

Use this worksheet to write, draw or reflect on the artworks you have seen during the virtual session! Share your responses with us at #AGOSchools. If you don't have a printer, feel free to use your own sketchbook or piece of paper!

COLOUR

ART WORDS

- A **colour wheel** is one way of organizing colours and looking at the relationships between colours.
- **Warm colours** increase the temperature of a work of art. Red, orange and yellow are warm colours.
- **Cool colours** may make you feel cool. They can decrease the temperature of a work of art. Blue, green and purple are cool colours.
- **Complementary colours** are opposite each other on the colour wheel. For example, blue and orange, red and green, and yellow and purple are complementary colours. If you put complementary colours beside each other, they both appear more intense.
- **Analogous colours** are beside each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red-orange and orange are analogous colours. These colours are related, like members of a family.
- A **monochromatic** work of art uses only tints and shades of one colour. Tints are made by adding white. Shades are made by adding black.



OBSERVATIONS

What colours did you notice in the art? Can you show the colours here? How would you describe these colours? For example, are any colours **warm**, **cool**, **complementary** or **analogous**? Is the art **monochromatic**?

What part of the art do you notice first? Make a sketch of that part of the art in the space below. What part of the art do you notice second? Draw a line to show where your attention goes next. Make a sketch of that part of the art too. Keep going. Is there any relationship between colour and the path of your attention?



If you could ask the artist three questions about the colours that appear in the art, what would you ask?
