

# A Pre-Class Prep or PCP: *“Discovery favors the prepared mind”* ~ Jerome Bruner


What do they mean when they say “We can “TINT” your car’s windows...  
Chances are, we assume they mean they’re going to “SHADE” or “TONE DOWN” the level of transparency... or do we?

Unless we can all agree on a single definition for the color terms we will be sharing, much confusion and misunderstanding will prevail.

This ounce of prevention, taken prior to our first meeting, may reduce the chances of misunderstanding. There are, of course, side effects with any prescriptions, so beware of the following symptoms: 1. Increased communication skills. 2. Just more information to learn. 3. Loss of friendship due to color snobbery.

Procedure: Go through the matching statements and graphics below to see what you already know. View the video clip on the 3D Colorwheel, taking note of the TERMS and their definitions. Complete the matching, making corrections if and where needed. Double check your answers with those printed upside down below.

## Match the TERM with IMAGE

1. Full Chroma Colors.
2. Tints.
3. Shades
4. Tones
5. 100% Mixture of all 3 Primaries.
6. Complementary Colors.
7. No Chroma.
8. Secondary Colors. Also the Primaries of light.
9. An equal mixture of these two colors. 
10. An unequal mixture of the same two colors.
11. Primary Pigments.
12. Colors which cannot be created by mixing.

### THE ANSWERS

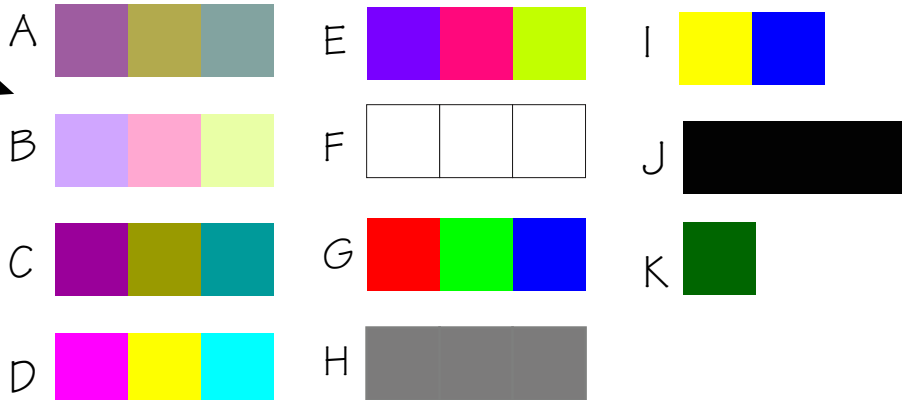
12. D In pigment. G in light.  
11. D  
10. K  
9. H  
8. G  
7. F H J  
6. I  
5. J  
4. A  
3. C  
2. B  
1. D E G I

## Match these DESCRIPTIONS with the TERMS.

- A. Opposite hues on the color wheel.
- B. Graying hues by mixing complementary colors.
- C. Subtractive color mixing. Presence of all three primary pigments.
- D. Additive color mixing. Presence of all three primary lights.
- E. Those colors found on the outer circle of the color wheel.
- F. Any hue mixed with black.
- G. Any hue mixed with white.
- H. The three most dominant hues on the color wheel.
- I. A hue resulting from the mixture of two primaries.
- J. The weakest value and hue.
- K. Three ways to diminish CHROMA.
- L. The colors found in all computer printers.
- M. Magenta, Yellow & Cyan.
- N. Full intensity color.

### THE ANSWERS

A. 6 B. 4 C. 3, 4, 9, 10 D. 3, 4 E. 1  
F. 3 G. 2, H. 11 I. 8 J. 9 K. 2, 3 & 4  
L. 11 Plus black or CMYK. M. 11 N. 1



Which of these colors cannot be created by mixing... a. In pigment? b. In light?

Which are additive primaries? Which are subtractive? Explain.