

## ITINERARY 2 - READING COLOURS

### Match numbers and letters

1	HARMONIOUS COLOURS	A	using multiple colours to produce many shades
2	CONTRASTING COLOURS	B	using all the shades of a single colour
3	MANY COLOURS	C	Using black and white only
4	FEW COLOURS	D	colours that "bind" or harmonize because they have a primary color in common (eg orange-green, purple-orange, purple-green)
5	TONAL COLOURS	E	using only one colour
6	MONOCHROME	F	bright combinations of "complementary" colors, that is, they do not have primary colors in common (eg yellow-purple, red-green, blue-orange)
7	ACROMY	G	some colours use only to produce a uniform image or a well defined contrast, without different shades
8	WARM COLOURS	H	mainly using colours like blue and green, which make us think of nature and water
9	COLD COLOURS	I	mainly using colours such as yellow, red, which make us think of the sun, fire
10	BRIGHT COLOURS	L	using dark and gray colours
11	DULL COLOURS	M	changing the shade, brightness, contrast between the colours, according to the light, the shadow the distance
12	SHADED COLOURS	N	using light and vivid colours
13	PURE COLOURS	O	spread the colour evenly, so that you do not see the individual brushstrokes
14	MIXED COLOURS	P	spreading the colour with dense, overlapping and clearly visible brushstrokes
15	FLAT COLOURS	Q	using the colours directly on the painting, without mixing them together on the palette
16	OVERLAPPING COLOURS	R	using diluted colours in order to obtain light glazes
17	POINTILLISM	S	using colours mixed together on the palette, to have different shades
18	VEILED COLOURS	T	colouring in dots or close dashes
19	REALISTIC COLOURS	U	colouring real elements with invented colours, which do not correspond to what we see
20	UNREAL COLOURS:	V	using colours freely to communicate moods, emotions, sensations

21	COLOURS INDEPENDENT FROM REALITY	Z	trying to reproduce colours of reality as our eyes see them

The painter in his paintings can choose certain colors rather than others, and can use them in many ways.

**HARMONIOUS COLOURS:** colors that "bind" or harmonize because they have a primary color in common (eg orange-green, purple-orange, purple-green) ...

**CONTRASTING COLOURS:** bright combinations of "complementary" colors, that is, they do not have primary colors in common (eg yellow-purple, red-green, blue-orange)

**MANY COLOURS:** using multiple colors to produce many shades

**FEW COLOURS:** some colours use only to produce a uniform image or a well defined contrast, without different shades

**TONAL COLOURS:** using all the shades of a single colour

**MONOCHROME:** using only one colour

**ACROMY:** Using black and white only

**WARM COLOURS:** mainly using colours such as yellow, red, which make us think of the sun, fire

**COLD COLOURS:** we mainly using colours like blue and green, which make us think of nature and water

**BRIGHT COLOURS:** using light and vivid colours

**DULL COLOURS:** using dark and gray colours

**SHADED COLOURS:** changing the shade, brightness, contrast between the colours, according to the light, the shadow the distance

**PURE COLOURS:** using the colours directly on the painting, without mixing them together on the palette

**MIXED COLOURS:** using colours mixed together on the palette, to have different shades

**FLAT COLOURS:** spreading the colour evenly, so that you do not see the individual brushstrokes

**OVERLAPPING COLOURS:** spread the colour with dense, overlapping and clearly visible brushstrokes

**POINTILLISM:** colouring in dots or close dashes

**VEILED COLOURS:** using diluted colours in order to obtain light glazes

**REALISTIC COLOURS:** trying to reproduce colours of reality as our eyes see them

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UNREAL COLORS: colouring real elements with invented colours, which do not correspond to what we see

COLOURS INDEPENDENT FROM REALITY: use colours freely to communicate moods, emotions, sensations

...

You have completed the first itinerary!

ACTIVITY SOLUTIONS: 1 d, 2 f, 3 a, 4g, 5 b, 6 e, 7c, 8 i, 9 h, 10 n, 11 l, 12 m, 13 q, 14s, 15 o, 16 p, 17 T, 18 r,  
19 z, 20 U , 21V