Prep for Color Theory test
You can find all information you need for this test here: http://juliannakunstler.com/art1_ea_color.html

**Color**

Color is the way we see light reflected from a surface or refracted through a prism. In order to see color we need light.

Colors we see in nature are reflections of light on the surfaces around us. For example, a green surface absorbs all visible light except green.

**Question 1**

What is color?

- Paint on a surface
- Texture of a surface
- Paint pigments
- Light, reflected from a surface

**Question 2**

What do we need to see colors?

- glasses
- light
- telescope
- paper
Nature of light

Color is affected by the nature of the light source:

Natural light
Position of the sun due to the time of day or season of the year + atmospheric conditions

Artificial light
The physical nature of such light: fluorescent light, candle light, etc.

Question 3

Color is affected by:

- nature of the light source (natural light vs. artificial)
- temperature (warm vs. cold)
- surface texture (smooth vs. rough)
- none of the above

Color properties

Hue
Hue is a “family” of a color (ex. red, green, blue...)

Intensity
Intensity (Saturation) - purity of a color (how bright or dull the color is).

Value
Value - how dark or light the color is.

Question 4

What are the three properties of a color?
You can describe a color by....

- Hue, Value, Texture
- Value, Intensity, Shape
- Intensity, Hue, Perspective
- Hue, Intensity, Value
**Question 5**

The name of a color "family" is called:

(Red, Blues, Oranges, Greens, etc...)

- Hue
- Shade
- Tone
- Paint

**Question 6**

Color's brightness (purity) is called:

- Tint
- Color
- Tone
- Intensity

**Question 7**

Value of a color is

- price of the paint
- weight of the paint
- lightness or darkness of the color
- number of colors mixed together

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**Color Wheel**
Question 8

What is the Color Wheel?

- Arrangement of primary colors
- Arrangement of colors in a spectrum
- Arrangement of color values
- Arrangement of secondary colors

Question 9

What is color A?

- yellow
- blue
- green
- brown

Question 10

What is color B?

- yellow
- purple
- blue
- red-orange

Question 11

What is color C?

- blue
- purple
- yellow
- green
Question 12
What colors cannot be made by mixing other colors?
- complimentary
- secondary
- primary
- intermediate

Question 13
How do you get secondary colors?
- by mixing 2 primary colors
- by mixing 3 primary colors
- by mixing 2 intermediate colors
- by mixing a primary and an intermediate color

Question 14
How do you get intermediate colors?
- by mixing a primary and a secondary color
- by mixing 2 secondary colors
- by mixing complimentary colors
- by mixing 2 primary colors

Question 15
How do you get primary colors?
- by mixing 2 secondary colors
- by mixing 2 intermediate colors
- by mixing 2 complimentary colors
- primary colors cannot be mixed
**Question 16**

Red + Green = Blue  
Is this equation correct?  

- Yes  
- No
Question 17

Yellow + Blue = Purple
Is this equation correct?

  o  Yes
  o  No

Question 18

Brown =

  o  Red + Orange
  o  Red + Green
  o  Black + Green
  o  Blue + Green

Question 19

Which colors make GREEN?

  o  Yellow + Red
  o  Purple + Orange
  o  Red + Blue
  o  Blue + Yellow

Question 20

A color + BLACK is called

  o  Hue
  o  Tint
  o  Tone
  o  Shade

Question 21

A TONE is

  o  a color + black
  o  a color + grey
  o  a color + white
  o  pure color
**Question 22**

A color + WHITE is called

- Hue
- Tint
- Tone
- Shade

**Color schemes**

Color scheme is a set of colors (color combination) that is used in a design or an artwork to achieve certain goals. Color schemes are used to create style, appeal, and an aesthetic feeling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monochromatic</th>
<th>Analogous</th>
<th>Complimentary</th>
<th>Triadic</th>
<th>Achromatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Several values of one color</td>
<td>Colors that are next to each other on a color wheel</td>
<td>Colors that are opposite of each other on a color wheel</td>
<td>Any 3 hues on the color wheel, that are separated by equal number of hues - split by 1, split by 2, split by 3</td>
<td>Pure black, pure white, and a variety of grays - made by mixing black and white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Placed next to each other complimentary colors look their brightest.

When mixed - complimentary colors look less intense (duller) or make neutral (brown)

**Question 23**

When placed next to each other, these colors look their brightest.

- Analogous colors
- Neutral colors
- Intermediate colors
- Complimentary colors
Question 24

Complimentary colors are the colors that are...

- next to each other on the color wheel
- opposite of each other on the color wheel
- one color apart on the color wheel
- two colors apart on the color wheel

Question 25

This is:

- Complimentary color scheme
- Monochromatic color scheme
- Analogous color scheme
- Triadic color scheme

Question 26

This is:

- Triadic color scheme (split 1)
- Triadic color scheme (split 2)
- Triadic color scheme (split 3)
- Analogous color scheme

Question 27

This is:

- Triadic color scheme
- Complimentary color scheme
- Analogous color scheme
- Monochromatic color scheme
Question 28

By mixing complimentary colors you will get:

- Brown
- Black
- Grey
- White

Question 29

This is:

- Complimentary color scheme
- Triadic color scheme (split 1)
- Analogous color scheme
- Triadic color scheme (split 2)

Question 30

What is a color scheme?

- a choice of colors
- different shades of one color
- a tint of a color
- a tone and a tint of a color

Answers:

1(4); 2(2); 3(1); 4(4); 5(1); 6(4); 7(3); 8(2); 9(1); 10(3); 11(4); 12(3); 13(1); 14(1); 15(4); 16(N); 17(N); 18(2); 19(4); 20(4); 21(2); 22(2); 23(4); 25(3); 26(1); 27(2); 28(1); 29(4); 30(1)