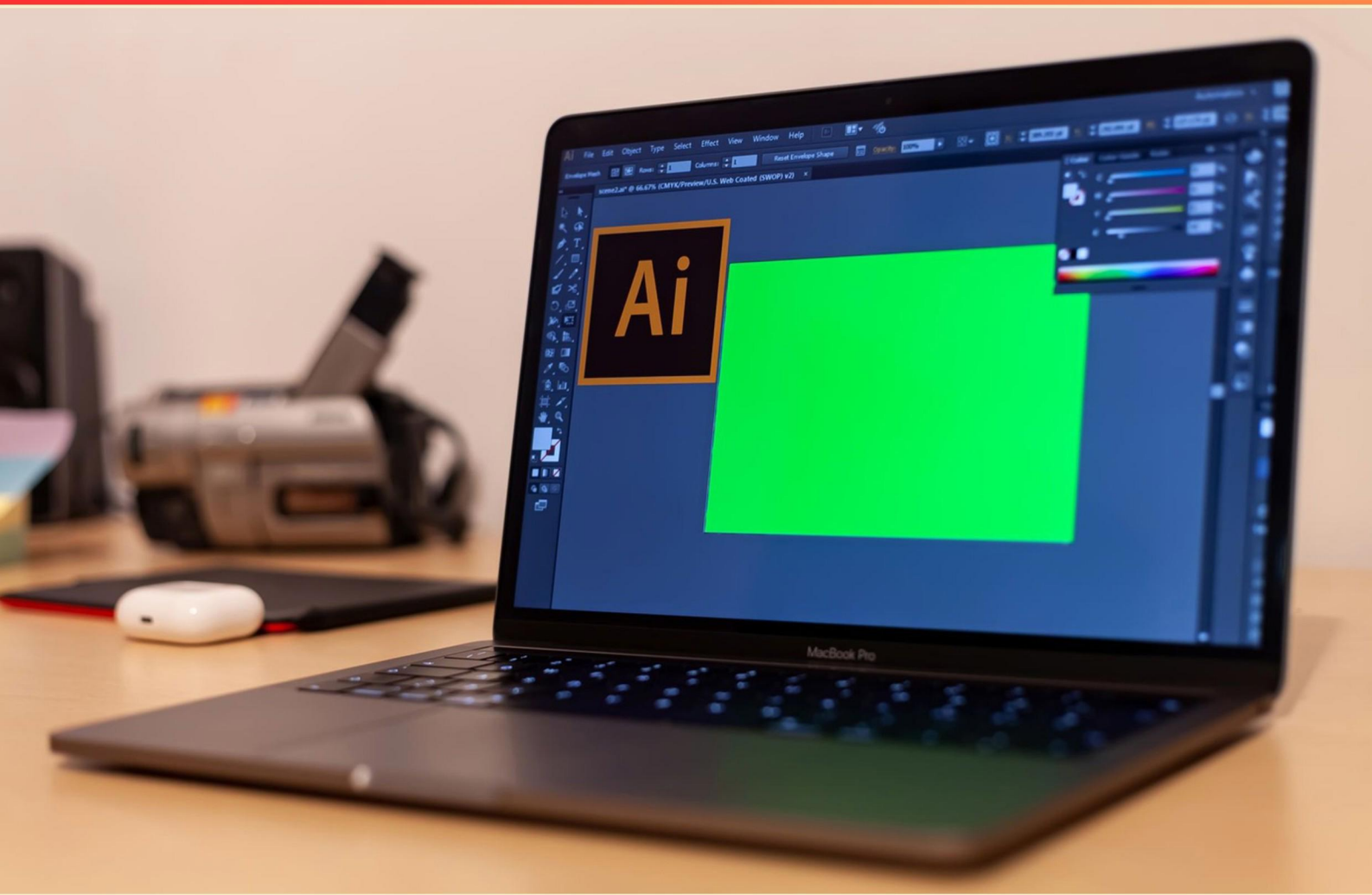


GMETRIX PHOTOSHOP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://gmetrixphotoshop.examzify.com>



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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What does clipping an adjustment layer to a single target layer do?**
 - A. It merges the layers.
 - B. It applies the adjustment to all layers beneath.
 - C. It converts the adjustment to a vector mask.
 - D. It ensures the adjustment only affects that layer.

- 2. Which tool is best for removing small blemishes by blending with surrounding pixels?**
 - A. Healing Brush
 - B. Patch Tool
 - C. Spot Healing Brush
 - D. Clone Stamp

- 3. What outputs can the Refine Edge workspace deliver?**
 - A. Path, Clipping Mask, or New Layer
 - B. Path, Layer Mask, or New Layer
 - C. Selection, Layer Mask, or New Layer
 - D. Vector Mask, Adjustment Layer, or New Layer

- 4. Which sequence adds a registered trademark symbol to the right of the Adventure logo with a font size of 72 pt?**
 - A. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs panel; find registered trademark symbol; double click; OK
 - B. Type tool; set 72; click to the left of Adventure logo; Glyphs; insert symbol; OK
 - C. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs; drag symbol into place; OK
 - D. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs panel; find registered trademark symbol; double click to insert; Click the confirm changes check mark

