

# 8<sup>th</sup> 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

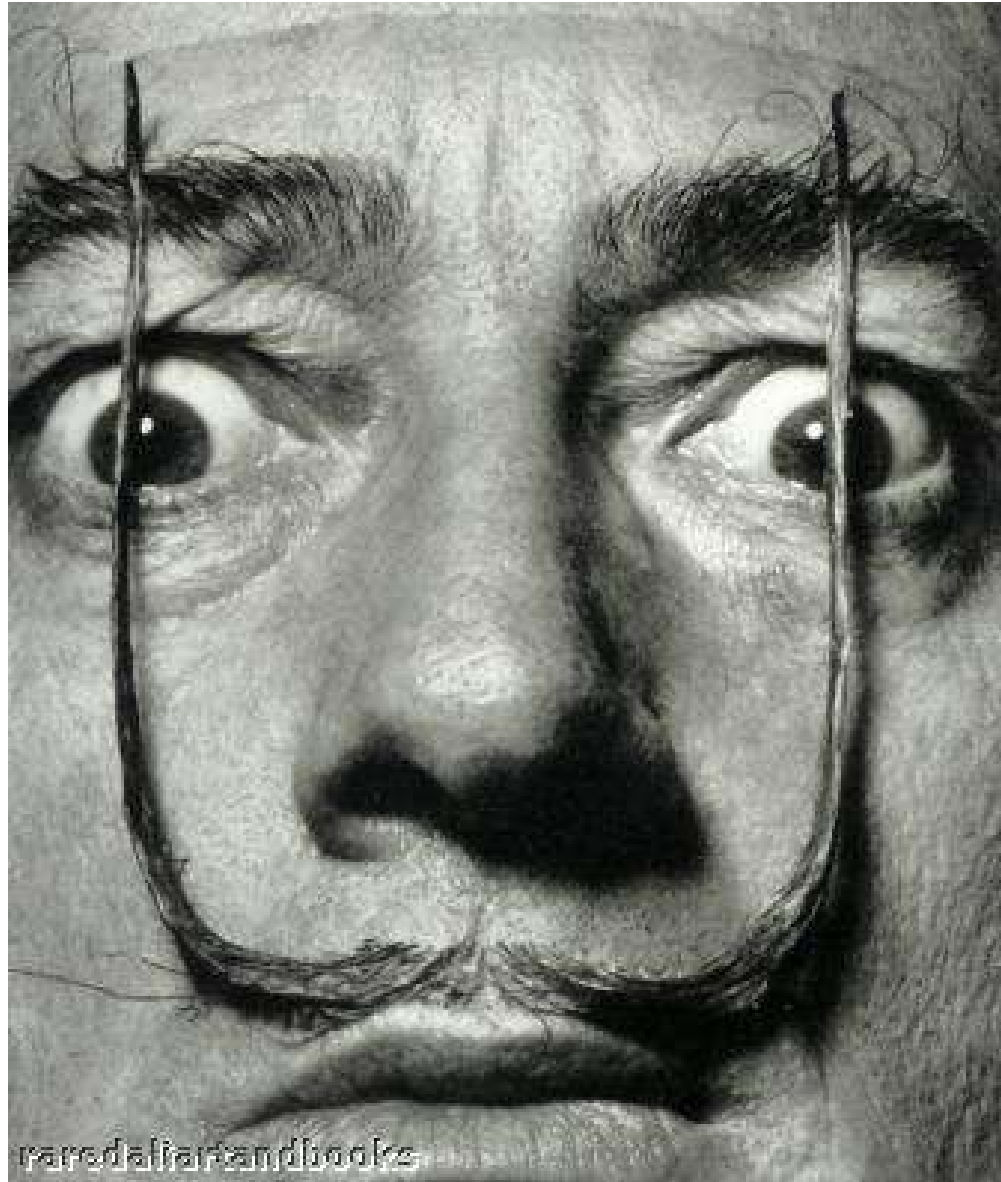
# Surrealism

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



Vladimir Kush, *Chess*

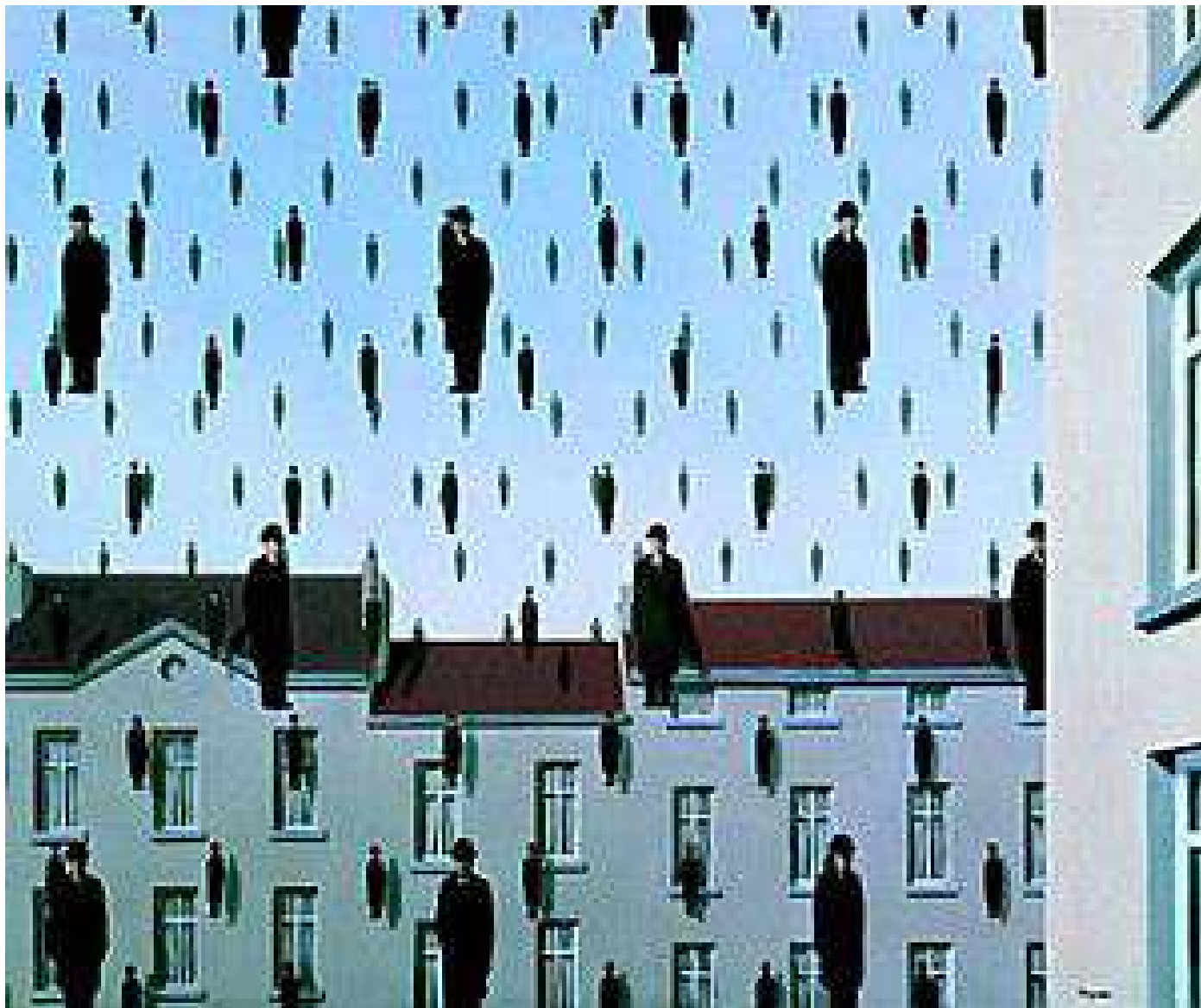
# Salvador Dali 1904 – 1989



Philippe Halsman, *The Dali Atomicus*



