



## Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes. Students will learn how to control depth of field and motion while maintaining a fixed ISO, enhancing their ability to create well-exposed photographs.

## Learning Objectives

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

- Familiarize yourself with your camera's aperture and shutter priority modes.
- Set your ISO to a fixed value of 200.
- Choose a well-lit outdoor location for your first set of tasks.
- Ensure your camera battery is fully charged.
- Have a sturdy tripod available for stability in low light situations.

## Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed for a portrait shot that emphasizes the subject against a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set aperture to freeze motion while photographing a cyclist in action.
3. In a low-light environment, use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust shutter speed for a nighttime cityscape shot.
4. Capture a moving water scene using shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set the aperture for a crisp image of the splashing water.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed to photograph a flower garden, allowing the camera to adjust the shutter speed for proper exposure.
6. In a crowded market, use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed to capture candid moments of people, letting the camera manage the aperture.

## Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing exposures by taking three shots of the same scene using aperture priority mode at different f-stop values with ISO 200 fixed.
- Photograph a scene at sunrise or sunset using shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 to capture the changing light conditions and then adjust settings for different times.



## DO / DON'T

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Do experiment with different aperture settings to see how they affect depth of field.</li><li>✓ Do analyze the histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.</li><li>✓ Do practice using different metering modes to find what works best for your shooting conditions.</li><li>✓ Do keep your ISO fixed at 200 to learn how aperture and shutter speed interact.</li><li>✓ Do take notes on the results of each shot to track your progress in mastering exposure.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✗ Don't use manual mode; stick to aperture or shutter priority.</li><li>✗ Don't change all three exposure settings manually at once.</li><li>✗ Don't ignore the histogram; it is crucial for understanding exposure.</li><li>✗ Don't forget to adjust your composition while keeping exposure settings consistent.</li><li>✗ Don't rush; take your time to evaluate each shot and learn from it.</li></ul>

## Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode change the way you approached your composition?
- What challenges did you face while using shutter priority mode in capturing motion?
- In what scenarios did you find the histogram particularly helpful?
- How can understanding the exposure triangle improve your storytelling through photography?

## Technical & Creative Focus

### Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field for portraits or still life.
- Utilize shutter priority mode to capture fast-moving subjects like sports or wildlife.
- Always check the histogram to avoid clipping highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Understand how changing one exposure element affects the others in priority mode.

### Creative:

- Explore how shallow depth of field can isolate subjects in your images.
- Use fast shutter speeds to convey motion and energy in your photographs.
- Try different compositions while maintaining your exposure settings.
- Capture the same scene multiple times with different depth of field settings for comparison.
- Experiment with light sources to see how they affect exposure in priority mode.