



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

PROJECT 1

(SURVEY ON IMPACT OF COLOURS ON THE EMOTIONS AND PERCEPTION)

SECI 2143/SCSI 2143

PROBABILITY & STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS

2019/2020

GROUP MEMBER	MATRIC NO
CHIAM WOUI CHIN	A19EC0034
GOH JO EY	A19EC0047
NG JING ER	A19EC0115
ONG YIN REN	A19EC0204

LECTURER'S NAME: DR. AZURAH ABU SAMAH

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INTRODUCTION

Colours have qualities that can cause certain emotions in people. Colour may influence our perception and emotion which differ depending on the age, gender, and culture of an individual (Roohi S, 2019). Different colours are perceived to mean different things. In learning environment, colour is believed to be able to cause positive or negative behaviours such as avoidance or withdrawal behaviours; affecting performance and stimulating senses. Therefore in project 1, we have conducted a survey to study about how colours affect the students' behaviours, perceptions and learning performance. The analysis reveals various patterns of colour preferences when the colour options are visible between genders which significantly influence their preference behaviour. Colour preference is associated with the emotional response to the environment as well as behaviour in that environment.

Objectives of this survey are:

1. To investigate the effects of colour psychology on students' daily life.
2. To identify how colours, affect to the students' behaviours and perceptions
3. To investigate the effects of colour on students' interest in learning activity based on the study environment and the learning materials.

METHODOLOGY

In order to collect accurate quantitative data about the topic of “Impact of Colours on the Emotions and Perceptions of Students”, we conduct a web-based questionnaire by using google form as our primary data. The population for this project is the students of the University of Technology, Malaysia from different gender and ages. The sample size for this survey is 70 students. All the participants are undergraduates. There are 28 male students and 42 female students between the age of 18 and 26.

There are different data types of questions (ordinal, nominal, ratio, interval) asked through the survey. These are some of the example questions:

- Age
- CGPA
- Favourite colour of the participant
 - Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, black, white, pink
- Time prefer to stay in a green environment
 - 0hour-0.5hour, 0.5hour-1.0hour, 1.0hour-1.5hour, 1.5hour-2.0hour, 2.0hour and above
- Reason to choose the specific colour of clothes to attend convention:
 - “That colour makes me more confident”, “Respect to the occasion”, “That colour makes me happy”, “No specific reason”

The techniques of using R programming languages to analyse data sets that we had collected are used in this project. We use this technique to generate graphical data presentations such as bar charts, scatter plot, histogram, box plot and more.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A. Gender

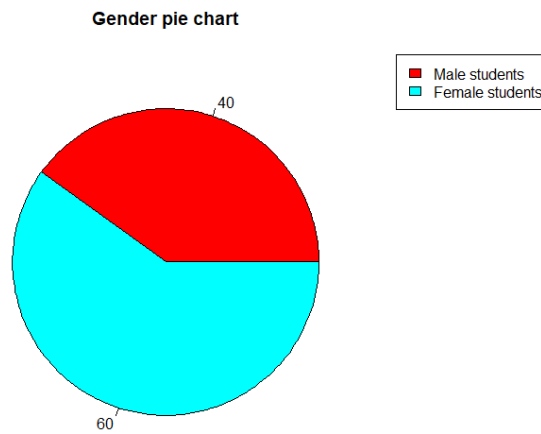


Figure 1: Gender Pie Chart

Both sexes were represented in this survey. Based on the results, we obtain a sample size of 70 respondents. From the pie chart in Figure 1, female students accounted for 42 survey results (60%) while male students accounted for 28 survey results (40%).

B. Year

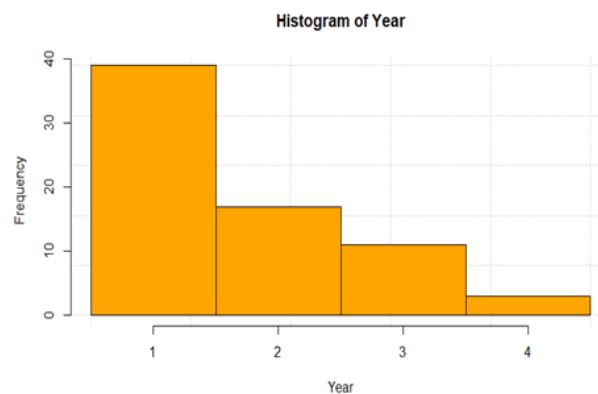


Figure 2: Histogram of Year

Based on Figure 2, basically most of the respondents are Year 1 students which had a total size of 39 respondents (55.7%). And followed by Year 2 students with a total size of 17 respondents (24.3%), Year 3 students with 11 respondents (15.7%) and Year 4 students with 3 respondents (4.3%).

C. CGPA

```

The decimal point is at the |
0 | 00
0 |
1 |
1 |
2 |
2 | 689
3 | 0000002334444
3 | 555556666666777788888888888899999999
4 | 000000000000

CGPA
Min. :0.000
1st Qu.:3.435
Median :3.675
Mean :3.519
3rd Qu.:3.890
Max. :4.000

```

2 | 6 represents 2.6

Figure 3: Stem And Leaf Plot of CGPA

Based on the research conducted by Sinofsky and Knirck (1981), the colour of a study environment can affect the degree students are able to absorb information. CGPA is one of the data that we collect to measure the degree students can absorb information. The CGPA of the participant is in the range of 3.44 to 3.89. There are some data collected are extremely low (outliers, CGPA=0) and it can be explained by some direct entries who have not to sit for any examination at UTM.

