



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes. Students will learn how to control depth of field and motion while maintaining a fixed ISO, enhancing their ability to create well-exposed photographs.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in exposure control.
- Gain proficiency in using aperture priority and shutter priority modes effectively.
- Learn to evaluate exposure using histograms and metering modes.

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 ISO to a fixed value of 200.
- Choose a well-lit outdoor location for your first set of tasks.
- Ensure your camera battery is fully charged.
- Have a sturdy tripod available for stability in low light situations.

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 that emphasizes the subject against a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture to freeze motion while photographing a cyclist in action.
3. In a low-light environment, use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust shutter speed for a nighttime cityscape shot.
4. Capture a moving water scene using shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set the aperture for a crisp image of the splashing water.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed to photograph a flower garden, allowing the camera to adjust the shutter speed for proper exposure.
6. In a crowded market, use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed to capture candid moments of people, letting the camera manage the aperture.

Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing exposures by taking three shots of the same scene using aperture priority mode at different f-stop values with ISO 200 fixed.
- Photograph a scene at sunrise or sunset using shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 to capture the changing light conditions and then adjust settings for different times.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different aperture settings to see how they affect depth of field.
- ✓ Do analyze the histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do practice using different metering modes to find what works best for your shooting conditions.
- ✓ Do keep your ISO fixed at 200 to learn how aperture and shutter speed interact.
- ✓ Do take notes on the results of each shot to track your progress in mastering exposure.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't use manual mode; stick to aperture or shutter priority.
- ✗ Don't change all three exposure settings manually at once.
- ✗ Don't ignore the histogram; it is crucial for understanding exposure.
- ✗ Don't forget to adjust your composition while keeping exposure settings consistent.
- ✗ Don't rush; take your time to evaluate each shot and learn from it.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode change the way you approached your composition?
- What challenges did you face while using shutter priority mode in capturing motion?
- In what scenarios did you find the histogram particularly helpful?
- How can understanding the exposure triangle improve your storytelling through photography?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field for portraits or still life.
- Utilize shutter priority mode to capture fast-moving subjects like sports or wildlife.
- Always check the histogram to avoid clipping highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Understand how changing one exposure element affects the others in priority mode.

Creative:

- Explore how shallow depth of field can isolate subjects in your images.
- Use fast shutter speeds to convey motion and energy in your photographs.
- Try different compositions while maintaining your exposure settings.
- Capture the same scene multiple times with different depth of field settings for comparison.
- Experiment with light sources to see how they affect exposure in priority mode.