Learn Every Day About Collog Based of the second of the se

from TEACHERS

EDITED BY Kathy Charner

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Learn Every Day About COLLOBORDER BEST IDEAS from TEACHERS





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Introduction

You have in your hands a great teacher resource! This book, which is part of the *Learn Every Day* series, contains 100 activities you can use with children ages 3–6 to help them develop a lifelong love of learning, as well as the knowledge and skills all children need to become successful students in kindergarten and beyond. The activities in this book are written by teachers and professionals from the field of early childhood education—educators and professionals who use these activities in their classrooms every day.

The activities in this book are separated by curriculum areas, such as Art, Dramatic Play, Outdoor Play, Transitions, and so on. The activities are organized according to their age appropriateness, therefore activities for children age three and older come first, then activities for children age four and older, and finally, activities for children five and older. Each activity has the following components learning objectives, a list of related vocabulary words, a list of thematically related books, a list of the materials (if any) you need to complete the activity, directions for preparation and the activity itself. Also included as part of each activity is an assessment component to help you observe how well the children are meeting the learning objectives. Given the emphasis on accountability in early childhood education, these assessment strategies are essential.

Many activities also contain teacher-to-teacher tips that provide smart and useful ideas, including how to expand the central idea of an activity in a new way or where to find the materials necessary to complete a given activity. Some activities also include related fingerplays, poems, or songs that you can sing and chant with the children. Children love singing, dancing, and chanting. These actions help expand the children's understanding of an activity's learning objectives.

This book, and the other books in this series, give early childhood educators 100 great activities that require few materials, little if any preparation, and are sure to make learning fun and engaging for children.

Class Color Mural

LEARNING **OBJECTIVES**

The children will:

- 1. Work with a variety of materials and art media in a given color.
- 2. Develop their small motor skills.

Materials

marker poster board long white paper small red collage items (feathers, leaves, colored tape, glitter, sequins, torn paper, stickers, ribbon, yarn, elastic bands, pompoms) red art materials (crayons, colored pencils, markers, pastels, paints)

Children's Books

How Is a Crayon Made? by Oz Charles Polar Bear, Polar Bear, What Do You Hear? by Bill Martin, Jr.

VOCABULARY b

green	pu
gray	red
orange	silv
pink	wh
	gray orange

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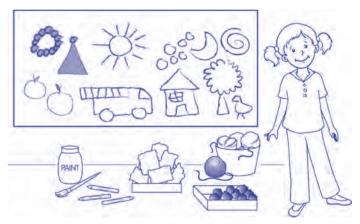
vellow

PREPARATION

Attach long white paper to the wall or floor. Place various small materials in appropriate containers.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Tell the children, "We are making a red picture today! What are things that are red?"
- 2. Write their ideas on a piece of poster board and then show the children the selection of red materials you have gathered.



3. Let them work together to create a red mural on the paper and then display the work in the classroom or school. Before taking it down, review what the children have learned by asking them to identify the materials they contributed.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Can the children individually discuss their contributions to the mural, as well as those of their classmates?
- Can the children successfully attach different materials to the mural?

Patrick Mitchell, Yagoto, Nagoya, Japan

Green Fun

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Identify and name the primary colors.
- 2. Recognize what happens when one primary color is mixed together with another primary color.

Materials

Little Blue and Little Yellow by Leo Lionni blue and yellow felt circles flannel board blue and yellow fingerpaint plastic spoon sandwich-size resealable bags strong, clear tape fingerpaint paper

Children's Books

Color Dance by Ann Jonas Colors/Los Colores by Clare Beaton Red, Blue, Yellow Shoe by Tana Hoban White Rabbit's Color Book by Alan Baker

VOCABULARY

hue

primary color

secondary color tint

PREPARATION

- Write each child's name with a permanent marker on a resealable bag.
- Provide blue and yellow fingerpaint and a plastic spoon.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Read Little Blue and Little Yellow by Leo Lionni.
- 2. Invite the children to retell the story using blue and yellow felt circles and a flannel board.
- 3. Have each child open up his bag and put one spoonful of both blue and yellow fingerpaint into it. Zip the bags closed and help the children tape the tops of their bags using strong clear tape, such as library tape.
- 4. The children will enjoy gently "squishing" the two colored paints together and watching what happens to the blue and yellow paint.
- 5. When they are finished mixing the paint, ask the children if they would like to paint with their new color (green). Provide fingerpaint paper for them to paint with the new color they created!

