Name: _____

Science Distance Learning: Refraction of Light from an Arrow Through Water

Supplies Needed

Piece of Paper,

Marker

Glass

Water

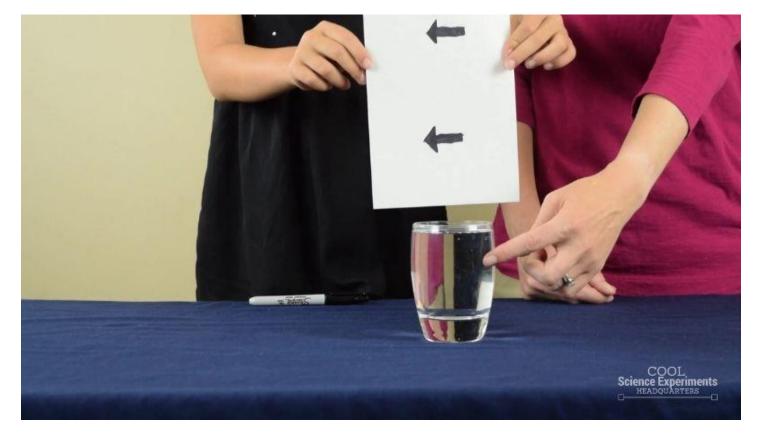
Step 1 – Get a sheet of paper and draw two arrows on it using a marker. Draw one arrow near the top of the

paper and one arrow near the bottom. Make the arrows point in the same direction. You can use a

straightedge to make the arrows if you want

Step 2 – Fill a clear glass with water.

Step 3 – Slowly lower the piece of paper behind the glass of water.



Observation: What do you see happening? _____

The scientific concept that is at work in this experiment is called **refraction**. Refraction is the bending of light. Refraction occurs when light travels from one **medium** to another. (ie. air to water, water to air). Mediums, defined in the physical sciences, are **substances**, such as air, water, or glass that make possible the **transfer of energy**, such as light or heat, from one location to another.

During the experiment, the light traveled from the **image of the arrow** through the **air**, then through the **glass cup** into the **water**, and finally out of the glass cup and into the **air** once more before it reached our **eyes**. Light refracts as it passes from one medium to the next because **light travels at different speeds through those mediums**. Light travels **fastest** through **air**, a little **slower** through water, and even **slower** through **glass**.

This means that the light **bends once** when it **travels through the glass cup into the water**, and then it **bends again when it travels out of the glass cup and into the air**. As a result, **the light paths cross and the image appears to be flipped horizontally (left/right).**

Directions: Read the above information and answer the questions below. Questions are in order of when they are discussed in the paragraphs below:

What is the scientific concept that is at work in the experiment?

What is refraction?

How are mediums defined in the physical sciences?_____

What medium is the glass cup made out of?

What medium filled the cup? _____

What medium is between the image of the arrow and the cup of water?

What medium is in the cup of water?

What medium is between the cup of water and your eyes?

What does light do when it passes from one medium to another?

Why does light refract (bend) as it passes through one medium to the next?

During the experiment, what medium did light from the image travel through just before . . .

it reached the glass of water?
it reached the water inside the glass?
the light traveled out of the glass of water?
the light reached our eyes?
Which medium used in the experiment does light travel fastest?
Which medium used in the experiment does light travel slowest?
Which medium used in the experiment does light travel slower than in air but faster than in water?
How many times does light bend as it travels through the mediums in the experiment?
When does the light first bend in the experiment?
When does the light bend again for a second time in the experiment?
What happens to the paths of the light rays as a result of being bent twice?
How does the image of the arrow appear because of this bending or refraction of light?
The diagram below shows what our eye sees as light from the image of the arrow travels through the
air to reach our eyes.
In the diagram below.
What media is represented by the white area?
What are the red arrows pointing to?
What do the red arrows represent?
Draw (in the space below) what the person viewing the arrow would see:

Make your drawing in the space below:

The diagram below represents what a person would see looking at the image of an arrow drawn on a
paper held behind a glass of water.
In the diagram below:
What is represented by the white shaded area?
What is represented by the blue shaded area?
What happens when the light rays reflecting off the arrow
travel through the air and enter the glass of water?
travel out of the glass of water and go in the air again?
reach the focal point?
reach our eyes?

