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## **Chapter 21 Color Subtractive Process Practice Worksheet**

The way that color appears on a piece of paper and how your eyes interpret color involve two different color mixing processes. Your eyes see color using an additive color process. The RGB color model is the basis for how the additive process works and involves mixing colors of light. The CMYK color model is the basis for how the subtractive color process works and involves pigments of color which absorb colors of light.

| RGB color model      |                    |           |  | CMYK color model     |                                     |                   |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Primary colors       | Mixed colors       | New color |  | Primary colors       | Mixed colors                        | New color         |
| red                  | red + green        | yellow    |  | magenta              | magenta + yellow                    | red               |
| green                | green + blue       | cyan      |  | yellow               | yellow + cyan                       | green             |
| blue                 | blue + red         | magenta   |  | cyan                 | cyan + magenta                      | blue              |
|                      |                    |           |  |                      |                                     |                   |
| How black is<br>made | Absence of light   |           |  | How black is made    | Pure black pigment                  |                   |
| How white is made    | red + green + blue |           |  | How white is<br>made | Absence of pigment or white pigment | use of pure<br>nt |

1. A laser printer prints a piece of paper that includes black lettering and a blue border. How are these colors made using the CMYK color model?

2. The CMYK color model works because the combination of pigments absorb and reflect light. Imagine that white light containing a mixture of red, green, and blue light shines on the combination of CMYK pigments in the table below. Indicate in the blank spaces which colors of light the pigments absorb and which color is reflected. Some parts of the table are filled in for you.

| CMYK Color Model    |           |                                                       |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Mixed Colors        | Reflected | Which colors of light are absorbed?                   |  |  |  |  |
|                     | Color     |                                                       |  |  |  |  |
| magenta +<br>yellow | red       |                                                       |  |  |  |  |
| yellow + cyan       |           | blue is absorbed by yellow<br>red is absorbed by cyan |  |  |  |  |
| cyan +<br>magenta   |           |                                                       |  |  |  |  |

- 3. If you mix magenta paint and cyan paint, what color will you achieve?
- 4. A laser printer's ink only includes the colors cyan, magenta, yellow, and black.
  - a. Explain how it makes the color green using these pigments.
  - b. Then, explain what happens for your eye to interpret this color as green.
  - c. This Venn diagram illustrates color mixing for the CMYK color model. The subtractive primary colors



Now, make a Venn diagram for the RGB color model. Use color when you make your diagram. Be sure to level the difference between the primary colors and the new colors made by mixing.