Scientist - Alexander Fleming

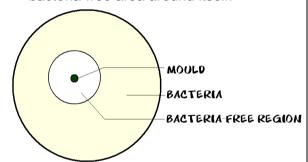
1. Alexander Fleming, a scientist who studied bacteria, returned to his laboratory after a holiday.



2. He was clearing up his laboratory and noticed something unusual!



3. A mould that was previously grown on a petri-dish appeared to have created a bacteria-free area around itself!



4. Fleming went on to conduct more experiments about this. He found out that the mould could prevent the growth of bacteria.



5. Fleming named this mould *Penicillium*. Some years later, a team of chemists then helped to isolate this mould and grow it in large quantities.



 Howard Florey and Ernst Chain led a team of scientists to produce penicillin with modern technology like the tank shown below.



7. Penicillin is now used to treat a variety of bacterial infection that used to be fatal, such as lung infection, eye infection, heart infection etc.



Scientist - Jane Goodall

 Jane Goodall was born in England. As a child, she dreamt of going to live in the jungle one day...



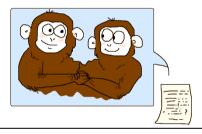
2. At the age of 23, her dreams came true! She was sent to the Gombe Stream National Reserve in Tanzania to study the chimpanzees.



3. For many years, Jane studied the behaviour of chimpanzees. She observed that they were able to use a twig to pick up termites to eat and use leaves to get water, much as humans would use a spoon. This corrected the belief at that time that only humans could use tools.



4. Jane had observed that chimpanzees greeted one another with handshakes, hugs and kisses too.



5. Jane also observed that chimpanzees were omnivores! They not only fed on fruits and nuts but on small creatures too.