# Rene Magritte 1898 - 1967



# How did Surrealism develop?

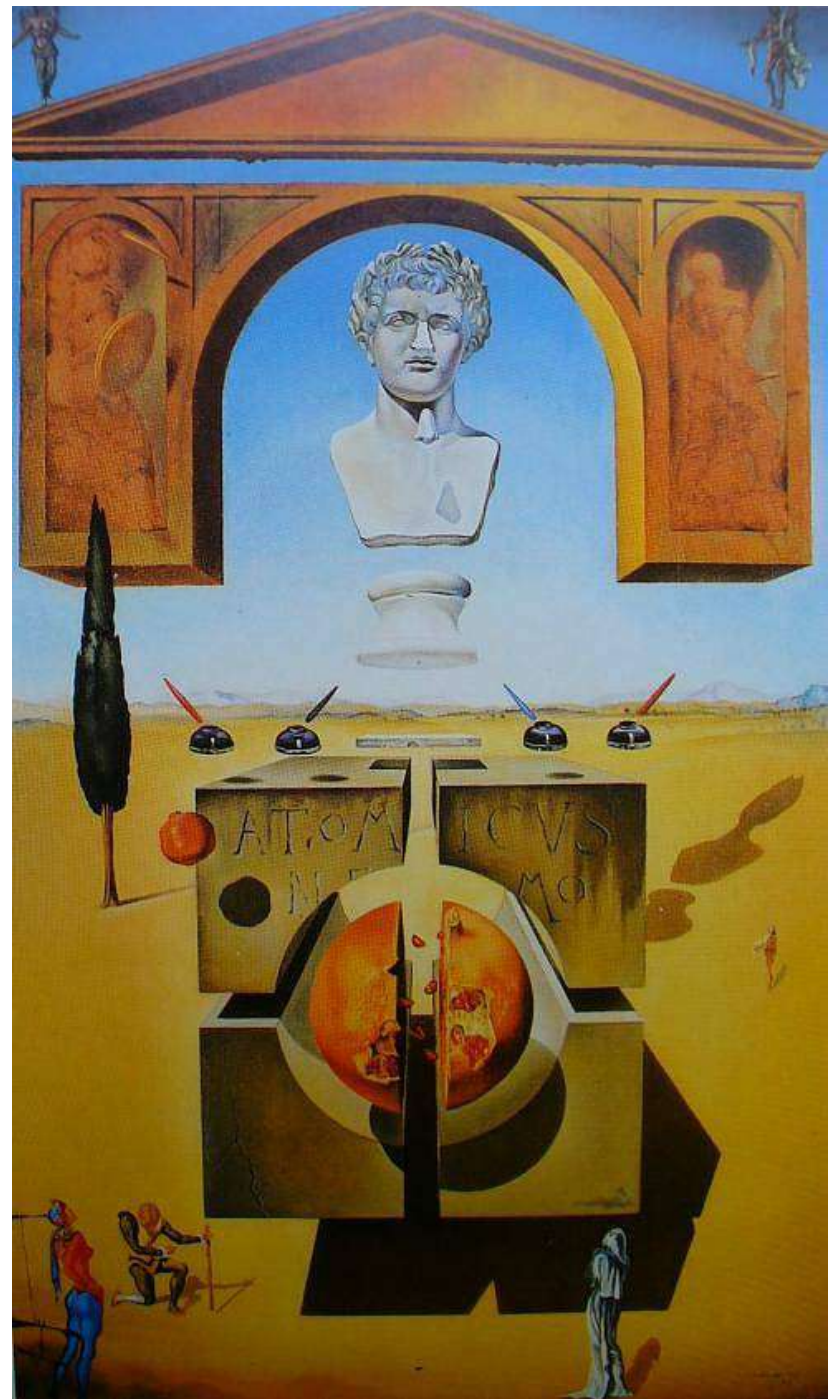
- The influence of Sigmund Freud—free association, dream analysis and the hidden unconscious
- Automatic writing/automatic drawing
- *The surrealist manifesto*, 1924
- Surreal writing, visual art, films

