



Thanks for  
not printing this page!

Consider which pages you can display on a device  
before printing.



Use this resource for personal or classroom use only.

For your support we ask you always acknowledge  
[mpopsartschool.com](http://mpopsartschool.com) as the source of the resource.



You must not reproduce or share with others (excluding  
personal/classroom use) in any form.

You must not use this product for commercial purposes.

You must not alter the digital versions of our products

No print page!

# How to use downloads

Each download pack comes with a

Line drawing



Lesson plan



Consider printing line drawings on thicker paper, especially if using water colours



Comprehension sheet

Please watch the **Colour 1** Video Lesson before starting activities. Find Video Lesson on the **mpopsartschool** website under the **free courses** tab.

We also provide 'paint-with-me' videos with many of our lessons. The Lesson Plan will indicate if a paint-along video is available. Find these videos at the **mpopsartschool** website under the 'paint with me' tab.



# LESSON PLAN

## COLOUR 1

### FOCUS

LEARN HOW THE COLOUR WHEEL IS USED IN ART AND DESIGN.  
LEARN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COLOURS.

### NATIONAL CURRICULUM LINKS

KS2: To improve mastery of art and design techniques

KS3: To use a range of techniques to record observations in sketchbooks, journals and other media as a basis for exploring ideas

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- IDENTIFY PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY COLOURS
- TO UNDERSTAND THAT ALL COLOURS ARE MADE BY MIXING PRIMARY COLOURS
- TO UNDERSTAND THE CONCEPT OF COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS
- TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF COLOUR BIAS

### RESOURCES

- Colour 1 & 2 videos
- Colour wheel printout
- Primary colour paint - Ultramarine Blue, Cadmium Yellow, Cadmium Red
- Brushes/water/palette

### KEY WORDS / CONCEPTS

Primary colours  
Secondary colours  
Tertiary colours  
Colour bias  
Complementary colours

### PROCEDURE / ACTIVITY

Watch videos [Colour Part 1](#) AND [Colour Part 2](#)

Now that you have watched both videos, it's time to make your colour wheel. I will be using acrylic paint, but feel free to use an alternative (please check all paints are child-friendly).

Instructions are below, but I recommend you paint along with me while watching the [Colour Part 1](#) video.

