Zara’s Colourful Garden Adventure

Learning objective: I can identify primary and secondary colours and explain how to mix them.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Encourage your child to look for these colours in your own garden or local park today.

Welcome to my studio! To mix secondary colours, you need to combine two primary colours. For example: Red + Yellow = Orange. Use this rule to solve the puzzles below.

Zara the zebra is painting a beautiful mural of a village green. She needs to create specific colours to finish her painting of robins, daffodils, and bright bluebells. Help her mix the right shades to complete her masterpiece.

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

1. Zara has a pot of red paint and a pot of yellow paint. If she mixes them together, what colour will she create? Write your answer below. (1 mark)

2. Which two primary colours does Zara need to mix to create green paint for the grass in her garden scene? (2 marks)

3. If Zara wants to paint a bright purple butterfly, which two primary colours should she mix together? (2 marks)

4. Zara is painting a robin. She wants to make a dark brown. She knows that mixing all three primary colours together creates a brown tone. Name the three primary colours she must use. (3 marks)

5. Explain why yellow is called a 'primary' colour. A good answer should mention that it cannot be made by mixing other colours. (2 marks)

Draw: A friendly zebra wearing a painter's apron, standing in front of an easel holding a palette with red, yellow, and blue paint circles.

Extension challenge: Try this! If you have paints or coloured pencils at home, create a 'colour wheel' by drawing a circle and placing your primary colours (Red, Yellow, Blue) in a triangle, then filling the gaps with the secondary colours you mixed.



I did it! **Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

Too easy? Try Greater Depth. Too tricky? Try Supported. More at bookflik.com/resources