



# Media and information literacy

A practical guidebook for trainers

Supported by the



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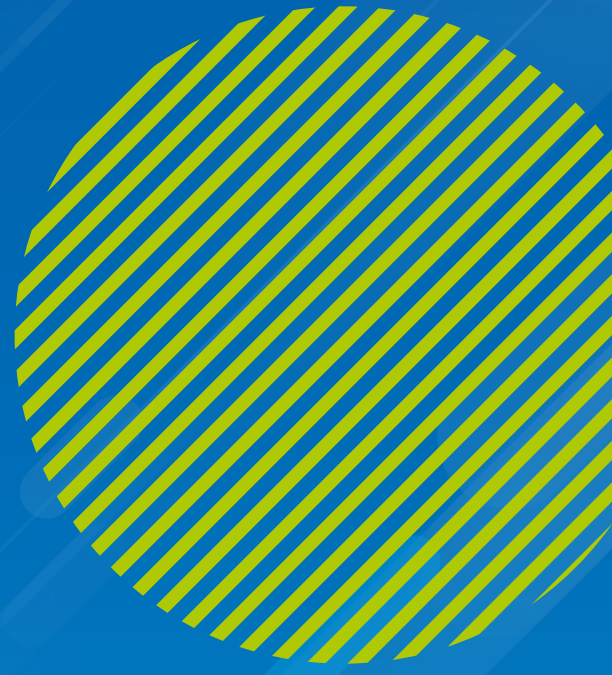
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# 3. Photography

## 3.1 Your photos

## 3.2 Photojournalism



You can download the guidelines and worksheets from this chapter here:

[dw.com/en/media-and-information-literacy-a-practical-guidebook-for-trainers-third-edition/a-56192371](https://www.dw.com/en/media-and-information-literacy-a-practical-guidebook-for-trainers-third-edition/a-56192371)





## 3. Photography

### 3.1 Your photos

### 3.2 Photojournalism



## WORKSHEET

### Camera tips

#### TASK

Take photos that follow each of the camera tips listed below. Try out variations on each recommendation and always take more than one shot.

After addressing each tip, look at your pictures and evaluate their quality.

Make a check mark in the table under the minus sign (-) for a bad picture, the plus sign (+) for a good picture, or the double plus sign (++) for a very good picture.

For portrait photos, take pictures of each other. For landscape pictures, take shots of the surrounding landscape. Feel free to choose various camera subjects to practice the other tips.

#### Basic camera tips

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**Holding the camera:** Find a good, stable position.

**Camera field sizes:** Vary the distance between the camera and the subject.

**Sharpness and blurring:** Determine the area that is in focus.

**Light and color temperature:** Use a flash if necessary

**Portraits:** Get close and position the subject slightly off center.

**Movement:** Freeze fast-moving objects with high shutter speeds or pan the camera with them to create a blurred background.

#### TASK

Choose your two best and two worst photos and be prepared to explain why they are good or bad. Discuss the photos and your experience applying the camera tips with the other groups.



## WORKSHEET

### Digital editing

Almost all photos you see in the media have been digitally edited. Digital editing empowers media makers to alter pictures so they convey a certain message, style, or emotion. But be aware, there is a fine line between digital editing and manipulation. In this exercise, edit to improve your pictures without changing their meaning or message. Experiment with editing steps like cropping the image, adjusting the brightness and the contrast, adjusting the colors and the saturation, and choosing a suitable image size. You can also add captions or speech bubbles.

#### Basic digital editing

**Crop the photo:** improve the composition and focus on the essential aspects of the photo by cropping out unnecessary parts.

**Contrast:** Edit the contrast and compare it to the original picture.

**Colors and brightness:** edit colors and brightness in various ways.

- Make the picture look warm, then cold, and find the level that is best.
- Make it dark, then bright, and find the level that is best.

**Photo filters:** Play with the filters and compare the results. Observe where you cross the line from improvement to manipulation. Which filters change the message or the meaning of the photo?

**Text messages:** Highlight the photo's message by adding text.

- Add an informative headline to the photo.
- Add a speech bubble or thought bubble.
- Observe where you cross the line from improvement to manipulation. What text would change the message or the meaning of the photo?

**Resize one version of each photo to 1000-pixel width and export it.** Compare the file sizes.

**Select three to five edited pictures for a presentation.**

#### TASK

Choose the app or software that runs on your hardware (laptop, computer, or smartphone) and familiarize yourself with it.

Select two of your photos (a good and a bad one) for digital editing. See to what extent you can improve the bad photo through digital editing. Try different versions of each photo and save each of these versions under a unique name, e.g. "dog\_version\_1.jpg."

#### Good photo saved as ...

#### Bad photo saved as ...

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## WORKSHEET

### Composition rules

#### TASK

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Take photos to illustrate each composition rule. In some cases you will have to take more than one picture to illustrate a rule (e.g. to demonstrate different perspectives).

#### Composition rules

**Rule of thirds:** the focal point of the composition is at the intersection of one of the horizontal and vertical lines

**Leading lines:** the path or direction the observer's eye follows when looking at the photo

**Contrast:** the degree of lightness and darkness in the picture

**Symmetry:** balance is achieved along internal symmetry lines

**Depth of field:** the parts of the picture that are in focus and out of focus

**Framing:** natural framing places the focus on the subject

**Perspective:** whether a subject is photographed from eye level, from above, or from below

**Cropping:** the part of your field of vision that you select for your picture

**Patterns:** following and breaking patterns

#### TASK

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Choose your best photos and justify your selection. Discuss your photos and your experience applying the composition rules with the other groups.

**Rule of thirds:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contrast:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Depth of field:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Perspective:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Patterns:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Leading lines:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Symmetry:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Framing:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cropping:** \_\_\_\_\_





## GUIDELINES

### Developing a photo story

#### Step 1: Brainstorming

The best way to find an interesting topic for a photo story is to hear and consider everyone's ideas. There are two brainstorming rules:

- No negative comments about any idea (this stops the creative process).
- Do not provide overly detailed feedback on a specific idea. Allow time for all the ideas raised by the group to be considered.

#### Step 2: Checking and choosing

After brainstorming, consider all the ideas and identify the best one that all group members support. The following rules may help:

- Eliminate the ideas that all members of the group dislike or do not consider feasible.
- Which topic is the most interesting and emotional?
- Can you imagine a story and photos for the topic?
- Can the photos be taken here? Do you need additional equipment?
- Can the story be told in just a few (about five) pictures?

### Elements of a story

| Element                   | Explanation  | Example  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Title                     | A title indicates the topic and creates tension.   | "Getting lost"   |
| Main character            | A hero or anti-hero is important for viewers to identify with.   | Ben, a 15-year-old boy from a village, is traveling to town to visit his grandmother and gets lost.  |
| Other characters          | Other characters are needed to develop the storyline. What makes them interesting for the story is their relationship to the main character and his or her problem (they try to help or hinder the main character in some way, or they may appear to help, but act selfishly instead ...). | Grandmother (worries)<br>Thomas (criminal, tries to rob him)<br>Sophia (Ben's cousin)<br>Taxi driver |
| Location and setting      | A story takes place at specific locations (country, town/village, indoors) and in specific settings.   | Streets of big city and grandmother's house.   |
| Genre                     | A genre determines the style in which the story is told (thriller, comedy, romance, non-fiction).  | Thriller   |
| Storyteller and storyline | The storyteller determines the point of view. The storyline determines when and what is told (action, conversation).   | The storyteller is the narrator. The storyline is developed according to certain rules (see below).  |

### Storytelling — Developing a storyline

| Part      | Explanation  | Example   |
|-----------|--|---|
| Beginning | This section introduces the main and other characters. It reveals the main character's conflict—a problem that needs to be solved.   | Ben steps out of a bus with a map of the town and tries to figure out the right way to go. Thomas sees Ben.   |
| Middle    | In the middle section of a story, various actions take place that help the main character solve the conflict, prevent a solution, or even make the problem worse. Tension increases in this section. | Ben gets lost in town. His grandmother starts worrying and asks Sophia to look for him. Meanwhile, Thomas pretends to want to help Ben, but really plans to take him to a dark area to rob him. |
| End       | The tension that has built up is released, either as a happy ending (in which the problem is solved), a negative ending, or an open ending.  | Sophia sees Thomas by chance, recognizes the danger and rescues Ben with the help of a taxi driver.   |



**WORKSHEET**

**Preparing your photo story**

**TASK**

Discuss topics that you would like to report on using photography.

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**TASK**

Express your story idea in just one sentence.

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**TASK**

Assess the feasibility of the topics and then choose your favorite one.

- Eliminate those ideas that the whole group dislikes or considers unfeasible.
- What topic is the most interesting and emotional for you?
- Can you imagine a story and photos for the topic?
- Can the photos be taken here? Do you need additional equipment?
- Can the topic be told in a story of just a few pictures (about five)?

Our topic:

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**TASK**

Create characters and give them names. Choose a main character with a problem that needs to be solved. Develop a storyline (beginning, middle, and end) and think about the location.

Write down some key words:

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## WORKSHEET

### Storyline and storyboard

Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Where: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Where: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_

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Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who: \_\_\_\_\_

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Where: \_\_\_\_\_

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Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Storyline and storyboard

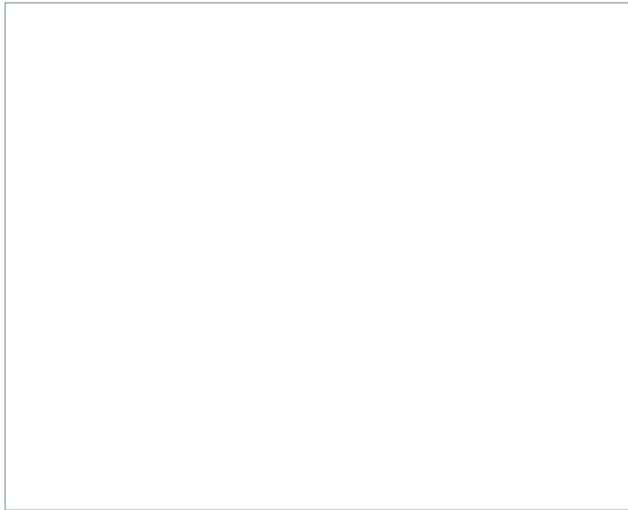


Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Who: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

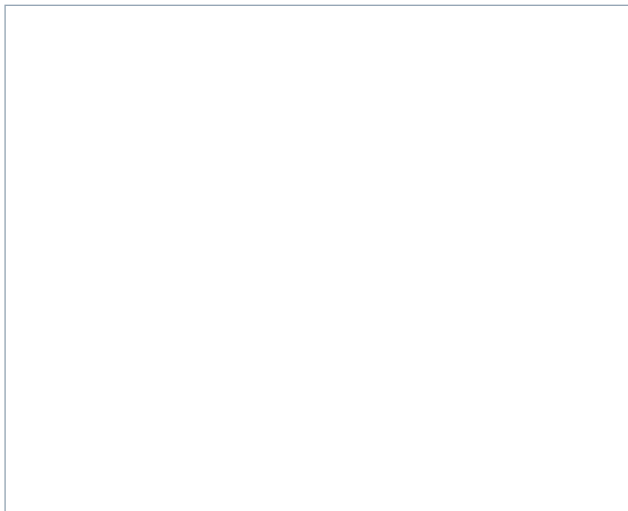


Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

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Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