D. Age

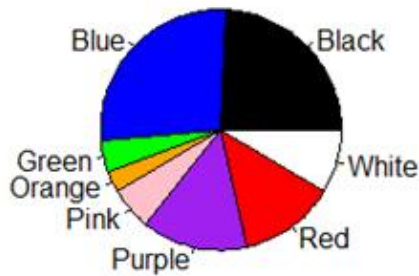


Figure 4:Box Plot of Age

This survey is taken on 70 students and the range of age of students is between 18 years old to 26 years old. There is 1 student of 18, 19, 25 and 26 years old each carried out our survey. There are 3 students are 24 years old, 5 students are 23 years old while 11 students are 22 years old. The most frequent age in 70 students is 20 and 21 years old which is 22 students are 20 years old while 25 students are 21 years old. Therefore, the median and mean of the box plot is 21 years old. The box plot showed that 26 years old is the outlier which is the extreme point of the data of age.

E. Most Favourite colour

Most Favourite Colour of Students



**Summary of Most Favourite
Colour of Students**

Figure 5: Pie Chart of Most Favourite Colour of Students

According to the pie chart above, we can see that there are 8 most favourite colours that have been chosen by 70 respondents. The most chosen colours by students are black and blue. There are 19 (27.14%) students choose blue colours as their most favourite colours while 17 (24.28%) students choose black colours. Next, there are 10 (14.29%) students choose purple colour, 9 (12.86%) students choose red colour, 6 (8.57%) students choose white colour and 4 (5.71%) students choose pink colour as their most favourite colours respectively. The least chosen colours by students are green and orange. We can see that there are just 3 (4.29%) students and 2 (2.86%) students choose green and orange colours as their most favourite colours respectively. These results can conclude that blue, black and purple are the most favourite colours of students.

F. Least favourite colour

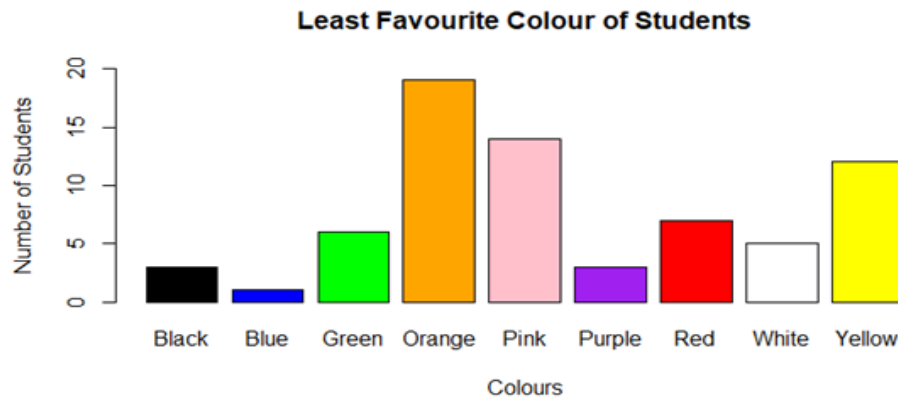


Figure 6: Bar Chart of Least Favourite Colour of Students

Refer to the histogram above, we can observe that there are 9 least favourite colours that have been chosen by 70 students. The most chosen least favourite colours by students are orange and pink. There are 19 (27.14%) students choose orange colours as their least favourite colours while 14 (20.00%) students choose pink colours. Next, there are 12 (17.14%) students choose yellow colour, 7 (10.00%) students choose red colour, 6 (8.57%) students choose green colour and 5 (7.14%) students choose white colour as their least favourite colours respectively. The least chosen least favourite colours by students are blue, black and purple. We can see that 3 students (4.29%) choose black and purple colours as their least favourite colours respectively and only 1 (1.43%) students choose blue colours. These analysis results can conclude that orange, pink and yellow are the least favourite colours of students.

G. Index of different feelings when looking at the same picture of different colours

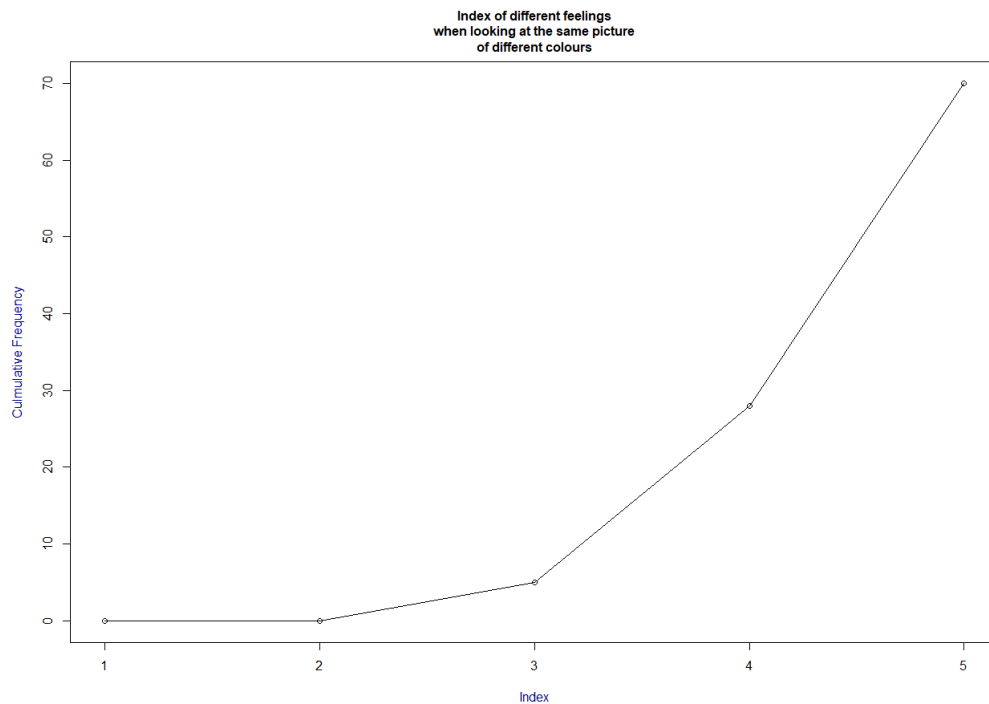


Figure 7: Frequency Distribution of Index of Different Feelings When Looking at The Same Picture of Different Colours

From the frequency distribution, it showed the statements of the different feelings of respondents when looking at the same picture of different colours. The rating of 1 to 5 represents degree of agreement from strongly disagree to strongly agree of different feelings of respondents. There are 5 (7.14%) respondents that have neutral (3) to this statement and 23 (32.86%) respondents which are agreed (4) to the statement. Most of the respondents that have strongly agree (5) to the statements which 42 (60.00%) respondents choose strongly agreed. Lastly, there are no respondents who disagree about this statement. Therefore, these conclude that all respondents have agreed that there are different feelings when looking at the same picture of different colours.

