



## Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the Exposure Triangle by practicing with aperture and shutter priority modes. By understanding how to control depth of field and motion while keeping ISO constant, you'll gain confidence in achieving correct exposure in various lighting conditions.

## Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in achieving proper exposure.
- Gain proficiency in using aperture priority mode for depth of field control.
- Learn to utilize shutter priority mode to capture motion effectively.

## Before You Shoot

- Choose a location with varied lighting conditions, such as a park or urban setting.
- Ensure your camera is set to either Aperture Priority or Shutter Priority mode.
- Set your ISO to a fixed value of 200 to maintain consistent exposure.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's metering modes and histogram functionality.
- Have a tripod on hand if you're planning to shoot in low light conditions.

## Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed, and capture a portrait in a well-lit area.
2. Switch to shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set aperture, and photograph a moving subject like a cyclist or a pet.
3. Use aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed, and capture a landscape scene emphasizing depth of field.
4. In a low light environment, use shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to capture a night scene with movement.
5. Experiment with aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, capturing a still life arrangement to see the effect of background blur.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/125s with ISO 200 fixed, photographing a waterfall or flowing river to create a silky effect.

## Stretch Tasks

- Combine bracketing techniques while using either aperture or shutter priority mode to capture high dynamic range scenes.
- Shoot a series of portraits using different aperture settings (e.g., f/2.8, f/4, f/8) to analyze the effects on depth of field and subject isolation.



## DO

- ✓ Do check your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to see which works best for your scene.
- ✓ Do use the depth of field preview button (if available) to visualize the effect of your aperture setting.
- ✓ Do take notes on the settings you used and the results achieved for future reference.
- ✓ Do practice in varying light conditions to understand how exposure changes.

## DON'T

- ✗ Don't manually set all three exposure variables; focus on priority modes.
- ✗ Don't ignore the importance of composition while experimenting with exposure settings.
- ✗ Don't rush your shots; take the time to set up and consider your exposure.
- ✗ Don't rely solely on auto mode; practice using priority settings for better control.
- ✗ Don't forget to review your images to learn from your exposure decisions.

## Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode affect your perception of depth of field in your photos?
- What challenges did you face when capturing motion with shutter priority mode?
- In what ways did fixing the ISO impact your exposure results?
- How did you utilize the histogram to adjust your exposure settings during the assignment?

## Technical & Creative Focus

### Technical:

- Use the camera's histogram to avoid clipping highlights and shadows.
- Adjust the exposure compensation to fine-tune the brightness of your images.
- Familiarize yourself with different metering modes (e.g., spot, center-weighted, evaluative).
- Understand how changing the aperture affects depth of field in your images.
- Explore how shutter speed impacts the portrayal of motion in your photographs.

### Creative:

- Experiment with wide apertures (e.g., f/2.8) to create beautiful background blur (bokeh).
- Use shallow depth of field to isolate subjects and draw attention to them.
- Capture motion blur by selecting slower shutter speeds (e.g., 1/30s) while using shutter priority.
- Create dramatic effects by freezing action with fast shutter speeds (e.g., 1/500s).
- Consider the mood of your photograph and how exposure settings can enhance that feeling.

## 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>