

Zara's Colour Wheel Challenge

Learning objective: To understand colour theory by identifying primary, secondary, and complementary colours.

Zara the Zebra sees patterns and colours everywhere! Look at the colour wheel concepts below. Match the colour descriptions to the correct colour category, then use your knowledge of colour theory to solve the questions. Remember: Primary colours cannot be mixed from other colours, while secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours.

Word bank: Primary · Secondary · Complementary · Red · Yellow · Blue · Green · Orange · Purple

1. Zara mixes red paint and yellow paint together. What secondary colour has she created? (1 mark)

2. If you want to make green, which two primary colours do you need to mix? (2 marks)

3. Why are red, yellow, and blue called 'primary' colours? Explain your answer. (2 marks)

4. Look at a colour wheel. What colour is directly opposite blue? (This is its complementary colour). (1 mark)

5. If you have £5.00 and you spend £2.40 on a tube of blue paint and £1.60 on a tube of yellow paint, how much change should you receive? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a large circle and divide it into six equal segments. Label the segments starting at the top with: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, and Purple. Colour each segment accurately to complete your own colour wheel.

Extension challenge: Find three objects in your classroom or home that represent primary colours and three objects that represent secondary colours. Write a short sentence describing how the colours make you feel (e.g., 'The bright yellow sun makes me feel warm and happy').