H Index of purchase item based on its colour

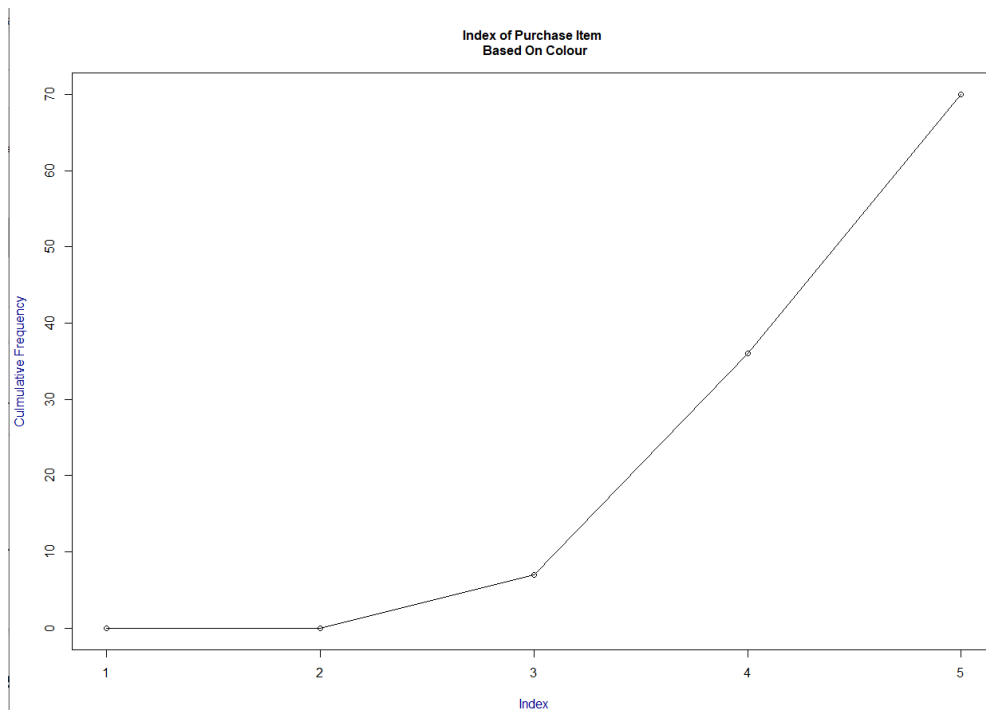


Figure 8: Frequency Distribution of Index of Purchase Item Based on Its Colour

In the survey, there is a question about the degree of agreement of the statement that people purchase an item based on its colour. The rating of 1 until 5 which means from strongly disagree to strongly agree is used to measure for the degree of students' agreement. From the frequency distribution, it shows that there is no participant strongly disagree (0) or disagree (1) with this statement. The highest percentage is 34 participants (48.6%) that choose strongly agree (5) with the statement and followed by the degree of agreement of 4 (agree) which are chosen by 29 participants (41.4%). The data analysis indicates that the colour of a item will affect the perceptions of the consumers and consumer behaviour as most of the participants will purchase the item based on its colour. There are also 7 participants (10%) in this survey who felt neutral with this statement.

I. Colour of clothes chosen to attend the convention

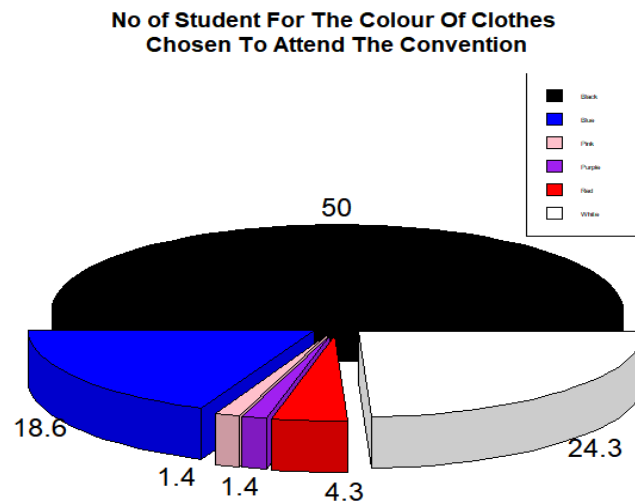


Figure 9: Pie Chart of Number of Student for Colour of Clothes Chosen to Attend The Convention

Based on the pie chart, we can see that most of the participants have answered 'Black' for the colour of clothes chosen to attend the convention with the highest percentage, 50% (35 students). This statement shows black is the colour that is most suitable to attend a convention depending on the response of the students to the question. The second-highest percentage (24.3% or 17 students from 70 students) is white colour clothes which are followed by blue colour clothes which have 13 participants (18.6%). From the 70 participants, there are also 3 participants (4.3%) choose red as the colour of clothes to attend the convention while there is only one participant (1.4%) who pick pink and purple each as their choice.

