Part 1. Adobe Photoshop

Question 1. What is Adobe Photoshop mainly used for?

A. Editing and manipulating raster images

B. Creating spreadsheets

C. Editing audio

D. Writing documents

Question 2. What does "Layer Mask" allow designers to do?

A. Permanently delete an image

B. Hide or reveal parts of a layer

C. Change the document size

D. Convert text into a paragraph

Question 3. Which tool is used to select a specific color range in an image?

A. Move Tool

B. Magic Wand Tool

C. Hand Tool

D. Zoom Tool

Question 4. What does "Clone Stamp Tool" do?

A. Paints with a gradient

B. Copies pixels from one area to another

C. Changes image resolution

D. Adds text

Question 5. What is the purpose of "Adjustment Layers"?

A. Modify image appearance non-destructively

B. Delete all layers

C. Create vector paths only

D. Print the image

Question 6. What does "Blending Mode" control?

A. How a layer interacts visually with layers below it

B. The number of pages

C. The file name

D. The image resolution

Question 7. Which file format preserves Photoshop layers?

A. JPG

B. PNG

C. PSD

D. GIF

Question 8. What does "Feather" mean in a selection?

A. Sharpen the edges

B. Soften the selection edges

C. Increase contrast

D. Change the color mode

Question 9. What is "Dodge Tool" used for?

A. Darkening areas

B. Lightening areas

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Cropping images
D. Removing backgrounds
Question 10. What does "Smart Object" help designers do?
A. Edit content while preserving the original data
B. Delete image information
C. Convert images into audio
D. Reduce all layers to one

Part 2. Adobe Illustrator

Question 11. Adobe Illustrator is mainly used for creating _____ graphics.
A. Raster
B. Vector
C. Audio
D. Video
Question 12. What is the Pen Tool used for?
A. Creating paths and curves
B. Adjusting brightness
C. Recording sound
D. Cropping photographs
Question 13. What does "Anchor Point" mean?
A. A point that controls a vector path
B. A color sample
C. A text box
D. A printing mark
Question 14. What is a "Bezier Curve"?
A. A type of photograph
B. A mathematical curve controlled by anchor points and handles
C. A color mode
D. A printing technique
Question 15. What does "Pathfinder" help designers do?
A. Combine and divide shapes
B. Edit sound
C. Adjust page margins
D. Change screen brightness
Question 16. What is the purpose of "Artboards"?
A. To organize different design areas in one document
B. To delete objects
C. To change the font
D. To adjust image contrast
Question 17. What does "Stroke" mean in Illustrator?
A. The outline of a shape or path
B. The inside color of an object
C. The background
D. The image resolution
Question 18. What does "Fill" mean?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. The outline of an object
B. The interior color of an object
C. The object size
D. The layer name
Question 19. What is "Expand Appearance" used for?
A. Converting certain live effects or appearances into editable shapes
B. Enlarging the screen
C. Deleting an artboard
D. Reducing file size
Question 20. Which file format is commonly used for scalable vector graphics on websites?
A. JPG
B. MP3
C. SVG
D. DOCX

Part 3. Adobe InDesign

Question 21. Adobe InDesign is mainly used for _____.
A. Photo retouching
B. Page layout and publishing
C. Video production
D. 3D modeling
Question 22. What does "Master Page" (now called Parent Page in newer versions) help designers do?
A. Apply repeated elements across multiple pages
B. Edit photographs
C. Create sound effects
D. Draw vector illustrations
Question 23. What is a "Text Frame"?
A. A container for text
B. A color palette
C. A photograph
D. A page border
Question 24. What does "Column" mean in page layout?
A. A vertical division of a page
B. A horizontal image
C. A font family
D. A color gradient
Question 25. What is "Gutter" in a multi-column layout?
A. Space between columns
B. Page background
C. Font size
D. Image resolution
Question 26. What is "Leading"?
A. Space between lines of text
B. Space between letters

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Space between words
D. Page margins
Question 27. What does "Paragraph Style" allow designers to do?
A. Apply consistent formatting to paragraphs
B. Delete paragraphs automatically
C. Convert text into images
D. Change image resolution
Question 28. What is "Preflight" in InDesign?
A. Checking a document for potential production problems
B. Printing a document immediately
C. Drawing illustrations
D. Changing page orientation
Question 29. What does "Bleed" mean in a print document?
A. Extra artwork extending beyond the trim edge
B. The empty space inside a paragraph
C. The space between columns
D. The size of a font
Question 30. Which format is commonly used to export a print-ready document from InDesign?
A. MP4
B. PDF
C. MP3
D. TXT

Part 4. Typography

Question 31. What is "Serif"?
A. A small decorative stroke at the end of a letter
B. A type of image
C. A color mode
D. A printing machine
Question 32. What is "Sans Serif"?
A. A font with decorative strokes
B. A typeface without serifs
C. A handwritten font only
D. A bold font
Question 33. What does "Kerning" mean?
A. Adjusting space between specific pairs of letters
B. Adjusting space between lines
C. Changing font color
D. Changing page size
Question 34. What is "Tracking"?
A. Overall spacing between characters in a range of text
B. Space between paragraphs
C. Space between pages
D. Image resolution
Question 35. What does "Leading" control?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. Line spacing
B. Letter thickness
C. Text color
D. Font family
Question 36. What is "X-height"?
A. Height of lowercase letters excluding ascenders and descenders
B. Height of capital letters
C. Width of a paragraph
D. Space between words
Question 37. What is a "Typeface"?
A. A family or design of lettering
B. A type of printer
C. A color palette
D. A page layout
Question 38. What does "Ascender" mean?
A. The part of a lowercase letter extending above the x-height
B. The part extending below the baseline
C. The space between letters
D. The width of a font
Question 39. What does "Descender" mean?
A. The top part of a capital letter
B. The part of a lowercase letter extending below the baseline
C. The space between lines
D. The thickness of a letter
Question 40. What is "Typeface Hierarchy"?
A. Organizing text by visual importance
B. Using only one font size
C. Removing all headings
D. Changing image colors

Part 5. Printing and Color Management

Question 41. What does CMYK stand for?
A. Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Key (Black)
B. Color, Magenta, Yellow, Key
C. Cyan, Medium, Yellow, Key
D. Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, White
Question 42. Which color model is primarily used for digital screens?
A. CMYK
B. RGB
C. Grayscale
D. Pantone
Question 43. What does DPI stand for?
A. Dots Per Inch
B. Design Per Image
C. Digital Print Input

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. Data Processing Interface
Question 44. What is "Offset Printing"?
A. A traditional printing process using plates and an intermediate transfer surface
B. Printing directly from a home inkjet printer
C. Printing on a computer screen
D. A type of digital drawing
Question 45. What does "Registration Mark" mean?
A. A mark used to align printing colors or plates
B. A logo on a package
C. A type of font
D. A page number
Question 46. What is "Crop Mark"?
A. A mark indicating where the printed piece should be trimmed
B. A color adjustment tool
C. A type of image filter
D. A text alignment tool
Question 47. What does "Pantone" refer to?
A. A standardized color matching system
B. A photo editing tool
C. A vector file format
D. A printing machine
Question 48. What is "Grayscale"?
A. An image using shades of gray
B. An image using only red
C. A full-color photograph
D. A vector illustration
Question 49. What does "Print Resolution" refer to?
A. The level of detail in printed output
B. The size of the paper
C. The number of pages
D. The speed of a printer
Question 50. What is "Proofreading" in the printing process?
A. Checking text and design for errors before final production
B. Increasing image brightness
C. Changing the printing machine
D. Deleting the document

LIVEWORKSHEETS