



Subject: Colors and Shapes Concept: Color Mixing Green

- *Green* is a color that can be found all around us.
- The *primary* colors *yellow* and *blue* make *green*.
- *Green* is a *secondary* color.
- *Secondary* colors are colors made by mixing together two *primary* colors.

Key Vocabulary

- green
- yellow
- blue
- primary
- secondary

Lesson Options: Select lesson elements to create a single-day or multiday lesson.

Lesson Elements

Digital Playlist: Generally, children will complete the Digital Playlist first, then follow up with some or all of the activities described below. As you select and do those activities with your child, you may wish to reassign some or all of the digital activities for additional practice.

Explore Activity: This follow-up is designed to be used closely with the Digital Playlist to help your child understand the topic.

Dig Deeper Activity: This offline activity provides an additional learning experience with the same topic.

Extend Activity: This offline activity extends the child's understanding and application of the same topic.

Explore Activity

Set Up

1. Gather the materials on the list.

Procedure

1. Watch *Gabe's Almost Everything Is Green World* with your child.
2. Discuss the video. Explain how the color *green* is one color in the rainbow.
3. Brainstorm a list of food items that are *green*, such as lettuce, cucumbers, peas, and grapes. Write, or have your child write, the name of *green* foods on index cards.
4. Invite your child to create a "green" meal. Have them draw several of the foods that they previously named on index cards. Remind them to color the foods with the *green* crayon or marker. Your child can draw these directly onto a white paper plate. Alternatively, have your child draw the foods on paper and help them cut out their drawings and arrange their drawings on any color paper plate.

Materials

- Index cards
- *Green* crayon or marker
- White paper plate
- Safety scissors (optional)
- Glue (optional)



5. Discuss how all or most of the *green* foods on their plate come from nature. Ask: *What other things found in nature are the color green?*

Sample answer: “There are birds and animals that are *green*, such as a parakeet or frog. Plants are also *green*.”

Dig Deeper Activity

Set Up

1. Gather the materials on the list.
2. Draw a tree with no leaves on drawing paper.
3. Mix the glue with water so that it appears runny.

Procedure

1. Watch *Ivan's Color Creator: Green* with your child.
2. Tell your child that *green* is a *secondary* color made from two *primary* colors.
3. Display the drawing of the tree. Ask your child: *What is missing from our tree?*
Sample answer: “Leaves are missing.”
4. Have your child cut out small leaves using the *blue* and *yellow* tissue paper.
5. Invite your child to glue the *blue* leaves onto the tree. Tell your child to use the paintbrush to cover the *blue* leaves with the mixture of glue and water.
6. Invite your child to place the *yellow* leaves on top of the *blue* leaves.
7. Ask your child to explain what they see: *What happens when the yellow leaves cover the blue leaves?*
Sample answer: “The leaves turn *green*.”
8. Discuss how the colors *blue* and *yellow* make the color *green*. Ask: *What other materials could we mix together to make green?*
Sample answer: “We could mix food coloring or paint.”
9. If time allows, mix other materials together to make the color *green*. Your child can use this paint or coloring to paint something else *green*, such as a bush, a pear, or a frog.

Materials

- *Blue* and *yellow* tissue paper
- Safety scissors
- Glue
- Small bowl
- Paintbrush
- Drawing paper



Extend Activity

Set Up

1. Gather the materials on the list.

Procedure

1. Have your child play *Color Mixing Cutout Puzzle: Green*.
2. Encourage your child to be creative with the colors *blue* and *yellow*.
3. Display the piece of drawing paper. Invite your child to pour *blue* fingerpaint on the drawing paper. Then, have your child pour *yellow* fingerpaint on the same piece of paper.
4. Prompt your child to mix the colors together to create an original piece of *green* art. Remind your child that *green* is a *secondary* color made from mixing the *primary* colors *blue* and *yellow* together.
5. Invite your child to journal about their experience and the color *green*. Encourage your child to write or dictate sentences using a *green* crayon or marker. Your child may also fill in or verbally complete the following sentence frames:
 - a. *Green* is everywhere. I see it _____.
 - b. *Green* makes me feel _____.
 - c. I think of _____ when I see *green*.
 - d. Mixing the *blue* and *yellow* paint was _____.
 - e. I am surprised _____.
 - f. I like *green* _____.

Materials

- Drawing paper
- Writing paper
- Plastic tablecloth or newspaper to protect the table (optional)
- *Blue* and *yellow* fingerpaint
- *Green* crayon or marker

MODIFICATIONS

Beginning Learner	Advanced Learner
Your child may have trouble identifying the color <i>green</i> . Find books about colors and help your child look for <i>green</i> objects or animals. Invite your child to fingerpaint with <i>green</i> before trying to mix colors. Go on a “ <i>green</i> expedition” to find <i>green</i> things around your house or neighborhood.	Your child may be ready to experiment with different types of <i>green</i> . Start with <i>green</i> fingerpaint. Have your child add either black or white paint to adjust the color. Have your child observe and describe what happens.



Art: Colors and Shapes

We See Green

Signs of Success and Needs

One sign that your child understands *green* is if they are able to successfully mix *blue* and *yellow* to form the color. Observe if they are satisfied with the color they make or if they try to adjust it by adding more paint.

Some children will struggle thinking of creative ways to discuss the color *green*. Look for poems on the internet about *green*. Read the poems to your child to inspire thought.

Our activities are designed to be safe with adult supervision. Please follow directions carefully.