



Module 4 – Lesson 1 - Colors

The easiest characteristic used to describe an object is its color. In this lesson, I'll teach you everything you need to know about colors, starting with the basic colors:

"Azul" (Blue) is the color of the sky and the sea.



"Verde" (Green) is the color of forests and leaves.



"Vermelho" (Red) is the color of wine and strawberries.



"Amarelo" (Yellow) is the color of the sun and sunflowers.

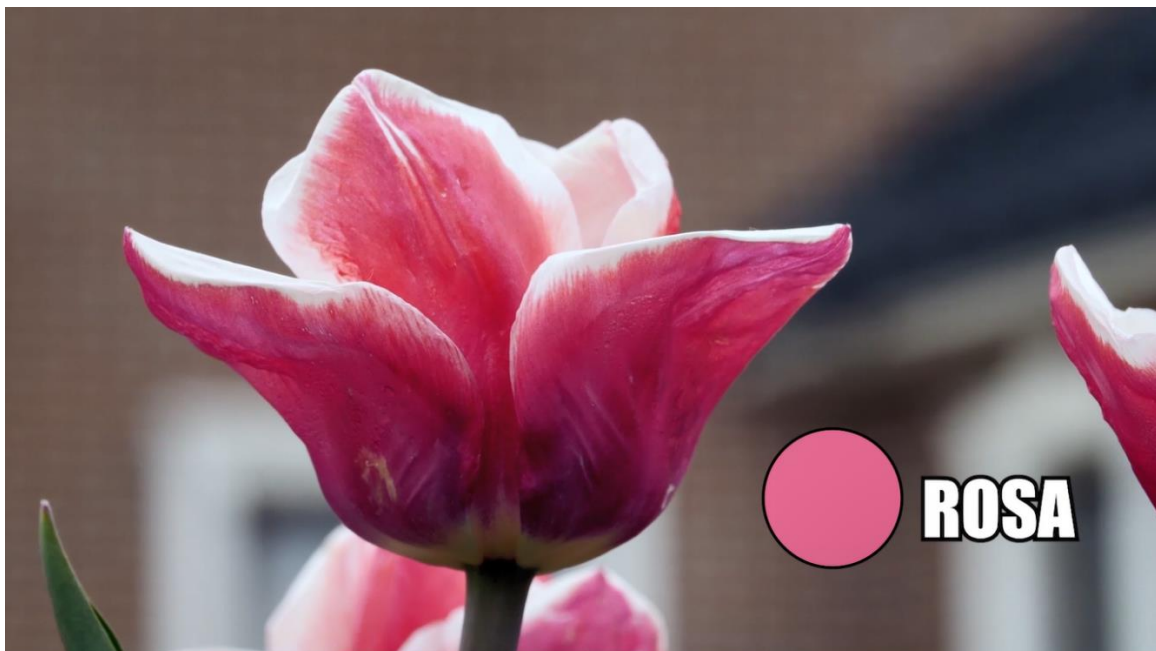


And by combining two or more of these colors, we can create all the other colors we know:

"Laranja" (Orange) is the color of the fruit orange.