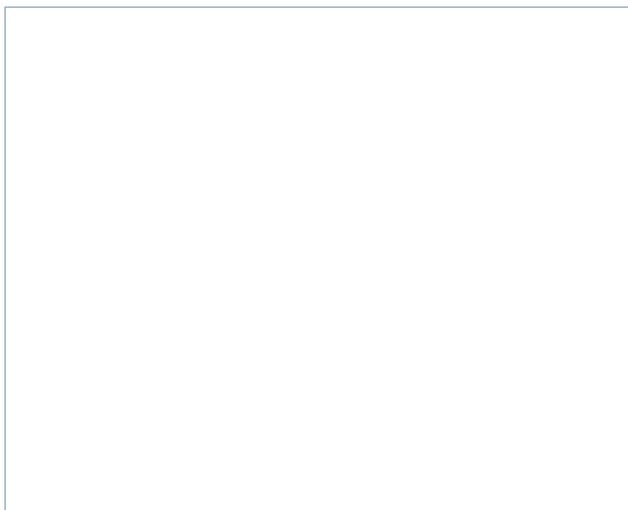


Photo title: \_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Who: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Where: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Shot size/perspective: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 3. Photography

3.1 Your photos

3.2 Photojournalism



**WORKSHEET**

**The power of pictures: Interview**

**TASK**

Work in pairs and interview each other about the power of pictures. Write key words under each question.

Interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Where do you see pictures from the media in your daily life?

Where do you see pictures from the media in your daily life?

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What are those pictures about?

What are those pictures about?

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What impact do pictures in the media have on your life?

What impact do pictures in the media have on your life?

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Can you remember one powerful example?

Can you remember one powerful example?

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## WORKSHEET

### Pictures: Impressions and emotions

#### TASK

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Examine your sample picture(s) and discuss the following questions. Write down some key words that represent your impressions and arguments that you can share with the other groups.

1. What is your first reaction to this photo?

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2. Put what you see into words. Can you describe the composition of the photo?

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3. Do you like this photo? If so, why? If not, why not?

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4. Do you remember or can you guess the circumstances under which the photo was taken?

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5. What main message (text) does the photo immediately convey?

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6. What hidden messages (subtext) does this photo convey?

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## WORKSHEET

### Characteristics of photographs

#### TASK

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Find photos to illustrate each of the characteristics of photographs listed below. Explain how each characteristic relates to the credibility and authenticity of photos. Discuss whether photos are objective or not.

A photo is two-dimensional.

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A photo is static.

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A photo only shows a limited part.

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A photo captures a unique moment.

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A photo is a contemporary witness.

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A photo does not need a caption.

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A photo is meaningful to people around the world.

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A photo tells the story of the person photographed.

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A photo tells the story of the photographer.

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A photo is composed according to rules.

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A photo needs to be decoded by the viewer.

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A photo can have different meanings to different people.

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A photo can be edited digitally.

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A photo can be manipulated.

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## WORKSHEET

### CC photos for the web

#### TASK

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Agree on five topics for your internet search for pictures:

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

#### TASK

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Now search for pictures on the web that you can download and post without violating copyrights. Compare your results with those of other participants.

What topics was it easy to find CC pictures for, and for what topics was it harder? Try to explain why.

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#### TASK

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Select one topic and do another search, looking for pictures based on different criteria and compare the search results:

- Photos for use on a commercial website
- Photos for non-commercial use only
- Photos that can be cropped and edited

Select photos that work on the internet because they fulfill the criteria for good web pictures (they follow composition rules, they work as a thumbnail and on a small screen, their messages can be clearly seen and quickly grasped).

#### TASK

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If you have time: digitally edit your selected photos to make them even better for online use. Make sure the CC license allows editing.







## WORKSHEET

### Preparing your slideshow

#### TASK

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Find a story idea for each of these two topics:

##### Topic A

A slideshow depicting an action step-by-step (like an instruction manual without words)

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##### Topic B

A slideshow depicting a theme, a color, or an emotion (e.g. my hometown, happiness, stress, love, red, white, family, death, etc.)

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#### Research

Do basic research for your story ideas. Take notes.

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**TASK**

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**Storyboard**

Write down or sketch out 10 possible photos for each slideshow on a storyboard.

Take the photos for both of your slideshows. Take more than enough pictures so you can select the best ones while editing.

**Tip:** Take all your pictures either in a horizontal (landscape), or in a vertical (portrait) orientation. Landscape orientation corresponds to our natural field of vision and to most slideshow players on the web. Vertical is more popular when people primarily view pictures on their smart phones. Don't alternate between vertical (portrait) and horizontal (landscape) orientation in one slideshow.

