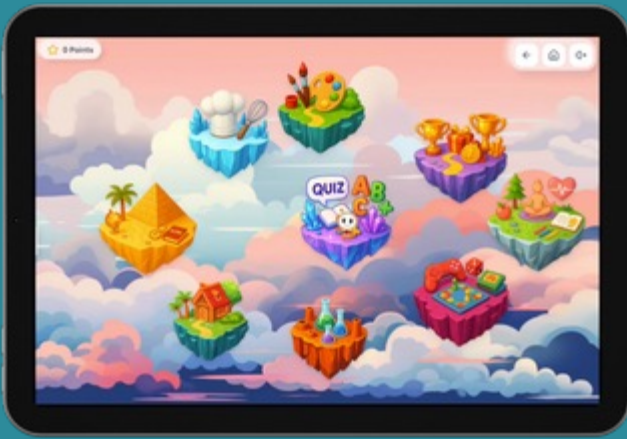


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## Images in Texts - Year 3

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| Quiz: Images in Texts                      |  |
| Assessment: Image Meaning Mission          |  |
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# How Images Make Meaning

What do I see?

What does it mean?



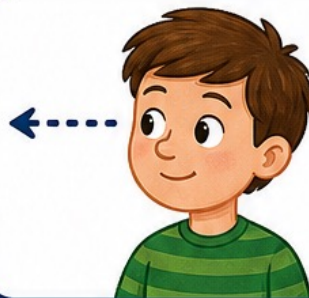
1. Salience —  
what catches  
your eye first



2. Reading path —  
where your  
eyes travel



3. Framing —  
what is  
included or  
left out



4. Gaze —  
where a  
character is  
looking



5. Colour —  
how a mood  
is created



6. Symbol —  
an object  
with an  
extra idea

# Camera Shots and Angles



**1. Long shot —**  
shows setting and action



**2. Medium shot —**  
shows interaction and body language



**3. Close-up —**  
shows facial expression and detail



**4. High angle —**  
can make a subject seem smaller



**5. Low angle —**  
can make a subject seem powerful



**6. Eye-level —**  
can make subjects feel equal

# Visual Detective Question Cards

**1. What catches your eye first?**



**2. Where does your eye travel next?**



**3. What is in the foreground?**



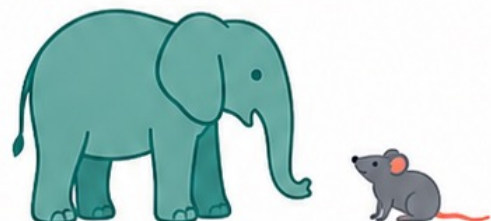
**4. Which line guides your eye?**



**5. How does the framing focus attention?**



**6. What does an object's size suggest?**



# Visual Detective Question Cards

1. What shot distance is used?



2. What does the shot reveal?



3. What camera angle is used?



4. How does the angle affect power?



5. Where is the character looking?



6. Does the gaze invite or demand?



# Visual Detective Question Cards



1. What emotion does the face show?



2. What does the gesture reveal?



3. How does colour shape the mood?



4. What might a symbol mean?



5. What story clue is hidden?



6. How do image and words work together?

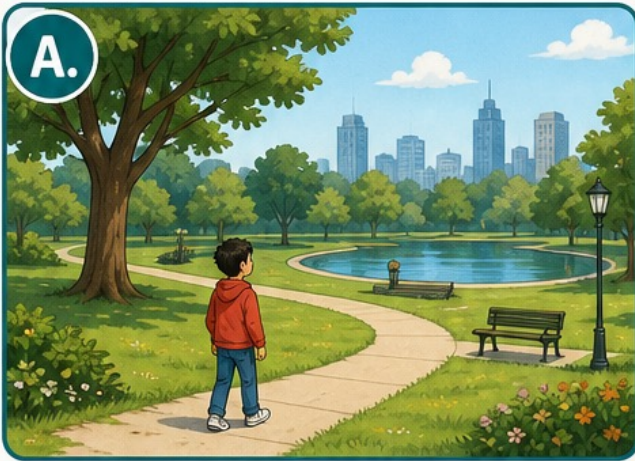




# Camera Clue Match

**DIRECTION:**

Match each scene to one term.



## TERM BANK

long shot

medium  
shot

close-up

high angle

low angle

eye-level

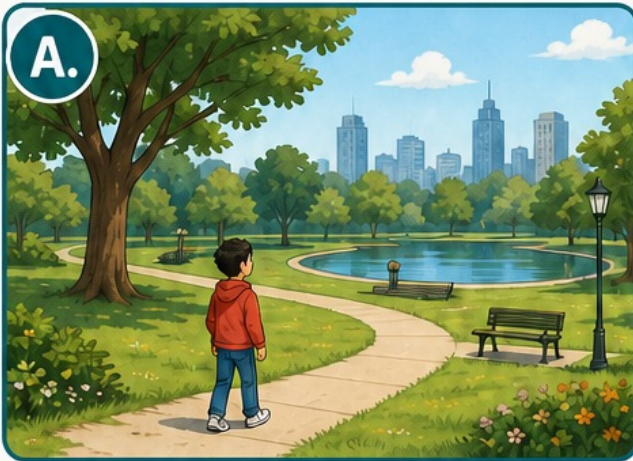


# Camera Clue Match

**DIRECTION:**

Match each scene to one term.

**ANSWERS**



A — long shot



B — medium shot



C — close-up



D — high angle



E — low angle



F — eye-level

## TERM BANK

long shot

medium  
shot

close-up

high angle

low angle

eye-level



# Get the Shot!

## Photo Challenge

☐

1. Show a setting with a long shot.

☐

2. Show interaction with a medium shot.

☐

3. Show emotion with a close-up.

☐

4. Make an object look small with a high angle.

☐

5. Make an object look powerful with a low angle.

☐

6. Create an equal feeling at eye-level.



Ask permission before photographing people, or use objects instead.



# Worksheet 1: Read the Scene

Study the image. Use visual evidence in every answer.



1. What catches your eye first?

---

2. Where does your eye travel next?

---

3. Name one vector that guides your eye.

---

4. What shot distance is used?

---

5. What mood is created? Give one image detail.

---

---

# Worksheet 1: Read the Scene **ANSWERS**

Study the image. Use visual evidence in every answer.



1. What catches your eye first?

the bright kite

2. Where does your eye travel next?

from dog → kite → tree

3. Name one vector that guides your eye.

the dog leash

4. What shot distance is used?

long shot

5. What mood is created? Give one image detail.

cheerful — smiles, open space and the bright kite

# Worksheet 2: Shots and Angles — Page 1

**Direction:** Name each shot. Explain what information it reveals.

**A**



Shot: \_\_\_\_\_

It reveals: \_\_\_\_\_

**B**



Shot: \_\_\_\_\_

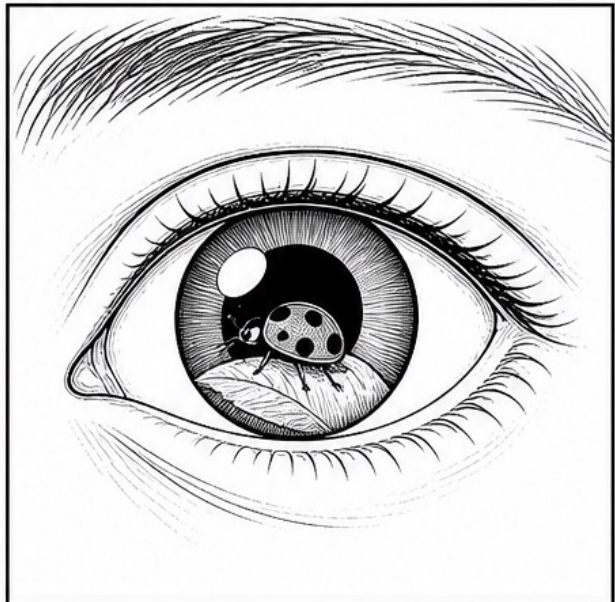
It reveals: \_\_\_\_\_

**C**



Shot: \_\_\_\_\_

It reveals: \_\_\_\_\_



Shot: \_\_\_\_\_

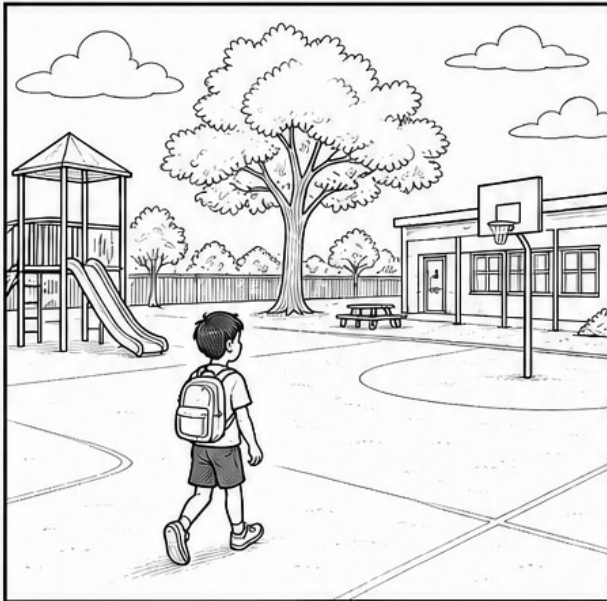
It reveals: \_\_\_\_\_

## Worksheet 2: Shots and Angles — Page 1

**ANSWERS**

**Direction:** Name each shot. Explain what information it reveals.

**A**



Shot: long shot

It reveals: setting and action

**B**



Shot: medium shot

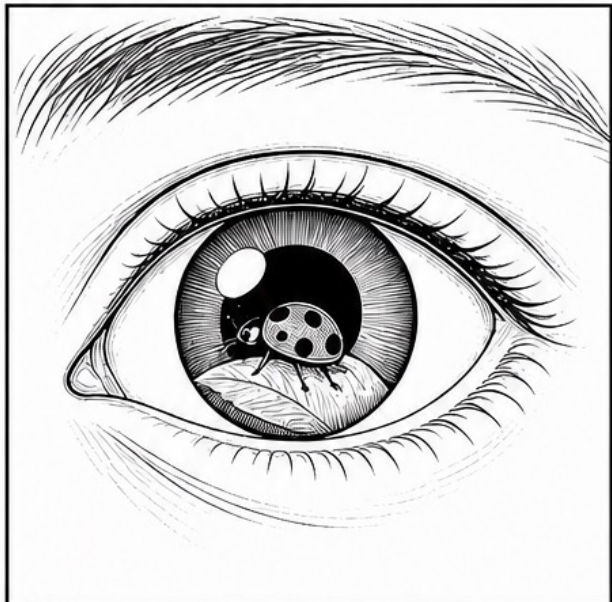
It reveals: interaction and body language