J. Reason for the colour of clothes chosen to attend the convention

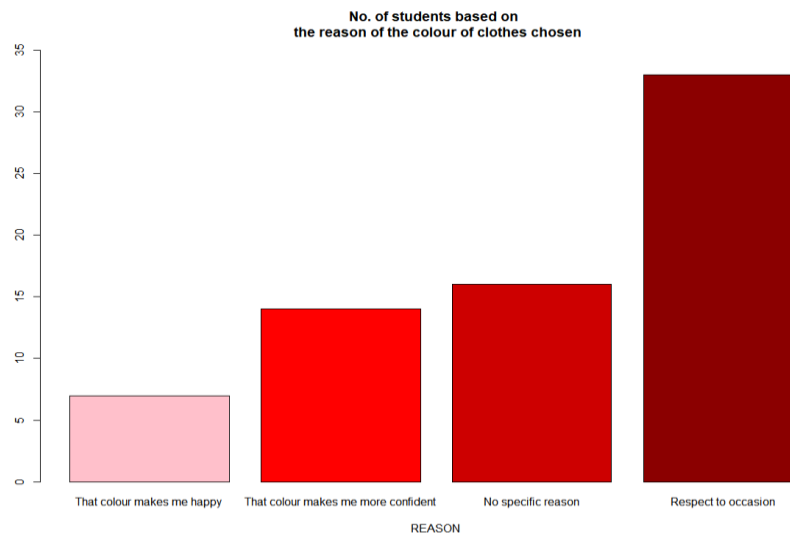


Figure 10: Bar plot of Number of Students for The Reason for The Colour Of Clothes Chosen to Attend The Convention

The graph shows the number of respondents and the reason for the colour of clothes chosen to attend the convention. The highest percentage of the reason chosen by 33 participants is 47.1% with the reason, the colour chosen by each of them showing respect to the occasion. This statement shows that colour has a specific meaning for most of the people and most of the participants will choose the colour of his/her clothes wisely to show his/her respect for the occasion. It is followed by the choice of no specific reason with the percentage of 22.9% (16 participants from 70 participants) while the reason “That colour makes me more confident” is chosen by 14 participants (20%). The lowest percentage of this data is 10% (7 participants) the reason “That colour makes me happy”.

K. Colour that is chosen for study room

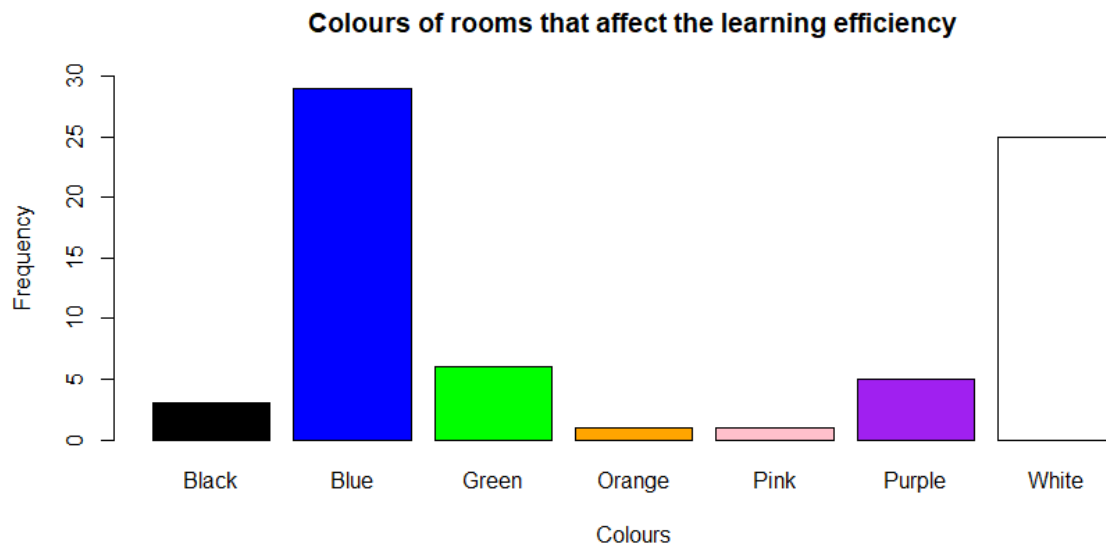


Figure 11: Bar Chart of Colour That Is Chosen for Study Room

Based on the results of this survey shows that there are different opinions from respondents which related to their preferences on colour of study room. Respondents are required to choose one answer from the 9 colour options provided. Based on the responses result which shows that among the 9 colour options, blue is the most popular choice which 29 respondents (41.4%) prefer this colour for their study room. Followed by white with 25 responses (35.7%), green with 6 responses (8.6%), purple with 5 responses (7.1%) and black with 3 responses (4.3%). Both orange and pink have the same number of responses which is 1 response (1.4%), while the rest colour options, red and yellow are the colour which no one will choose in the option with the (0%) results.

