

Post-Workshop Quiz Answers

1. In Photoshop, transparency is visually represented as:

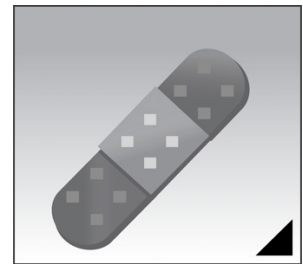
- a. Light grey
- b. 100% black
- c. Checkerboard** (more specifically, a Checkerboard pattern)
- d. Round dots

2. Which file format preserves the editability of a multi-layered Photoshop file?

- a. mov
- b. jpg
- c. psd** (Photoshop Document)
- d. bmp

3. There is a black triangle in the lower-right corner of this tool icon. Its significance is:

- a. It's just a decorative element. There is no significance
- b. It represents the keyboard shortcut for that tool
- c. It serves as the visual cue of additional grouped tools**
- d. It shows that the tool is new to this version of Photoshop



4. Match the Photoshop workspace element (left) with its primary functionality (right).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| __ a __ Adjustments panel | a. Provides numerous ways to modify the appearance of an image |
| __ b __ Layers panel | b. Provides for the management and control of a multi-level file |
| __ d __ Menu bar | c. Provides available settings for the currently selected tool |
| __ c __ Options bar | d. Provides drop-down lists of Photoshop commands |

5. True/False: Before a *Background* layer can be masked it must be converted to a normal layer.

- a. True** (Masking involves transparency and a *Background* layer does NOT support transparency)
- b. False

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6. To view a mask, _____-click the mask thumbnail.

- a. Shift (Mac and PC)
- b. Tab (Mac and PC)
- c. Option (Mac) or Alt (PC)**
- d. Control (Mac) or Control (PC)

7. True/False: With a selection in place, clicking the [Add a pixel mask] button in the Masks panel will create a blank mask.

- a. True
- b. False (It would create mask based on the selection that was in place – NOT a blank mask)**

8. To flood a mask or selection with pixels, from the Menu bar, go to:

- a. Edit > Fill**
- b. Layer > Fill
- c. Image > Place
- d. Window > Place

9. A user can control the strength of a mask with the (a) _____ slider while the softness of a mask edge can be controlled with the (b) _____ slider – both are located in the Masks panel.

- (a) Power (b) Feather
- (a) Density (b) Feather**
- (a) Power (b) Blur
- (a) Density (b) Blur

10. Match the Mask panel button (left) with the reason you would click it (right).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| __ b __ Mask Edge ... | a. To create a mask based on similar pixels |
| __ c __ Invert | b. To begin fine-tuning an existing mask |
| __ a __ Color Range ... | c. To flip a mask to its exact opposite |

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11. To modify the rotation, size, shape or position of a mask, from the Menu bar, go to:

- a. Image > Outline
- b. Window > Outline
- c. **Edit > Free Transform** (Don't forget: You MUST *unlink* the mask from a normal layer before you can free transform it)
- d. Layer > Free Transform

12. Use the words below to fill in the paragraph. Each word is used only once. Print clearly (thanks).

Words to use:

adjustment
brush
conceals
filters
gradient
grayscale
magic wand
reveals

Masking is the process of revealing and hiding layer pixels as well as the effects of **filters** and **adjustment** layers. A mask is a special type of layer into which users place only **grayscale** pixels, in a variety of ways, depending on what they are attempting to do.

For example:

- One might use the **gradient** tool to create a mask that gently fades one layer *radially* into another, or ...
- With the **brush** tool, one might gently draw a mask in order to create a precision blend of two layers, or ...
- One might even create a mask based on the selection choices offered by the **magic wand** tool.

In the end, just try to remember, “white **reveals** and black **conceals**.”