**Color**

 Color has various dimensions and characteristics that are given special names. We might point out that there is a difference between working with colored lights and working with colored pigments and dyestuffs. In discussing the spectrum, we noted that white light is the mixture of all wave lengths. Thus, a suitable mixture of colored lights should produce white. Proper portions of red, yellow and blue will produce white light through additive mixture, and these colors are called the additive primaries. Similar mixtures of pigments and dyestuffs will not produce white because these colors work on a subtractive principle, selectively absorbing proportions of the white light incident upon them. Suitable mixtures of paints or dyes will produce neutral grays but not white. Other pigments or dyes will absorb so much light that in proper mixtures they will produce black. Hue is the term used for the name of any color. Yellow, green, red, violet are all hues. Intensity is the saturation or purity of a color, its brightness or dullness. A color in its purest form has greatest brilliance. To dull a color when mixing pigments, add the complement (the color directly opposite it on the color wheel). Gray, black or white will also dull a color, causing it to lose its brilliance.

A wide range of browns results from the mixture of black and grayed red orange, orange and yellow orange. Although the beiges and browns are often referred to as "neutral" in the sense that they combine well with many other colors, in true color terminology only black, white and gray are actually neutral. Background colors are usually somewhat dull, grayed, or neutralized, because such colors are easier to live with in large amounts. Saturated colors are often reserved for hallways, powder rooms or other rooms where people do not spend a great deal of time. Intense colors are also used for accessories because they draw more attention than dull colors. Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.

 The lightest value of a color is almost white, and the darkest is almost black. Tint describes the colors that are nearer white in value. Pink is a tint of red, white has been added. A shade describes colors that are closer to black in value. Shades are made by mixing the hue with black; navy blue is a shade of blue.

**Task. Decide if the following statements correspond to the contents of the text. Correct the false statements.**

1. A certain mixture of colors should produce white.

2. Red, yellow, green and violet are all hues.

3. The complement is the nearest colour on the colour wheel.

4. Concentrated colours are rarely used for accessories to draw attention.

5. You can get pink hue by mixing red with black.

**Task. Translate into English.**

 1. Білі стіни надають кімнаті відчуття просторості.

 2. Мені не подобається підбір кольорів у їхній вітальн.

 3. Я ніколи не бачила ваш дім у денному світлі.

 4. Вам найкраще пасують світлі кольори.

 5. Подібна суміш пігментів частково поглинає білий колір.

 6. При поєднанні синього з чорним ви отримаєте темно-синій відтінок.

 7. Його обличчя стало пурпуровим від люті.

 8. Цього сезону в моді знову вогняно-червоний.

 9. Не зловживайте рожевим кольором в інтер’єрі, він може бути нудно-солодким.

10. Рудий колір добре впливає на травлення, тому за звичай використовується у їдальнях.

 11. Ви будете почуватись спокійно у кабінеті, стіни якого пофарбовані у блакитний.

 12. Зелений – колір природи, енергії, надійності та балансу.

13. Що стосується фонових кольорів, рекомендують тьмяні, оскільки у цій кімнаті ви проводите багато часу.

**Task. Match the words with the prepositions.**

Differ for

аgree to

substitute with

a demand from

according with

 be concerned for