



## 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:

<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 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	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Do practice using both aperture and shutter priority modes independently.</li><li>✓ Do check the histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.</li><li>✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to understand their effects.</li><li>✓ Do take notes on your settings and results for future reference.</li><li>✓ Do review your images critically to assess the impact of exposure settings.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✗ Don't set all three exposure variables manually; use priority modes instead.</li><li>✗ Don't ignore the histogram when evaluating your images.</li><li>✗ Don't use ISO settings that vary between shots; keep it fixed for consistency.</li><li>✗ Don't hesitate to experiment with exposure compensation in tricky lighting.</li><li>✗ Don't forget to adjust your exposure settings based on the scene's lighting conditions.</li></ul>

## 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.