



Report on Activity: Exploring the Science of Light

Grade: 6

Date: 28th October 2024

Venue: Respective Classrooms and Physics Lab

On 28th October 2024, Grade 6 students participated in an enlightening activity titled "Exploring the Science of Light." This event focused on the fascinating properties of light as electromagnetic radiation visible to the human eye.

Activity Overview

The students engaged in a series of hands-on experiments that illustrated the bending of light and its refraction through various mediums, specifically oil and water. Utilizing mirrors and prisms, they observed how light changes direction based on the medium it passes through.

Key Experiments

- **Bending of Light:** Students observed the bending effect when light moved from air into water and oil, noting how it altered the light's path.
- **Refraction Demonstration:** Through the use of mirrors and prisms, students experienced firsthand how light behaves differently when it encounters different materials.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the activity, students were able to:

- Define and understand the concept of light bending.
- Explain the phenomenon of refraction and how it occurs.
- Identify the reasons behind light's behavior when transitioning between different mediums.

Conclusion

The "Exploring the Science of Light" activity effectively engaged students and deepened their understanding of optical principles. Through interactive experiments, they gained valuable insights into the nature of light, fostering both curiosity and scientific thinking.





Report on Diwali Celebration Integrated with Science: "The Science of Light"

Grade: 7

Date: 29th October 2024

Venue: Respective Classrooms and Physics Lab

On the occasion of Diwali, our students engaged in a unique celebration themed "The Science of Light." This activity highlighted the interplay between cultural traditions and scientific principles, emphasizing the beauty of light during this festival.

Objectives

The key learning objectives for the students included:

1. Understanding the science behind lighting a diya and the role of oil as fuel.
2. Analyzing and debunking the myth that a diya can be lit with water.
3. Drawing and interpreting the spectrum of light produced by a prism.
4. Exploring why only certain soap bubbles display a spectrum of colors.
5. Formulating hypotheses regarding the natural formation of rainbows.

Materials Used

- Diya with wick and oil
- Glass prism
- Bubble maker
- Glass slab
- Plain paper
- Color pens

Activities Conducted

1. **Lighting the Diya:** Students lit a diya using oil and observed its behavior when water was introduced. They noted that while the diya extinguished in water, it burned brightly when oil was used, demonstrating the principle that oil serves as a fuel.
2. **Debunking the Myth:** The experiment effectively illustrated that water cannot be used to light a diya, countering common misconceptions circulated online.
3. **Spectrum Drawing:** A prism was placed on a white sheet of paper in front of the diya. Students observed the dispersion of white light into a spectrum of colors and drew the spectrum, reinforcing their understanding of light behavior.



4. **Bubble Experiment:** Using a bubble maker, the teacher demonstrated that only certain bubbles reflect a spectrum of colors. Students engaged in discussions about the conditions necessary for this phenomenon and connected it to the appearance of rainbows after rainfall.

Inference:

The activity concluded with a discussion on the process of dispersion, emphasizing that the separation of white light into its constituent colors occurs when light passes from one medium to another. The students gained a deeper appreciation for the science of light while celebrating the essence of Diwali.

We encourage everyone to have a meaningful and enlightening Diwali!

