



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes to control brightness and depth of field or motion. Students will learn how to effectively use fixed ISO settings to achieve optimal exposure.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in the exposure triangle.
- Master how to use aperture and shutter priority modes to control exposure creatively.
- Develop skills in evaluating exposure through histogram analysis.

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 to practice exposure settings.
- Set your camera to either aperture priority or shutter priority mode.
- Fix your ISO to 200 to maintain consistent sensitivity across your shots.
- Ensure your camera's battery is charged and you have enough memory space.
- Familiarize yourself with the histogram feature in your camera.

Assignment Tasks

1. Set your camera to aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to select shutter speed and capture a portrait with a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to freeze the motion of a moving subject like a runner or cyclist.
3. In a low-light setting, switch to aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed and capture a landscape, observing how the camera adjusts the shutter speed.
4. Capture a scene at sunset using shutter priority mode set to 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to adjust aperture to maintain proper exposure.
5. Use aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed to shoot a group of people, ensuring that the depth of field keeps everyone in focus.
6. Experiment with different apertures in aperture priority mode while maintaining ISO 200 to see how it affects the overall exposure and depth of field in a still life composition.

Stretch Tasks

- Create a series of images using both aperture and shutter priority modes, then compare the results to understand how each setting affects exposure and creativity.
- Challenge yourself to shoot in varying lighting conditions, using exposure compensation in both priority modes to achieve your desired exposure.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do check the histogram after taking a shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do experiment with different apertures to see their effect on depth of field.
- ✓ Do take notes on your settings and results for future reference.
- ✓ Do use natural light whenever possible to understand exposure better.
- ✓ Do practice regularly to reinforce your understanding of the exposure triangle.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't rely solely on auto mode; practice using priority modes for creative control.
- ✗ Don't overlook the importance of the histogram in evaluating exposure.
- ✗ Don't keep ISO set to auto; fix it at a low value like 200 for consistency.
- ✗ Don't forget to review your images immediately after shooting to learn from any mistakes.
- ✗ Don't shoot in manual mode with all settings specified; focus on using priority modes.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture or shutter priority mode change your approach to capturing images?
- What differences did you notice in the quality of your photos when using fixed ISO settings?
- In what situations did you find one priority mode more beneficial than the other?
- How did the histogram help you in making exposure decisions during your shoots?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field while letting the camera adjust shutter speed.
- Utilize shutter priority mode to freeze motion with the camera adjusting aperture.
- Pay attention to the histogram to avoid clipping highlights and shadows.
- Experiment with metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Practice bracketing exposures in tricky lighting conditions.

Creative:

- Explore the impact of shallow depth of field in portraits using aperture priority.
- Capture motion blur in dynamic subjects using shutter priority mode.
- Use depth of field to isolate subjects from their background.
- Experiment with varying shutter speeds to create different motion effects.
- Consider the mood you want to convey and adjust your exposure settings accordingly.