



Overview

This assignment focuses on mastering the exposure triangle by utilizing either aperture priority or shutter priority modes. Students will learn how to control brightness and depth of field or motion while keeping ISO fixed, enhancing their ability to create well-exposed images.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in exposure.
- Develop skills to use aperture or shutter priority modes effectively.
- Learn to evaluate and adjust exposure using the histogram and metering modes.

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 fixed ISO setting of 200.
- Select a location with varied lighting conditions (e.g., bright sunlight and shaded areas).
- Prepare your camera by setting it to either aperture priority or shutter priority mode.
- Familiarize yourself with your camera's histogram feature.
- Bring a notebook to record your settings and observations.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/4 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set shutter speed, and photograph a subject with a distinct background to practice depth of field.
2. Set your camera to shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, capturing a moving subject such as a person running or a vehicle in motion to practice freezing motion.
3. In a well-lit environment, use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, photographing a still life to create a shallow depth of field effect.
4. Switch to shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, capturing a flowing water scene to practice motion blur and its effects on the image.
5. Set your camera to aperture priority mode at f/5.6 with ISO 200 fixed, photographing a landscape to achieve a balanced depth of field.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, photographing a busy street scene to capture the dynamic movement of people and vehicles.

Stretch Tasks

- Experiment with bracketing exposures in both aperture priority and shutter priority modes to understand how different settings impact the final image.
- Create a series of images using various aperture and shutter speed combinations while keeping ISO fixed, selecting your best images for a small portfolio.



DO / DON'T

DO

- ✓ Do experiment with different apertures to see how they affect the background blur.
- ✓ Do utilize your camera's histogram to check for proper exposure.
- ✓ Do practice in various lighting conditions to understand exposure adjustments.
- ✓ Do take notes during your shooting sessions to track your settings and outcomes.
- ✓ Do review your images critically to identify areas for improvement in exposure.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't use manual mode for this assignment; stick to priority modes.
- ✗ Don't set ISO to auto; keep it fixed at 200.
- ✗ Don't ignore the histogram; always check it after taking a shot.
- ✗ Don't rush your shots; take time to compose each image thoughtfully.
- ✗ Don't forget to adjust exposure compensation when necessary to correct for bright or dark scenes.

Reflection Questions

- How did using aperture priority mode change the way you approach depth of field in your images?
- What challenges did you encounter while using shutter priority mode to capture motion?
- In what ways did the histogram help you improve your exposure accuracy?
- How do you feel the fixed ISO setting affected your overall shooting experience?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode to control depth of field effectively.
- Use shutter priority mode to capture motion with clarity.
- Check the histogram to ensure that highlights and shadows are not clipped.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Adjust exposure compensation as needed to correct for tricky lighting.

Creative:

- Experiment with wide apertures for a blurred background effect in portraits.
- Use fast shutter speeds to freeze action in sports photography.
- Try slow shutter speeds to create motion blur in moving subjects.
- Incorporate leading lines in your compositions while adjusting exposure.
- Explore the mood created by different exposure settings in low-light scenarios.