

9 PRINTMAKING I

9.1 *Students' own answers (based on the text info).*

9.2 Complete the following sentences by using the boldface words and expressions in the text.

1. In printmaking, a _____ is the flat surface onto which the design is etched, engraved, or otherwise applied. (**plate**)
2. When there is no fixed number of impressions printed from the same matrix, we call this type of edition an _____. (**open edition**)
3. A _____ is a mechanical device for applying pressure to an inked surface resting upon a print medium (such as paper or cloth), thereby transferring the ink. (**printing press**)
4. Sometimes artists print impressions in the form of a book which is in the art world known as an _____. (**artist's book**)
5. The other term for *working proof* is a _____; both of them being *artist's proof* in general, since their aim is for artist to see the current printing state of a plate. (**trial impression**)
6. The first print in an edition of one, i.e. the unique print from the original matrix, is among printmakers usually called a _____. (**one/off**)

9.3 Some of the words from the text are given in the table below. Fill in the missing fields.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<i>consideration</i>	consider	considerable
<i>authentication</i>	authenticate	authentic
apex	apex	apical
portrait	portray	portrayable
<i>distinction</i>	distinguish	distinguished
<i>highlight</i>	highlight	highlighting
<i>excellence</i>	excel	excellent
<i>dedication</i>	dedicate	dedicated
power	power	powerful
arrival	arrive	arriving

9.4 Suggest three words which could collocate well with each of the nouns below.

E.g.

<u>reproductive</u>	<u>single</u>	<u>Artist's</u>	<u>trial</u>
<u>bon a tirer</u> print	<u>aluminum</u> matrix	<u>working</u> proof	<u>multiple</u> impression
<u>one/off</u>	<u>traditional</u>	<u>signed</u>	<u>even</u>

<i>limited</i>	edition	<i>unique</i>	copy	<i>carrier</i>	surface	<i>engraved</i>	image
<i>open</i>		<i>original</i>		<i>paper</i>		<i>incised</i>	
<i>final</i>		<i>digital</i>		<i>fabric</i>		<i>etched</i>	

9.5 *Students' own answers.*

9.6 Study section C of the text. Fill in the table by supplying the missing information.

TIME PERIOD	COUNTRY / AREA	PRINTMAKERS	TECHNIQUES
2nd century	China	Chinese artists	<i>the rubbing</i>
8th century	Japan	<i>Japanese artists</i>	<i>wood-block rubbings</i>
15th century	Germany	/	woodcuts on paper
15th century	Germany	/	engraving <i>The Flagellation</i>
16th century	Germany / Italy	Albrecht Dürer	<i>metal engraving</i>
17th century	Flanders	Rubens, Van Dyck	intaglio
17 th century	Italy	Callot, Lorrain, Ribera	<i>etching</i>
17th century	the Netherlands	Rembrandt	/
18th century	Italy	<i>Tiepolo, Canaletto</i>	etchings
18th century	England, Spain	<i>Hogarth, Blake, Goya</i>	/
19th century	France	Ingres, Delacroix, Dega the Barbizons, Manet	<i>lithographs</i>
15th century - 1830	West Europe (Old master print)	Dürer, Rembrandt, Goya,...	/
20 th century	Spain / France	Pablo Picasso	<i>etchings, engravings, drypoints, woodcuts, lithographs and linocuts</i>
20th century	Germany	the Expressionists; Bauhaus	/
20th century	England	<i>Henry Moore</i>	lithographs
20th century	USA	<i>Bellows, Sloan, Avery, Hopper, Shahn</i>	lithography, etching, drypoint

9.7 *Students' own answers.*

9.8 *Students' own answers.*

Follow-up

9.9 For each of the following sentences, choose the correct order of adjectives to fill in the blanks:

1. Yesterday we ordered a box of _____ plates.
a) plastic printmaking high-quality
b) printmaking high-quality plastic
c) high-quality plastic printmaking

3. Peter Paul Rubens is a _____ painter and printmaker.
a) Flemish distinguished XVII-century
b) distinguished XVII-century Flemish
c) XVII-century Flemish distinguished

4. A _____ mixing bowl was displayed on the central shelf in her atelier.
a) lovely large antique round ceramic
b) lovely large round antique ceramic
c) lovely ceramic large round antique

+ Appendix IV

acid - kiselina
print – (grafički) otisak; grafika
plate – ploča
artist's proof – probni otisak autora
delineavit – nacrtao/la je(ime)
impressit – odštampao/la je(ime)
hors de commerce – nije za prodaju
matrix – matrica
edition – serija
printing press – (grafičarska; štamparska) presa
impression – otisak
monotype – monotip
one/off print – unikatni otisak

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

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

- A _____ of wood is carved as a first step in the woodcut printmaking process.
sheet / plank / wax
- Raised areas of the image are inked and printed, while _____ areas do not receive ink.
damp / recessed / fuzzy
- The displaced metal in the drypoint printmaking process is called _____.
resin / burr / grain
- In intaglio, you need to _____ the areas that hold the ink below the surface of the plate.
yield / receive / incise
- In lithography, the non-image areas are made _____.
ink-repellent / fluid / serpentine

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

10.5 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 called?

