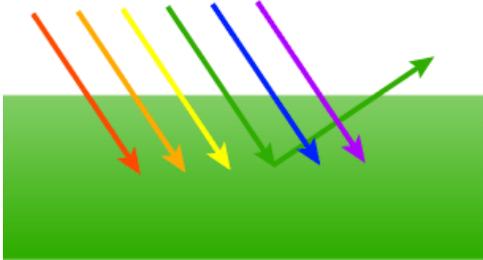


Prep for Color Theory test

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?

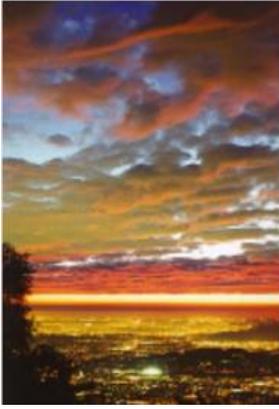
- Paint on a surface
- Texture of a surface
- Paint pigments
- Light, reflected from a surface

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

or

Artificial light

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



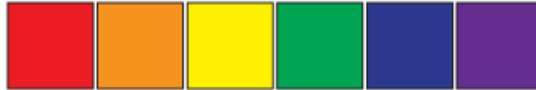
Question 3

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:
(Reds, 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

Color Wheel

<p>Primary colors - cannot be produced by mixing other colors, but any other color can be produced by mixing them:</p>  <p>Red Yellow Blue</p>	<p>Secondary colors - produced by mixing primary colors:</p>  <p>Orange Green Purple</p>	<p>All colors are arranged in a spectrum. This arrangement is called COLOR WHEEL.</p> 
<p>Intermediate colors - produced by mixing primary and secondary colors:</p>  <p>Red-Orange Yellow-Orange Yellow-Green Red-Purple Blue-Purple Blue-Green</p>	<p>Neutrals:</p>  <p>Black Grey White Brown</p>	

Question 8

What is the Color Wheel?

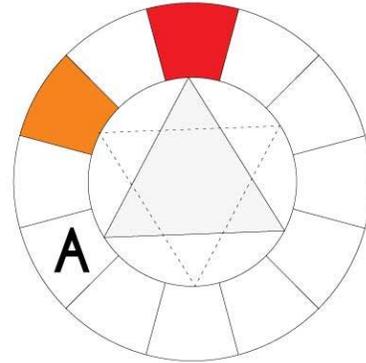
- Arrangement of primary colors
- Arrangement of colors in a spectrum
- Arrangement of color values
- Arrangement of secondary colors



Question 9

What is color A?

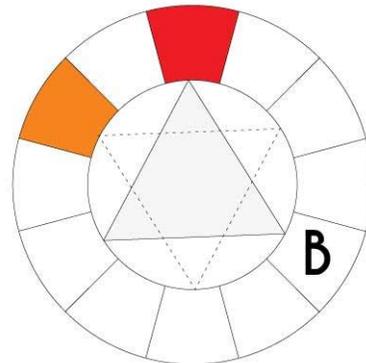
- yellow
- blue
- green
- brown



Question 10

What is color B?

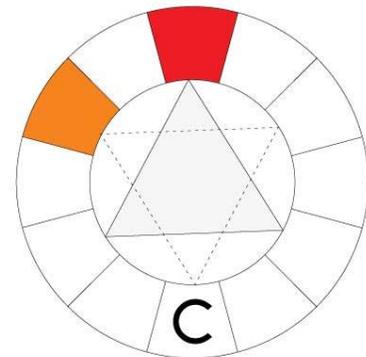
- yellow
- purple
- blue
- red-orange



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

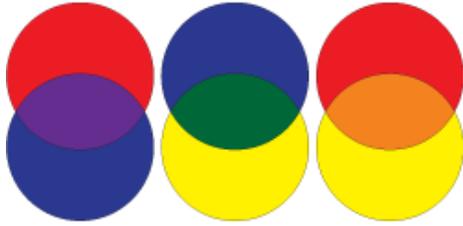
Question 15

How do you get primary colors?

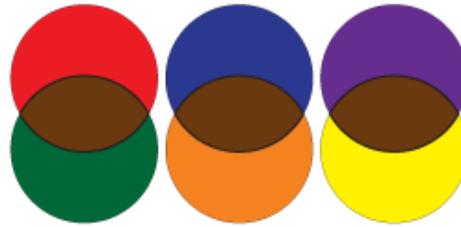
- by mixing 2 secondary colors
- by mixing 2 intermediate colors
- by mixing 2 complimentary colors
- primary colors cannot be mixed

Color mixing

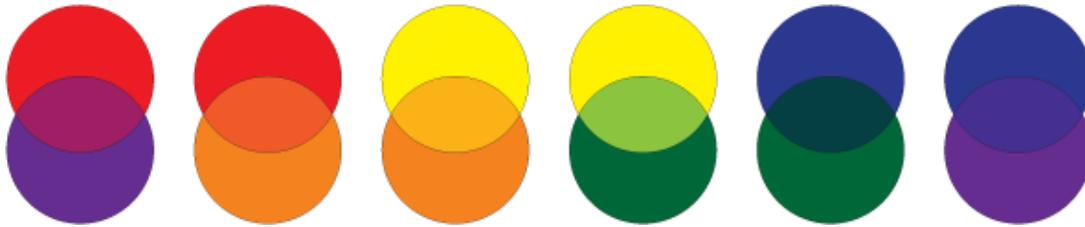
primary color + primary color = secondary color



