

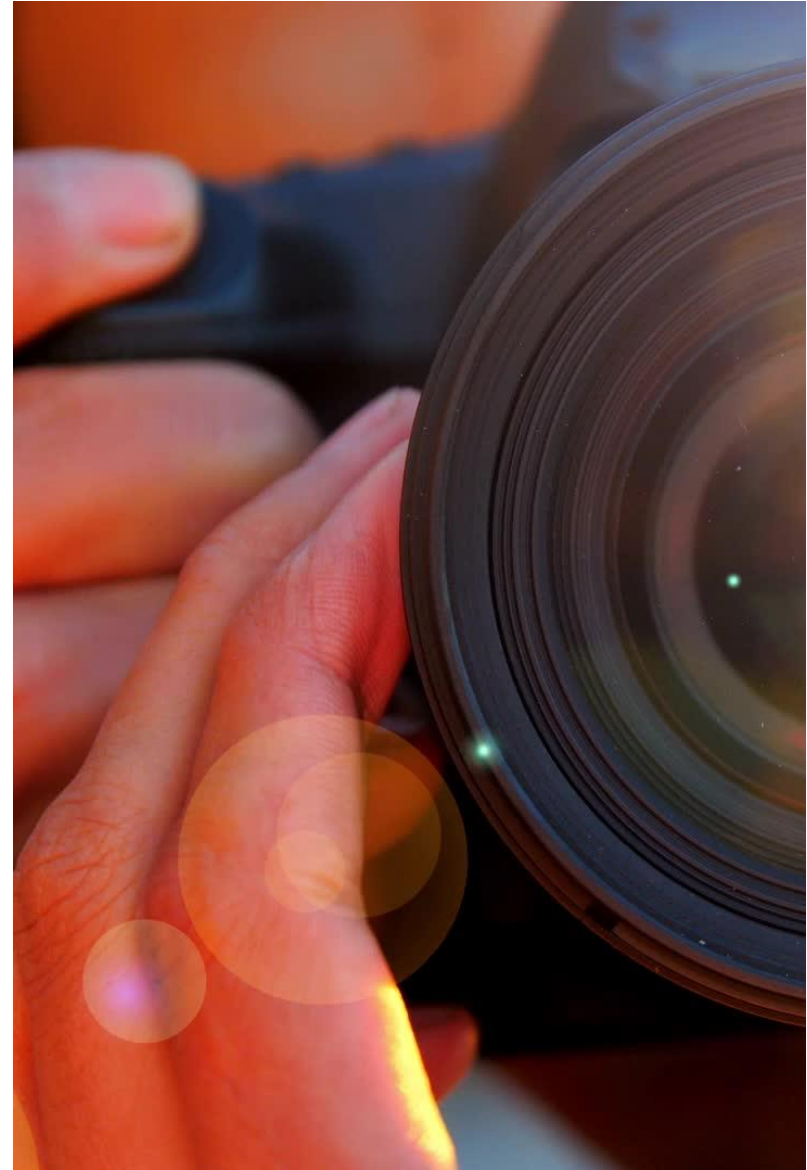
DRIVE MODES

# CHAPTER 12



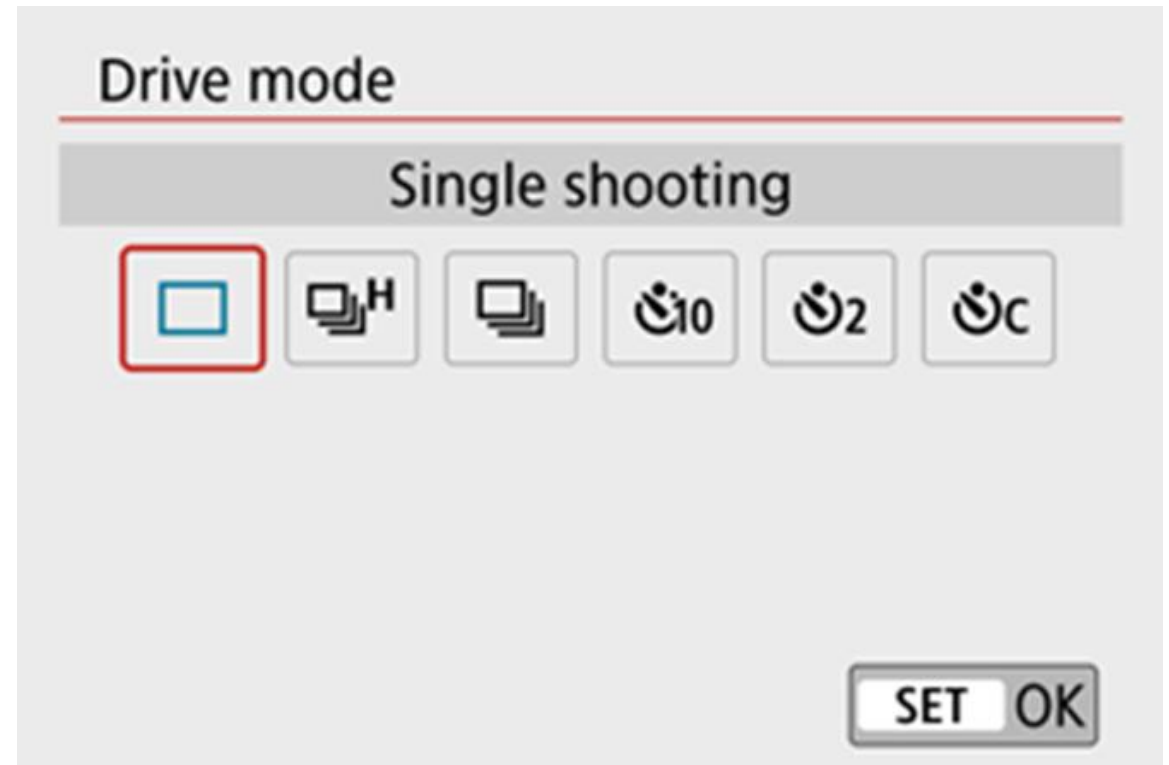
# TYPES OF DRIVE MODES

There are two main drive modes you can use when taking photographs: single shot and continuous or burst mode.



# SINGLE SHOT MODE

The single-shot mode takes one shot each time you press the shutter release button. More than likely, this is the default mode for your camera. It's best to use the single-shot mode when you know that your subject will be completely still or when moving at a slower pace



# CONTINUOUS MODE

Single/cont/self-timer (drive mode)

Continuous shooting



Continuous mode, sometimes also called burst mode, allows the camera to keep shooting while holding down the shutter release button. This action tells the camera to take photos one right after another capturing the images in rapid succession

