

Key Vocabulary	
Sir Joseph Banks	Banks introduced 80 species of plants, including the eucalyptus and the banksia, which is named after him.
David Douglas	The Douglas fir tree is named after this botanist . He also introduced pines and the flowering currant to Britain.
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	George 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.
William Smith	William studied geology and would study the pattern of fossils. He realised that he could tell the age of a rock by looking at fossils.
Inge Lehmann	Inge 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.

The expectation in this unit is that staff will choose at least two scientists/inventors to look at in detail, based on the pupils' interests.

Key Questions

Key facts about their life:

Birth & death
Family information
Where are they from?

What are they famous for?

What impact does their work have on life today?

Is there anyone else in their field who has done similar work?

Key Vocabulary	
seismology	The study of earthquakes, including how they happen and how to measure them.
geology	The study of the earth and what it is made of.
botanist	A person who studies plants.
magma	Hot molten rock found deep below the earth's surface, which flows out of a volcano as lava.

Concave and Convex

Concave and convex mirrors reflect light differently to flat mirrors because the bend in the mirror causes the ray of light to reflect at different angles. Concave mirrors bulge inwards making the reflection appear larger. A car wing mirror is a convex mirror which makes objects appear smaller so you can see them and more of the road.



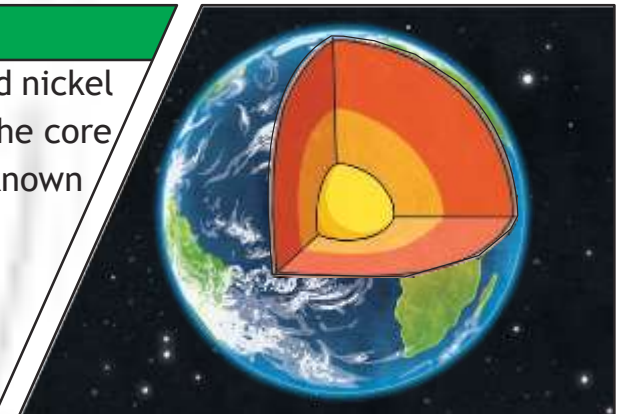
Fossils

Sedimentary rocks are formed by small particles of other rocks, along with minerals and plants, being squashed over many years to form a solid layer of rock. Over time, this process is repeated and forms lots of layers in the rock. Fossils are the remains of plants and animals that died as these layers were being formed and were preserved in the rock.



The Earth's core

The earth's core is made up of solid iron and nickel and it is as hot as the surface of the sun. The core is hot enough to melt rock, which is then known as magma.



X-rays

Bones are used for supporting our bodies, protecting our organs and allowing our limbs to move. X-rays are electromagnetic radiations that can pass through opaque materials and enable us to see images of things inside our bodies, such as bones, teeth and joints.