**C**



Shot: close-up

It reveals: facial emotion

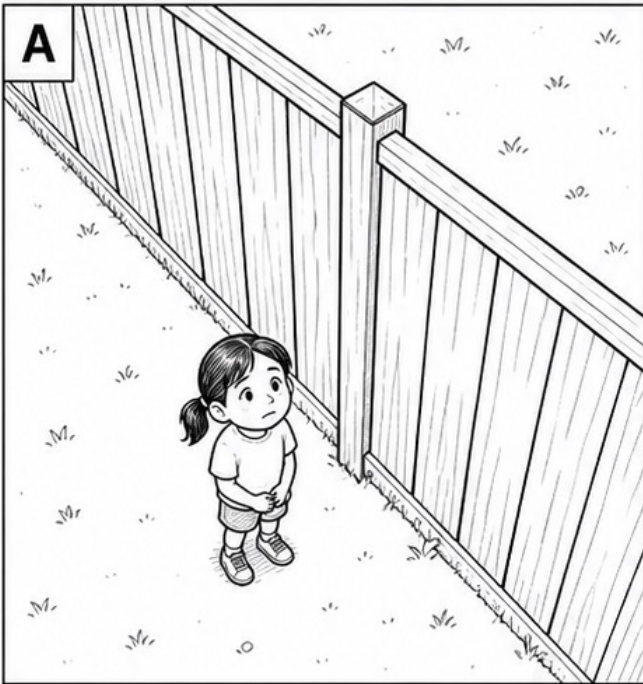


Shot: extreme close-up

It reveals: one important detail

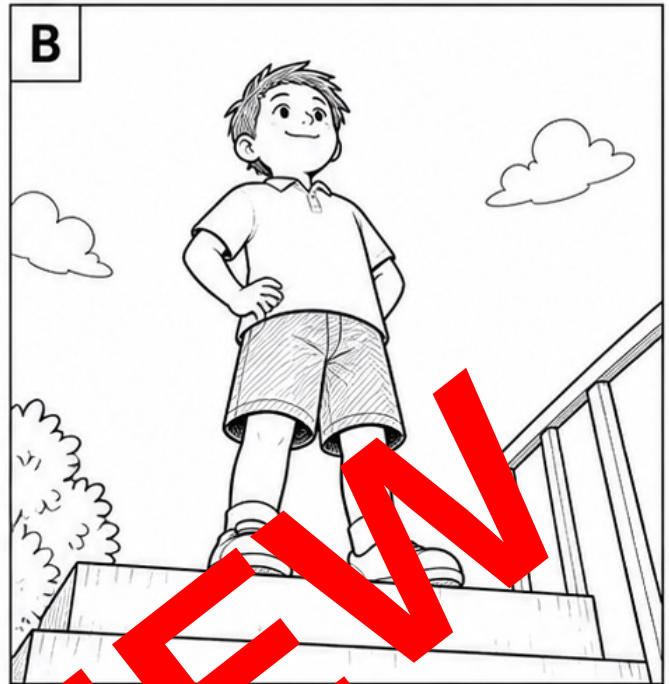
## Worksheet 2: Shots and Angles – Page 2

Name each angle. Explain the effect.



Angle: \_\_\_\_\_

Effect: \_\_\_\_\_



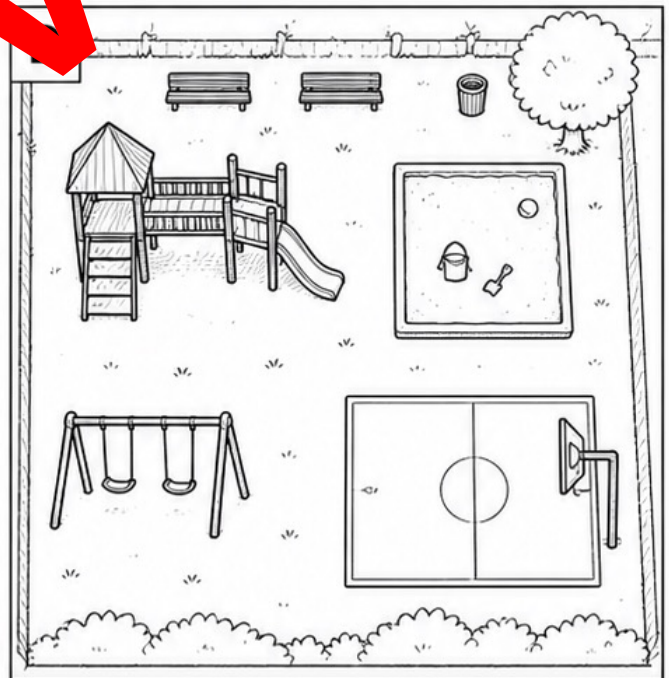
Angle: \_\_\_\_\_

Effect: \_\_\_\_\_



Angle: \_\_\_\_\_

Effect: \_\_\_\_\_

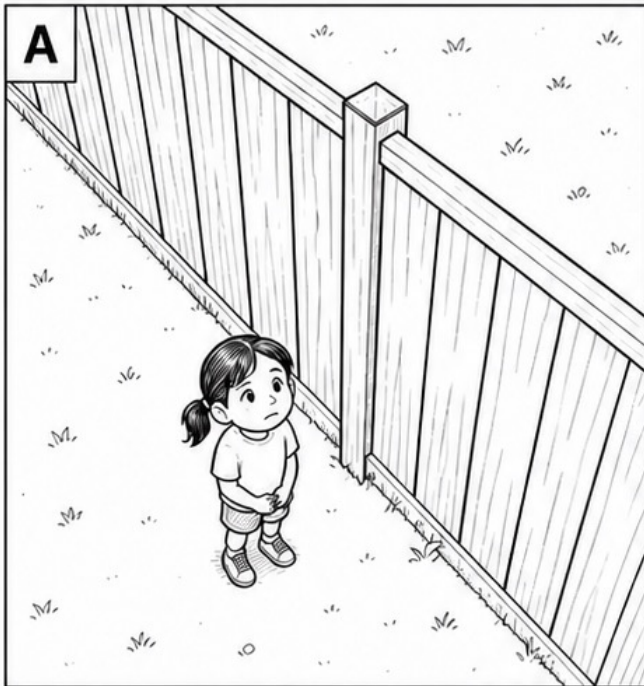


Angle: \_\_\_\_\_

Effect: \_\_\_\_\_

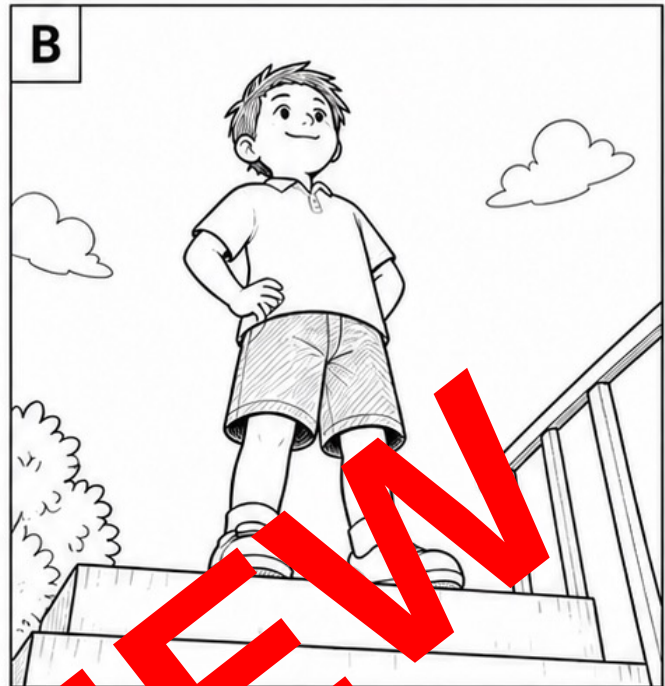
# Worksheet 2: Shots and Angles – Page 2

Name each angle. Explain the effect.



Angle: HIGH ANGLE

Effect: SUBJECT SEEMS SMALLER



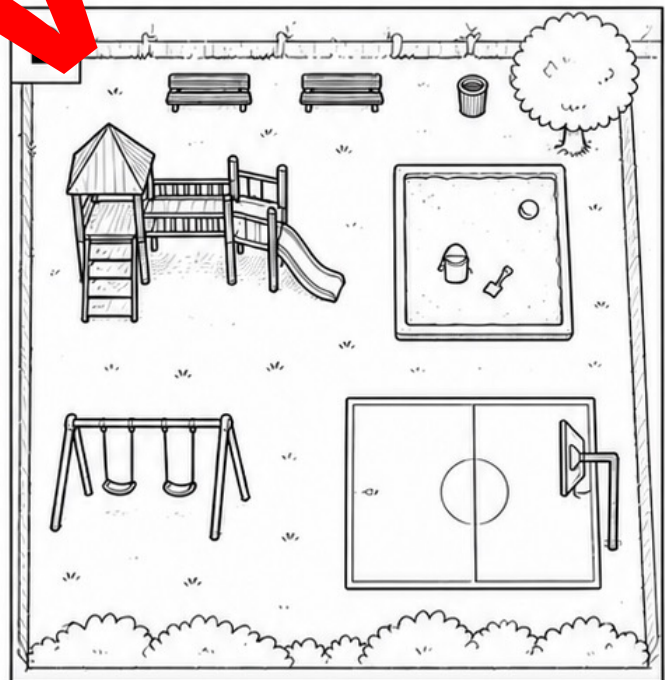
Angle: LOW ANGLE

Effect: SUBJECT SEEMS POWERFUL



Angle: EYE-LEVEL

Effect: EQUAL OR NATURAL



Angle: BIRD'S-EYE

Effect: REVEALS LAYOUT AND SETTING

# Worksheet 3: Visual Pathways — Page 1

Follow the clues in the image.



