

ACROSS:

1. See 44 across
7. See 2 down
9. See 32 down
10. & 42 across: New Zealand born, he was a pioneer of nuclear physics, and won the 1908 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his theory of atomic structure [6, 10]
11. & 4 down: Danish physicist who received a Nobel Prize for his work on atomic structure and quantum theory [5, 4]
13. See 17 down
15. See 27 across
18. See 23 across
19. & 20 down: English cosmologist, author of *A Brief History of Time* [7, 7]
21. & 40 down & 25 down: Italian Renaissance polymath who contributed to mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy and botany as well as painting and sculpture [8, 2, 5]
23. & 18 across: German astronomer who gave us three Laws of Planetary Motion [8, 6]
24. See 28 across
26. See 38 across
27. & 15 across: English chemist, physicist, and meteorologist who was a school teacher in his day job. He proposed an Atomic Theory from which modern ideas of atomic structure developed; also researched colour blindness [4, 5]
28. & 24 across: He gave us a Theory of Universal Gravitation and three Laws of Motion. He also discovered the mathematical calculus [5, 6]
31. & 39 across: Born in Moravia (modern Czech Republic). His experiments with peas enabled him to explain heredity using simple whole numbers [6, 6]
33. Ancient Greek philosopher whose "Natural Philosophy" took in Physics, Astronomy, Biology and Geology [9]
36. See 35 down
38. & 26 across: Polish-French physicist. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and only woman to win twice and the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two different sciences [5, 5]
39. See 31 across
42. See 10 across
43. See 26 down
44. & 1 across: English scientist who pioneered the study of electricity and magnetism and how they are related. He invented the electric motor [7, 7]

DOWN:

2. & 7 across: English scientist and architect. He is best known for his Law about elasticity, his observations and drawings made while looking through a microscope and his use of the word "cells" to describe what he saw. [6, 5]
2. & 30 down: Anglo-Irish scientist, often regarded as the first modern chemist. Best known for his Gas Laws [6, 5]
3. & 8 down: German-born theoretical physicist who gave us the Theory of Relativity [6, 8]
4. See 11 across
5. See 14 down
6. See 37 down
8. See 3 down
12. See 22 down
14. & 5 down: Pioneering French microbiologist who discovered the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation and pasteurization [5, 7]
16. & 41 down: Serbian-American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, physicist, and visionary; the major contributor to establishing modern alternating current electricity supply systems [6, 5]
17. & 13 across: Irish physicist best known for developing Laws of thermodynamics and establishing Absolute Zero temperature as -273°C . He became Lord Kelvin [7, 8]
20. See 19 across
22. & 12 down: Polish mathematician and astronomer whose model of the universe put the Sun, not the Earth at the centre of the universe [8, 10]
25. See 21 across
26. & 43 across: Swedish biologist whose systematic approach to classifying and naming living things made him "father of modern taxonomy" [4, 8]
29. Famous quotes include "Eureka!" and "Give me a place to stand, and I shall move the world" [10]
30. See 2 down
32. & 9 across: Austrian physicist who developed the Quantum Mechanical Model of the atom. He also had a famous "pretend" cat [5, 11]
34. He made the first observation of the rings of Saturn and the moons of Jupiter with his telescope [7]
35. & 36 across: German theoretical physicist whose discovery of energy quanta won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918 [3, 6]
37. & 6 down: English biologist and geologist, best known for his Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection [7, 6]
40. See 21 across
41. See 16 down

