

Scientists and Inventors

Earlier in the year, we looked at our assumptions about 'scientists' and what they look like. At this point in the year, we would reflect on our previous assumptions of scientists and what they do. Below are some small biographies on different scientists throughout history.

Task 1: Choose 6 scientists to research their work – try to choose a range of scientists.

Scientists and Inventors	
Jane Goodall	Lived with and studies chimpanzees for many years – looking at their behaviour.
Jane Colden	Jane Colden was a botanist . She is thought to be America's first woman botanist.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	Elizabeth was the first woman to qualify as a doctor . She qualified in 1865.
Louis Pasteur	Louis Pasteur discovered that germs are living things than can be spread by touch or through air.
Charles Macintosh	Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric.
Rachel Carson	Rachel Carson was a scientist who studies ocean habitats. She discovered that pollution from farms was affecting and the animals in them.
James Blyth	James Blyth invented the wind turbine in 1887. He used it to power the lights in his holiday home.
Jeanne Baret	Baret introduced 70 plants to Europe, including the bougainvillea.
Tom Hart Dyke	This plant hunter hunts rare plants such as orchids.
Marie Curie	Marie Curie was a famous scientist who developed the use of x-rays , which meant that a lot more patients could be correctly diagnosed and treated.
George Washington Carver	Carver came up with more than 100 uses of a peanut so farmers could sell these plants at a higher price. The uses of peanuts included paints, face creams, plastics and medicines.
Inge Lehmann	Lehmann was a seismologist and looked at the waves of energy caused by earthquakes. She concluded that the earth has a solid core at the centre.
David Attenborough	Attenborough is a wildlife film-maker and naturalist who has written and presented many popular documentaries about animals and their behaviour. He has been on TV for over 60 years and is recognised all over the world.
Eva Crane	Crane was a physicist who became interested in bees' behaviour and their life cycle. She studied bees all around the world and wrote many books about her discoveries. The Eva Crane Trust was set up to further understand the life of bees across the world.
Stephanie Kwolek	While trying to find a lighter material for car tyres, Kwolek created a very hard, but light, material called Kevlar . This invention was used in cars but also in bulletproof vests and is still used to protect the police and armed forces today.
Neil deGrasse Tyson	In 2006, Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet and Tyson was a big part of making this decision. He works as a planetary scientist and actually thinks we shouldn't use the name 'planets' but instead group them according to their type, such as gas giant, ice giant and terrestrial planet.
Rosalind Franklin	Franklin was a scientists whose work helped in the discovery of the structure of DNA – the molecule that contains the genetic code for all plants and animals.



Marie Curie



George Washington Carver



Eva Crane



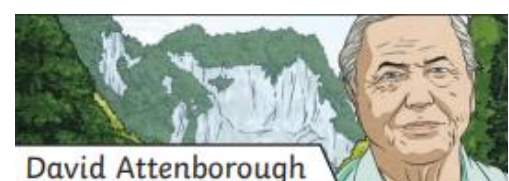
Margaret Hamilton



Neil deGrasse Tyson



Stephanie Kwolek



David Attenborough

Scientists and Inventors

Task 2: Using your research from Task 1, which of the scientists and inventors you researched, which do you think achieved the most? Place their names and their discovery in the pyramid with the scientist/inventor you consider the most important at the top and the scientist you think the least important at the bottom.

