Study Guide (25 points)

Name _____

Matching: Select the best answer and place in the appropriate space provided. _Not all letters are used_. (.25 points=2 points)

a. trap	e. spread	i. bicubic
b. caliper	f. choke	j. Postscript
c. moire	g. knockout	h. Under Color Removal
d. rosette	h. nearest neighbor	i. Gray Component Replacement

_____ 1. The sampling process that duplicates existing pixels when enlarging your graphics.

_____ 2. It is a programming language for describing how a page is to be printed or displayed.

_____ 3. It is a trapping option used when the foreground color is darker than the background color.

_____ 4. It is a trapping option used when the background color is darker than the foreground color.

_____ 5. This option removes the graying component of combined CMY and replace it with black.

_____ 6. This pattern is formed when the screen angles are appropriately aligned.

_____ 7. This indicates that paper's thickness.

_____ 8. This occurs when the background color is left with a hole to accommodate the object/foreground color.

True or False. If the answer is **true, place an "A"** in the space provided. If the answer is **false, place a "B"** in the space provided. (.25 point=6 points).

_____ 09. Dot gain is usually 20%.

_____ 10. If you resize an image in the page layout program, that function would have to be calculated each time it is printed and could potentially cause output problems.

_____ 11. It is better to resize up (sampling up) than resize down when working with bitmap images.

_____ 12. RGB has a larger color gamut than CMYK.

_____ 13. Though mostly round dots are commonly used; there are different dot shapes depending on the printing method.

_____ 14. You may want to overprint hairline rules as it can get lost if choked.

_____ 15. Uncoated paper can have various finishes: gloss, dull/silk or matte.

_____ 16. JPG is a lossy file format.

_____ 17. Halftone printing is recreating a continuous tone image using dots of the same size.

_____ 18. The trap is usually .25 points and is created with the darker color.

_____ 19. A raster image processor (RIP) is used to convert the page layout document into dots of various sizes.

_____ 20. It's best to do color corrections in the RGB color mode.

_____ 21. It is better to cover any unwanted elements with filled boxed in the page layout program.

_____ 22. It is best to ask the printer what color model they prefer images to be saved as, i.e., RGB or CMYK.

_____ 23. A moire pattern is formed when screen angles are not appropriately aligned.

_____ 24. Printers use many techniques to achieve a denser, richer black, i.e., when black ink is at 100%.

_____ 25. A histogram is the tonal representation of a photo/image.

_____ 26. Trapping is the intentional overlapping of colors to compensate for the misregistration of the printing process.

_____ 27. Registration color is the color used to create printer marks, such as registration and crop marks.

_____ 28. In 4/C process (CMYK) or any multi-color printing for that matter, different inks are laid down in sequence in order to build the final image. You usually print the lighter colors first.

Short Answer Essay. (3 points=18 points)

29. Name three (3) **reasons why screen angles would change**.
     a.

     b.

     c.

30. What goes into **preflighting a document**. Name six items.
     a.   d.

     b.   e.

     c.   f.

31. Name three factors that determine the **size of the trap**.
     a.

     b.

     c.

32. Name three factors to consider when **color correcting** an image.
     a.

     b.

     c.

33. Name three **characteristics of paper**.
     a.

     b.

     c.

34. Name three **types of paper**.
     a.

     b.

     c.