

Zara's Landscape Masterclass Quiz

Learning objective: To identify and describe features of landscape art, including perspective, horizon lines, and atmospheric effects.

Help Zara the Zebra identify the key elements of landscape painting! Read the questions carefully and select the best answer or provide the missing term.

Answer Key: 1.C, 2.True, 3.Background, 4.A, 5.False, 6.Perspective, 7.B, 8.True, 9.Foreground, 10.D.

Word bank: Horizon · Foreground · Background · Perspective · Atmospheric · Landscape

1. 1. What do we call a painting that features the natural scenery of the outdoors? A) Portrait, B) Still Life, C) Landscape*, D) Abstract (1 mark)

2. 2. True or False: The horizon line is the point where the sky meets the land or sea. (1 mark)

3. 3. Which part of a landscape painting usually appears the smallest and least detailed because it is furthest away? (1 mark)

4. 4. How do artists make objects in the foreground appear closer? A) By painting them larger and with more detail*, B) By making them blurry, C) By using only cool colours, D) By painting them very high up (1 mark)

5. 5. True or False: Atmospheric perspective means that distant mountains often look darker and sharper than objects close by. (1 mark)

6. 6. What is the technique used to create the illusion of depth on a 2D surface called? (1 mark)

7. 7. Which colours are often used to show distance in a landscape? A) Bright reds, B) Pale blues and greys*, C) Neon yellows, D) Pitch blacks (1 mark)

8. 8. True or False: Overlapping objects (placing one shape in front of another) helps the viewer understand distance. (1 mark)

9. 9. If you are painting a large, detailed flower at the bottom of your page, are you painting in the foreground or the background? (1 mark)

10. 10. Why might an artist change the colour of the sky in a landscape? A) To show the time of day, B) To show the weather, C) To express a mood, D) All of the above* (1 mark)

Draw: Zara challenges you to draw a landscape showing three distinct layers: a detailed foreground, a middle ground with trees or buildings, and a distant background with a clear horizon line.



Extension challenge: Greater Depth Questions: 1. Explain why an artist might choose to place the horizon line very low on the page. 2. Compare and contrast a landscape painting of a stormy sea with one of a sunny meadow; how does the choice of colour affect the viewer's mood? 3. Justify your answer: Does a landscape need a focal point to be successful? 4. What might happen to the sense of distance if an artist painted all objects the same size regardless of where they were placed? 5. How can light and shadow be used to create a 3D effect in a natural scene? 6. Design a plan for a landscape that uses 'atmospheric perspective' to show a scene that stretches for miles.