



## 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 photographic skills.

## Learning Objectives

- Understand how to use Aperture Priority and Shutter Priority modes effectively.
- Learn to control depth of field and motion blur while fixing ISO settings.
- Develop the ability to interpret and adjust exposure using the histogram.

## 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

- Choose a location with varying lighting conditions (e.g., outdoor park, busy street).
- Set your camera to Aperture Priority mode or Shutter Priority mode.
- Fix your ISO at 200 to maintain consistent sensitivity.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's metering modes (e.g., evaluative, spot).
- Bring a notebook to record your settings and observations.

## Assignment Tasks

1. Use Aperture Priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed, and photograph a close-up of a flower to achieve a blurred background.
2. Use Shutter Priority mode at 1/500s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set aperture, and capture a moving subject like a cyclist or a bird in flight.
3. Use Aperture Priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to adjust shutter speed, and photograph a landscape to maintain focus throughout the image.
4. Use Shutter Priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera choose aperture, and capture a scene with people walking to portray motion blur.
5. Use Aperture Priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed, and photograph a portrait with a soft background.
6. Use Shutter Priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to adjust aperture, and photograph a fast-moving object, like a splash in water.

## Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing your shots by taking multiple exposures of the same scene using different exposure compensations while in priority mode.



- Create a series of images that demonstrate the effects of different apertures on depth of field in a single scene.

## DO / DON'T

### DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different subjects to see how exposure settings change the image.
- ✓ Do take notes on each shot's settings to understand the impact of your choices.
- ✓ Do review your images on the camera to check for proper exposure using the histogram.
- ✓ Do practice in varying lighting conditions to see how exposure settings adapt.
- ✓ Do use a tripod when necessary, especially in low light, to avoid camera shake.

### DON'T

- ✗ Don't adjust all three exposure settings manually; use priority mode as instructed.
- ✗ Don't disregard the histogram; it is a crucial tool for assessing exposure.
- ✗ Don't shoot in fully automatic mode; this assignment requires using priority settings.
- ✗ Don't forget to check your camera's metering mode before shooting.
- ✗ Don't limit yourself to one type of subject; explore a range of scenes to practice.

## Reflection Questions

- How did using Aperture Priority mode affect your understanding of depth of field?
- What challenges did you encounter while using Shutter Priority mode, and how did you overcome them?
- In what ways did the fixed ISO setting influence your exposure results?
- How can you apply the skills learned from this assignment to different photographic scenarios?

## Technical & Creative Focus

### Technical:

- Use the histogram to check for clipped highlights or shadows during shooting.
- Experiment with different aperture settings to see their effect on depth of field.
- Observe how shutter speed influences motion blur in your images.
- Adjust exposure compensation when necessary to achieve desired brightness.
- Review your camera's manual to understand the features of priority modes.

### Creative:

- Choose a subject that allows for interesting depth of field effects (e.g., flowers or architecture).
- Look for dynamic scenes where motion can be captured effectively (e.g., people walking, cars moving).
- Consider the mood you want to convey and how exposure settings can enhance it.
- Use natural frames (like branches or doorways) to add depth to your compositions.
- Experiment with shooting at different times of day to see how light affects exposure.