

## Advanced Camera Assignment

**Exposure Compensation – these first two pages are here to review the use of exposure compensation and bracketing. What you will turn in appears on the third page.**

1. Put your camera on Program (P), Av Mode or S Mode (I would recommend P mode this time around).
2. Then press on the +/- button near the screen on your camera. While holding that button, move the roller on your camera.



Roller

Once you release the button, the light meter will land on a different exposure setting. For example, this is set to overexpose by one stop.



## Bracketing

Find an object that is backlit or surrounded by a bright background. Shoot the object at **five** different exposure settings: 2 stops underexposed, 1 stop underexposed, 0 18% grey – in the middle), 1 stop overexposed, 2 stops overexposed.

The images below were shot at these five different exposure settings (Tyler Hwang Class of 17)



-2



-1



0



+1



+2

## Silhouette and Exposing for Shadow Detail on backlit subject

Use Exposure Compensation to create a silhouette and a subject where shadow detail shows up (turn in **three** of each). These must be backlit subjects.



Increased exposure for a brighter image



Decreased exposure for a darker image



**Backlit subject with shadow detail evident** (overexposed) – 3 of these   **Silhouette** (underexposed) – 3 of these



Danica Ito



## White Balance

Shoot *six* different images, changing the White Balance setting for each.



AWB



Shade



Tungsten



Sunny



Cloudy



Fluorescent

Press WB button on the directional circle on the back of the camera. Move the right or left arrow or shutter speed dial to pick different white balance settings. Be sure to press SET in the middle to lock in that WB setting.

## Aperture and Depth of Field

Shoot on Av or A mode (Aperture value on a Canon, Aperture priority mode on all other brands). Some of these activities will require special lenses. It is recommended you use Auto ISO. Use the dial on the top of the camera to adjust aperture while on this mode.

Canon



All other brands



Submit **three** environmental portraits with a landscape background. Shoot with a small aperture (between f/16 and f/32). Be sure your subject is not too close to you. You can shoot this with a standard lens.



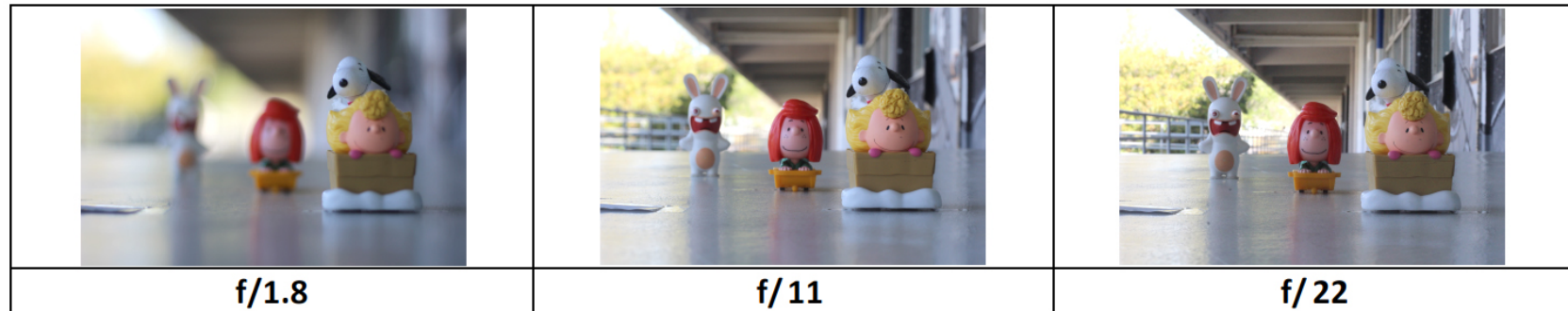
Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Imogen Cunningham

## 50 mm lens

### Depth of Field Activity

Shoot objects set up like this. Shoot at  $f/1.8$ ,  $f/8$  or  $f/11$ , and  $f/22$  or  $f/32$ . BE SURE TO FOCUS ON THE OBJECT CLOSEST TO THE CAMERA for every exposure.



Laura De Roy

Submit **five** portraits shot at  $f/1.8$ . Be sure you get close to your subject but be sure you can see some of the surroundings so “bokeh” is present.



Sam Audenino

### Make a Fence Disappear

The best place to do this is at the fence by the bike rack. Shoot the same portrait at f/1.8 and f/22. This may take some trial and error to get the fence to disappear. There will likely be some artifacts still left, but there should be very little evidence of the fence. DON'T BE LAZY ON THIS ONE – GET IT RIGHT – IT CAN BE DONE. Use the same location for both shots. Turn in **one** of each.

**f/22**



**f/1.8**





### 300 mm lens

Submit **three** portraits using the 300 mm lens. Be sure your focal length is 100 or more. Be sure you zoom in close to your subject but be sure you can see some of the surroundings so “bokeh” is present. Your image will look the one on the left.



Focal Length: 300mm



Focal Length: 14mm

**Using zoom lens to shoot far off subjects**

Use the zoom to take photos of far off subjects (focal length of 200 or more). You must submit ***three*** of these images.

**Creeper paparazzi photo of celebrity bird**



**Name of celebrity bird: Marty McFly**

**Focal length: 214 mm**

Laura DeRoy

Checklist for submission:

On Google Photos – IN THIS ORDER:

three silhouette (underexposed)

three backlit subjects with shadow detail showing (overexposed)

six white balance exposures

three environmental portraits

three depth of field images (with toy objects) – shallowest DOF, middle DOF, largest DOF

five f/1.8 portraits

two make a fence disappear portraits (f/1.8 and f/22)

three long focal length portraits

three far off subject with zoom