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## GUIDELINES

### Digital editing basics

#### Some basic steps in the digital photo editing process

When photos are digitally edited the source image file is changed. This is often intended to improve the image. Even compressing a picture into a smaller format results in a digitally edited picture.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Import                | uploads your photo into the editing software.  |
| 2. Crop                  | redefines the borders of the image.  |
| 3. Contrast              | changes the intensity of dark and light parts of a picture.                                    |
| 4. Colors and brightness | turns a photo warmer or colder, brighter or darker   |
| 5. Photo filter          | adds special effects to a photo, e.g. makes it look antique                                    |
| 6. Text/message          | adds text such as a headline, caption, or speech bubble to provide information or to add humor |
| 7. Resize/export/save    | creates a reduced file size to export and upload pictures.                                     |

#### Digital editing software

There are many digital editing software options available online. Many are only available in English. If you are using a smartphone, simple touch-ups and edits can be done using the phone's built-in editing features or apps like PIXLR or Snapseed. If you're editing on a desktop or laptop computer, Microsoft

Paint is a simple computer graphics software included with Microsoft Windows. However, those who want more control over their images should use more advanced photo editing software. Some software is free, but be aware of special conditions. Some editing features are only available if the user pays a fee.

| Software—digital editing with a computer     | Apps—digital editing with a smartphone  |
|--|---|
| GIMP<br>gimp.org                             | Pixlr (Android, iPhone, Windows)<br>download from corresponding app store     |
| Photoscape<br>photoscape.org                 | Snapseed (Android, iPhone, Windows) download from<br>corresponding app store  |
| Paint.NET<br>getpaint.net                    | Instagram (Android, iPhone, Windows) download from<br>corresponding app store |
| Fotor (online editing software)<br>fotor.com | PicsArt (Android, iPhone, Windows) download from<br>corresponding app store   |
| PIXLR<br>pixlr.com                           | PicLab (Android, iPhone, Windows)<br>download from corresponding app store    |



## GUIDELINES

### Camera tips

It's good to know some basic tips if you want to take good pictures.

1. **Holding the camera:** find a good, stable position
2. **Camera field sizes:** vary the distance between the camera and the object.
3. **Sharpness and blurring:** determine the area that is in focus.
4. **Light and color temperature:** use existing light or a flash to create moods and effects.
5. **Portraits:** focus on the face but don't put it in the center of the picture.
6. **Movement:** freeze moving objects or follow them with your camera.

#### 1. Holding the camera

Holding the camera in a stable position is the key to sharp pictures. If the camera shakes or moves while taking the picture, the photos can turn out blurred or crooked. It's best to hold the camera firmly with both hands. Sometimes, it's useful to rest it on a solid base.



Hold your camera or phone with both hands.



Rest the camera on a stone, a tree or something else that does not move to keep it steady as you take your picture.



You can stabilize the camera by crouching and planting your elbows firmly on your knees.



## 2. Camera field sizes

The camera field size is usually determined by the distance between the camera and the object. Each field size has a certain purpose: long shots give the viewer a lot of information, like where and when an action took place. Close-ups and details direct the viewer's attention to a person's emotion or a certain object. Slideshows and photo stories are more interesting when the pictures have different field sizes.



Extreme long shot: a view of scenery all the way to the horizon.



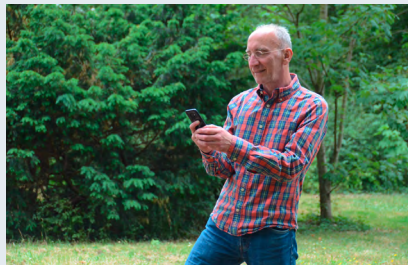
Long shot: a view of a situation or setting from a distance.



Medium long shot: shows people or objects with part of their surroundings.



Full shot: a view of a figure's entire body in order to show action.



Medium shot: shows a subject down to their waist, e.g. people in conversation.



Close-up: a full-screen shot of a subject's face, showing the nuances of expression.



Detail: a shot of a hand, eyes, mouth or object up very close.



### 3. Sharpness and blurring (focus)

Before taking a photograph, decide which part of the picture you want in focus. Often your most important person or object will be at the center of the picture. The autofocus of most cameras therefore concentrates on getting the center of the picture sharp. But if your main subject is off to the side of the picture, there is a way to get that element in focus: if you are using a smartphone camera, tap the part of the image on the screen that you want in focus. The autofocus will make this part of the picture sharp. Then take the picture. If you are using a tradi-

tional camera, focus the camera on the part of the image you would like to be sharp; press the shutter button halfway down and, while holding it, move the camera to its final position. Then press the shutter button all the way down to take the picture.



The focus is often on the center of the image.



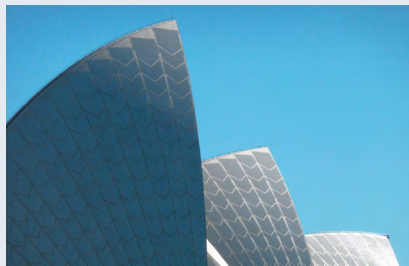
The focus here is on the leaves in the foreground, outside the center.

### 4. Light and color temperature

Light determines the effect of the image. Light in blue and gray tones creates a rather cold atmosphere. Light in yellow and orange tones conveys a warmer, cozier atmosphere. The light is usually warm just after sunrise and before sunset, whereas it is harsher and colder at midday. Use light and shadows intentionally. Bright light from the back makes a subject look dark, e.g. when a subject is standing in front of a window. In these cases it may be good to use a flash—even in daylight.



Afternoon light brings out warm colors and creates a warm atmosphere.



In this picture taken around noon, blues and grays and stark contrasts create a cool atmosphere.



The sky in the background is very bright. This affects the camera's light meter. The face would be too dark without a flash.



## 5. Portraits

Good portraits are not as easy to take as people think. The photographer should opt for interesting picture details and encourage the subject to relax. Do not place the person in the center of the picture and ensure that they are looking “into the picture” and not out of the frame.



The person is too far away. Get closer.



Better: The person is distinguishable now.



Even better: The picture has more tension because the person isn't centered. Note how he is looking “into the picture”, into the open space in the photo, not out of the frame.

## 6. Movement

A camera can capture motion. Objects that move quickly in front of the camera can appear blurred (e.g. sports), while the static background stays in focus. Another option to depict movement is to move the camera with the object as you take the picture. Then the fast-moving object stays in focus, but the background is blurred.

