

# 1.6 Space

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 11 marks**

**KEY WORDS** atmospheric perspective 空气透视 • linear perspective 线性透视  
• negative space 负空间 • positive 正空间 • background 背景

## Objective

Build the skills to create the illusion of **space** 空间 and depth on a flat surface.

**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

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **Positive and negative space**

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

■ **Depth cues**

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

■ **Atmospheric perspective**

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

## 2 Practice

**2.1** Lines that recede toward a single point on the horizon show [1]

- **A** atmospheric perspective
- **B** linear perspective
- **C** actual texture
- **D** high-key value

**2.2** State two techniques that make an object look farther away. [2]

**2.3** Define a vanishing point. [1]

## 3 Studio & portfolio tasks

**3.1** Draw a simple **one-point perspective** scene.

(a) Mark a horizon line and one vanishing point. [1]

(b) Draw a road or room receding correctly to that point. [3]

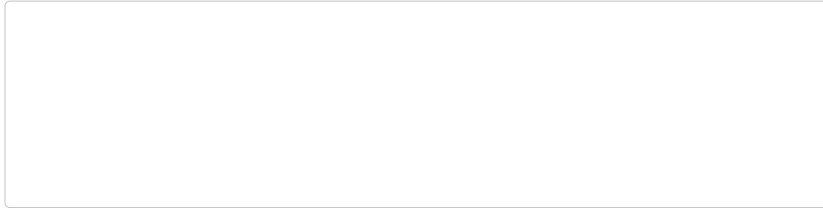
**3.2** Plan depth for a portfolio landscape.

(a) Name two depth cues you will use.

[1]

(b) Thumbnail a fore-, mid-, and background.

[2]



## Solutions

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**2.1 B.** receding lines to a point = linear perspective.

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

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

**3.1** Look for: a clear horizon and single vanishing point (1); parallel edges converge accurately, sizes diminish with distance (2).

**3.2** Look for: two named, appropriate depth cues (1); thumbnail shows three clear depth planes (2).