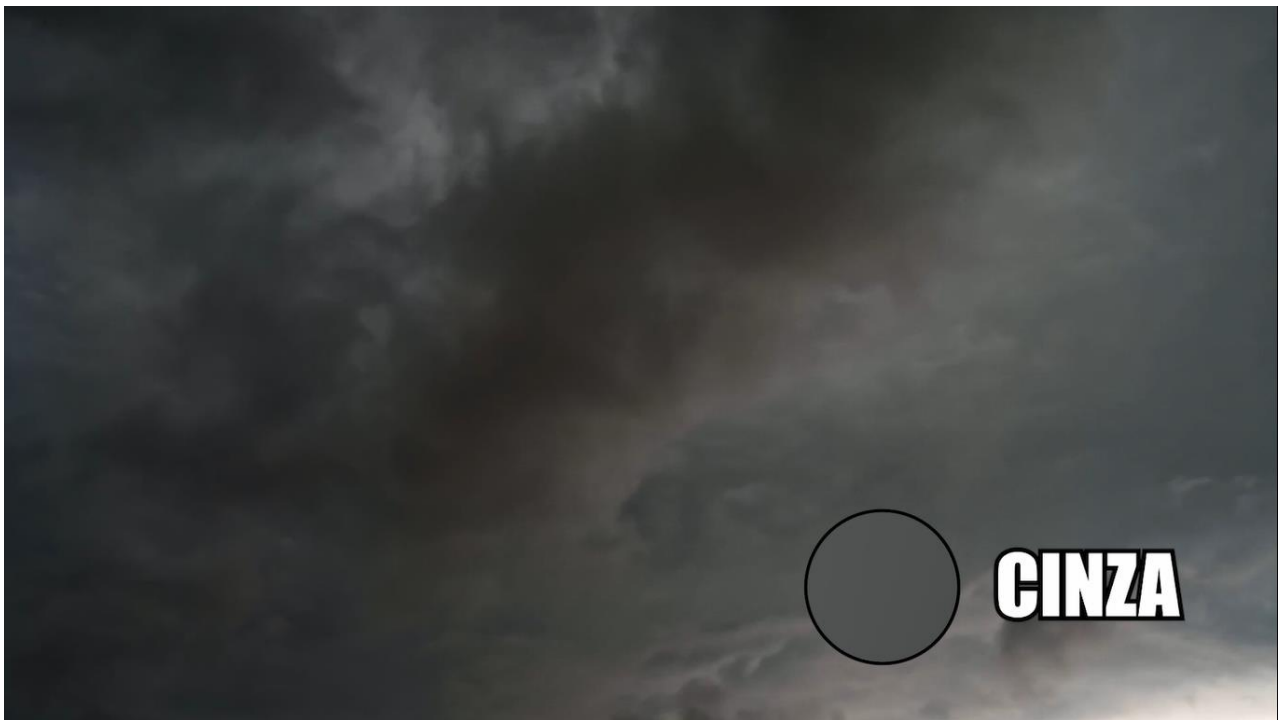
"Rosa" (Pink) is the color of various flowers.



"Roxo" (Purple) is the color of grapes.



"Cinza" (Gray) is the color of rain clouds.



"Marrom" (Brown) is the color of wood.



"Preto" (Black) is the color of the night.



"Branco" (White) is the color of snow.



Additionally, we have some special colors that have an extra shine.

The shiny "cinza" (gray) becomes "prata/prateado" (silver)



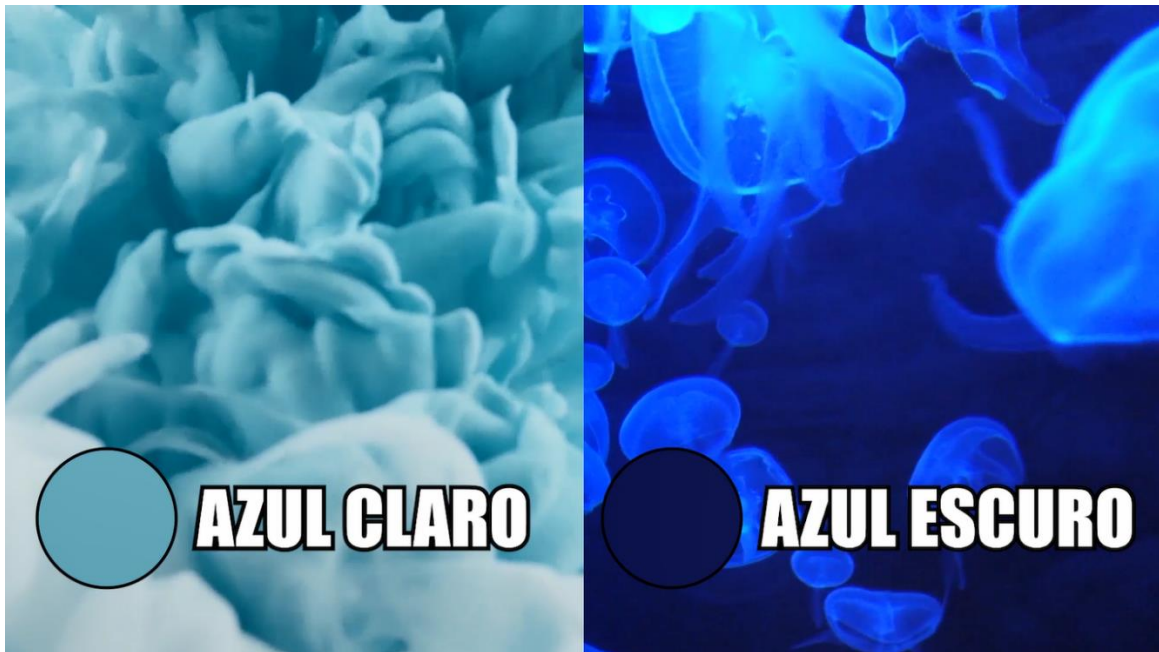
The shiny "amarelo" (yellow) becomes "dourado" (golden)



