PRIMARY WORKSHEETS

Here are some sentences about perspective. Fill in the blank:

Objects that appear close to us are: _____ [big or small]

Distant objects are placed closer to the: _____ [top or bottom]

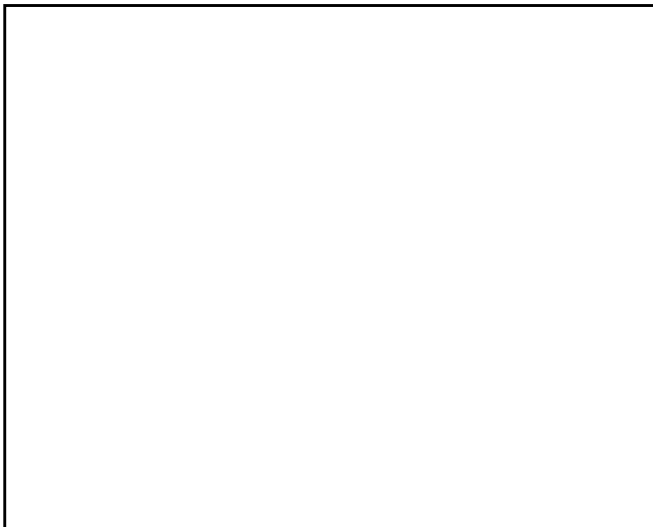Small objects appear to be: _____[close or far away]

What is line in the distance where the ground meets the sky? _____

Parallel lines get _____ [closer or farther] as they move away from us?

Horizontal lines _____ [get closer or stay parallel]?

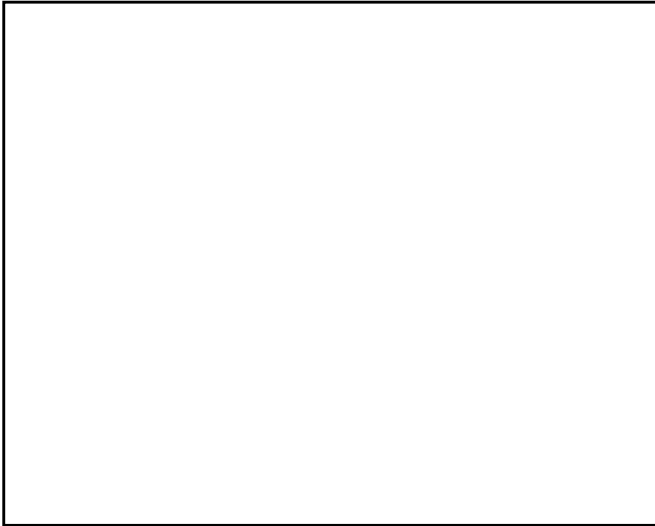**Artists use perspective to show the illusion of space or distance in their work.
Here are some ways to show perspective. Read each rule and draw an example.**

Objects that are large appear close and objects that are smaller appear farther away.