1. Start by painting your primary colours on your colour wheel. Leave 3 segments between each primary colour.



2. Now mix your secondary colours by mixing two primary colours.

3. Finally, make your tertiary colours by mixing a primary and secondary colour together for the final segments

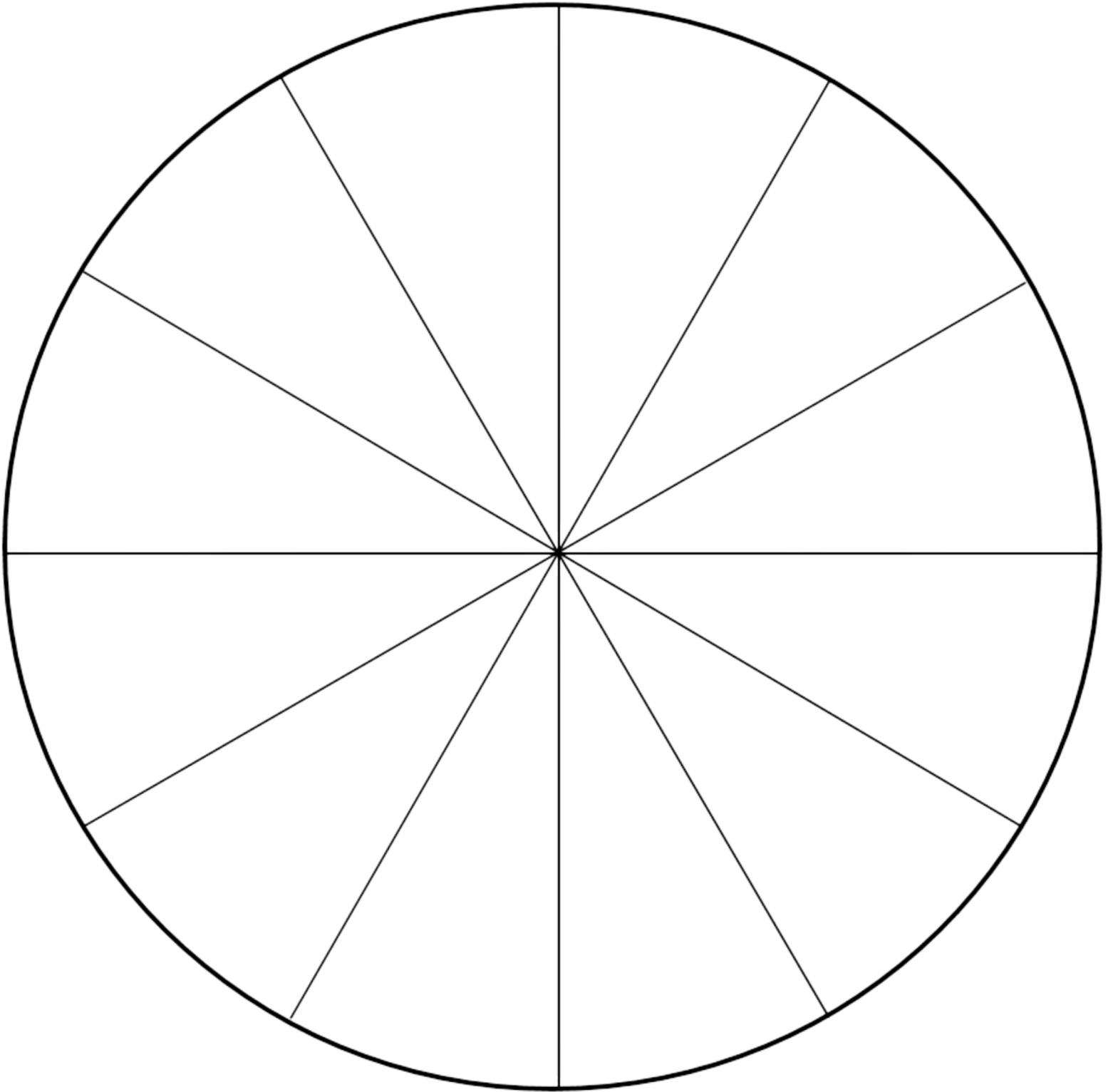


### EXTRA LEARNING

COMPLETE COMPREHENSION SHEET  
ON THE COLOUR WHEEL

# Colour Wheel

(warm)



# COLOUR 1 ACTIVITY SHEET

## FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS

### ANSWER COLOUR WHEEL QUESTIONS

#### The Colour Wheel Primary Colours

##### Primary Colours

The primary colours are red, yellow and \_\_\_\_\_. These are called primary colours because they cannot be made by \_\_\_\_\_ colours together. The amazing fact about primary colours is that all other colours are derived from them.

##### Secondary colours

Secondary colours are made when mixing \_\_\_\_\_ parts of primary colours together. The secondary colours are purple (mixing blue and red), \_\_\_\_\_ (mixing yellow and red) and green (mixing \_\_\_\_\_).

##### Tertiary Colours

These colours are made by mixing a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ colour together. The tertiary colours are amber (yellow+orange), vermilion (red+orange), \_\_\_\_\_ (red+purple), violet (blue+purple), \_\_\_\_\_ (blue+green) and spring green (yellow+green).

You may not have heard of all these colours, and sometimes the same colour can have different names. Don't worry about remembering them; use the basic colour descriptions like 'yellow-green.'

blue turquoise primary orange mixing blue and yellow magenta secondary equal

Re-watch the Colour 1&2 videos or do your own research. What can you write about..?