**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.

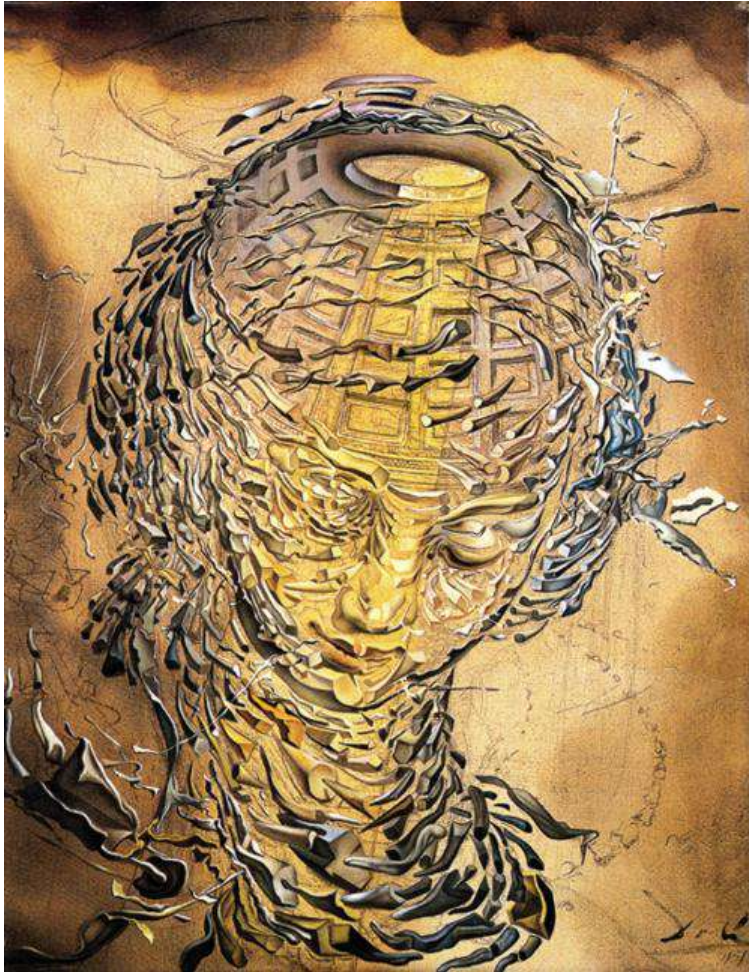


# Examples





**Salvador Dalí**



**Salvador Dali**

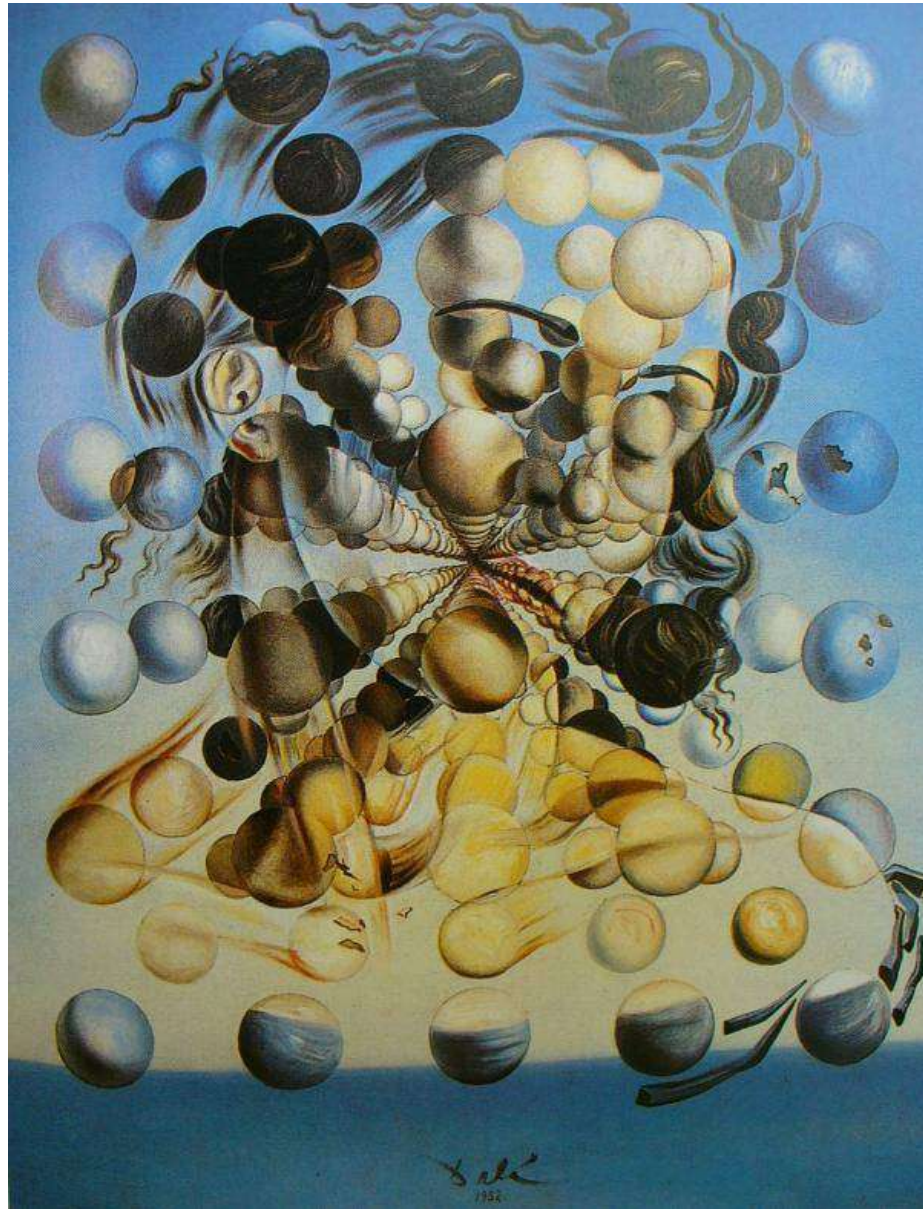
***Raphaelesque  
Head  
