

Zara's Color Theory Masterclass

Learning objective: To understand the color wheel, including primary, secondary, and tertiary colors, and how to create tints and shades.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of color theory. Zara the Zebra wants to see if you can master the patterns of the color wheel!

What are the three primary colors?

Red, yellow, and blue. These are the base colors that cannot be created by mixing others.

How do you create a secondary color?

By mixing two primary colors together in equal amounts.

Name the three secondary colors.

Green, orange, and purple (or violet).

What is a 'tint' in painting?

A color mixed with white to make it lighter and less intense.

What is a 'shade' in painting?

A color mixed with black to make it darker.

What are complementary colors?

Colors that sit directly opposite each other on the color wheel, such as blue and orange.

Give an example of a 'warm' color group.

Reds, oranges, and yellows, which remind us of sunshine and fire.

Give an example of a 'cool' color group.

Blues, greens, and purples, which remind us of water and nature.

How is a tertiary color created?

By mixing a primary color with a neighboring secondary color.

Define the term 'hue'.

Another word for a pure color on the color wheel.

Explain why artists use the color wheel.

To help them choose color schemes that look harmonious or create a specific mood.

What happens if you mix all three primary colors together?

You create a dark, muddy, neutral brown or grey tone.