

Lesson 62: Descriptive Nuance — Shades, Tints & Tones

PLL PART TWO



Vocabulary Expansion • Specificity of Color

"Learn to know the colors named below, in clothing, animals, fruits, leaves, sunsets, rainbows, etc. You will thus be able to describe more fully the things you may see."

Language Power: Using precise names of shades (scarlet, emerald, lavender, amber) brings our writing to vivid, sparkling life!

1 THE SEVEN COLOR FAMILIES & THEIR NUANCED SHADES

Study the classic shade names from the lesson text:

Yellow:	lemon, straw, sulphur, gold	Red:	pink, garnet, scarlet, crimson
Blue:	plum, sky-blue, indigo, marine	Green:	olive, emerald, tea-green, bottle-green
Purple:	lilac, lavender, violet, amethyst	Orange:	buff, salmon, cream, amber
Brown:	chocolate, russet, chestnut, tan		

1. **Mineral Shades:** Which shades are named after precious jewels or stones? _____
2. **Plant & Flower Shades:** Name two shades named after blossoming flowers: _____

2 UPGRADE ORDINARY SENTENCES WITH PRECISE SHADES

Replace the ordinary, plain color word with a rich, specific shade from the bank:

1. **Autumn Leaves:** The autumn maple leaves turned bright red. → The maple leaves turned _____
2. **Royal Robe:** The king wore a rich purple velvet robe. → The king wore a rich _____ robe.
3. **Ocean Waves:** The deep blue sea sparkled in the morning. → The deep _____ sea sparkled.
4. **Forest Moss:** Soft green moss grew upon the old stone. → Soft _____ moss grew on the stone.

3 ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCES (RIBBONS & NATURE)

Write two descriptive sentences describing items in your classroom or home (ribbons, fruit, leaves, clothing) using at least two nuanced shade names:

Sentence 1: _____

Sentence 2: _____

Lesson 62 Teacher Key: Descriptive Nuance & Chromatic Vocabulary

ANSWER KEY & RUBRIC

Pedagogical Framework • Charlotte Mason Object Lessons

Vocabulary Enrichment: Equipping students to transition from crude primary designations (“it is green”) to expressive nuance (“it is olive, emerald, or bottle-green”). Promotes sensory observation and concrete metaphor.

1 SECTION 1: ETYMOLOGY & SHADE ORIGINS SOLUTIONS

1. **Mineral & Gemstone Shades:** **Garnet** (red gem), **Amethyst** (purple quartz), **Amber** (fossil resin), **Emerald** (green beryl), **Gold** (precious metal).
2. **Flower Shades:** **Lilac**, **Lavender**, **Violet**, **Pink** (carnation/dianthus).

2 SECTION 2: UPGRADED SENTENCE SOLUTIONS

Acceptable Nuanced Substitutions:

- 1. **Autumn Leaves:** *scarlet*, *crimson*, or *russet*.
- 2. **Royal Robe:** *amethyst*, *violet*, or *lavender*.
- 3. **Ocean Waves:** *marine* or *indigo*.
- 4. **Forest Moss:** *olive*, *emerald*, or *bottle-green*.

3 SECTION 3: MODEL DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCES

Exemplary Student Sentences:

- “The little girl tied her bonnet with a delicate lavender ribbon and a scarlet rose.”
- “In the autumn woods, we gathered chestnut brown nuts and bright amber oak leaves.”

Teacher Classroom Suggestion: Invite pupils to bring scraps of ribbons, worsteds, colored glass, and pressed leaves to class to create a physical tactile color collection box.

4 DIAGNOSTIC SCORING RUBRIC (4 PERFORMANCE LEVELS)

Evaluation Domain	4 • Exemplary	3 • Proficient	2 • Developing / Emerging
Nuanced Shade Recognition	Demonstrates command of all 7 color families and understands origins (minerals, plants, fabrics).	Identifies shades accurately within their correct parent color family.	Misplaces shades (e.g. puts indigo under green or amber under purple).
Adjective Upgrading	Replaces generic color words with sophisticated, highly evocative shades fitting the context.	Replaces color words with appropriate shades from the vocabulary list.	Reuses basic primary color words without incorporating nuanced shades.
Original Descriptive Writing	Composes two evocative, grammatically immaculate sentences featuring multiple shade words.	Writes complete descriptive sentences using target shade words.	Writes incomplete sentences or struggles to integrate shade words meaningfully.
Handwriting & Mechanics	Pristine penmanship on ruled lines; correct capitalization, spelling, and ending punctuation.	Legible handwriting with minor spelling slips on complex shade names (e.g. *amethyst).	Illegible handwriting or frequent mechanical errors.