Exploding***

1951

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



**Salvador Dalí**



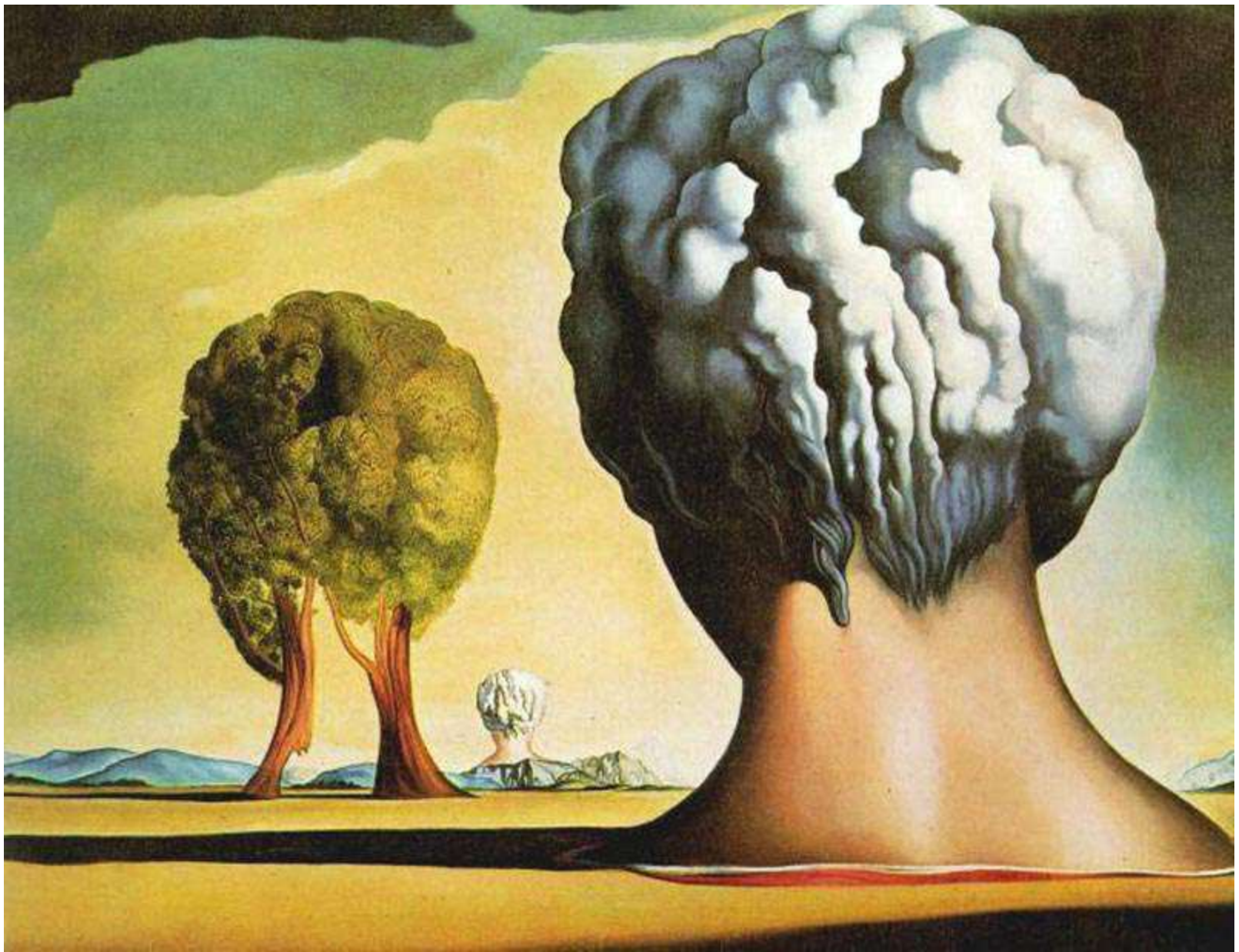
**Salvador Dali**



**Salvador Dalí**



Salvador Dalí - "Metamorphosis of Narcissus"



