

Color Schemes, Grade 5

Created by Alisa Ripley, March 2008

Lesson Plan Summary: In this lesson plan, students will learn how to create different colors by mixing oil pastels together. They will also explore the relationships of colors and how they're used in art to create mood and effects. This lesson should take two, 40-minute classes to complete, though some students might need extra time depending on details.

Objectives: TEKS §117.17. Art, Grade 5. (b) 1B Perception. The student develops and organizes ideas from the environment. The student is expected to identify in artworks that color, texture, form, line, space, and value are basic art elements.

Note to the Instructor: This project is best preceded by the *Elements of Art Color Activity* (*There does not seem to be any activity in previous lessons like this). The instructor should have a color wheel present for reference and the *Color Scheme Handouts* pre-drawn on several sheets with black marker. The students can trace these onto their own sheets.

Materials: 12x18 drawing paper – 2 sheets per student, Black crayons or colored pencils, pastels with the primary colors, black and white. May also use some crayons. *Color scheme handouts*

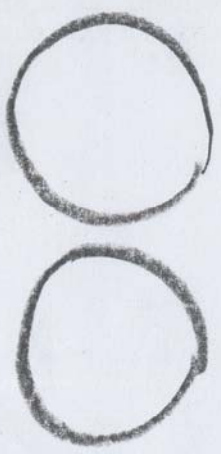
Discussion: Refer to *Color Discussion* from *Elements of Art*. A color scheme is the planned combination of colors in an artwork. Artists use different schemes to create moods and effects in their artwork. Monochromatic color schemes show shades and tints of one color. Analogous schemes use colors that are next to each other on the wheel. Complementary schemes use colors that are opposite each other on the wheel.

Along with color schemes, color groups (families) help artists to express more feeling and ideas. Warm color groups include reds, oranges and yellows. Cool colors are blues, greens and violets. Neutral colors are black, white and grays. The tints and shades of brown are also neutral.

Directions:

1. Explain to the students that they will be using oil pastels to create and mix colors just as they would with paint. For example, when making green, blue and yellow should be mixed. When mixing these colors on paper, the students will use the blue first, then put the yellow on top of the blue and smudge with a paper towel to blend into green. The lighter color should always be placed on top of the darker color – this rule applies to all pastels.
2. The instructor can choose to have the students copy the handouts onto larger paper, or use the handouts as long as they are printed on a heavy weight paper.
3. To create the color wheel, students will begin by using black crayons to trace the circles from the Color Scheme Handouts on to the larger paper.
4. Students will label each section of circles with the appropriate vocabulary.
5. Using pastels, students will fill in each labeled section, mixing their colors within the circles.

Warm



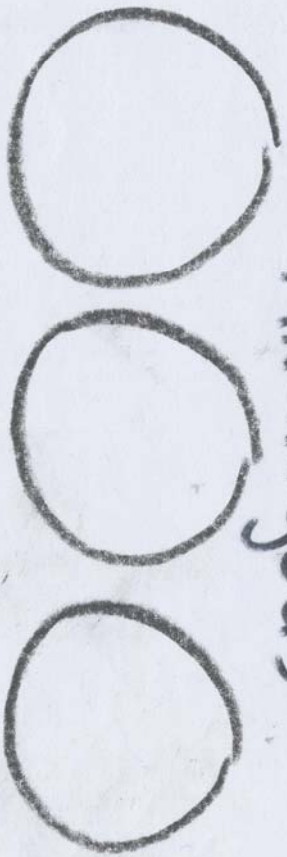
Cool



Monochromatic



Analogous



Complementary