L. Index of study room colour affects study efficiency

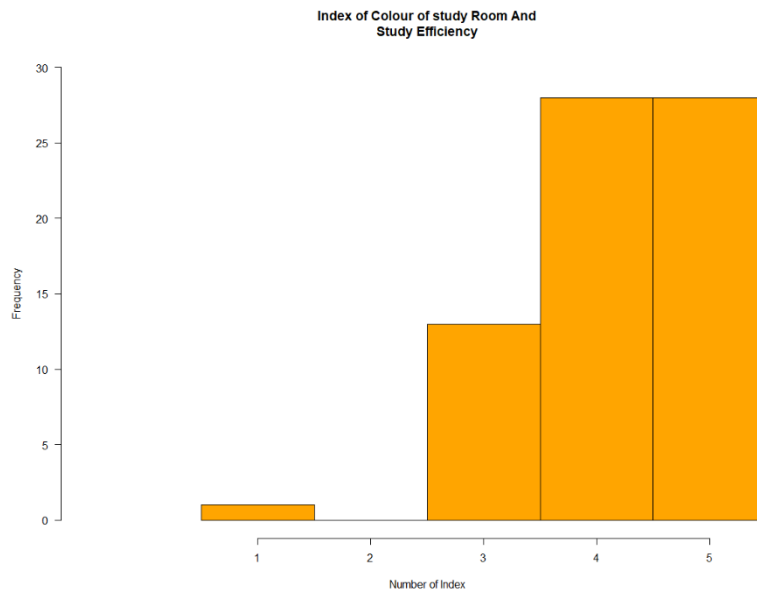


Figure 12: Histogram of Index of Study Room Colour Affects Study Efficiency

The rating from 1 to 5 means from strongly disagree to strongly agree which used to investigate the degree of respondents' agreement toward the previous question survey which is the colour of study rooms and the learning efficiency. From the histogram above, it shows that there is most of the respondents are agree toward the question survey. The highest percentage are 40% from two degrees of agreement which strongly agree and agree that rank by 28 respondents respectively. It is then followed by the degree of agreement of 3 (neutral) which choose by 13 participants (18.6%). The data analysis indicates that the colour of the colour room will affect their study efficiency. However, there are only 1 participant (1.4%) who strongly disagree in this survey and no one from our respondent chooses the degree agreement of 2. From this result, most of the participants agreed that the colour of room affects their study efficiency.

M. Preference of slide theme background colour as learning materials according gender of respondents

Colour	Female	Male	Sum
Black	4	2	6
Blue	13	7	20
Green	5	6	11
Orange	1	0	1
Pink	1	0	1
Purple	1	0	1
Red	1	2	3
White	15	9	24
Yellow	1	2	3
Sum	42	28	70

Figure 13: Frequency Distribution Table of Student Preference of Slide Theme Background Colour as Learning Materials According Gender.

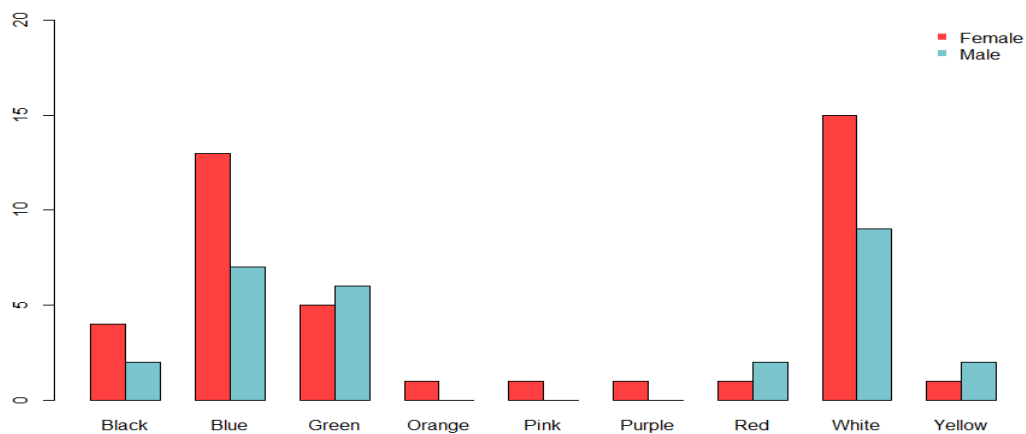


Figure 14: Bar Chart of Number of Students Preference of Slide Theme Background Colour as Learning Materials According Gender

Based on the results obtained from the bar chart above, it shows that the students' preference of slide colours for blue and white colours had a comparably high number among both genders. And there are more female students who prefer both colours compared with male. Out of the 24 students who prefer white colour, 15 of them are female students (62.5%) while 9 of them are male students (37.5%). For blue colour, 13 out of 20 students are female students (65%) while 7 of them are male students (35%). However, male students show a higher percentage of preference on both colour yellow and red. 66.7% of students (2 out of 3) who prefer both of yellow and red are male students and the rest 33.3% of students are female (1 out of 3). It shows that only 1 female student (100%) prefers orange, pink and purple respectively while no male student prefers three of these colours.

N. Index of slides colour affects study efficiency

level of agreement	Female	Male	Sum
1	0	2	2
2	2	2	4
3	12	4	16
4	14	9	23
5	14	11	25
Sum	42	28	70

Figure 15: Frequency Distribution Table of Index of Slides Colour Affects Learning Efficiency

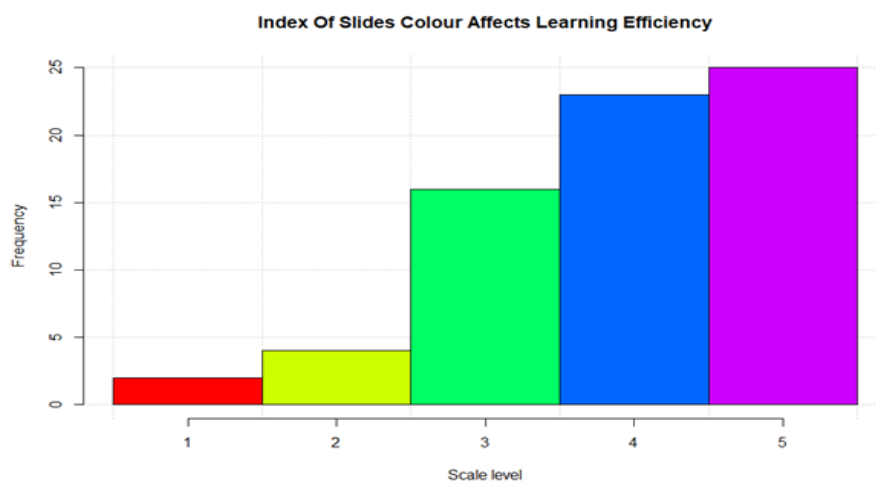


Figure 16: Histogram of Index of Slides Colour Affects Learning Efficiency

The histogram above is showing the results which respondents were asked about their agreement on learning efficiency based on the slides' theme background colours, where the level of agreement with the statement is such that (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Neutral; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree. Based on the histogram generated, majority of the respondents which is 25 of them (35.7%) strongly agree that the slide theme background colours will affect their learning efficiency, while 23 respondents (32.9%) agree with the statement, with only 2.8% of differences between them. 22.9% of respondents neither agree nor disagree with the statement. And it is only a small minority of respondents who disagree and strongly disagree with the statement, which are 4 respondents (5.7%) and 2 respondents (2.9%) respectively.

