

GRAPHIC DESIGN EOPA PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://graphicdesigneopa.examzify.com>



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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. Which term refers to the part of lowercase letters that extends above the x-height?**
 - A. Descender
 - B. Baseline
 - C. Ascender
 - D. Cap height
- 2. Which technique is used to establish visual hierarchy in a composition?**
 - A. Size/Scale
 - B. Monochrome color
 - C. Texture and pattern
 - D. Random placement improves hierarchy.
- 3. Which graphic type remains sharp when scaled and is defined by mathematical equations?**
 - A. Raster graphic
 - B. Bitmap image
 - C. Pixel art
 - D. Vector graphic
- 4. Which color system becomes white when all colors are removed or subtracted?**
 - A. Additive color
 - B. Subtractive color
 - C. RGB colors
 - D. Analog color
- 5. Which type classification is sans serif (no serifs; uniform stroke)?**
 - A. Old style/serif
 - B. Script
 - C. Blackletter
 - D. Sans serif

- 6. A flat fee for services regardless of the amount of time needed to complete the design is called?**
- A. Fixed fee
 - B. Hourly
 - C. Net 30
 - D. Payment terms
- 7. Which design principle is described as two elements within the composition being different?**
- A. Contrast
 - B. Emphasis
 - C. Space
 - D. Line
- 8. Explain the role of licensing, usage rights, and attribution in stock imagery and fonts.**
- A. Licensing governs use and distribution; attribution may be required; ensure rights align with project needs and license terms.
 - B. Licensing is optional; you can use imagery freely.
 - C. Attribution is never required.
 - D. Licensing only applies to fonts, not imagery.
- 9. Which statement about Pantone is true?**
- A. Pantone is a display color space used only on digital screens.
 - B. Pantone color matching is used to convert colors from RGB to CMYK automatically.
 - C. Pantone is a printing press brand.
 - D. Pantone provides standardized spot colors for precise color matching across printers.
- 10. Which typography term describes the vertical space between baselines of lines of text?**
- A. Kerning
 - B. Leading
 - C. Tracking
 - D. Baseline shift

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term refers to the part of lowercase letters that extends above the x-height?

- A. Descender
- B. Baseline
- C. Ascender
- D. Cap height

In typography, the part of lowercase letters that rises above the main body height is called the ascender. This area includes the tall strokes in letters like b, d, h, l, and t, which extend beyond the x-height—the height of the typical lowercase letter body. The baseline is the line those letters sit on, and descenders extend below that baseline (as in g, p, q). Cap height, meanwhile, is the height of the uppercase letters. So the term that describes the portion of lowercase letters reaching above the x-height is ascender.

2. Which technique is used to establish visual hierarchy in a composition?

- A. Size/Scale
- B. Monochrome color
- C. Texture and pattern
- D. Random placement improves hierarchy.

Size and scale establish visual hierarchy because our eyes are drawn to larger elements first, signaling what to notice and in what order. By making the most important element the largest, it becomes the focal point, while medium-sized items support it and small ones recede, guiding the viewer through the composition in a deliberate sequence. In practice, a poster uses a bold, oversized headline to grab attention, a smaller subhead for context, and even smaller body text for details, creating a clear reading path through careful differences in size. Pairing this with thoughtful spacing and alignment reinforces the intended order and keeps the layout cohesive. While color, texture, and placement can influence interest, they don't establish priority as reliably as size and scale; random placement, in particular, tends to disrupt any intended reading order.

3. Which graphic type remains sharp when scaled and is defined by mathematical equations?

- A. Raster graphic
- B. Bitmap image
- C. Pixel art
- D. Vector graphic

Staying crisp when you resize comes from using a vector-based approach. Vector graphics describe each shape with mathematical equations that define paths and curves (for example, Bezier curves). When you scale, the image is recalculated from those equations, so edges stay clean and sharp at any size. Raster graphics and bitmap images, by contrast, are made of a fixed grid of pixels; enlarging them spreads those pixels, causing blur or jagged edges. Pixel art is a type of raster image built from a grid of colored squares, so scaling usually looks blocky. Because vector graphics are defined mathematically and resolution-independent, they remain crisp at any scale.

4. Which color system becomes white when all colors are removed or subtracted?

- A. Additive color
- B. Subtractive color**
- C. RGB colors
- D. Analog color

Subtractive color mixing is the idea here. In a subtractive system, pigments sit on a white surface, and each pigment absorbs (subtracts) certain wavelengths of light. White is the starting color because the surface reflects all wavelengths. When you add pigments, you subtract more and more light, moving toward darker tones. If you remove all color pigments, nothing is left to absorb light, so the surface remains white. That's why this system is described as becoming white when all colors are removed. By contrast, additive color is about light itself—when you combine all colors of light, you get white, not when you remove them. The RGB model is the standard additive system used on screens. Analog color isn't a formal mixing system in the same sense. So the described behavior fits subtractive color best.

