

COLORS



Color Wheel

A conventional way to show the relationships of colors to another by arranging them in a circle.



Primary Secondary

Yellow, and blue. These are made by mixing other colors.



Arch

A curved symmetrical structure.



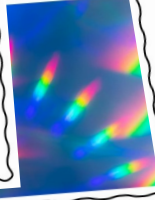
Reflection

When light bounces off the surface of something instead of passing through it.



Reflection

When light bounces off the surface of something instead of passing through it.



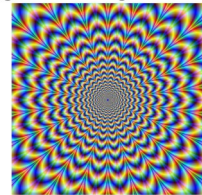
Rainbow

A series of colors that appears in an arch opposite the sun.



Optical Illusion

A way of tricking the brain to see something that might not be there.



Colors



Where you look in our world you see colors.



Some things are red.



Some things are blue.



Some things are orange.



Some things are yellow.



Some things are gray.



Some things are purple.



There are primary colors and secondary colors.



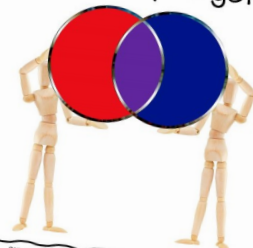
Primary colors cannot be made by mixing other colors. They are red, yellow, and blue.



Secondary colors are made by mixing primary colors. They are green, orange, and purple.



If you mix blue plus red, what color do you get?



A DAB of GLUE will do



THREE COLOR EXPERIMENTS

Walking Color

This is a great way to show your real life color wheel.

SUPPLIES

- Paper towels
- 6 Cups
- Food Coloring
- Water



DOING THE EXPERIMENT

Add 20 drops of yellow food coloring to one cup with water. Repeat this.



Place the paper towel like this so that each paper towel is in the colored water of one full end is also in the empty cup. That each cup has two paper towels that all jars are connected in paper towel circuit.



QUESTIONS TO

- How long does it take to move from one cup to the other?
- Why doesn't all the water move to the same cup?
- What other colors can you see "walking" the water from one cup to the other?

THE SCIENCE BEHIND

The colored water moves from one cup to the other by a process called capillary action. This is the ability of a liquid to flow in narrow spaces without the assistance of, or even in opposition to, gravity. This is the same way water climbs from a tree's leaves at the top.

Name: _____

Walking Water Color

If we place paper towels in the colored water, I predict this will happen:

Draw a picture of you

Before



Name: _____

Walking Water Color Wheel

If we place paper towels in the colored water, I predict this will happen:

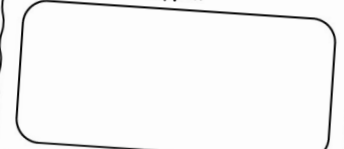


Show what happened to the water and

Name: _____

Baking Soda Explosions

If we add baking soda in each jar, I predict this will happen:



Show what happened to the colors once

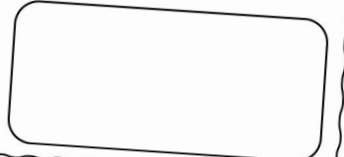
Name: _____

Melting Ice Magic

If we place different colored ice in a jar, I predict this will happen:



Show what happened to the colors once the ice melted:



Baking Soda Colors

This is one of my favorite experiments. It's a great color wheel.

SUPPLIES

- Jars
- Fish Soap
- Vinegar
- Baking Soda
- Food Coloring
- Tray



SETTING UP

In each jar, pour 1/2 cup of water. Add a few drops of food coloring (red, blue, yellow, green, etc.).

Add a few drops of dish soap.

Place the jars close together.



DOING THE EXPERIMENT

Ask the students what will happen if we add baking soda to the jars. Will it stay the same or mix?

Add baking soda to the vinegar. Watch as the foams and spills out of the jars.



QUESTIONS TO

- What is a chemical reaction?
- Why do baking soda and vinegar react?
- What would happen if we used different colors?

THE SCIENCE BEHIND

Baking soda and vinegar react. Baking soda is a base and vinegar is an acid. When these two substances are mixed, a chemical reaction takes place. This gas catches the baking soda and soap particles and makes them float.

