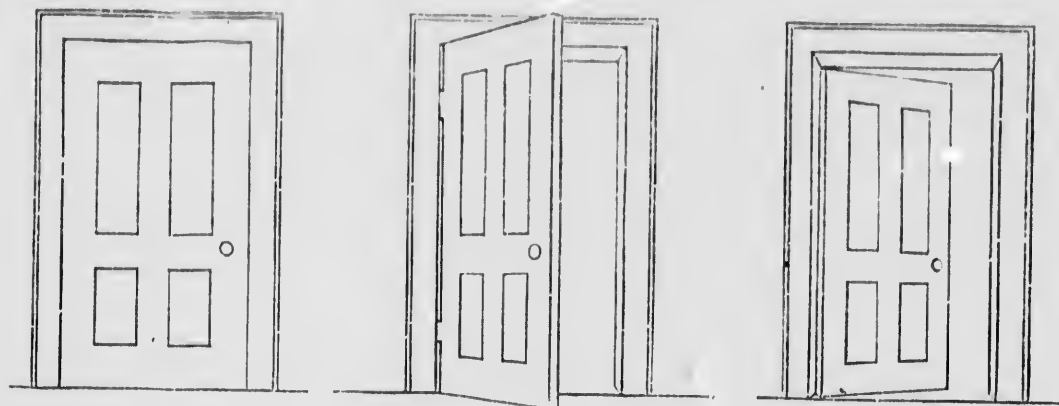
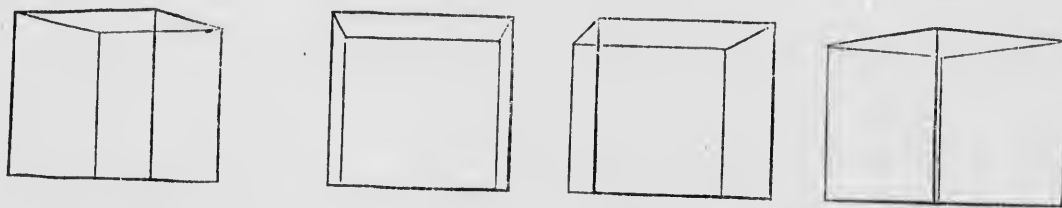


The side of an object nearest to the eye appears larger than an equal side more distant. This is forcibly illustrated by standing opposite a door and opening and closing it. If opened towards the spectator the outer edge of the door will appear to increase in length as it opens, the horizontal lines changing and appearing to converge towards the hinged side. If the door opens away from the spectator the effect will be reversed.

Let the class stand opposite the door of the room while it is being opened and closed. After carefully observing it, let them copy the diagrams, enlarged as indicated.



Place the skeleton cube on the desk before the class and let the pupils draw it as they see it, representing each bar by a single line. Make the line nearest to the eye heavier than those in the rear of the cube. The small diagrams will show some of the aspects it may present. Note the difference of size apparent in the nearer and farther sides of the cube, and the apparent difference of length in the upright bars, those nearest the eye being the longest. The horizontal bars will appear shorter in proportion, as they are viewed endwise, disappearing entirely when directly receding from the eye. Observe carefully the slope of the horizontal bars, changing as the cube is turned or viewed from different places. Draw from the cube and not from the diagrams.



Let the pupils make two drawings large enough to fill the space on opposite page, turning the cube so as to vary its position for each drawing.