

Unit 6 Worksheet

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The workspace is the window where you edit images in a raster editing program.
- _____ 2. A Quick Selection tool makes it easier to select specific, irregularly shaped objects in an image.
- _____ 3. Another term for feathering is called anti-aliasing.
- _____ 4. A snappy mask is a temporary mask used to make or refine a selection.
- _____ 5. Highlights represent the lightest part of the image.
- _____ 6. If you didn't properly crop an image in the camera's viewfinder before you took a photo, there is very little that can be done to achieve good composition in the image.
- _____ 7. A retouch tool is a tool that enables you to alter the content of an image.
- _____ 8. In Photoshop, a checkerboard pattern is used to show a transparent layer.
- _____ 9. Fill and opacity percentages can both be changed to below 100% to adjust the level of transparency.
- _____ 10. The letters "fx" represent the phonetic spelling of the word fixture.
- _____ 11. The trash can icon on a layers palette is used to delete a layer, mask, or effect.
- _____ 12. If you save the file in a native format, the layers will automatically merge into a single image.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The _____ selection tool allows you to make a freehand selection in an image.
 - a. marquee
 - b. rectangle
 - c. lasso
 - d. elliptical
- _____ 2. When adjacent colors are shades of each other, adjusting the _____ can make it easier to make a selection.
 - a. opacity
 - b. tolerance
 - c. fill
 - d. transparency
- _____ 3. Bitmap images are created using _____ pixels.
 - a. round
 - b. elliptical
 - c. marquee
 - d. square

- _____ 4. Parts of an image that are touching each other are called
a. contiguous. c. tolerance.
b. anti-aliasing. d. blended.
- _____ 5. Softening the hard edges of an image by adjusting the color of the pixels along the outside edge is called
a. tolerance. c. anti-aliasing.
b. pixeling. d. layering.
- _____ 6. Softening the hard edges of a selection by adding a border along the outer edge that gradually fades into the background, creating a soft blur, is called
a. anti-aliasing. c. adding a style.
b. feathering. d. selecting.
- _____ 7. The darkest part of an image, which is usually black.
a. Highlights c. Lowlights
b. Shadows d. Midtones.
- _____ 8. A Photoshop retouch tool that removes objects and unwanted elements like blemishes.
a. Magic Eraser c. Blur
b. Spot Healing Brush d. Eraser
- _____ 9. Changes made to an image that do not affect the original are called
a. non-destructive. c. nonvisibility
b. opacity. d. transparency
- _____ 10. Layers that are locked cannot be
a. promoted. c. used.
b. unlocked. d. moved or deleted.
- _____ 11. Background layers are
a. always the last layer created.
b. not renamed.
c. a base upon which to build other layers.
d. white in color.
- _____ 12. Layers can be hidden by
a. clicking on the eye next to them. c. moving them up one level.
b. making their color transparent. d. renaming them with a number.

Short Answer

1. Compare and contrast anti-aliasing and feathering.