

Grade 7

Colour

Message to All of My Students:

Hi everybody,

Our final project is on colour. This week, we will start by learning a little bit about colour theory and completing a worksheet.

If you have not reached out yet, please e-mail me at karen.tai@ocsb.ca even if it is just a quick “hello!”

- Ms. Tai

ABOUT COLOR IN ART

Elements of Art

Color is everywhere in our world and greatly effects how we perceive our environment. Color can influence our emotions, moods, and mental acuity. A bright and cheerfully decorated room presents a different mood compared to a dark decorated one. Artists and designers use colors intentionally to make the viewer feel a specific way, whether it is to bring happiness, convey sorrow, or stimulate appetite with certain colors in a logo. Even colors in clothing have an unconscious effect on people.

What is Color:

Color is one of the elements of art that is produced when light strikes an object and reflect back to the eye. Color has three properties: hue (color), intensity and value.

Value: Value determines how light or dark a color is. The value of a pure color can be altered by adding white or black to make the color lighter or darker. When you add white to a color, you create a **'tint'**. The more white that is added, the lighter a color will become. When you add black to a color, you create a **'shade'**. The more black you add, the darker a color will become.

Colors are placed into a family of twelve colors and are most commonly seen on a color wheel. These colors are broken into **primary, secondary tertiary colors**.

Colors can also be described as **analogous** (next to each other on the color wheel), **complimentary** (across from each other on the color wheel) or even **neutral** (whites, blacks, grays, and some tans),

It is important to understand color to use it effectively during the creation of any type of art piece to better connect with your audience and create a strong work of art.





ELEMENTS OF ART
COLOR

Complete Colour Theory Worksheet:

Use the following slides to help you



Intro to
Color Theory

Primary colors are the three colors from which all colors are created.

R	COOL
O	
Y	
G	
B	WARM
V	

Complementary Colors
Complementary colors are opposites on the color wheel.

Analogous Colors
Analogous colors are next to each other on the color wheel.

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Value
Value refers to the lightness or darkness of a color.

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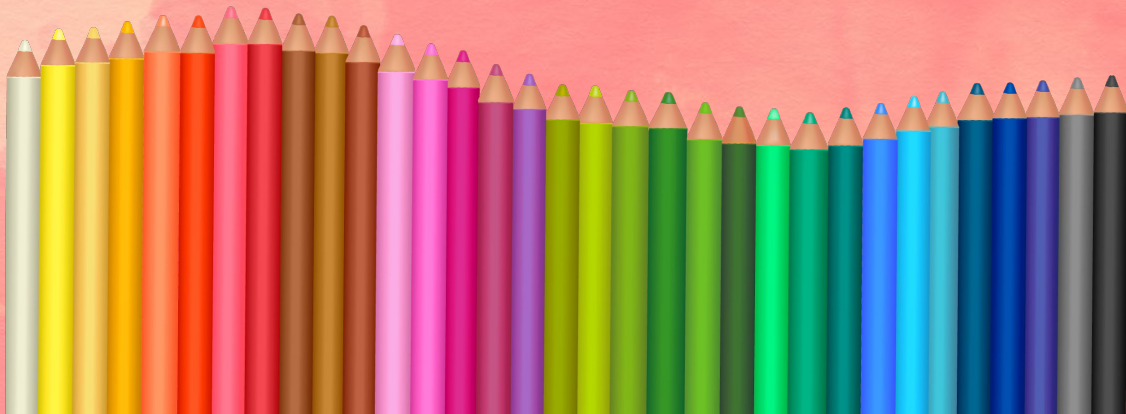
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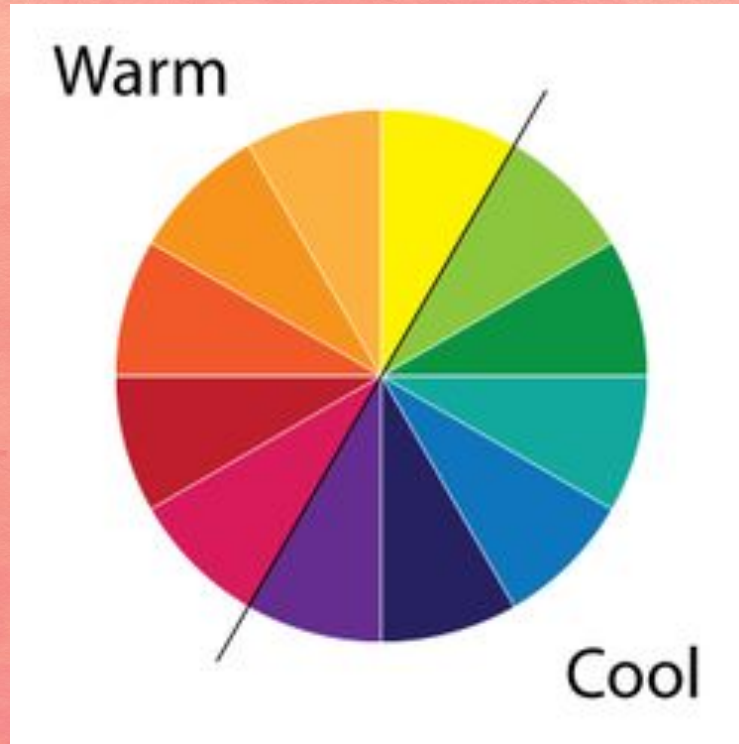
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What You Will Need:

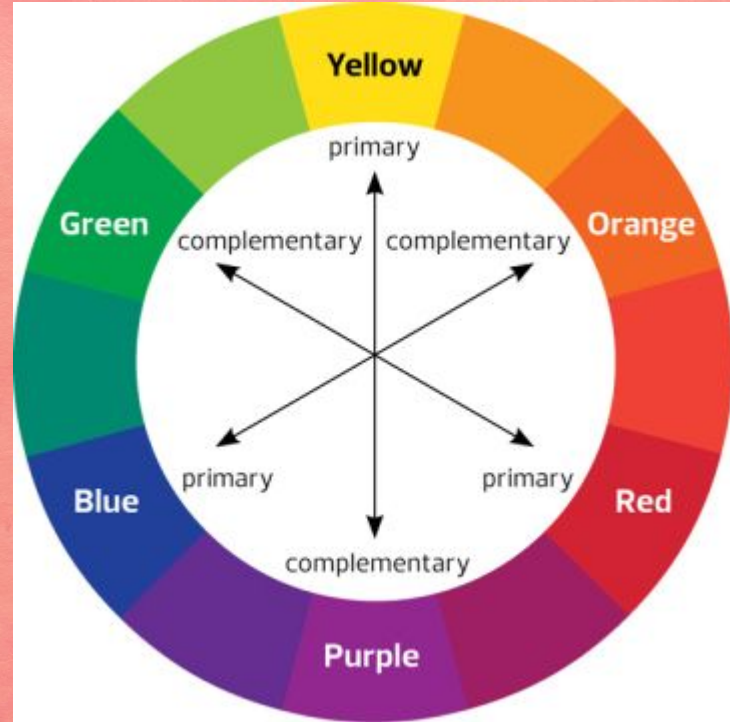
- ❑ Variety of colouring mediums (Colouring pencils, markers, crayons, or paint, etc.)
- ❑ Paper (you can either print the worksheet or colour on a blank piece of paper if you do not have a printer.)



Warm and Cool Colours



Complementary Colours



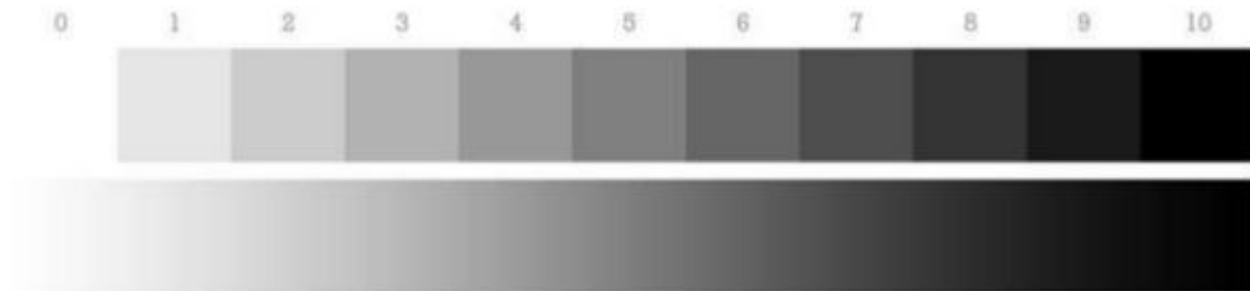
Analogous Colours



Value

Value Scale

The value scale is a tool artists use to determine correct values in an artwork – they can be used to practice mixing values with paint, or as a guideline for matching values.



The best paintings and drawings have a variety of values – from deep, black darks to bright whites.