Scientists that changed the world- Year 4

Key vocabulary	
changes	To make or become different
conclusion	To finish and make a judgment by reasoning
construct	To build or make
data logger	An electronic device used to store data over time
differences	Not similar
evidence	Information to support a point
guides	To show or indicate
improve	To make better
interpret	To explain the meaning of something
keys	Gives information needed to make sense of something
oral and written explanations	An account or statement that makes something clear
predictions	To make a guess about the future or an outcome
secondary sources	Created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions
similarities	A likeness or resemblance
systematic	Done in a fixed plan, methodical

Significant scientists	
David Attenborough *(1785-present)* 	David Attenborough is a wildlife film-maker and naturalist. This means he is a scientist who studies animals and their behaviour.
Leonardo da Venci (1452-1519) 	Anatomy, or the structure of the human body, was one of da Vinci's interests. He wanted to understand how the human body worked, and made thousands of pages of notes and sketches. Scientists today recognise that da Vinci's work was hundreds of years ahead of its time.
Eva Crane (1912-2007) 	Eva Crane was so interested in the bees that she started to research their behaviour and their life cycle. This began a lifetime of work and study of these special insects.
Margaret Hamilton (1936-1985) 	Hamilton worked at NASA, and was responsible for programming the on-board flight software on the Apollo computers. She wrote the code that the computer used to navigate from Earth to the Moon, and made sure that the computer would land the shuttle safely on the surface of the Moon.

Forensic scientists

They carry out scientific tests on the evidence they find, and use their results to either link a suspect to a crime, or to prove that a suspect did not commit a crime.

Chromatography

Chromatography is a scientific technique used by scientists. It is used to separate the components, or parts, of a mixture.

Chemicals, such as poisons or drugs, can be separated using chromatography to find out exactly what they are.

If a scientist finds fibres from clothes, they can use chromatography to separate the dyes used to colour the fibres. They can then see if they can match the special mixture of dyes to clothes worn by the suspect.