

Passage 1

What Are Colors?

A. Color is important because it affects an individual's mind and body. As a person sees colors, his mind immediately reacts. Color perception is different for each individual. However, there are also general similarities in how most people understand particular colors.

B. A variety of colors results from the blending of different colors. The primaries, namely red, yellow and blue, can be combined to get the secondary colors, which are green, violet and orange. These six main bands of colors, plus indigo – the seventh color, are easily observed by humans. However, there are also colors that are invisible to the naked eye since the perceptibility of colors is due to the varying wavelengths, frequency and intensity of light. Light travels in waves, and wavelengths vary. Violet has the shortest wavelength that is easily visible to people, while red has the longest wavelength. Wavelengths that are shorter than violet or longer than red are invisible to humans. Examples of waves that are undetectable to man are ultraviolet light and x-rays. The energy of light can also affect how people perceive colors. If the intensity is weak, colors may appear dull, while when light energy is stronger, brighter colors can be discerned.

C. Hues or colors have a lot of impact on the mental, physical and emotional state of people. For instance, vivid colors make persons more cheerful, while drab hues can cause depression. Cool colors, like blue and violet, calm people, and warm colors, such as red and orange, can excite individuals. Hence, colors do affect human behavior.

Questions

Complete the summary with the list of words A – H below.

Write your answers in boxes 1 – 4 on your answer sheet.

A range of colors can be produced from the 1 of distinct colors. For instance, primary colors can be blended to obtain secondary colors. Seven types of colors can be 2 identified by individuals. Factors that affect color perception include wavelengths and light intensity. Wavelengths 3 than red or shorter than violet are not easily seen by the naked eye. Light energy also affects color perception, as muted colors appear when light energy is 4, while more vivid colors can be seen with more intense light energy.

A. seen to

E. readily

B. long

F. hardly

C. more lengthy

G. dispersing

D. faint

H. mixing

Approach

STEP 1 Identify the keywords and question focus before and after each gapped sentence.

STEP 2 Find out the relevant information in the passage, paying close attention to paraphrases or synonyms of the keywords in the gapped sentences.

STEP 3 Choose the given letters representing the correct answers or choose words from the passage as your answers.
