# Exercise walk-through

## Color ▪ 1.4

eXercise

# 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

# Method — 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.

# Method — Properties of colour

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

## Method — 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.

# Practice 2.1 ▪ 1 mark

Colours directly opposite each other on the colour wheel are

**A** analogous

**B** complementary

**C** monochromatic

**D** primary

# Solution 2.1

Method: Schemes and temperature

**A** analogous

**B** complementary ✓

**C** monochromatic

**D** primary

## Worked steps

**B**. opposite colours are complementary.

## Practice 2.2 ▪ 2 marks

Define saturation.

# Solution 2.2

**Worked steps**

the intensity/purity of a colour B1; a highly saturated colour is vivid, a desaturated one is dull/grey B1.

## Practice 2.3 ▪ 1 mark

State one effect of using a complementary colour scheme.

# Solution 2.3

**Worked steps**

strong contrast / colours make each other appear more vivid B1.