A: A squeegee.

5. Q: _____?

e.g. In wood engraving, tools similar to those for metal engraving are used on polished blocks of end-grain wood, but instead of producing lines that will print, they are used to 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) – prijanjati

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*)

11 PAINTING I

11.1 **Match the words from the text (1-10) to their definitions (a-j).**

1f; 2c; 3i; 4a; 5h; 6e; 7b; 8j; 9d; 10g.

11.2 **Match the opposites.**

glossy – matte (also matt); permanent – temporary; akin – unrelated; opaque – transparent; representational – abstract; smooth – rough; thick – thin; sacred – secular; varying – fixed.

11.3 **Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.**

1. onto/on; 2. from; 3. on, into; 4. of, with; 5. in; 6. away; 7. of; 8. of, in, from, to.

11.4 **Fill in the blanks by using the verbs from the box. You may need to change verb forms.**

1. depict; 2. stems; 3. exposed; 4. bind; 5. facilitated; 6. retain.

11.5 *Students' own answers.*

11.6 *Students' own answers.*

11.7 Put the words in the correct order so as to make meaningful sentences.

1. One of the easels held the painting of the orchid.
2. How many periods can be painting in Verona divided into?
3. The word canvas possibly comes from the Greek word cannabis.

11.8 *Students' own answers.*

11.9 *Students' own answers.*

11.10 *Students' own answers.*

Follow-up

11.11 *Students' own answers.*

+ Appendix IV

egg tempera – jaj(ča)na tempera
airbrush – aerograf, vazdušna četkica, raspršivač za boju
(articulated) mannequin – (zglobni, pokretan) maneken / drvena lutka
binder – vezivo, vezivno sredstvo, spojno sredstvo
easel painting – štafelajna slika
enamel – emajl; emajl lak (boja); lakirati emajl lakom
fixative – fiksativ; lak za učvršćivanje (fiksiranje)
hardener – očvršćivač; sredstvo za očvršćivanje
maulstick – malštok
opaque – neproziran; “dekovati”, premazivati; pokrivna (boja)
solution – rastvor
scroll painting – slikanje na svicima
varnish – lak, firnis
watercolor – akvarel, vodena boja

12 PAINTING II

12.1 *Students' own answers.*

12.2 Which of the four words is the odd one out in each line?

head-and-shoulders	genre painting	three-quarters	portraiture
technical virtuosity	bold brushstrokes	symbolic narrative	drawing ability
airscape	inscape	townscape	cloudscape
imagery	subject matter	scene	semi abstract
studio	plein air	easel	notion

12.3 Fill in the table by supplying the missing information: A – Notions; B – Features of A; C – Equivalents for B in your native language.

A	B	C
Baroque	energetic compositions, rich color palettes, intense contrast between light and dark	енергичне композиције, богате палете боја, интензиван контраст светлог и тамног
Expressionism	distortion of form and strong colors to display anxieties and raw emotions	дисторзија форме и јаке боје са циљем приказа анксиозности и неспутаних емоција
Fauvism	expressive use of intense color, line, and brushwork; a bold sense of surface design	сугестивно коришћење интензивних боја, линија и потеза четкицом; смео осећај за дизајн површине
Abstract painting	breaking away from conventional; using spontaneity and improvisation to create abstract works of art	напуштање конвенционалног; коришћење спонтаности и импровизације за стварање апстрактних уметничких дела
Still life	flower pieces, breakfast or banquet pieces, animal pieces, symbolic still lifes	ум. дела са приказом цвећа, доручка или банкета, животиња; симболичке мртве природе
Pop Art	using everyday objects to create innovative works of art that challenged consumerism and mass media	коришћење свакодневних предмета за стварање иновативних уметничких дела која преиспитују конзумеризам и масовне медије

12.4 Choose one of the three words offered to complete and make the sentences meaningful.

1. The _____ view of this landscape includes mountains, a river and a few trees.
scenic / synonymous / codified
2. Multiple _____ points can be found at many Cubist painters' works.
*range / **vantage** / emergence*
3. Post-Impressionists _____ to concentrate on subjective visions and symbolic meanings.
sought / executed / dealt
4. Instead of using traditional compositional premeditation, Abstract Expressionists used _____ and improvisation to create abstract works of art.
*depth / shading / **spontaneity***
5. All the elements and subjects in her painting were clearly distinguishable; in other words, she worked with widely _____ imagery.
*intense / limitless / **identifiable***
6. If brushstrokes are rough and strong, they are called _____ brushstrokes.
*bizarre / **rugged** / overt*

