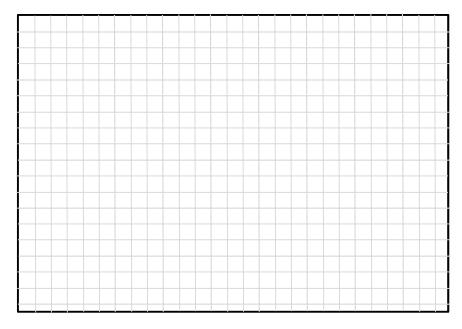
Draw a picture showing how the primary and secondary colors of light are connected to the primary and secondary colors of paint.



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 	-			

Phenomenon

Question

Research investigation

 $S_{\text{cience story}}$

Teach me more

Primary Colors

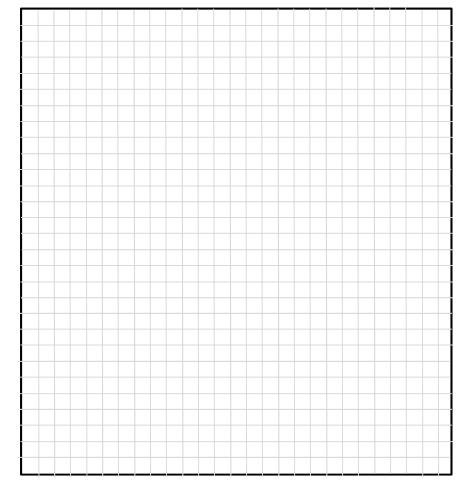
Student Name

Notice, Wonder, Learn Journal



I think the primary colors are _______

Draw and label a model of the eye seeing a red apple.



The primary colors of paint are:





The secondary colors of paint = (Use your best formulas!)

$$O + O = O$$

$$O + O = O$$

$$O + O = O$$

Research Investigation: Mixing Paints

C = cyan, Y = yellow, M = magenta

Cause Color Formula	Effect Final Color
X+X=	Tinui Coloi
+ =	
X+X=	
+ =	
X+X=	
+ =	
X+X=	
+ =	
X+X=	
+ =	

Apple in the Dark

Imagine you are sitting at a table with a red apple in front of you. Your friend closes the door and turns off all the lights. It is totally dark in the room. There are no windows in the room or cracks around the door. No light can enter the room.

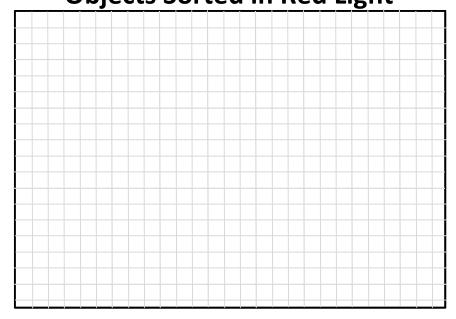
Circle the statement you believe best describes how you would see the apple in the dark:

- A. You will not see the red apple, regardless of how long you are in the room.
- B. You will see the red apple after your eyes have had time to adjust to the darkness.
- C. You will see the apple after your eyes have had time to adjust to the darkness, but you will not see the red color.

Describe your thinking. Provide an explanation

for your answer.

Part 1: Color Addition Objects Sorted in Red Light



I notice		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

l notice			
		-	

Research Investigation: Mixing Paints

C = cyan, Y = yellow, M = magenta

Cause Color Formula	Effect Final Color
X+X=	
X+X=	
- + - =	
X+X=	
+ =	
X+X=	
X+X=	
+ =	

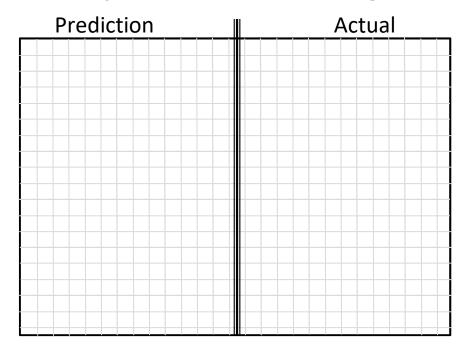
I wonder why? I wonder if? I wonder what? I wonder how? I wonder what would happen if?	I wonder why? I wonder if? I wonder what? I wonder how? I wonder what would happen if?
I wonder	I wonder
?	
I wonder	I wonder
?	·
I wonder	I wonder
?	·
I wonder	I wonder
?	