1. What is most salient?

---

---

2. Describe the reading path.

---

---

3. Name two vectors.

---

---

4. What is in the foreground?

---

---

5. What is in the middle ground and background?

---

---

## Worksheet 3: Visual Pathways — Page 1 **ANSWERS**

Follow the clues in the image.



1. What is most salient?

the dark umbrella

2. Describe the reading path.

umbrella → pointing arm → bookshop

3. Name two vectors.

the pointing arm and pavement lines

4. What is in the foreground?

the bicycle

5. What is in the middle ground and background?

middle: people and umbrella; background: bookshop

## Worksheet 3: Visual Pathways – Page 2

Direction: Compare how framing and gaze guide the viewer.

Panel A



Panel B



1. Which panel is tightly framed?

---

2. Which panel uses direct gaze?

---

3. Which panel uses offer gaze?

---

4. Where does Panel B guide your attention?

---

5. What extra story information does the wider frame give?

---

---

## Worksheet 3: Visual Pathways – Page 2 **ANSWERS**

**Direction:** Compare how framing and gaze guide the viewer.

**Panel A**



**Panel B**



1. Which panel is tightly framed?

**Panel A**

2. Which panel demonstrates direct gaze?

**Panel A**

3. Which panel uses offer gaze?

**Panel B**

4. Where does Panel B guide your attention?

**the lost hat**

5. What extra story information does the wider frame give?

**it shows the park and the lost hat**

# Worksheet 4: Colour, Gaze and Symbols

**Direction:** Read each visual clue. Explain the meaning.



1. What mood do warm colours create in A?

---

---

2. What mood do cool colours create in B?

---

---

3. Which scene uses demand gaze?

---

---

4. Which scene uses offer gaze?

---

---

5. What might the heart symbol mean?

---

---

6. How do colour and gaze guide meaning?

---

---

# Worksheet 4: Colour, Gaze and Symbols **ANSWERS**

**Direction:** Read each visual clue. Explain the meaning.



1. What mood do warm colours create in A?

**excited or happy**

2. What mood do cool colours create in B?

**calm or sad**

3. Which scene uses demand gaze?

**Scene A — demand gaze**

4. Which scene uses offer gaze?

**Scene B — offer gaze**

5. What might the heart symbol mean?

**care or kindness**

6. How do colour and gaze guide meaning?

**colour creates mood; gaze guides attention**

# Worksheet 5: Create the Meaning

Plan an image, then draw it.

Message

---

---

---

---

---

Salient feature

---

---

---

---

---

Reading path

---

---

---

---

---

Shot distance

---

---

---

---

---

Camera angle

---

---

---

---

---

Colour mood

---

---

---

---

---

Symbol

---

---

---

---

---

Draw your image here.

PREVIEW

Explain how two choices create your meaning.

---

---

---

---

# Assessment: Image Meaning Mission – Page 1

Study the scene. Answer with visual evidence.



1. What is most salient?

---

---

2. Describe the reading path.

---

---

3. Name two vehicles.

---

---

4. What shot distance is used?

---

---

5. What mood is created?

---

---

6. Use one image detail as evidence.

---

---

Study the scene. Answer with visual evidence.



1. What is most salient?

**the bright patterned umbrella**

2. Describe the recurring path.

**umbrella → waving arm → bus sign**

3. Name two vectors.

**the waving arm and puddle edge**

4. What shot distance is used?

**long shot**

5. What mood is created?

**hopeful and friendly**

6. Use one image detail as evidence.

**the wave and bright umbrella stand out against the rainy setting**

## Assessment: Image Meaning Mission – Page 2

At last, they were together.

**Direction:** Compare the two panels. Explain how choices shape meaning.



1. What camera angle is used in Panel A?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do the colour choices differ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How does the gaze differ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How does the emotion change?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What relationship is shown in Panel B?

\_\_\_\_\_

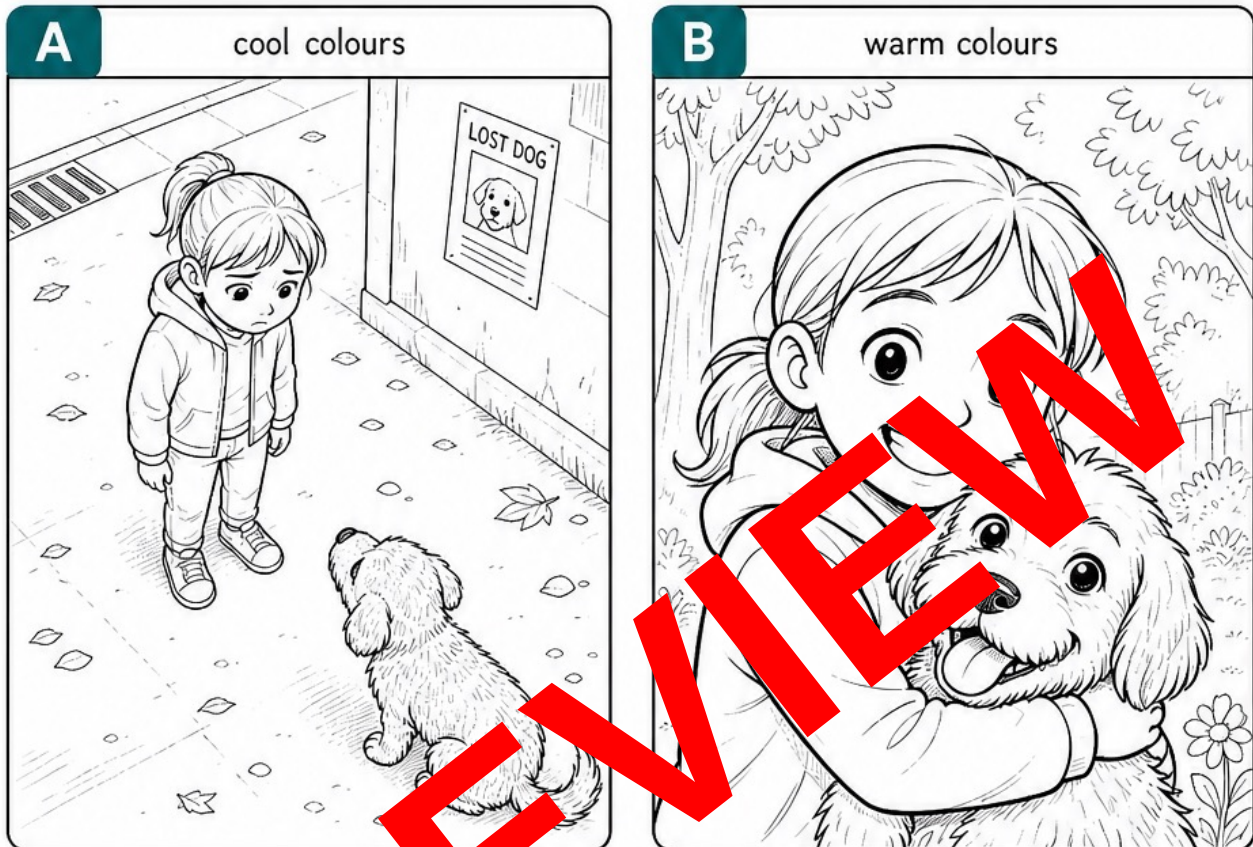
6. How does the image extend the caption?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Assessment: Image Meaning Mission – Page 2 **ANSWERS**

At last, they were together.

**Direction:** Compare the two panels. Explain how choices shape meaning.



1. What camera angle is used in panel A?  
**high angle**
2. How do the colour choices differ?  
**Panel A cool; Panel B warm**
3. How does the gaze differ?  
**A offer/downcast; B demand/direct**
4. How does the emotion change?  
**worried or lonely → relieved and happy**
5. What relationship is shown in Panel B?  
**a close, caring relationship**
6. How does the image extend the caption?  
**it adds reunion emotion and visual evidence**

# Rubric: Image Meaning Mission

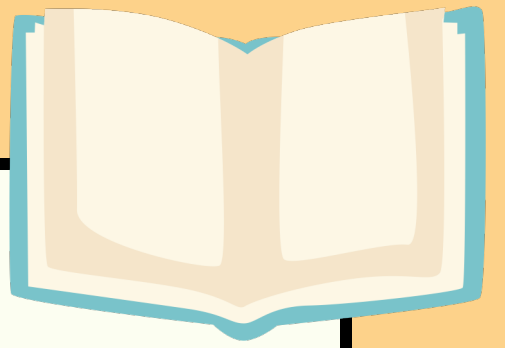
| Criteria                        | BEGINNING                  | DEVELOPING                   | ACHIEVING                             | CONFIDENT                              | EXCEEDING                                |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Identifies visual techniques | Names one visual technique | Names some visual techniques | Correctly identifies techniques       | Identifies precise techniques          | Analyses how techniques work together    |
| 2. Explains effects             | States a simple idea       | Gives a partial effect       | Explains how a choice affects meaning | Connects several effects               | Evaluates how choices shape meaning      |
| 3. Uses image evidence          | Gives no clear evidence    | Uses one general detail      | Uses relevant image details           | Selects precise evidence               | Integrates precise evidence              |
| 4. Compares image choices       | Does not yet compare       | Names one difference         | Explains a meaningful difference      | Explains how differences shape meaning | Evaluates how differences change meaning |
| 5. Communicates clearly         | Needs support              | Mostly understandable        | Clear and organised                   | Precise and convincing                 | Insightful and persuasive                |

# Images in Texts

**PREVIEW**



# Learning Goals



- Explain how images add information to texts.
- Identify visual techniques in an image.
- Support an interpretation with image evidence.

