



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes. By controlling depth of field and motion, students will learn how to achieve the correct exposure while maintaining the desired artistic effect in their photography.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in the exposure triangle.
- Gain proficiency in using aperture priority and shutter priority modes for creative control.
- Learn to analyze histograms to avoid clipping highlights and shadows in your images.

Related Reading

Before you start, read these related blog posts to deepen your understanding:

What Is Exposure In Photography	What Is Iso In Photography	What Is Shutter Speed
What Is Depth Of Field	What Is Manual Exposure In Photography	What Is Dynamic Range In Photography

Before You Shoot

- Familiarize yourself with your camera's aperture and shutter priority modes.
- Set your camera's ISO to a fixed value of 200.
- Choose a location with varying light conditions to practice exposure.
- Bring a tripod for stability during longer exposures.
- Ensure your camera battery is charged and you have enough memory card space.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed for a portrait shot with a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture while photographing a moving subject like a cyclist.
3. Use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed to capture a landscape scene with balanced exposure.
4. Use shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture while taking photos of people dancing to convey motion.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed to capture a street scene while ensuring depth of field covers both foreground and background.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/4s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture while capturing a waterfall to create a silky water effect.

Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing by taking three shots of the same subject: one underexposed, one correctly exposed, and one overexposed using shutter priority mode.
- Photograph a busy street scene in varying light conditions using both priority modes and compare the outcomes.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different aperture settings to see how it affects depth of field.
- ✓ Do adjust your composition based on the exposure settings you choose.
- ✓ Do check your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do take notes on how different settings influence your results for future reference.
- ✓ Do practice in different lighting conditions to understand how they affect exposure.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't shoot in full manual mode for this assignment; focus on priority modes only.
- ✗ Don't ignore your camera's histogram; it's crucial for evaluating exposure.
- ✗ Don't use variable ISO settings; keep it fixed at 200 for consistency.
- ✗ Don't rush your shots; take time to adjust your settings and composition.
- ✗ Don't forget to review your images after shooting to learn from your mistakes.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture or shutter priority mode change your approach to composition?
- What challenges did you encounter when trying to achieve the desired exposure?
- How did the fixed ISO setting affect your shooting experience?
- In what situations did you find one priority mode more beneficial than the other?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field effectively.
- Use shutter priority mode to capture movement without blur.
- Regularly check your histogram while shooting to gauge exposure levels.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Practice bracketing your shots in challenging lighting to ensure you capture the desired exposure.

Creative:

- Utilize wide apertures for portrait shots to achieve a blurred background.
- Use a fast shutter speed to freeze action in sports photography.
- Experiment with shallow depth of field to emphasize your subject.
- Incorporate motion blur creatively by using slower shutter speeds.
- Explore various angles and compositions that take advantage of your exposure settings.