When the two colors react

Name: _____

Baking Soda Colors

If we add baking soda to each jar, I predict this will happen:

Draw a picture of you

Before



Melting Ice Magic

This is fun and mess-free. It's a great color wheel.

SUPPLIES

- Ice Cube Tray
- Food Coloring
- Jars
- Salt



DOING THE EXPERIMENT

Place two opposite-colored ice cubes in each jar. Add salt and a bit of water. Watch as the ice melts.



Watch as the ice melts and for color. Let the kids experiment with several ice cubes of varying colors. How many different colors can they see?



QUESTIONS TO

- What other colors can you see?
- Why do colors change?
- Why do we see colors?

THE SCIENCE BEHIND

The color spectrum is made of primary and secondary colors. The light spectrum, which is based on wavelength, which is based on frequency. Primary colors are red, blue, and yellow. These are the colors that all other colors are made of. Kids can watch colors change as the ice melts and the colors mix.

Name: _____

Melting Ice

If we place different colored ice in a jar, I predict this will happen:

Draw a picture of you

Before Melting



Explain what happens once the ice melted:

ACTIVITIES & WORKSHEETS

Color Padd

This is a great and mess-free way to experiment with colors.

SUPPLIES

- Colored cellophane
- Cardstock paper
- Glue
- Cup



DIRECTIONS

Using the ends of a cup, trim below and cut. You will need a cellophane circle. Also use the cup to cut cellophane circles.

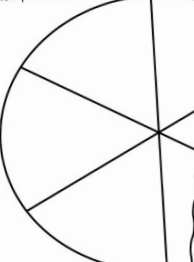


Glue the pieces of cellophane in circles like the picture below.

Name: _____

My Color Wheel

Color primary colors first and then



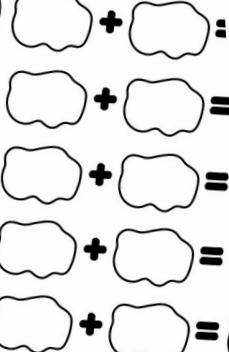
Primary Colors



Name: _____

All About Colors

Record your color observations:



Colors Color Experiment

Color each circle a different color and find out what happens when the two colors meet.



A DAB of GLUE will do

Rainbows



These seven colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.



A rainbow is actually a circle, but we usually can just see half of one.



rainbow is arcs that form



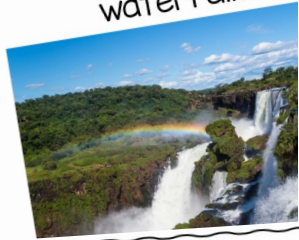
ws can be fog, dew, water drops from behind



Rainbows are created by reflection and refraction of water droplets in the air



You see them frequently by waterfalls.



When we look at the sun, we see a white light. In reality the light from the sun is made up of the colors you see in a rainbow.



A rainbow can only be seen if you are between the sun and the rain.



Let's have some fun and make our own rainbows!



Making a Rainbow

Students are fascinated with why not let them make

SUPPLIES

- CDs
- Flashlights (ideally not LED)
- Piece of white paper
- Prism (not necessary, but)



SETTING UP

Ideally you have several students can complete groups.

DOING THE EXPERIMENT

Have each group examine it notice the different bands of color. If you tilt the CD the colors will change.

Place the white paper on the flashlight on the CD. The light will reflect onto the white paper.



Students can try this experiment to, allowing them to compare what they notice.



QUESTIONS TO ASK

What does the flashlight change? How does changing the flashlight change how it bounces off the CD?

THE SCIENCE BEHIND IT

Similar to when water droplets in the air separate the colors that actually make up white light.

White light is made up of all the colors we see in a rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet). When a flashlight shines on a CD it separates the light into 7 colors. The pits on the CD also help reflect the light.

Name: _____

Flashlight Magic

If we shine a flashlight on this will happen:

Draw a picture of you Without Light

Explain what happens the flashlight on the

Name: _____

Flashlight Magic

If we shine a flashlight on a CD, I predict this will happen:

Show what happened when you shine the flashlight on the CD:

