



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:

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

- 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	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ 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.