

OAKLAND CUSD #5

**INTERIOR  
DESIGN  
MAY 4 - 8, 2020**

DANIELLE PENDERGAST-WHITE

# Week of May 4 - 8, 2020

## Family and Consumer Sciences

### Mrs. Pendergast-White

My office hours will be Monday 9-11, Tues 1-3, and Thursday 11-1. I will do my best to check my email multiple times each and every day in order to answer any questions that parents or students have. Please do not ever hesitate to contact me, I understand this is all new and stressful, and I am happy to answer any questions or help in any way possible in order to ease any stress on both parents and students.

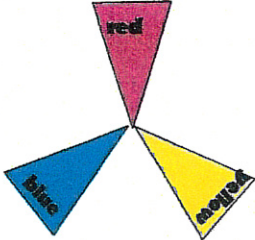
Notes: Students may email me any completed work. If email is not an option, please feel free to drop work off at the Oakland School Foyer.

Email: [danielle.pendergast-white@oakland5.org](mailto:danielle.pendergast-white@oakland5.org)

<b>Class</b>	<b>Choice 1</b>	<b>Choice 2</b>	<b>Choice 3 (Enrichment)</b>
Culinary Occ	Read Types of Restaurant Concepts article and answer article question in complete sentences. Email me or drop off the completed work.	Create, cook, bake one of the recipes we wanted to make in Sip N Study, but never had a chance to. Create this recipe and complete the evaluation of the dish describing the Aroma, Color, Taste, Texture, and rate this. Send a copy of the recipe with the evaluation. Take a picture if you can and send it to me with the completed recipe evaluation via Email or drop it off in the foyer! I cannot wait to see this. Also, feel free to create a "Cooking Show" Video while you prepare the dish!	Research a type of restaurant. Examples: Themed, Fine Dining, Casual Dining, Quick Service "fast food". Create a list or google slides presentation with the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Names of five of the type of restaurant researched</li><li>Five locations of these restaurants</li><li>Five menu examples for type of restaurant</li><li>Price points for menu items</li><li>Email me your completed work or drop it off in the school foyer.</li></ol>

<p>Interior Design</p>	<p>Complete activity for Choice 1. Review the PowerPoint slides on color wheels. You will need a red, blue, and yellow crayon only. Follow the instructions step by step. Email me completed work or drop it off in the school foyer.</p>	<p>Read the article on color psychology. Create a chart or google slides presentation, or poster with each color and three facts about the psychology of each color. You may email me the completed project or drop it off in the school foyer.</p>	<p>Create a creative color wheel with at least primary and secondary colors.. In the past students have used cupcakes with colored icing, made mobiles, flowers with different color petals, feathers, etc. Send a picture of your creative color wheel.</p>
<p>Foods &amp; Nutrition II</p>	<p>Read Section 22. 3 in Textbook. Answer questions 1-34 on workbook pages 169-170 for Choice 1. Send your finished assignment to me through email by scanning, attaching a picture, or drop it off in the school foyer.. Also, any questions just let me know!</p>	<p>Make your signature dish! Use a recipe you are an "expert" at. Attach the recipe. Make it, bake it, send me a picture if you can, and <b>complete the evaluation</b> that goes over the aroma, taste, texture, etc. You may email me finished work or drop it off in the school foyer. Any questions just let me know!</p>	<p>Research food in another country. Find three recipes that are popular in the country you have chosen. Also, find one fact about customs/rituals when it comes to food for the country chosen (example: in some countries the women and children eat before the men, etc). In writing, put your country of choice, and the three recipes you found, along with one custom. You can do this on paper, poster style, or in google docs or slides. You may do this in writing, on google docs, or in google slides. Send your completed work via email or drop it off in the school foyer.</p>
<p>Resource Management</p>	<p>Read Sections 8.1 - 8.3 in text. Answer questions 1-15 on workbook pages 65-66. You may email completed work or drop it off in the school foyer. Any questions just let me know.</p>	<p>Read through Sections 8.1 and 8.2. Do workbook pages 145-146. Email me your completed work if you can, if not drop it off in the school foyer.</p>	<p>In Khan Academy do the Paycheck and Benefits activities assigned. In writing, describe the ten most beneficial facts you learned from these sections. Send completed work through email if you can, if not you can drop it</p>

### PRIMARY COLORS



- Yellow, Red, & Blue.
- They occur **naturally**.
- By mixing, lightening, or darkening the primary colors, **all other** colors can be made.
- No other colors can be combined to **create** the primary colors.

