

larger figure may be closer than the smaller one, as in Figure 1. However, for one to be closer than the other, their placement on the page would have to support the idea, as mentioned on the previous page. If the placement of the feet of the two figures on the page does not indicate distance, then their size difference might mean one figure is simply bigger than the other. Compare *Figures 1* and *2*.

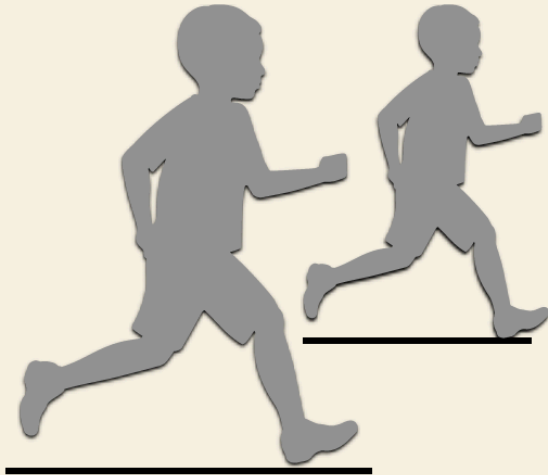


Figure 1



Figure 2

In *Figure 1* the **height on the page** suggests that the boy on the right is farther away than the boy on the left. **Size on the page** also suggests that he is farther away. Both height on the page and relative sizes of the figures agree. Now look at *Figure 2*.

The fact that the boy on the right in *Figure 2* is smaller than the boy on the left could mean that he is farther away. However, the two boys are both standing on the same base line. (the *imaginary line on which a figure stands in a picture*) Therefore, their placement **would not** suggest a difference in distance. The boy on the right is simply smaller. For the smaller boy to be farther away, he would not only have to be smaller, but also placed higher up on the page.

At the same time, referring to *Figure 3* on the next page, if the boy on the right were higher up on the picture plane but not any smaller, then he would have to be jumping up in the air or standing on a step, while no farther back in space. Remember, **both height on the page and size have to agree**. To make the boy on the right appear to be farther away, he would also have to be made smaller.