- 5. Where is the Sepia Tone style located within Photoshop's Styles library?**
 - A. Sepia Tone style from Image Styles
 - B. Light Brown Style
 - C. Image Styles, light brown square
 - D. Dark Brown Style

- 6. JPG is described as commonly used for what?**
- A. Photos
 - B. SVG
 - C. Commercial Printing
 - D. Large Document Format
- 7. What sequence leads to creating and running an Action?**
- A. Open the Actions panel, create a new action, press Record, perform steps, stop recording, then select the action and click Play.
 - B. Click Delete.
 - C. Export the file.
 - D. Draw with the Brush Tool only.
- 8. What is the difference between 8-bit and 16-bit/channel mode, and when would you choose 16-bit?**
- A. 8-bit/channel supports 256 tonal levels
 - B. 16-bit/channel supports 65,536 levels
 - C. 8-bit/channel supports 65,536 levels
 - D. 16-bit is used for minor edits
- 9. What is the purpose of the Perspective Warp tool and when would you use it?**
- A. Perspective Warp changes color balance across the image.
 - B. Perspective Warp crops the image to a perspective.
 - C. Perspective Warp adds perspective shading to 3D layers.
 - D. Perspective Warp allows you to adjust perspective of a plane in your image; use for aligning product shots, architecture, or screens to a single perspective.
- 10. Which statement best describes the purpose of the Refine Edge or Select and Mask workspace?**
- A. To rotate and transform layers
 - B. To refine complex selections with smooth edges; essential controls include Radius, Smooth, Feather, Contrast, and Edge Detection; output to Selection, Layer Mask, or New Layer
 - C. To adjust color balance with Color Balance
 - D. To apply blur to the entire image

Answers

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1. D
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does clipping an adjustment layer to a single target layer do?

- A. It merges the layers.
- B. It applies the adjustment to all layers beneath.
- C. It converts the adjustment to a vector mask.
- D. It ensures the adjustment only affects that layer.**

Clipping an adjustment layer to a single target layer confines that adjustment to that layer only. An adjustment layer is a non-destructive way to change color and tonal values, and when it sits above several layers, it normally affects all the layers beneath. By clipping it to one specific layer, you create a clipping mask so the adjustment's effect applies solely to that layer's pixels. The rest of the layers stay unchanged, allowing precise, element-by-element control. This isn't about merging layers, converting to a mask, or applying the adjustment broadly—the clipping mask simply restricts the adjustment's influence to the chosen layer.

2. Which tool is best for removing small blemishes by blending with surrounding pixels?

- A. Healing Brush
- B. Patch Tool
- C. Spot Healing Brush**
- D. Clone Stamp

For removing small blemishes, you want a tool that automatically blends the painted area with nearby pixels. The Spot Healing Brush is designed for this exact task. As you brush, it samples textures, colors, and shading from the surrounding area and applies a seamless blend, so tiny imperfections disappear with a natural look without needing to pick a source point. Other options exist for more manual control. The Healing Brush needs you to designate a source area, which gives precise control but requires more steps. The Patch Tool is better for larger, broader areas where you want to replace a section with another patch. The Clone Stamp copies exact pixels from a chosen source, which can look obvious if not carefully blended since it doesn't automatically match surrounding texture or shading. So for quick, small blemish removal that blends automatically with the surroundings, the Spot Healing Brush is the best choice.

3. What outputs can the Refine Edge workspace deliver?

- A. Path, Clipping Mask, or New Layer
- B. Path, Layer Mask, or New Layer
- C. Selection, Layer Mask, or New Layer**
- D. Vector Mask, Adjustment Layer, or New Layer

Output options in the Refine Edge workspace determine how the refined edge is applied to your image. The three valid results you can choose from are: a refined selection that you can continue to work with, a Layer Mask on the current layer to non-destructively hide or reveal areas, or a new Layer that places the refined pixels on a separate layer for independent editing. The first option keeps the selection active for further adjustments, the second option integrates the edge as a mask for immediate compositing, and the third option creates a separate layer with the refined content. Other concepts like Path, Clipping Mask, or Vector Mask belong to different workflows and aren't the outputs produced by Refine Edge in this context.

4. Which sequence adds a registered trademark symbol to the right of the Adventure logo with a font size of 72 pt?

- A. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs panel; find registered trademark symbol; double click; OK
- B. Type tool; set 72; click to the left of Adventure logo; Glyphs; insert symbol; OK
- C. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs; drag symbol into place; OK
- D. Type tool; set 72; click to the right of Adventure logo; Glyphs panel; find registered trademark symbol; double click to insert; Click the confirm changes check mark**

Inserting a precise typographic symbol from the font's own glyph set is the right approach. First, choose the Type tool and set the font size to 72 pt, then place the cursor to the right of the Adventure logo so the symbol will appear after it. Open the Glyphs panel to browse the font's glyphs, locate the registered trademark symbol, and insert it by double-clicking it. Finally, confirm the changes to apply the glyph to your text. This method ensures you're pulling the exact symbol from the font at the correct size and position, rather than trying to drag or paste something in from another source. The other options either place the cursor in the wrong location, use an insertion method that doesn't commit the glyph correctly, or skip the final confirmation step needed to finalize the change.