- CGPA and Index of Slides Colour Affects Learning Efficiency

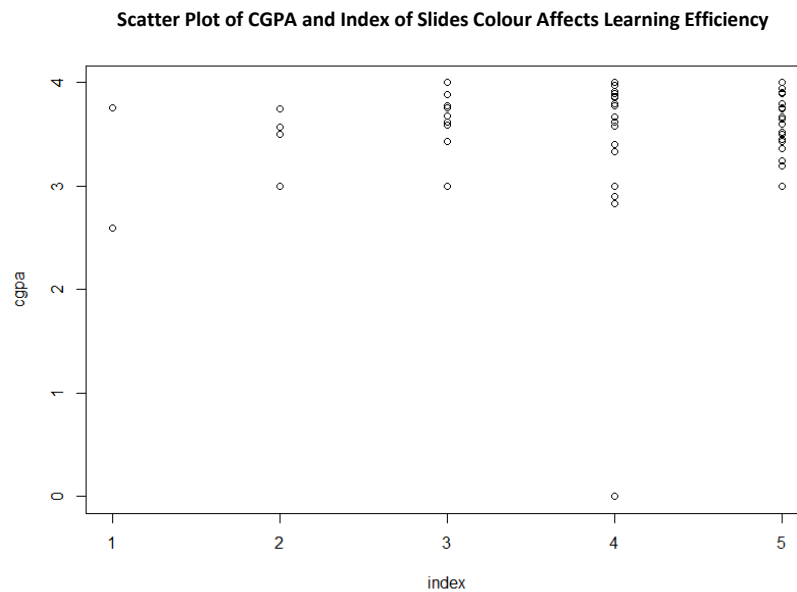


Figure 17: Scatter Plot of CGPA and Index of Slides Colour Affects Learning Efficiency

From the survey, there are questions which asks students' current GPA and the index of slides colour affects learning efficiency. Students' current GPA is plotted at x-axis and the index of slides colour affects learning efficiency is plotted at y-axis. The data of CGPA of 0 is accounted as outlier. From the data, we can see that two students with highest CGPA are agreed and strongly agreed to that statement while there is only one student with highest CGPA felt neutral to the statement. Moreover, the student with lowest CGPA=2.60 is strongly disagreed with the statement. With the statement, it proved that the students who do not mind the effects of colour of slides will affects their study efficiency since slides share is the most popular learning materials in university.

O. The length of the time prefers to stay in the green environment

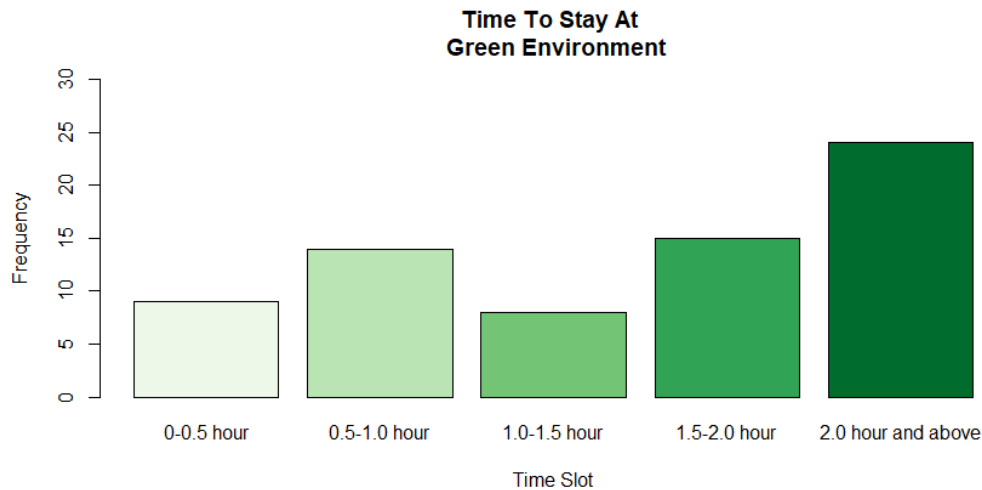


Figure 18: Bar Plot of The Length of The Time Prefer To Stay In The Green Environment

According to the result of the survey, most of the respondents prefer to stay in a green environment for more than 1.5 hours. It is because staying in a green environment can help them to release stress on their eyes and body. From the result of responses, there are 24 respondents out of 70 willing to stay in a green environment 2.0 hours and above with the 34.3%. Then, it was followed by 15 respondents willing to stay 1.5-2.0 hours in a green environment with 21.4%. However, there are nearly the same percentage with 1.5-2.0 hours respondents which is 20% from the 14 respondents who will empty their time to stay in a green environment in between 0.5 and 1.0 hours. Besides, there are also 9 respondents (12.9%) will take in between 0 and 0.5 hours to be in a green environment. The least chosen of time to stay in a green environment by the respondents is about 1 hour to 1.5 hour because it is only chosen by 8 respondents out of 70 with 11.4% only.

DISCUSSION

From the survey, we have gathered data from 70 respondents, 42 females and 28 males with the age between 18 and 26 years old. In the survey, we found out that blue colour (27.14%) is the most popular favourite colour while orange (27.14%) is the most popular least favourite colour.

From the questions of showing the same pictures of different colours, there are 42 respondents strongly agree and 23 respondents agree with the statement. With a total of 92.9 percent, this statement proved that colour psychology and the effect of colour on perceptions and behaviours. Based on research of “The Psychology of Colour Influences Consumers’ Buying Behaviour” by J Suresh Kumar, colour is an important factor influencing the consumer buying decision process. There are 34 respondents and 29 respondents in this survey strongly agree and agree with the statement respectively that they will purchase an item based on its colour. This statement proved that colours affect students’ purchase behaviour.