I wonder why? I wonder if? I wonder what? I wonder how? I wonder what would happen if?	Rainbow-ish
I wonder	I notice
······································	
I wonder	I notice
?	
I wonder	I wonder
?	:
I wonder	I wonder
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Part 2: Color Subtraction

-ish drawings

Objects Sorted in Blue Light



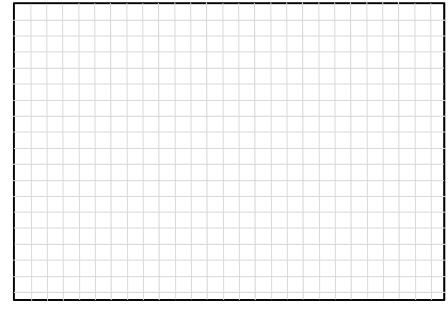
I notic	ce			
		 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

I noti	ice _			1	

wonder why? I wonder if? I wonder what? wonder how? I wonder what would happen if?			
l wonder			
	?		
I wonder			
	?		
l wonder			
	?		
I wonder			
	?		

When sorting in red light, I could					
tell	from				
because					
When sortin	g in blue light, I couldn't				
	from				
because					

Draw and label a model of the eye seeing a red apple.



Apple in the Dark

Imagine you are sitting at a table with a red apple in front of you. Your friend closes the door and turns off all the lights. It is totally dark in the room. There are no windows in the room or cracks around the door. No light can enter the room.

Circle the statement you believe best describes how you would see the apple in the dark:

- D. You will not see the red apple, regardless of how long you are in the room.
- E. You will see the red apple after your eyes have had time to adjust to the darkness.
- F. You will see the apple after your eyes have had time to adjust to the darkness, but you will not see the red color.

Describe your thinking. Provide an explanation for your answer.

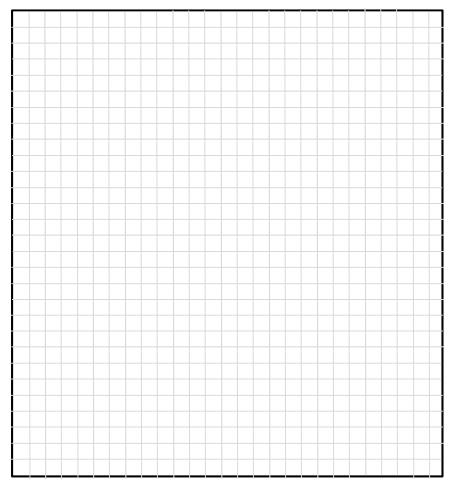
Objects Sorted in	Lignt
Prediction	Actual
I notice	
	•
I notice	

I wonder why? I wonder if? I wonder what? I wonder how? I wonder what would happen if?		
l wonder		
I wonder		
	?	
I wonder		
	?	
I wonder		
	<u>.</u>	

The primary colors are:

	Light		Paint
⇒		C	
⇒		O	
⇒		O	

Draw and label a model of the eye seeing a red apple.



Compare the diagram on page 27 to what you did on page 22.

	ce				
thin	k cyan	, yellov	w and	d mag	enta
	•	nary co	•	_	
מוכ נו	•	ilaly cc		•	1 (
beca	JJC				

Research Investigation: Mixing Lights

R = red, G = green, B = blue

Cause Combination of Lights and Setup	Effect Color Observed

Research Investigation: Mixing Lights

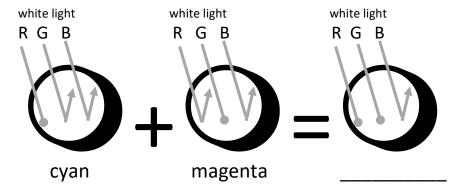
R = red, G = green, B = blue

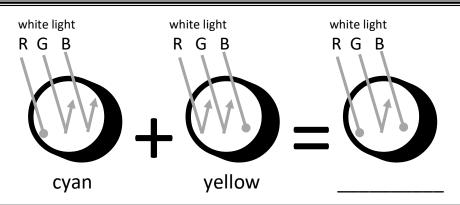
Cause Combination of Lights and Setup	Effect Color Observed
combination of Lights and Secup	00.01 03301704
I notice	
	•
Lucador	
I wonder	

