



Overview

This assignment is designed to enhance your understanding of the exposure triangle by focusing on aperture and shutter speed while using a fixed ISO setting. You will practice controlling depth of field and motion in your images, ensuring properly exposed photographs.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the effects of aperture on depth of field.
- Learn to use shutter speed to control motion in photography.
- Gain confidence in using priority modes with a fixed ISO.

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

- Select a location with varying light conditions to test exposure settings.
- Set your camera to either Aperture Priority or Shutter Priority mode.
- Fix your ISO setting to 200 for consistent exposure results.
- Check your lens for cleanliness to avoid unwanted artifacts in images.
- Prepare a notebook or app to record your settings and reflections post-shoot.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set the shutter speed, and photograph a subject with a busy background to practice depth of field control.
2. Set your camera to shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, and capture a moving object, such as a cyclist or a pet, ensuring the subject is sharp.
3. Experiment with aperture priority mode at f/5.6 while photographing a landscape scene, letting the camera determine the appropriate shutter speed to achieve a balanced exposure.
4. In shutter priority mode at 1/125s with ISO 200 fixed, capture a flowing water scene to practice motion blur effects while keeping the water soft and smooth.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed to photograph a group of people, ensuring that all subjects are in focus while the background is softly blurred.
6. Set your camera to shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed for indoor low-light photography, allowing the camera to adjust aperture to ensure proper exposure.

Stretch Tasks

- Challenge yourself by shooting a moving subject in low light, using shutter priority mode at 1/30s with ISO 200 fixed, and be mindful of motion blur.
- Create a series of images with varying apertures (f/2.8, f/5.6, f/11) in aperture priority mode with ISO 200 fixed, and analyze how depth of field changes in your composition.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to see their effect on exposure.
- ✓ Do use the histogram to verify that your exposure is correct.
- ✓ Do adjust your composition and framing while maintaining your fixed ISO setting.
- ✓ Do take notes on the settings used for each shot for later reflection.
- ✓ Do practice in varying lighting conditions to see how exposure changes.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't try to shoot in full manual mode for this assignment.
- ✗ Don't forget to check your histogram after each shot.
- ✗ Don't ignore the effects of background elements when controlling depth of field.
- ✗ Don't rush; take your time to find the right settings and compositions.
- ✗ Don't hesitate to use exposure compensation if the image doesn't look right.

Reflection Questions

- How did changing the aperture affect your images and the overall mood?
- What challenges did you face when freezing motion, and how did you overcome them?
- In what ways did using a fixed ISO impact your creative choices?
- How did you adapt your shooting style when working with different lighting conditions?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use the histogram to check for clipped highlights and shadows.
- Experiment with different aperture settings to see their effect on depth of field.
- Observe how changing shutter speed affects the sharpness of moving subjects.
- Utilize exposure compensation to adjust brightness in challenging light.
- Practice metering modes to understand how they affect exposure.

Creative:

- Capture a portrait with a shallow depth of field to emphasize your subject.
- Photograph a moving subject, such as a person running or a car, to freeze motion.
- Experiment with different apertures to find a creative balance between subject isolation and background detail.
- Use shutter speed to create a sense of motion by blurring background elements while keeping your subject sharp.
- Incorporate reflections or shadows to add depth and interest to your photographs.