



Overview

This assignment teaches photographers to master the exposure triangle by using aperture and shutter priority modes to manipulate depth of field and motion while maintaining a fixed ISO. Understanding these principles allows for greater creative control over image aesthetics.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in the exposure triangle.
- Learn to use aperture priority and shutter priority modes effectively.
- Develop skills to evaluate exposure through histograms 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

- 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.
- Gather a tripod to ensure stability during longer exposures.
- Check the weather to plan for outdoor shooting.

Assignment Tasks

1. Use aperture priority mode at f/2.8 with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera set shutter speed to create a portrait with a blurred background.
2. Use shutter priority mode at 1/250s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to capture a moving subject in sharp focus.
3. In a well-lit area, use aperture priority mode at f/11 with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set the shutter speed for a landscape shot.
4. Capture an action scene using shutter priority mode at 1/1000s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to freeze the motion.
5. Experiment with aperture priority mode at f/4 while shooting a cityscape at sunset with ISO 200 fixed, allowing the camera to set shutter speed for optimal exposure.
6. Use shutter priority mode at 1/60s with ISO 200 fixed, letting the camera adjust aperture to create dynamic movement in a dance performance.

Stretch Tasks

- Try bracketing your shots using both aperture and shutter priority modes to capture a wider range of exposures in challenging lighting conditions.
- Create a series of images showcasing varied depth of field effects using aperture priority mode at different f-stop values while keeping ISO at 200.



DO / DON'T

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Do adjust your aperture or shutter speed based on the creative effect you want to achieve.✓ Do check your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.✓ Do use a tripod for low-light shooting to prevent camera shake.✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to see how they influence your exposure.✓ Do take multiple shots with slight adjustments to exposure settings to compare results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Don't shoot in manual mode when practicing with priority modes.✗ Don't change the ISO setting during these assignments; keep it fixed at 200.✗ Don't ignore the histogram; it's essential for evaluating exposure.✗ Don't forget to consider the light source direction and quality while composing your shot.✗ Don't rush; take your time to understand how each adjustment affects your exposure.

Reflection Questions

- How does using aperture priority mode change the outcome of your images compared to manual mode?
- What challenges did you face when trying to control exposure with the priority modes?
- How did you determine the right shutter speed for motion capture in your tasks?
- In what ways did the fixed ISO setting influence your creative choices in exposure?
- What did you learn about the relationship between depth of field and aperture during this assignment?

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.
- Regularly check the histogram while shooting to avoid clipping highlights or shadows.
- Experiment with different metering modes to see how they affect exposure.
- Practice adjusting exposure compensation to fine-tune brightness.

Creative:

- Use wide apertures to create a shallow depth of field in portraits.
- Use narrow apertures to enhance depth of field in landscape photography.
- Capture motion blur by using slower shutter speeds in shutter priority mode.
- Experiment with backlighting to create dramatic effects using aperture control.
- Explore different angles and perspectives to enhance your exposure compositions.