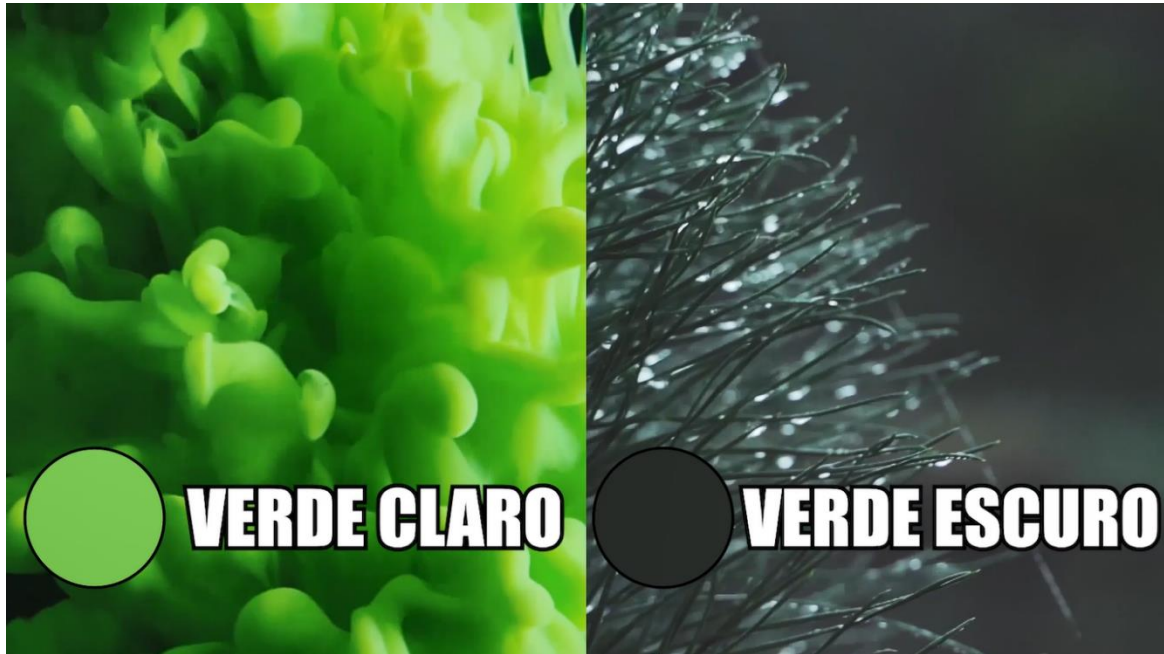
We can also have various shades of the same colors.