Moreover, half of the number of the respondents (35) choose to wear black to attend the convention while 17 respondents choose white as their choice. Black is the colour that shows seriousness and reliability while white represents purity and cleanliness. Although people have different perceptions of colours, the meaning of the colours may affect the behaviour of the people. From the analysis, 77.1% of the respondents make different reasons for their choice and only 22.9% of the respondents with no specific reason. Different reasons for their choice can be explained by colour affect to the students’ perception. Due to the different colour perception among respondents, they make different colours as their choice and different reasons for their choice.

Generally, female and male students have different preferences of colours of theme background as their learning materials. The results of this survey show that both female and male students prefer the neutral white colour of the slide theme background for their learning materials. This may be due to white being the lightest colour and usually the design of white theme background of learning materials is simple. Therefore, white is a good colour for keeping long-term concentration and clarity, making it a good choice for learning materials. And other cool colours like blue and green show a higher student preference than other colours. According to Mahnke (1996), some colours are appropriate for protecting eyesight and supporting the

work environment, as well as physical and mental health. Therefore, both female and male students prefer these colours probably because these colours reduce strain to eyes and help students to be more focused while studying these kinds of learning materials. Based on the research conducted by Sinofsky and Knirck (1981), the colour of a study environment can affect the degree students are able to absorb information. Slides (i.e. PowerPoint) is the most popular of learning material in university. From the survey, the students who do not mind the colour of the slides will affect their study efficiency as the colour of slides will affects their concentration and the degree of absorption.

Based on the results which show a total of 68.6% of respondents are supporting that the slides colour affects learning efficiency, where there are 25 respondents (35.7%) strongly agree and 23 respondents (32.9%) agree with the statement, which shows that the colours of learning materials may affect students' interest in learning activity. University students may prefer colours that are clean and simple for their learning materials which can help them to concentrate on the contents of the learning materials. Besides, based on the results on the index of colour of rooms, 40% of the respondents strongly agree and agree that the colour of room will affect their study efficiency. From the percentage of the ranking, it shows that colour is very essential to help students in their study mood and motivation. Colour of the room can ensure that the students have a good study environment for them to be more concentrated and good emotional.

Last but not least, according to the result which shows that a total of 39 respondents are willing to stay in a green environment for more than one and half hours. Based on these results, it shows that staying in a green environment can help them to release their mental and stress after studying. It is because green is a good colour for keeping long-term concentration and clarity. Green environment can help students feel calm and improve their efficiency and focus towards their studies. Green environment provided a 'restorative experience' which helped boost the mental resources of the students involved in the study. Besides, staying in a green environment can also encourage students to be more well-mannered. Students can be more calm and high thinking when doing their studies. Hence, it shows why most of the respondents would like to stay in a green environment for a long time.

CONCLUSION

After this study, we can conclude that colour plays an important role in students' daily life. From this research, we also get to know that colours influence students' behaviour and perceptions. The results reveal that colour preferences are different among the respondents. Different colours have different implications for us in the way of emotion. Different of colour combination can make people have different feelings which in turn to affect their behaviours.

Therefore, the results show that respondents have different colour options on the clothes they want to attend the convention, study room, and slide theme background. The results of the survey show that students in UTM aware the importance of colour in their daily life although everyone have their own perspective towards the colours selection.

Colour psychology also needed to use wisely in education for better and effective learning and teaching process. For instance, we can use the colours to set the mood of learning, which will consequently affect our learning performance. We must have a good knowledge on colour psychology to avoid some disadvantages of wrong colours selection. For example, the wrong colour of study room or wrong colour of slides chosen will make the students to loss their concentration and difficult to absorb the knowledge easily.

In conclusion, although everyone reacts in different ways to the same colour, we still can use the advantages of colour in our daily life and make it beneficial to us!

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APPENDIX

- i. The sample of survey of the impact of colours on the emotions and perceptions of students.

4/1/2020

Impact of Colours on the Emotions and Perceptions of Students.

Impact of Colours on the Emotions and Perceptions of Students.

*Required

Introduction

In learning environment, colour is believed to be able to cause positive or negative behaviours such as avoidance or withdrawal behaviours; affecting performance and stimulate senses. The analysis reveals various patterns of colour preferences when the colour options are visible between genders which significantly influence their preference behaviour. Colour preference is associated with the emotional response to the environment as well as behaviour in that environment.

Objective

- To investigate the effects of colour psychology on students' daily life.
- To identify how colors affect to the students' behaviors and perceptions
- To investigate the effects of colour on students' interest in learning activity based on the study environment and the learning materials.

Dalam persekitaran pembelajaran, warna dipercayai boleh menyebabkan tingkah laku positif atau negatif seperti mengelakkan atau menangkis perilaku; mempengaruhi prestasi dan merangsang deria. Analisis mendedahkan pelbagai corak pilihan warna apabila pilihan warna dapat dilihat di antara jantina yang secara signifikan mempengaruhi kelakuan preferensi mereka. Pilihan warna dikaitkan dengan tindak balas emosi terhadap alam sekitar serta tingkah laku dalam persekitaran tersebut.

Objektif

- Untuk mengkaji kesan psikologi warna pada kehidupan harian pelajar.
- Untuk mengenal pasti bagaimana warna menjejaskan tingkah laku dan persepsi pelajar
- Untuk menyiasat kesan warna minat pelajar terhadap aktiviti pembelajaran berdasarkan persekitaran pengajaran dan bahan pembelajaran.

