

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 | B |
| C | D |
- 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]

