3 Measuring and perspective – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)		
Sighting			
one-point perspective			
vanishing point			
horizon line			
Two-point perspective			

Recall

- You have held a thumb up to 'measure' something far away.
- You have seen railway tracks or a road look like they meet in the distance.
- You know things look smaller the further away they are.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Sighting

Sighting measures the subject with a pencil held at arm's length. Pick one unit (a head, a cup) and measure everything in it.

Worked example. If a bottle is two apples tall, mark two apple-heights on your page – the proportions will be right.

■ 2 One-point perspective

In **one-point perspective** , all depth lines meet at one **vanishing point** on the **horizon line** (your eye level).

Worked example. Drawing a corridor straight ahead, the floor, ceiling, and side walls all point to one dot at eye level.

■ 3 Two-point perspective

Two-point perspective is used for a corner-on view: verticals stay vertical, and the two sets of horizontal edges meet at two points.

Worked example. For a box seen at its corner, the top and bottom edges run off to a point on the left and a point on the right.

Watch out: In perspective, check that every depth line actually aims at the vanishing point – a line that is 'almost' right is the first thing a viewer notices.

Practice

2.1 What is sighting used for? [2]

2.2 Where does the horizon line sit? [1]

2.3 In one-point perspective, where do the depth lines meet? [2]

2.4 In two-point perspective, what happens to vertical edges? [2]

2.5 Give one everyday scene that suits one-point perspective. [3]