Salvador Dalí

# Destino

*by Walt Disney and Salvador Dali*



# 2D and 2D2 Tuesday 11/5

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

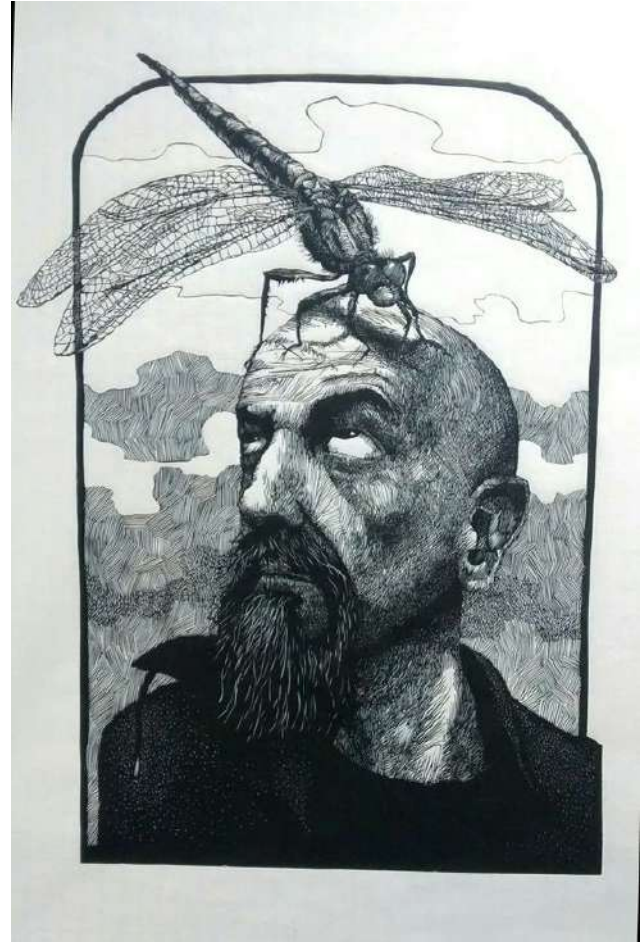
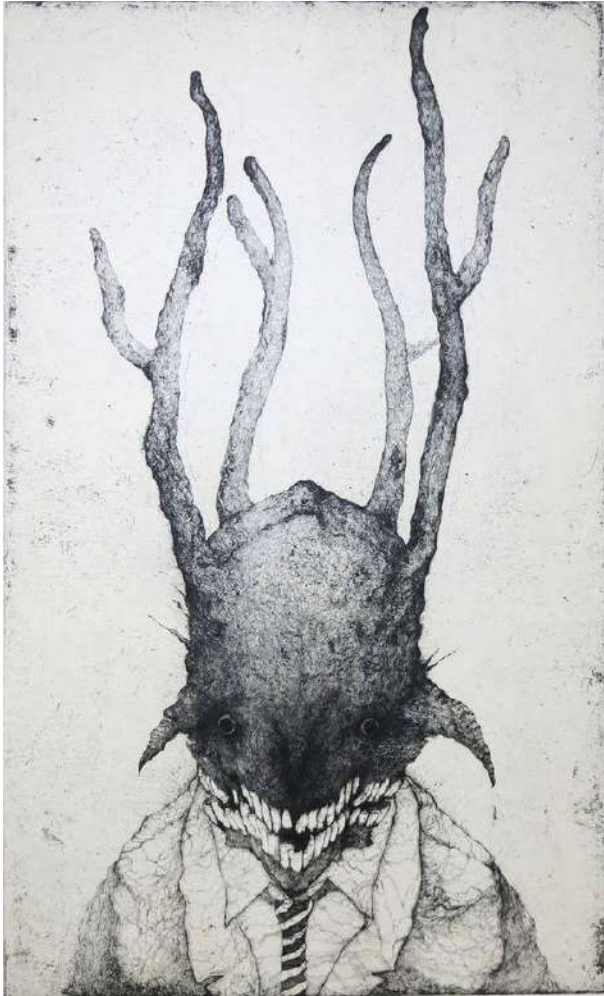


