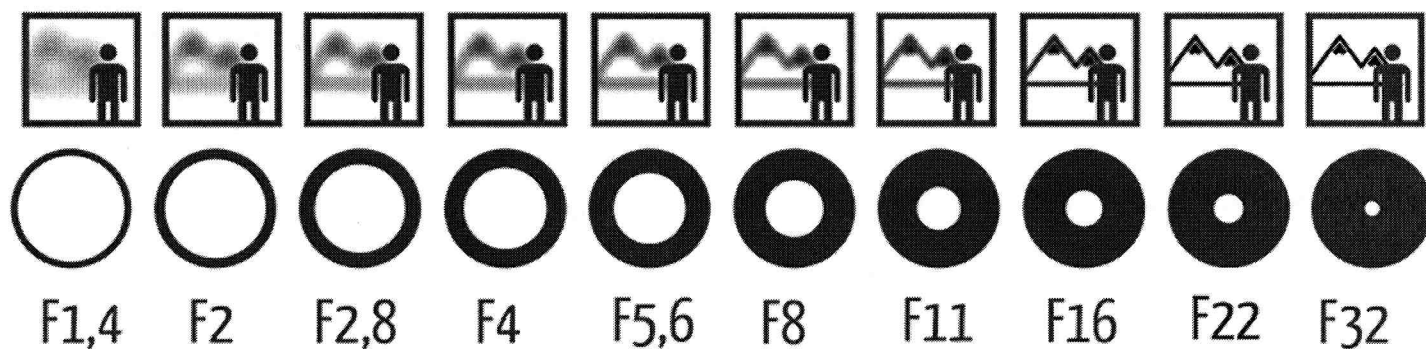


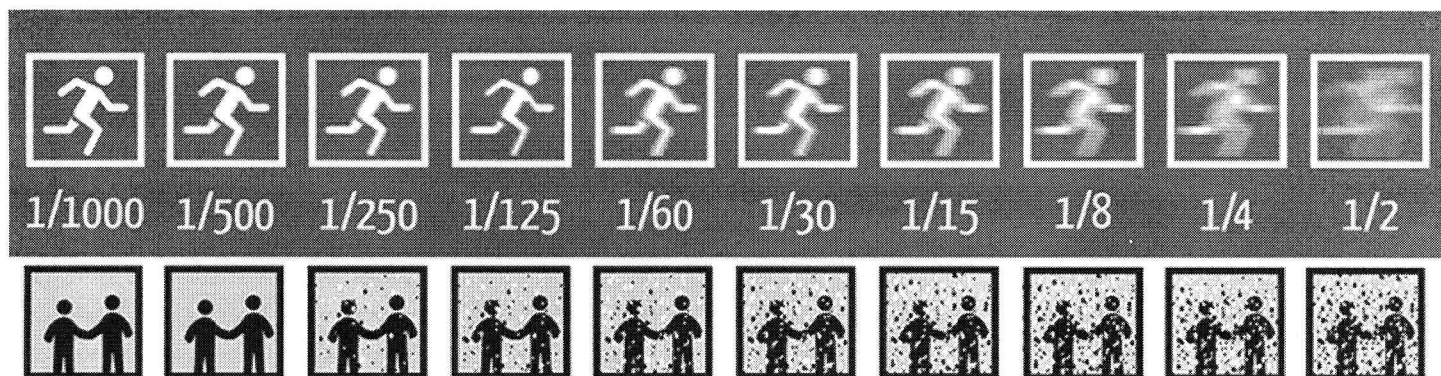
1. Aperture Priority:



Remember a pin hole camera has a very tiny hole equivalent to f64 or more: everything is in focus.

Set your camera aperture to the biggest aperture; f 1.8, or f2.8, or f 4. If you are using a zoom lens extended you may only be able to adjust your aperture to 5.6. Try using a close-up setting, or don't extend the zoom. Try using different aperture settings to either blur the foreground or background or to have everything in focus.

