Great Scientists Vocabulary

12 × 12 GRID • 15 WORDS

Words go across, down or diagonally. No backwards words.

L	L	G	M	X	G	Y	V	P	F	H	R
E	F	A	O	E	K	D	I	A	C	A	G
N	E	L	V	O	N	R	T	A	P	W	Y
E	Y	I	E	O	D	D	G	Q	A	K	L
W	F	L	N	M	I	A	E	Z	S	I	X
T	U	E	F	S	I	S	L	L	T	N	Z
O	K	O	A	L	T	N	I	L	E	G	Q
N	C	U	R	I	E	E	G	E	U	E	O
Q	F	R	A	N	K	L	I	N	R	U	V
M	P	B	D	T	U	R	I	N	G	C	K
P	H	M	A	Y	I	D	A	R	W	I	N
K	C	G	Y	K	E	P	L	E	R	U	N

WORDS TO FIND

CURIE
DARWIN
EINSTEIN
FARADAY
FLEMING
FRANKLIN
GALILEO
GOODALL
HAWKING
KEPLER
LAVOISIER
MENDELEEV
NEWTON
PASTEUR
TURING

Learn what each word means on the next page.

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WORD MEANINGS

Read the meanings, then try using a new word in a sentence.

Newton
Isaac Newton, who described laws of motion and universal gravitation.

Einstein
Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity.

Curie
Marie Curie, who studied radioactivity and won two Nobel Prizes.

Darwin
Charles Darwin, who developed a theory of evolution by natural selection.

Galileo
An Italian scientist who studied motion and used telescopes to observe space.

Faraday
Michael Faraday, whose discoveries helped explain electricity and magnetism.

Pasteur
Louis Pasteur, whose work helped explain germs and prevent disease.

Fleming
Alexander Fleming, who discovered the antibacterial effect of penicillin.

Franklin
Rosalind Franklin, whose X-ray studies helped reveal the structure of DNA.

Hawking
Stephen Hawking, who studied black holes and the universe.

Kepler
Johannes Kepler, who discovered laws describing how planets orbit the Sun.

Lavoisier
Antoine Lavoisier, who helped establish modern chemistry.

Mendeleev
Dmitri Mendeleev, who arranged elements in a periodic table and predicted gaps.

Goodall
Jane Goodall, known for her long-term studies of wild chimpanzees.

Turing
Alan Turing, a mathematician whose ideas helped shape modern computing.

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