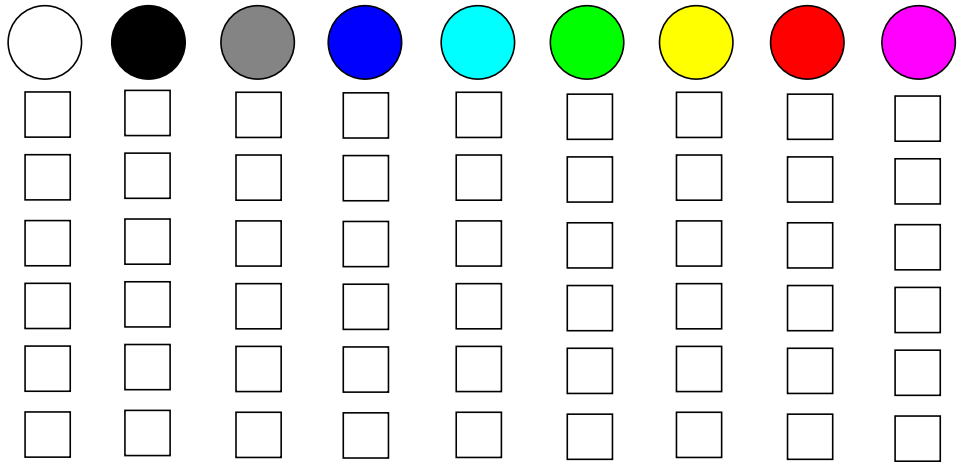


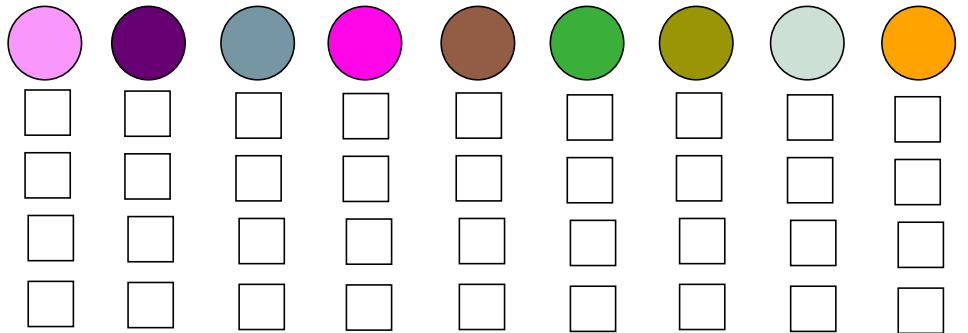
# So, how well do we know Color?



A. In the boxes below each color, place the number of the matching statement.

Note: Any statement may have multiple color answers. Similarly, any color may have multiple matching statements.

1. A primary color in pigment.
2. A secondary color in pigment.
3. A full chroma color.
4. Cyan.
5. A primary color in light.
6. The color mixture of red and green light.
7. No chroma.
8. The presence of all colors in light.
9. The presence of all colors in pigment.
10. Lightest value.
11. Second lightest value.
12. The parent colors of green pigment.
13. Yellow in a room with no light.



B. Match these colors with the following statements:

1. Tint.
2. Shade.
3. Tone.
4. Tertiary.
5. Full chroma.
6. A grayed color.
7. The weakest color.
8. A mixture with white.
9. A mixture of two complementary pigments.
10. A pigment color which is the mixture of all three primaries.
11. Darkest value.
12. A mixture with black.

C. True or False

- \_\_\_1. An artist with a keen eye for color can remember a color as a musician with perfect pitch can identify a note of music.
- \_\_\_2. A child's color perception develops after value perception.
- \_\_\_3. There are less color blind women than men.
- \_\_\_4. The shaded sides of a form are color mixtures of the forms local color plus its complement.
- \_\_\_5. Green foliage appears grayed at sunset.
- \_\_\_6. French Impressionists avoided grayed hues.
- \_\_\_7. The Impressionists achieved color luminosity by using intense, full chroma colors.