

Exercise walk-through

Space ■ 1.6

eXercise

You must be able to

- distinguish **positive** 正空间 and **negative space** 负空间
- use **overlap** 重叠, **size** 大小, and **placement** 位置 to show depth
- explain **linear perspective** 线性透视 and the **vanishing point** 灭点
- use **atmospheric perspective** 空气透视

Method — Positive and negative space

Positive space is the subject; **negative space** is the area around it. Both shape a strong composition.

Method — Depth cues

Overlapping, making distant things **smaller** and higher, and **linear perspective** (lines receding to a **vanishing point**) all create depth.

Method — Atmospheric perspective

Atmospheric perspective shows distance by making far objects paler, bluer, and less detailed — as haze does in real landscapes.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Lines that recede toward a single point on the horizon show

A atmospheric perspective

B linear perspective

C actual texture

D high-key value

Solution 2.1

Method: Depth cues

A atmospheric perspective

B linear perspective



C actual texture

D high-key value

Worked steps

B. receding lines to a point = linear perspective.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State two techniques that make an object look farther away.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

any two of: make it smaller, place it higher, overlap it behind others, make it paler/less detailed **B1** **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Define a vanishing point.

Solution 2.3

Method: Depth cues

Worked steps

the point on the horizon where parallel receding lines appear to meet **B1**.