

NOTICE OF MOTION

To: The National Scout Council

MOTION NO: 11/2010

Title: Photographer Scout Interest Badge

PROPOSAL

Proposed that: Update of Photography Interest Badge:

Present Badge: **PHOTOGRAPHER INTEREST BADGE**

1. Take your camera and other equipment to the examiner and demonstrate how the equipment is used. Be prepared to answer questions on such things as loading and unloading the camera, how to adjust for focus, aperture, shutter speed etc.
2. Explain to the examiner and be prepared to discuss the meaning of the term "focal length" of a lens. Explain what is meant by the term "normal focal length" and the advantages and disadvantages of using a lens with a greater or lesser focal length and the effect on the depth of field.
3. The depth of field is also affected by the aperture. Explain to the examiner what is meant by the depth of field, what is meant by aperture, how the "f" number is derived and the circumstances in which you would use a greater or lesser aperture to take advantage of the effect on the depth of field.
4. Most flash units are now automatic. Explain the advantages of when to use the automatic mode and when it is better to override and use the manual mode, ie explain what you would do in the case of taking flash of a person standing before a highly reflective, or alternatively against a non-reflective, surface. Explain what is meant by guide number and how this is used in the manual mode.
5. Complete the tasks in Section A or Section B.
 - A1. Produce a series of at least 20 photographs, developed and printed by yourself and enlarged to at least postcard size, of a Scouting event, that can be used as a training aid in the Troop or Pack, or can be used as a display at a parents' evening. The photographs should be mounted on a board, titled and labelled so that the viewer can follow your story line.
 - A2. In addition to the photographs used in Section A1 take, develop and print three prints of at least postcard size, of each of the following subjects:
 - a) Portraiture
 - b) Architecture, showing three different architectural styles
 - c) Table top, still life or photographs taken from unusual angles.

One print from each section should be taken with flash, or with flash fill in. OR

B1 Produce at least 20 slides of an aspect of Scouting that can be used as a training aid, in the Troop or Pack or can be used to enhance a parents' evening. The slides should all be taken by you and should be arranged in a way that tells a story. The display should be accompanied by an audio tape with either music, or with a voice over, or with a printed commentary, complete with slide change indications; the choice of music and whether to use a voice over should be made to suit the story line.

B2 Explain to the examiner how you would put slides into mounts and how you would mark the mounts to ensure their correct display. Explain when it becomes necessary for the slides to be placed in mounts with glass.

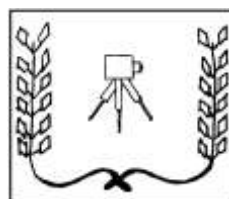
B3 In addition to the slides used in Section B1 produce three slides of each of the following subjects:

- a) Portraiture
- b) Architecture, showing three different architectural styles
- c) Table top, still life, or photographs taken from unusual angles.

One slide from each section should be taken with flash, or flash fill in.



SOUTH AFRICAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION
Badge Book Update 2010



PHOTOGRPY
INTEREST BADGE

	<u>Date Passed</u>	<u>Signed</u>
1. Write an A4 page around 400 word summary of the history of photography.		1
2. Take your camera and other equipment to the examiner and demonstrate how the equipment is used. Be prepared to answer questions on such things as: Downloading images to computer Burning images to CD as backup Upsizing / downsizing file for e-mail How to adjust for focus, aperture, shutter speed etc.	_____	<u>2</u>
3. Explain to the examiner and be prepared to discuss the meaning of the term "focal length" of a lens. Explain what is meant by the term "normal focal length" and the advantages and disadvantages of using a lens with a greater or lesser focal length and the effect on the depth of field.	_____	<u>3</u>
4. Explain good composition and the rule of thirds	_____	<u>4</u>
5. The depth of field is also affected by the aperture. Explain to the examiner what is meant by the depth of field, what is meant by aperture, how the "f" number is derived and the circumstances in which you would use a greater or lesser aperture to take advantage of	_____	<u>5</u>

the effect on the depth of field.

6. Explain the advantages of when to use the automatic mode and when it is better to override and use the manual mode, i.e. explain what you would do in the case of taking flash of a person standing before a highly reflective, or alternatively against a non-reflective, surface. Explain what is meant by guide number and how this is used in the manual mode.

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7. Complete the tasks in Section A or Section B.

A1 Shoot, colour correct and crop/size for print, at least 20 photographs, of a Scouting event, that can be used as a training aid in the Troop or Pack, or can be used as a display at a parents' evening. The photographs should be mounted on a board, titled and labelled so that the viewer can follow your story line.

A2 Explain to the examiner how the ISO/ASA rating of the film affects the quality of the picture. What film (ISO/ASA rating) would you use for specific circumstances (e.g. night vs. day, fast events vs. stills) to produce reprints for specific purposes, e.g. for newspapers, magazine, display pictures, posters?

A3 In addition to the photographs used in Section A1 take, develop and print three prints of at least postcard size, of each of the following subjects:

- a. Portraiture
- b. Architecture, showing three different architectural styles
- c. Table top, still life or photographs taken from unusual angles.

One photo from each section should be taken with flash, or flash fill in.

OR

B1 Produce a multi-media presentation (e.g. Powerpoint) of at least 20 photographs of an aspect of Scouting that can be used as a training aid, in the Troop or Pack or can be used to enhance a parents' evening. The photographs should all be taken by you and should be arranged in a way that tells a story. The presentation should be accompanied by an audio tape with either music, or with a voice over, or with a printed commentary, complete with slide change indications; the choice of music and whether to use a voice over should be made to suit the story line.

B2 Explain to the examiner how the resolution (megapixel rating) and ISO rating of a digital camera affects the quality of the picture. What ISO setting would you use for specific circumstances (e.g. night vs. day, fast events vs. stills) to produce reprints for specific purposes, e.g. for computer wallpapers, newspapers, magazine, display pictures, posters? If you are to scan conventional photographs (either prints, negatives or slides (colour positives), what quality controls need to be observed (e.g. scanning resolution, contrast, colour balance)?

7A

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7B

B3 In addition to the photographs used in Section B1 produce three photographs of each of the following subjects:

- a. Portraiture
- b. Architecture, showing three different architectural styles
- c. Table top, still life, or photographs taken from unusual angles.

One photo from each section should be taken with flash, or flash fill in.

MOTIVATION

With the massive use of modern equipment in photography, digital medium has become the standard used photography method. We have updated the badge to this medium and remove irrelevant methods of photography.

Proposed by DW van Eyk
National Commissioner
Scout Programme