

Zara's Colourful Creations: Mastering the Colour Wheel

Learning objective: To understand the colour wheel, identify primary and secondary colours, and explore how to create tertiary and complementary colours.

Use your knowledge of colour theory to answer the following questions. Refer to the word bank if you need help with the technical terms.

Word bank: Primary · Secondary · Tertiary · Complementary · Hue · Tint · Shade

1. Zara the zebra is painting a sunset. Name the three primary colours she must use to mix all the other colours on her palette. (3 marks)

2. If you mix two primary colours together, you create a secondary colour. Which secondary colour is created by mixing red and yellow? (1 mark)

3. Explain what a 'complementary' colour is. Where are these colours found on the colour wheel in relation to each other? (2 marks)

4. Max the monkey wants to make a bright blue lighter to paint the sky. What do we call it when we add white to a colour, and what do we call it when we add black? (2 marks)

5. If a shop sells a set of paints for £4.50 and a set of brushes for £2.75, how much would it cost Zara to buy both? Show your working out. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a colour wheel with 12 segments. Label the three primary colours, the three secondary colours, and the six tertiary colours in the correct positions.



Extension challenge: Choose two complementary colours. Create an abstract pattern using only these two colours. How do they make each other look when placed right next to each other?