2 complimentary colors = BROWN



primary color + secondary color = intermediate color

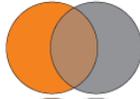


Shade



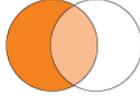
color + BLACK

Tone

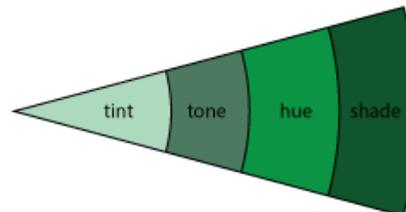
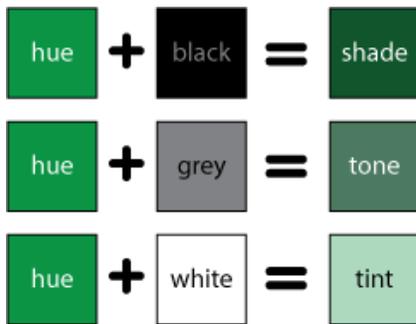
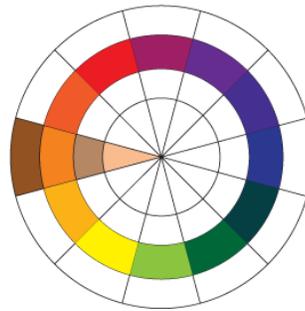


color + GREY

Tint



color + WHITE



Question 16

Red + Green = Blue

Is this equation correct?

- Yes
- No

Question 17

Yellow + Blue = Purple
Is this equation correct?

- Yes
- No

Question 18

Brown =

- Red + Orange
- Red + Green
- Black + Green
- Blue + Green

Question 19

Which colors make GREEN?

- Yellow + Red
- Purple + Orange
- Red + Blue
- Blue + Yellow

Question 20

A color + BLACK is called

- Hue
- Tint
- Tone
- Shade

Question 21

A TONE is

- a color + black
- a color + grey
- a color + white
- pure color

Question 22

A color + WHITE is called

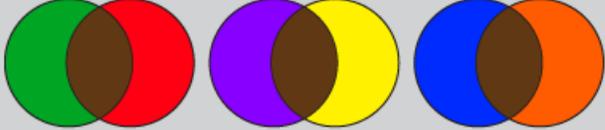
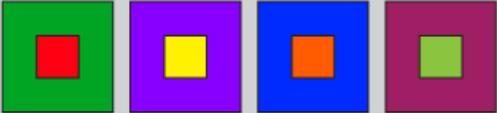
- Hue
- Tint
- Tone
- Shade

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.

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

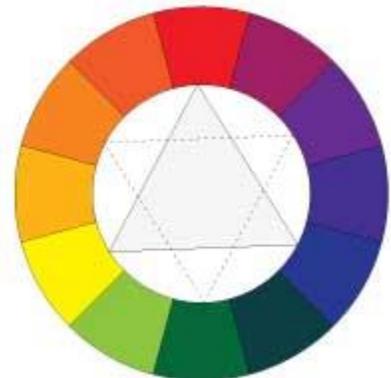
Placed next to each other complimentary colors look their brightest. When mixed - complimentary colors look less intense (duller) or make neutral (brown)



Question 23

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

- Analogous colors
- Neutral colors
- Intermediate colors
- Complimentary colors



Question 24

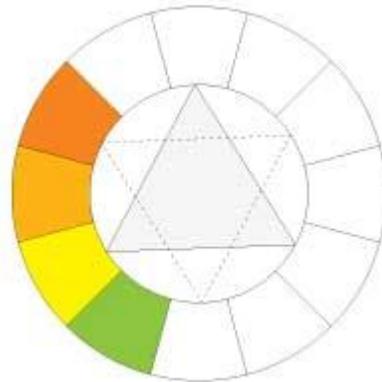
Complimentary colors are the colors that are...

- 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:

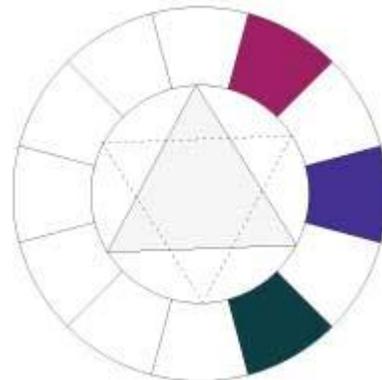
- Complimentary color scheme
- Monochromatic color scheme
- Analogous color scheme
- Triadic color scheme



Question 26

This is:

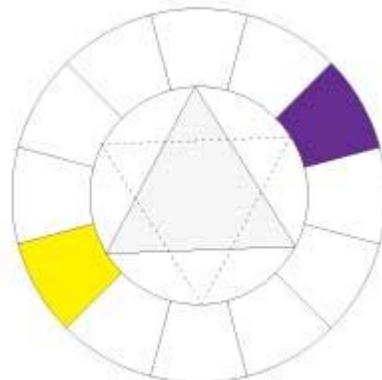
- Triadic color scheme (split 1)
- Triadic color scheme (split 2)
- Triadic color scheme (split 3)
- Analogous color scheme



Question 27

This is:

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



Question 28

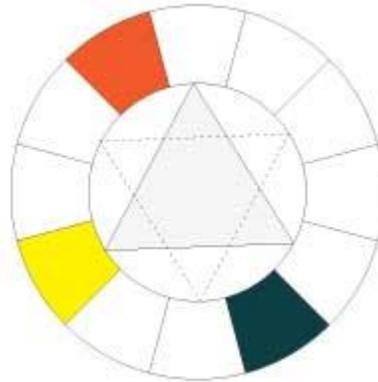
By mixing complimentary colors you will get:

- 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)