2. Shutter Priority:



Set your camera to shutter priority:

Using different shutter speeds take a photograph of a moving object.

3. Manually Fix Focus:

If possible set your camera to manual focus and set the focus point where you want it to be.

Or:

when you determine the focus point, hold your finger half way down on the shutter release button and wait for object to come into the frame.

In photographing, for example, a drop of water, as in this exercise, or at dusk, your camera may be unable to determine a focus point.

4. Lighting

Play around with using a reflector (you may make one using tin foil or the automotive windshield sun blinds used to protect/keep the car cool.) or a flashlight to light reflective objects. Change f-stops to see if that makes a difference.

5. Portraits

Using natural light, pose a willing participant. Play, have fun.

6. Spot Metering Vs Matrix Metering

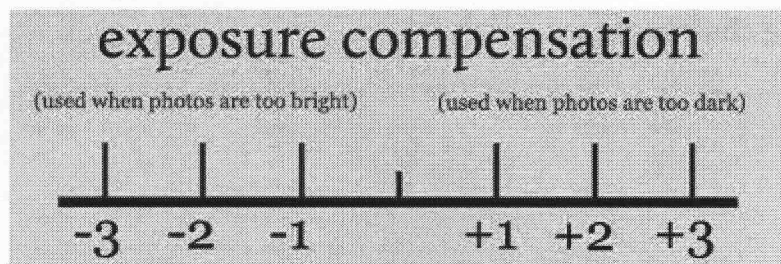
In high contrast scenes, like backlit subjects, woodland scenes, rushing water, you have the ability to choose what you want to highlight so that the highest value of the scene is not blown out.

Using different metering modes:

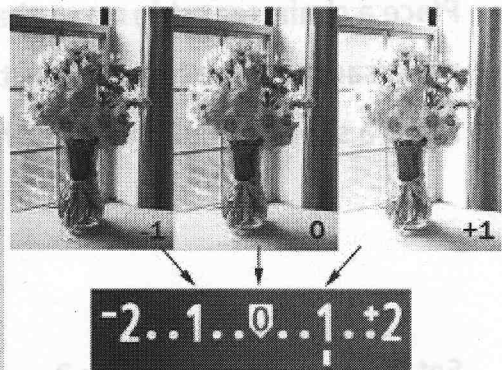
- spot
- centre weighted
- matrix

Take photos highlighting what you want to emphasise.

7. Exposure Compensation



Explaining Exposure Compensation



In order to preserve the whiteness of snow, the black of a background, it may be necessary to set the exposure compensation to either underexpose, or overexpose.

Take a number of photos, changing the exposure compensation.

Set up for aperture priority: 1.

Table (set objects up the length of the table...as long as possible.

8 - 12 objects (cassette tapes, blocks, Styrofoam cups, etc.)

Group the items in groups - close up - mid distance and far away along a measuring tape, or yard stick

Backdrop optional

Set up for Shutter priority: 2.

chair

table

slinky (balloons)

tissue paper and tape to act as backdrop

string, or fishing line, or???

Attach the tissue paper with tape to the edge of the table: length to the floor, and about 18" wide.

Place a chair, seat side up so that the back of the chair extends over the table. Maybe necessary to put a heavy object or tape the chair legs on the table.

Hang a slinky or balloons from the chair back.

Set up for manual fix focus 3.

Small glass bowl (like a casserole dish)

Coloured card for under the dish, and coloured card for backdrop

Object to support coloured card backdrop

Coloured water

turkey baster

stick or ruler to act as a focus point

Set up for Lighting 4.

Still life of shiny objects

or

jars filled with marbles

Reflector, homemade or otherwise

Flashlight

Backdrop

Set up: for Portraits 5.

Chair by a window

Set up: for Spot metering vs matrix metering 6

Still life set up on a window sill (fruit, vegies, cheese and wine...)

Tissue

Tape tissue to the window to act as a backdrop

Set up for Exposure compensation

Plant

black background

optional: flashlight.