For example, we have:

"Azul claro" (light blue) - "azul escuro" (dark blue)

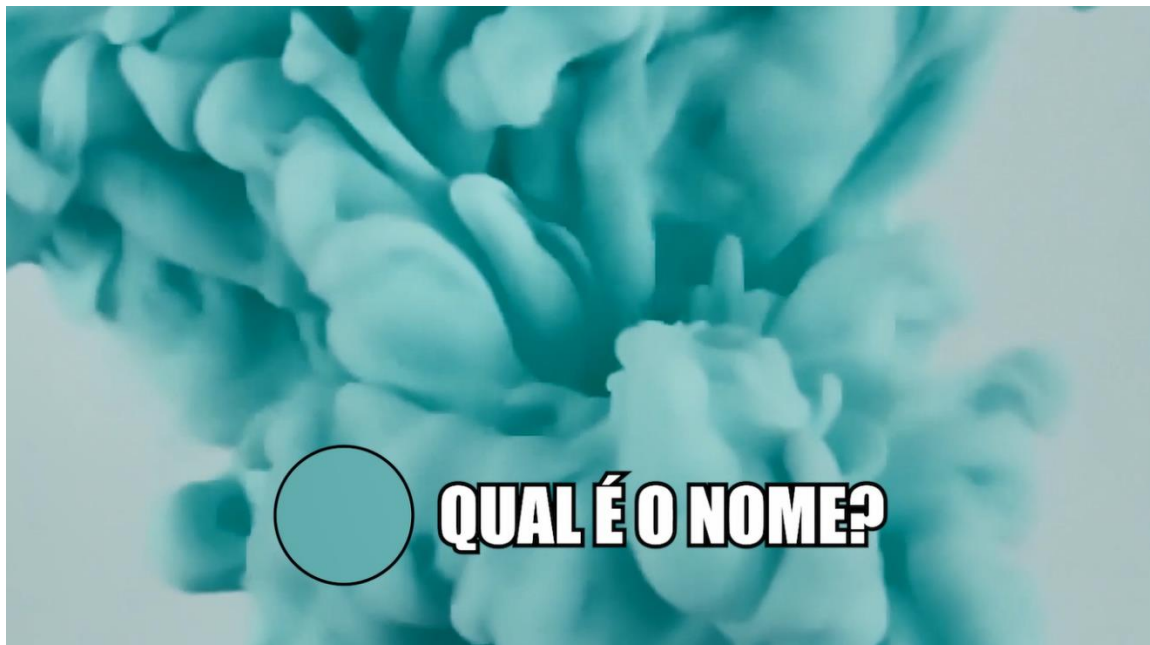


"Verde claro" (light green) - "verde escuro" (dark green)



And so on.

To conclude this lesson, I leave you with a challenge: What is the name of this color in Portuguese?





Portuguese transcript:

Módulo 4 – Aula 1 - As cores

A característica mais fácil de se descrever de um objeto é a cor dele. E nessa aula eu vou te ensinar tudo o que você precisa saber sobre as cores, começando com as cores básicas:

“Azul” é a cor do céu e do mar.



