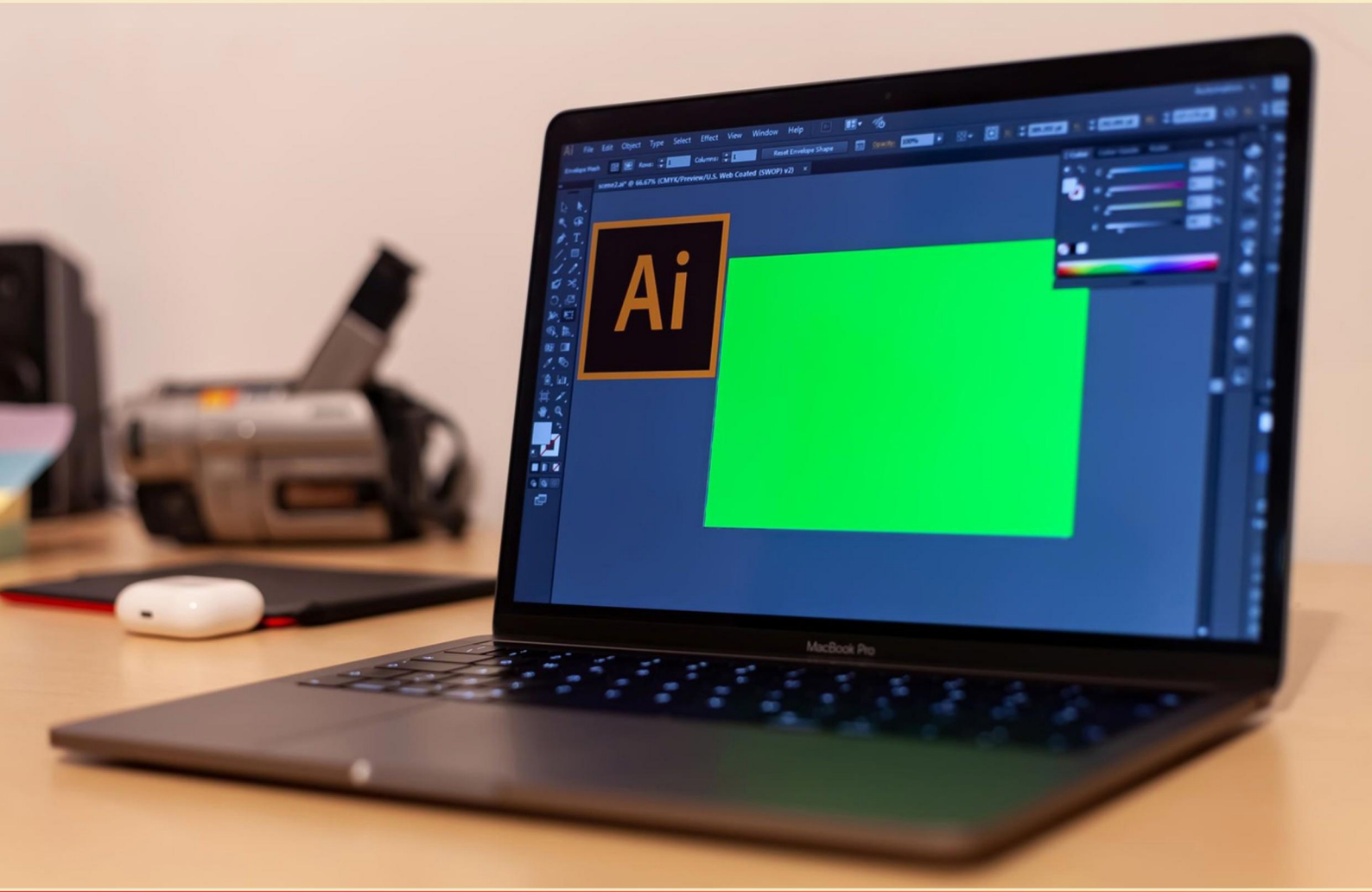
GMETRIX PHOTOSHOP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://gmetrixphotoshop.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which tool or technique would you use to sharpen image edges while preserving texture?

A. Gaussian Blur with a high radius.

B. Blur Tool with large brush.

C. Unsharp Mask or Smart Sharpen; adjust Amount, Radius, and Threshold.

D. Liquify.

2. What is the correct method to adjust tonal range using Levels?

A. Levels automatically adjust without sliders.

B. Use Curves to adjust tonal range.

C. Use Levels (Ctrl/Cmd+L), move the Input Shadow, Midtone, and Highlight sliders to stretch or compress tonal range while keeping detail.

D. Copy and paste levels from another image.

3. What is the Patch Tool used for in retouching?

A. The Patch Tool selects a region and replaces it with content from another region, either with Source or Destination patch, including content-aware patch.

