

Year 5 Art Assessment: The Science of Colour

Learning objective: To demonstrate understanding of colour theory, including primary, secondary, and tertiary colours, as well as the impact of warm and cool palettes.

Read each question carefully. Use the word bank to help you with your answers. Write clearly in British English.

Zara the Zebra loves to paint the world around her. She believes that every colour tells a story. When she mixes her paints, she follows the rules of the colour wheel to create perfect harmony. Whether she is painting a blazing summer sunset or a calm, icy pond, Zara uses her knowledge of colour theory to make her artwork pop.

Word bank: Primary · Secondary · Tertiary · Complementary · Warm · Cool · Hue · Saturation · Tint · Shade

1. Name the three primary colours that Zara must use as a starting point to mix all other colours. (3 marks)

2. Explain the difference between a 'tint' and a 'shade'. How do you create each one? (2 marks)

3. If Zara wants to paint a picture that feels energetic and exciting, should she use a 'warm' or 'cool' colour palette? Give two examples of colours she would use. (3 marks)

4. Define what a 'secondary' colour is and name one example. (2 marks)

5. Look at a colour wheel. What is the term for two colours that are directly opposite each other, such as blue and orange? (2 marks)

6. Zara is painting a landscape. Describe how she might use 'cool' colours to make a mountain look further away, and why this technique is effective in art. (4 marks)

7. Extended Writing Task: Imagine you are an artist planning a new painting. Describe a scene you would like to create and explain which colour schemes you would choose to set the mood. Why are these specific colours important for the story you want to tell? (5 marks)

Draw: In the box below, draw a simple colour wheel showing the three primary colours and the three secondary colours created when they are mixed.



Extension challenge: Total: /25