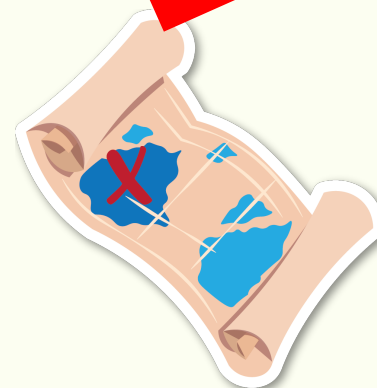
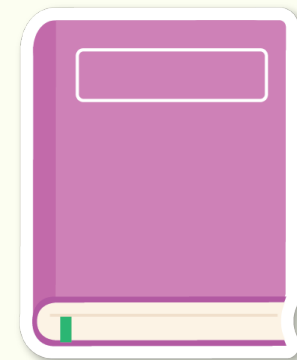
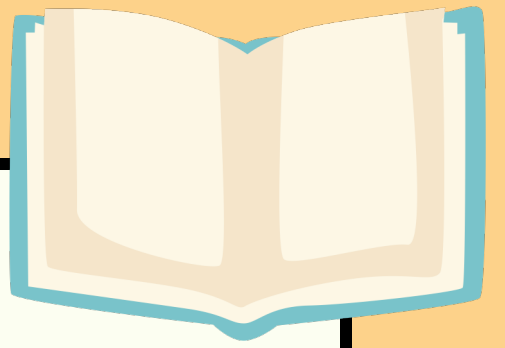


PREVIEW

# Images Are Everywhere

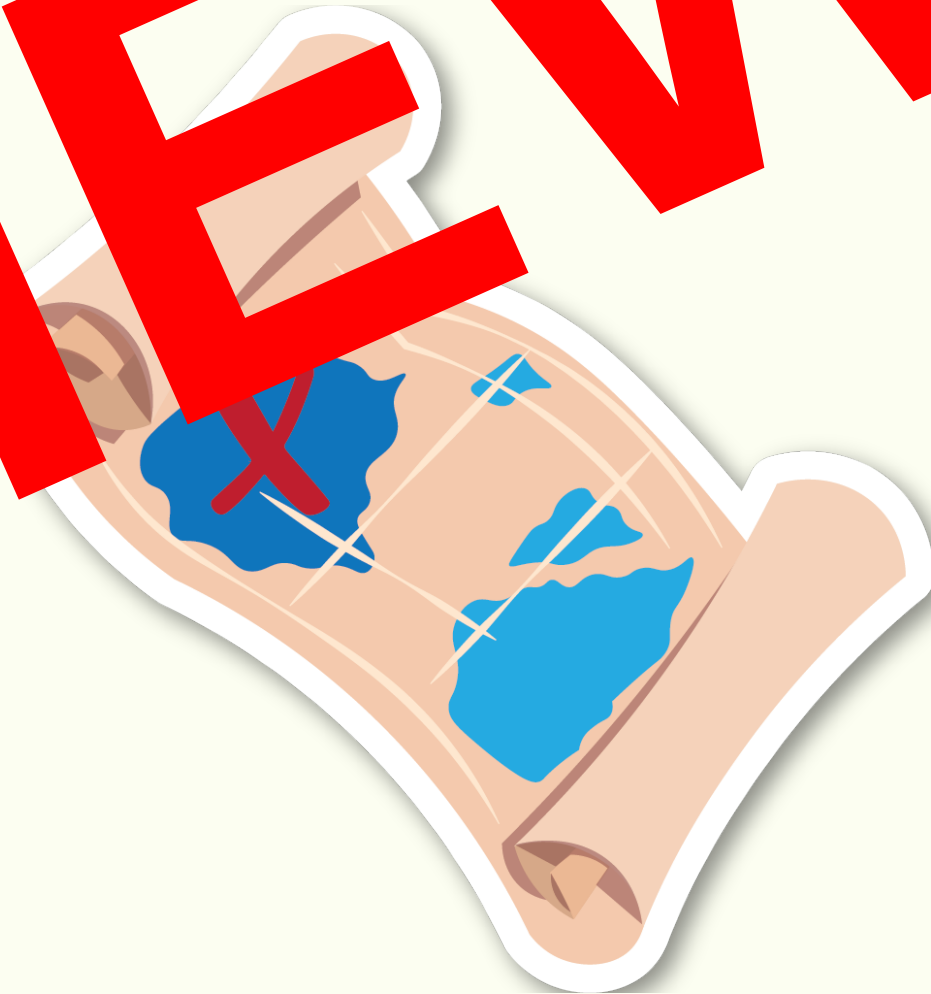
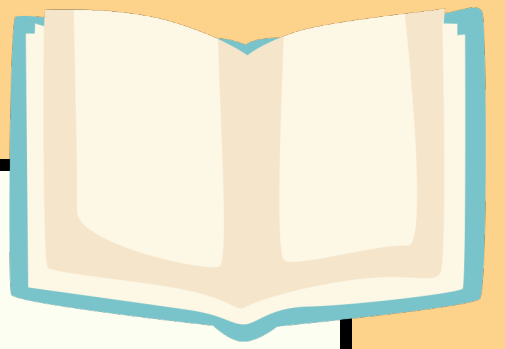
Signs, maps, diagrams, advertisements, games and picture books all communicate visually.

Images can explain, warn, persuade and entertain.



# Brainstorm

Where do images help you  
understand something in daily life?  
Think of one place, one object and  
one digital example.

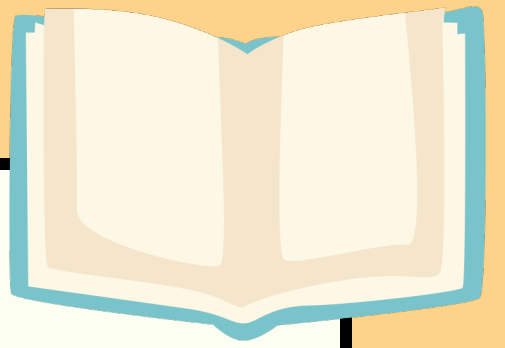


# Visual Literacy

Visual literacy means reading the choices in an image.

We notice what is shown, name the technique used, and explain the meaning it creates.





## Two Questions

1. What do I see?

2. What does it mean?

Use image evidence to connect the two answers.



PREVIEW

# Salience

Salience is what attracts attention first.

Size, colour, position, contrast and focus can make something salient.



# Reading Path

A reading path is the route your eyes follow.

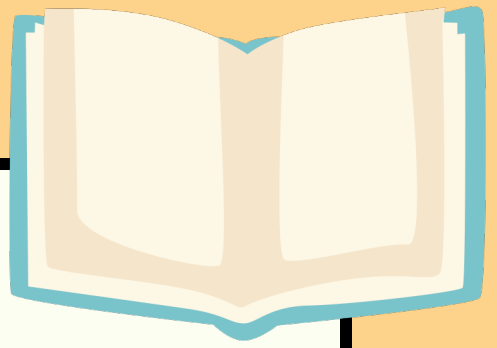
Viewers often move from the most salient feature to smaller details.



# Vectors

Vectors are real or implied lines that guide the eye.

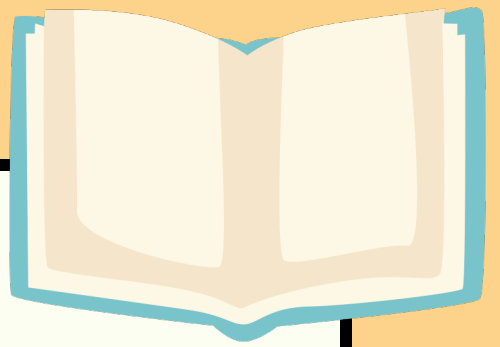
Gaze, pointing, roads and movement can all act as vectors.



# Framing

Framing decides what is included and what is left out.

A tight frame focuses on detail. A wide frame reveals more context.

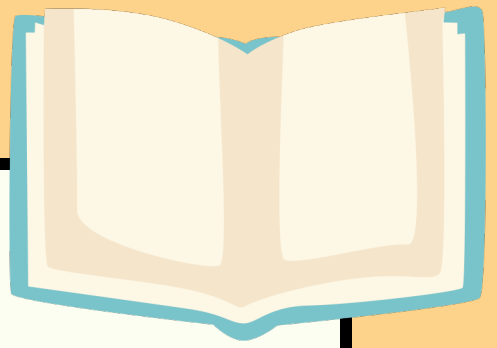


# Layout and Depth

Foreground: closest to the viewer.

Middle ground: the main action.

Background: setting and extra characters.

