

Sing Your Colors!

Grade Level: PreK–2

Content Areas: Music, Art, and Language Arts

Time Frame: 90 Minutes

MATERIALS

Sing Your Colors! series

round coffee filters

markers

paintbrushes

small containers of water

OBJECTIVES

Students will:

- Recognize which colors are primary colors and what it means to be a primary color
- Understand which colors are secondary colors, what secondary colors are, and how they are made
- Discover where different kinds of colors can be found in their daily lives

KEY VOCABULARY

Before reading, focus on vocabulary. Read the glossary words and their definitions.

cool color—a calm and soothing color that we see in nature, such blues, purples, and greens

primary colors—the colors blue, red, and yellow, which can be mixed to make other colors

secondary colors—colors such as orange, green, and purple, which are made by mixing two primary colors

tint—a color created by adding white to another color, sometimes called a pastel

warm color—a bold and exciting color that we see in nature, such as reds, yellows, and oranges

FREE SONG

Click [here](#) to download or stream the Sing Your Colors! songs.

Find other Cantata Learning songs and books at <https://cantatalearning.com>.



PROCEDURES/ACTIVITIES

Preparation:

Gather students somewhere where they can see you. Tell them they are going to learn about different kinds of colors and where they can be found. Start the lesson by reading *Blue*.

Lesson Procedure:

1. Tell students that blue is one of three primary colors. The others are red and yellow. Ask them: What is a primary color? (It is a color that can be mixed to make other colors.)
2. Provide students with coffee filters, markers, paintbrushes, and small containers of water.
3. Ask students to fold the coffee filter into fourths to make a triangle. Then they can color on the filter, making separate dots and dashes. The colors should not overlap.
4. Tell the class to paint on the filters with their water. Explain that the colors will start to blend on the filter.¹
5. Let the coffee filters dry for 15 to 20 minutes. Read *Red* and *Yellow* while the class waits.
6. Have students carefully unfold their coffee filters. Ask them: What colors do you see?
7. Explain to students that red, yellow, and blue mix to make secondary colors. Now read *Purple* to the class. As you read, ask students to tell you which purple things they see in the pictures. Do the same as you read *Brown* and *Orange*.
8. To finish the lesson, explain to students that tints are colors made with white and another color. Read *Pink* and ask students to identify all the pink things they see in the pictures.

Art Extension: Take a color walk outside. Have students note the colors they see and where they were found (such as green on a leaf). When you return to the classroom, write *warm* and *cool* on the board. Explain that some of the colors they saw are warm and some of them are cool. Define what warm and cool colors are (**Warm colors** are bold and exciting, such as reds, yellows, and oranges. **Cool colors** are calm and soothing, such as blues, purples, and greens.) Ask students to name objects they found that have warm or cool colors and write them on the board.

Science Extension: Make a walking rainbow in your classroom to show students how primary colors combine to make secondary colors. This activity takes several hours to a day to fully work, so you can check on its progress over time. Gather six jars and put them in a circle. Fill every other jar, for three jars total, with water. Use food coloring to color one jar of water red, one yellow, and one blue—the three primary colors. Roll sheets of paper towels into six tubes. Put each tube half in a full jar and half in an empty jar. Ask students to predict what will happen.

Check on the jars over the next few hours. Students will see the empty jars start to fill with colored water. The colors are secondary colors. You can explain that the water traveled through tiny gaps in the paper towels into the empty jars. That allowed the two primary colors to mix.

Standards:

Kindergarten: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.K.7, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.K.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.K.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.K.1, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.K.2, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.K.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.K.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.K.8, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.K.1, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.K.2, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.K.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.K.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.K.1

First Grade: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.1.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.1.1, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.1.7, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.1.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.1.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.1.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.1.8, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.1.1, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.1.2, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.1.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1

Second Grade: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.10, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.2.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RF.2.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.2.8, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.1, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.2.1

