

# 2.6 Proportion and Scale

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 10 marks**

**KEY WORDS** scale 尺度 • proportion 比例 • composition 构图 • emphasis 强调

## Objective

Build the skills to control **proportion** 比例 and **scale** 尺度.

**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

## 1 Worked examples

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

### ■ 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.

### ■ Proportion for realism

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

### ■ Scale for effect

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

## 2 Practice

**2.1** Making a figure tiny beside a huge object is a deliberate use of [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A proportion within the figure  
B scale  
C texture  
D analogous colour

**2.2** State the difference between proportion and scale. [2]

**2.3** State one effect of using unexpected scale. [1]

## 3 Studio & portfolio tasks

**3.1** Do a **proportion study**.

(a) Sketch a face or figure using measured proportions (e.g. head-lengths). [3]

**3.2** Use scale expressively.

(a) Thumbnail a scene with a deliberately surprising scale. [2]

(b) Write one sentence on the meaning the scale creates. [1]