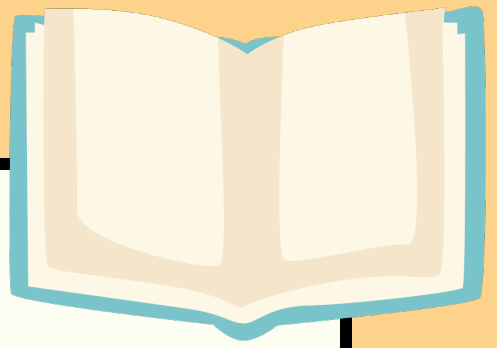
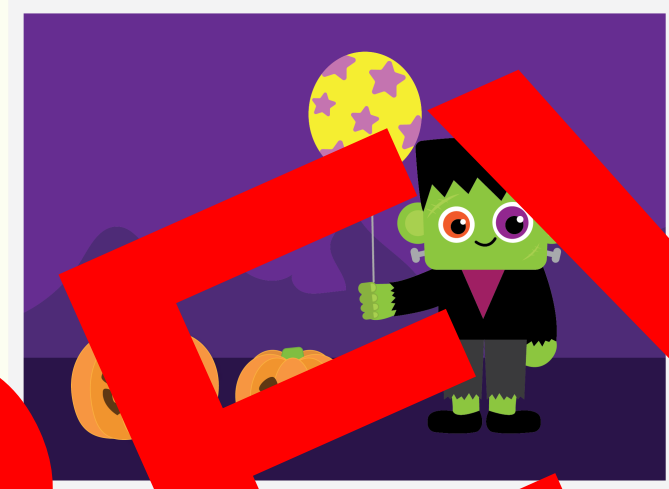


# Shot Distance

Long shot

Medium shot

Close-up

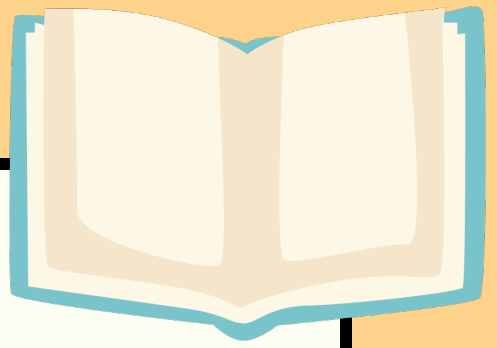


**PREVIEW**

# Long Shot

Shows action and setting.

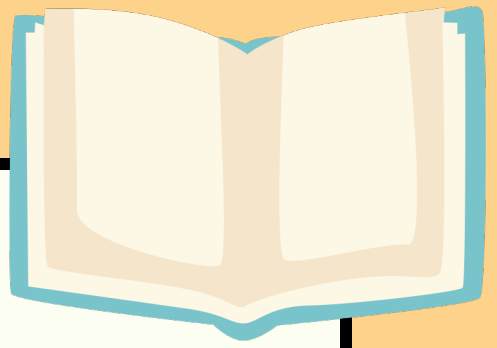
It often makes the viewer feel more distant from a character.



# Medium Shot

Shows interaction, body language  
and some facial expression.

The viewer feels like an observer  
nearby.



# Close-Up

Shows detail and facial emotion.

A close-up can create a strong  
connection with the viewer.



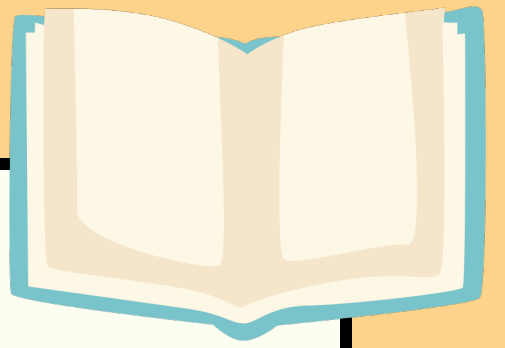
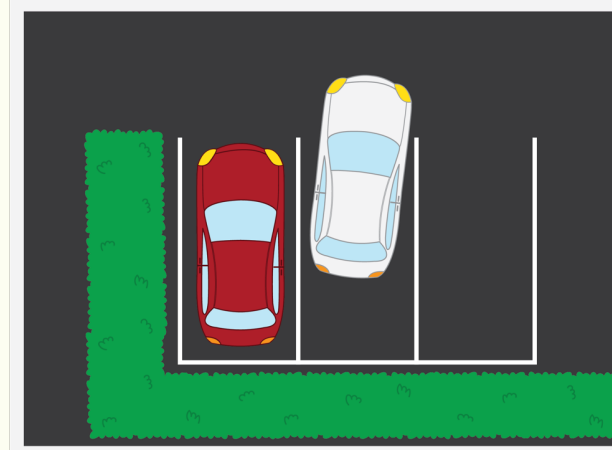
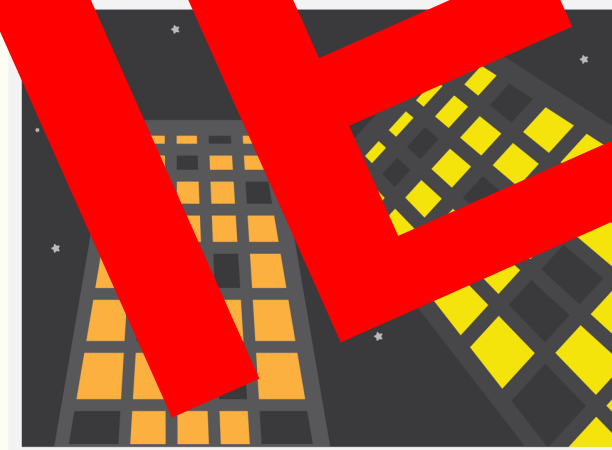
# Camera Angles

High angle

Low angle

Eye-level

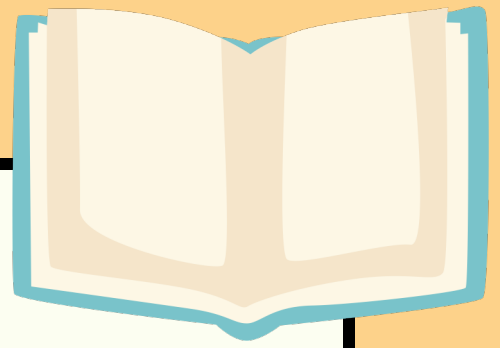
Bird's-eye view

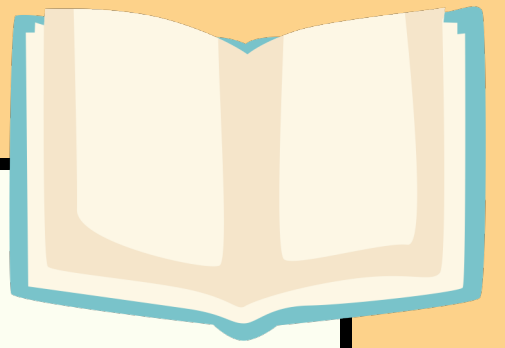


# High Angle

The camera looks down on the subject.

The subject can appear smaller, less powerful or vulnerable.





# Low Angle

The camera looks up at the subject.

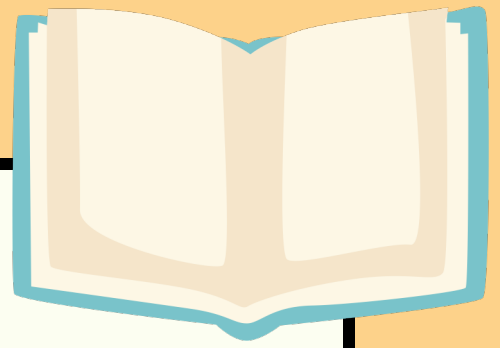
The subject can appear large

stronger or powerful



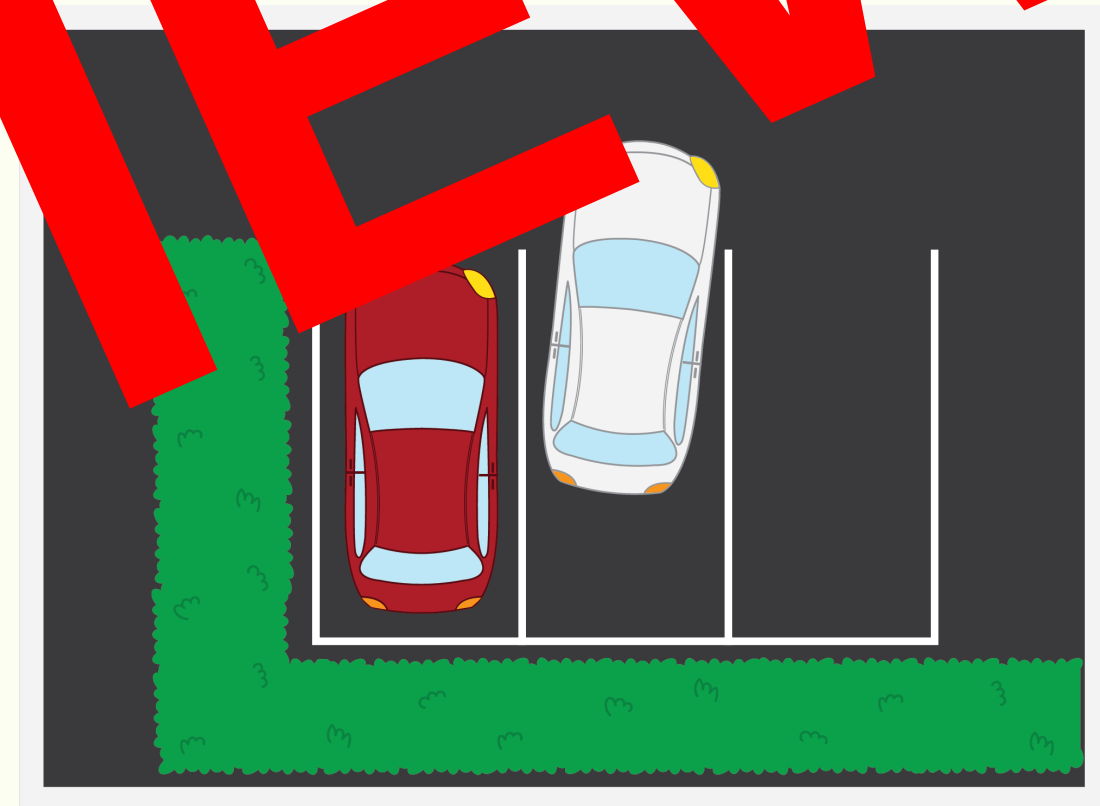
PREVIEW

# Eye-Level and Bird's-Eye



Eye-level can make subjects feel equal and natural.

Bird's-eye shows arrangement, movement and setting from above.