You can freeze the moving object by using a high shutter speed or setting your camera to Sports mode. This will lead to the background being out of focus.



The train is blurred because it moves quickly. The background is in focus.



The camera moves with the objects so that they stay sharp, while the background is blurred.



Using a high shutter speed, the movement is frozen and the background is out of focus.



## GUIDELINES

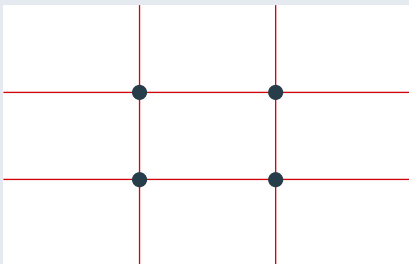
### Composition rules

Some principles of organization that affect the composition of a picture:

1. **Rule of thirds:** the focal point of the composition is at the intersection of one of the horizontal and vertical lines
2. **Contrast:** the degree of lightness and darkness in the picture
3. **Depth of field:** the objects in focus and out of focus
4. **Perspective:** whether a picture is taken from eye level, from above, or from below
5. **Patterns:** following and breaking patterns
6. **Leading lines:** the path or direction the observer's eye follows while looking at the photo
7. **Symmetry:** balance is achieved along internal symmetry lines
8. **Framing:** natural framing places the focus on the subject
9. **Cropping:** removing certain areas, such as an unwanted subject or irrelevant detail, from a photo

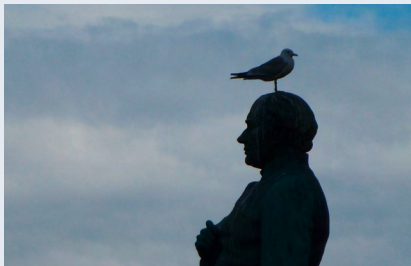
#### 1. Rule of thirds

Imagine two horizontal and two vertical lines dividing your picture into nine equal parts. If you place key visual elements where the lines intersect, the picture will have more tension and be more interesting than if you place them elsewhere, or precisely in the middle. The subject doesn't have to be exactly at the intersection, but should be fairly close. Move the camera and try out a couple of different positions to find the one you like best.



## 2. Contrast

Stark contrasts between dark and light make shapes and contours easy to recognize. Pictures with high contrast work well online because they are easy to grasp even if only seen as thumbnails or on small screens. As a composition rule, contrast can also refer to colors that stand in stark contrast to one another (blue >< yellow; red >< green) or to contrasting shapes that appear on a photo (round shapes >< angular shapes or lines). Any such contrast will help make your photo more interesting.



The dark statue and bird contrast with the light blue sky.



The red and green parts of the plant contrast sharply in color and shape.



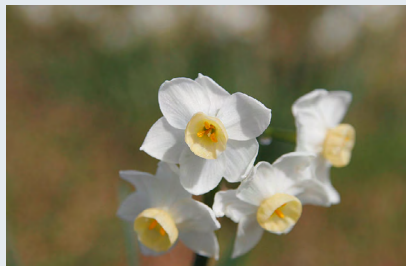
The boats' contrasting panes of color bring this picture to life.

## 3. Depth of field

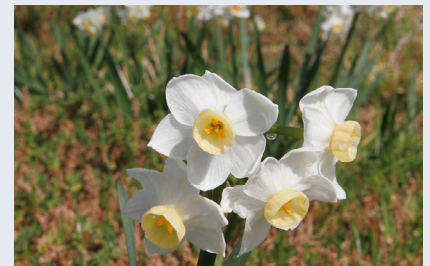
When you take portraits, an out-of-focus background makes the face stand out. With newer smart phones or more advanced cameras, you can limit the depth of field by using a wide aperture and short shutter-speed. This technique can make everything in the background that is not the subject of the photograph look blurry or out of focus.



The building in the background is out of focus. This directs attention on the face.



The blurred background focuses the viewer's eye on the flowers.



At a smaller aperture, the background competes for the viewer's attention.



#### 4. Perspective

Rather than always shooting from eye level, try photographing from different points of view: from above your subject (bird's-eye perspective), or below it (frog perspective). Different perspectives have different effects on the viewer. A person who is photographed from above looks small and insignificant. A photograph taken at eye level treats him or her as an equal; a photo taken from below could make the person look powerful or dominating.

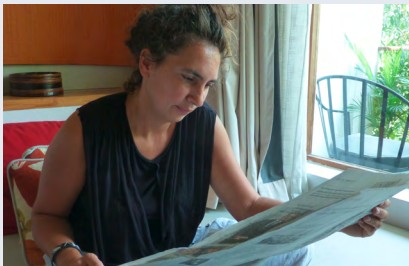


Photo taken at eye-level.



Photo taken from bird's-eye perspective.



Photo taken from frog's perspective.

#### 5. Patterns

Patterns can be visually compelling because they suggest harmony and rhythm. Things that are harmonious and rhythmic convey a sense of order and peace. Patterns can become even more compelling when you break the rhythm as this introduces tension. The eye then has a specific focal point to fall upon, followed by a return to the dominant visual rhythm.



Nature and plants often show patterns.



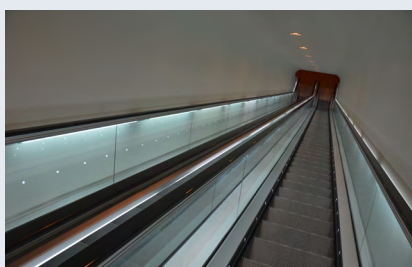
Breaking the pattern: the viewer's eye focuses on the one red pod among all the green ones.



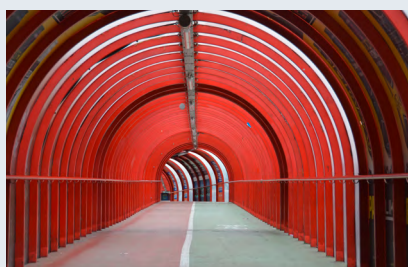
Breaking the pattern: the viewer's eye focuses on the one purple shape among all the white ones.

## 6. Leading lines

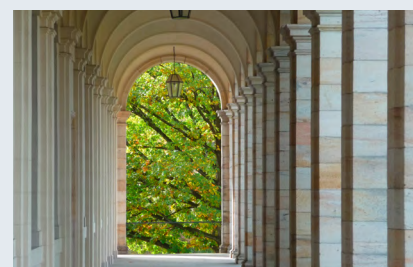
When we look at a photo, our eye is naturally drawn along lines in the picture. By thinking about how you place lines in your composition, you can affect the way people view the picture. You can pull the viewer into the picture towards the subject, or take the viewer on a “journey” through the scene. There are different types of lines—straight, diagonal, curved, etc.—and each can be used to enhance your photo’s composition. Diagonal lines can be especially useful in creating drama in your picture. They can also add a sense of depth or a feeling of infinity.



The lines formed by the escalators draw the viewer into the picture.



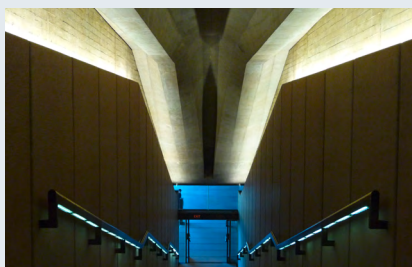
The handrails on both sides, the light fixtures on the top of the arch and the painted line on the floor draw the viewers eye into the depth of the tunnel.



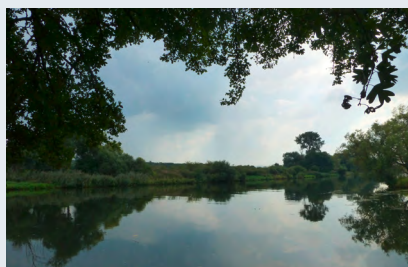
The arches and columns form lines that automatically direct the viewers eyes to the green tree in the background.

## 7. Symmetry

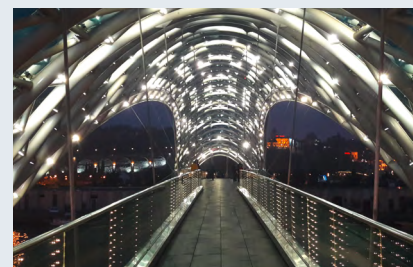
We are surrounded by symmetry, both natural and artificial. A symmetrical image is one that looks the same on one side as it does on the other. Symmetry creates a feeling of harmony in the viewer, but symmetrical compositions can also be boring. Sometimes, tension can be added to your picture if the symmetry is broken somewhere.



Symmetry in architecture: the left side of the building looks like the right side.



The water reflects the scenery and makes the top and bottom of the photo almost symmetrical (horizontal symmetry).



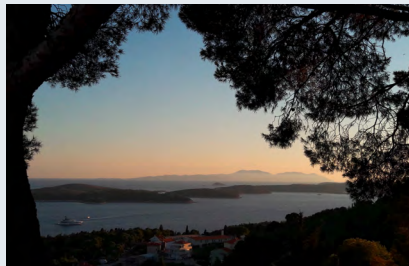
The left and right sides of the bridge look alike (vertical symmetry). Also notice the leading lines.

## 8. Framing

The world is full of objects that make perfect natural frames, such as trees, branches, windows, and doorways. By placing these around the edge of the composition, you help isolate the main subject from the outside world. In addition, you can create depth through a foreground and background. The result is a more focused image, which draws your eye naturally to the main point of interest.



The wooden beams on the bottom, left, and right sides of the picture frame the boy's face.



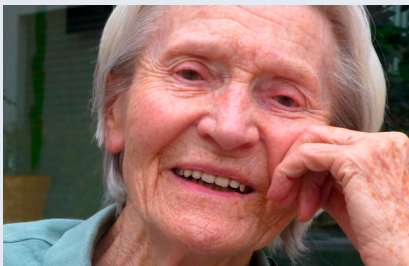
The dark tree and branches in the foreground frame the view of the bay in the background and simultaneously add depth.



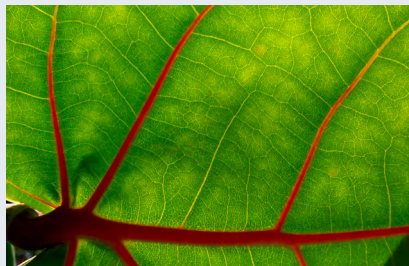
The brick architecture of the window frames the silhouettes of the people looking out over the water.

## 9. Cropping

A subject can be rendered more dramatic when it fills the frame. Cropping can be used to eliminate distractions from the photograph. By cropping a subject very close, you can make it more intriguing. When taking a tight close-up of a person, you can even crop out part of their head, as long as their eyes fall on the top line of the "rule of thirds" grid.



The top of the woman's head is cropped, focusing the viewer's attention on her eyes and face.



Cropping the photo of the leaf, the photographer draws the viewers attention to the fine lines and structures of the leaf.



The glass as well as the bottle are cropped. If both were shown in full, the viewer would also see more of the background and the sides. This would distract from the key visual information.

