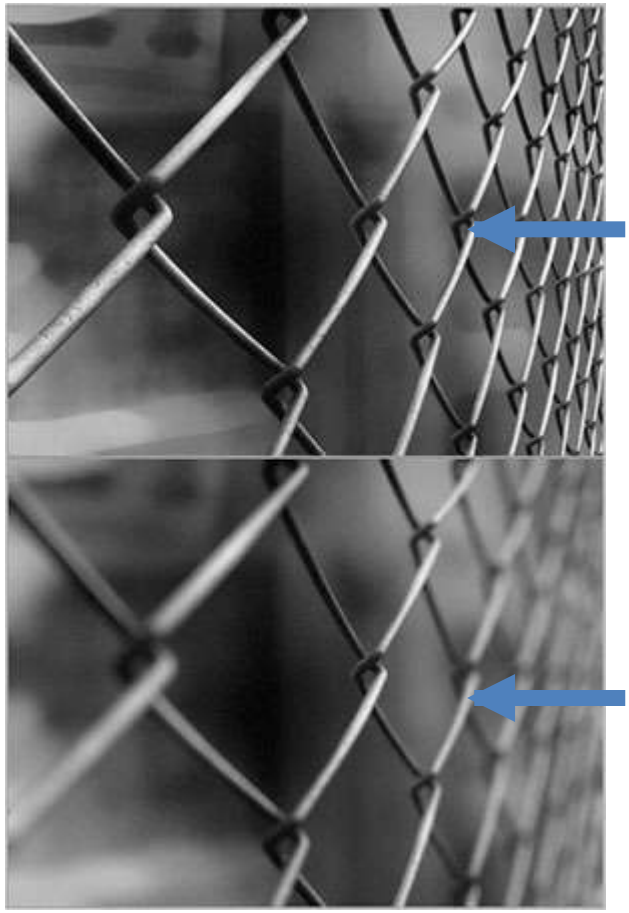
Depth of Field

Introduction to Digital Photography

Depth of Field

Introduction to Digital Photography

Depth of Field



Deep DOF

Shallow DOF

Introduction to Digital Photography

Shutter Speed

- A camera's shutter speed refers to the length of time the shutter stays open, allowing light to enter the camera.
- The faster the shutter speed, the less light that enters the camera and the quicker the image is captured.
- A good photographer knows how to make aperture settings and shutter speed work together!
- As with exposure settings, most digital cameras have auto-shutter modes.
- You should be aware of how different shutter speeds affect an image.

Introduction to Digital Photography

The longer exposures (such as 1 second) give much more light to the film than a 1/1000 of a second exposure.

Introduction to Digital Photography

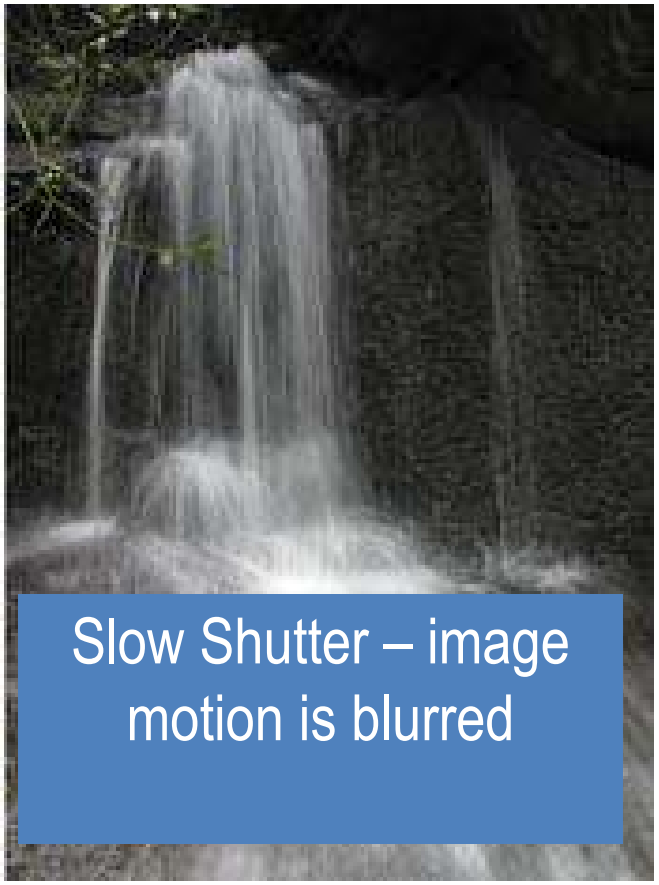
Shutter Speed

- Shutter speed also needs to be adjusted depending on the type of subject being photographed.
- Fast moving objects require a fast shutter speed (such as 1/500 of a second) – sports or actions shots
- For shutter speeds lower than 1/125, you should use a tripod or the image will likely appear blurry

Introduction to Digital Photography

Shutter Speed

Fast Shutter – image motion is “frozen” in time



Slow Shutter – image motion is blurred

Introduction to Digital Photography

Shutter Speed

A slow shutter speed is used to blur the background as the camera pans along with the cyclist.

Introduction to Digital Photography

Shutter Speed

A long shutter speed can be set at night to record car headlights as trails.

