

All About Colour

Grades K to 1

Written by Ruth Solski

About this Book

Teaching the recognition of colour words is a great way to begin the development of early reading skills with young students. This resource contains nine lesson plans on colours. Each lesson plan contains nine sections, a colour poem and a colour story. The various reproducible activities pertain to the following skills: **Visual Discrimination, Rhyming, Motor Skills, Classification, Word Configurations, Reading and Word Recognition, Initial Sound Recognition, and Brainstorming**



About the Author:

Ruth Solski was an educator for 30 years. She has written many educational resources and is the founder of S&S Learning Materials. As a writer, her main goal is to provide teachers with a useful tool that they can implement in their classrooms to bring the joy of learning to students.

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Printed in Canada

Published in Canada by:
On The Mark Press
15 Dairy Avenue, Napanee, Ontario, K7R 1M4
www.onthemarkpress.com



At A Glance

Learning Expectations	Red	Yellow	Blue	Green	Purple	Orange	Brown	Black	White
Colour Recognition:									
Identify and name nine colours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Colour Word Recognition:									
Identify and name upper/lower case colour words	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Visually discriminates upper/lower case letters and colour words	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sound Recognition:									
Identify and name initial letters and sound of each colour word.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Listening Skills:									
Identify the main idea in a poem/story.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Recall details in a poem/story	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Follow oral directions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Brainstorming/Classification Skills:									
Ability to recall information on a topic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ability to classify colours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Communication Skills:									
Ability to speak in complete sentences	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ability to contribute to discussions on a specific topic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•



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About This Book

This resource has been developed to provide an enjoyable way to help student recognition of nine colours and their upper and lower case colour words.

During this process of colour and colour word recognition other concepts can be taught and reinforced informally. They are the following:

- Visual Discrimination
- Word Configuration or Word Shape
- Initial Consonants
- Consonant Blends and Digraphs
- Rhyming
- Classification
- Brainstorming
- Motor Skills
- Association

This resource contains nine lesson plans on nine specific colours. They are red, blue, yellow, green, purple, orange, brown, black, and white. Each lesson plan is divided into nine sections. For each colour lesson there is a colour poem and a colour story that can be used as an introduction.

The teacher can choose to do some or all of the sections in each lesson depending on the needs of the students. Not all of the components of a lesson needs to be done at one time. The sections could be used as mini lessons during the time period allotted to teaching each colour.

Lesson Plan Components

A. Teacher Preparation: Instructions for the teacher.

B. Introduction of the Colour: The colour being discussed can be introduced using the colour poem or colour story. There are many children's book written on colours as well. Any could be used. The same applies to a large variety of poetry on colour.

C. Colour Object Display: This is done on a table. The teacher begins by placing things on the table that are the colour to be discussed. For example, the teacher may place a red mug, a red toy, a red T-shirt on the display table. These articles are not necessarily always that colour all the time but have been made in that colour. A sign could be placed at the display with the words "Red Things." Encourage students to add things that are the same colour.

D. Writing Sentences About Articles on Colour Display: Students choose an article from the display table and tell a sentence about it. The sentence is recorded, colour words are located and students rote read with and after the teacher.

E. Classification: Students recognize a colour in a magazine or catalog, cut it out and glue it on a labelled colour chart.



F. Teaching the Colour Word: Students are taught the recognition of the upper and lower case colour word.

G. Phonics: Beginning initial consonant sounds and consonant blends are taught using the colour words.

H. Practising Learned Skills: This section contains half page worksheets for students to practise visual discrimination, word recognition, motor, and phonetic skills.

I. Colour Review: This section has a colour word recognition worksheet to review previously learned colour words.

Teacher Input Suggestions

1. Locate books that pertain to colour and colours from the school's resource centre. Display the books at the colour display that pertain to the colour that you are teaching. Read as many as you can to your students.
2. Read poetry on colours. Display colour poems on charts around the room. Highlight the colour words in the poem with the colour that the word represents. Read the poems to your students.
3. Make a big book on colours. Choose a poem that pertains to colour. Using large sheets of strong paper, print the verses of the poem on each page. Have the students paint or draw and colour pictures that go with each verse. Bind the finished pages with strong tape, ribbon, string or metal rings.
4. Make a rainbow display on a bulletin board and include all the colours to be taught. Explain to the students that a rainbow does not hold all these colours. Around the rainbow display, arrange photographs or pictures of things that are always the same colours. For example locate photos of a red cardinal, a bluejay, a black crow, purple grapes, a white winter scene, a black panther, a brown beaver, a yellow lemon or green leaves. Check the List of Vocabulary on pages 10 to 11 for others you may wish to add.
5. Incorporate Science activities to show your students how to make new colours.

Materials Needed:

- three large clear jars or dishes
- red, blue, yellow paint
- large spoons or sticks for stirring
- large eye droppers

- a) In each jar put a small amount of the required paint.
- b) Fill an eyedropper with red paint. Add the red paint to the jar of yellow paint a few drops at a time. Stir it until it becomes orange.

Ask: What two colours make the colour orange? Answer: Red and yellow make orange.

- c) Fill an eyedropper with red paint again. Add the red paint to the jar with blue paint a few drops at a time. Stir it until it becomes purple.

Ask: What two colours make purple? Answer: Red and blue make purple.

- d) Fill an eyedropper with blue paint. Add the blue paint to the jar with yellow paint a few drops at a time. Stir it until it becomes green.



Trace the words that say "blue."