Gender / Jantina *

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female



<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdW54dmh0w0Lg07C93OxStQFguWFL5swfvMYKHmCE5qyVJig/formResponse>

1/10

Year / Tahun *

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

CGPA *

Your answer

Age / Umur *

Your answer



What is your favourite colour? / Apakah warna kegemaran anda? *

- ☐ Red / Merah
- ☐ Orange / Jingga
- ☐ Yellow / Kuning
- ☐ Green / Hijau
- ☐ Blue / Biru
- ☐ Purple / Ungu
- ☐ Black / Hitam
- ☐ White / Putih
- ☐ Pink / Merah jambu

What is your least favourite colour? / Apakah warna kebencian anda? *

- ☐ Red / Merah
- ☐ Orange / Jingga
- ☐ Yellow / Kuning
- ☐ Green / Hijau
- ☐ Blue / Biru
- ☐ Purple / Ungu
- ☐ Black / Hitam
- ☐ White / Putih
- ☐ Pink / Merah jambu



Which colour of clothes do you prefer to wear to attend the Convention ? /
Apakah warna pakaian yang anda lebih suka pakai untuk menghadiri
Konvensyen? *

- ☐ Red / Merah
- ☐ Orange / Jingga
- ☐ Yellow / Kuning
- ☐ Green / Hijau
- ☐ Blue / Biru
- ☐ Purple / Ungu
- ☐ Black / Hitam
- ☐ White / Putih
- ☐ Pink / Merah jambu

Why do you want to choose this colours to attend the Convention? / Mengapa
anda hendak memilih warna pakaian ini untuk menghadiri konvensyen? *

- ☐ That colour makes me more confident / Warna itu meningkatkan keyakinan saya
- ☐ Respect to occasion / Menghormati kepada tempat rasmi
- ☐ That colour makes me happy / Warna itu menceriakan mood saya
- ☐ No specific reason/ Tiada sebab tertentu



I have different feelings when looking at the pictures below which have different colours. / Gambar-gambar yang berlainan warna menyebabkan saya mempunyai emosi yang berbeza. *





1 2 3 4 5

Strongly disagree / Sangat
Tidak Setuju☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐Strongly agree / Sangat
Bersetuju

I will purchase a particular item based on its colour. example: phone case, notebook, water bottle, etc. / Saya akan membeli barang tertentu berdasarkan warnanya. Contoh: sarung telefon, komputer riba, botol air, etc. *

1 2 3 4 5

Strongly disagree / Sangat
Tidak Setuju☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐Strongly agree / Sangat
Bersetuju

Which colour do you prefer to paint your study room? / Warna yang manakah anda lebih suka untuk mengecat bilik belajar anda?

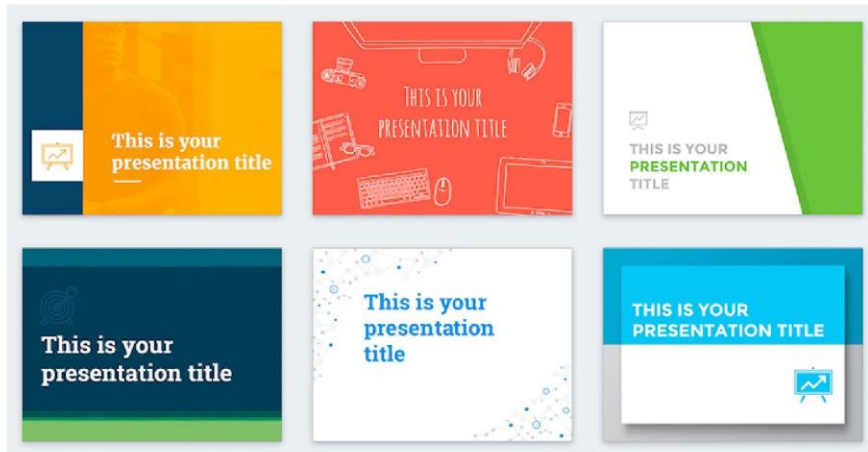
- ☐ Red / Merah
- ☐ Orange / Jingga
- ☐ Yellow / Kuning
- ☐ Green / Hijau
- ☐ Blue / Biru
- ☐ Purple / Ungu
- ☐ Black / Hitam
- ☐ White / Putih
- ☐ Pink / Merah jambu

The colour of room helps to create a productive environment for me to study effectively. / Warna bilik membantu mewujudkan persekitaran yang produktif untuk saya belajar dengan berkesan. *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak Setuju	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree / Sangat Bersetuju



Which colour of slide theme background do you prefer as your learning materials? / Warna latar belakang tema slide yang anda suka sebagai bahan pembelajaran anda? *



- ☐ Red / Merah
- ☐ Orange / Jingga
- ☐ Yellow / Kuning
- ☐ Green / Hijau
- ☐ Blue / Biru
- ☐ Purple / Ungu
- ☐ Black / Hitam
- ☐ White / Putih
- ☐ Pink / Merah jambu



Colour of the slide theme background affects my learning efficiency. / Warna latar belakang slide mempengaruhi kecekapan pembelajaran saya. *

1 2 3 4 5

Strongly disagree / Sangat tidak setuju

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Strongly agree / Sangat Bersetuju



Green is the easiest on the eyes and should be used to relax. Green can also feel calming and relaxing. Seeing the color green has been linked to more creative thinking. How long would you like to stay in the environment of green? / Hijau adalah warna yang paling sesuai untuk mata dan sesuai untuk menyenangkan hati. Hijau juga boleh merasa tenang dan santai. Melihat warna hijau dapat dikaitkan dengan pemikiran yang lebih kreatif. Berapakah lama anda ingin berada dalam persekitaran hijau? *



- ☐ 0-0.5 hour / 0-0.5 jam
- ☐ 0.5-1.0 hour / 0.5-1.0 jam
- ☐ 1.0-1.5 hour / 1.0-1.5 jam
- ☐ 1.5-2.0 hour / 1.5-2.0 jam
- ☐ 2.0 hour and above / 2.0 jam dan ke atas

Thanks for answering these questions. / Terima kasih untuk menjawab semua soalan ini.

