



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS



CLASS: IX
PAINTING (049)
WORKSHEET No. 6

THEORY

Unit – II – (b) METHODS AND MATERIALS OF PAINTING – MEDIUMS

Questions and Answers

Very short Answer Type Questions

Q.1) Define the following terms

(1) Painting (2) Medium (3) Pigment (4) Binder (5) Dry medium (6) Wet medium (7) Pencil (8) Charcoal (9) Pastel (10) Oil pastel (11) Watercolours (12) Poster Colours (13) Transparent Colours (14) Opaque Colours

Ans-:

- (1) Painting.** Painting is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface.
- (2) Medium.** "Art Medium" refers to the art materials or artist supplies used to create a work of art. Basically, it's whatever you use to make a mark upon a surface.
- (3) Pigment.** Pigment is a material that changes the colour of reflected or transmitted light as the result of wavelength-selective absorption of light. Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour.
- (4) Binder.** Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint or any art medium.
- (5) Dry medium.** The materials that do not contain any liquid such as oil or water are called dry media. Further, dry media do not require any kind of liquid in their application on the surface.
- (6) Wet medium.** Wet media refers to the materials which contain liquid such as oil water etc. in them. Further, the materials which use any liquid such as water, oil etc. in their application are called wet media.
- (7) Pencil.** A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing (covering).
- (8) Charcoal.** Artist's charcoal is a form of dry art medium made of finely grinded organic materials (organic means relating to or derived from living matter) which are held together by a gum or wax binder.

- (9) **Pastel.** A pastel is an art medium in the form of a stick, consisting of pure powdered pigment and a binder.
- (10) **Oil pastel.** Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.
- (11) **Watercolours.** Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in water – based solution.
- (12) **Poster Colours.** A poster colour is a water-soluble paint consisting of a colour pigment mixed with a binder such as glue or gum to give it a dull finish.
- (13) **Transparent colours.** If one can see what is below the painting, then that paint is just the opposite of opaque, it is transparent.
- (14) **Opaque colours.** A paint colour is said to be opaque when it hides what's underneath it.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1) What is painting? What do we require for painting?

Ans-: Painting is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface. The medium is commonly applied to the base with a brush, but other implements such as knives, sponges and airbrushes can also be used. In art, the term painting refers to both the act and the result of the action. The base support for painting includes surfaces such as wall, paper, canvas, wood, glass and pottery, leaf, copper and concrete.

Q.2) What do you understand by dry medium? Give some examples.

Ans-: The materials that do not contain any liquid such as oil or water are called dry media. Further, dry media do not require any kind of liquid in their application on the surface. Pencil, charcoal, chalk, pastels, wax crayons etc. are some of the dry media.

Q.3) What do you understand by wet medium? Give some examples.

Ans-: Wet media refers to the materials which contain liquid such as oil water etc. in them. Further, the materials use any liquid such as water, oil etc. in their application are called wet media. Watercolours, poster colours, oil colours, acrylic colours, gouache colours etc. are some of the wet media in painting.

Q.4) What is a Charcoal? How is it made?

Ans-: Artist's charcoal is a form of dry art medium made of finely grinded organic materials (organic means relating to or derived from living matter) which are held together by a gum or wax binder. The charcoal can also be produced without the use of binders by eliminating oxygen during the burning.

Q.5) What are the uses of charcoal?

Ans-: In general, charcoal is very useful in drawing the design on large canvases. It is very easy to wipe the lines away by just dusting without damaging the paper, canvas or the drawing. Unwanted portions of sketching can easily be removed without spoiling the desirable portions of the drawing. The final drawing has to be fixed with the use of fixative which is made of resin and spirit. Charcoal is the best tool for practicing sketching. However, it is not best for minute detailing.

Q.6) What is an oil pastel? What is it made of?

Ans-: Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons. Oil pastels consist of pigment mixed with a non – drying oil and wax binder. The surface of an oil pastel painting is less powdery, but more difficult to protect with a fixative.

Q.7) What is the disadvantage of using oil pastel?