B. It crops the image to a new size.

C. It applies a lighting filter to a selected area.

D. The Patch Tool can be used to create selections linked to the Smart Object.

4. Which steps reveal measurement guides and enable snapping to guides and grids in Photoshop?

A. Show Guides (View > Guides) and enable Snap in View > Snap; set Snap To Guides/Grid in the options.

B. Show Grids (View > Grids) and disable Snap in View; set Snap To Guides/Grid in the options.

C. Turn on Rulers and use Snap To Guides only.

D. Use the Eyedropper tool to sample guides.

5. When using Content-Aware Scale, how can you protect important areas from distortion?

A. Mask the image

B. Drag to resize and use protect areas

C. Use Levels adjustment

D. Apply Gaussian Blur

SAMPLE

6. If you want to preserve the original image data while editing photographs, what kind of editing should you use?

A. Destructive editing

B. Non-destructive editing

C. Rasterize edits

D. Merge layers

7. Which Photoshop feature is used to refine the edge of a selection with tools like the Refine Edge brush, radius, feather, and smooth?

A. Levels.

B. Select and Mask.

C. Curves.

D. Quick Mask.

8. Which file format best preserves raw image data for post-processing?

A. BMP

B. RAW

C. JPEG

D. PNG

9. JPG is described as commonly used for what?

A. Photos

B. SVG

C. Commercial Printing

D. Large Document Format

10. What is an adjustment layer and why is it preferred over direct image adjustments?

A. It permanently changes pixel values on the layer.

B. It only affects text layers.

C. It requires flattening the image before edits.

D. An adjustment layer applies color/tonal changes non-destructively and can be masked or edited without altering the original pixels.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which tool or technique would you use to sharpen image edges while preserving texture?

A. Gaussian Blur with a high radius.

B. Blur Tool with large brush.

C. Unsharp Mask or Smart Sharpen; adjust Amount, Radius, and Threshold.

D. Liquify.

Sharpening edges without amplifying texture relies on selectively boosting contrast where true edges exist. Unsharp Mask and Smart Sharpen do this by creating a mask of the image and then adding back contrast only where edges lie. The three controls—Amount, Radius, and Threshold—let you tune exactly how strong the sharpening is (Amount), how wide the affected edge area is (Radius), and which tonal differences are treated as edges (Threshold). Using a small Radius with an appropriate Threshold lets you crisp up edges while keeping fine textures and noise from becoming exaggerated. The other tools don't achieve this balance: Gaussian Blur with a high radius blurs the image, the Blur Tool with a large brush softens rather than sharpens, and Liquify distorts details. So the best approach is Unsharp Mask or Smart Sharpen, with careful adjustment of Amount, Radius, and Threshold.

2. What is the correct method to adjust tonal range using Levels?

A. Levels automatically adjust without sliders.

B. Use Curves to adjust tonal range.

C. Use Levels (Ctrl/Cmd+L), move the Input Shadow, Midtone, and Highlight sliders to stretch or compress tonal range while keeping detail.

D. Copy and paste levels from another image.

Tonal range is controlled by remapping brightness values with Levels. In this tool, you directly set how the darkest parts, the midtones, and the brightest parts are mapped to new brightness values, which lets you stretch or compress the overall range while preserving detail. Open Levels (Ctrl/Cmd+L). The three input sliders represent shadows, midtones, and highlights. Drag the left slider toward the right to set a higher black point; this expands the range and increases contrast, but be mindful not to clip detail in the darkest areas. Drag the right slider toward the left to set a lower white point; this pushes bright tones toward white and also boosts contrast, again with attention to highlight clipping. Adjust the middle slider to fine tune gamma: moving it left lightens midtones, moving it right darkens them, so the overall brightness balance stays comfortable while the tonal range is reshaped. This method is ideal because it gives precise, manual control over how the tonal values are redistributed, letting you stretch or compress the range while keeping detail across shadows, mids, and highlights. If needed, preview clipping (by holding a modifier key) and use a non-destructive adjustment layer for flexibility.

SAMPLE

3. What is the Patch Tool used for in retouching?

A. The Patch Tool selects a region and replaces it with content from another region, either with Source or Destination patch, including content-aware patch.

B. It crops the image to a new size.

C. It applies a lighting filter to a selected area.

D. The Patch Tool can be used to create selections linked to the Smart Object.

The Patch Tool is a retouching feature used to repair or alter a part of an image by replacing a chosen region with texture from another area. You outline the area you want to fix and then drag to a source region; Photoshop can fill that patch using the content from the source, and you can enable a Content-Aware option to blend the patch so it matches the surrounding pixels more naturally. This makes blemishes, wrinkles, or unwanted elements disappear with a seamless look. It isn't about cropping the image, applying lighting effects, or creating selections tied to Smart Objects. The core idea is replacing a selected patch with well-musted content from elsewhere, with the option to blend intelligently using surrounding detail.

4. Which steps reveal measurement guides and enable snapping to guides and grids in Photoshop?

A. Show Guides (View > Guides) and enable Snap in View > Snap; set Snap To Guides/Grid in the options.

B. Show Grids (View > Grids) and disable Snap in View; set Snap To Guides/Grid in the options.

C. Turn on Rulers and use Snap To Guides only.

D. Use the Eyedropper tool to sample guides.

Revealing measurement references and snapping to them requires showing the guides, turning on snapping, and choosing both guides and grid as snap targets. First, enabling Show Guides makes the vertical and horizontal guide lines visible on the canvas, so you have something concrete to snap to. Next, turning on Snap activates the behavior that automatically aligns a moving or transformed element when you drag it near a guide or grid line. Finally, setting the Snap To options to include both Guides and Grids lets Photoshop snap your item to either the guides or the grid intersections, giving precise, predictable placement. Other options don't provide this combination: merely showing grids or rulers doesn't enable snapping to guides, and the Eyedropper tool isn't related to alignment to measurement references.

5. When using Content-Aware Scale, how can you protect important areas from distortion?

A. Mask the image

B. Drag to resize and use protect areas

C. Use Levels adjustment

D. Apply Gaussian Blur

Content-Aware Scale uses intelligent stretching to keep important parts from warping. To guard those parts, you can mark protected areas before resizing. Activate Content-Aware Scale, turn on Protect Areas, and paint over the elements you want to remain intact (such as a person or a logo). Then drag to resize. The tool will stretch the surrounding areas while preserving the protected regions, minimizing distortion where it matters. If you don't mark protected areas, the entire image can distort more as you resize. Other options like masking, Levels, or Gaussian Blur don't provide this targeted protection during scaling.

SAMPLE

6. If you want to preserve the original image data while editing photographs, what kind of editing should you use?

A. Destructive editing

B. Non-destructive editing

C. Rasterize edits

D. Merge layers

Preserving the original image data while editing relies on keeping edits separate from the original pixels. This is non-destructive editing. By using adjustment layers, masks, or smart objects, you apply changes without permanently altering the underlying image. You can tweak or remove those edits later, and the original data remains intact. Destructive editing changes the actual pixel data, so once you apply and save, you lose the ability to revert to the original image easily. Rasterizing edits converts edits to pixels, making them permanent and less flexible. Merging layers flattens all edits into one layer, eliminating the ability to adjust individual elements separately. That's why non-destructive editing is the best choice when you want to preserve the original image data.

7. Which Photoshop feature is used to refine the edge of a selection with tools like the Refine Edge brush, radius, feather, and smooth?

A. Levels.

B. Select and Mask.

C. Curves.

D. Quick Mask.

Edge refinement of a selection is done in Photoshop's Select and Mask workspace. This area gives you the tools to precisely shape the boundary, including the Refine Edge brush and controls like Radius, Feather, and Smooth, which let you detect fine detail and create a natural transition between selected and unselected areas. Radius determines where the edge refinements kick in and helps with tricky edges like hair or fur; Feather softens the edge for a gradual blend; Smooth irons out jagged outlines for a cleaner result. These tools are specifically designed for adjusting the boundary, not for altering image tones. Levels and Curves adjust tonal values across the image, not how a selection's edge is defined. Quick Mask lets you paint a selection, but it doesn't provide the dedicated edge-refinement controls found in Select and Mask.

8. Which file format best preserves raw image data for post-processing?

A. BMP

B. RAW

C. JPEG

D. PNG

Preserving raw image data for post-processing means keeping the sensor information as close to its original form as possible, with minimal processing and a high bit depth. A RAW file captures data directly from the camera's sensor, plus essential metadata, before it's converted into a standard image. This gives you the most flexibility to adjust exposure, white balance, and color later without introducing compression artifacts or losing detail. Since the data hasn't been rendered into a final display image, edits can be applied non-destructively and with far less degradation. By contrast, a BMP file stores pixel data as a rendered image, which isn't meant for the kind of fundamental edits RAW supports. JPEG uses lossy compression, which throws away information and can introduce artifacts when you push edits. PNG stores a lossless image, but it's still a processed result rather than the original sensor data, so it doesn't offer the same latitude as RAW for major adjustments. So for post-processing flexibility and preserving dynamic range and color information, RAW is the best choice.

SAMPLE

9. 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.

10. What is an adjustment layer and why is it preferred over direct image adjustments?

A. It permanently changes pixel values on the layer.

B. It only affects text layers.

C. It requires flattening the image before edits.

D. An adjustment layer applies color/tonal changes non-destructively and can be masked or edited without altering the original pixels.

Adjustment layers let you change color and tonal values without touching the actual image pixels. They sit as separate layers that apply their effect to all layers beneath, and you can restrict where the effect shows by painting on the layer mask. You can tweak the settings, change or remove the adjustment, or disable it at any time—no pixels are permanently altered, so revisions are easy. This non-destructive, flexible workflow is why adjustment layers are preferred over direct image adjustments, which modify pixel data directly and can't be easily reversed.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE