

It is their objective to produce direct, truthful and bold images that tell the stories for those who have no voice. According to Mark M. Hancock, a professional photojournalist, "is a visual reporter of facts.

A picture is worth a thousand words " or so the saying goes. Get Free Weekly Digital Camera Tips via Email There are many reasons that I love photography, not the least of which is that a photograph or a series of them has the ability to convey stories to those that view them. Over the centuries people have gathered around campfires, in town squares, over meals and in other places to tell their stories and these gatherings have become central to the shaping of cultures and communities. In more recent times some people have lamented that the art of story telling has been lost amidst the rise of different technologies. One such medium for story telling in the time we live is digital photography. A photograph has the ability to convey emotion, mood, narrative, ideas and messages " all of which are important elements of story telling. Following are a few tips for photographic story tellers. The Short Story Stories come in all shapes and sizes. Some are long novels or even trilogies of novels but others are short. Thinking photographically, these short stories might be one, or maybe two, images. Most newspaper photography fits into this category of story telling " one image that attempts to capture the essence of an accompanying written story. Such shots need to have something in them that grabs the attention of a viewer. Leaving evidence in the shot of a second unseen person can add questions to your viewers minds ie a shot of a person alone at a table with two cups of coffee in front of them " or a shot of someone talking animatedly to an unseen person. Unseen elements of a photo can add a lot. Multiple Image Stories One of the mistakes that I find many new photographers making is that they find they need to put every possible element of a story or scene into each photograph that they take. This leads to photos that can be quite cluttered, that have too many focal points and that confuse the viewer of them. One way to avoid this and yet to still tell a story with your images is to take a series of them. Series of shots used to tell a story can be anything from two or three shots arranged in a frame or collage through to hundreds of shots arranged in an album online or printed. A common multiple image story that many of us will be familiar with will be the photography we do on a vacation. Other multiple shot stories might include weddings, parties, conferences etc. They take planning and some type of structure. Before you start photographing your story consider what type of shots you might need to tell it. Introduction " shots that put the rest of the images into context. These shots introduce important characters that will follow, give information about the place where the story is happening, set the tone that the story will be told in and introduce the themes that the story will meander through see below for more on themes. Introductory shots need to lead viewers into the body of the story. Introductory shots should give people a reason to go deeper into the story. So in a travel album " these shots might show the travelers packing, could include a macro shot of a map of the destination or of the tickets etc. Plot " good stories are more than just empty words. They explore ideas, feelings, experiences etc on a deeper level. Plot shots will probably make up the majority of your photographic story. They show what happens but also explore themes and ideas. So in a travel album I try to identify themes in my shots that I will revisit throughout a trip. Types of themes might include: Visual themes " perhaps colors or shapes that come up again and again on a trip " for example a friend recently showed me his album from a recent trip to the Greek Islands that featured quite a few shots with white buildings and blue seas " very powerful. Stylistic themes " repetition of photographic techniques and styles. For example on my last overseas trip I decided to include a series of macro shots of the different flora that I saw and ended up with a series of shots of flowers from a variety of different parts of the world. Locational themes " reoccurring photos from similar types of places. I sought out and photographed markets in every city and town we visited. I found it fascinating to see the similarities and differences between them. Relational themes " shots that focus upon a person or people over time. On a travel story this might document the moods of a person as they go through the highs and lows of travel or could document the development of a relationship between friends, lovers, siblings etc over time. A photographic story might just focus upon one theme or could intertwine a number of them. Not every shot in a travel album will probably fit in with themes but I find that when you work to build

them into what you do that there is a real payoff. Conclusion – good story tellers are quite intentional about the way they end their stories. By no means do you need to tie up your story neatly good stories sometimes leave people feeling unsettled and wanting resolution but do consider how you want to end. Editing I have a number of friends who are in the publishing business and they tell me that novels rarely go to press in their original form. They generally take a lot of reworking and editing to get them into a form that will work. The same is usually true with photographic story telling. Editing happens on a number of levels and ranges from the editing of single photos cropping, sharpening, enhancing of colors etc through to the editing and presentation of the overall series of shots. When presenting your images as a series it is important to be selective with the shots you include and leave out. With travel albums I generally put together two for each trip. The first one is the story album and is the one I show to most people. The second one is where I keep all of my photos – generally in the order that they were taken. Sometimes in the editing process the chronological order becomes less important as the story and the themes within it are more dominant. Your story can be a one image story or a longer one lets try to keep it to five images in total. Alternatively – make a Flickr set of your own and link to it in the comments section so we know where to go view it.

Chapter 2 : The Art of Storytelling - Mensa for Kids

Many photographers will tell stories on their blogs, whether it is about a trip, party, their weekend, or family. Why not use your images to enhance your story telling skills? Tips For Telling A Story With Pictures 1.

What are your thoughts on filters and such? I am a firm believer in using Photoshop to optimize the imageâ€”but you must be sure to not change or overtly manipulate the story. Ansel Adams once said that the negative is the score, and the print was the performance. For me, the file is the negative and the Photoshop image is the performance. They were telling me by showing me what they were doing. So would the photos come from conversations or from the outside lens looking in? The story I try to tell is the essence of their lives. Have you ever read works by Carlos Christinada? He had an image of a seer named Don Juan. He had this an energy force that went out from his gut. Does weather affect a picture? Does that deter you from taking pictures? Do you ever turn down a cloudy day? It comes back to this: Think of what you can do with the weather you have. Be conscious about how the weather plays into your intentions. If the weather is cloudy, perhaps think about catching the atmosphere inside a space. And then edit them! If you look at my career, I was working with National Geography and then Vietnam, and then shooting for advertising campaigns and for National Parks. In the end, we all reach that [bored] point. What do you think of drones? So I knew I had to stop at that point.

Tell a story while capturing the moment. Truly great photographs are those that succeed in capturing the fleeting moment and the stories enveloping it, regardless of their subject, style and time they were taken.

A man feels a pain and goes to the doctor. The doctor examines him, asks questions about the symptoms and gives him a lot of information. He is frustrated and confused. Fear of having to communicate in English keeps some from seeking treatment. Federal law Civil Rights Act of mandates that any facility receiving federal payments medicare, medicaid must provide interpreters for patients whose English is limited. Specifically, the law prohibits discriminatory treatment on the basis of national origin by agencies receiving federal funds. While compliance with the law is not well-monitored, the use of trained health care interpreters is increasing in the medical field. Doctors sometimes subscribe to call-in translation banks that can do interpretation for most languages over the phone. Some cultures believe that a doctor is an expert and therefore should not be questioned. Medication errors are a growing problem in the United States. While causes vary, evidence shows that many adults lack the literacy skills to understand medication information and instructions, which can lead to serious errors in their usage. Suggested questions for prompting discussion while eliciting the story: What is his name? What should he do? Where is he now? Who is with him? What is the doctor doing? How is the man feeling? What is the doctor saying? What does the man say? Do you think the man understands the doctor? Why does he say "OK"? Now what is the doctor saying? What question does he ask the man? What does the man answer? Now what does the doctor ask him? What is in the picture with him? What is he thinking? What is the problem with taking the prescriptions? Now where is the man? Who is he speaking with? What does she ask him? How is the man feeling now? With the eighth frame the opportunity arises for particularly valuable discussion on language barriers in health care and what communication is expected of the patient in the U. Has this ever happened to you? Students have reported that "This is my story," or "The man is me! Other suggestions students have come up with include taking a friend or family member who speaks more English, or finding a doctor who speaks your language. There is no perfect answer, but it is important to know the law and discuss options. What questions can this patient ask the doctor about the prescription medicines? The class could brainstorm a list. Some examples of possible questions follow. Questions are simplified, but some may still be difficult for lower levels and some vocabulary may need explanation. Questions to ask the doctor about your medicine What is this medicine? Why am I taking it? What does this medicine do? How long do I need to take it? When will I start feeling better? What are ok side effects of the medicine? What are bad side effects of the medicine? What side effects do I need to call you for? Do I need to come back and have the doctor check my medicine? Certain medicines require that the level of the medicine in the blood is regularly monitored. Is it ok to take the new medicine with them? Include over-the-counter medicines, prescriptions, vitamins, and herbs, from the United States and other countries. Tell the doctor your allergies to medicines, and bad side effects you had from medicines in the past. Write a list to show the doctor or hospital staff what medicines you are taking and how much you take. If you cannot write it, put your medicines in a bag and take them with you to the doctor. Check before you leave the pharmacy that you got the correct medicine and that you understand how to take it. It is ok to ask the pharmacist questions. It is simplified, but still uses useful health care vocabulary which may need to be introduced to your students. Doctors want patients to be interested in their treatment. In the US doctors expect you to make decisions together with them. If a doctor is busy, he or she sees the patient for only 10 minutes. Think of some questions before you go to the appointment so you get the information you need. Take a friend with you who can help you ask questions and understand the doctor. Sometimes a friend is better than someone in your family, because a family member may not be comfortable speaking about your health and body. This means learn all you can about your problem and its possible treatments before you decide what treatment to have. Ask questions to doctors, nurses, and other people who had your problem. If possible, read information about it in books and on the Internet. Be ready to tell the doctor what symptoms you have and how long you have had the symptoms. What big health problems did your parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters have? This helps the doctor know what to check for in you.

If you are in the hospital, talk with the doctor or nurse before you go home about what you should do and what medicines you should take when you leave the hospital. Make sure you understand everything. If you are not sure that surgery is the right thing for you, you can ask a different doctor for a second opinion. You have to pay both doctors! If you need to go to the hospital for an operation, try to go to a hospital that does this operation a lot.

Chapter 4 : How to Tell a Story (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Stories are integral to human culture and storytelling is timeless. In photographic practice, visual storytelling is often called a 'photo essay' or 'photo story'.

Download the PDF version of this lesson plan. Introduction Storytelling is an ancient and valuable art that extends around the globe. In this unit, students develop their own storytelling talents, apply the techniques of storytelling, create storytelling guides, and perform a story for an audience. This unit can be taught to an entire classroom or given as a self-directed extension activity. Each lesson is quite short, and they can easily be combined. Guiding Questions What are the benefits of storytelling? What are the key features of a well-told story? How does a storyteller develop a story to prepare it for an audience? Learning Objectives After completing the lessons in this unit, students will be able to: Give the rationale for the telling of stories. Evaluate a story for its storytelling potential. Outline a story in preparation for storytelling. Present a story before an audience. Preparation Read through each of the mini-lessons. Find the suggested materials you want to use. Make any copies needed and gather any materials you want to use. Choose appropriate extension activities. History of storytelling As long as there have been people, there have been stories. From the stories told in paintings on the ancient caves at Lascaux Google it! You are surrounded by stories every day. The news on television, radio, and in the newspaper is nothing but stories. The Bible and other religious books are full of stories. The lessons teachers give in school are often stories. Comedians make up their routines with stories. When you tell a friend about something that happened to you, you are telling a story. Can you think of the last story you heard? Some stories have lasted hundreds and even thousands of years and are still being told. Stories began with the oral tradition, meaning they were passed on by being heard and retold. Later, people began to write the stories down, but we still love to hear stories told out loud. They can teach morals – the values that the author of the story thinks people should live by. They can teach history. They can entertain us. They can make us laugh. They can make us cry. Telling stories is a large part of what makes people connected to each other. Stories are a part of every culture. Stories about our country and its history help us feel proud of our nation. Stories about our ancestors teach us about where we came from and the things we have in common with other people around us. You probably have favorite stories of your own. What is your favorite story? A man named Robert Moss said that the Australian Aborigines think that the important stories are always seeking the right person to tell them, looking for the storyteller like an animal hunting its prey. Do you think there could be a story looking for you? Storytelling is more than just reading the words of a story out loud. It takes other skills as well. It is important to be able to use different tones in your voice when you are telling a story. If your voice stays at the same level, it is boring! You will want your voice to go higher and lower. You will want your voice to go louder and softer. You can practice this with games. These games will help you develop the skills you need to make yourself a good storyteller. Counting from 1 to 10 First, read a paragraph of a story, any story. Keep your voice the same level. Just say it flat. Now count from one to 10 out loud! How would you count them? As if you were a referee for a boxing match and you were counting someone out. As if you were telling someone a telephone number when the phone was not working right. As if you were counting pennies as you dropped them into a piggy bank. Read the same paragraph again that you read before. This time, let your voice go loud and soft. Go high and low. Go fast and slow. Do you hear the difference? Which way sounds better? You will have to move around while you tell your story. You will use your arms and legs. You will use your hands and face to tell the story. Practice storytelling motions with this game. Walk across the room six times. Each time, pretend something different: You are coming home from school and you know you have a lot of chores to do when you get there. You are walking through a foot of snow. You are walking barefoot in a very sticky, squishy swamp. You are walking across a blistering hot desert. You are in a graveyard at night walking through the tombstones. Your right leg is in a cast. You are walking through honey. Now you are ready to find a story to tell! Finding and mapping a story Stories are everywhere, but it can be hard to find a good story for telling. You will want to start with short stories that you can remember. Fairy tales such as Cinderella make good stories to tell. Folktales such as Johnny Appleseed

and Paul Bunyan make good stories to tell. You can find folktales at americanfolklore.com. You can also find fairytales and folktales in books at the library. Pick a story you like to read. Pick a story that has some things it says over and over. That makes it easier to remember. Try reading the story three times. Now use the story mountain at right to lay out the main points of the story. Make notes about the points on the lines provided. Using your story mountain with notes, tell the story out loud. Try it three times. Now try it without the story mountain. Getting your story ready Now you have a story and a story mountain, and you know your story very well. It is time to get your story ready for telling. First, you need a written-down copy of your story. If you can print it on the computer, leave space to the side for notes, like the story on the next two pages. If your story is in your own book, use a pencil or sticky notes to write things down. You may want to use props when you tell your story.

Chapter 5 : 41 Examples of Photo Storytelling

Find out how telling visual stories with images or video on Twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, Tumblr and YouTube will help you reach connect with your audience. Your Guide to the Social Media Jungle Home.

It is the visual language that we use daily and increasingly communicate with. Millions of photographs appear everyday in newspapers, magazines, books, catalogs, passports, movies, billboards, and the Internet. Whereas photography initially set out to capture and to collect, today it seeks to discover and to publish. Since the genesis of photography in the 1830s, the medium has gone through extensive technological advances; what was only available to the few is now enjoyed by the masses. However, the biggest challenge photography faced, when compared to painting, was the question, But is it art? The general public as well as intellectuals aggressively attempted to deny photography a place in the arts. Now I can kill myself. I have nothing else to learn. Many writers and poets have written about photography or collaborated with photographers on a subject or a theme. Just as a camera is a sublimation of the gun, to photograph someone is a subliminal murder—a soft murder, appropriate to a sad, frightened time. Here we see the sublime images and messages of David Goldblatt and Nadine Gordimer, shedding light on apartheid. We encounter the images of Phil Borges as an activist for indigenous tribes, and Robert Glenn Ketchum as an activist for the environment. We go into the deep oceans with David Doubilet but soar high on the dancing stage with Lois Greenfield. While Jay Dusard shows us the vanishing lives of cowboys, Camille Seaman shows us the effects of melting icebergs. Ken Duncan stretches his panoramic images with power, while Lalla Essaydi reverses the Orientalist gaze. This is the silent language of photography, with endless alphabets, moments, and style. Without it, our lives would be strangely empty. Here we only hunt and touch with our eyes. January Yousef Khanfar [www. More by Yousef Khanfar.](http://www.morebyyousef.com)

Chapter 6 : Tell a story in 5 frames (Visual story telling) | Flickr

Rowse describes the process of telling stories with photos with his article on his blog, Digital Photography School. tell a great story through pictures and it.

I also enjoy writing and creating stories myself. My son age 2. He walks around with his cars, stuffed animals, and other toys setting scenes and talking about their actions. I hope you will be inspired to try some of them! Jill shows you how to tell stories and how to teach your kids how to tell stories. I guarantee you will be inspired. Teach storytelling to your kids by writing love stories. Basic Storytelling for Toddlers – this is my favorite post – learn how to tell stories about your little ones. Story Bags Fill your story bag with stickers and let the creative juices flow. Design a storytelling pathway. Use it to fill in missing supplies when retelling a story. Create a model of a storybook character. The Imagination Tree recreates the Gruffalo. Use 3D materials to introduce children to Bible stories. When kids start to reenact a book on their own, give them props to complete the story. See our Ah Ha! Make stuffed animals the stars of your stories. A story box or diorama is a 3D recreation of a scene. Use story boxes as the backdrop for retelling your favorite stories or create brand new scenes to go along with brand new stories. These velcro story blocks make a wonderful travel toy.

Chapter 7 : 50+ Storytelling Ideas | Inspiration Laboratories

The essence of photography is writing with light. It is the visual language that we use daily and increasingly communicate with. Millions of photographs appear everyday in newspapers, magazines, books, catalogs, passports, movies, billboards, and the Internet.

Chapter 8 : The Power of Pictures (to Tell Stories) – TEDxMileHigh

How to Tell a Story. In this Article: Article Summary Mastering Storytelling Fundamentals Using Your Voice and Body Improving Your Storytelling Community Q&A Whether you're telling a joke, telling a fairy tale, or trying to persuade someone with a little empirical evidence, telling a story well is an important skill.

Chapter 9 : Pictures Tell A Story Quotes, Quotations & Sayings

Telling and enjoying stories should create entertainment for the group as well as offer insight into the universal elements that help create a story for an international audience. The more people who respond, as either story tellers or respondents, the greater the reward for all.