



15 Colour compounds

Activity A

Which colour?

By using colour compounds we can be specific about different shades of colours.

Example: *He was wearing a **jade-green** tie* tells us that the colour of his tie was bright green (like the hard stone, jade, which is used in making jewellery). Put the words into the right colour category and check your answers in the dictionary.

Put these words into the right box:

peacock	olive	lime	salmon	lemon	bottle
primrose	sea	cobalt	lily	pillar-box	cherry
slate	blood	petrol	royal	coal	snow

BLUE	GREEN	RED	YELLOW	WHITE	BLACK	GREY	PINK

Activity B

We use colour compounds to be specific about the shade and quality of the colour.

Look at the following colour compounds. Are they bright, pale or dark? Write B for bright, D for dark and L for light/pale.

- 1 baby blue
- 2 emerald green
- 3 charcoal grey
- 4 shocking pink
- 5 midnight blue
- 6 electric blue

Check your answers in the dictionary.

Look around you. Can you use any of the colour compounds from Activity A and B to describe the things you can see?