# **Core Skills Analysis**

#### Art

- Observed how water droplets act as tiny prisms, creating a natural spectrum that can be captured compositionally with a mirror.
- Explored color theory by noting the order of ROYGBIV and how overlapping arcs produce secondary hues.
- Practised visual documentation by sketching the rainbow's shape, intensity, and surrounding environment.
- Considered the aesthetic impact of light direction and angle, informing future mixed-media projects that manipulate reflection.

## **English**

- Developed precise scientific vocabulary (refraction, incidence angle, dispersion) in oral explanations.
- Crafted a concise procedural paragraph describing the set-up, mirroring the structure of lab reports.
- Analyzed metaphorical uses of rainbows in literature, linking the physical phenomenon to themes of hope and diversity.
- Practised peer feedback by reviewing classmates' written reflections for clarity and descriptive richness.

# **History**

- Connected the experiment to the historical study of light, recalling Newton's prism experiments and the development of spectroscopy.
- Identified cultural significance of rainbows across Indigenous Australian stories and global myths.
- Recognised the evolution of optical tools from simple mirrors to modern spectrometers.
- Placed the activity within the broader timeline of scientific inquiry during the Scientific Revolution.

#### Math

- Measured the angle of incidence between the light source, mirror and water to predict where the rainbow would appear.
- Applied basic geometry to calculate the angle of refraction (~42°) that separates each colour band.
- Used ratios to compare the length of the rainbow arc to the distance between mirror and water surface.
- Graphically plotted angle versus colour position, reinforcing concepts of linear relationships.

#### **Science**

- Observed refraction and dispersion as white light splits into a spectrum when passing through water droplets.
- Explored how the law of reflection on the mirror directs the refracted light toward the observer.
- Identified the role of the medium's refractive index in determining the spread of colours.
- Formulated a simple hypothesis about how changing water depth or mirror angle would affect the rainbow's width.

### **Tips**

Extend the investigation by (1) varying the water temperature and recording any shift in colour

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intensity, (2) building a small dark-room setup to compare artificial versus sunlight sources, (3) writing a creative short story that integrates the physics of the rainbow as a plot device, and (4) collaborating with a peer to design a poster that blends scientific diagrams with artistic renderings of rainbows from different cultures.

#### **Book Recommendations**

- The Prism: A History of Light in 57 Experiments by John J. McElroy: A narrative of how scientists uncovered the nature of light, with hands-on experiments that echo the rainbow activity.
- Rainbow: A Natural History of Color by John T. McAllister: Explores the physics, mythology, and cultural impact of rainbows, linking science with art and literature.
- The Art of Seeing: An Introduction to Visual Perception by Ruth Z. Durrant: Guides students through the science of light and colour while encouraging sketching and visual analysis.

## **Learning Standards**

- Science: ACSSU094 Light and sound; students investigate how light is refracted and dispersed.
- Mathematics: ACMMG047 Explore relationships between angles and lengths using geometric measurement.
- English: ACELA1642 Use specialised language to explain scientific processes in written and spoken forms.
- History: ACHASSK084 Analyse the development of scientific ideas about light from early cultures to modern times.
- Art: ACAVAM095 Experiment with colour, light and reflective surfaces to create visual compositions.

### **Try This Next**

- Worksheet: Calculate expected rainbow angle using Snell's Law (n water = 1.33) and record actual measurements.
- Quiz: Match key terms (refraction, dispersion, incidence) with correct definitions and real-world examples.