5. Where is the Sepia Tone style located within Photoshop's Styles library?

- A. Sepia Tone style from Image Styles
- B. Light Brown Style
- C. Image Styles, light brown square**
- D. Dark Brown Style

Styles are presets in Photoshop that apply multiple layer effects at once, giving you a quick look like Sepia Tone. To find Sepia Tone, open the Styles panel and look under Image Styles. There you'll see a light brown square thumbnail that represents the Sepia Tone style. Selecting that thumbnail applies the sepia effect to the layer. So the correct location is Image Styles, shown as the light brown square.

6. JPG is described as commonly used for what?

- A. Photos**
- B. SVG
- C. Commercial Printing
- D. Large Document Format

JPEG is designed for photographs because its compression is lossy and tuned to natural images with smooth color transitions. This approach greatly reduces file size while preserving how colors blend in real scenes, making it the practical default for photos we share online or store on devices. It supports many colors (24-bit color) and can be saved at different quality levels, including progressively loading so images appear faster as they load. However, it doesn't handle transparency and can introduce compression artifacts if pushed too far, so it's not ideal for sharp-edged graphics or master printing where perfect fidelity is needed. By contrast, SVG is vector-based and scales without loss, which suits logos and line art, while printing workflows often prefer lossless formats like TIFF or PDF for the highest quality.

7. What sequence leads to creating and running an Action?

- A. Open the Actions panel, create a new action, press Record, perform steps, stop recording, then select the action and click Play.
- B. Click Delete.
- C. Export the file.
- D. Draw with the Brush Tool only.

Actions automate a sequence of steps in Photoshop, and this item asks how to create and run one. To build an Action, open the Actions panel, create a new action, and start recording. While recording, perform the tasks you want included. When you finish, stop recording. To run it, select that Action and click Play. The other options don't fit because they describe deleting, exporting, or simply drawing with the Brush Tool, which don't capture or execute a saved sequence of steps.

8. What is the difference between 8-bit and 16-bit/channel mode, and when would you choose 16-bit?

- A. 8-bit/channel supports 256 tonal levels
- B. 16-bit/channel supports 65,536 levels
- C. 8-bit/channel supports 65,536 levels
- D. 16-bit is used for minor edits

Bit depth per channel determines how many tonal steps you can represent for each color channel. In 8-bit per channel there are $2^8 = 256$ possible values per channel, which means 256 tonal levels. That's why the statement about 8-bit/channel having 256 levels is the key point: it captures the basic limit you're working with when editing or saving with lower bit depth. If you were to work in 16-bit per channel, you'd have $2^{16} = 65,536$ levels per channel, giving far finer gradations and less risk of visible banding after multiple adjustments. In practice, you'd choose 16-bit when you expect to do substantial editing, gradient work, or color corrections where preserving subtle tonal differences matters. The other options touch on the broader truth that 16-bit supports many more levels and that 16-bit isn't typically used only for minor edits, but the main takeaway the question emphasizes is the 256-level limit of 8-bit per channel.

9. What is the purpose of the Perspective Warp tool and when would you use it?

- A. Perspective Warp changes color balance across the image.
- B. Perspective Warp crops the image to a perspective.
- C. Perspective Warp adds perspective shading to 3D layers.
- D. Perspective Warp allows you to adjust perspective of a plane in your image; use for aligning product shots, architecture, or screens to a single perspective.

Perspective Warp is for changing the perspective of a flat plane in your image so that elements share a single, coherent viewpoint. You'd use it when you want to align product shots, architectural features, or screens that were photographed at slightly different angles, so they look as if they exist in the same space. You outline the plane with a quad, switch to Warp mode, and move the corners or grid to match the desired perspective, effectively correcting distortion or reorienting the plane to sit consistently with other elements. This makes composites look natural because parallel lines converge in the same way and edges line up across the scene. The other options describe color balance, cropping, or shading—which aren't what Perspective Warp does.

10. Which statement best describes the purpose of the Refine Edge or Select and Mask workspace?

- A. To rotate and transform layers
- B. To refine complex selections with smooth edges; essential controls include Radius, Smooth, Feather, Contrast, and Edge Detection; output to Selection, Layer Mask, or New Layer**
- C. To adjust color balance with Color Balance
- D. To apply blur to the entire image

Refine Edge or Select and Mask focuses on making selections with smooth, natural edges. When dealing with complex boundaries—like hair, fur, or soft gradients—this workspace gives precise controls to tighten and soften the edge so the cutout looks realistic. Radius helps you judge how far from the edge to refine, while Smooth reduces jagged outlines. Feather gently softens the transition, Contrast sharpens the edge for a crisper boundary, and Edge Detection helps capture fine details that can be easily lost. You can choose how to apply the result: as a clean selection, as a layer mask on your current layer, or as a new layer, allowing non-destructive editing. This is not about rotating or transforming layers, adjusting color balance, or blurring the entire image; it's about refining how the selection sits against its surroundings.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://gmetrixphotoshop.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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