Paint has been used throughout history. In prehistoric times, people painted on (cave) walls. While cave painting was decorative, (it) was also used as a means (of) expression. Paint was later used to (illustrate) religious books. Easel painting was created (at) the beginning of the Renaissance Period.

(Paint) comes in many colors. It can (be) used as an expression of art (or) to protect a surface like a (wall). The color of paint is due (to) its pigment. Pigment is a dry, (colored) powder that is mixed with a (liquid). The liquid is called a vehicle. (Pigment) is found on the bottom of (a) container of paint. The vehicle, usually (clear), can be seen at the top. (The) kind of vehicle used is what (makes) paints different from one another.

Water (paints) rely on the caking of the (pigment) powder to make it stick to (a) painted surface. Sometimes glue or paste (is) added to paint. This helps improve (the) ability of the paint to adhere (to) a surface. Water is added to (latex) paint to separate particles of latex (rubber). The particles stick together when the (water) evaporates. Latex paint can be washed (out) of rollers and brushed with soap (and) water before it dries. If the (paint) dries though, it is much harder (to) clean. Chemicals are needed to remove (it). Oil paints last longer and give (more) surface protection than other kinds of (paints). Linseed oil is used as the (vehicle) for oil paints. The linseed oil (workds) with oxygen to make a tough, (waterproof) seal. Oil paints are too thick (to) apply with a brush, so thinner (has) to be used.
Paint: A Splash of Color 511

Soprish West Six Minute Solutions Passage

Paint has been used throughout history. In prehistoric times, people painted on (cave, when, dries) walls. While cave painting was decorative, (period, it, latex) was also used as a means (art, of, more) expression. Paint was later used to (seal, illustrate, protection) religious books. Easel painting was created (at, can, brush) the beginning of the Renaissance Period. (And, Paint, Oil) comes in many colors. It can (container, be, bottom) used as an expression of art (or, other, linseed) to protect a surface like a (with, wall, it). The color of paint is due (the, to, top) its pigment. Pigment is a dry, (give, on, colored) powder that is mixed with a (colors, liquid, glue). The liquid is called a vehicle. (Much, Washed, Pigment) is found on the bottom of (a, added, books) container of paint. The vehicle, usually (together, paste, clear), can be seen at the top. (The, Before, Found) kind of vehicle used is what (a, makes, out) paints different from one another.

Water (that, paints, another) rely on the caking of the (pigment, illustrate, kinds) powder to make it stick to (harder, a, needed) painted surface. Sometimes glue or paste (liquid, is, adhere) added to paint. This helps improve (the, decorative, wall) ability of the paint to adhere (to, renaissance, this) a surface. Water is added to (latex, throughout, kind) paint to separate particles of latex (powder, rubber, protect). The particles stick together when the (water, evaporates, paints) evaporates. Latex paint can be washed (the, times, out) of rollers and brushed with soap (seen, and, soap) water before it dries. If the (latex, paint, so) dries though, it is much harder (to, of, created) clean. Chemicals are needed to remove (oil, what, it). Oil paints last longer and give (dry, religious, more) surface protection than other kinds of (water, color, paints). Linseed oil is used as the (vehicle, many, comes) for oil paints. The linseed oil (also, workds, colored) with oxygen to make a tough, (rollers, was, waterproof) seal. Oil paints are too thick (to, longer, at) apply with a brush, so thinner (has, as, water) to be used.