Zara's Masterclass in Perspective

Learning objective: I can identify and apply techniques to create the illusion of depth in my artwork.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Ask your child to find examples of perspective in photographs or paintings around the house.

Read the questions carefully and choose the correct answer. Remember: Perspective helps us show how far away an object is on a 2D piece of paper. For example, objects that are further away appear smaller than objects that are close by.

Answer Key:
1. B - Horizon line
2. True
3. C - Vanishing point
4. A - Smaller
5. False
6. Foreground
7. C - Converging lines
8. True
9. B - Atmospheric perspective
10. A - Closer to the viewer

Explanation for open-ended: A good answer explains that the object is in the foreground, meaning it is physically nearer to the person looking at the painting.

Word bank: Horizon line · Vanishing point · Depth · Foreground · Scale

1. 1. What is the line called where the sky appears to meet the land or sea? A) Base line B) Horizon line* C) Vertical line D) Mid-point (1 mark)

2. 2. True or False: Objects drawn in the foreground should usually be larger than those in the background. (1 mark)

3. 3. Where do parallel lines appear to meet in a one-point perspective drawing? A) The centre B) The edge C) Vanishing point* D) The corner (1 mark)

4. 4. If you are drawing a row of oak trees along a path, what happens to their height as they get further away? A) Smaller* B) Larger C) Stays the same D) Gets wider (1 mark)

5. 5. True or False: You can only use one vanishing point when creating perspective in a drawing. (1 mark)

6. 6. Which term describes the part of the artwork that is closest to the viewer? (1 word answer) (1 mark)

7. 7. What are the lines called that lead the eye towards the vanishing point? A) Parallel lines B) Zig-zag lines C) Converging lines* D) Broken lines (1 mark)

8. 8. True or False: Using lighter colours for distant mountains can help create the illusion of depth. (1 mark)

9. 9. What technique involves making distant objects look less detailed and slightly blurred? A) Linear perspective B) Atmospheric perspective* C) Patterning D) Shading (1 mark)

10. 10. Why might an artist paint a robin very large in the bottom corner of a garden scene? A) Closer to the viewer* B) It is a giant bird C) It is the vanishing point D) To hide the background (1 mark)

Draw: A friendly zebra named Zara holding a sketchbook in a London park, sketching a long path that leads to a clear horizon line with a visible vanishing point.

Extension challenge: Try drawing a street scene. Place one vanishing point on your horizon line and draw three buildings along the road. Ensure the windows get smaller as they get closer to the vanishing point.

I did it! Name: _____ Date: _____

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