$\qquad$

1. Sunlight passing though a prism breaks into bands of color (5.19) is known as the visible $\qquad$
2. What is a color wheel (5.20) ? $\qquad$
3. Label the colors in this blank color wheel (5.20) - - - >
4. What kinds of colors are the

1 s ? $\qquad$ $2 s$ ? $\qquad$
5. List some "complementary" color pairs
6. Page 102, 107, 110 - Besides being a physical board where artists mix colors what is a painters "palette"
7. Page 104, 113 - What happens when complementary colors appear next to each other?

8. What is mixed / combined in a "subtractive" color process (5.21) $\qquad$ compared to What is mixed / combined in an "additive" color process (5.22) $\qquad$
9. Page 111 - What are four different ways of using color in representational art.
10. Which of the four did Monet use in Fig. 5.36 Grainstack (Sunset), 1891.
11. Visit online resource: Adobe Color (link at www.ballstudio.net) https://color.adobe.com/create/color-wheel/ Try different settings to see how this fun interactive tool can show and create color sets.
12. Visit online resource: Discovering Art (link at www.ballstudio.net)
http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/art/MAL/discovering_art/elements/color/index.html
Answer these questions found at the end of the resource.
a What are the three primary colors in pigment?
A. green, red, blue
B. yellow, blue, red
C. orange, yellow, purple
D. red, green, cyan
b What are the three primary colors in light?
A. red, green, blue
B. blue, magenta, yellow
C. red, yellow, blue
D. red, yellow, blue
c Red, yellow, and orange are considered to be:
A. cool colors
B. background colors
C. warm colors
D. light colors
d All the pigment colors mixed together create:
A. black
B. white
C. gray
D. negative space
e Cool colors tend to
A. move forward visually
B. dissolve into other colors
C. move back visually
D. vibrate
13. Visit resources at Color Matters (link at www.ballstudio.net) to review and reinforce color understanding.

