1. Building value with many parallel lines is called...

   ☐ hatching

   ☐ blending

   ☐ cropping

   ☐ stippling

2. What makes pigment stick to a surface in paint is the...

   ☐ motif

   ☐ format

   ☐ tooth

   ☐ binder

3. In which print family does ink sit in lines cut below the surface?

   ☐ planographic

   ☐ intaglio

   ☐ stencil

   ☐ relief

4. Gluing papers, photos, and found objects into a composition is called...

   ☐ collage

   ☐ glazing

   ☐ intaglio

   ☐ hatching

5. How much of a photo is in sharp focus, from near to far, is its...

   ☐ exposure

   ☐ depth of field

   ☐ format

   ☐ hue

6. Vector images become pixelated when they are scaled up.

   ☐ True ☐ False

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☐ True ☐ False

8. The tooth of the paper affects the marks a dry medium can make.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. Oil paint dries very quickly, so soft blending is difficult.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. A printmaking matrix prints exactly the same way round as it was carved.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **hatching**

   Hatching builds value with parallel lines; cross-hatching layers them.

2. **binder**

   The **binder** holds the pigment and sets the paint's qualities.

3. **intaglio**

   Intaglio prints from ink in incised (below-surface) lines.

4. **collage**

   Collage assembles found materials onto a surface.

5. **depth of field**

   Depth of field is the range that appears sharp.

6. **False**

   False. Vector images are made of paths and stay crisp at any size. Raster (bitmap) images pixelate when enlarged.

7. **True**

   Design is **problem-solving** – communication comes first.

8. **True**

   Rougher **tooth** grabs more pigment, giving grainier, darker marks.

9. **False**

   False. Oil paint stays wet for days, which makes slow, soft blending easier. Acrylic is the fast-drying paint.

10. **False**

    False. The matrix is a mirror of the final print, so the image (and any text) comes out reversed.

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