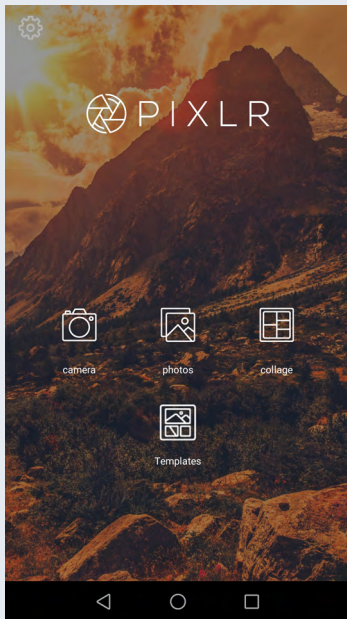




## GUIDELINES

### Digital editing: Pixlr (smartphone)

#### Choose the photo



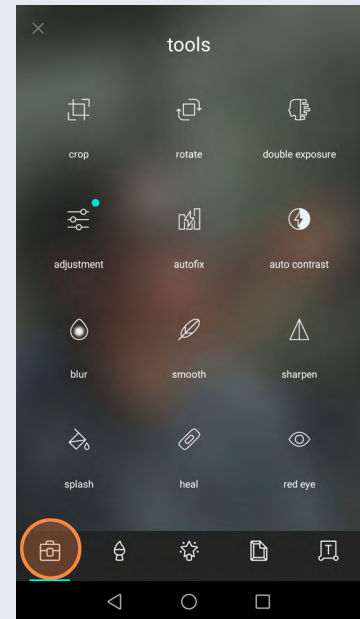
Choose the photo that you want to edit from your smartphone.

#### Main menu



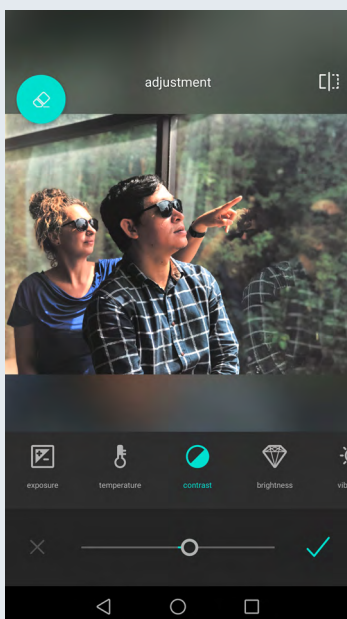
Familiarize yourself with the main menu.

#### Tools



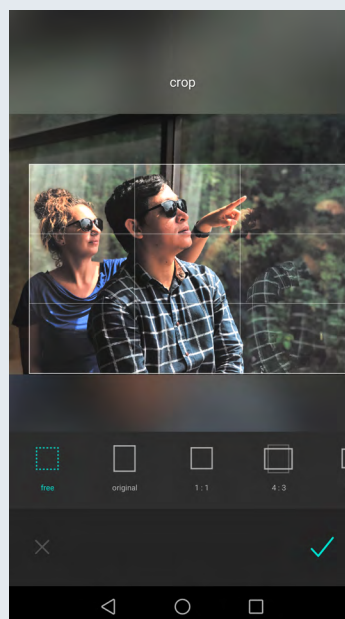
Tap the first button from the left in the main menu to enter the tools menu.

#### Adjustment



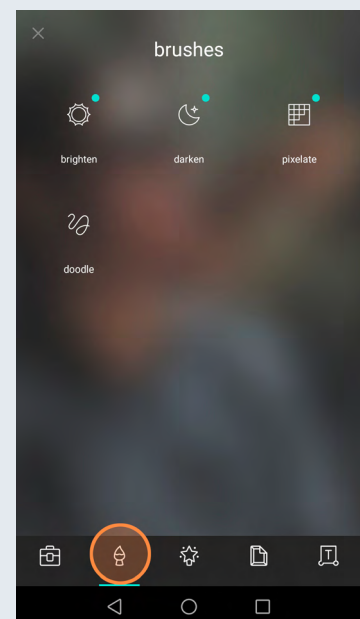
In the tools menu tap adjustment to edit the picture's exposure, temperature, and contrast as you wish.

#### Cropping



In the tools menu tap crop to cut your image to size and get rid of parts of the image that do not hold meaning.

#### Brushes



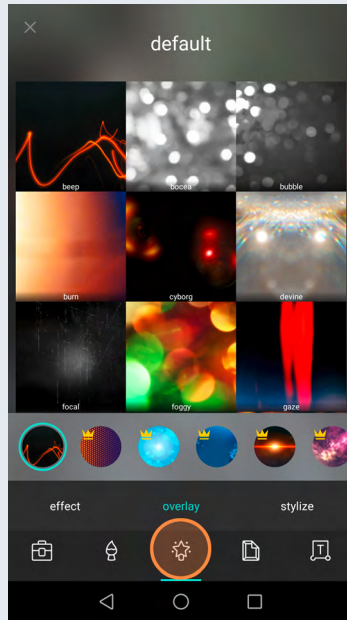
Tap the second button in the main menu to enter brushes. Try to darken or lighten certain areas of your image.

### Default



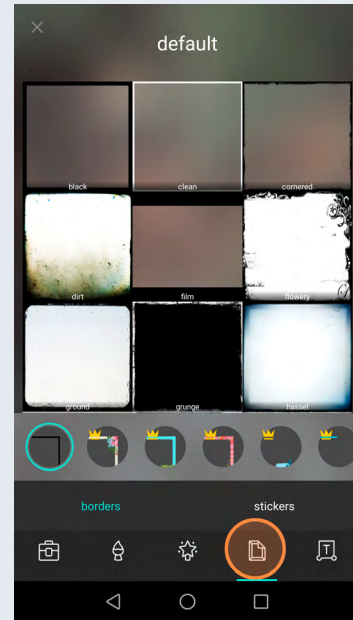
Tap the third button in the main menu to enter the menu for effects, overlays, and styles. Try to add an effect.