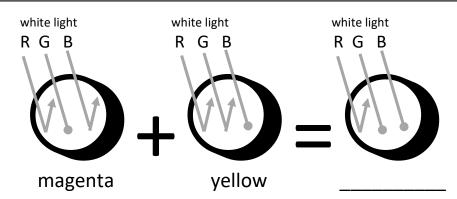
Look at the diagram on page 27 and write down what you notice.
I notice
•
If you mix yellow and magenta paint, the yellow
absorbs light from the white light and the
magenta absorbs light from the white
light. The only color left from the original white
light is light. So, when you mix yellow
paint with magenta paint, the resulting color is
paint.
If you mix yellow and cyan paint, the yellow
absorbs light from the white light and the
cyan absorbs light from the white light.
The only color left from the original white light is
light. So, when you mix yellow paint with
cyan paint, the resulting color is paint.
If you mix magenta and cyan paint, the magenta
absorbs light from the white light and the
cyan absorbs light from the white light.
The only color left from the original white light is
light. So, when you mix magenta paint
with cyan paint, the resulting color is
paint.

Color Subtraction with Paint

(Remember, white light can be simplified to red (R), green (G), and blue (B) light based on how the human eye works.)

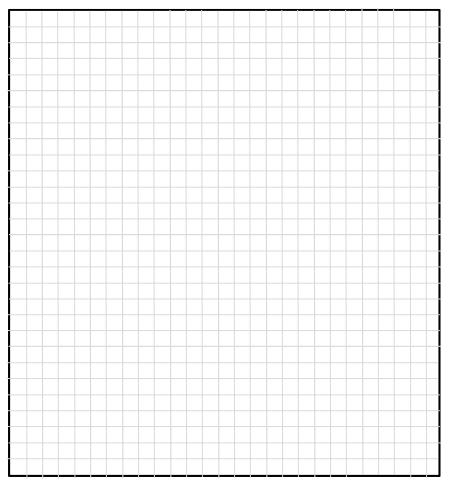






Research Investigation Materials List

Draw and label a diagram of the investigation setup.



Color Addition with Light

Which lights (red, green, and/or blue) did you use to create these colors on the reflection box?

____ Black = _____ light

Red = light

____ Blue = _____ light

____ Green = _____ light

____ Cyan = _____ lights

____ Yellow = _____ lights

__ Magenta = _____ lights

White = lights

Place $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$ next to the THREE primary colors of light.

Place 2nd next to the THREE secondary colors of light.

The Primary Colors of Paint and Their Minus Names Watch the MinutePhysics Video: http://bit.ly/MinusGreen

Each primary color of paint (cyan, yellow, and magenta) absorbs just one color of light from white light. Do you see the pattern for figuring out what the Minus Name is for each primary color?

white light R G B



magenta = minus _____

white light

R G B



cyan = minus

white light

R G B



yellow = minus _____

From The Reading

How many colors does the visible spectrum, and therefore rainbows, really have?

Because cones in your eye are sensitive to three colors, instead of thinking of white light as all the colors in the spectrum, we can think of it as just being _____, _____, and ______light added together.

The primary colors of LIGHT are _____, and _____

The primary colors of paints are _____, and _____.

The primary colors of light are:

➡_____

⇒_____

⇒_____

In a completely dark room, a white screen will appear the same color as the primary light source shining on it. When primary colors of light are combined in pairs of two, the screen will appear to be one of the secondary colors of light.

$$B/t + G/t = cyan$$

$$R/+G/=$$
 yellow

$$B + R = magenta$$

The secondary colors of light are:

⇒_____

⇒_____

⇒_____

PhET Color Vision Simulation

(http://bit.ly/PHETcolorvision)
Double click on the RGB Bulbs. Then, play to learn.

•	with you	ır RGB li	ght sho	ow with	what you the LEDs.	
						<u> </u>
						_
the RGB	light sho on do tha	w with at your l	the LE ight sh	Ds. Wh	erent fron at can thi uld not do	S
						_
						_

From The Reading

Cyan paint reflects light. Cyan paint absorbs light.	and
Yellow paint reflects and light. Yellow paint absorbs light. light.	
Magenta paint reflects and light. Magenta paint absorbs light. light.	