

1.4 Color

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to use **color** 色彩 through the **color wheel** 色轮 and schemes.

You must be able to:

- name the **primary** 原色, **secondary** 间色, and **tertiary colors** 三次色
- define **hue** 色相, **value** 明度, and **saturation** 饱和度
- use **complementary** 互补色 and **analogous** 类似色 schemes
- distinguish **warm** 暖色 from **cool colors** 冷色

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The color wheel

Primary colours (red, yellow, blue) mix to make **secondary** (orange, green, violet); mixing a primary with a neighbour gives a **tertiary** colour.

■ Properties of colour

Hue is the colour name; **value** is its lightness; **saturation** is its intensity. Adjusting these changes a colour's feel.

■ Schemes and temperature

Complementary colours sit opposite on the wheel (high contrast); **analogous** colours sit next to each other (harmony). **Warm** colours advance, **cool** colours recede.

2 Practice

2.1 Colours directly opposite each other on the colour wheel are

[1]

- A analogous
 - B complementary
 - C monochromatic
 - D primary
-

2.2 Define saturation.

[2]

2.3 State one effect of using a complementary colour scheme.

[1]

3 Studio & portfolio tasks

3.1 Create two small **colour-scheme swatches** for the same simple motif.

(a) Version 1: an **analogous** scheme.

[2]

(b) Version 2: a **complementary** scheme.

[2]

3.2 Plan colour for a portfolio piece.

(a) Name your scheme and the mood it should create.

[1]

(b) Sketch a thumbnail with your chosen palette labelled.

[2]

4 Go further

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- work through the **1.4 Color** lesson on the **Learn** page;
 - read the **Elements of Art** section of the AP 2-D Art and Design handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 B. opposite colours are complementary.

2.2 the intensity/purity of a colour; a highly saturated colour is vivid, a desaturated one is dull/grey.

2.3 strong contrast / colours make each other appear more vivid.

3.1 Look for: analogous version uses neighbouring hues (2); complementary version pairs opposite hues for clear contrast (2).

3.2 Look for: scheme matched to a stated mood/warm-cool intent (1); thumbnail palette is consistent with the named scheme (2).