Objects placed near the bottom of the page appear close and objects placed closer to the top appear farther away.
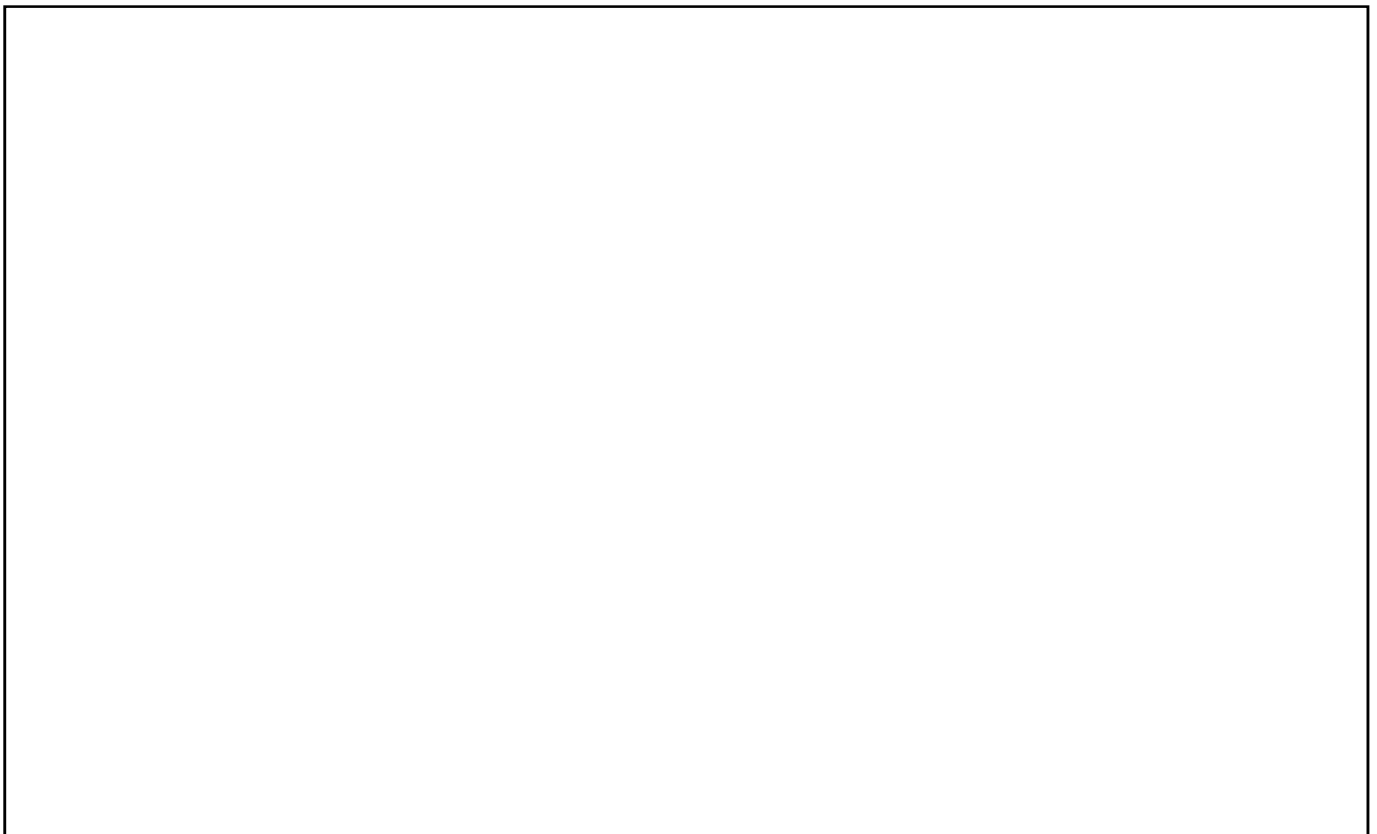
When objects overlap, the object on top appears closer and the object behind appears farther away.

Lines that are parallel in real life (like railway tracks) get closer together as they move into the distance.

Use all of these rules to draw a scene that shows perspective. It could be a city or a landscape. Try to include at least one example of each rule.

Art & Math: **Perspective and Space**

JUNIOR / INTERMEDIATE WORKSHEETS

List two ways to make an object appear close to us:

_____

_____

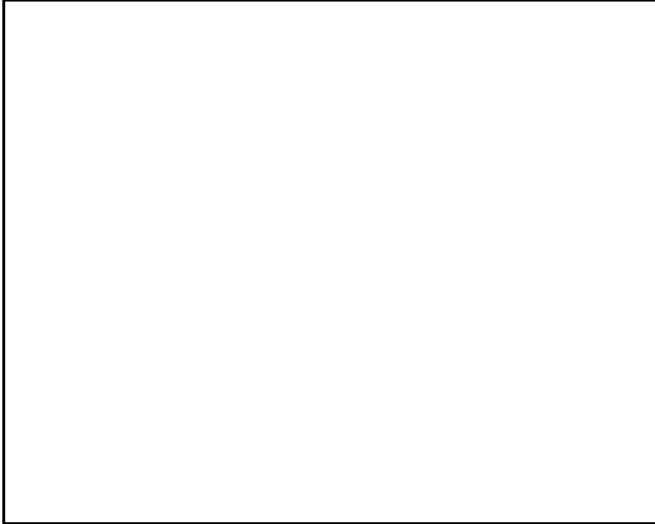List two ways to make an object appear far away:

_____

_____

What happens to parallel lines when they run horizontally in a picture?

_____

_____

What happens to parallel lines when they move away from us into the distance in a picture?
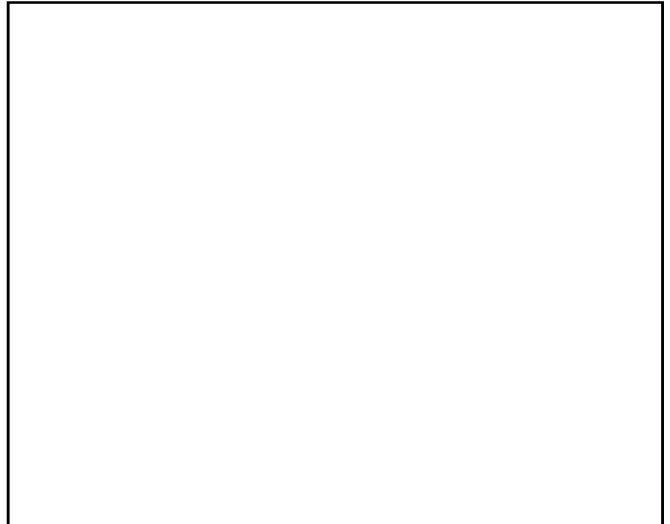
_____

_____

What do we call the line in the distance where the ground meets the sky?

