## **FAMOUS SCIENTISTS CROSSWORD**

By Ken Greatorex, Australian Skeptics

Most of the famous scientists' names are in the form of a "given" or first name and a surname. Those two names will turn up in different places in the grid.

**Example:** 28 across & 24 across: He gave us a Theory of Universal Gravitation and three Laws of Motion. He also discovered the mathematical calculus [5, 6]. The answer is ISAAC NEWTON. Since 28 across comes before 24 across in the clue, 28 across is the first name ISAAC and 24 across is NEWTON.

Why are there two clues that start with 2 down? Because two of our scientists have the same first name.

The names in this crossword are the names by which the scientists are usually known in **English**.

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## **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

## **SOLUTION**

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