12.5 These four words from the text had their spelling jumbled. Reorder the letters correctly.

/titseng/ = **setting**; /rotireni/ = **interior**; /fidirepu/ = **purified**; /evitcepsrep/ = **perspective**

12.6 Students' own answers.

12.7 portray – (verb): When an artist portrays something, he or she produces a painting of it

/приказати; осликати/

portrayal – (noun): An artist's portrayal of something is a drawing, painting, or photograph of it

/приказ; осликавање/

portrait – (noun): A portrait is a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person

/портрет/

portraitist – (noun): A person who makes portraits /портретиста/

portraiture – (noun): the art of painting or drawing portraits /портретисање/

+ **Students' own answers (example sentences)**

Follow-up

12.8 A: Sava Šumanović = D: Winter in Srem (1933)

C: Nadežda Petrović = B: The Valjevo Hospital (1915)

E: Petar Lubarda = F: Blue Store Window (1930)

+ **Students' own answers (5 and 6)**

+ Appendix IV

animal piece – um. delo (najčešće slika ili crtež) na kome je prikazana životinja/e
banquet piece – um. delo (najčešće slika ili crtež) na kome je prikazan sto postavljen za gozbu
brushstroke – potez četkicom
cityscape – pejzaž grada
drip painting – slika nastala kapanjem/prskanjem boje
figurative painting – figurativno slikarstvo
flower piece – um. delo (najčešće slika ili crtež) na kojem je prikazano cveće / cvetni aranžman
half-length nude – poluakt
(en) plein-air – plener (skiciranje na otvorenom / u prirodi)
rendering – prikaz; crtež u perspektivi; stvaranje slike/lika – pomoću kompjutera; reprodukcija
self-portrait – autoportret
landscape – pejzaž
snowscape – pejzaž snegom prekrivenog predela
still life – mrtva priroda
vantage point – tačka/pozicija posmatranja/gledanja; vidikovac
waterscape – pejzaž u kojem dominira vodena površina (reka, jezero, more i sl.)

15 SCULPTURE I

- 15.1 Look at all three sections of the text. Fill in the table by supplying the missing information. Do you know the equivalents for the terms in the table in your native language? In pairs, try to define/explain each of the terms in your own words.

elements of sculptural design	principles of sculptural design	processes in sculptural design	forms of sculpture	types of sculpture
- mass - <i>space</i>	- orientation - <i>proportion</i>	- carving - <i>modelling</i>	- relief (<i>bas-relief, haut-relief, sunken-relief</i>)	- representational - <i>kinetic</i> - <i>mobile</i>
- <i>volume</i>	- <i>scale</i>	- <i>casting</i>	- <i>sculpture in the round</i> (<i>free-standing sculpture</i>)	- <i>non-objective</i> - <i>environmental</i>
- <i>surface</i> - <i>light</i> - <i>shade</i> - <i>color</i>	- <i>articulation</i> - <i>balance</i>	- <i>constructing</i> (<i>assembling</i>)		- <i>abstract</i> - <i>nonrepresentational</i>

15.2 In the text, find the synonyms for the following words and expressions:

void	<i>hollow</i>	bas-relief	<i>low relief</i>
bulk	<i>solid bit; mass</i>	haut-relief	<i>deep/high relief</i>
free-standing	<i>sculpture in the round</i>	empty space	<i>negative space</i>
capable of movement	<i>kinetic; mobile</i>	assembling	<i>constructing</i>

15.3 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. d; 2. c; 3. e; 4. b; 5. a

15.4 Some words that name the activities involved in making sculptures are given in the text in italics. Find the words and write them next to their meanings in the table below. Then, use online resources to look up the meaning of the remaining words given in italics in the text.

<i>welding</i>	A) Joining metals by melting them, cooling and causing fusion.
<i>scraping away</i>	B) Removing by repeated strokes with something sharp or rough.
<i>brazing</i>	C) Process of joining metals in which molten filler metal flows into the joint.
<i>bolting</i>	D) Fastening or attaching with wooden or metal bars.
<i>riveting</i>	E) Joining or fastening (plates of metal) with rivets – short metal pins
<i>casting</i>	F) Making objects by shaping molten metal or similar material in a mold.
<i>stitching</i>	G) Fastening, joining, or closing with or as if with stitches.

