

FILL IN THE BLANK using the Study Guide

1. The _____ and purpose must be identified before beginning a design project.
2. Age, gender, geographical region, education & ethnicity are all _____ considerations.
3. The three elements that make up a project plan are technical needs, scope and _____.
4. Not ignoring the warning signs and being proactive are methods of avoiding _____.
5. Two roles in a project plan are _____ and _____.
6. Drafts, mockups and sketches are other names for _____.
7. Project plan technical needs include _____, web and video.
8. The length and timeline of the project is the _____ in a project plan.
9. _____ implies that parts of copyrighted works can be used without permission if the use is reasonable and doesn't adversely affect the copyright owner's profit.
10. Completion Dates, Planning, Analysis, Building, Design, Testing, Implementation & Publishing are milestones also known as _____.
11.  means others can copy, distribute, display and perform the work ONLY FOR NON-PROFIT OR NON COMMERCIAL PURPOSES if the original author is credited and the original works' license is maintained. _____
12. _____ is a form that is signed by a model, actor, or other performer that gives permission to commercially use their name, voice, image, likeness and/or performance within specific, agreed-upon terms.
13.  means others can copy, distribute, display and perform the work UNALTERED but I have to CREDIT the original creator in the format that they request. _____
14.  is an original work whose creator has the sole license to create, copy, or distribute it.

15. _____ is a form giving permission to the filmmaker/photographer and his team by the owner of certain property to film on specific private and public locations.
16. Raster graphics are _____ They use pixels to create images.

17. _____ is the use of text in visual communication.

18. Vectors are composed of paths. There is no loss in _____ when enlarged.

19. Flat Screen TVs, Cameras, Electronic Displays, Computer Monitors & Smart Phones benefit from higher _____.

20. Destructive editing _____ changes the image.

21. When setting up a new document, RGB, CMYK, Grayscale, Bitmap & Indexed Color are all _____ options.

22. Shapes are defined by _____. Variation in thickness can create visual interest.

23. Red & Green, Yellow & Violet and Blue & Orange are examples of _____.

24. _____ are elements that are opposite of each other. An example would be black and white.

25. Standard, HD Video Standard, Square and Cinema Widescreen are types of _____.

26. The Rule of Thirds is mentally dividing an image with _____ horizontal lines and vertical lines.

27. _____ is the space between the foreground and background where the subject of an image is typically located.

28. Symmetrical balance is when the visual weight is _____ on all sides.

29. _____ is space that exists around your elements. Astronomers created names for constellations based around this space.

30. Also referred to as "Scaling," _____ is resizing an image by changing the number of pixels.

31. Select _____ or click the "Create New" button to create a new document in Photoshop.

32. _____ presets can be found under the "Saved" preset category.

33. _____ options include black, white, background color, transparent & custom.

34. A _____ is what the main document is referred to in Photoshop.

35. _____ DPI is the standard for web, video and mobile projects.

36. You can adjust _____ and pixel aspect ratio under the “Advanced Options.”

37. To create a custom workspace, you should go to this menu _____.

38. Workspaces can be locked, created, deleted and _____ in Photoshop.

39. The keyboard shortcut for the “Brush Tool” is _____.

40. The _____ is where you can create or adjust keyboard shortcuts in Photoshop.

41. Tools in Photoshop’s toolbar have a _____ of tools.

42. The _____ is where your work will take place, the “Bread & Butter” of Photoshop.

43. The Window menu is where you can find all of Photoshop’s _____. These can be customized by separating, combining, hiding and nesting.

44.  allows you to move your image while you’re zoomed in to more than 100% and part of the image is out of view. _____

45. To reset your view while using the Rotate View Tool, go to the _____.

46. To scale your canvas as well as any elements on your canvas, go to _____.

47. Go to _____ to rotate your Canvas in Photoshop.

48. The _____ option allows you to input a custom angle of rotation.

49. Navigate through your Photoshop documents by clicking the _____ at the top of the screen.

50. _____ appear as non printing lines that float over the image.

51. To lay out elements symmetrically, use the _____.

52. To make changes to the grid or guides, go to the _____.

53. The _____ must be visible to create a guide.

54. PDF, TIFF, PNG, JPEG, EPS, SVG and others are _____ types that can be opened in Photoshop.

55. To edit an _____ image, you can use Camera Raw.

56. Changes made to the source image will NOT be reflected in the image if using _____.

57. Colors, swatches and brushes can all be _____ in Photoshop.

58.  controls the _____ of a layer in Photoshop.

59. Double-click on the layer name to _____ a layer.

60. Options in this  are a mirror to the _____.

61. _____ layers are editable and vector-based.

62. _____ an image will merge all the layers into one background layer that is no longer capable of being edited.

63. _____ can create multiple canvases within a single document.

64. Clicking on this  creates a _____ in your document. They are a great way to organize your document. By moving groups, you can move all layers inside the group at once.

65. Use the _____ to quickly locate layers in a multi-layer document. These options include name, effect, mode, attribute, color, smart object, selected and artboard.

66. Deleting old or unnecessary layers reduces the _____ in Photoshop.

67. Moving layer groups will also _____ the layers inside the group.

68. Click _____ to select multiple layers.

69. When a layer is a smart object layer, they become like a new document inside the document that are capable of being _____.

70. Layer _____ affects every layer or everything in the layer group.

71. Only the layer opacity is affected not the layer effect when using _____.

72. This  icon creates a _____ on a layer.

73. The _____ shows what is visible (white) or not visible (black) when using masking.

74. For masking, black conceals and _____ reveals.

75. You can edit a layer mask in the _____.

76. Clicking SHIFT" on your keyboard and clicking on the mask thumbnail will _____ a mask.

77. You can also add layer adjustments by going to the _____.

78. Using the Brush tool, Eraser Tool and Rasterizing the layer are a form of _____.

79. Brightness/Contrast, Hue/Saturation, Levels and Posterize are all types of layer _____.

80. A _____ nests the layer, like a document within a document.

81. You can adjust your layer mask with the _____.

82. Knowing how & when to use non-destructive and destructive editing will make for more _____ editing.