

KS1 Art and Design Quiz - Colours (Questions)

This quiz addresses the requirements of the National Curriculum KS1 in Art and Design for children aged 5, 6 and 7 in years 1 and 2. Specifically this quiz is aimed at the section dealing with understanding processes and techniques, and it focusses on colours.

As an introduction to artistic techniques, studying art and design often begins with a good understanding of colour. This learning may begin with understanding primary and secondary colours and progress to experimenting with colour mixing and working with complimentary and contrasting colours, before going on to look at different artistic techniques.

<p>1. How are tertiary colours made?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By putting all the colours in a line <input type="checkbox"/> By mixing every colour together <input type="checkbox"/> By choosing from a colour chart <input type="checkbox"/> By mixing a secondary colour with one of the primary colours it is made from 	<p>2. A set of tints and shades of the same colour is also known as what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A colour wheel <input type="checkbox"/> A paint palette <input type="checkbox"/> Monochrome <input type="checkbox"/> Quite dull
<p>3. Colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel are known as what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary <input type="checkbox"/> Companion <input type="checkbox"/> Countryside <input type="checkbox"/> Comfortable 	<p>4. To make a colour darker, you can add which other paint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Pink
<p>5. Red, yellow, blue, orange, green and violet are usually arranged on a colour what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A colour square <input type="checkbox"/> A colour cube <input type="checkbox"/> A colour wheel <input type="checkbox"/> A colour sphere 	<p>6. Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel are described as what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Harmonious <input type="checkbox"/> Argumentative <input type="checkbox"/> Clashing <input type="checkbox"/> Monochromatic
<p>7. To make a colour lighter, you can add which other paint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Grey <input type="checkbox"/> Blue 	<p>8. Reds, oranges and yellows are sometimes called what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Spicy colours <input type="checkbox"/> Heated colours <input type="checkbox"/> Radiator colours <input type="checkbox"/> Warm colours
<p>9. What are the three primary colours?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Black, white and grey <input type="checkbox"/> Red, yellow and blue <input type="checkbox"/> Pink, purple and orange <input type="checkbox"/> Green, brown and silver 	<p>10. Orange, green and violet are known as what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary colours <input type="checkbox"/> Primary colours <input type="checkbox"/> High school colours <input type="checkbox"/> College colours

KS1 Art and Design Quiz - Colours (Answers)

KS1 Art and Design | Understanding Colours and Techniques

1. How are tertiary colours made?

- By putting all the colours in a line
- By mixing every colour together
- By choosing from a colour chart
- By mixing a secondary colour with one of the primary colours it is made from

For example, green can be mixed with one of its primary colours, blue, to give blue-green

2. A set of tints and shades of the same colour is also known as what?

- A colour wheel
- A paint palette
- Monochrome
- Quite dull

An example of this would be red, pink and white

3. Colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel are known as what?

- Complementary
- Companion
- Countryside
- Comfortable

Complementary colours can be used together and produce a contrast

4. To make a colour darker, you can add which other paint?

- White
- Orange
- Black
- Pink

The new colour is then known as a shade of the original

5. Red, yellow, blue, orange, green and violet are usually arranged on a colour what?

- A colour square
- A colour cube
- A colour wheel
- A colour sphere

The colour wheel shows the colours and their relationships to each other

6. Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel are described as what?

- Harmonious
- Argumentative
- Clashing
- Monochromatic

Harmonious colours go well together, like yellow and orange

7. To make a colour lighter, you can add which other paint?

- White
- Black
- Grey
- Blue

The lighter colour is then called a 'tint' of the original

8. Reds, oranges and yellows are sometimes called what?

- Spicy colours
- Heated colours
- Radiator colours
- Warm colours

Blues, violets and greens are often called cool colours

9. What are the three primary colours?

- Black, white and grey
- Red, yellow and blue
- Pink, purple and orange
- Green, brown and silver

Primary colours are the only colours which cannot be made by mixing two other colours

10. Orange, green and violet are known as what?

- Secondary colours
- Primary colours
- High school colours
- College colours

Secondary colours are made by mixing two of the primary colours together