6

---

---

---

---

---

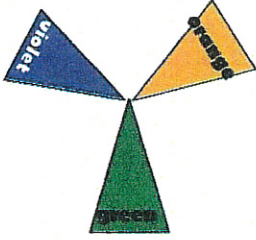
---

---

---

### SECONDARY COLORS

- Orange, Green, and Violet.
- Are produced by mixing **EQUAL** amounts of two primary colors.
  - Red + Yellow = Orange
  - Blue + Yellow = Green
  - Red + Blue = Violet



7

---

---

---

---

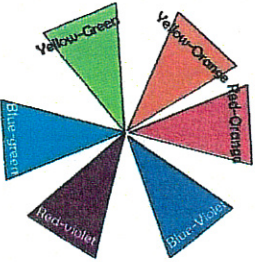
---

---

---

---

### INTERMEDIATE (TERTIARY) COLORS



- Made by mixing a **primary color** with a **secondary color**
- Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, Red-Violet, Red-Orange, and Yellow-Orange
- Note: The primary color is always listed **first**.

8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*200. (Choice)* *May 9-8* *Int Des P-W*

### Instructions

The teacher along with the students will color the color wheel the way the teacher tells them too.

Make sure that each student has access to red, yellow and blue colored pencils or crayons. Hand out a Color Wheel Introduction assignment sheet to each student. Warn students that in order for them to complete this activity successfully, they need to LISTEN TO DIRECTIONS CLOSELY. Provide step-by-step coloring guides for them to look at as you go through the directions for those visual learners. STEP ONE: Color in blue all three sections to the left of the line that goes from 1 to 4. (Hold up your colored example for students to see what you are talking about. Repeat step one as often as necessary. Walk around to see that each student is coloring in the correct section) STEP TWO: Color in red the entire area above the line from 3 to 6. (Again, hold up your colored section showing step two. This step will cover one of the blue sections with red--to make a theoretical violet) STEP THREE: Color in yellow the sections under the line that goes from 2 to 5. (Show colored example. This should cover both a blue and a red section to make green and orange, respectfully.) Once all students have successfully followed all coloring instructions, have them label each of the colors on the color wheel as to what they should be and what they are made out of. Have them label each color as a primary or a secondary. This color wheel may now act as a reference for all future color assignments in which they may need an example.

*\* Follow directions for what  
"teacher tells you to do". \**

*2 of 7*

Choice 1

May 4-8

Hour

Name

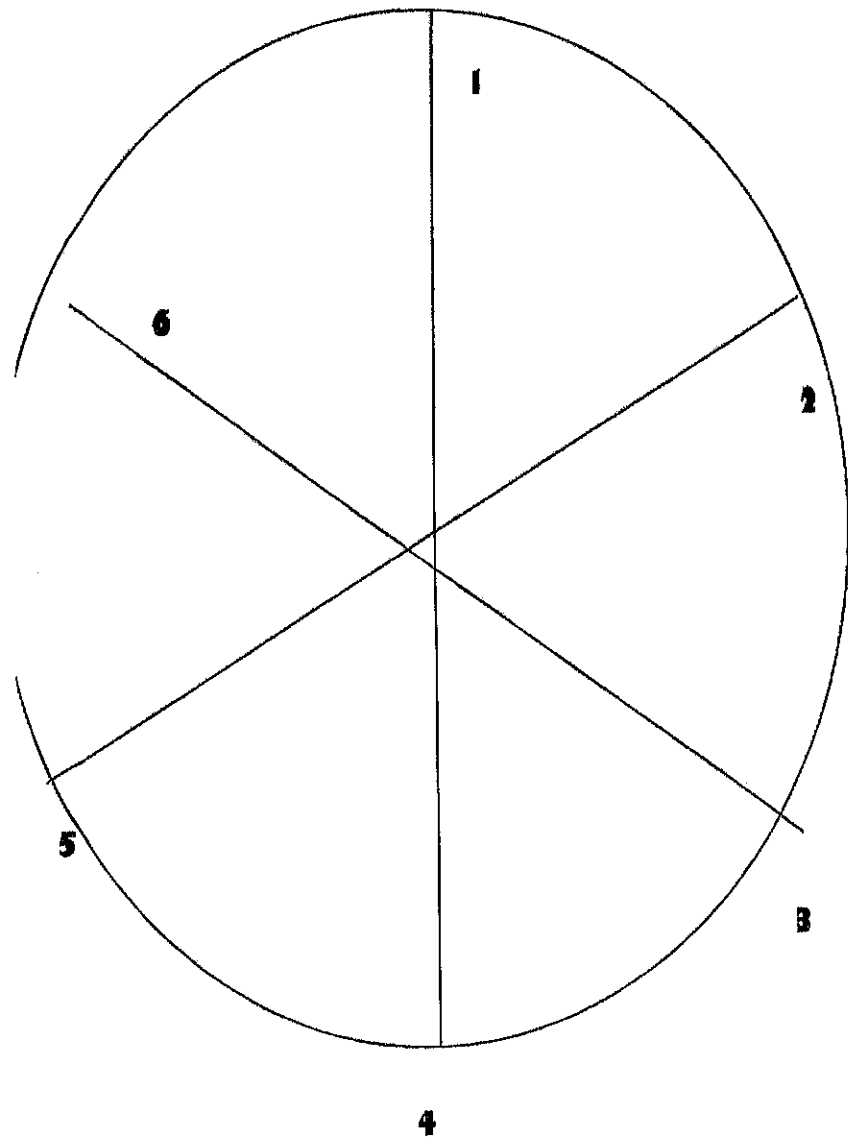
Int Des.

