

## 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.