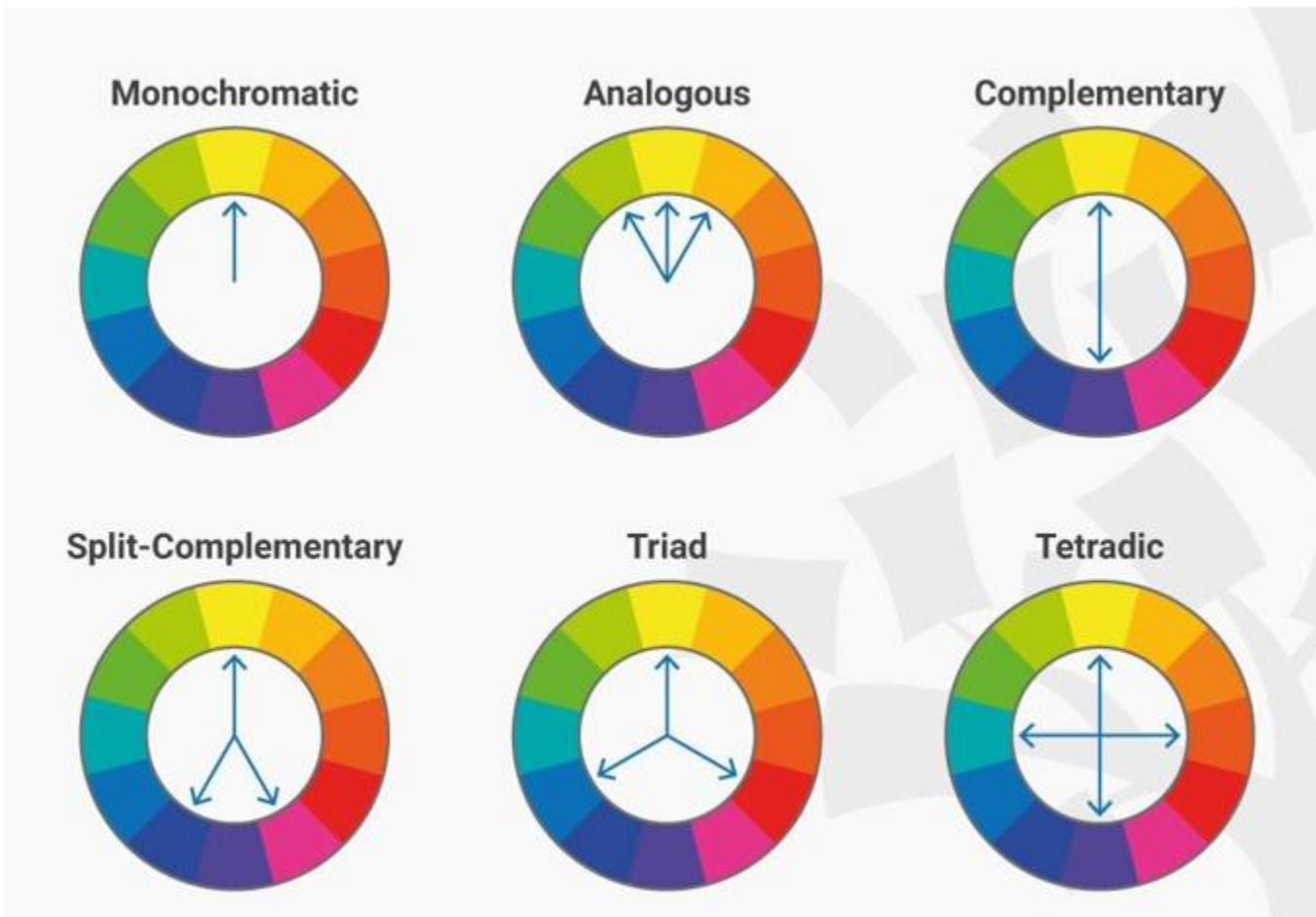


Colour Theory Quiz



Name _____

1. What is the main purpose of colour theory?

- A. To teach artists how to draw
- B. To help choose appealing and cohesive colour combinations
- C. To make colours look brighter
- D. To eliminate the need for using a colour wheel

2. Which of the following are the traditional primary colours?

- A. Green, purple, orange
- B. Red, blue, yellow
- C. Red, green, cyan
- D. Blue, yellow, magenta

3. What do primary colours mix to create?

- A. Tertiary colours
- B. Warm colours
- C. Secondary colours
- D. Analogous colours

4. What does the term hue refer to?

- A. The darkness or lightness of a colour
- B. The position of a colour on the colour wheel
- C. How warm or cool a colour is
- D. How dull or bright a colour appears

5. What is saturation?

- A. How much white is added
- B. How much black is added
- C. How vibrant or dull a colour is
- D. The temperature of a colour

6. A monochromatic colour harmony uses:

- A. Three colours evenly spaced on the wheel
- B. Two opposite colours
- C. One base colour with its shades, tints, and tones
- D. Four colours in a rectangular shape

7. Which colour harmony uses opposite colours on the colour wheel?

- A. Split complementary
- B. Analogous
- C. Complementary
- D. Triadic

8. What is a triadic colour scheme?

- A. Two colours next to each other
- B. Three evenly spaced colours
- C. Four complementary colours
- D. One colour and its tints

9. What does an analogous colour scheme use?

- A. Colours from opposite sides of the wheel
- B. One colour and its tones
- C. Two to four colours that are next to each other
- D. A single colour split into two hues

10. One tip mentioned in the transcript for choosing colours is:

- A. Use as many colours as possible
- B. Always start with complementary colours
- C. Pick one dominant colour
- D. Avoid using colour palettes for inspiration