Photography shows what we observe, and want to preserve and show others. Over the years, some of the photographs taken by Chun Wai have been damaged by mold, which manifests the attempt to see the passing of time through preservation and transformation.

Activity 1: Exploring time
活動一：探索時間

Take a photo that captures the passing of time.
試拍攝一張能展現時間流逝的照片。

Activity 2: Exploring photographs
活動二：探索攝影作品

A. Take a quick look at the exhibition items.
Are the works on the wall photographs or paintings?

A. 快速檢視展覽廳的展品，牆上懸掛的作品是照片還是畫作？
B. Look at the photo Passersby. Has it been raining for a while? How do you know?

B. 觀察照片《過客前的過客》。在照片中，雨是否已下了一段時間？你又如何得知？

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C. Look at the photo Rue de Rivoli. What do you think the role of the streetlamp is in the middle of the photo? What about the role of the buildings?

C. 觀察照片《里沃利路》。你認為圖中心的街燈在照片中扮演著什麼角色？兩旁的建築的角色又是什麼呢？

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D. Take another look at Rue de Rivoli, Passersby and also check out Paris Gare de l'Est and Alsace II.

Can you identify common features in these photographs?

D. 再次觀察照片《里沃利路》、《過客前的過客》，以及《巴黎東站》和《阿爾薩斯 II》。

你能找到這些照片的相似之處嗎？

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Paris Gare de l'Est, 1980s–1990s
《巴黎東站》
八十年代至九十年代

Alsace II, 1980s–1990s
《阿爾薩斯 II》
八十年代至九十年代
Activity 3: Exploring shapes

A. Discover shapes in photographs. Identify the different shapes you see in Louvre Museum.

List and draw the shapes and lines you see in the photograph. You may refer to the Introducing Line and Introducing Shape section for inspiration.

A. 探索躲藏在照片中的形狀。辨識你在作品《羅浮宮》中找到的不同形狀。

列出並繪畫你在照片中找到的形狀和線條。你可參考下一部份「介紹線條與形狀」列表中的詞彙來尋找靈感。
Introducing Line 介紹線條

| Thin lines | 幼線 |
| Thick lines | 粗線 |
| Squiggly lines | 彎彎曲曲的線條 |
| Straight lines | 直線 |
| Curved lines | 弧線 |
| Vertical lines | 直線 |
| Horizontal lines | 橫線 |
| Diagonal lines | 對角線 |
| Long lines | 長線 |
| Short lines | 短線 |
| Crosshatched lines | 交叉線 |
| Parallel lines | 平行線 |
| Spirals | 螺旋紋 |
| Dotted lines | 虛線 |
| Zigzags | 折線 |

Introducing Shape 介紹形狀

| Triangle | 三角形 |
| Square | 正方形 |
| Rectangle | 長方形 |
| Circle | 圓形 |
| Oval | 橢圓形 |
| Trapezium | 梯形 |
| Organic shape | 不規則形 |
| Cuboid | 長方體 |
| Cube | 正方體 |
| Cone | 圓錐體 |
| Cylinder | 柱體 |
| Sphere | 球體 |
| Prism | 角柱體 |

B. Which of the elements and principles of art are most strongly represented here?

B. 這幅攝影作品最能表達哪些視覺元素和藝術效果？

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Activity 4: Interpreting photographs
活動四：詮釋攝影作品

Using as many details as possible, describe what you see in The Wings of Icarus. Try to answer the following (when applicable).

- Who or what is the subject of the photograph? Which part of the subject is shown?
- What do you see, feel, and think?
- Where was the camera positioned? (vantage point)
- Where was the photograph made? (location)

For example: This image depicts a pigeon flying alone across an overcast sky. It evokes feelings of loneliness and calm. It seems that the photographer took the photo in a hurry as the pigeon is slightly out of focus while the horizon is tilted to the left. The title of this work suggests that the subject of the photo is the Seine River, which flows under the bridge where the photographer was standing.

例子：這件作品捕捉到一隻鴿子飛越烏雲密佈的天空時的景象。它帶給人孤寂和寧靜的感覺。鴿子朦朧的身影和地平線微微左傾的畫面令人覺得這張照片是攝影師在匆忙間拍下的。作品的標題提示了照片的主角是攝影師當時所在的橋下慢慢流淌的塞納河。

Seine River, 1980s–1990s
《昨日的塞納河》
八十年代至九十年代

The Wings of Icarus, 1980s–1990s
《伊卡洛斯的翅膀》
八十年代至九十年代
Chun Wai wandered the alleys and streets of Paris when he was a student, exploring iconic cultural institutions such as the Louvre Museum and visiting flea markets. If you had a day (8 hours) on your own in Hong Kong, which places would you like to capture with your camera? Plan your itinerary and draw an image that best represents the places you would like to visit. Examples:

秦偉在學生時代曾漫步於巴黎的大街小巷，遊覽文化名勝，譬如著名的羅浮宮和當地的跳蚤市場。如果你有一天時間（八小時）獨自遊走於香港各地，你又會想透過鏡頭捕捉甚麼地方的景色？請在下方的圖表計畫你的行程，以圖畫代表你希望到訪的地方。例如：
Artists in the 17th and 18th centuries sometimes used *camera obscura* (Latin for ‘dark chamber’) to make precise drawings. Without power, an artist could use the *camera obscura* to project an image of a scene onto a piece of paper and trace over the projection to create a detailed drawing. Later the sketch might be turned into a painting that would capture the perspective of a scene in front of the *camera*.

The *camera obscura* also demonstrates the optics of the human eye and photographic cameras.
1. Do you notice anything unusual in the photo?
1. 你能察覺到圖中有何不尋常之處嗎？

2. How can we turn the image right-side-up?
2. 我們怎樣才能將圖案扭轉成正常方向呢？
3. You can build a camera obscura from cardboard. Follow the instructions below.

3. 按照以下指示，你可用紙板製作一個暗盒。

Camera obscura 暗盒
Duration: 20 minutes
需時：二十分鐘

Materials 材料

1 cardboard box (at least 25*25*25 cm)
1 white sheet of A3 paper
Black duct tape
Masking tape
Pin
Hobby knife

1. Make sure that no light can come through from the edges or corners of the box by taping the box edges with black duct tape.

1. 用黑色布膠布將紙盒的接縫處密封以防止漏光。

2. Cut the piece of white paper to fit one side of your box, except for the cover. Then, use tape to attach the paper to the inside. This will be the screen that your image projects onto.

2. 裁剪一張符合紙盒蓋子以外任何一面的尺寸的白紙，用皺紋膠帶將白紙固定在紙盒的內部，這張白紙將會是用於投放映像的表面。

3. On the opposite side of where you place the white paper, poke a tiny hole through the box.

3. 在剛貼上白紙的另一側，用圖釘在紙盒表面戳一個小孔。
4. Cut out a square viewing hole next to the first hole. The holes should be far enough apart so that when you look through the viewing hole, your head won’t block light from entering the smaller hole.

5. Seal the box with black duct tape. If you see any light leaking in from the corners or edges, cover those areas with more black duct tape.

6. A camera obscura works best in a dark room, with the holes pointing towards a bright subject. You may try turning off the lights in the room and standing with your back to a window.