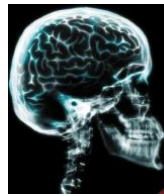
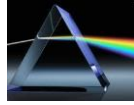




Science

Year Two - Term 6.

Super Scientists



Prior Knowledge / Key Knowledge


Prior knowledge

**Year 1
Florence
Nightingale
1820-1910**



A nurse who looked after soldiers in the Crimean War. She realised that infections and diseases spread quickly because the surgeons did not wash their hands. She insisted that clean cloths, water, drains and toilet facilities were kept clean.

**Gravity and Light
Isaac Newton
1643-1727**




Isaac was known for his work on gravity. He realised that apples fall from the tree due to gravity pulling them. He also investigated light. He wanted to know why light made rainbows.

**Wind
Maggie
Adrein-Pocock
Born on the
9th March 1968**



A British space scientist and science educator. She made her first telescope when she was a teenager. She worked on a project that measured wind speed.

**Sound
Alexander
Graham
Bell
1847 – 1922**




Alexander was interested in acoustics when his mother Eliza began to go deaf. He invented a kind of sign language. Along with Thomas Watson they invented the telephone.

**Our Brain
Alcmaeon of Croton 430BC**

A Greek man who suggested that the brain was where humans' intelligence was. Before that none realised how important the brain was.

**Bugs and Germs
Alexander
Fleming 1881-1955**



Alexander was a bacteriologist. He noticed how fungus destroyed bacteria. He used this knowledge to produce a medicine called penicillin.

**Joseph Lister
1827 – 1912**



Joseph Lister was a British surgeon. He discovered that putting carbolic acid on patient's wounds stopped them from becoming infected. He made sure it was used to create a sterile (clean) work place.

**Electricity
Thomas
Edison
1847-1931**



Edison was an inventor. The first thing he invented that made him famous was a phonograph

Sir Humphry Davy 1815

Sir Humphry invented the light bulb but it only lasted 12 hours. In 1879 Edison invented a carbon filament which meant it could last much longer.

Vocabulary


gravity	A force that makes things fall to the ground. It also stops them floating in the air.
glass prism	A glass object that can spilt light into all of it's separate colors.
white light	The light from the sun is made up of lots of different colours mixed together.
transparent	Completely see through.
satellite	A moon, planet or machine that orbits a planet or a star.
climate	A long term pattern of weather in a particular area.
Doppler Wind Lidar	An instrument that measures the winds sweeping around the planet using lasers.
acoustics	The study of sound
reflexes	An action your body makes in reaction to another movement.
germs	A very small organism (living cell) that causes disease.
surgeon	A doctor who is specially trained for operations.
bacteria	A very small organism, that has chemical effects – some good – some bad.
fungus	A group of living things that look like plants but get their food by living on other plants or animals, not the sunlight.
phonograph	A device that records and plays back sounds. Later versions were called gramophones



Key skills / Investigation Focus

Key skills	Practical Enquiry – Comparing observations Carrying out a fair test Explaining results
Pupil Led Investigation	How can we separate colours from sweets?

Big Questions / Challenging Perceptions

	Where can you find a rainbow? Why?
	Why do we not fall off the Earth??
	What would happen if we never washed our hands?