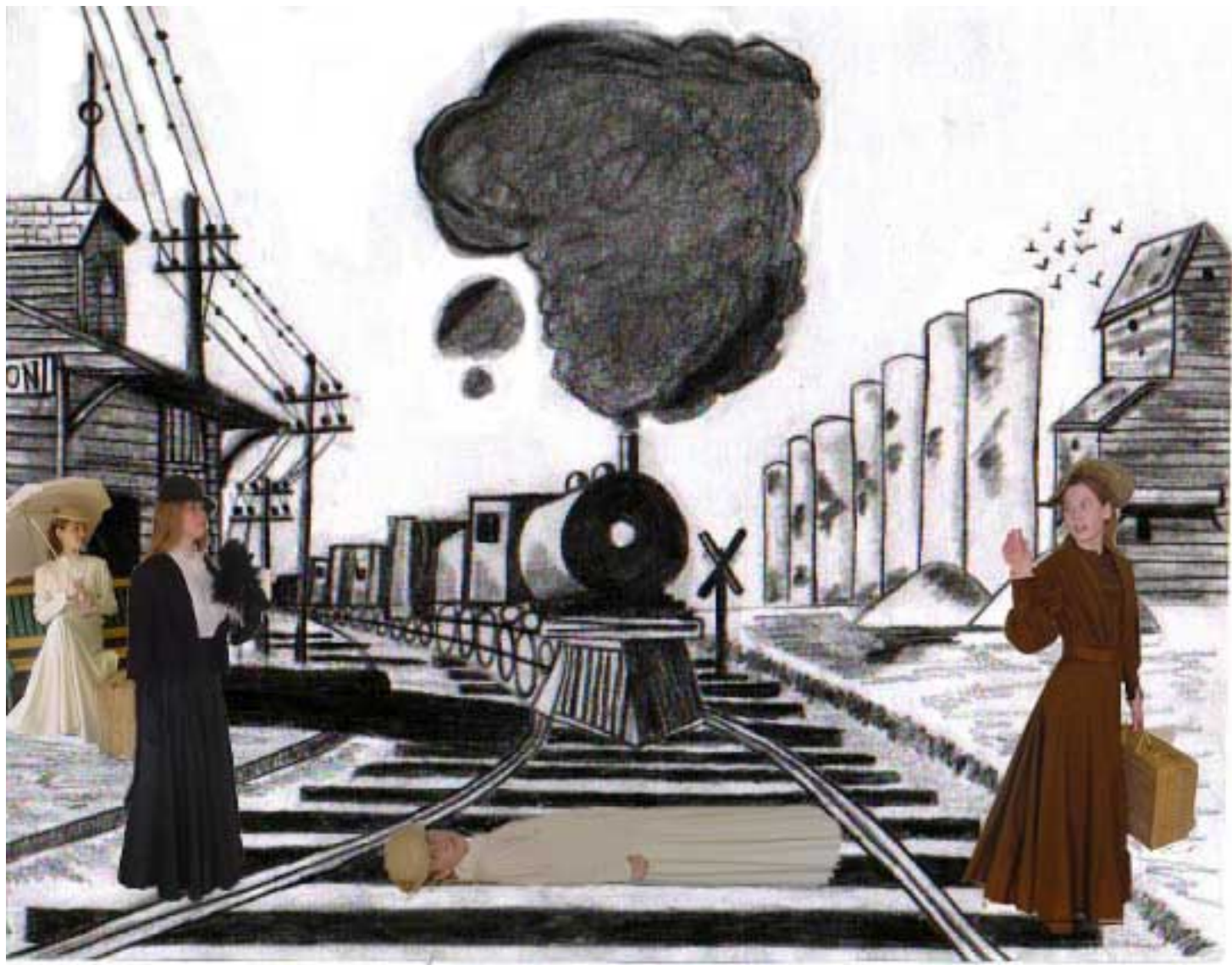






















The Eye, 1931, oil on canvas, 100 x 130 cm, Museum of Modern Art, New York



# 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 criteria*
- ❖ *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

