Name:	Date:	

Color Theory

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
1. What are the 3 primary colors? L	A. Zones/Zonal Patterns
2. What colors are produced by mixing 2 primary colors in varying proportions? N	B. green,blue,and violet
3. Varying proportions of blue and yellow create what color? O	C. Color
4. An example of a tertiary color would be: I	D. orange
5. An example of a secondary color would be D	E. Alternation
6. Mixing varying proportions of a primary color with its neighboring secondary color will produce T	F. Repetition
7. Cool colors include B	G. 12
8. Colors found opposite each other on the color wheel are called: S	H. Progression
9. The vividness, brightness or saturation of a color is referred to as: Q	I. red-violet
10. What are named and abbreviated for easy reference based on their position on the color wheel? K	J. level/value
11. What is the degree of lightness or darkness of a color, relative to itself and to other color? J	K. Hue
12. What can create a focal point during another service? P	L. red,yellow,and blue
13. What are the three levels of observation? R	M. Contrast
14. By applying or repeating, one color F	N. secondary
15. Change from one color to another repeatedly. E	O. Green
16. What refers to an ascending or descending scale of colors? H	P. selective placement
17. What describes a relationship of opposites? M	Q. Intensity
18. Using geometric shapes to show specifically areas are called? A	R. basic,detail,abstract
19. How many colors are on the color wheel? G	S. complementary color
20. What is the visual perception of the reflection of light? C	T. tertiary color