## Art - Colours

1 Complete. Then colour the sums.


2 Write the numbers 1-10 next to the colours.

| red $=$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| blue $=$ |  |  |
| yellow $=\square$ | purple $=\square$ <br> orange $=\square$ <br> brown $=\square$ | pink $=\square$ |
| green $=\square$ |  |  |
| black $=\square$ |  |  |$\quad$ grey $=\square$

Use your key to colour the picture.


Subject: Art

## Colours

Objective: identifying primary, secondary and tertiary colours.
Vocabulary: red, yellow, green, blue, orange, purple, black, white, pink, grey, brown

## Introduction

Pupils should be familiar with the concept of primary colours (red, yellow, blue) and secondary colours (green, purple, orange). They should also have seen the composition of tertiary colours (brown, grey and pink) through their own experience with colour.

## Warm up

- Review the colours by focussing on pupils' own clothes: call out a colour and pupils wearing something of that colour stand up.
- Draw three intersecting circles on the board so that there is an area where all three interlink.
- Label the circles: blue, yellow, red.
- Point to the area formed by the intersection between the blue and the yellow circle. Ask What colour is this? (green).
- Continue with the other areas to elicit orange, purple and brown.


## Activity 1

- Pupils complete the colour sums by writing the colour word.
- Pupils colour in the 'sums'.

Answers: 1-purple; 2-green; 3-orange; 4-grey;
5-pink; 6-brown

## Activity 2

- Pupils complete the key by choosing a number for each colour.
- They then colour in the picture following the colours in their key.
- Pupils describe their pictures, for example, a red table, a purple school bag.


## Project ideas

- Photocopy a reproduction of a famous painting. Let pupils colour it in as they wish. Then compare the final results.
- Pupils choose two primary colours. Using water colours, they paint over a piece of white paper. They should blend the colours so that the change from one colour to the other isn't obvious.