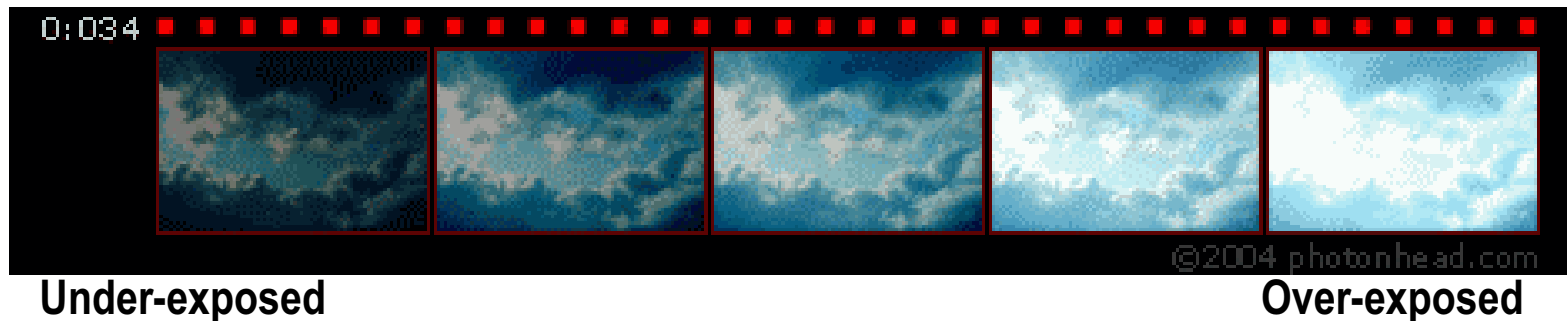
## Aperture/Exposure Control

- 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.

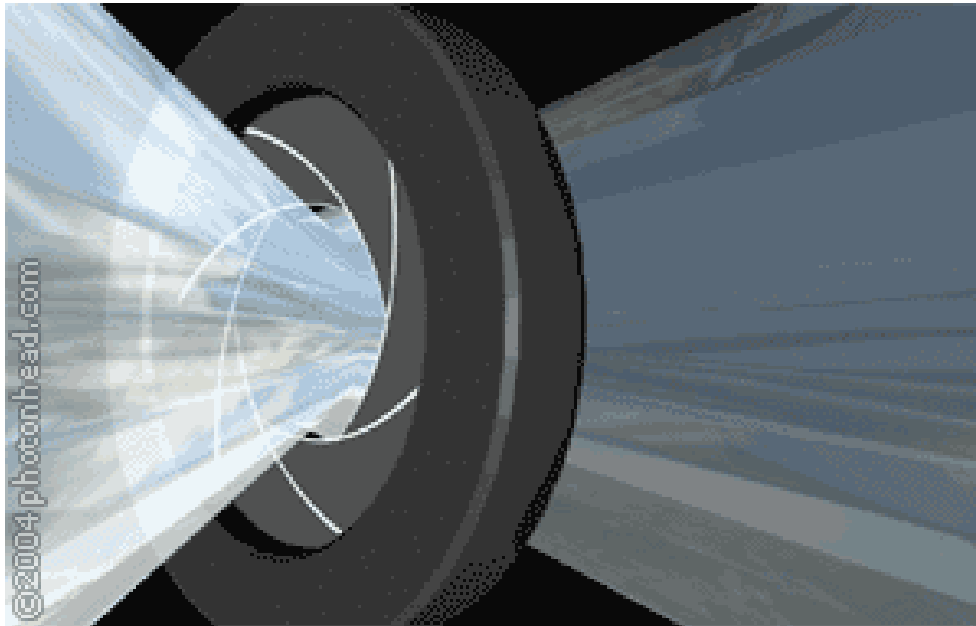
# Introduction to Digital Photography

## Aperture/Exposure Control (contd)

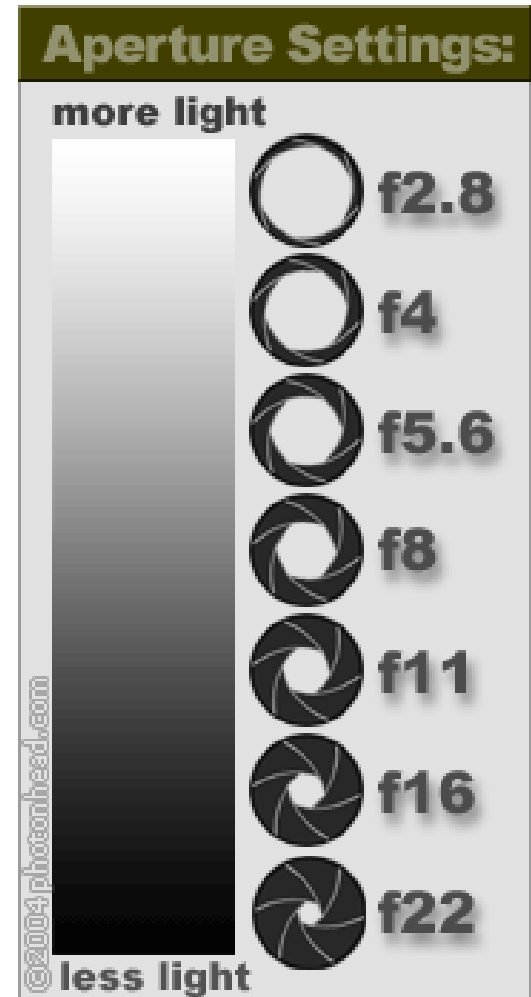
- Professional photographers rarely use auto-exposure mode, preferring instead to control the aperture setting themselves.
- Different aperture settings are referred to as F-Stops.
- The smaller the F-Stop number, the larger the aperture opening (yes, this is a little confusing).
- Under-exposed = not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



