



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:

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 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.