



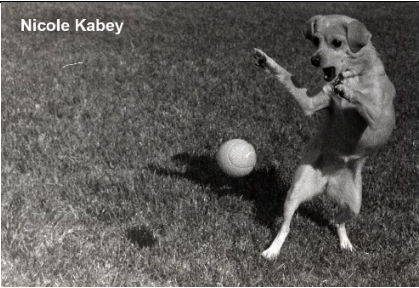






AP- IB Photo Street Camera Academy

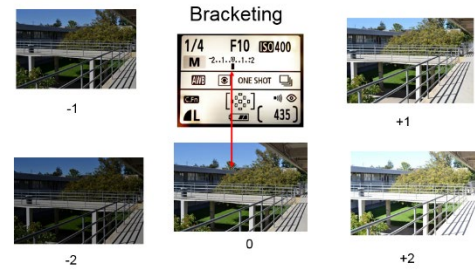

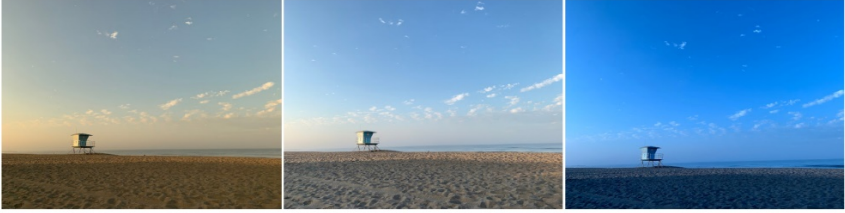
You will be required to shoot all of these topics on a DSLR. You will upload your images to Google Photos Albums and then submit for a grade.


Topic	Number of Images	Notes	Sample Images/Diagrams
50 mm lens activities		Must use 50 mm lens	
<i>Portrait with shallow depth of field - use 50 mm lens</i>	10 best	Must use Av mode and large aperture (f/1.8-2.5) – subject should be fairly close – but make sure you can see the background with the “bokeh”	
<i>Disappearing fence portrait</i>	1 shallow DOF 1 large DOF	Shoot photo of subject behind a fence using both the largest and smallest aperture on the camera – you must use a lens that can open up to 1.8 or larger	<div> <div>f/22</div>  </div> <div> <div>f/1.8</div>  </div>

Mid-Range Zoom lens activities		Mid-range zoom is often the kit lens on the camera (focal lengths often range from 18mm to around 55-90mm)	
Environmental portrait	5 best	Must use A/Av mode and small aperture (f/16-32) have subject at a distance away from you	<p>Photo by Sam Audenino</p> 
Motion Photos		<p>Use auto ISO setting</p> <p>Shoot on Tv Mode (Canon)</p> <p>Shoot on S Mode (all other brands)</p> <p>Tv = Time Value Mode</p> <p>S = Shutter Priority Mode</p> <p>Be sure you shoot on continuous shooting mode – hold shutter down as you shoot subjects in motion</p>	
Freeze motion	5 best	<p>1/1000 second or faster</p> <p>Hold camera steady – do not follow subject</p> <p>Be sure subject is in focus</p>	<p>Nicole Kabey</p> 

<p><i>Blur motion</i></p>	<p>5 best</p>	<p>1/60 second</p> <p>Hold camera steady</p> <p>Be sure background is in focus</p>	<p>Fran Gonzalez</p> 
<p><i>Pan motion</i></p>	<p>5 best</p>	<p>1/60 second</p> <p>Follow subject as you shoot</p>	

Low Light Motion Photos			
Freeze motion photos shot in dim light	5 best	Must be at high ISO and fairly fast shutter speed –underexposure is suggested to be able to shoot at faster shutter speed (can be corrected in post productions) Can use S/Tv mode or manual	
Bulb exposure	5 best	Manual mode / low ISO (100)	

Exposure Control			
Bracketed Images Application of exposure compensation	1 scene (5 images)	One stop bracketed 5 times Use program mode / fixed ISO <i>See below</i>	<div data-bbox="1220 310 1692 578"> <p>Bracketing</p>  </div>
Silhouette (underexpose to lose detail in shadows)	3 best	Any shooting mode is fine – just use exposure compensation	
White Balance	3 scenes shot in 3 different WB settings (total of 9 images)	Can be on any mode	

Zoom Lens Activities		300mm is the most common size lens	
<i>Distant subjects</i>	3 best	Take close up photos of subjects that are obviously in the far off distance	Birds, objects are up on top of buildings, etc.
<i>Portrait using zoom at long focal length</i> (100mm or higher) and large f/stop to create “bokeh”	3	A/Av mode	 <p>Focal Length: 300mm</p>

Bracketing - Exposure Compensation

1. Put your camera on Program (P), Av Mode or S Mode (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.



- Find an object that is backlit or surrounded by a bright background. Shoot the object at 5 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

Once done with this, show Mr. Lindroth your camera so he can grade it and you are off to finish your shape shoot.

Silhouette



Increased exposure for a brighter image



Decreased exposure for a darker image

