

Refraction



LO: to investigate how refraction changes the direction in which light travels.

Success Criteria

- I can understand how light is refracted.
- I can investigate the effects of refraction.
- I can understand the way refraction alters the direction of light.

Refraction Riddle



This photo shows the effect created when light is refracted.



What is happening?

Refraction Riddle



These children are talking about why the straw looks broken, when they know it isn't. Who do you agree with? Why?



I think the water has bent the straw so it looks like it has broken.

The light can't travel through the glass properly and the ray of light is broken. This makes the straw look broken.



Light travels at different speeds through water and glass, making the ray of light bend. This makes the straw look bent or broken.

The straw is opaque and the glass is transparent, which causes light to be twisted, making the straw look bent and broken.



What is Refraction?



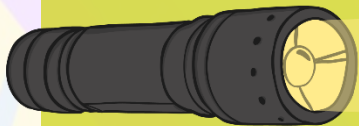
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zqg3cdm>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=95V-QJYZ2Dw>

While you are watching, think about:

What happens when light travels from air into another transparent material, such as glass, plastic or water?

How does a lens focus light?



What is Refraction?



Light waves travel at a different speed when they go through transparent materials, such as water or glass. This causes the rays of light to change direction and bend. This is known as refraction.

Refraction creates illusions. Because light bends when it travels between air and water or glass, objects seen through these materials look bent or distorted.



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Refraction Investigations



Two investigations to explore refraction.

Have a look at each investigation and predict what you think will happen. Try to explain your prediction using your scientific knowledge and understanding.

Follow the instructions to set up each investigation.

Record what happens and say whether your prediction was accurate or not.

Come to a conclusion for each investigation, explaining what happened and why.



Investigation 1: Amazing Arrow



You will need:

- horizontal arrow on a piece of paper;
- glass filled with water.

Before you place the arrow picture behind the glass.

PREDICT.

What do you think will happen?

- (1) Try it out and describe your observations.
- (2) Was your prediction accurate?
- (3) Explain what happened and why, using your understanding of refraction?

Investigation 2: Incredible image.



You will need:

- a small picture on a piece of paper;
- an empty glass,
- water,
- a saucer.

Place the picture under the glass, watch the picture as you fill the glass. Then, cover the top of the glass with a saucer.

BUT FirstPREDICT

What do you predict will happen?

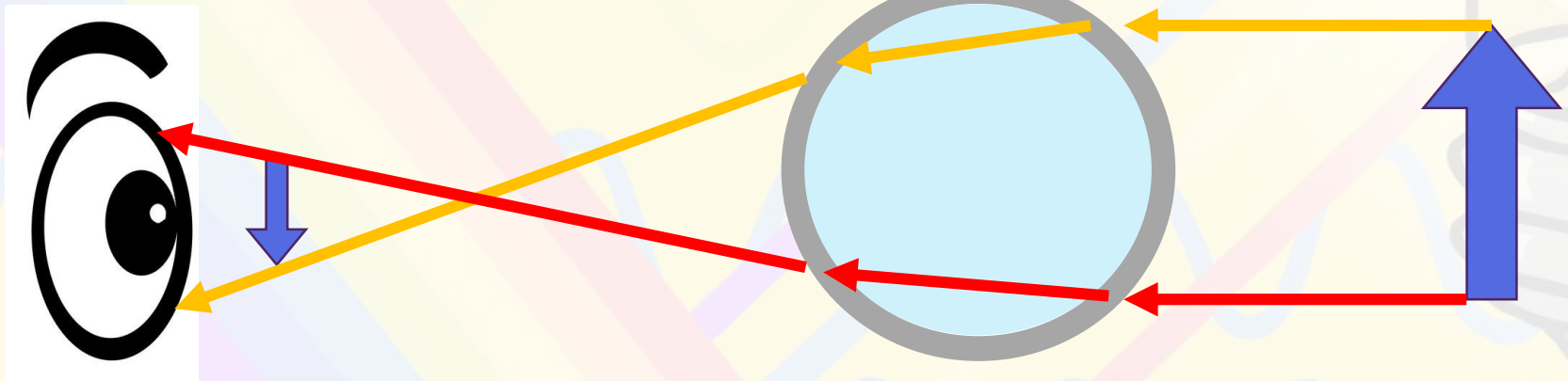
- (1) Try it out and describe your observations.
- (2) What happened to the image?
- (3) Explain what happened and why using your understanding of refraction.

Amazing Arrow: What Happened?

In this investigation, the arrow appears to point in the opposite direction.

The arrow turns because the light is travelling from the air, through glass, water, glass again, and back through the air, before hitting the arrow. When light passes from air through a transparent material, it refracts, causing it to bend.

Because the glass is curved, it acts as a lens and focuses the rays of light. Where the light all comes together is called the focal point, but beyond the focal point the image appears to reverse. The rays of light that were bent cross each other, so that the light from the left of the arrow is now on the right, and light from the right of the arrow is now on the left. This is what causes the arrow to appear reversed.

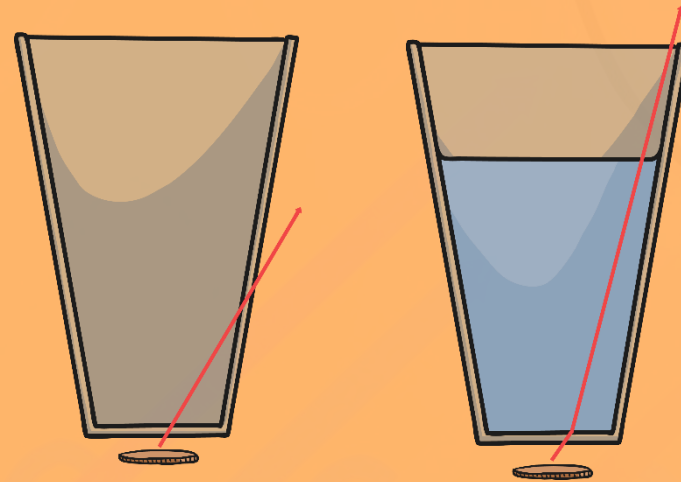


Incredible Images: What Happened?

When the glass is filled with water and a saucer placed on top, the image seems to disappear. Light rays falling on the image are refracted through the glass, then the water, then back into the air. When the refracted rays are bent at different angles by adding the water, it means they can be blocked by the saucer on top of the glass.

Since the rays of light cannot get through the saucer, they cannot reach our eyes and we cannot see the image.

It seems to have disappeared!





Aim



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