

Exploring Landscapes with Zara the Zebra

Learning objective: To understand the key elements of landscape art, including foreground, middle ground, background, and the use of perspective to create depth.

Read the questions carefully and use your artistic knowledge to answer them. Look at the world around you like Zara the Zebra does—think about patterns, shapes, and colours!

Word bank: Foreground · Middle ground · Background · Horizon line · Perspective · Texture · Atmospheric depth

1. Zara is painting a picture of a mountain range. If she wants to paint a small flower at the very bottom of her page, which part of the landscape is she painting: the foreground, middle ground, or background? (1 mark)

2. Explain why objects in the background often look smaller and paler than objects in the foreground. (2 marks)

3. What is the 'horizon line' in a landscape painting, and why is it important to include one? (2 marks)

4. If you were painting a forest, how could you use different 'textures' to show the difference between a rough tree trunk and the smooth surface of a pond? (2 marks)

5. Imagine you are buying supplies for your landscape project. You buy a set of watercolours for £4.50 and a set of fine-tip brushes for £3.75. How much have you spent in total? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a landscape scene that features a clear foreground (something close up), a middle ground (the main subject), and a background (the horizon). Use different patterns and colours to show depth.



Extension challenge: Research a famous landscape painting from history. Write a short paragraph describing which colours the artist used to make the sky look far away and what they placed in the foreground to draw your eye into the picture.