

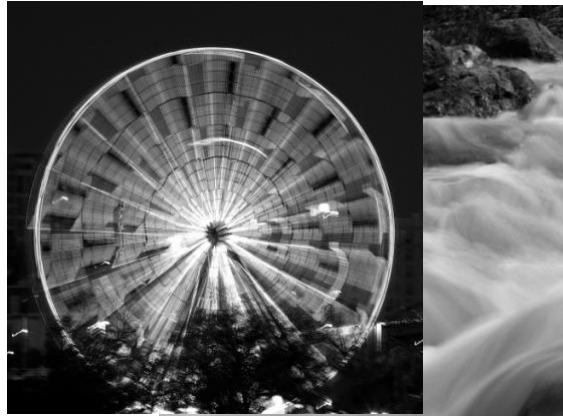


Background: This week you learned the role that Shutter Speed and ISO play in conjunction with Aperture as part of the exposure triangle.

While ISO is used as a third pillar to support the other two modes to obtain a correct exposure, a fast shutter speed will freeze the action, whereas a slow shutter speed will create a blurred or milky image.

Take the image of the balloon being popped. Here the shutter speed was 1/3200 of a second on a bright sunny day. This very fast shutter speed allowed the maker to capture the point of when was just popped (it also requires great timing and synchronisation).

However, the image of the water was taken at 0.6 of a second. This allowed the fast flowing water to appear as milky liquid, adding a point of interest to the image. The Ferris wheel was captured with a shutter speed of 1/10 of a second. This shutter speed allowed the maker to some movement in the Ferris wheel to give the viewer a sense action.



YOUR TASK: Over the week, find a location with moving objects such as a footpath (people and bikes), street, or a highway (cars and trucks) and take images with fast shutter speeds, and each time you take a new image, select a slower shutter speed. You should see that the image will become blurred with the slower shutter speed. You may also notice that some images will be dark (underexposed) and some too bright (overexposed).

Or try dropping a ball on the ground and take photos of the ball as it hits the ground. As you slow the shutter speed down, the ball will not appear in the image, as it will have bounced up before the shutter closes.

Take a walk around your neighbourhood and better yet, a trip into the city if you have time. Work through your shutter speed to see if you can select a shutter speed that will prevent blur from camera shake (even if there are moving elements such as people or cars, the static objects should still be blur free).

