



## Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the Exposure Triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes to control brightness and achieve desired effects in photography. Students will learn how to balance exposure elements for optimal image quality while preserving detail and mood.

## Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in exposure.
- Learn to utilize aperture and shutter priority modes effectively.
- Develop skills to use a fixed ISO setting while allowing the camera to adapt other exposure variables.

## Related Reading

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

<a href="#">What Is Exposure In Photography</a>	<a href="#">What Is Iso In Photography</a>	<a href="#">What Is Shutter Speed</a>
<a href="#">What Is Depth Of Field</a>	<a href="#">What Is Manual Exposure In Photography</a>	<a href="#">What Is Dynamic Range In Photography</a>

## Before You Shoot

- Select a location with varied lighting conditions to challenge your exposure skills.
- Set your camera to either aperture priority mode or shutter priority mode.
- Fix ISO at 200 to standardize your sensitivity across different shots.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's metering modes to assess light accurately.
- Bring a notebook to record settings and observations for later reflection.

## Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed for a portrait in natural light.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to capture a fast-moving subject, like a cyclist.
3. Shoot a landscape scene using aperture priority mode at f/11 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to choose shutter speed for optimal detail.
4. Experiment with shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, to capture indoor movement while allowing the camera to adjust aperture for proper exposure.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, photographing a flower with varying backgrounds to analyze depth of field effects.
6. Utilize shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed to capture a bird in flight, allowing the camera to adjust aperture for light balance.

## Stretch Tasks

- Conduct a series of shots using bracketing technique in both aperture and shutter priority modes to compare the effects of different exposures.
- Create a time-lapse sequence using shutter priority mode to freeze motion at a set interval, analyzing the changes in exposure over time.



## DO / DON'T

### DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect your exposure.
- ✓ Do take notes on the settings used for each shot to learn from the results.
- ✓ Do analyze your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do adjust exposure compensation if your images are consistently over or underexposed.
- ✓ Do practice shooting in varying light conditions to improve your adaptability.

### DON'T

- ✗ Don't shoot in manual mode for this assignment; focus on priority modes only.
- ✗ Don't adjust ISO during your shots; keep it fixed at 200.
- ✗ Don't ignore the histogram; it's essential for checking exposure accuracy.
- ✗ Don't rush through the settings; take time to understand how each affects your images.
- ✗ Don't forget to check for clipping in highlights and shadows after each shot.

## Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture or shutter priority modes change your approach to exposure?
- What challenges did you face when trying to maintain a fixed ISO while adjusting other settings?
- In what ways did the histogram help you understand your exposure better?
- How did different metering modes impact your results across various lighting conditions?

## Technical & Creative Focus

### Technical:

- Use a histogram to evaluate exposure after taking a shot.
- Check for clipping in highlights or shadows and adjust settings accordingly.
- Experiment with different metering modes (e.g., spot, center-weighted, evaluative) for various lighting scenarios.
- Use exposure compensation to fine-tune your images when necessary.
- Practice bracketing to understand how small adjustments affect exposure.

### Creative:

- Explore depth of field by shooting portraits with a wide aperture to blur the background.
- Capture motion by using a fast shutter speed to freeze action, like a running child or flowing water.
- Experiment with different aperture settings to see how they affect the mood of landscape shots.
- Use varying shutter speeds to create a sense of movement in your photography, such as capturing the blur of passing cars.
- Try shooting at different times of day to see how natural light affects your exposure settings.