

3.3 Printmaking

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS relief 凸版 • edition 版数 • intaglio 凹版 • printmaking 版画

Objective

Build the skills to understand **printmaking** 版画.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Printmaking basics

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

■ Relief vs intaglio

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

■ Reversal and strengths

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

2 Practice

2.1 In relief printing, the part that prints is the [1]

- **A** cut-away grooves
- **B** raised surface
- **C** paper only
- **D** ink tray

2.2 Explain why a printed image is reversed from the block. [2]

2.3 Define an edition in printmaking. [1]

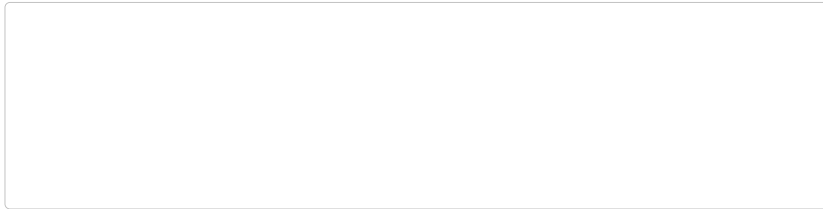
3 Studio & portfolio tasks

3.1 Design for **relief printing**.

(a) Draw a bold design, then shade which areas you would CUT AWAY (won’t print).[3]

3.2 Account for reversal.

- (a) Include text or an asymmetric motif and show its mirrored block version. [3]



Solutions

- 2.1 B.** the raised surface carries ink in relief printing.
- 2.2** the inked block is pressed face-down onto the paper; this flips the image left-to-right.
- 2.3** a set of multiple near-identical prints made from one block/plate.
- 3.1** Look for: a bold high-contrast design suited to relief (1); cut/print areas clearly and correctly marked (2).
- 3.2** Look for: the block version is correctly mirrored (2); the final print reads the right way round (1).