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Can the children identify colors? (Record their answers.)
- Can the children explain what happens when you mix two primary colors together?
- Can the children predict the secondary color that will come from mixing two primary colors?
- Can the children follow verbal directions?

Kaethe Lewandowski, Centreville, VA

Junk Flowers

3+

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. See and learn to recognize different colors.
- 2. See and learn to recognize color words (blue or red, for example).
- 3. Sort and use different colors and materials.

VOCABULARY

color names collage combination descriptive words flower for materials (shiny, soft)

PREPARATION

- Collect a variety of scrap materials. Choose a different type of material for each color you want to study. The children will be making a wall display of collage flowers, each from a different color and from a different type of material (for example, bits of yellow fabric for a yellow flower or red cellophane candy wrappers for a red flower).
- Cut the materials into small pieces.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Ask the children to paint a background for the flowers on thick paper. Let dry.
- 2. Encourage the children to draw interesting original flower shapes on paper or card stock. Cut out the shapes.
- 3. Have the children paint or color with pens (in the chosen color) the shapes you cut out.
- 4. Invite the children to glue the colored materials to each flower shape.
- 5. When the flowers are dry, have the children tape them onto the big display.
- 6. Write the color names used on the board. Ask the children to copy the color names onto the index cards and add them to the display.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Can the children sort materials and make decisions about why to use certain colors of certain materials?
- Can the children recognize colors and label them with the correct names?

Jane Moran, Stockport, England, United Kingdom

Materials

thick paper or card stock paints variety of materials in each color you want to study bits of colored/silver paper scissors (adult only) tape glue pens index cards

Children's Books

Elmer's Colors by David McKee The Rainbow Fish by Marcus Pfister What Color Is Your Underwear? by Sam Lloyd

tint

My Favorite Color Collage 3

OBJECTIVES LEARNING

The children will:

- 1. Create a collage using shades and tints of a single color of their choosing.
- 2. Utilize small motor skills to glue materials on the collage.
- 3. Recognize and classify colors.

VOCABULARY

collage darker

favorite

PREPARATION

Arrange materials on a table for the children to choose from.

WHAT TO DO

1. Ask the children what their favorite color is.

lighter

2. Show the children the materials and tell them they can make a collage using their favorite color.

shade

- 3. Explain to the children that they can choose only one color to use in their collage, but they can use darker and lighter shades of that color. Talk about different shades and tints of colors.
- 4. While they are working, ask the children questions about their collages.
- 5. Have the children help clean up and wash their hands (if necessary).

TEACHER-TO-TEACHER TIP

• Ask the children guided questions as they work to help them extend their learning and to check their understanding: "Tell me about your collage." "Why is ______ your favorite color?" "Other than on your collage, where are places you see your favorite color?"

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Are the children able to select and use materials that are in various shades and tints of their favorite color?
- Are the children displaying an age-appropriate level of small motor function while working with the materials?

Angela Rathbun, Centennial, CO

Children's Books

Cat's Colors by Jane Cabrera Chidi Only Likes Blue: An African Book of Colors by Ifeoma Onyefulu

Materials

paper in various colors magazine clippings paint in various colors glue sticks pompoms in various colors collage materials

Rain Painting

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Identify colors when they are mixed in different ways.
- 2. Imagine what might happen to paint when rain or water hits it.
- 3. Learn to create a hypothesis on what will happen to the paint colors.
- 4. Accept that what one predicts is not what always happens.

VOCABULARY

combination hypothesis/ hypotheses

predict

prism

soak

PREPARATION

• Put out paper with paint and brushes.

mix

moisten

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Try this activity on a rainy day. If it is not a rainy day, substitute a watering can filled with water.
- 2. Each child will paint a picture using any colors he chooses.
- 3. Before putting the children's paintings outside in the rain, ask each child to dictate to you or write down what he thinks will happen to the colors on his painting. Will the children be happy with the outcome? What colors will mix well and what colors will not?
- 4. Using strong electrical or duct tape, tape the paintings on the pavement outside and see what happens to them when the rain (or water from the watering can) hits them. Were their hypotheses correct?

