

Objectives: by the end of this unit, students will...

- Explain why objects have color
- Define and provide examples of radiation.
- State the two properties that make up electromagnetic radiation.
- Explain why an incandescent light bulb looks different from a black light bulb.
- Explain how the cones in our eyes enable us to see different colors.
- Define and provide examples of each of the following: a. Hue b. Value c. Intensity
- Define and provide examples of each of the following: a. Shade b. Tint c. Tone
- Identify the following on a color wheel: primary colors; secondary colors; tertiary colors; warm colors; cool colors.
- State the properties and traits associated with both warm colors and with cool colors.
- Define and identify the properties associated with each of the following color harmonies: a. Achromatic Color b. Monochromatic Color c. Analogous Color d. Complementary Color e. Triadic color; f. Complementary Color g. Split-complementary color i. Square color j. Rectangular Color
- State which color harmonies create a sense of liveliness and vibrancy.
- State which color harmonies are good for creating a sense of formality.
- State which color harmonies are good for beginners.
- State which color harmonies require a strong achromatic color such as black or white to prevent it from seeming monotonous.
- State which color harmonies require careful consideration to make sure the warm and cool colors balance each other.