World Science – match the place to the discovery!

Phillipa Hulme

A black scientist, Charles Drew, discovered a way of storing blood so that it could be used for transfusions.

Democritus was probably the first person to suggest that everything is made of tiny particles called atoms. He was alive about 2400 years ago.

In 1543 Nicolaus Copernicus published a book stating that the planets – including the Earth – revolve around the sun.

Around 2200 years ago, the Yellow Emperor discovered the circulation of blood in human bodies.

Bronze and iron were probably made and used here before anywhere else.

People of the Dogon tribe were excellent astronomers. They saw Saturn's rings and Jupiter's moons 700 years ago.

Ibn Maymun realised that haemorrhoids can cause constipation about 800 years ago.

Bhatnagar recently found out how to make mud less sticky (*viscous*). This helps oil companies to drill for oil more easily.

1000 years ago, Nagarjuna knew how to separate silver, gold, tin and copper from their ores. He also described the processes of distillation and sublimation.

800 years ago, people built a great stone city in this country. In the city, people made tools and ornaments from copper and tin.

More than 700 years ago, Quatb al-din explained that rainbows are made because rays of light from the sun are reflected and bent (*refracted*) by water in the atmosphere.

Scientists are finding out how to separate gallium metal from bauxite waste. Gallium is used to make gallium arsenide, an important semi-conductor.

This country has mixed alcohol with petrol to fuel cars for at least 30 years. The alcohol is made by fermenting sugar.

In 1925, a doctor from this country used a root from a 'rauwolfia' plan as a tranquilliser. This medicine is now used in the UK to treat people who have high blood pressure.

Many techniques of working with copper were known by people living in the Indus Valley around 4000 years ago. For example, copper was roasted at very high temperatures to remove arsenic and sulphur. If copper has arsenic and sulphur impurities, it can be very brittle.

Melaku Worede has spent many years collecting samples of this country's rich variety of indigenous (native) plants, like barley, sorghum and teff. He worked with colleagues at the Plan Genetic Resources Centre in Addis Ababa to find out which crops grow best in which conditions and which plants are resistant to which diseases. The resulting seed bank is admired by scientists throughout the world.

Ethiopia

China

Nigeria

Brazil

Jamaica

Thailand

Mali

Middle East

India

India

Greece

Poland

USA

Zimbabwe

Iraq

Iran/ Afghanistan area