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- After reading each child's hypothesis on what he thinks will happen when his painting gets wet, ask the children questions about what they think will happen to their paintings and why. Listen to the children talk to each other about their paintings.
- Are the children able to identify the colors?

Annette Rivlin-Gutman, Seattle, WA

painting paper electrical or strong tape paint paintbrushes writing paper and pencils rain or watering can and water

Materials

Children's Books

Mouse Paint by Ellen Stoll Walsh Red with Other Colors by Victoria Parker White with Other Colors by Victoria Parker Yellow with Other Colors by Victoria Parker

Same-on-Same Painting

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Explore with various shades of colors.
- 2. Create a picture using a monochromatic painting technique.
- 3. Learn about dark and light shades of a color.

VOCABULARY

artist base color monochromatic original shades (light, lighter, dark, darker)

technique

PREPARATION

• For younger children, premix paint shades, one with a few drops of white and one with a drop or two of black.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Provide cups of various colors of paint, as well as cups (or bowls) of white paint and black paint. Provide spoons for the children to use to scoop drops of the shade paints (black and white) into the colored paint.
- 2. Help the children create containers of lighter and darker shades of paint by adding white and black paint to each paint color. Older children can mix their own shades. When mixing the paint, keep in mind that a little bit of black goes a long way. Older children may want to chart the numbers of drops they mix in to make different shades of colors.
- 3. Ask the children to talk about the paint colors, and then ask what happens as they add white and black paint. Use the words *light, lighter, dark,* and *darker*.
- 4. Hang the pictures on a drying rack or clothesline to dry. Be sure to place a cloth or paper under the area to catch paint drips.
- 5. Consider playing classical music or quiet instrumental music while the children paint.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Talk with the children about the concept of a monochromatic painting. Can they name the original colors of their paintings?
- Can the children describe how they made new shades of colors for their paintings?

Sandra Nagel, White Lake, MI

Materials

paper and paint of the same (or similar) color paintbrushes white and black paint spoons and paper cups paint shirts

Children's Books

Looking at Paintings: An Introduction to Fine Art for Young People by Erika Langmuir Warthogs Paint: A Messy Color Book by Pamela Duncan Edwards

Stained-Glass Doors

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Learn to recognize colors.
- 2. Develop their small motor skills by gluing shapes to paper.

VOCABULARY

Gothic arch

lead

shape names (circle, square, triangle, rectangle) stained glass

PREPARATION

- Fold 9" x 12" black construction paper in half vertically and trim the top third edge to resemble a Gothic (pointed) arch, similar to a stained glass window in a cathedral.
- Cut 1" construction paper squares, triangles, and rectangles in assorted colors.

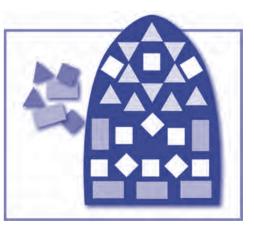
WHAT TO DO

- 1. Show the children the pictures of stained glass windows. Tell them that when the workers made the windows, they put lead between the small pieces of glass to make the picture.
- 2. Give each child a piece of black paper cut to resemble a Gothic window.
- 3. Encourage the children to glue the small shapes to the black paper. Explain that they can make their own pictures look like the ones you showed them if they leave a space between the shapes when they glue them on.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Ask the children to describe the images they have made.
- Can the children name the colors of the small shapes?



Susan Oldham Hill, Lakeland, FL

Materials

9" x 12" black construction paper in assorted colors scissors (adult only) glue pictures of stainedglass windows from cathedrals

Children's Books

Of Colors and Things by Tana Hoban What Makes a Rainbow? by Betty Ann Schwartz

Blue, Blue Sky

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Learn to match the colors of the rainbow.
- 2. Develop their small motor skills by blotting and painting.