# 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

**f22 : 1/4 = f8 : 1/30 = f2.8 : 1/250**



# 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



# 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



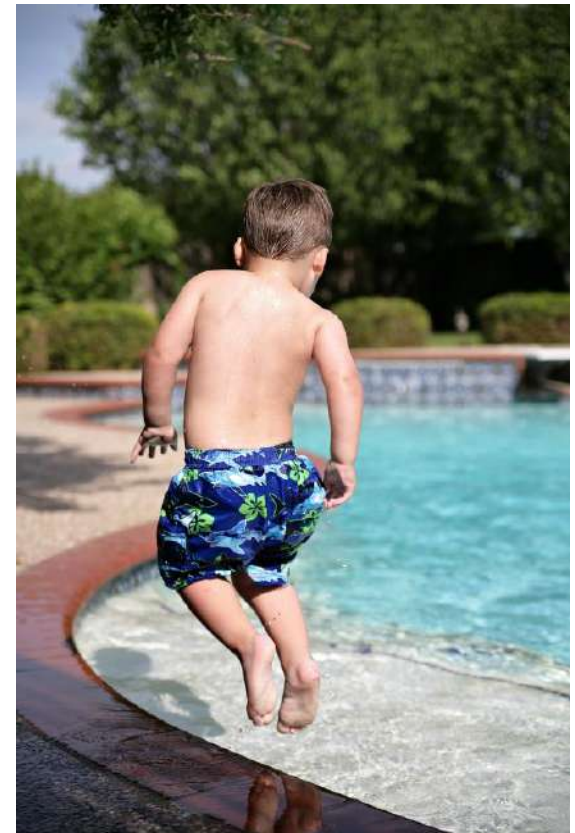
**A long shutter speed can be set at night to record car headlights as trails.**

# 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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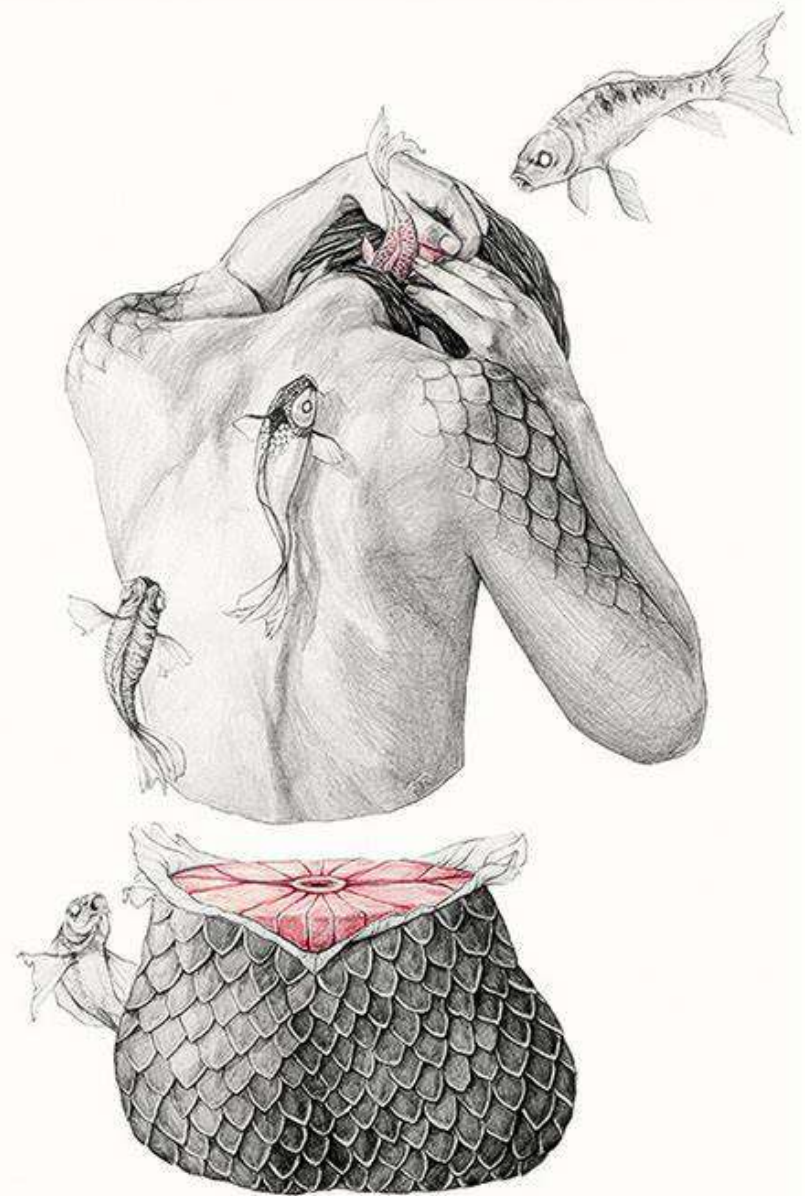
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Julia Mnuskin



# Surrealist



