



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing aperture and shutter priority modes to control brightness and artistic effects in photography. By understanding how to manipulate these settings effectively, you'll enhance your ability to create images with the desired mood and detail.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in the context of exposure.
- Gain proficiency in using aperture priority and shutter priority modes for creative control.
- Learn to evaluate and adjust exposure using metering modes and histograms.

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

- Familiarize yourself with your camera's aperture and shutter priority modes.
- Set your camera's ISO to a fixed value of 200.
- Choose a location with varied lighting conditions for diverse exposure challenges.
- Check your camera's metering mode options and select the appropriate one for your environment.
- Bring a tripod if you plan to shoot in low light conditions to avoid camera shake.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed, and photograph a portrait 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 subject in motion, like a person running or a car passing by.
3. Select a landscape scene and use aperture priority mode at f/8 with ISO 200 fixed to achieve a balanced depth of field, capturing both foreground and background details.
4. Find a moving subject, like a child playing, and use shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed to freeze the action, focusing on the subject's expression.
5. Set up your camera in a low light environment and use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed. Capture the scene while allowing the camera to adjust the shutter speed for optimal exposure.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/30s with ISO 200 fixed in a dimly lit area to create intentional motion blur by moving the camera while taking the shot.

Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing your shots while using aperture priority mode, taking three images at different exposures to compare results.
- Shoot a series of images in varying lighting conditions (bright sunlight, shade, and indoor) using both priority modes to analyze how exposure settings change.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do review your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.
- ✓ Do practice using different metering modes to understand their impact on exposure.
- ✓ Do explore various locations to test your exposure settings under different lighting conditions.
- ✓ Do take notes on how each setting affects your images to build your understanding.
- ✓ Do share your images with peers for feedback on exposure and artistic effects.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't shoot in manual mode for this assignment; focus on priority settings.
- ✗ Don't set the ISO to auto; keep it fixed at 200 for consistency.
- ✗ Don't forget to check your camera's metering mode before shooting.
- ✗ Don't ignore the importance of evaluating your histogram after each photo.
- ✗ Don't rush through your settings; take time to understand the effects of each adjustment.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode change your approach to depth of field in your photographs?
- In what ways did shutter priority mode affect your ability to capture motion?
- What challenges did you face while trying to achieve the desired exposure, and how did you overcome them?
- How do you think mastering the exposure triangle can impact your overall photography skills?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field while letting the camera adjust shutter speed.
- Use shutter priority mode to freeze motion while letting the camera adjust aperture.
- Always check your histogram after taking a shot to ensure you are not clipping highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect your exposure.
- Practice bracketing your shots to find the optimal exposure in tricky lighting.

Creative:

- Experiment with wide apertures to create a shallow depth of field and isolate your subject.
- Use fast shutter speeds to capture dynamic movement and action shots.
- Explore slow shutter speeds in a well-lit environment for creative motion blur effects.
- Incorporate the surroundings in your composition to utilize natural lighting creatively.
- Challenge yourself to shoot the same scene multiple times with varying aperture settings to see the difference in mood.