

46 Classroom Applications for the Digital Camera

Once taken and saved, the pictures can be:

1. Shown on a classroom computer, TV or a digital projector
2. Printed
3. Inserted in Word, PPT, Publisher, Photo Story, Movie Maker etc
4. Create a photo journal of field trips
5. Class newsletter illustrations
6. Photos for greeting cards
7. Photos for projects
8. Photos of vocabulary items for speech and ESL - allows for individualization
9. Bulletin board photo journal of classroom activities
10. Create a video scrapbook of student's year: art, handwriting, portrait photos, etc
11. Create a personal or classroom alphabet with pictures
12. Use pictures for concept illustration (art, math, science)
13. Make an art catalogue of student work for Open House or parent review
14. Social studies: illustrate family units, family traditions/heirlooms
15. Create an "About the Author" section of student writing books Paste the picture and add information about the "author".
16. Use the digital camera to create a series of still shots. Then add to Movie Maker or Producer for a presentation on classroom activities to use for Open House, video pen pals, etc.
17. Take still pictures of technology activities for school board presentations.
18. Use the camera to create a video yearbook.
19. Take pictures of students and include their digitized faces on worksheets and tests. Great for individualizing work for Special Needs students.
20. Take pictures of staff to digitize and post or display on the web.
21. Take pictures of animals, pets, and people to supplement oral reports.

22. Use pictures for reports and presentations such as "A day in the life of..."
23. Take the camera on field trips to create slide show displays and reviews that can be shown immediately, or printed
24. Field Trip- On the next field trip, use the camera to bring back the "feeling" of the place you visited.
25. Equipment demonstrations are enhanced by having pictures of inputs, outputs, cable ends, backs of monitors, etc. to show on big screens or add into your handouts
26. Create a library of digital photos and transfer to CD Examples: stamp collecting, Phys Ed games, Gettysburg trip, and science data collecting.
27. Math students take pictures of angles in the classroom or outdoors. Example: take 5 pictures of acute angles. A collection of odd numbered things, objects that are parallel/ perpendicular. etc
28. Relative position- use the camera to show above, under, over. Also tilt or flip camera upside down to take pictures then ask where the camera was to get that picture.
29. Create sequence stories that integrate language and science: - these five pictures tell a story - you take the pictures then have students write it. Students take 5 pictures and create the sequence story. Example: acorn, sprout, sapling, mature oak, decayed log.
30. Take school grounds pictures that show science terms such as community, food chain, web, etc.
31. Living Together- Pictures of examples of symbioses (relationships of two types of living things) in the world around you. Determine whether they are parasites - one-organism benefits as the expense of the others: mosquitoes/people, commensal - one organism benefits but is not harmful to the other - robins/trees, or mutuals - both organisms benefit - bees/flowers.
32. Micro-Communities Take pictures of the micro communities you can see from your classroom window or schoolyard.
33. Who Eats What Parts -Take pictures of things being eaten in the schoolyard. Milkweeds, lettuce, elm tree, apples. Who are the consumers?
34. Decomposers Take pictures of decomposers in action. Leave some food (moistened bread, fruit) out to mold. Use your digital camera to record what is happening day to day.
35. Comparing Environments- Use the digital camera to capture different environments such as classroom media center, office, teachers lounge, playground, locker room. Compare and discuss factors that make places different.

36. Interdependence Take pictures of different things in the environment that depend on other living or nonliving elements to live. Identify the dependence, record and discuss.
37. What Is Power? Go outside and take a picture of power (power lines, transformers, car engines, muscles, people or machines lifting things, the principal, a particular person)
38. Be An Advertiser- Create a commercial for some aspect of your environment. Use the digital camera to present a series of slides that support your position (anti-litter, against drugs, take off on a commercial product.).
39. Strengthen art activities by finding examples of color, line, texture, shape, form, etc. in your classroom building or on school grounds. The next time students see these common objects they will "see" them from a different perspective and will have common, familiar reminders.
40. Work on perspective by having students take pictures of an object from many different points of view. Show the slides on a large monitor and have students discuss impact of position.
41. Be a Changer- Take a picture of something you really dislike in the classroom or school. Then see what you can do to change it. (room, gym, books, lunch-room, computer)
42. Putting Pictures in Order- Organize the class into teams and then have each team of students take a picture at some time during a week long period. Each team should keep the time secret from the other teams; each picture should contain a clue as to when it was taken; at the end of the week, have the students put the pictures in chronological order.
43. Tracks Or Traces Have the students go outside and take pictures that show indirect evidence of a population of something (bird nest, foot-prints, cans, cars, desks). More: Find footprints of a population that should be reduced. Find footprints of a population that should be increased. List 10 kinds of indirect evidence for populations. Find footprints of a population that no longer inhabits this place.
44. Write a Story about Interdependence- Get any 10 photos taken at random then write or tell a story that includes all the pictures.
45. Predicting Change- Take a series of pictures that are predictable; clouds, rain drops, wet windows, sunbeam, shadow, clock, teacher, school book, notepaper. Who Is Responsible Cause and Effect? Take 2 pictures - one of which is responsible for the other (people/ garbage; trees/ cracked cement)
46. Similes or Metaphors- Create a list of words. Then take pictures of things in your classroom, building, or school yard that show how that object is or is not like your word. School is like - picture of ant hill /A lifetime is like - picture of highway