**1** ...Complementary colours \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2** ...Colour Bias \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWER SHEET

### The Colour Wheel Primary Colours

#### Primary Colours

The primary colours are red, yellow and **BLUE**. These are called primary colours because they cannot be made by **MIXING** colours together. The amazing fact about primary colours is that all other colours are derived from them.

#### Secondary colours

Secondary colours are made when mixing **EQUAL** parts of primary colours together. The secondary colours are purple (mixing blue and red), **ORANGE** (mixing yellow and red) and green (mixing **BLUE AND YELLOW**).

#### Tertiary Colours

These colours are made by mixing a **PRIMARY** and a **SECONDARY** colour together. The tertiary colours are amber (yellow+orange), vermillion (red+orange), **MAGENTA** (red+purple), violet (blue+purple), **TURQUOISE** (blue+green) and spring green (yellow+green).

You may not have heard of all these colours, and sometimes the same colour can have different names. Don't worry about remembering them; use the basic colour descriptions like 'yellow-green.'

Answers may vary but something like...

**1 Complementary colours** Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel.

When a pair of complementary colours are placed side by side, they make each other look brighter.

**2 Colour Bias** All colours have a bias towards one of their neighbours on the colour wheel.

For example, all blues will have a bias either towards the red side of the colour wheel or towards the green side of the colour wheel.



# COLOUR 1 ACTIVITY SHEET

## FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS

### ANSWER COLOUR WHEEL QUESTIONS

#### The Colour Wheel Primary Colours

##### Primary Colours

The primary colours are red, yellow and \_\_\_\_\_. These are called primary colours because they cannot be made by \_\_\_\_\_ colours together. The amazing fact about primary colours is that all other colours are derived from them.

##### Secondary colours

Secondary colours are made when mixing \_\_\_\_\_ parts of primary colours together. The secondary colours are purple (mixing blue and red), \_\_\_\_\_ (mixing yellow and red) and green (mixing \_\_\_\_\_).

##### Tertiary Colours

These colours are made by mixing a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ colour together. The tertiary colours are amber (yellow+orange), vermillion (red+orange), \_\_\_\_\_ (red+purple), violet (blue+purple), \_\_\_\_\_ (blue+green) and spring green (yellow+green).

You may not have heard of all these colours, and sometimes the same colour can have different names. Don't worry about remembering them; use the basic colour descriptions like 'yellow-green.'

blue turquoise primary orange mixing blue and yellow magenta secondary equal

Re-watch the Colour 1&2 videos or do your own research. What can you write about..?

**1** ...Complementary colours \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** ...Colour Bias \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# COLOUR 1 ACTIVITY SHEET

## ANSWER SHEET

### The Colour Wheel Primary Colours

#### Primary Colours

The primary colours are red, yellow and BLUE. These are called primary colours because they cannot be made by MIXING colours together. The amazing fact about primary colours is that all other colours are derived from them.

#### Secondary colours

Secondary colours are made when mixing EQUAL parts of primary colours together. The secondary colours are purple (mixing blue and red), ORANGE (mixing yellow and red) and green (mixing BLUE AND YELLOW).

#### Tertiary Colours

These colours are made by mixing a PRIMARY and a SECONDARY colour together. The tertiary colours are amber (yellow+orange), vermillion (red+orange), MAGENTA (red+purple), violet (blue+purple), TURQUOISE (blue+green) and spring green (yellow+green).

You may not have heard of all these colours, and sometimes the same colour can have different names. Don't worry about remembering them; use the basic colour descriptions like 'yellow-green.'

Answers may vary but something like...

**1 Complementary colours** Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel.

When a pair of complementary colours are placed side by side, they make each other look brighter.

**2 Colour Bias** All colours have a bias towards one of their neighbours on the colour wheel.

For example, all blues will have a bias either towards the red side of the colour wheel or towards the green side of the colour wheel.