# Gaze

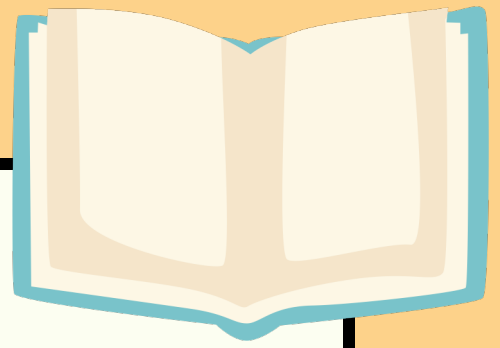
Gaze is where a character is looking.  
It guides attention and shapes the  
relationship with the viewer.



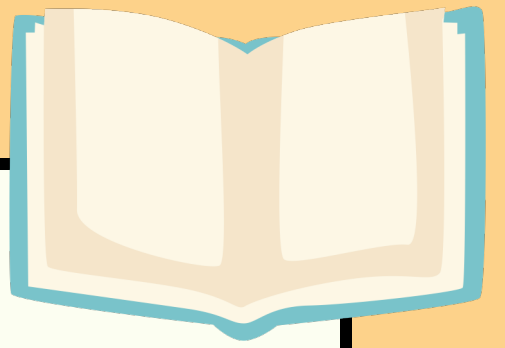
# Demand and Offer

Demand gaze: looks directly at the viewer.

Offer gaze: looks elsewhere and invites us to observe.



# Expression and Gesture



Faces reveal feelings.

Body positions reveal actions,  
attitudes and relationships.

Use both as evidence.



# Line, Shape and Space



Lines can feel calm, energetic or dangerous.

Rounded shapes can feel soft; sharp shapes can feel dangerous.

Open space can suggest calm.

isolation



**PREVIEW**

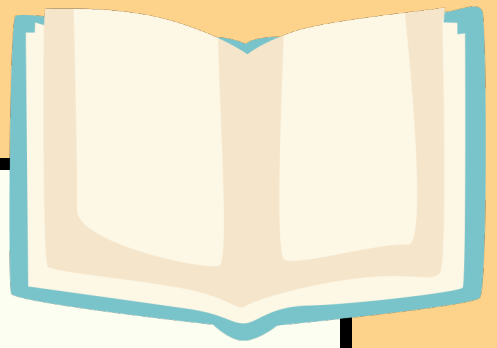
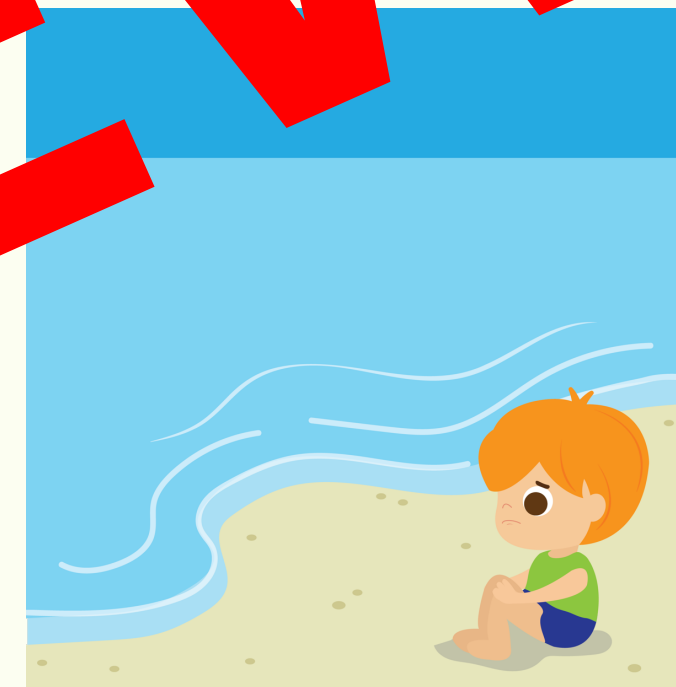


# Colour

Warm colours can feel energetic,  
excited or cheerful.

Cool colours can feel calm, peaceful  
or sad.

Contrast can create salience



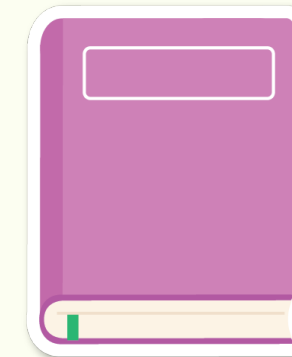
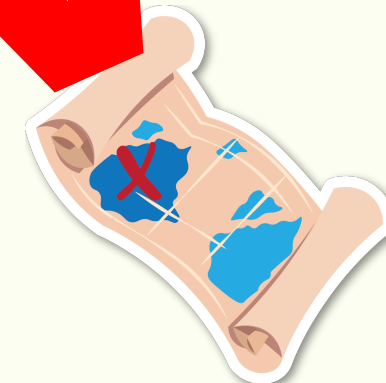
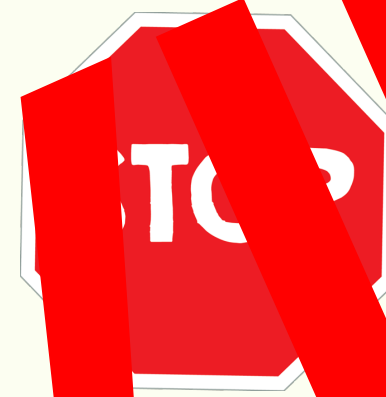
# Symbols

A symbol is an object that carries an extra idea.

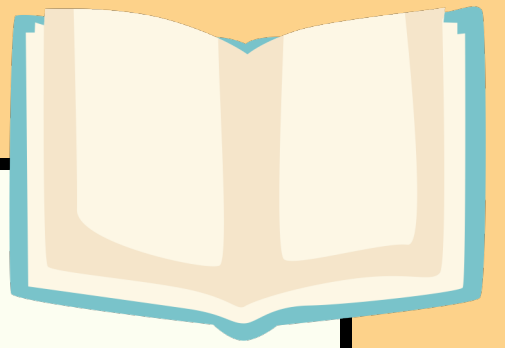
Meaning comes from context and shared knowledge.



PREVIEW



# Image-and-Word Teamwork



An image may repeat the words.

It may add new information.

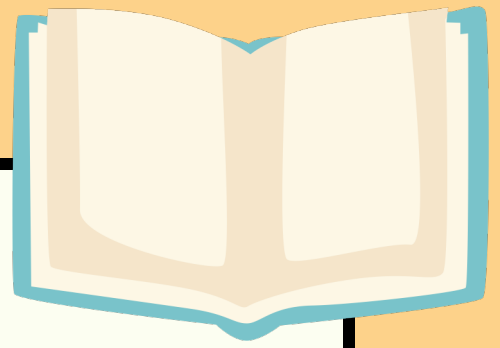
It may change how the words feel.

Ask what the image communicates.



# Guided Practice

1. Notice three details.
2. Name one visual technique.
3. Explain the effect.
4. Support the idea with evidence.

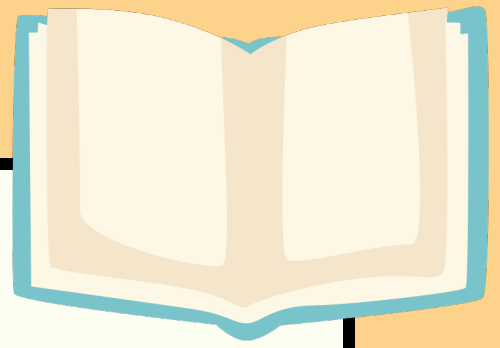


# Partner Practice

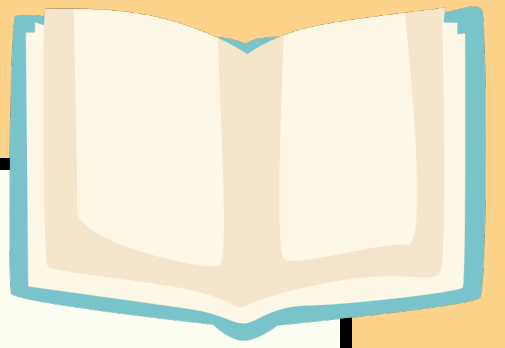
Discuss the scene with a partner.

Find salience, a reading path, shot distance, gaze and mood.

Agree on one interpretation.



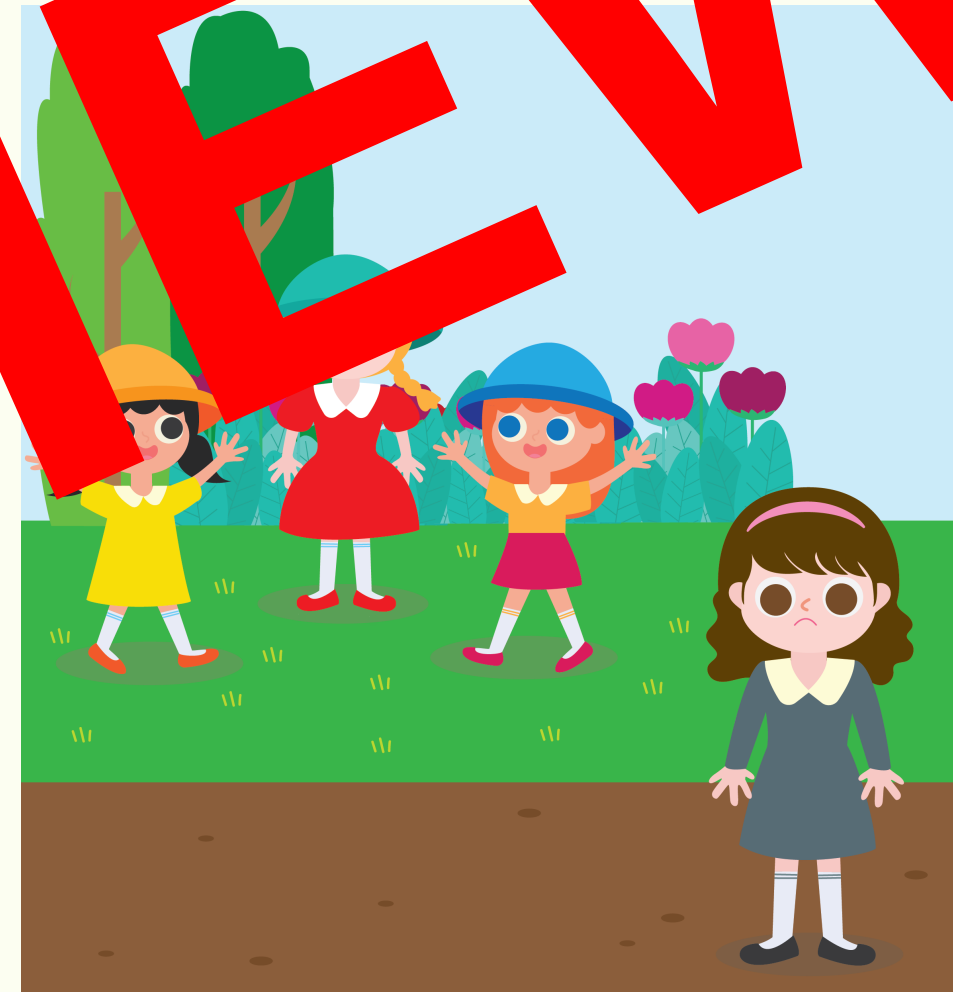
# Independent Practice



Write one clear interpretation.

