



AFTER YOU PAINT

Lighting Quiz

Do your best to answer the following questions from memory. See how much you remember from our lecture. Then go through the lecture to find the answers or to check yourself. Don't worry if you can't remember much. It's just a way to help you learn. Then check your answers against the answer key.

1. _____ is the intensity of the light on the surface of a painting.
2. _____ is the measurement for the temperature of light - warm or cool.
3. _____ is the overall brightness of a light.
4. _____ is the accuracy of the colors as compared to the colors in daylight.
5. _____ is the amount of energy used to create the light brightness.
6. What Kelvin color temperature was found to be most pleasing to viewers according to the National Gallery of Art in Washington D. C.? Circle your answer.
2500-3000K 3000-3900K 4000-4500K 4500-5000K
7. What is the most common opinion on what is "pure (or neutral) white"? _____K
8. Circle the two light directions that are recommended for artists to use for their studios. Mark which is first in preference and which is the back-up.
NORTH SOUTH EAST WEST
9. Which of the lightbulb types has the best CRI? Circle one.
Incandescent Fluorescent Halogen LED
10. Why is it important to avoid UV radiation in various forms of lighting? _____

11. What Lux is recommended for painting display? _____

12. Is it acceptable to have a higher lux and lumens while you work - in your studio? Yes No

13. Damage to painting from light is usually a matter of what two criteria?

1. _____ 2. _____

14. Is it okay to vary the color temperature throughout your art space? Yes No

15. What CRI level should you aim for in choosing your lights? 50+ 75+ 80+ 90+ 95+

16. Do LED bulbs emit a lot of ultraviolet radiation? Yes No

17. Natural light has complete color accuracy (100%) but it also has ultraviolet radiation.

True False

18. Which of the following is NOT a way to reduce UV radiation in an art studio and gallery?

- a. Apply a UV filtering film to windows
- b. Use UV filtering glass or acrylic on framed paintings when needed
- c. Use high grade paints with high lightfast ratings when you work
- d. Use UV absorbing art paper
- e. Spray UV-filtering varnish on your work (appropriate to the medium)
- f. Turn lights off when you leave the room
- g. Avoid placing work in direct sunlight
- h. Select light bulbs with ultra low UV or with UV filters