_____

What techniques did Alex Colville use to create a sense of depth in his work? Describe how.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Artists use perspective to show the illusion of space or distance in their work. Here are some ways to show perspective. Read each rule and draw an example.

Objects that are large appear close and objects that are smaller appear farther away.

Lines that are parallel in real life (like railway tracks) get closer together as they move into the distance.
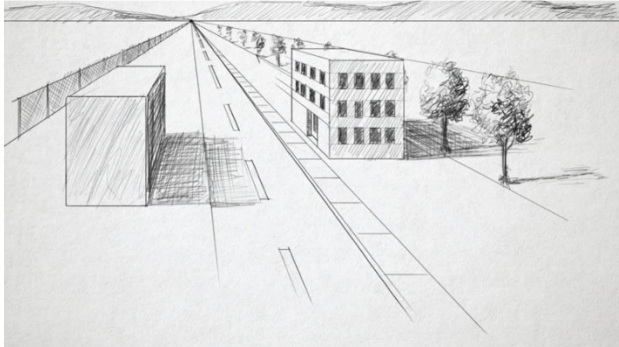
When objects overlap, the object on top appears closer and the object behind appears farther away.

Objects placed near the bottom of the page appear close and objects placed closer to the top appear farther away.

One-point perspective uses a single vanishing point in a drawing where all of the lines and edges of objects meet. Look at the example below, then follow the steps to practice your own. When you are ready try it out in your own drawing. Remember to use a ruler for straight lines, and a pencil for your converging lines so that you can erase the parts you don't need.
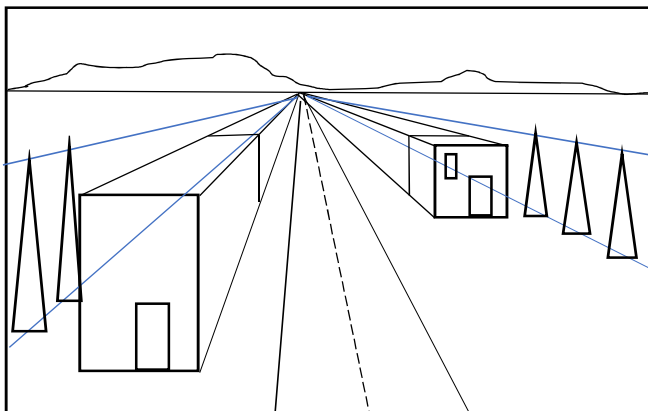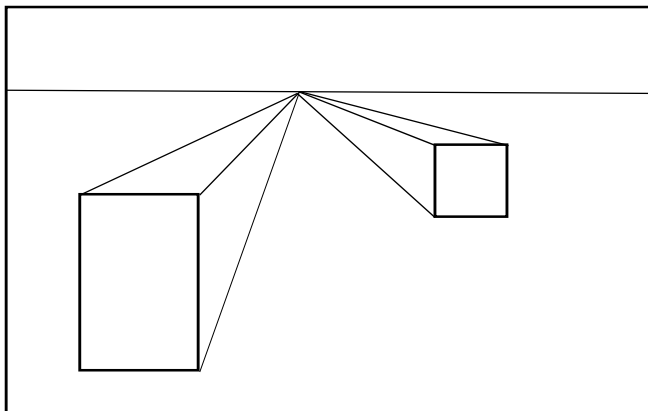
In this example, you can see the vanishing point at the end of the road. Notice how the artist has used converging lines (lines that come together in one point) to draw the road, the fence, the sides of the building and even to plan the height of the trees!

Also notice that the side of the building that is facing us is square, and not converging. And that all of the top and bottom edges are horizontal even when using perspective

Now try to draw it!

1. Draw the horizon line.
2. Choose a vanishing point somewhere on the horizon line.
3. Draw a large square or rectangle somewhere near the bottom of the page.
4. Draw a smaller square or rectangle somewhere higher on the page.
5. Lightly draw straight lines from each corner of your squares to the vanishing point
6. To size your buildings, draw vertical lines where you want the walls to end, and horizontal lines at the edge of the roof.
7. Add some more lines for a road, or to help you add trees, a fence or other details.
8. Windows and door on the front of your buildings will be squares, but to add them to the sides use a line to your vanishing point to place them.
9. Add some hills or trees near the horizon, some clouds in the sky
10. Erase the lines you don't need once you've finished your drawing.