

# Beginners Talk

My 1st Week at BPIC

A Complete  
Beginner.

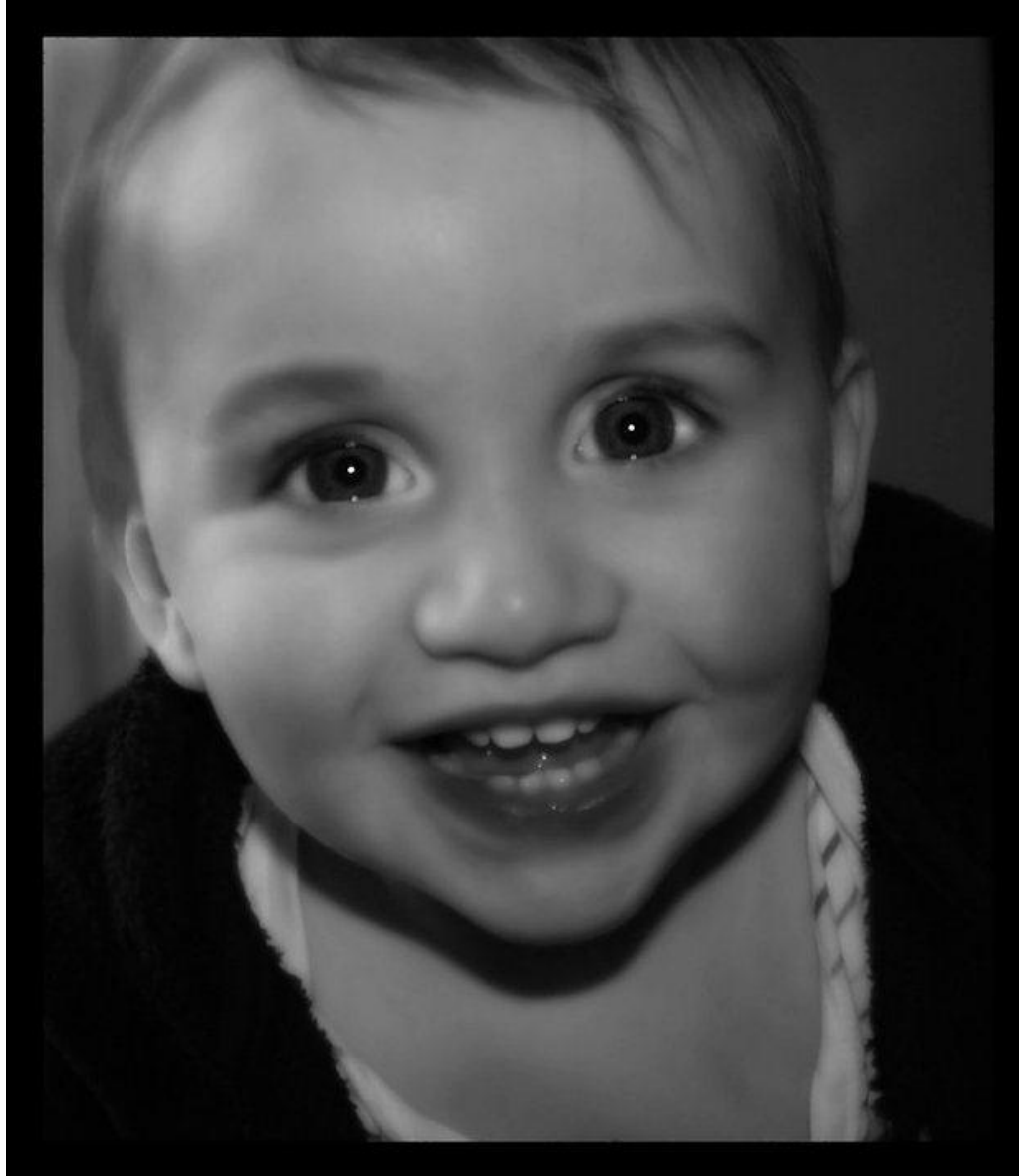
# What makes a great shot?

Three things I thought made a great photo.

1. A really good Camera (obviously my camera wasn't as good as everyone elses)
2. Good Subject Matter (I didn't have time to go to exotic locations)
3. Good Composition (Something I hoped to learn)

# Isn't Exposure Important?

What's the point in learning exposure when I have an Auto Button?!



# The trouble with Auto...



Er...I still don't get it.



# I saw the Light...finally

The penny finally dropped and I realised it was all about light and exposing for it correctly.

# A window Acts as a Large Softbox





# A reflector can light the face



# Expose Yourself!

When exposing yourself, rather than letting the camera expose for you, you get much better results.

Through learning the rules of exposure, I could then engage with natural light to create better images































# So What Exactly is Exposure

Exposure is the amount of light that reaches the camera's sensor. If we don't get enough light we end up with a photo that is too dark (underexposed). Too much light and the photo will be too bright (overexposed)

# Underexposed



# Overexposed





# Correct Exposure





# Getting the Correct Exposure

- To get the correct exposure we need to combine three fundamental camera settings, aperture, shutter speed and ISO.

# Aperture

- Aperture is 'the size of the opening in the lens when a picture is taken.'
- When taking a photo a hole in the lens opens up to allow light in to reach your image sensor. The larger the hole the more light that gets in – the smaller the hole the less light.
- Also the wider the aperture, the narrower the depth of field...that is the more blurry your background. The smaller the aperture the more of your image will be in focus

A wide Open aperture  $f/1.4$  compared to a smaller aperture  $f/7.1$



# Shutter Speed

This is simply the amount of time the shutter is open while taking a photo. The longer the shutter speed, the more light will reach the sensor, to record the image. The shorter the shutter speed, the less light will enter.

While the shutter is open the sensor is recording the image, so any movement will be detected.

Shutter 1/5 second





1/125<sup>th</sup> Second



# ISO

The ISO is a measure of how sensitive your camera sensor is to light. The more sensitive it is to light the brighter your exposure, but the more grain in your photo.



# Juggling

Mastering the art of exposure is a juggling act of these three camera settings of

- Aperture
- Shutter Speed
  - ISO

If we take from one we must compensate with another to correctly expose the image.



f/1.4

1/125 sec

ISO 200



I want more of Rex in focus so I close the aperture to f/7.1, as I close the aperture, less light gets in to the sensor resulting in an underexposed image



So to compensate I slow the shutter speed, allowing the correct amount of light into the camera...but because the shutter speed was so slow it detected my movement while holding the camera resulting in blurry image





And so I turned the shutter speed back to 1/125 and bumped up the ISO instead...making the sensor more sensitive to light. Now all of Rex is in focus and correctly exposed.



# Mastering Exposure

Once you understand the basic concept of exposure your photography will only improve.

# In Conclusion

- Get off automatic mode...it's only holding you back
- Don't be intimidated or afraid to ask questions
- Go Natural. Use natural light until you fully understand your settings. Then begin to introduce flash etc
- Shoot often...everyday if possible.