I have chosen to put the scientists and inventors in

this order because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

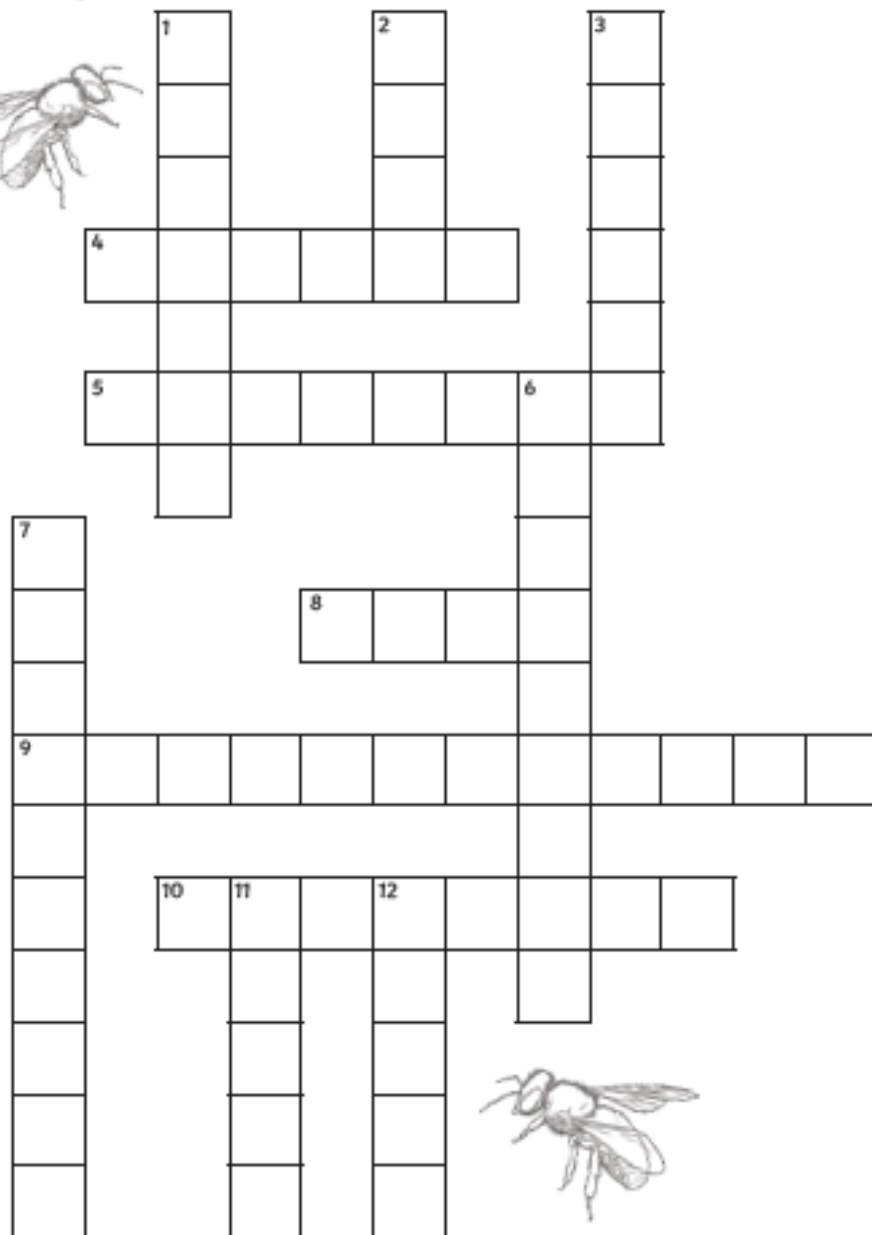
.....

.....

.....



Scientists and Inventors



Across

4. Da Vinci drew sketches of inventions such as a _____ machine and an armoured chariot.
5. Some scientists think that Stonehenge was used as an astronomical _____.
8. Eva Crane was a scientist who studied _____ and how they live.
9. David _____ is a famous naturalist and wildlife film-maker.
10. CSI technicians analyse _____ to prove or disprove theories.

Down

1. Before she became interested in bees, Eva Crane was a _____ physicist.
2. Margaret Hamilton invented the software and the computer programme that took Apollo 11 to the _____.
3. Stephanie Kwolek invented a material called _____.
6. Neil _____ was on board Apollo 11 and was the first person to set foot on the Moon.
7. Chromatography is a technique for _____ mixtures.
11. Leonardo da _____ was a scientist, artist and inventor.
12. Neil deGrasse Tyson campaigned for Pluto to be reclassified as a _____ planet.