

LIVING SCIENTISTS

There are thousands of scientists working in Britain and many more around the world. Use the internet to find out about the work of a living scientist. A lot of scientists have web pages about their work that you can read.

You have been asked to write a biography (life story) of a living scientist for a popular science magazine and write about what sort of scientist you would like to be.

Below is some guidance to tell you when to do each section. Try to use your own words throughout the article.



Section 1: Research and decide on a Living Scientist

Use the Internet to find out about a range of scientists and what they do.

Choose one scientist who you want to write about.

Describe how you went about doing your search.

Explain why you chose this scientist.

Section 2: Life of a Living Scientist

Write a biography of the living scientist you have chosen.

Write about the scientist; include their name, where they work and interesting information.

Describe the scientist's job. Who do they work for? Who do they work with?

Explain why the scientist's work is important.

Section 3: Your life as a scientist

If you had to be a scientist, what type of job would you do?

Write a short story, draw a cartoon or make a short PowerPoint about your life as a scientist.

Some suggestions of people in science and engineering:

- Dame Jane Goodall
- Professor Tony Ryan
- Dr Ben Goldacre
- Mae Jemison
- Major Tim Peake
- Professor Alice Roberts
- Dr Nessa Carey
- Gladys West
- Dr Ben Garrod
- Dr Hayat Sindi
- Professor Jim Al-Khalili
- Professor Mark Miodownik

The Good Project Guide

Whenever you do research, use this research guide to get the best information.

Research Tips

- Decide on **what** you are trying to find out.
- Decide on **key words** that will be useful.
- Use the **internet, magazines or books** to find the information you need.
- Select the **relevant** information.
- Present the relevant information using your **own words**. Use tables or diagrams to present information and explain it.
- **List** all your sources of information in a “**Bibliography**” at the end of your work.

Literacy checklist

Make sure you have:

- Written with the **audience** in mind.
- Started each **sentence** with a **capital letter**.
- Written **correct sentences** (e.g. with full stops at the end, correct use of commas).
- Organised your sentences into **paragraphs**.
- Checked your **spelling** of simple words and science key words.
- Used **apostrophes** to show contraction and possession.

Internet Safety

Good Internet research skills are valuable in the modern world. Be safe online! Use the websites your teacher suggests first, make sure your filters are set to safe, search responsibly, don't give out personal information and tell an adult if you find something that upsets you.

A Good Bibliography

A good Bibliography allows the reader to find out exactly where you found the information.

Websites:

www.sciencestuff.com (date accessed) – do not just name your search engine!

Books:

A. Scientist, (Year) Science for All.
Publisher pg 23-29

Magazines:

Author Name (Year) Title of article, Title of Magazine, edition number, Page numbers.

Read with caution

When reading information think about the following things:

- When was it written?
- Who wrote it?
- Why did they write it?
- What evidence is used to support claims?
- Does the article contain facts or opinions?
- Is the source reliable?

Make sure you check information for bias (one-sided). If it is biased, try to find some information that takes the opposite view.