1. What are the primary components of oil paint?

a) Water and pigment
b) Oil and pigment
c) Solvent and resin
d) Acrylic and pigment

Answer: b) Oil and pigment

Explanation: Oil paint consists of pigment particles dispersed in a drying oil, typically linseed oil. This mixture creates a viscous paint that dries slowly, allowing for blending and layering of colors.

2. What is a characteristic of an ideal paint?

a) Quick drying
b) Low covering power
c) Long-lasting color retention
d) Thin consistency

Answer: c) Long-lasting color retention

Explanation: An ideal paint should maintain its color vibrancy over time, resisting fading or discoloration due to exposure to light, heat, or weathering.

3. How is paint typically prepared?

a) Mixing pigment with water

b) Combining oil and resin
c) Grinding pigment with a binder
d) Melting pigment with solvent

Answer: c) Grinding pigment with a binder

Explanation: Paint is prepared by grinding pigment particles with a binder, such as oil or acrylic medium, to create a homogeneous mixture with desired color and consistency.

4. What is covering power in paints?

a) Ability to adhere to surfaces
b) Capacity to resist weathering
c) Capability to hide underlying surfaces
d) Resistance to cracking and peeling

Answer: c) Capability to hide underlying surfaces

Explanation: Covering power refers to the ability of paint to hide or obscure the underlying surface, providing a uniform and opaque coating with fewer coats.

5. What is a common method for painting plastered surfaces?

a) Spraying
b) Brushing
c) Rolling
d) Dipping

Answer: b) Brushing

Explanation: Brushing is a common method for painting plastered surfaces, allowing for precise application and coverage of the textured surface.

6. How is painting wood surfaces different from painting metal surfaces?

a) Wood requires more coats for coverage
b) Metal requires specialized primers
c) Wood needs less surface preparation
d) Metal is more prone to cracking

Answer: b) Metal requires specialized primers

Explanation: Painting metal surfaces typically requires specialized primers to promote adhesion and prevent corrosion, whereas wood surfaces may require less surface preparation depending on their condition.

7. What is a common defect in painted surfaces caused by weathering?

a) Fading
b) Blistering
c) Adhesion failure
d) Alligatoring

Answer: b) Blistering

Explanation: Blistering is a common defect in painted surfaces caused by weathering,

characterized by the formation of bubbles or blisters under the paint film due to moisture or heat.

8. What is the purpose of enamels in painting?

a) To increase glossiness
b) To enhance durability
c) To improve flow and leveling
d) To accelerate drying time

Answer: b) To enhance durability

Explanation: Enamels are paints that contain additives to enhance durability, providing a hard and glossy finish that is resistant to wear, stains, and moisture.

9. Which type of paint is water wash and colour wash associated with?

a) Oil paint
b) Distemper
c) Varnish
d) French polish

Answer: b) Distemper

Explanation: Water wash and color wash are techniques associated with distemper, which is a type of paint made from pigments mixed with a water-based binder.

10. What is the purpose of applying varnish to painted surfaces?

a) To add color
b) To increase adhesion
c) To provide a protective coating
d) To improve drying time

Answer: c) To provide a protective coating

Explanation: Varnish is applied to painted surfaces to provide a protective and transparent coating that enhances the appearance of the paint and protects it from moisture, UV radiation, and abrasion.