5. Which type classification is sans serif (no serifs; uniform stroke)?

- A. Old style/serif
- B. Script
- C. Blackletter
- D. Sans serif**

The main idea here is how typefaces are grouped by the presence or absence of serifs. Sans serif means there are no serifs—the small decorative strokes at the ends of letters—and the strokes are typically uniform in width. This describes a clean, modern look that's common in digital and contemporary design. The other descriptions refer to styles that do have serifs or distinct characteristics: serif typefaces (often called old style) have those small finishing strokes; script mimics handwriting with connected, flowing letters; and blackletter uses dense, angular shapes. Because sans serif specifically denotes no serifs and uniform strokes, it's the best match for the given description.

6. A flat fee for services regardless of the amount of time needed to complete the design is called?

- A. Fixed fee**
- B. Hourly
- C. Net 30
- D. Payment terms

Charging a single, unchanging sum for a project, regardless of how long it takes, is a fixed fee. This pricing approach sets the total price up front, which helps clients budget and gives designers a clear target to work toward. It's most effective when the scope is well defined and unlikely to change, so the designer isn't penalized or rewarded by time spent. It differs from hourly billing, where the cost can rise with more hours worked, and from terms like Net 30 or general payment terms, which describe when payment is due rather than how the designer charges for services. Fixed fees provide predictability for both sides and align the project with a clear deliverable and price.

7. Which design principle is described as two elements within the composition being different?

- A. Contrast**
- B. Emphasis
- C. Space
- D. Line

The main idea here is contrast: when two elements in a composition differ in some attribute—such as color, value, size, or shape—they create a visual distinction that helps separate them and grab attention. Describing two elements as being different directly points to contrast, since contrast is all about those differences that make elements stand out from one another. This principle is what lets the viewer quickly read the relationships in a design and understand hierarchy. While emphasis, space, and line play important roles in composition, they refer to drawing focus to a specific element, shaping the surrounding area, or defining the path and edges, rather than simply describing the difference between two elements.

8. Explain the role of licensing, usage rights, and attribution in stock imagery and fonts.

- A. Licensing governs use and distribution; attribution may be required; ensure rights align with project needs and license terms.
- B. Licensing is optional; you can use imagery freely.**
- C. Attribution is never required.
- D. Licensing only applies to fonts, not imagery.

Understanding licensing, usage rights, and attribution is about knowing what you're allowed to do with stock imagery and fonts and what you must do to stay within the terms. Licensing defines who can use the asset, for what purposes (commercial vs. noncommercial), how many copies or views you can have, where it can be used (web, print, television, etc.), and whether you can modify or redistribute it. Usage rights are the concrete permissions granted by that license and any restrictions that come with them, including how long you can use the asset and in what contexts. Attribution may be required by the license, meaning you'd need to credit the creator or source in your project, or it may not be required depending on the specific terms. Fonts have their own licensing as well, covering desktop use, embedding in websites or apps, and redistribution. A font license often means you need a separate webfont or app embedding license in addition to a desktop license. For imagery, licenses can vary widely (rights-managed vs. royalty-free), which directly affects how you can use or share the asset. Always match the license terms to your project needs—so you have the right to use the asset for your intended medium, duration, and distribution, and you know whether you must provide attribution. Licensing isn't optional, attribution isn't universally required, and licensing applies to both imagery and fonts.

9. Which statement about Pantone is true?

- A. Pantone is a display color space used only on digital screens.
- B. Pantone color matching is used to convert colors from RGB to CMYK automatically.
- C. Pantone is a printing press brand.
- D. Pantone provides standardized spot colors for precise color matching across printers.**

Pantone provides standardized spot colors for precise color matching across printers and media. The Pantone Matching System assigns fixed color definitions with numbers and ink formulations so designers can specify colors that printers reproduce consistently, regardless of the printing setup. This standardization ensures brand colors stay the same whether a project is printed on different devices, coatings, or substrates. Pantone colors can guide production in print, packaging, and textiles, and software can display approximate RGB or CMYK representations, but the real color comes from the Pantone ink formulas. It's not a display color space limited to screens, and it's not a printing press brand. Automatic RGB to CMYK conversion isn't what Pantone does; the system provides color references that may be translated to printer inks to maintain consistency across jobs.

10. Which typography term describes the vertical space between baselines of lines of text?

- A. Kerning
- B. Leading**
- C. Tracking
- D. Baseline shift

Leading describes the vertical distance from one baseline to the next in lines of text. This measure controls how much space there is between lines, affecting readability and the perceived density of the text. When you increase the leading, lines have more room to breathe, which is often helpful for body text or smaller screens. Kerning is the space between individual characters, not between lines. Tracking refers to overall letter spacing across a block of text. Baseline shift moves the baseline itself up or down, altering the position of a line relative to the grid rather than the distance between lines. So the term that specifically names the vertical space between baselines is leading.

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://graphicdesigneopa.examzify.com>

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

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