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Exam : **HP2-B40**

Title : Office Color Solutions –
Technical

Version : Demo

1.Which statement is true about color?

- A. Color is a pure, physical process.
- B. To make color occur, you need light and an object.
- C. To make color occur, you need an object and an observer.
- D. Color only occurs when a combination of a light source, an object, and an observer are present.

Answer: B

2.Which color appears when the surface of an object absorbs the medium wavelengths of a light source.?

- A. red
- B. magenta
- C. green
- D. yellow

Answer: A

3.What are the photoreceptors of the human eye, which are responsible for color vision?

- A. rods
- B. cones
- C. foveas
- D. retinas

Answer: B

4.Which statement is true about the three-dimensionality of color?

- A. Saturation refers to the purity of a color.
- B. Brightness names a main region of the spectrum.
- C. Saturation is the perceived dominant wavelengths of a color and gives the color its name.
- D. Hue describes the distance of a color to the neutral grayscale in the middle of the color universe.

Answer: C

5.What are advantages of communicating with color over black/white, which are proven by independent market research institutes? (Select three.)

- A. Color increases readership.
- B. Color can simplify complex information.
- C. Color makes price-discussions unnecessary.
- D. Color allows for more effective communication.
- E. Color directly helps increase stock market share prices.

Answer: B,C,D

6.What are common misconceptions about the adoption/use of color? (Select three.)

- A. Color is not always available.
- B. Color is very expensive.
- C. There is no way to manage the abuse of color.
- D. Color is difficult and costly to maintain.
- E. Color makes employees less productive, as they are distracted.

Answer: A,B,C

7.Which statements concerning non-color-managed applications are true? (Select two.)

- A. Files from non-color-managed applications can only be printed on RGB printers.
- B. Non-color-managed applications are Microsoft Office Applications and most Web browsers.
- C. Non-color-managed applications allow the user to use comprehensive color settings, like changing color gamuts before printing.
- D. When pictures/images are inserted into the non-color-managed applications of the Microsoft Office Package, the respective colors are all converted to sRGB values.

Answer: B,D

8.What are two rules of thumb used to determine if an image is suitable for printing? (Select two.)

- A. If the image resolution is unknown, zoom the image to 400% and verify the quality.
- B. Calculate dpi by dividing the image resolution by the size of the desired output.
- C. Divide the desired output size by the resolution of the image.
- D. If the image resolution is unknown, zoom the image to 150% and verify the quality.
- E. Calculate dpi by multiplying the image resolution by the size of the desired output.

Answer: B,C

9.Research indicates that readers usually see elements on a document page in a specific order. Pictures or illustrations are seen first, and body copy is seen last. What is the order of elements that come in between?

- A. charts or graphs; headlines; captions
- B. captions; headlines; charts or graphs
- C. headlines; charts or graphs; captions
- D. headlines; captions; charts or graphs

Answer: B

10.Which elements of an image suffer in reduction when the image is reduced in size? (Select three.)

- A. photo-realistic areas
- B. very thin lines
- C. light shadowing
- D. halftone screens
- E. very colorful elements
- F. white text on solid background

Answer: B,D,F