

COLOR: What did we learn?

1. Identify, by number, the values you would use to make one gray appear to be two different grays.

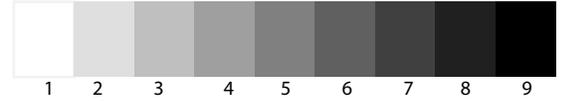
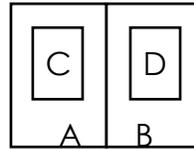
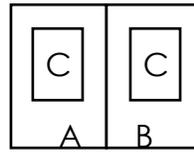
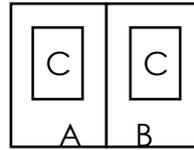
A. ___ B. ___ C. ___

2. Select three values used to make three values appear as 2, or looking like reverse grounds.

A. ___ B. ___ C. ___

3. Select four values used to make four values appearing as three.

A. ___ B. ___ C. ___ D. ___



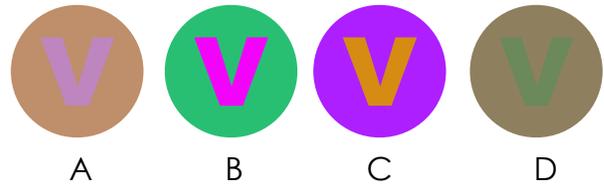
4. Which exemplifies a VANISHING BOUNDARY?

5. Which exemplifies a VIBRATING BOUNDARY?

6A. Identify the Primary Pigment Colors.



6B. Identify the Primary Colors of Light.



7. Which of the following statements best define "A Colorist"?

___a. One who uses fully saturated or full chroma hues.

___b. One who avoids toned or more grayed colors.

___c. One who creates color luminosity through halations and vanishing boundaries.

___d. One who paints with pure, unmixed color, allowing the eye to mix these colors from a distance.

8. Full chroma refers to... ___a. the outer rim of the color wheel. ___b. colors void of white, black and complements.

9. Middle gray is... ___a. halfway between black and white. ___b. halfway between all complementary colors.

10. Check any lesson which, for you, was newly learned in this course. (Not for those who took the course previously.)

___A. Making one color appear as two. ___B. Making 3 colors appear as 2. ___C. Making 4 colors appear as 3.

___D. Creating equal values. ___E. Creating Halations. ___F. Creating Vanishing Boundaries.

11. How many of the assignments involve relationships? _____

12. What, if any, behavioral change has this course produced for you?