

St. Martin's Primary School - Science

Topic: Super Scientists

Year: 2

Strand: Working Scientifically

What should I already know?

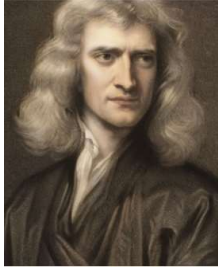
Vocabulary

- Scientists ask **questions** and find the answers in different ways.
- Scientists perform **simple tests** and **observe** what happens closely.

antibiotics	medicines used by doctors to cure infections
discover	to find something out for the first time
disease	an illness that causes harm
electricity	a source of energy
experiment	a test done in order to discover the truth about something
force	a push or a pull
germs	a tiny living thing that causes illness
gravity	a force which pulls objects towards the centre of the Earth
healthy	when the body is free from illness
infection	an illness caused by germs
inventor	a person who creates something new
investigate	to find out something
light	a brightness that lets you see things
penicillin	a type of antibiotic
reflexes	the bodies automatic response or reaction
scientist	a person who works in an area of science
senses	five ways that we experience and make sense of our surroundings – sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch
sound	a thing that can be heard
sterile	when there are no germs present
sun	the Earth's source of light
telephone	a device used to send sound over long distances
transparent	you can see through it
white light	light is made up of all the colours in the rainbow, we see it as white light

What will I know by the end of the unit?

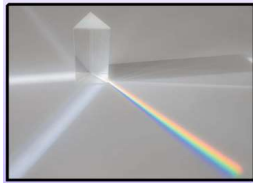
Who is **Isaac Newton** and what did we learn from him?



He realised that because the Earth was so big, it had a force called **gravity** that pulled other objects towards it. The apple fell because gravity was **pulling it** towards the centre of the Earth.

What did Isaac Newton discover about **light**?

Isaac enjoyed watching the rainbows a prism created in the sun. He wanted to know why it made these rainbows so he conducted an experiment. He realised that the light from the sun is made up of lots of different colours mixed together. We see this as white light.



Have you ever seen a glass prism make a rainbow?



Who was **Alexander Graham Bell**?

Bell began working on the telephone around 1874. He hired a man named Thomas Watson to help him. Together they worked out how to transmit sounds.



Bell managed to patent the idea before Watson did. This meant he got all the credit for inventing the telephone.

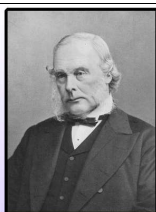
This picture is of Bell making the first ever phone call!



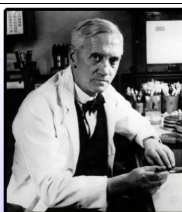
How can science help us to stay **healthy**?



Florence Nightingale
1820-1910



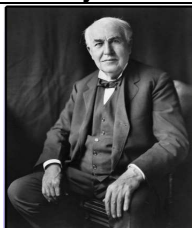
Joseph Lister
1827-1912



Alexander Fleming
1881-1955

- Florence Nightingale **discovered** that keeping clean stopped the spread of **infection** and **disease**.
- Alexander Fleming discovered **penicillin** which is used in lots of **antibiotics** today.
- Joseph Lister discovered that **sterile** hospitals meant less **infection**.

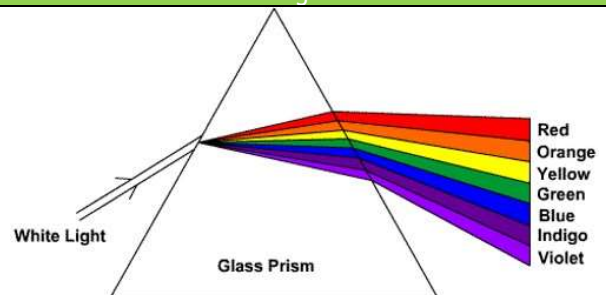
Who was **Thomas Edison**?



Thomas Edison
1847-1931

Thomas Edison was an **inventor**. He was very interested in **electricity** and **light**. In 1815 a man called Sir Humphry Davy invented a lightbulb but it only lasted 12 hours. Edison invented a new part that meant bulbs lasted much longer.

Diagrams



When light shines through a prism, we can see the rainbow of colours that combine to make the white light.



Germs grown from a child's hand print.

Investigate!

- Try dropping different items from the same height. Do they fall at the same speed? Why do you think this is?
- Explore what happens when you put a bowl of water on a sunny windowsill or spray a hose pipe up in the air on a sunny day standing with your back to the sun.

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Question 1: What does gravity do?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Helps things move around in space		
Pulls things to the centre of the Earth		
It doesn't do anything		

Question 2: What happens when light shines through glass?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
We can see better		
Things look bigger		
We can see a rainbow		

Question 3: Who was Isaac Newton?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
A famous scientist		
A famous inventor		
A famous doctor		

Question 4: A reflex is...(tick one)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Something your body does without thinking		
The way you find out about things around you		
Something used to kill germs		

Question 5: Who discovered penicillin which is used in lots of antibiotics today?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Florence Nightingale		
Joseph Lister		
Alexander Flemming		