

2.6 Proportion and Scale

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

Objective

Build the skills to control **proportion** 比例 and **scale** 尺度.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **proportion** 比例 from **scale** 尺度
- use correct proportion for realism
- use exaggerated scale for effect
- explain the effect of unexpected scale

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Proportion vs scale

Proportion is the size relationship of parts within a work (a head to a body). **Scale** is size relative to the real world or the whole composition.

■ Proportion for realism

Believable proportion —correct relative sizes —makes a subject read as real; wrong proportion signals a deliberate style or an error.

■ Scale for effect

Exaggerated scale (a giant object, a tiny figure) creates surprise, drama, or emphasis, and can carry meaning.

2 Practice

2.1 Making a figure tiny beside a huge object is a deliberate use of

[1]

- A proportion within the figure
 - B scale
 - C texture
 - D analogous colour
-

2.2 State the difference between proportion and scale. [2]

2.3 State one effect of using unexpected scale. [1]

3 Studio & portfolio tasks

3.1 Do a **proportion study**.

(a) Sketch a face or figure using measured proportions (e.g. head-lengths). [3]

3.2 Use scale expressively.

(a) Thumbnail a scene with a deliberately surprising scale. [2]

(b) Write one sentence on the meaning the scale creates. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.6 Proportion and Scale** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Principles of Design** section of the AP 2-D Art and Design handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 B. size relative to surroundings/whole = scale.

2.2 proportion = size relationships among parts within the work; scale = overall size relative to the real world or composition.

2.3 surprise, drama, emphasis, or added meaning.

3.1 Look for: parts measured against a unit (head-length) (1); relative sizes read as believable (2).

3.2 Look for: scale is clearly and intentionally exaggerated (2); the stated meaning matches the effect (1).