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

Blue

blue

blue

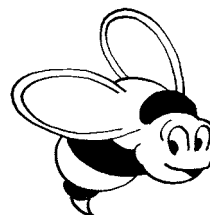
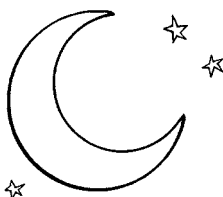
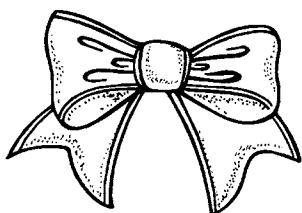
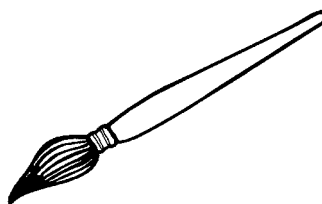
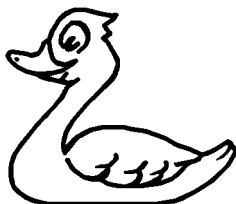
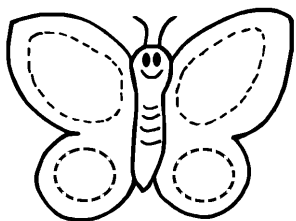
blue

blue

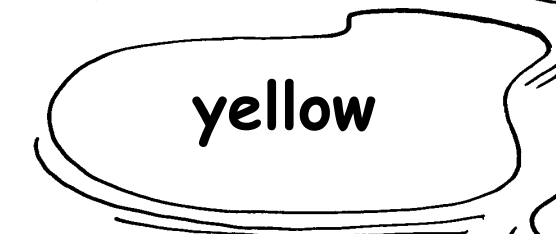
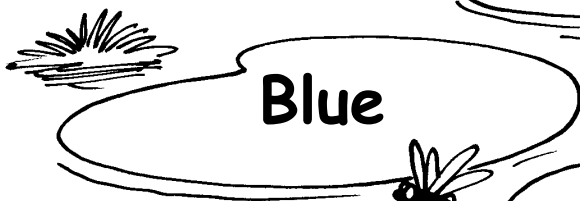
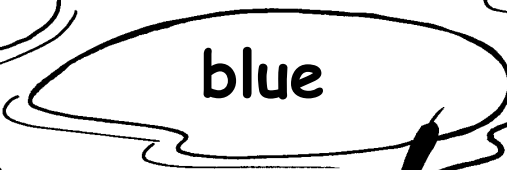
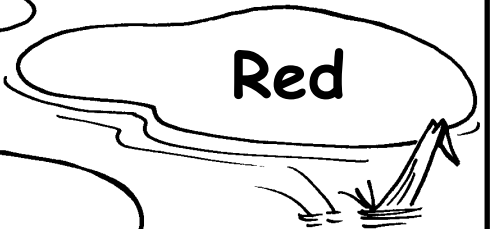
blue

blue

Colour all the pictures that begin like "blue."



Colour Freddie Frog's lily pads neatly.

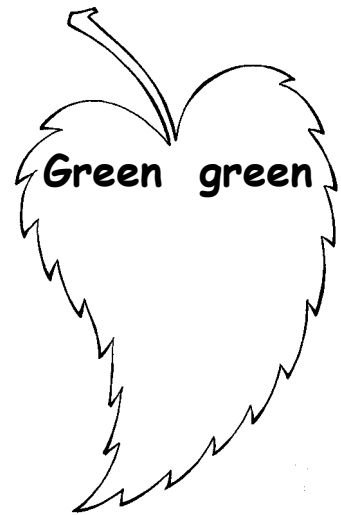


Teaching the Recognition of the Colour and Its Name

Lesson Five: The Colour Green

A. Teacher Preparation:

1. Cut out the shape of a large leaf using green construction paper. On the leaf print the upper and lower case word "green" at the top of the leaf. Display the chart on a low chalkboard or on a table for student usage.
2. Place different types of magazines and catalogs at the centre along with scissors and glue.
3. Set up a display of concrete objects that are "green" in colour.



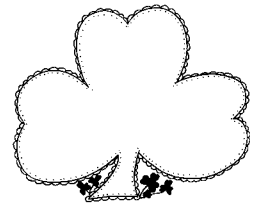
B. Introduction:

1. The colour "green" can be introduced by reading the following poem or story.

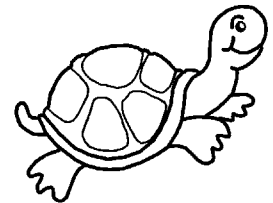
The Colour Green



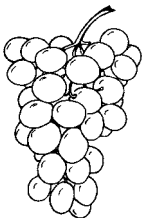
Green is the colour that tells us spring is on its way,
The grass turns green and on it children play.
Green is the colour of new leaves on the trees,
They flutter so gently in the warm spring breeze.



Green is the colour of a lily pad,
The favourite resting place for a big fat frog.
Green is the colour of the pond turtle,
Happily sunning itself on an old log.



Green is the colour of a rabbit's treat,
Lettuce, cabbage, and spinach it loves to eat.
Green is the colour of special fruits,
Apples, pears, and plums that are so sweet.



Green is the colour of the grasshopper,
In grassy fields it loves to jump and play.
Green is the colour of the shamrock,
Seen on St. Patrick's Day.



Green is the colour of new life,
It makes the world colourful and bright.
Watching plants grow and change in gardens,
Is indeed a wonderful sight!



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