Introduction to Digital Photography

Shutter Speed

Slow Shutter – note blurred motion

Fast Shutter


Common Shutter Speeds
(in seconds)
1/1000
1/500
1/250
1/125
1/60
1/30
1/15
1/8
1/4

Introduction to Digital Photography

Composition Tips

- Your initial impulse may be to use the camera's LCD monitor instead of the viewfinder to compose pictures.
- You can do this, but this technique can also result in "soft" focus images; holding a lightweight camera away from your body is an invitation for motion blur.
- Holding the viewfinder to your eye provides built-in stabilization that helps ensure sharp images.
- To stabilize the camera, hold it with one hand, and support it with the other.
- Keep your elbows close at your side. Stand with your feet shoulder-width apart to steady the camera.

Introduction to Digital Photography

Composition Tips

- Get close to your subject when possible.
- This eliminates potentially distracting background details and focuses attention on your subject.
- Pay attention to the background!
- Use the **Rule of Thirds**! Avoid placing objects dead centre – this helps to create visual interest.
- Try to take shots from interesting angles. Force people to see things in unique ways.

Examples

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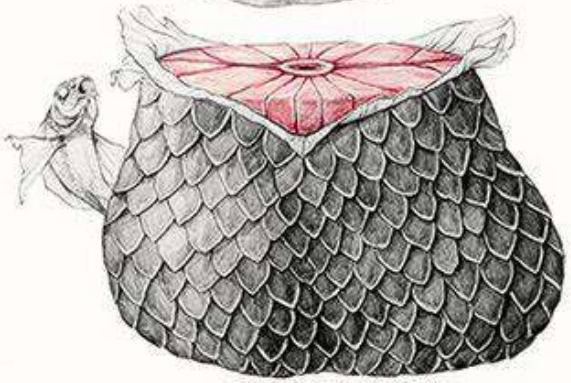
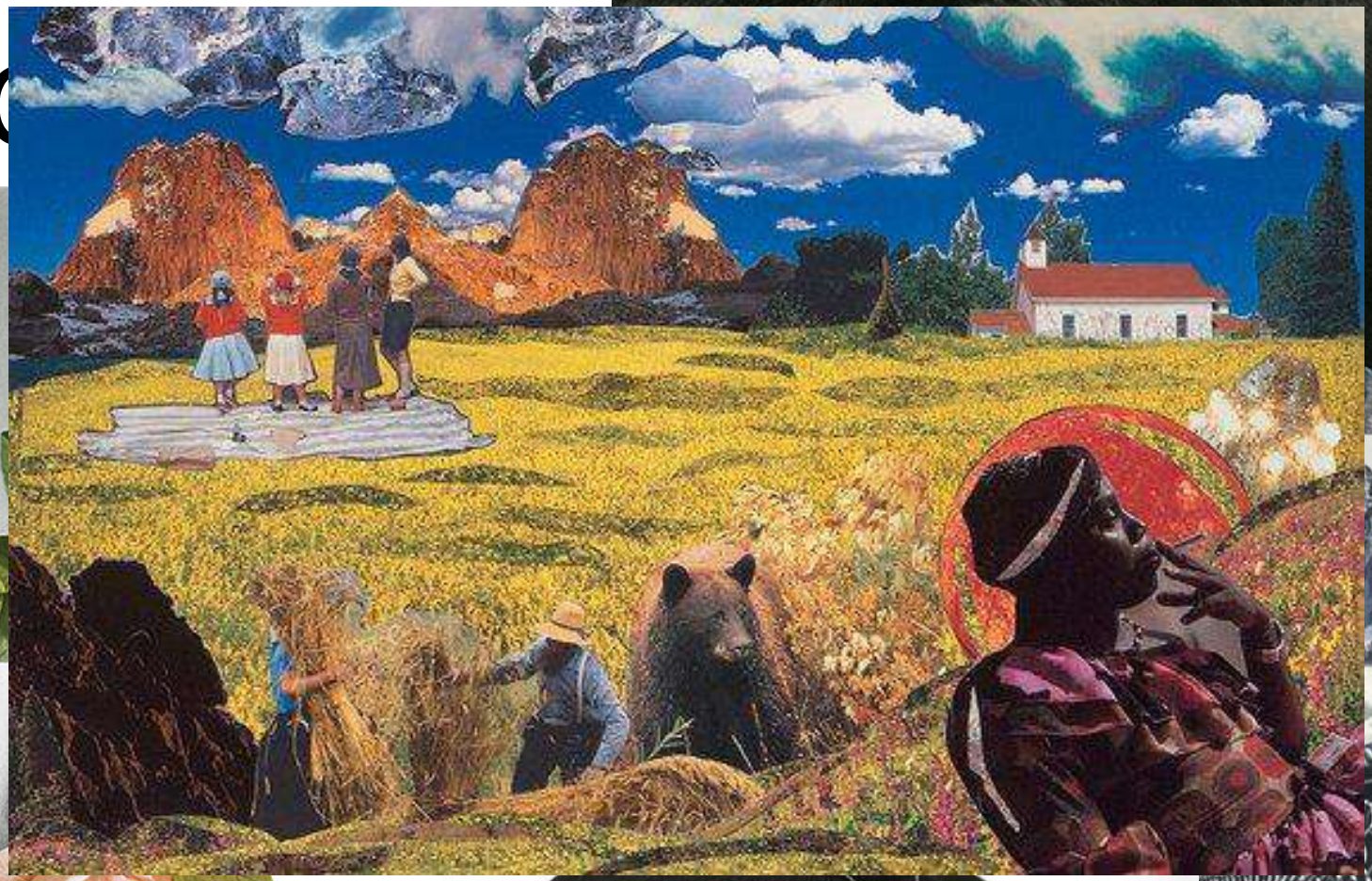


Julia Mnuskin

Surrealist




RAVE
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