

Exercise walk-through

Proportion and Scale ■ 2.6

eXercise

You must be able to

- distinguish **proportion** 比例 from **scale** 尺度
- use correct proportion for realism
- use exaggerated scale for effect
- explain the effect of unexpected scale

Method — Proportion vs scale

Proportion is the size relationship of parts within a work (a head to a body). **Scale** is size relative to the real world or the whole composition.

Method — Proportion for realism

Believable proportion — correct relative sizes — makes a subject read as real; wrong proportion signals a deliberate style or an error.

Method — Scale for effect

Exaggerated scale (a giant object, a tiny figure) creates surprise, drama, or emphasis, and can carry meaning.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Making a figure tiny beside a huge object is a deliberate use of

A proportion within the figure

B scale

C texture

D analogous colour

Solution 2.1

Method: Scale for effect

A proportion within the figure

B scale 

C texture

D analogous colour

Worked steps

B. size relative to surroundings/whole = scale.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the difference between proportion and scale.

Solution 2.2

Method: Proportion vs scale

Worked steps

proportion = size relationships among parts within the work **B1**; scale = overall size relative to the real world or composition **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

State one effect of using unexpected scale.

Solution 2.3

Method: Scale for effect

Worked steps

surprise, drama, emphasis, or added meaning **B1**.