

3 Depth, composition, and the figure

– Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Atmospheric perspective	空气透视	_____
Composition	构图	_____
rule of thirds	三分法	_____
halfway line	中线	_____

Recall

- You have seen distant hills look pale and blurry compared to nearby trees.
- You know a photo looks better when the subject is not dead-centre.
- You can see a person is several 'heads' tall.

New ideas

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

■ 1 Atmospheric perspective

Atmospheric perspective 空气透视 makes distance look lighter, softer, and less detailed. Keep the darkest darks and sharpest edges in the foreground.

Worked example. Draw far mountains as pale flat shapes with soft edges, and the near fence dark with crisp detail.

■ 2 Composition

Composition 构图 is how things are arranged in the frame. The **rule of thirds** 三分法 places the focal point off-centre, which looks stronger.

Worked example. Place a lone tree a third of the way across the page, not in the middle —the picture feels more designed.

■ 3 Figure proportion

The adult figure is about 7.5 heads tall, and the eyes sit at the **halfway line** 中线 of the skull —beginners draw them too high.

Worked example. Mark the halfway line down the head first, then place the eyes on it; the face instantly looks more real.

Watch out: Do not put one bright, sharp, black detail far in the distance —it jumps forward and destroys the illusion of depth.

Practice

2.1 How does atmospheric perspective make things look far away? [2]

2.2 What is the rule of thirds? [2]

2.3 About how many heads tall is the adult figure? [1]

2.4 Where do the eyes sit on the head, and what is the common mistake? [2]

2.5 Where should the darkest darks and sharpest detail go in a landscape? [3]