“Verde” é a cor das florestas e das folhas



“Vermelho” é a cor do vinho e dos morangos



“Amarelo” é a cor do sol e do girassol

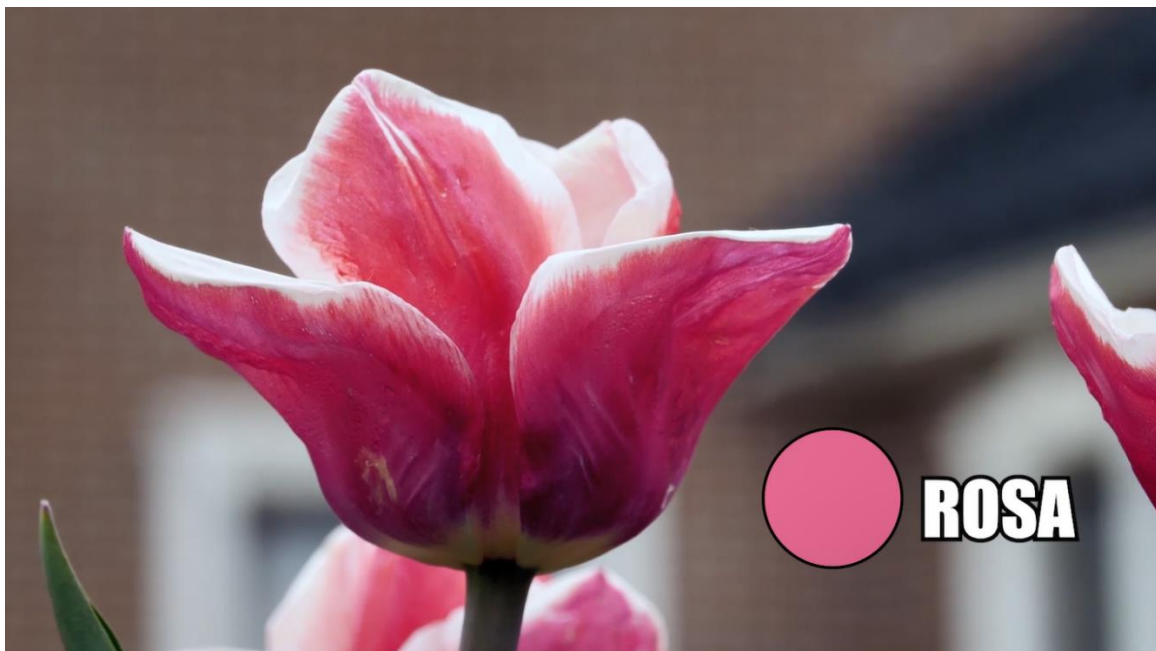


Juntando duas ou mais destas cores, nós podemos formar todas as outras cores que nós conhecemos:

"Laranja", a cor da fruta laranja



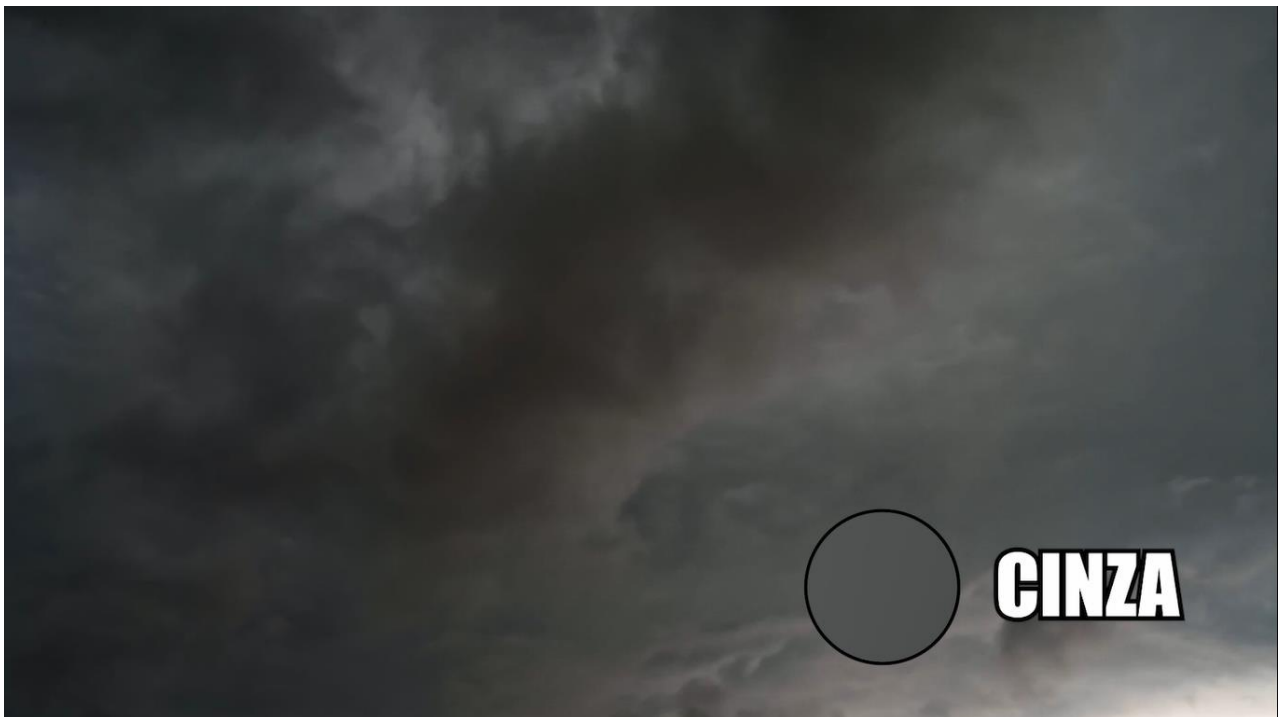
"Rosa", a cor de várias flores que existem



