**Color Theory Review**

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**Complementary Colors***Directions*: A color’s **complement** is the color directly across from it on the color wheel. Use the color wheel below to identify pairs of complements

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1. Red and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are complementary colors.
2. Yellow-orange and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are complementary colors.
3. Blue and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are complementary colors.
4. Red-violet and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are complementary colors.
5. Blue-green and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are complementary colors.

**Color Value: Tints and Shades**
Directions: Circle whether each color in bold is a tint or a shade. Then, in the blank, write what hue the bold color stems from.
 Example: **Ochre** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_*orange*\_\_\_\_

1. **Pink** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Navy** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Lavender** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Burgundy** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. **Forest** is a (tint or shade) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Color Categories** *Directions*: Draw a circle around the primary colors. Draw a rectangle around the secondary colors. Draw a triangle around the tertiary colors.

1. orange 18. blue
2. blue-green 19. red-orange
3. yellow-green 20. green
4. yellow 21. blue-violet
5. violet 22. yellow-orange
6. red-violet
7. red

**Color Properties**23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the lightness or darkness of a color

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the brightness or dullness of a color

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the color