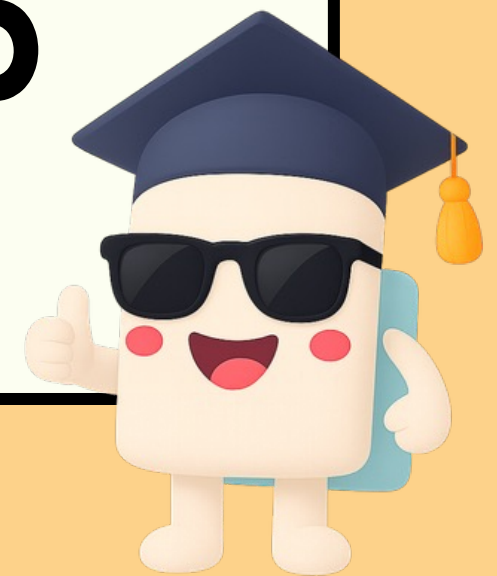
Use two precise image details as evidence.

Explain how each picture relates  
mean





Well Done!  
You can explain how  
images add meaning to  
texts.

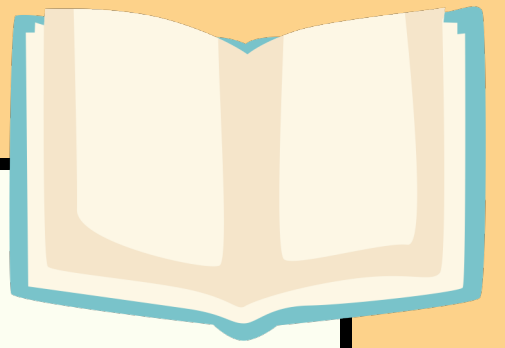


# Images in Texts Quiz

**PREVIEW**



# Question 1



What does visual literacy mean?

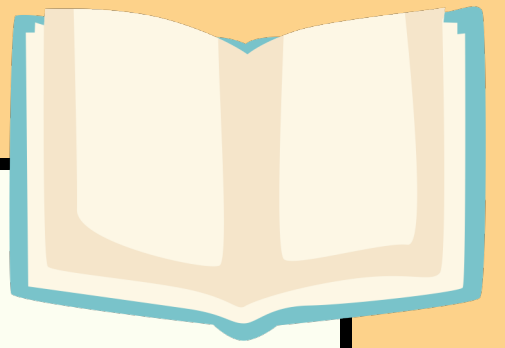
- A. Reading only written words
- B. Understanding how images communicate
- C. Naming colours
- D. Drawing from memory



PREVIEW

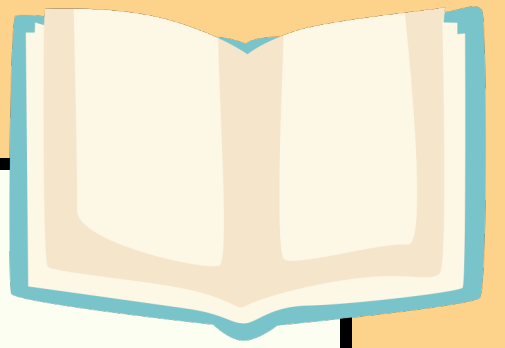
# Answer 1

B. Understanding how images communicate



**PREVIEW**





## Question 2

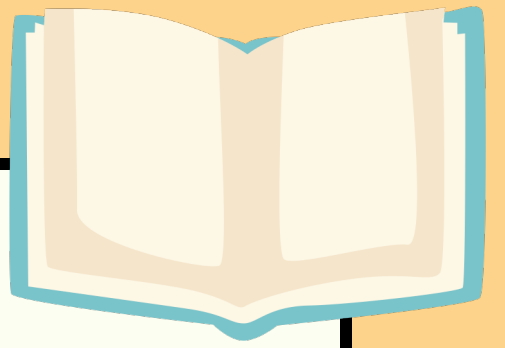
True or false

The most salient feature is usually the part that attracts attention

first



**PREVIEW**



## Answer 2

True.

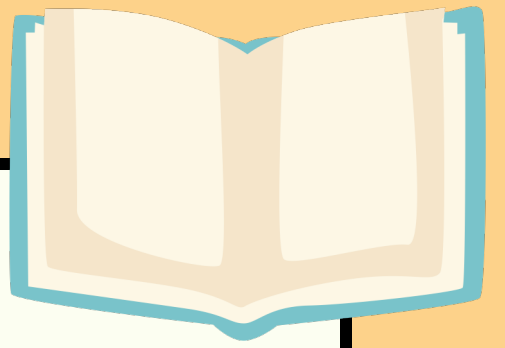
Salience is what draws the viewer's attention first.



PREVIEW

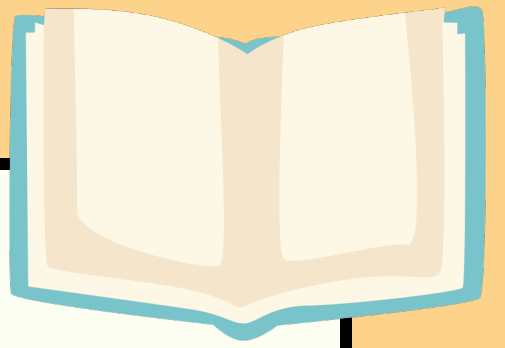
## Question 3

What is a reading book?



**PREVIEW**





## Answer 3

The route a viewer's eyes follow through an image.



**PREVIEW**

## Question 4

Which can create a vector?

- A. A pointing finger
- B. A blank margin
- C. A page number
- D. A border colour



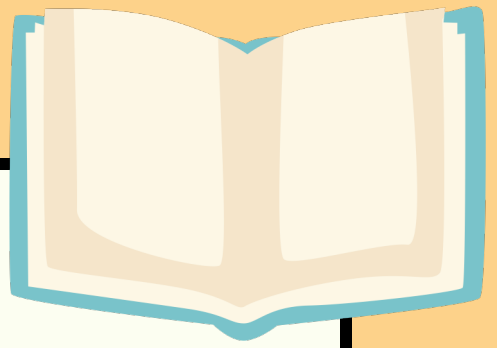
## Answer 4

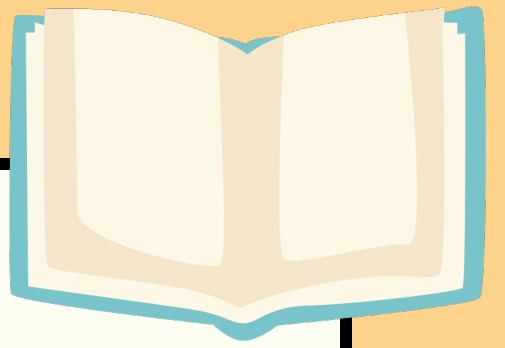
A. A pointing finger

A finger can guide the viewer's eye.



PREVIEW





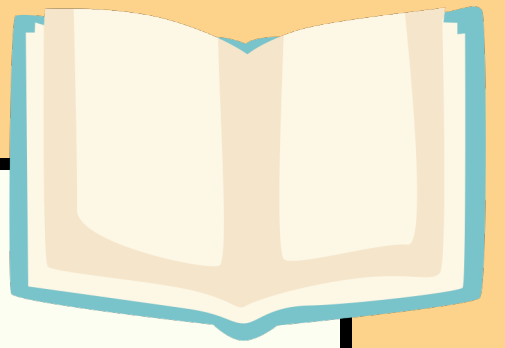
## Question 5

True or false

Framing can change what information a viewer receives.



**PREVIEW**



## Answer 5

True.

Framing includes some detail and leaves others out.



**PREVIEW**

## Question 6

Which shot best shows a character's facial emotion?

- A. Long shot
- B. Medium shot
- C. Close-up

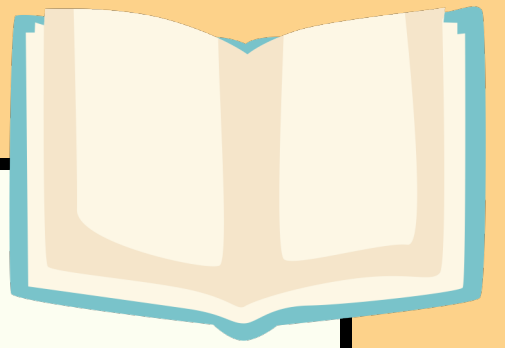
D. Bird's-eye shot



## Answer 6

C. Close-up

A close-up shows facial detail and emotion.

