

### Act II, Scene iii

Ma: The silent one-clouded heavens drifted on to the sea. Now we were snow-blind travelers lost on the north hills, and vast dew-lapped dogs, with flasks round their necks, ambled and shambled up to us, baying "Excelsior". We returned home through the poor streets where only a few children fumbled with bare red fingers in the wheel-rutted snow and cat-called after us, their voices fading away as we trudged up hill, into the cries of the dock birds and the hooting of ships out in the whirling bay.

### Act II, Scene iv

*The uncles are snoring, Ma wakes them by slamming the cake down then pours rum into their teacups, giving herself a double shot. The uncles react negatively to her second helping of rum.*

Ma: Well it's only once a year.

*Grandpa pours his tea into the saucer then slurps noisily. Ma obliges the uncles to teach him to drink with pinky extended.*

Uncle Dylan: I brought the list. Every member fully paid. You ask Will Sentry, he's probably right outside the window.

Uncle Jim: Let's have a look.

Uncle Dylan: There you are.

Uncle Jim: Enoch Davies. Aye. He's good with his fists. You never know. *(Dylan grunts and rubs his jaw.)* Oh that's right you do know. Little Gerwain, very melodious bass. Mr. Cadwalladr. That's right, He can tell opening time better than my watch. Here! What's this then? I can't read your writing.

Uncle Dylan: Mr. Weazley, of course. *(to Da)* He's been to Paris. Pity he suffers so much in the lorry. Stopped us nine times between the Beehive and the Red Dragon.

Uncle Jim: Noah Bowen

### THEORY

The first part of the experiment is to determine the relationship between the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ . The refractive index is found to be constant for a given material, which is a characteristic property of the material.

The second part of the experiment is to determine the critical angle for total internal reflection. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i_c$  for which the angle of refraction is  $90^\circ$ . The critical angle  $i_c$  is related to the refractive index  $n$  by the equation:  $\sin i_c = \frac{1}{n}$ .

The third part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a liquid. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block and then a liquid. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The fourth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The fifth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a liquid. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block and then a liquid. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The sixth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The seventh part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a liquid. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block and then a liquid. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The eighth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The ninth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a liquid. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block and then a liquid. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The tenth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The eleventh part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a liquid. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block and then a liquid. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

The twelfth part of the experiment is to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This is done by measuring the angle of incidence  $i$  and the angle of refraction  $r$  for a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass block. The refractive index  $n$  is then calculated using Snell's law:  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ .

**Blackout**~~**Act II, Scene v**~~~~*The Holly and The Ivy is heard in the dark*~~~~*The holly and the Ivy,  
When they are both full grown,  
Of all the trees that are in the woods,  
The holly bears the crown.*~~~~*O, the rising of the sun,  
And the rising of the deer,  
The playing of the merry organ,  
Sweet singing in the choir.*~~**Act II, Scene vi**

Ma: Ghosts whooped like owls in the long nights when I dared not look over my shoulder: animals lurked in the cubbyhole under the stairs where the gas meter ticked. And I remember that we went singing carols once, when there wasn't the shaving of a moon to light the flying street. At the end of a long road was a drive that led to a large house, and we stumbled up the darkness of the drive, each one of us afraid, each one holding a stone in his hand, in case, and all of us too brave to say a word. The wind through the trees made noises as of old and unpleasant and maybe web-footed men wheezing in caves. We reached the black bulk of the house.

~~*Light change. Dylan and Jim enter. Ma puts on a shawl to become the old lady.*~~~~Dylan: What shall we give them? Hark The Herald?~~~~Jim: No. Good King Wenceslas. I'll count three. One, two, three.~~~~Together: Good King Wenceslas looked out on the Feast of Stephen~~~~*Jim sneaks off stage*~~

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