

Exercise walk-through

Printmaking ■ 3.3

eXercise

You must be able to

- define **printmaking** 版画 and an **edition** 版数
- distinguish **relief** 凸版 from **intaglio** 凹版 printing
- explain why prints reverse the image
- state one strength of printmaking

Method — Printmaking basics

Printmaking transfers an inked image from a prepared surface to paper, allowing an **edition** — multiple near-identical prints.

Method — Relief vs intaglio

In **relief** printing the raised surface prints (linocut, woodcut); in **intaglio** the ink sits in cut grooves (etching, engraving).

Method — Reversal and strengths

The printed image is a **mirror** of the block. Printmaking's strengths are repeatable editions and bold, graphic marks.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

In relief printing, the part that prints is the

A cut-away grooves

B raised surface

C paper only

D ink tray

Solution 2.1

Method: Relief vs intaglio

A cut-away grooves

B raised surface 

C paper only

D ink tray

Worked steps

B. the raised surface carries ink in relief printing.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why a printed image is reversed from the block.

Solution 2.2

Method: Reversal and strengths

Worked steps

the inked block is pressed face-down onto the paper **B1**; this flips the image left-to-right **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Define an edition in printmaking.

Solution 2.3

Method: Printmaking basics

Worked steps

a set of multiple near-identical prints made from one block/plate **B1**.