# SELF TIMER MODE

This mode sets a delay between the time the shutter button is pressed and the time the camera takes the picture. Often the default setting is 2 seconds, but some cameras allow you to adjust the delay to up to 10 seconds or longer. Think of self-timer mode as a delayed shutter release.



# MIRROR UP

In mirror-up mode, the photographer presses the shutter-release button once to raise the mirror and again to start the exposure. Delaying the start of the exposure until after the vibrations from raising the mirror have died down prevents blur caused by “mirror slap”.

# QUIET MODE

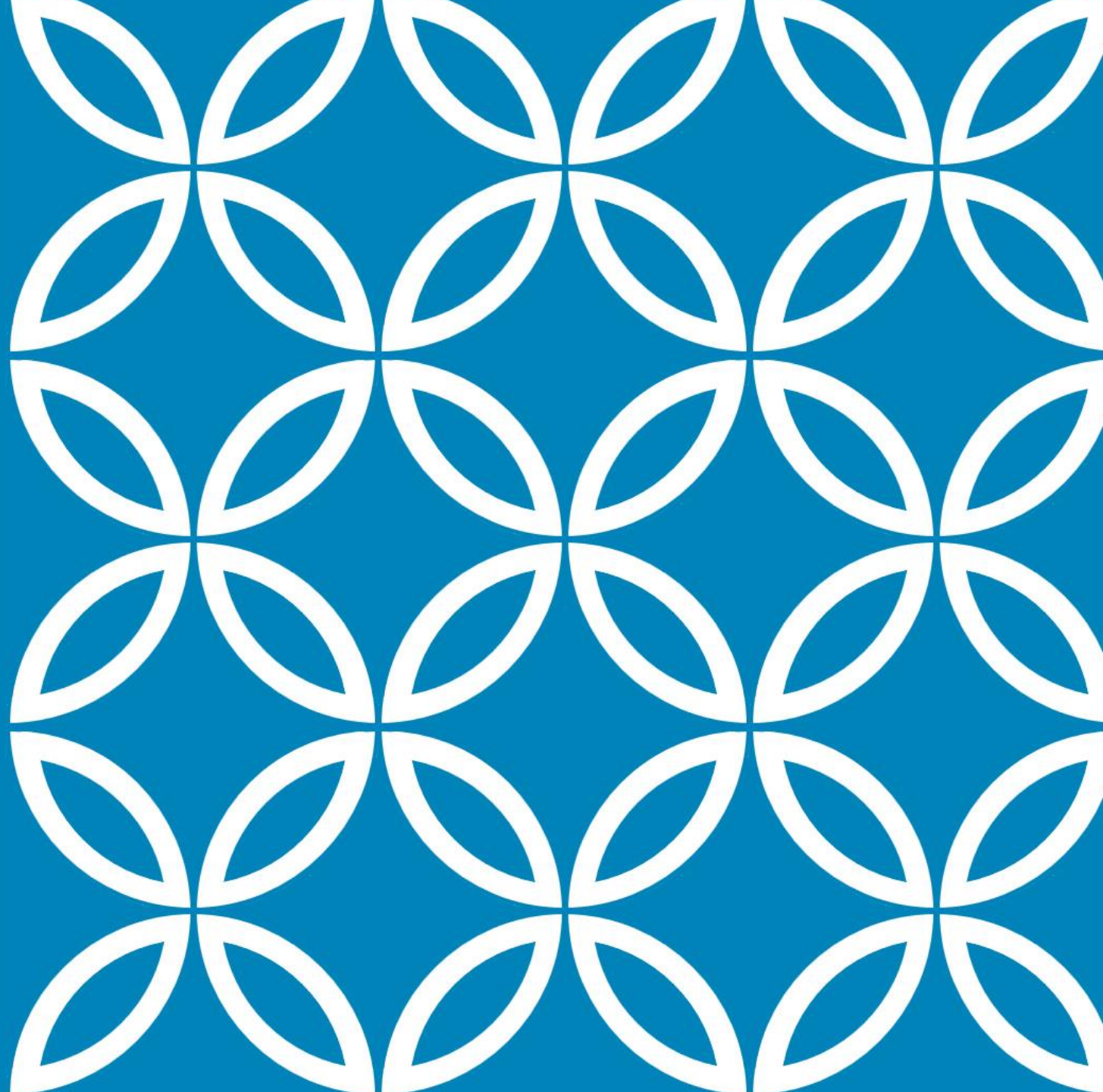
Quiet mode slows down the motion of the mirror when it goes up and delays it going back down until the shutter-release is released. Normally the mirror going up and down is the loudest noise the camera makes. So slowing it down causes a longer shutter-lag but makes less noise.