15.5 *Students' own answers.*

15.6 *Students' own answers.*

15.7 *Students' own answers.*

Follow-up

15.8 *Students' own answers.*

+ Appendix IV List of Terms (selection):

armature	<i>armatura</i>
articulation	<i>spoj, spajanje, artikulacija</i>
assemblage	<i>asemblaž, skulptura od mešovito materijala</i>

bass-relief	<i>bareljef, niski reljef</i>
bust	<i>bista, poprsje</i>
carving	<i>rezbarenje, klesanje</i>
casting	<i>livenje, izlivanje, odlivanje</i>
found objects	<i>nađeni predmeti, objet trouve (Fr)</i>
free-standing	<i>slobodnostojeći, prostorni</i>
haut-relief	<i>duboki / visoki reljef</i>
mobile	<i>mobilna / pokretna skulptura</i>
modelling	<i>modelovanje, oblikovanje</i>
mold	<i>kalup</i>
plaque	<i>plaketa</i>
ready-made	<i>gotov, spreman za upotrebu</i>
relief	<i>reljef</i>
sc. in the round	<i>prostorna / samostojeća skulptura</i>
statuary	<i>vajarstvo, vajarski</i>
sunken-relief	<i>ulegnuti / ucrtani / udubljeni reljef</i>
void	<i>praznina, šupljina; prazan, šupalj</i>

16 SCULPTURE II

16.1 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. Nike of Samothrace has the distinction **of** being an iconic example of Hellenistic sculpture.
2. Readymade sculptures challenge us to think about **whether** or not traditional concepts **of** craftsmanship and aesthetics are important when considering something art.
3. The large sculptural structure is usually associated **with** the artist's own family.
4. First **among** the hardstones used for sculpture is jade.
5. Plaster of Paris is useful **for** the production of cast, and can easily be carved **after** it has set.
6. A mallet is a hammer used to strike a chisel and force it **into** the wood.

16.2 Suggest three words which could collocate well with each of the nouns below.

E.G.

<i>Carrara</i>	marble	<i>hard</i>	wood	<i>lime</i>	stone	<i>precious</i>	metal
<i>Pentelic</i>		<i>soft</i>		<i>sand</i>		<i>ferrous</i>	
<i>fine-grained</i>		<i>box</i>		<i>coarse-grained</i>		<i>non-ferrous</i>	

16.3 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1. Due to the lack of **availability** of stone, she chose hardwood instead. (available)
2. Without armature, a sculpture might collapse because it is **unsupported**. (support)
3. The sculptured goddess **triumphantly** moves forward leading troops to victory. (triumph)
4. Subtractive: An action that produces subtraction, or the **removal** of some materials. (remove)
5. The skill with which one uses tools and materials is known as **craftsmanship**. (craftsman)
6. Clay is inexpensive, durable and very **malleable** sculpting material. (malleableize)

16.4 Add prefixes to the following adjectives from the text in order to form their opposites:

traditional	un/non-
considerable	in-
attractive	un-
expensive	in-
suitable	un-
technical	un/non-

16.5 Students' own answers.

16.6 Match the pictures of sculpture tools and accessories with the words that name them. Then give equivalents for them in your native language (NB: See App. IV below).

1. mallet		5. rasp	
2. rifflers		6. adze	
3. point chisel		7. electric drill	
4. carving disc		8. loop	

4. carving disc (picture)	5. rasp (picture)	6. adze (picture)	3. point chisel (picture)
2. rifflers (picture)	8. loop (picture)	1. mallet (picture)	7. electric drill (picture)

16.7 Students' own answers.

16.8 Students' own answers.

Follow-up

16.9 Students' own answers.

+ Appendix IV List of Terms (selection):

adze	<i>bradva, tesla</i>
carving disc	<i>disk za rezbarenje</i>
concrete	<i>beton</i>
electric drill	<i>elektr. bušilica</i>
gemstones	<i>drago kamenje</i>
gouge	<i>olučasto dleto</i>
grinder	<i>brusilica, drobilica</i>
ivory	<i>slonovača</i>
jade	<i>žad</i>
loop	<i>navijutak, omča, petlja</i>
malleable	<i>plastičan, kovan, savitljiv</i>
mallet	<i>bat, drveni čekič</i>
marble	<i>mermer</i>
pitcher, pitching chisel	<i>odbijač</i>
plaster of paris	<i>vajarski / štuko gips</i>
point chisel	<i>špic za kamen, tačkasto dleto</i>
rasp	<i>turpija</i>
repoussé	<i>iskucavanje (metala) sa naličja</i>
riffler	<i>rifler, dvostrana rašpa</i>
sandstone	<i>(kamen) peščar</i>
welding	<i>zavarivanje</i>
whalebone	<i>kitova kost</i>