

The diagram illustrates the refraction of light rays A and B. Ray A is incident on the curved surface of the semi-circular block at an angle of  $40^\circ$  to the normal. It refracts into the block at an angle of  $23^\circ$  to the normal. Ray B is incident on the flat surface of the block and continues straight through as a "continued ray".

(ii)	<p>idea that F moves away from the prism;</p> <p>idea that red ray bends less than green at either interface;</p> <p>idea that red ray bends less than green at both interfaces;</p>	<p>i.e. the crossing point is further away or moves out</p> <p>allow angle of refraction is smaller at second interface</p> <p>allow angle of refraction is larger at first interface</p> <p>allow angle of refraction is closer to angle of incidence/eq</p> <p><b>condone 'less refraction'</b></p>	3
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Total for Question 6 = 11 marks