ANSWER KEY

Questions and activities where the answer will vary are not included in this answer key.

LESSON 1

Page 11

How many secondary colors (green, orange, or purple) can you see in this circle?

Results will vary.

Where do you see these secondary colors?

Where two primary colors meet and blend together and where green was added to the circle

Page 13

What effect did the salt have on the blue paint?

It absorbed some of the pigment, leaving lighter, warmer spots on the paper.

Which method gives you more control?

wet-on-wet | **wet-on-dry**

Which method creates softer transitions between colors?

wet-on-wet | wet-on-dry

How is a tertiary color created?

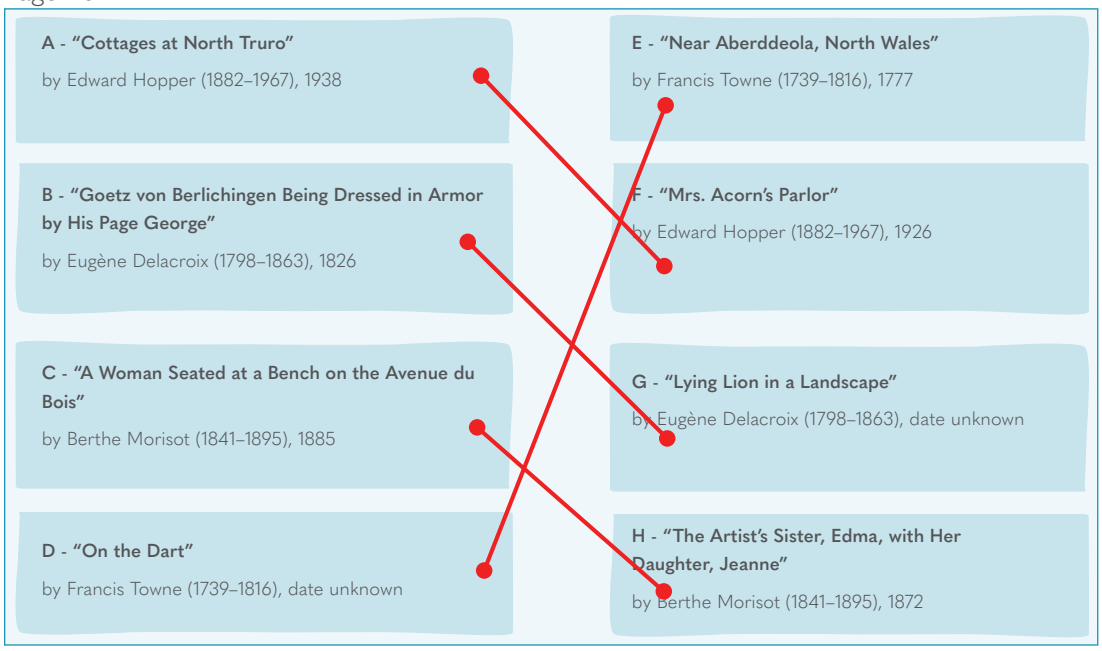
A. By mixing a primary color with another primary color

B. By mixing a primary color with an adjacent secondary color

C. By mixing a secondary color with another secondary color

LESSON 2

Page 20



Which factor do scientists think helped ancient Egyptian watercolors survive for centuries?

A. The potency of the pigments used

B. A strong binding agent in the paint

C. Egypt's dry climate

© GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL

LESSON 2 (CONTINUED)

Page 22

How can paint be removed from a watercolor painting while it is in progress?

A. Using water on a clean brush

B. Using an eraser

C. Paint cannot be removed once it is on the paper.

LESSON 3

Page 28

Answers may include plants, a lizard, a frog, flowers, insects, stems, etc.

"A Hare Among Plants"
by Hans Hoffmann (1530–1591), c. 1582

The hare

"February"
by Fidelia Bridges (1834–1923), c. 1875

The birds

Page 29

Which of these characteristics will help a specific element draw the viewer's eye in a painting?

A. Light or bright colors

B. Prominent size

C. Position on the paper

D. All the above

Page 32

In watercolor painting you want to begin with the lightest color and add gradually darker layers.

True False

LESSON 4

Page 36

When painting the background, which of these helps elements recede in a watercolor painting?

A. Painting brighter or darker colors

B. Using less detailed strokes

C. Using less water

© GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL

LESSON 4 (CONTINUED)

Page 37

What type of perspective is most prominent in Van Everdingen's painting? Explain your reasoning.

Aerial or atmospheric perspective is apparent because there are cooler colors in the background with warmer colors in the foreground. The background is not as distinct.

Explain in your own words why linear perspective is prominent in Gainsborough's painting.

Answers will vary but should discuss how linear perspective is apparent because the elements seem to converge at one point on the left.

Page 38

What type of perspective is most prominent in Martin's painting? Explain your reasoning.

Aerial or atmospheric perspective is apparent because the background is much less distinct than the foreground.

Page 40

Why do most pencil lines need to be erased before you begin your painting?

A. The dark pigment of the pencil lines will ruin the paint.

B. You don't want anyone to know you planned your composition.

C. Watercolor paint is translucent, and pencil marks may remain visible.

LESSON 5

Page 49



- **Type of shadow**

  Form shadows and a small amount of cast shadow

© GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL

LESSON 5 (CONTINUED)

Page 49 (continued)



- Type of shadow

Cast shadow

Page 50



- Type of shadow

Both types of shadows



- Type of shadow

Form shadows; students may also identify a cast shadow to the right of the train.

Page 51

In which direction is the light source shining in this painting?

A. From behind the viewer toward the trees

B. From straight above the scene

C. From behind the trees toward the viewer's right side

© GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL

LESSON 6

Page 60



"Squally Weather"
by Anthony Vandyke Copley Fielding (1787–1855), unknown date

ominous, lonely, tumultuous, unsettling, frightening



"A Squadron of the Royal Navy Running Down the Channel and an East Indiaman Preparing to Sail"
by Samuel Atkins (1760–1808), unknown date

energetic, joyful, triumphant, uplifting



"From Sorrento, Schooner Taking Leave"
by M.M.R. Lewellin (1854–1944), 1884

calm, dreamlike, idyllic, serene



"The Sailing Ship"
by Knud Merrild (1894–1954), 1922

amusing, cheerful, energetic, exciting