Ans-: Oil pastels are considered a fast medium because they are easy to paint and they are very convenient to carry. Oil pastels never dry out completely. Therefore, the artwork using oil pastels should be protected by applying a special fixative to the painting. As the oil pastels never dry, they keep on penetrating through the paper.

Q.8) What surfaces are suitable for the application of oil pastels?

Ans-: Paper is a common surface used for oil pastel but this medium can be used on other surfaces including wood, metal, hardboard (often known as masonite), MDF, canvas and glass. Many companies make papers specifically for pastels that are suitable for use with oil pastels.

Q.9) What is the surface used for the application of watercolours?

Ans-: The traditional and most common surface for watercolour painting is paper. Watercolours need a special kind of paper which is called a watercolour paper which comes in three types. Hot-pressed watercolour paper, cold-pressed watercolour paper and rough watercolour paper.

Q.10) What is the proper method using water containers in watercolour?

Ans-: While using watercolours two medium sized flat bowls should be used. The artist should be able to view the water level easily. While one bowl should be used for cleaning the brush, the other should be used for mixing in the colour. Clean water keeps the colours looking fresh. This is generally neglected by the students who use one and same bowl for mixing and cleaning. Water should be discarded at even the slightest change in its shade.

Medium Answer Type Questions

Q.1) What is an art medium? What is any art medium made of?

Ans-: "Art Medium" refers to the art materials or artist supplies used to create a work of art. Basically, it's whatever you use to make a mark upon a surface. Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour. Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint. The materials of painting are categorized based on the type of pigments and binders used in them.

Q.2) What do you understand by a pigment and a binder? What role do they play in any art medium?

Ans-: In general, any medium of colouring and painting is made up of pigment and binder. Pigment is a material that changes the colour of reflected or transmitted light as the result of wavelength-selective absorption of light. Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour. Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint. The materials of painting are categorized based on the type of pigments and binders used in them.

Q.3) What is a Pencil? What are the parts that make a pencil?

Ans-: A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing (covering). Most pencil cores are made of graphite powder mixed with a clay binder. The most common pencil casing is thin wood, usually hexagonal in section and permanently bonded to the core. However, sometimes the pencil casing is cylindrical or triangular. To use the pencil, the casing must be carved or peeled off to expose the working end of the core as a sharp point.

Q.4) Write a short note on pastel.

Ans-: A pastel is an art medium in the form of a stick, consisting of pure powdered pigment and a binder. The pigments used in pastels are the same as those used to produce all coloured art media, including oil paints. The binder is of a neutral hue and no colour. Dry pastels have historically used binders such as gum arabic (gum arabic is a natural gum consisting of the hardened fluid of the acacia tree). Often a chalk or gypsum component is present in a pastel. They are available in varying degrees of hardness, the softer varieties being wrapped in paper. The colour effect of the pastels is closer to that of the dry pigments than that of any other colours.

Q.5) What is watercolour? Write a short note on Watercolour.

Ans-: Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in water – based solution. Watercolour paints are prepared by adding binding agents such as glue, honey, sugar or glycerin since they are easily soluble in water.

Watercolour refers to both the medium and the resulting work. The traditional and most common surface for watercolour painting is paper. Watercolours appear luminous because the pigments are laid down in pure form with few types of filler hiding the colours. Watercolour is usually a transparent medium. Watercolours can also be made opaque by adding Chinese white.

Q.6) Write a short note on Poster Colours.

Ans-: A poster colour is a water-soluble paint consisting of a colour pigment mixed with a binder such as glue or gum to give it a dull finish. In many poster colours, gum arabic from acacia tree is the binder. Unlike watercolours, poster colours are opaque colours. The particles of watercolours are very small and sink into the paper whereas poster colours have large particles which sit on top of the paper. This makes poster colours an opaque medium. Poster colours have a smooth, matte and opaque paint quality.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.17) What do you understand by transparent and opaque colours? Explain the difference in their techniques.

Ans-: A paint colour is said to be opaque when it hides what's underneath it. If you can see what is below the painting, then that paint is just the opposite of opaque, it is transparent. With opaque colours, light will hit the first layer and bounce off, but will never get to the lower layers. Transparent colors will allow a light source to pass through them. However, a dark base will absorb the light, leaving a dull, less vibrant final colour. When you use transparent colours over a white base, you get a lot more glow and vibrancy, and your colours have more depth. While using transparent colour we use more solvent to get lighter value whereas we use white to colours to get lighter values when we use opaque colours. For example, watercolour is a transparent colour whereas poster colour is an opaque colour.

Q.2) What are the types of pencils? How are they classified?

Ans-: The pencil which we use in everyday life is known as HB pencil in which H stands for hardness and B stands for blackness. The pencils have been numbered according to the proportion of these two qualities. The increase in the hardness and blackness is indicated with ascending numbers. For example H, 2H, 3H, 4H, 5H and 6H have increasing quality of hardness and lightness. Similarly 2B, 4B, 6B and 8B have increasing amount of blackness and softness.

Graphite pencils are the most common types of pencil. Graphite pencils have a core of graphite encased in wood. Their darkness varies from light grey to black.

Colored pencils, or pencil crayons have wax-like cores with pigment and other fillers. Multiple colours are often blended together.

Watercolor pencils are designed for use with watercolour techniques.

A mechanical pencil or clutch pencil is a pencil with a replaceable and mechanically extendable solid pigment core called a "lead". The lead is often made of graphite which is not bonded to the outer casing, and can be mechanically extended as its point is worn away as it is being used.

Objective Type Questions

Q.1) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Watercolour is an opaque medium.
- (ii) Poster Colour is a transparent medium.
- (iii) Watercolour is a transparent medium.
- (iv) Pencil colour is an opaque medium.

Ans. (iii) Watercolour is a transparent medium.

Q.2) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.
- (ii) Oil pastel is a transparent medium.
- (iii) Oil pastel is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour.
- (iv) Oil pastel is considered among the seven wonders of the modern world.

Ans. (i) Oil pastel is a painting and drawing medium with characteristics similar to pastels and wax crayons.

Q.3) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) A pencil is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface.
- (ii) A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing.
- (iii) A pencil is the visually satisfying effect of combining similar and related elements to create a pleasing artwork for the eyes.
- (iv) A pencil is the difference in quality between two instances of an art element, or using opposing qualities next to each other.

Ans. (ii) A pencil is an implement for writing or drawing which is constructed of a narrow pigment core in a protective casing.

Q.4) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Binder is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height.
- (ii) Binder is the sense of touch or feel of a surface.
- (iii) Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint.
- (iv) Binder is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.

Ans. (iii) Binder is a substance that holds the particles of pigment together in paint.

Q.5) Most pencil cores are made of graphite powder mixed with a clay binder.

- (i) False.
- (ii) True.

Ans. (ii) True.

Q.6) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Pigment is adding black to a colour to create dark values.
- (ii) Pigment is a transparent medium.
- (iii) Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour.
- (iv) Pigment is an opaque medium.

Ans. (iii) Pigment is the substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour.

Q.7) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) We add black to get lighter colour values in watercolour.
- (ii) We add white to get lighter colour values in watercolour.
- (iii) We get lighter colour values in watercolour by mixing two primary colours in equal proportion.
- (iv) We add more water to get lighter colour values in watercolour.

Ans. (iv) We add more water to get lighter colour values in watercolour.

Q.8) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Painting is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface.
- (ii) Painting is an art medium in the form of a stick, consisting of pure powdered pigment and a binder.
- (iii) Painting is considered among the seven wonders of the modern world.
- (iv) Painting is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.

Ans. (i) Painting is the practice of applying paint or pigment to a solid surface.

Fill in the Blanks

1) The substance in a paint or dye that gives its colour is _____.

Ans. Pigment.

2) In an HB pencil, H stands for _____ and B stands for _____.

Ans. H stands for hardness and B stand for blackness.

3) The binder used in oil pastels is _____.

Ans. Wax.

4) The most common pencil casing is _____.

Ans. Thin wood.

5) In many poster colours, the binder used is _____.

Ans. Gum arabic.

6) A paint colour which hides what's underneath it is an _____ medium.

Ans. Opaque.

7) If you can see what is below the painting, then that paint is a _____ medium.

Ans. Transparent.