

Science – How Can We Be Scientists?

Year 2

Spring 1



Working together to be the best that we can be

Golden Thread: Technical Advancement



Isaac Newton (1643-1727) was one of the great figures in the history of science. His ideas about motion and gravity are very important to the science of physics.

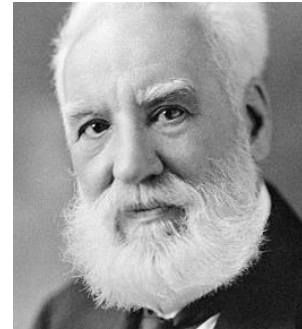


Margaret Aderin-Pocock
MBE (born 9 March 1968) is a British space scientist and science educator. She is the first black woman to win a gold medal in the Physics News Award.

International Gemini Observatory



An anemometer measures wind speed.



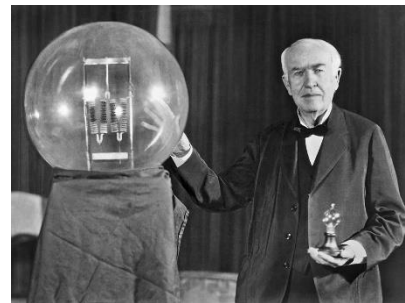
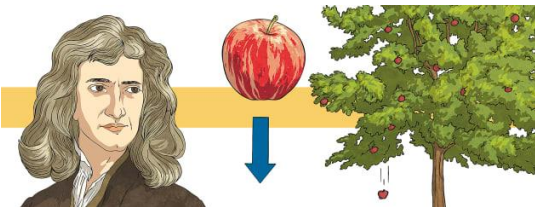
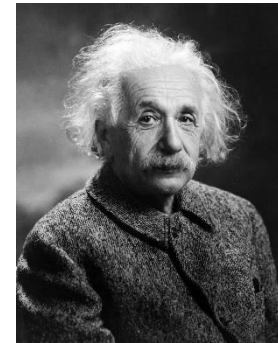
Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh on March 3rd, 1847.

He moved to the United States at the age of 24.

He experimented with transmitting speech: sending sound from one place to another

On March 10th, 1876, his invention worked: the first telephone!



Thomas Edison (1847- 1931) was a famous American inventor.

He is best known for inventing lightbulbs to go in houses, and the electric power system that allows them to work. He came up with over 1000 successful inventions in his lifetime.

Albert Einstein (1879- 1955) grew to be one of the most famous and clever scientists ever to have lived. Even as a young boy, Einstein showed he had a great mind for maths and physics. During his lifetime, Albert Einstein came up with some amazing theories about light, matter, gravity, space and time and soon enjoyed world-wide fame! He said:

"The More I learn, the more I realise now how much I don't know"



Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1820, and grew up to be a pioneering nurse in the Crimean War, to which she got the name 'The Lady with the Lamp.' This is because she would visit soldiers at night with a small lantern in her hand.

British scientist **Joseph Lister** noticed that surgery patients often died from infection. He developed a method for keeping microbes, or germs, from entering the body during and after an operation. He introduced principles of cleanliness that remain important to surgery today.

