

## Color Theory Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the primary colors?
  - a) Red, Green, Blue
  - b) Red, Yellow, Blue
  - c) Red, Orange, Purple
  - d) Yellow, Green, Blue
2. Which of the following is **NOT** a secondary color?
  - a) Green
  - b) Violet
  - c) Orange
  - d) Red
3. Which color scheme consists of different shades, tones, and tints of a single hue?
  - a) Complementary
  - b) Analogous
  - c) Monochromatic
  - d) Triadic
4. What happens when you mix a primary color with a secondary color?
  - a) It becomes a monochromatic color
  - b) It creates a tertiary color
  - c) It turns into a neutral color
  - d) It gets more saturated
5. The colors located next to each other on the color wheel are called:
  - a) Complementary
  - b) Analogous
  - c) Monochromatic
  - d) Tertiary
6. What is **chroma**?
  - a) The lightness or darkness of a color
  - b) The purity or intensity of a color
  - c) A mix of primary and secondary colors
  - d) A type of warm color
7. When white is added to a color, it creates a:
  - a) Shade

- b) Tint
- c) Tone
- d) Hue

8. What is the **purpose of the color wheel**?

- a) To organize colors and show their relationships
- b) To mix paint easily
- c) To make a painting more colorful
- d) To show how colors fade over time

9. Which color scheme provides **high contrast** and is often used in sports logos?

- a) Monochromatic
- b) Analogous
- c) Complementary
- d) Neutral

10. A color mixed with **black** creates a:

- a) Tint
- b) Shade
- c) Tone
- d) Hue

11. Explain the difference between hue and color.

12. Describe how a **monochromatic** color scheme can still create depth and interest.

13. Give an example of an **analogous color scheme** and explain why it is harmonious