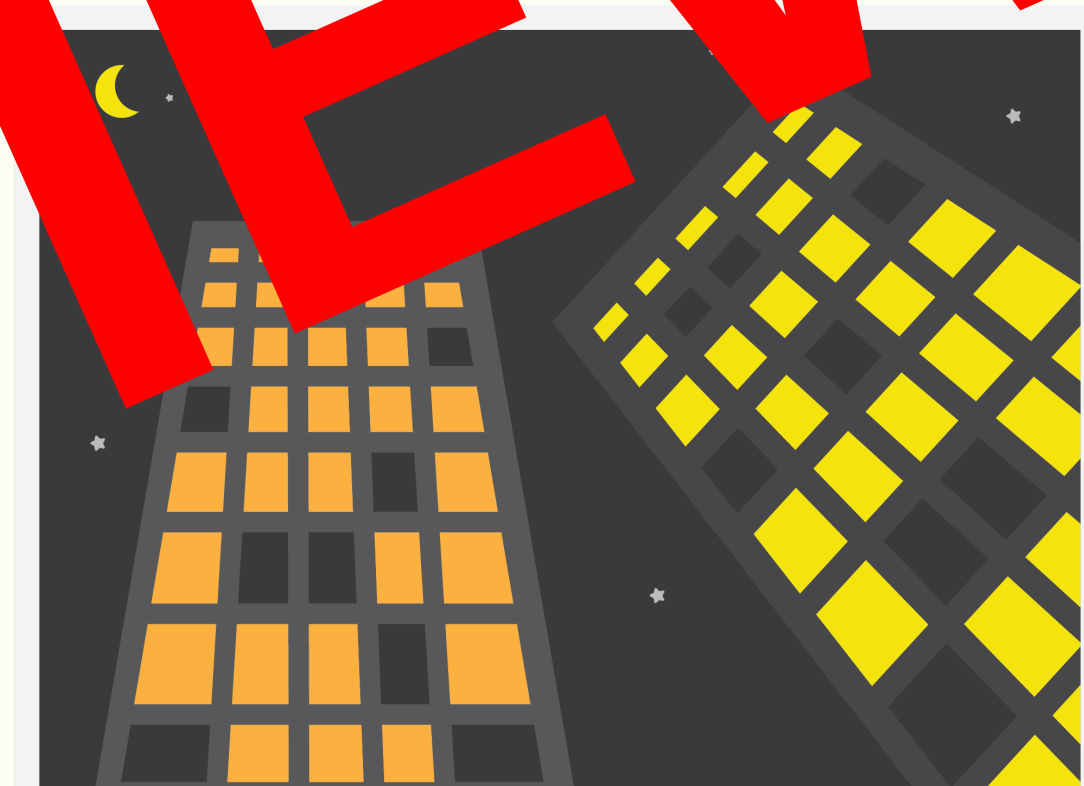


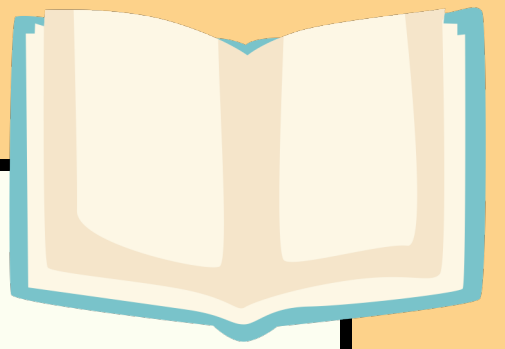
## Question 7

What effect can a low camera angle create?



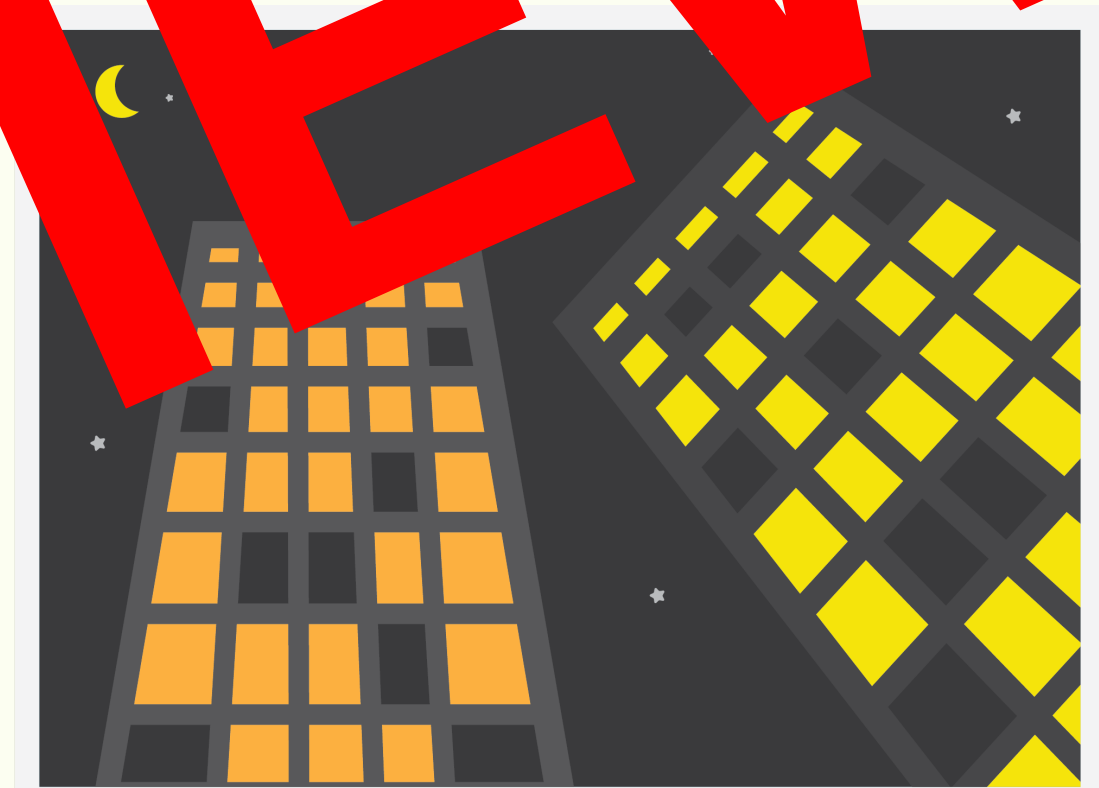
PREVIEW





## Answer 7

It can make the subject appear larger,  
stronger or more powerful.



PREVIEW

## Question 8

A character looking directly at the viewer  
uses which gaze?

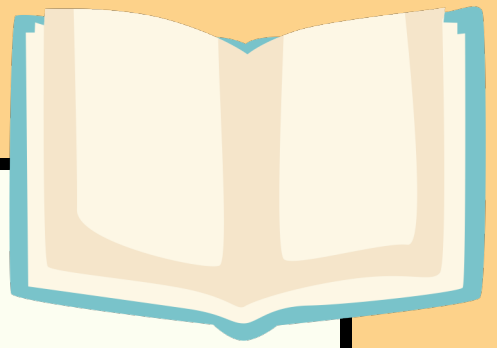
- A. Offer
- B. Demand
- C. Hidden
- D. Background

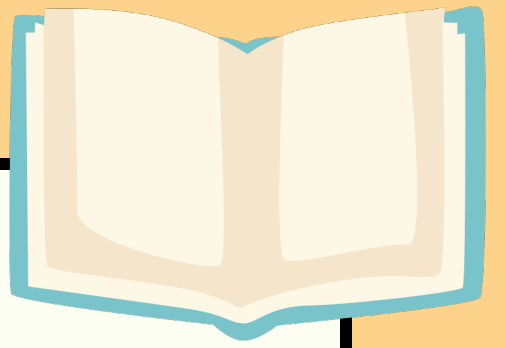


## Answer 8

B. Demand gaze

Direct gaze connects with the viewer.





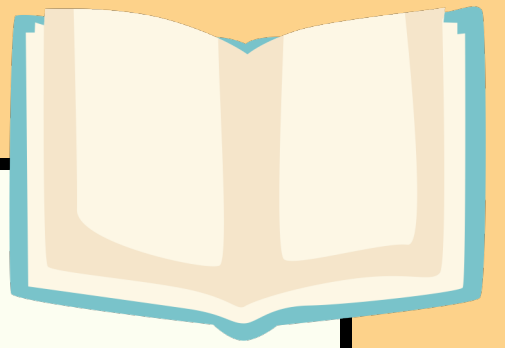
## Question 9

True or false

Colour choices can influence the mood of an image.



**PREVIEW**



## Answer 9

True.

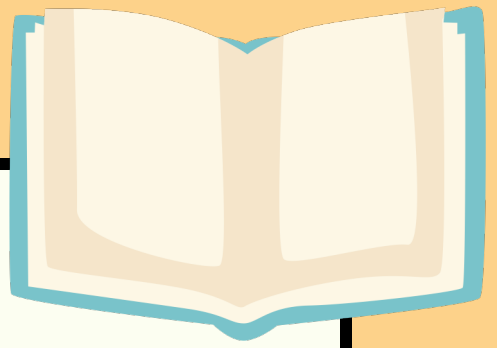
Warm, cool and contrasting colours can show mood.



PREVIEW

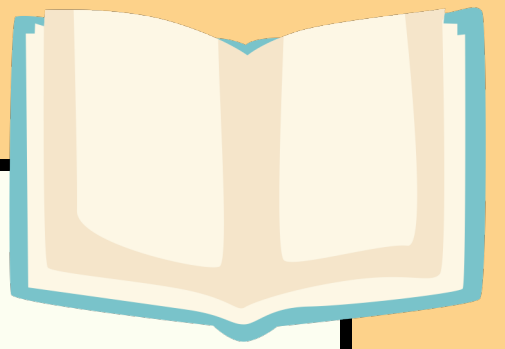
## Question 10

Name two image details that can help explain a character's feelings.



## Answer 10

Any two supported details, such as:  
facial expression, gesture, gaze, colour,  
shot distance or angle.





**PREVIEW**

**Well Done!**  
**You can read images and  
explain how they create  
meaning.**

