i Read the question very well, before answering. The double answers or corrections, will be grated with zero.

i Write clearly and legibly in the development answers, if you do not understand the answer, you will be qualified con cero.

- 1. The first prints made by humans using the stencil technique, where found in...
- a) Caves, like "Cueva de las manos" in Argentina.
- b) China.
- c) Germany.
- d) Japan.

2. The process of creating multiple images from a plate is called...

- a) Plate.
- b) Printmaking.
- c) Brayer.
- d) Inking.
- 3. A stencil is ...
- a) Something (such as a pattern, design or print) that is produced by means of a stencil.
- b) A print made of paper and ink.
- c) A process that can be achieved carving a block of wood.
- d) Prints from any part of the plate like a rubber stamp.
- 4. Relief Printing is ...
- a) Prints from the High part of the plate like a rubber stamp.
- b) Prints from the none of the parts of the plate.
- c) Prints from the side part of the plate.
- Prints from any part of the plate.
- 5. Printmaking is the process____using a printing block. Example: woodcut, etching, lithographic, or screenprinting.
 - a) create prints with water based inks
 - b) cleaning and carving prints
 - c) tracing and painting prints
 - d) designing and producing prints
- 6. Select two advantages of the screen-printing process
- a) It can print a wide range of inks or mediums using a reusable screen.
- b) It can use carving tools.
- c) It can cut the design on such materials as wood or plastic.
- d) The designs placed with this method can withstand far more stress than others without losing the quality of the print.

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- 7. It is hard to find a printing method as ------ as screen printing. It can be done on almost any ------ as long as it is flat, fabric, wood, plastic and even metal, among many others.
 - a) Versatile / surface
 - b) Difficult / matter
 - c) Expensive / time
 - d) Lasting / ink
- 8. When printing multiple colors of ink on the same substrate, ------ (crosshair targets) are placed on each film positive for each ink color of the artwork.
 - a) registration marks
 - b) various inks
 - c) digital artwork
 - d) ink colors
- 9. After the screen has completely dried, to -----, simply place it on the exposure unit and expose it for several minutes.
 - a) Clear a screen
 - b) Expose a screen
 - c) Print a screen
 - d) Reclaim a screen

10. Fill in the parts of the 6 materials used on the screen-printing process



11. Define the problem with the image below



- a) It's a non-functional design
- b) The letters are out of registration
- c) The ink is not used correctly
- d) No overprint is used

12. The final part of the screen printing process is made up of the basic items:

- a) Screen, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- b) Gouge, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- c) Barren, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- d) Relief, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- 13. A _____ is a device used by a fine art printmaker to produce prints one copy at a time. It applies pressure between a sheet of paper and an inked printing plate.
 - a) Intaglio press
 - b) Etching press
 - c) Enduring press
 - d) Printing press

14. One of the most important parts of the process of printmaking is the budget. Why is it so important?

- a) Because it's a way to know how many prints you will get from the process
- b) It's not important to know the cost of a project
- c) The budget is not necessary, you can tell the cost just looking at the materials
- d) Because it's a very precise way to know how much a project is going to cost
- 15.The_____is a tool with a flat, smooth rubber blade, used to remove or control the flow of liquid on a flat surface. It is used for cleaning and in printing.
 - a) spoon.
 - b) barren.
 - c) paper.
 - d) squeegee.

16. What is the color separation process?

- a) It's a traditional technique of separating the black and white parts of an image.
- b) It's a traditional technique of separating a full color art or photograph by a camera or scanner into four halftone negatives (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black)
- c) It's a traditional technique of creating a plate
- d) It's a traditional technique of separating the bitmap from the vector artwork.

- 17. Prints can be classified according to the type of surface used to make them. Those with raised printing surfaces are known as _____ prints
- a) Stencil
- b) Intaglio
- c) Planographic
- d) Relief
- 18. Woodcuts are made by cutting into the broad face of a plank of wood, usually with a knife. the Linocut is made the same way, except that ___ is substituted for wood.
- a) Wood
- b) Linoleum
- c) Styrofoam
- d) Foam
- 19. _ is a process in which designs are reproduced by means of a stencil. The crucial function is the use of pressure to print ink through a screen onto a substrate.
- a) Screenprinting
- b) Xilography
- c) Planographic
- d) Sublimation
- 20. When printing multiple colors of ink on the same substrate, this _____(crosshair targets) are placed on each film positive for each ink color of the artwork to make sure the prints are perfectly centered.
- a) various inks
- b) digital artwork
- c) ink colors
- d) registration marks

21. For the Lino printing process, you need the basic following items:

- a) Gouge, Barren, Ink, Brayer, Substrate
- b) Barren, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- c) Relief, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate
- d) Screen, Squeegee, Ink, Substrate

22. One of the most important parts of the process of printmaking is the budget. Why is it so important?

- a) Because it's a very precise way to know how much a project is going to cost
- b) Because it's a way to know how many prints you will get from the process
- c) Because It's not important to know the cost of a project
- Because the budget is not necessary, you can tell the cost just looking at the materials
- 23. What is the CMYK color separation process?
- a) It's a traditional technique of separating the black and white parts of an image.
- b) It's a technique of separating a full color artwork into four halftone negatives (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black)
- c) It's a traditional technique of creating a place where CMYK prints can be stored
- d) It's a traditional technique of separating the bitmap from the vector artwork.

- 24. The process of transferring a onto the screen is similar to the photographic process; the ____hardens when exposed to light. The opaque parts of the film positive, prevent light from reaching the emulsion, leaving soft and washable.
- a) Design / Emulsion
- b) Design / Sensitive
- c) Design / Squeegee
- d) Design / Infusion
- 25. In screen printing, exposure times cannot be determined exactly, because they vary depending on a number of variables, the most important are:
- a) Light bulb wattage, type of light, distance of light from the screen, type of film positive.
- b) Weather conditions such as heat, or cold.
- c) There are no important variables.
- d) Exposure time is not important in the screen-printing process.
- 26. When you are coating the screen in the dark room, under red light, you should tilt the frame ...
 - 40 degrees a)
 - 30 degrees b)
 - 20 degrees C)
 - d) 10 degrees
- 27. When doing the pre print process of screen printing, what color of light won't destroy the coated screen with photo emulsion?
 - Red light a)
 - Green light b)
 - c) d) Sun light
 - Blue light

28. Identify all the materials in the picture to make a linocut design and print. No misspelled words will be allowed. Any mistake in your answer and it will not be graded. Write them in the box with the respective number.





Options: Sketch / Linoleum / Ink / Brayer / Barren / Gouges / Glass / Press / Carve / Film / Screen / Design / Artwork / Mesh / Substrate