



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by leveraging aperture and shutter priority modes while maintaining a fixed ISO. Students will learn how to control brightness, depth of field, and motion in their photography to enhance the quality and mood of their images.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in photography.
- Gain proficiency in using aperture priority and shutter priority modes for creative effects.
- 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

- Choose a location with varied lighting conditions.
- Set your camera to aperture priority mode and fix ISO at 200.
- Bring a tripod for stability during low light conditions.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's metering modes.
- Check your camera's histogram function and ensure it's accessible.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed to create a shallow depth of field in a portrait.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture, to capture a moving subject like a cyclist.
3. Set up a still life shoot using aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust shutter speed for balanced exposure.
4. Shoot a landscape scene using aperture priority mode at f/11 with ISO 200 fixed to achieve a deep depth of field, allowing the camera to set shutter speed.
5. Capture a busy street scene using shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed to freeze the action of pedestrians and vehicles.
6. Take a series of images of flowing water using shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed to create a soft motion blur effect.

Stretch Tasks

- Bracket your exposures by taking three images in aperture priority mode at f/4, f/5.6, and f/8 with ISO 200 fixed to compare depth of field effects.
- Experiment with moving to a low-light environment and switch to shutter priority mode, adjusting to slower shutter speeds while keeping ISO at 200 fixed to see how motion is captured.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do practice using both aperture and shutter priority modes independently.
- ✓ Do check the histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to understand their effects.
- ✓ Do take notes on your settings and results for future reference.
- ✓ Do review your images critically to assess the impact of exposure settings.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't set all three exposure variables manually; use priority modes instead.
- ✗ Don't ignore the histogram when evaluating your images.
- ✗ Don't use ISO settings that vary between shots; keep it fixed for consistency.
- ✗ Don't hesitate to experiment with exposure compensation in tricky lighting.
- ✗ Don't forget to adjust your exposure settings based on the scene's lighting conditions.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode influence the depth of field in your images?
- What challenges did you face when using shutter priority mode, and how did you overcome them?
- How did the fixed ISO setting affect your creative choices in different lighting?
- In what ways did evaluating the histogram change your approach to exposure?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field while keeping ISO fixed at 200.
- Utilize shutter priority mode to freeze motion without altering ISO.
- Evaluate images using the histogram to avoid clipping highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see their effect on exposure.
- Practice adjusting exposure compensation to refine your images.

Creative:

- Explore different aperture settings to create varied depth of field effects.
- Use shutter speed creatively to capture motion blur or freezing action.
- Capture a series of images at different apertures to see how they impact mood.
- Experiment with shooting in challenging lighting scenarios to push your skills.
- Incorporate foreground elements with shallow depth of field for visual interest.