



## Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by practicing with aperture and shutter priority modes. Participants will learn to control depth of field and motion while maintaining a fixed ISO, enhancing their ability to capture images with the desired brightness and detail.

## Learning Objectives

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

## 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

- Choose a well-lit outdoor location or set up a controlled indoor scene.
- Select a subject that either requires depth of field manipulation or motion capture.
- Set your camera to ISO 200 to maintain consistent sensitivity.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's exposure compensation settings.
- Check that your camera is set to either aperture priority (A/Av) or shutter priority (S/Tv) mode.

## Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed. Capture a portrait with a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to adjust aperture. Photograph a moving subject, such as a cyclist or running pet.
3. Switch to aperture priority mode at f/8 with ISO 200 fixed. Capture a landscape scene to achieve a greater depth of field.
4. Set your camera to shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed. Photograph a person swinging to freeze their motion.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, capturing a close-up of a flower with a softly blurred background.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, photographing water flowing in a stream to either freeze the motion or create a silky effect.

## Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing shots at different exposures using aperture priority mode to compare results.
- Attempt to shoot in both priority modes in a single scene, capturing the same subject with different settings to analyze the differences.



## DO / DON'T

### DO

- ✓ Do check the histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do experiment with different aperture settings to see their effect on depth of field.
- ✓ Do adjust your exposure compensation if the camera's automatic settings are not producing the desired result.
- ✓ Do practice in varying light conditions to understand how exposure changes.
- ✓ Do take notes on the settings used for each shot to track your progress.

### DON'T

- ✗ Don't rely solely on auto mode; practice using priority modes.
- ✗ Don't ignore the importance of checking the histogram for clipping.
- ✗ Don't forget to lock your ISO at 200 for consistency across different shots.
- ✗ Don't hesitate to change your metering mode based on the scene.
- ✗ Don't rush your shots; take time to compose and evaluate each frame.

## Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority or shutter priority modes change your approach to capturing images?
- What differences did you notice in the quality of images when adjusting only one aspect of the exposure triangle?
- In what situations did you find the histogram particularly useful, and why?
- How did the fixed ISO setting impact your ability to capture the desired exposure in varying light conditions?

## Technical & Creative Focus

### Technical:

- Use the histogram to ensure your exposure does not clip highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Adjust exposure compensation to fine-tune brightness in tricky lighting.
- Use the camera's autofocus to help achieve sharp images in varying light conditions.
- Practice quick adjustments to aperture or shutter speed to respond to changing conditions.

### Creative:

- Use a wide aperture to create a shallow depth of field for portraits.
- Utilize a fast shutter speed to capture action shots without blur.
- Experiment with different focal lengths to change the perception of depth and space.
- Try shooting at dusk or dawn to see how changing light affects exposure.
- Consider how the mood of your photograph changes with different exposure settings.