10 PRINTMAKING II

10.1 Look at sections A – E of the text. Fill in the table by supplying the missing information.

CATEGORY		TECHNIQUES		HOW IT IS MADE
English	Translation	English	Translation	
Relief	visoka / reljefna štampa	woodcut, wood engraving, linocut, metalcut	drvorez, bela gravura, linorez, metalorez	Ink is applied to the original surface of the matrix.
Intaglio	duboka štampa	engraving, drypoint, mezzotint, etching, aquatint	graviranje, suva igla, mecotinta, ecovanje, bakrorez, akvatinta	Ink is applied beneath the original surface of the matrix.
Surface – Planographic	ravna / površinska štampa	lithography, monotyping, digital techniques	litografija, monotipija, digitalne tehnike	The matrix retains its original surface, but is specially prepared and/or inked to allow for the transfer of the image.
Surface – stencil	ravna štampa (matriciranje)	screen printing (serigraphy)	sito štampa (serigrafija)	Ink or paint is pressed through a prepared screen.
Other techniques	druge tehnike	collagraphy, cliché-verre, cellocut, linecut, rotogravure, etc.	kolagrafija, stakleni kliše, jednotonski kliše, rotogravura, itd.	e.g. Collagraphy is an additive method; the printing surface is created by gluing various materials and textures to a support.

1. A of wood is carve	ed as a first step in the woodcut	printmaking process.
sheet / plank / wax		
2. Raised areas of the image are damp / recessed / fuzzy	e inked and printed, while	areas do not receive ink.
3. The displaced metal in the dr resin / burr / grain	ypoint printmaking process is cal	lled
4. In intaglio, you need to	the areas that hold the ink	below the surface of the plate

5. In lithography, the non-image areas are made _____. ink-repellent / fluid / serpentine

yield / receive / incise

10.2 Choose one of the three words offered to complete each of the sentences.

6. First, you produce incisions through an acid-resistant wax ground, and then	_ the
plate in an acid bath.	
adhere to / immerse / fill	

- 10.3 Students' own answers (based on the video info).
- 10.4 Match the pictures of the printmaking materials, instruments and tools with the words that name them. Then give equivalents for the words in your native language.

9. scraper –	8. rocker – roker,	6. copper plate –	4. etching needle –
strugač, rakel	njihalica (za mecotintu)	bakarna ploča	igla za ecovanje
		12. squeegee –	
1. chisel – dleto	10. burnisher – getcang;	gumeni valjak / čistač	11. graver – graver,
	glačalica; masat	/ razmazivač	dubač
2. gouge –		3. burin – šaber,	5. lithographic
olučasto dleto	7. roulette – ruleta	rezbarsko dleto	tusche – litografski
			tuš

•	What questions could you ask to get these answers? 1. Q:	_?			
	e.g. Is drypoint a relief printmaking technique?				
	A: No, it isn't. It is an intaglio technique.				
	2. Q:	_?			
	e.g. Why is lithography called an "offset" method?				
	A: Because the plate doesn't come in contact with the paper.				
	3. Q:	_?			
	e.g. How's a collagraphy print made?				
	A: I think by gluing various materials and textures to a support.				
	4. Q:	_?			
	e.g. What's a rubber blade with which ink or paint is forced through the open fabric calle				
	A: A squeegee.				
	5. Q:	?			

produce non-printing lines. It is the uncut surface that will take the ink and print. Am I right?

A: Yes, you are right. That's the main thing about wood engraving.

10.6 Students' own answers.

10.7 Students' own answers.

+ Appendix IV (also: see 10.1 and 10.4)

abrade – izgrebati, izrapavati, ostrugati, abrazirati grease – mast, masnoća adhere (to) – prianjati boxwood – šimšir incision – urezivanje ink-repellent – odbija / ne prihvata mastilo recessed area – izdubljeni deo scraping – struganje burnishing – glačanje, poliranje burr – špon; nazubljenost; iskrzana ivica (takođe: *ridge*)