This is good for if you are taking photos of animals or birds in the wild and you don't want them to run or fly off because they heard the sound of your camera.

# REMOTE MODE

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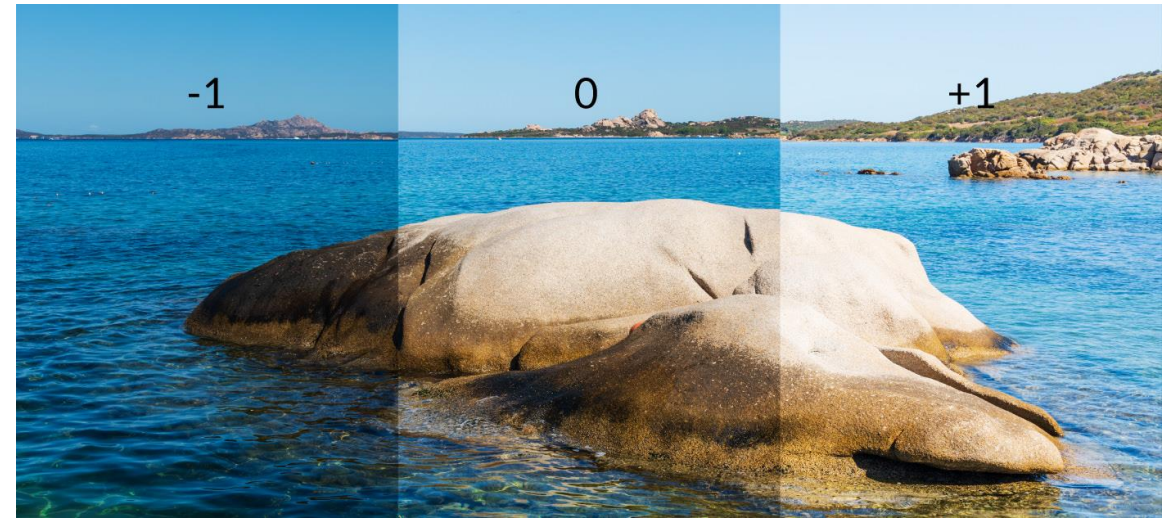
Remote. This remote mode works when you plug in a wired (or wireless) remote control to trigger the shutter button. This is advisable where you are using a very slow shutter speed and want to ensure that you do not shake the camera resulting in a blurred image.





# EXPOSURE BRACKETING

Basically, when you bracket your shots you take exactly the same picture of your subject at several different exposures. This technique gives you a range of options to choose from when you're editing. As a result, it's much less likely that you'll end up with a badly underexposed or overexposed photo.



-1 under exposed

Normal exposure

+1 over exposed