P W

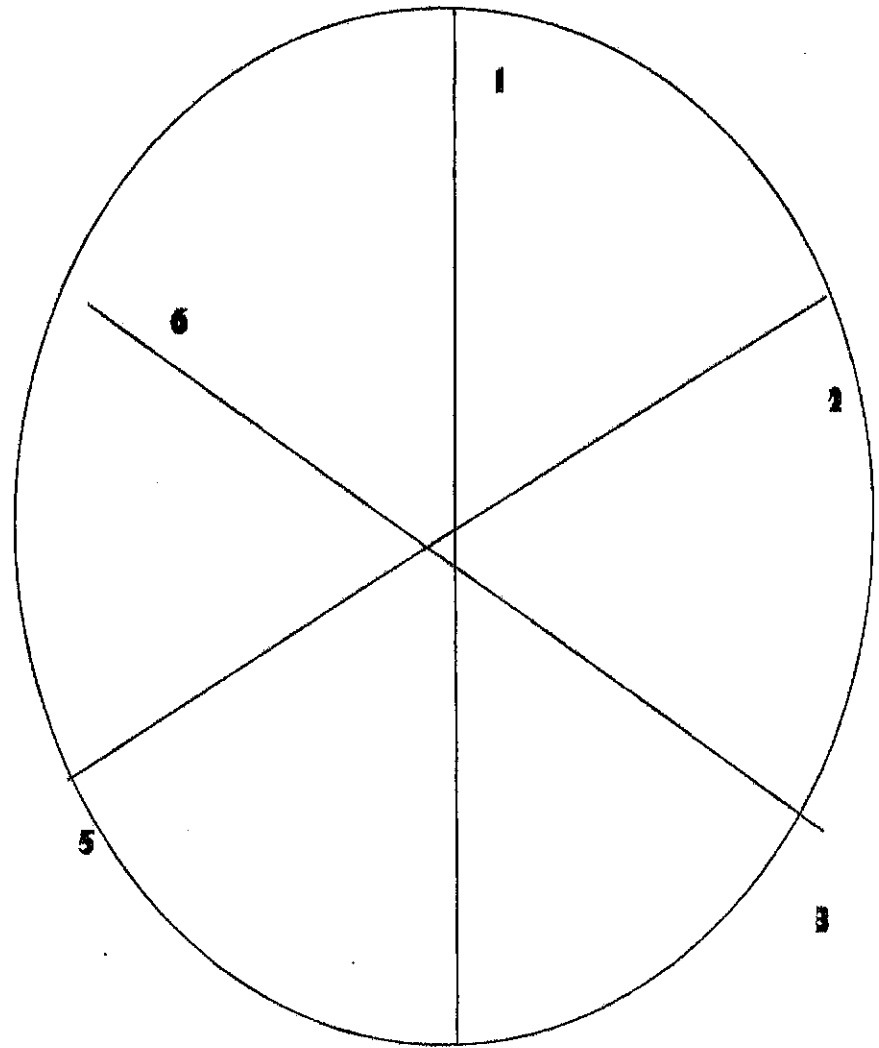
Hour

3 of 7

### Color Wheel Introduction



### Color Wheel Introduction



Extra Color Wheel  
Just in Case! ☺

3 of 7

no wheels included just in case!

Int Des,  
Chairs 2 May 4-8

P-W  
4 of 7

(<https://www.theartcareerproject.com>)

Homepage (<https://www.theartcareerproject.com/>) / [blog \(/blog\)](#) / Introduction to the Psychology of Color: For Interior Designers

# Introduction to the Psychology of Color: For Interior Designers

June 28, 2019, by Kathryn Pomroy (<https://www.theartcareerproject.com/contributors/kathryn-pomroy/>)



Color can alter a person's mood, incite anger, evoke happiness, or call to mind feelings of indifference and sadness. Even so, most people don't spend a lot of time thinking about the effects of color in their homes or offices. Yet, the color and design in our home should reflect the people who live inside, and designers and homeowners should use colors wisely to create the intended atmosphere in each space.

## What Is Color?

But, what is color? In physics, color is essentially the way our eyes and brain perceive different wavelengths of light reflected off objects. Take for instance the rainbow, which represents the spectrum of colors that the human eye can see – red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. That's color, so, what is black and white? Some people maintain that white is the absence of all color and black is the presence of all color. However, science explains that objects appear white if a rough surface reflects different wavelengths at about the same strength. Black color means that an object absorbs all wavelengths instead of reflecting them. So, what does that say about the colors we see?



The basis of all color are the primary colors of red, yellow, and blue. By combining these colors, you can get every other color, but, you can't create these colors by mixing other colors. The secondary colors are green, orange, and purple (or violet), which are made by combining red and blue, yellow and red, etc. The tertiary colors are the six grandchildren of the primary colors, so to speak. They have names like blue/green, red/orange, yellow/green, etc. Although this seems elementary and straightforward, it's not, because, in design, different industries use different color wheels. They might also use different primary color basics, such as RBY (red, blue, yellow); RGBY (red, green, blue yellow), and CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow and key (or black)). In addition, different color wheels can include only tertiary colors and/or a variety of hues.

## Using a Color Wheel - the Basics

In interior design, however, there some basics you need to know when using a color wheel.

**Complementary Colors** - These are colors or hues that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel, like blue and orange or yellow and violet. Complementary colors are usually used as accent colors in small quantities.

**Triads** - Triads form a triangle on the color wheel, like yellow, blue and red; or orange, green and violet. These colors can also be used as accent colors, but they must be balanced. If not, they can overwhelm a room.

**Analogous Colors** - These are groups of colors that are right beside each other on the color wheel, like red, orange and red/orange.

**Monochromatic Colors** - Keeping it simple, this is the use of only one color, but in shades from dark to light, like navy to powder blue.

**Cool and Warm Colors** - Cool and warm colors are typically used to create a mood in a room. Cool colors are blues, greens, and purples, while warm colors are reds, oranges, yellows, and pinks.

**Non-Colors** - Non-colors aren't found on the color wheel, but still, play a very important role in interior design. Non-colors are the greys, beiges, browns, whites, and black.

## The Psychology of Color

We've discussed the basics of color, but what is color psychology and why is it important to interior design (<https://www.theartcareerproject.com/careers/interior-design/>)? Wikipedia describes color psychology as " the study of hues as a determinant of human behavior." There's little doubt that the colors that are chosen for a project can affect a person's mood, state of mind, and overall disposition. The way color affects our mental and emotional constitution dates to the ancient Egyptians who studied the effects of color on mood and used them to accomplish holistic benefits. For example, red was thought to increase circulation, orange to increase energy, and blue to soothe pain.



The development of modern psychology also expanded the study of color, which has been used in design and marketing, architectural design, and yes, interior design successfully for decades. Even Swiss psychologist, Carl Jung, defined the four temperaments in terms of colors: (https://www.theartcareerproject.com) 6 of 7  
 sunshine yellow, earth green, cool blue, and fiery red.

## Red

Taking this one step further, how does color make us feel? Red evokes feelings of energy, war, danger, strength, power, and determination, but also passion, desire, and love. The various shades of red are light red, which represents joy, sexuality, passion sensitivity, and love. Pink, which signifies romance, love, and friendship. Reddish-brown is associated with harvest and fall, and dark red is associated with vigor, willpower, rage, anger, leadership, courage, longing, malice, and wrath.

Interior designer, Denna McLaughlin of City Studios, says, "Red is never boring." It is an excellent accent color, you can use it to make a 'cool' room warmer; red is great for kitchens and it is known to increase appetite, and red accent walls can change the way a room is perceived. As the most intense color, red raises a room's energy and is a good choice when a homeowner wants to stir up excitement, particularly at night. Red stimulates conversation and creates a strong first impression.

## Pink

Pink, on the other hand, represents compassion, nurturing, and love, and depending on the hue, it can make a room playful, feminine, and warm. "Keep in mind, pink has the tendency to go sweet and sappy quickly," says color expert, Kate Smith. "So, if a homeowner doesn't want a romantic, girly look, keep lines simple and clean and use sophisticated fabrics." That said, pink is a wonderful wall color to create a feel-good atmosphere. It can be used for "girly" children's or teenagers' rooms, or to add glamour or comfort to a dining room.

## Orange

Orange is associated with joy, sunshine, and the tropics. It represents enthusiasm, fascination, happiness, creativity, determination, attraction, success, encouragement, and stimulation. It is the only color to take its name from an object; the orange. It is a somewhat polarizing color, and people either love or hate it. In ancient cultures, orange was thought to increase energy levels and heal the lungs. But, dark orange can also mean deceit and distrust. Red-orange corresponds to desire, sexual passion, pleasure, domination, aggression, and thirst for action. Gold, a distant variation of orange, evokes the feeling of prestige; the meaning of gold is illumination wisdom and wealth. Leatrice Eiseman, color expert and executive director of the Pantone Color Institute, and author of the book "*Colors for Your Every Mood*" says, "Orange has steadily progressed up the ladder of consumer preferences, so there's a greater appreciation for the color." Like red, orange stimulates appetite and is a great kitchen and exercise room color. An apricot or terra cotta orange (increasingly popular in the mid-west) can be relaxing. Bright orange adds warmth and adventure, but can be overpowering if used excessively.

## Yellow

Int Des PW, 11/14/17  
7 of 7

Yellow is the color of sunshine and associated with joy, happiness, intellect, and energy. It is an excellent choice for kitchens, dining rooms, and bathrooms. In hallways, yellow can feel welcoming. However, studies show that people are more likely to lose their temper in an all-yellow interior, so it should be used sparingly. Dull or dingy yellow represents caution, decay, sickness, and jealousy and is rarely used in interior rooms. Light yellow is associated with intellect, freshness, and joy, and is a great outdoor house paint. Bright yellow evokes optimistic feelings. Interior designer, Jennifer Agus, of Agus Interiors says, "Yellow is an uplifting color, but you really have to pick the right shade. You want to make sure it's not too bright or too muted..." But, for a sophisticated look, use deep yellow and gray. Yellow with orange are excellent choices for breakfast spaces, and yellow is great as an accent color in small quantities.

## Green

Green is the color of nature. Considered the most restful color for the eye, green can transcend a sense of calmness and security when used in interior design. Green symbolizes growth, harmony, freshness, and fertility, and generally makes people feel emotionally safe. Green is well suited for every room in the house and can have a calming effect when used as the main color for decorating. Pairing light green with grey can create a modern feel, and using different shades in one room can add contrast. But, the various shades of green can evoke completely different feelings. Dark green is associated with ambition, greed, and jealousy, while aqua is associated with emotional healing and protection. Yellow-green can indicate sickness, cowardice, discord, and jealousy, while olive green is the traditional color of peace. Interior designer, Shannon Kaye, says, "You can decorate an entire room with greens and have contrast, drama, richness, and balance. It's so versatile."

## Blue

Blue, by far, is the most popular color in the US and is associated with trust, loyalty, wisdom, confidence, intelligence, faith, truth, and heaven. Blue slows down the metabolism and has a calming effect, so it is considered to be beneficial to the mind and body when used in the home or office. It is said that blue will help bring down blood pressure and slow the heart rate. Light or pastel blue can create tranquility and is associated with health, healing, understanding, and softness, but can come across as 'chilly' on the walls in a room that receives very little natural light. Dark blue represents knowledge, power, integrity, and seriousness. Deep midnight blue can create a feeling of luxury when used in a bedroom. Sapphire blues can be great as accent colors. Jackie Jordan, the Director of Color for Sherwin-Williams says, "Those brighter French blues and sunflower yellows are a fun combination for a kitchen."

## Purple

Purple, in its darkest values, is dramatic, rich, and sophisticated. It can give a design scheme depth and is associated with luxury and creativity. Lighter values of purple, such as lavender, can add a restful quality to a bedroom. Plus, about 75 percent of pre-adolescent children choose purple over any other color. Interior designers use purple to add drama, create a hip feel by combining purple, pastels, and modern art; add a bold statement with neon purple, or give a room a mysterious feel with dark purple as an accent.