COLOR THEORY
STUDENT PRE-TEST

Most people take color for granted. Unless you are disabled in the perception of color, such as in the case of color blindness, your familiarity with color and the vocabulary surrounding color has been at your disposal since before you started kindergarten.

This is a non-threatening quiz which may lead you to realize that there is much more you can add to your knowledge about color – its complexity, its elusiveness as far as its perception is concerned, and its organization which aids artists and color theorists in the selection of aesthetically pleasing combinations, etc.

Number your paper from 1-12 and write the most correct answer for each question.

1. When discussing pigment, colors which are primary are:
   a. red, green and blue
   b. those which cannot be mixed
   c. red, blue and yellow
   d. RGB
   e. both b and c, above

2. The six colors of the rainbow which you learned as a young child are in order as they appear on the official color wheel (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet).
   a. true
   b. false

3. In order to construct a 6-part color wheel, how would you most easily divide a circle into six equal sections?
   a. use a string to divide the perimeter into six equal parts
   b. divide the diameter in half and use the length to dissect the circle into sixths
   c. use the circle’s radius to divide the circle into six equal segments around its circumference
   d. use a ruler to draw two overlapping equilateral triangles which divide the circle equally into six parts

4. Color saturation is concerned with its opacity?
   a. true
   b. false

5. Color value is relative?
   a. true
   b. false
6. Orange, green and violet are
   a. primary colors
   b. tertiary colors
   c. secondary colors
   d. intermediate colors

7. If you add more yellow to orange, the result is
   a. another color
   b. a tertiary color
   c. a lighter hue
   d. all of the above

8. To adjust a color’s intensity when using pigment,
   a. use black or white
   b. add or subtract its complement
   c. adjust the amount of solvent used

9. Tints and shades have to do with
   a. value
   b. relative lights and darks
   c. the use of black and white
   d. all of the above

10. Brown is an integral part of any color wheel?
    a. true
    b. false

11. Brown is a product of
    a. the three primary colors
    b. two complementary colors
    c. black and orange
    d. all of the above

12. The word chroma can be used interchangeably with
    a. hue
    b. color
    c. pigment
    d. a and b, above
    e. all of the above