Materials

drawing of a rainbow with the colors in the correct order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet drawing of a rainbow with the uncolored bands marked in pencil fingerpaint paper blue fingerpaint tagboard tissues glue smocks scissors (adult only) pencil

Children's Books

Rainbow Fish by Marcus Pfister Rain Drop Splash by Alvin Tresselt What Makes a Rainbow? by Betty Ann Schwartz

VOCABULARY

clouds

color names (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet)

crumple fingerpaint rainbow

PREPARATION

- Make a drawing of a rainbow with the bands of color in the typical colorwheel order.
- Cut 5" x 10" rectangles from tagboard. Pencil in a rainbow with six ½" bands. Cut away excess tagboard so that only the rainbow shape remains.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Put a sprinkle of water on the tables to hold the fingerpaint paper in place. Ask the children to put on smocks. Set out blue fingerpaint for the children.
- 2. Ask the children to move the paint around across the whole page with their fingers and hands. Encourage them to swirl the paint around to look like clouds.
- 3. Give each child a tissue and ask him to crumple it up. Show them how to blot areas of the paper while the paint is still wet to make clouds.
- 4. While the paint dries, give each child a blank tagboard rainbow. Show them the drawing of the rainbow with the colors in the correct order. Ask the children to color their own rainbow.
- 5. The next day, when the paintings are dry, return the rainbows to the children to glue onto their cloud paintings.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Can each child match the cut-apart bands of the rainbow to the correct bands on the drawing?
- Can the children name the colors in the rainbow?

Susan Oldham Hill, Lakeland, FL

Color Blending

O B J E C T I V E S LEARNING

The children will:

- 1. Experiment with color.
- 2. Discover how colors mix to form new colors.

palette

3. Describe their findings to other children.

VOCABULARY

PREPARATION

blend mix

secondary color primary color

• Create a "palette page" to photocopy for each child. Trace three medium

"Yellow," and "Blue." Trace two small circles on opposite sides of the page. Label these "Black" and "White." Trace seven to nine small circles for paint

circles in separate corners on the horizontal page. Label these "Red,"

shade

red, yellow, blue, black, and white paint white paper cotton swabs or paintbrushes

WHAT TO DO

mixing.

- 1. Explain to the children that colors blend with others to make new colors. Tell them that adding white to a color will make it lighter and black will darken it.
- 2. Give each child a palette page and place a dollop of each paint color in the appropriate circle. Let them combine bits of colors in the blank circles to see what results.
- 3. Encourage the children to share what they see happening as they mix. Talk with them about the colors they create, using color names.
- 4. Allow plenty of time for experimentation. Let the papers dry thoroughly.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Ask children what they think about the transformation of colors. Can the children use color names to define the colors they create? (For example, "That looks purple-y.")
- Can the children describe the results of combinations they make? ("What do red and yellow make?" "Red and yellow make orange.")

Jaclyn Miller, Mishawaka, IN

Children's Books

The Colors of Us by Karen Katz Purple, Green, and Yellow by Robert Munsch

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Materials

Let's Cut Some Colors!

4+

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The children will:

- 1. Recognize and name colors.
- 2. Practice making choices of pictures to cut or tear from magazines.
- 3. Follow directions.
- 4. Develop their small motor coordination.
- 5. Discuss their collage with their friends.

VOCABULARY

collage color names cut glue magazine paste tear

names of unfamiliar objects children choose for their collage

PREPARATION

- Assemble and arrange magazines in an area where children can select pictures that appeal to them.
- Place child-safe scissors and glue in a convenient location.

WHAT TO DO

- 1. Review colors with the children.
- 2. Select a color of the day or week to feature in the activity.
- 3. Invite the children to choose a magazine and find pictures of objects that are the color of the day.
- 4. Allow the children to cut or tear the pictures from the magazine and paste them on the construction paper.
- 5. When everyone is finished, invite them to come together in a large group. Ask for volunteers to name and discuss the pictures they chose.

ASSESSMENT

To assess the children's learning, consider the following:

- Can the children identify objects according to the chosen color? (Note each child's ability to follow directions and his comfort with discussing his collage with others.)
- Are the children displaying an age-appropriate development of small motor skills as they cut or tear pictures from magazines?

Margery Kranyik Fermino, West Roxbury, MA

Materials

a variety of magazines (fashion, sports, fitness, family) construction paper child-safe scissors glue or paste markers

Children's Books

Blue Hat, Green Hat by Sandra Boynton What Color Is It?/¿Qué color es éste? by the editors of the American Heritage Dictionary

Song

"De Colores" from Songs of Our World by Raffi