

COLOR THEORY
POST-TEST

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

1. 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. use a ruler to draw two overlapping equilateral triangles that divide the circle equally into six parts.
 - c. divide the diameter in half and use the length to dissect the circle into sixths.
 - d. use the circle's radius to divide the circle into six equal segments around its circumference.
2. 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
3. Color value is relative?
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Color saturation is concerned with its opacity?
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. 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
6. The word chroma can be used interchangeably with
 - a. hue
 - b. color
 - c. pigment
 - d. a and b, above
 - e. all of the above
7. Brown is an integral part of any color wheel?
 - a. true
 - b. false
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. Orange, green and violet are
 - a. primary colors
 - b. tertiary colors
 - c. secondary colors
 - d. intermediate colors

10. 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
11. 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
12. Brown is a product of
 - a. the three primary colors
 - b. two complementary colors
 - c. black and orange
 - d. all of the above