"Roxo", a cor da uva



"Cinza", a cor das nuvens de chuva



“Marrom”, a cor da madeira



“Preto”, a cor da noite



"Branco", a cor da neve



Além disso nós temos algumas cores especiais que têm um brilho extra.

O "cinza" brilhante fica "prata/prateado"



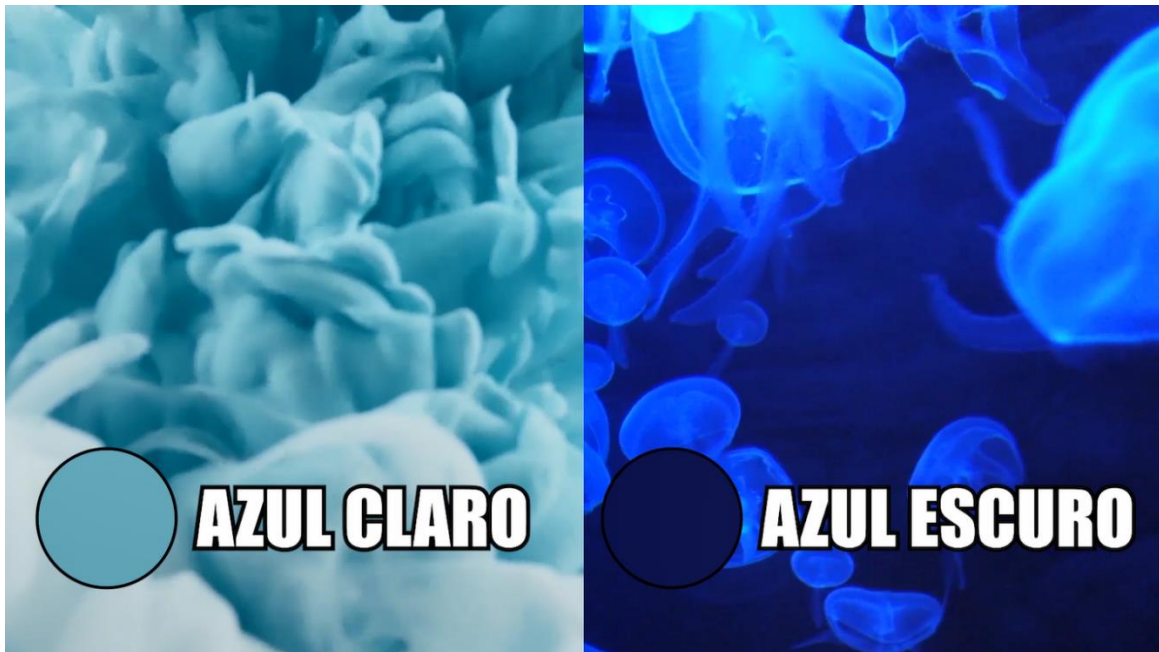
O "amarelo" brilhante fica dourado"



Podemos ainda ter várias variações das mesmas cores.

Por exemplo, temos cores "claras" e "escuras".

"azul claro" - "azul escuro"



“verde claro” - “verde escuro”



e assim por diante.

E pra finalizar essa aula, eu deixo um desafio para você: qual é o nome desta cor em português?

