

NAME _____

PERIOD _____

Introduction to Color Theory – Vocabulary

Instruction: Match the vocabulary with the correct definition/sentence.

TYPES OF COLOR

Warm colors	secondary colors	tertiary colors
Primary colors	neutral colors	cool colors

1. _____ are red, blue, and yellow. It is the base of all colors and **cannot** be created by mixing other colors.
2. _____ are orange, green, and purple. It is created by mixing TWO primary colors.
3. _____ are yellow-green, blue-green, red-orange, etc... It is created by mixing ONE primary color and ONE secondary color.
4. _____ are reds, yellows, and oranges.
5. _____ are blues, greens, and purples.
6. _____ are **muted** colors that don't usually appear on the color wheel. Some examples are brown, gray, black, and white.

VARIABLES TO COLOR

Tint Color	tone shade	saturation value	hue
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7. _____ is a color in the **purest** form (which does not contain tints, tones, or shades).
8. _____ are specific and defined by hue, value, and saturation.

9. _____ adds white to a color to make it lighter.

10. _____ adds gray to a color to make it look muted.

11. _____ adds black to a color to make it look darker.

12. _____ is the lightness or darkness of a color.

13. _____ is the intensity or vibrancy of a color.

COLOR SCHEMES

Triadic	Complementary	Analogous	Monochromatic
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14. _____ are pairs of colors that are **opposite** of each other on a color wheel. It helps make colors pop out! Example: yellow and purple, red and green.

15. _____ three or more colors **next** to each other on a color wheel. It makes colors look calming and pleasing, often found in nature.

16. _____ three or more colors **evenly spaced out** on a color wheel. It makes a balanced color scheme.

17. _____ one color in different variations (of tints, tones, and shades).