

# Exercise walk-through

Contrast ■ 2.3

eXercise

## You must be able to

- define **contrast** 对比
- use contrast of value, colour, shape, and texture
- explain how contrast creates emphasis
- avoid a flat, low-contrast image

## Method — Contrast

**Contrast** is strong difference between elements — light vs dark, big vs small, smooth vs rough. It creates energy and draws the eye.

## Method — Kinds of contrast

You can contrast **value**, **colour** (complementaries), **shape** (organic vs geometric), or **texture** (rough vs smooth).

## Method — Why it matters

High contrast at one spot creates **emphasis**; a whole image with no contrast looks flat and dull.

## Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Placing the lightest light next to the darkest dark is contrast of

**A** value

**B** shape

**C** texture

**D** scale

## Solution 2.1

Method: Contrast

**A** value



**B** shape

**C** texture

**D** scale

### Worked steps

**A.** light vs dark is value contrast.

## Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain how contrast can create a focal point.



## Solution 2.2

### Worked steps

a strongly contrasting area stands out from its surroundings **B1**; the eye is drawn to it as the focal point **B1**.

## Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

State one problem with a low-contrast image.

## Solution 2.3

Method: Why it matters

### Worked steps

it looks flat, dull, or unclear **B1**.