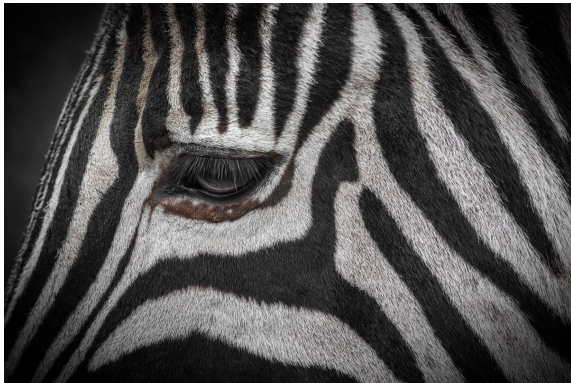


Frame WA

1. This chapter aims to develop an awareness of how a photo is a 2D composition of lines, shapes, and patterns, and to develop an understanding of how differing photographic techniques can affect the emphasis and meaning of the subject matter.
2. “It is the photographer’s job to see more intensely than most people do. He must keep in him something of the child who looks at the world for the first time or of the traveller who enters a strange country” (Brandt 4).
3. Amateur photographers sometimes stand too far away from their subject matter to include everything, but this leads to busy, unstructured, and distracting components that distract from the subject matter.

Activity 1



Activity 2

Q. Szarkowski means that photographers can change the meaning of an event that they capture by selecting which pieces of the event they want to include, isolating components to form a new meaning.

Q.



The public would have been shocked to see a painting like this because the subjects were moved to the side of the frame emphasize the dead space on the woman’s side, contrasting with the man sitting next to her. This set up shows that the woman would prefer to be alone than with the distracted man.

4. The rule of thirds forces the viewer to take in the whole frame and all of its components rather than just a central subject.

Activity 3



These compositions work because there is a necessary emphasis on the central object to show the meaning of the photo. The road symbolizes a journey into the future, and the rock symbolizes strength in my opinion, and being in the middle of the photo is necessary to these meanings.

Activity 4



The photographer of the photo on the left wanted to display how man-made objects are everywhere in nature, but the wind powered energy is balanced with the natural setting. The second photo intends to show the imbalance between the darkness of man and the light of nature, throwing the photo off balance.



I think that the two photos on the left are balanced, as there is an object connecting the two sides of the photo, the gate and the bush. The two on the right are unbalanced because there is simply dead space other than the object. This creates a feeling of movement or anticipation of movement into that dead space.

5. Lines define edges between light and dark, colors, textures, and shapes.
6. Horizontal lines create a feeling of calm, stability, and weight.
7. Vertical lines express strength and power.
8. Diagonal lines are seen as unstable and provide a dynamic tension or sense of movement.

Activity 5



The top left photo is filled with vertical lines, showing the stability and strength of the bridge pictured. The top right does the same, except it focuses more on perseverance and longevity, as the setting is more run down. The bottom left uses the curved line to signify adventure and a challenge, as mountain roads are. The final image uses the spiraled line to induce a sense of vertigo, as children do when on this piece of playground equipment.



There is not a hard cut line in this photo, but the lack of grass in certain areas creates a suggested line that guides the viewer along the trail. It is effective due to the contrast between the ground landscapes as well as the background of dark trees. The viewer travels down the trail and then finds the wall of trees in the back of the photo.

Activity 6



The left image's major focal point is the yellow line down the bottom of the plane, but the jet engines are also focal points in the image. The right image puts major focus on the front petal of the front flower.

Activity 7



The focal points in the first picture are the front horse and the mountain with the horse underneath it. The focal points of the second picture are the front tire and the truck in the background.