

Unit 5 Worksheet

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. A color model is a group of colors identified in a way that computers can understand.
- _____ 2. In the RGB color model, three primary colors of light (red, green, and yellow) are mixed at different intensities to create a range of other colors and display them on a computer screen.
- _____ 3. CMYK color model produces colors by mixing color pigments.
- _____ 4. Saturation refers to the intensity of a hue.
- _____ 5. Files that use RGB color for files are normally smaller files than CMYK and load onto screens faster.
- _____ 6. Black, white, and gray are not hues in color theory, but they are negative colors.
- _____ 7. Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are called complementary colors.
- _____ 8. The goal of a color theme is to create color harmony in your project.
- _____ 9. A monochromatic color theme includes several colors that combined with shades and tints make the design look elegant.
- _____ 10. Web-safe colors contains a set of 216 colors that are accurate on the most limited computer screen.
- _____ 11. In order to address color matching concerns in the print industry, the Pantone Matching System has been developed creating a more specific CMYK process.
- _____ 12. When using a Pantone Matching System for a print publication, the designer should use a printed PMS swatch book to choose colors.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Your _____ determines the color model you use.
 - a. personal preferences
 - b. final product
 - c. company theme
 - d. cost
- _____ 2. All of the following are examples of color models EXCEPT
 - a. RGB
 - b. CMYK
 - c. RSS
 - d. HSB

- _____ 3. Mixing two primary colors creates
- a. another primary color.
 - b. RGB color models.
 - c. a secondary color.
 - d. additive color mixing.
- _____ 4. Mixing pigments together in different amounts changes how much light is absorbed and creates a whole range of colors called
- a. subtractive color mixing.
 - b. additive color mixing.
 - c. pigment mixing.
 - d. light mixing.
- _____ 5. HSB is a color model based on human perception of color that uses hue, saturation, and _____ to define a color.
- a. brightness
 - b. brilliance
 - c. blackness
 - d. basics
- _____ 6. HSB is also known as all of the following EXCEPT
- a. HSL
 - b. Hue, Saturation, and Brightness
 - c. HSV
 - d. CMYK
- _____ 7. RGB color model would be used on all the following projects EXCEPT a(n)
- a. Web site.
 - b. electronic presentation.
 - c. video.
 - d. brochure.
- _____ 8. The range of colors that can be produced by the primary colors in a particular color model is called a(n)
- a. desktop.
 - b. additive.
 - c. expansion.
 - d. gamut.
- _____ 9. The _____ tells the computer which color model to use to represent colors.
- a. color mode
 - b. gamut
 - c. color theory
 - d. color picker
- _____ 10. When a primary color and secondary color mix, the result is a(n) _____ color.
- a. additive
 - b. tertiary
 - c. subtractive
 - d. substandard
- _____ 11. A hue mixed with _____ produces a tint of that color.
- a. white
 - b. black
 - c. a secondary color
 - d. a primary color
- _____ 12. The following color gives a soothing feeling as it is associated with nature.
- a. Brown
 - b. Orange
 - c. Green
 - d. Yellow

Short Answer

1. Explain how different colors can produce different impressions on the people that view them.