### Main menu



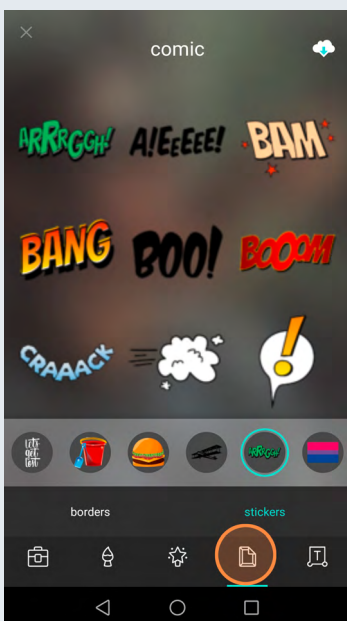
Familiarize yourself with overlays and experiment with what your image can look like.

### Tools



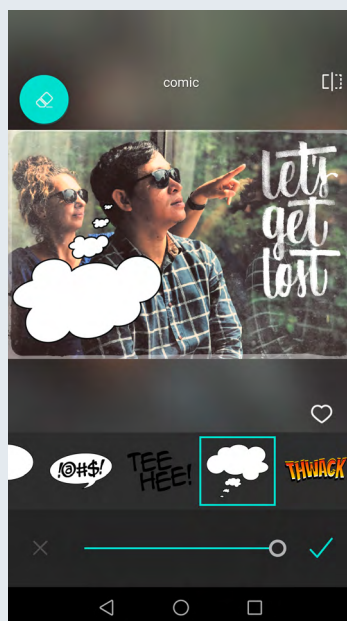
Tap the fourth button in the main menu to enter the menus for borders and stickers. Add a border if you wish.

### Stickers



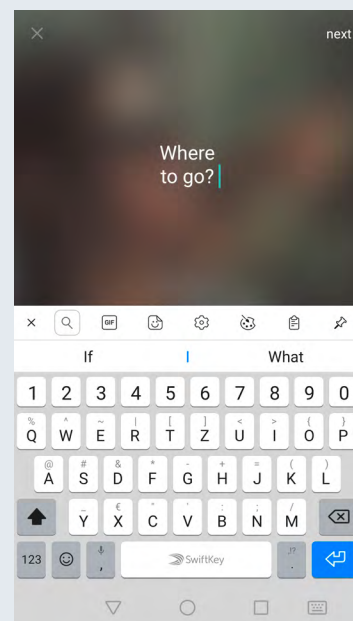
Look through the stickers menu to see which you could add to your photo.

### Speech bubble



Select stickers and speech bubbles, that fit and adjust their size and position.

### Text



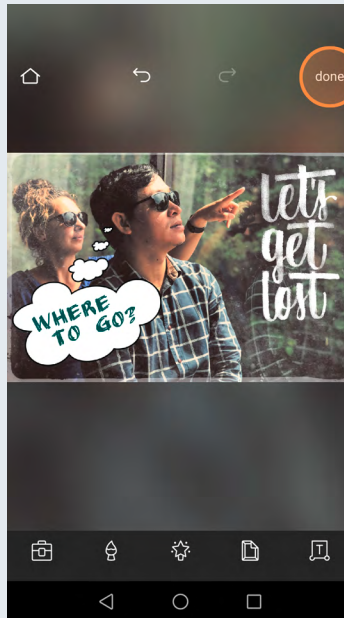
Tap the last button in the main menu to enter the text menu. Type your text.

## Font



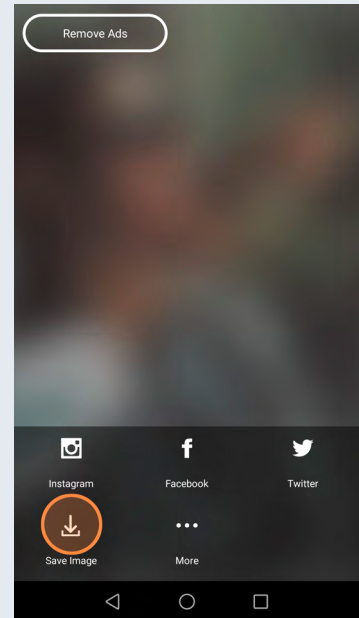
Choose your favorite font and color and resize the text.

## Done



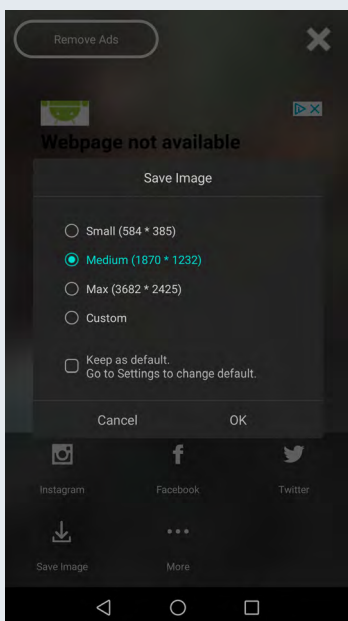
When you are done, tap "done" to share or save your image.

## Save



Select "save image" to save your edited photo to your smartphone.

## Choose an image size



Choose an image size. It's better to choose a large image size so the picture can be reproduced and enlarged later, if desired. Only make a smaller copy if necessary, e.g. for the Web.

## Original photo



Compare your original photo...

## Edited photo



... to your edited photo.



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