

<p>Subject: Computing</p>	<p>Year: 4 – Summer 1 – Creating Media 2 – Photo Editing</p>
<p>National Curriculum objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select, use, and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems, and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and presenting data and information; • Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. <p>Education for a Connected World links</p> <p>Self-image and identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can describe ways in which people might make themselves look different online. 	
<p>To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt:</p> <p><u>Digital Painting – Year 1</u> Digital devices – and specific programs – can be used to draw and create media: we can draw in different ways and use various tools to create unique effects. Size and colour can also be manipulated for a purpose.</p> <p><u>Digital writing – Year 1</u> Word processors (e.g. Microsoft Word) allow digital writing. The user can change the look of text and easily edit and make changes to bodies of text. Typed words are also very neat.</p> <p><u>Digital Photography – Year 2</u> Digital devices can be used to take photographs and edit them after capture; this means that not all images children see are real and they will begin to recognise what features might be changed in photographs they encounter.</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> Digital publishing is when we create documents (like newsletters, brochures, magazines and newspapers) using page layout software. When using publishers, we consider how images and text are laid out the page in an eye-catching and appropriate format.</p>	<p>The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future:</p> <p><u>Year 5</u> Vector drawings are created using shapes and lines, and each individual element in the drawing is called an object. Objects be grouped, layered and duplicated, which helps produce more complex artwork. Vector drawings can be enlarged and the quality of the drawing will not change.</p>
<p><u>Key Enquiry Question</u> When might you choose to crop an image? How has changing the colours affected how the photo makes you feel? Why is cloning used by photographers? How can it improve a photo? What makes an image look real or more edited? Based on this (criteria), how successful are your images?</p>	<p><u>The Big Idea:</u> Digital devices help us to take and edit photographs. Editing programs include <i>Photoshop</i>, <i>Luminar</i> and <i>paint.net</i>. To edit a photo we could use cropping, rotating, flipping, and changing colours and styles. It is important to recognise not every photo we see is real and could have been edited.</p>

To achieve ARE, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:

By the end of this unit, children will know:

- How to use an application to change the whole of a digital image;
- Rotating and flipping an image to change composition;
- Cropping to change an image;
- How to select part of an image;
- How to adjust colours of a digital image;
- Changing filters and effects on a digital image;
- How to use an application to change part of a digital image;
- How to use an application to add to the composition of a digital image;
- Clone, copying and pasting;
- Cloning can retouch a digital image;
- How to add text to a digital image.

Vocabulary:

Word processor; text; font; keyboard; text cursor; enter; spacebar; toolbar; icon (introducing in Y1 *Digital Writing* unit).

Photography; editing; digital; portrait; software; landscape; scene; subject; lighting (introduced in Y2 *Digital Photography* unit).

Software; crop; rotate; flip; copy; brightness; enlarge; crop; reduce.

By the end of this unit, children will be able to do:

- Recognise that digital images can be manipulated and changed for different purposes;
- Choose the most appropriate tool for a particular purpose;
- Consider the impact of changes made on the quality of the image.

Useful Resources:

Online, live remote and Face-to-face courses

[National Centre for Computing Education face-to-face training courses](#)

You will need to be familiar with the tools used throughout the unit in *paint.net*:
www.getpaint.net/doc/latest/index.html.



COMPUTING: CREATING MEDIA

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Y4

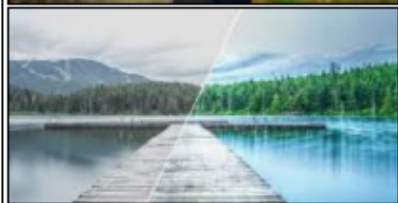


Overview



Photo Editing

- You should already know that we can use digital devices to help us to take and edit photographs.
- There are many different apps and programs to edit and improve photos, for example Photoshop, Luminar and paint.net
- There are lots of different ways that we can edit photographs, for example cropping, rotating, flipping, and changing colours and styles.
- We should understand the not all photographs that we see are real – they may have been edited.



Using Software

Paint.net is one example of photo editing tool, but many others are available. Below is how to select, copy and paste in new elements to edit your photograph.

1. Open the photo and use the 'lasso select' tool to select the area that you need.



2. Right click on the image and select 'copy.'



3. Open the image that you want your copied photo in. Select 'paste.'



4. Use the handles to resize the image, and drag into position.



The 'Adjustments' tab allows us to turn the photo black and white, and change contrast & brightness.



The 'clone stamp' copies pixels from one part to another. 'Recolor' is used to replace colours. 'Magic wand' allows areas with a similar colour to be selected.



When we want to save our edit, we should click on this icon or the 'save' button. We can reverse the last thing we have done with the undo tool.



Editing Techniques

Below are a number of different ways that we can edit photographs.



When we only need a part of a photograph, we can crop the image. We can also enlarge and reduce the parts that we need.



We can make more than one of an image by copying it. We can also rotate and flip images to create different effects.



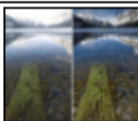
Photograph editing programs often have filters. These can change the colours in a photograph. Different colours can give us different feelings.



When the lighting of the photograph is not quite right, we can change the brightness of the photograph.



We can add and remove parts of a photograph by using cut, copy and paste tools.



We can change the contrast of photographs, making the subjects clearer.

Considerations of Edited Photos

-As photographers and editors become more skillful, and editing programs become more advanced, it can be hard to tell if images are real or edited.

-We therefore need to be alert, and not believe everything we see. We should also edit photos for positive, and not negative reasons (see right).



Positive Reasons for Editing Photos

- To make things clearer;
- To highlight the important things;
- To show things in a nice way;
- To avoid embarrassment.

Negative Reasons for Editing Photos

- To try to deceive people;
- To embarrass or put down others;
- To spread fake news or dishonest ideas.

Important Vocabulary

Photography

Editing

Software

Crop

Rotate/Flip

Copy

Brightness

Contrast

Enlarge

Reduce