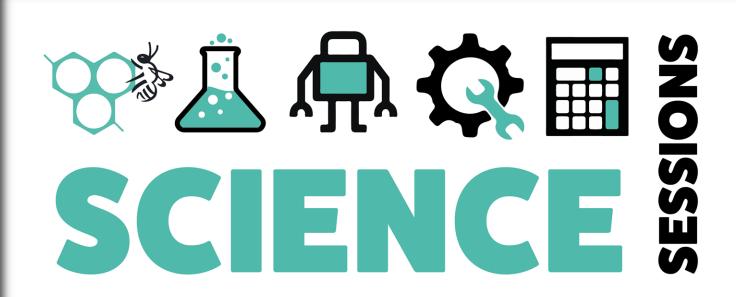
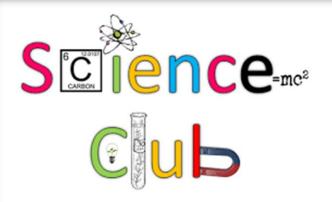


PRIFYSGOL CAERDY

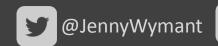








Dr. Jen Wymant
Cell Biology Researcher
Cardiff University

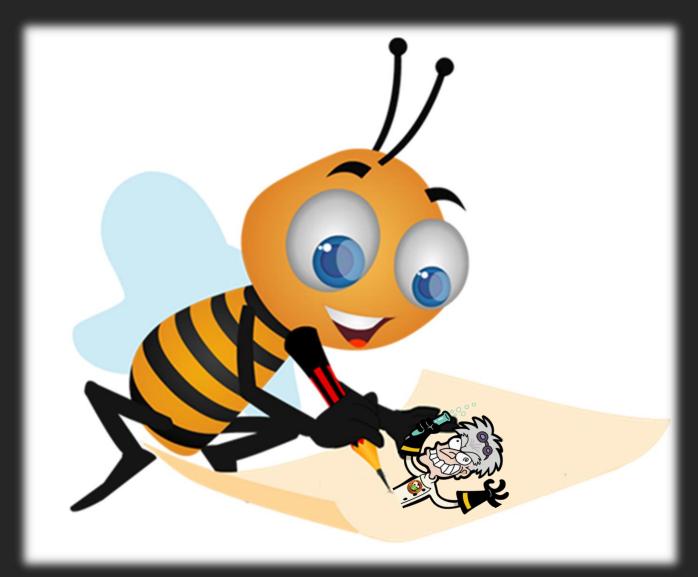


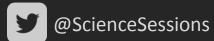


What does a scientist look like?



Turn to the first page of your lab books & **BEE** creative!

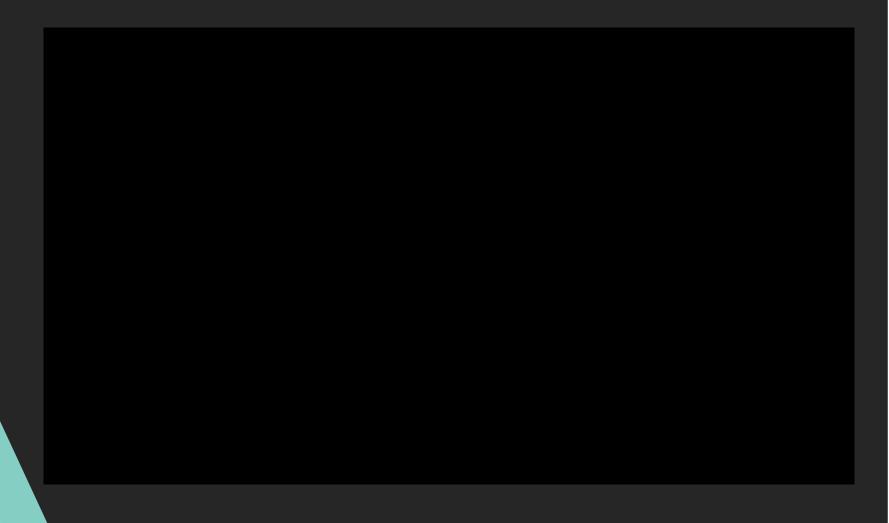


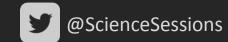


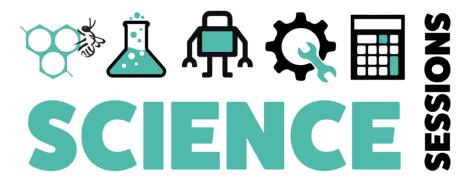
What is science?



Now we'll watch a short video together





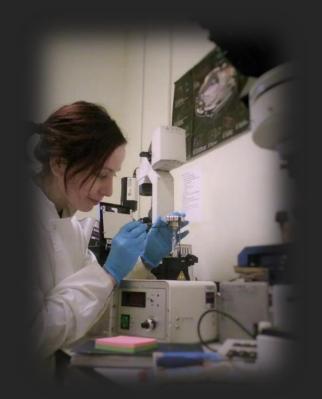


Who am 1?

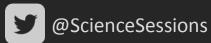
Cell biology researcher at Cardiff University

 Interested in understanding cells and making new medicines









Where do I work?

- At Cardiff Universitie's School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences!
- Students usually start when they are 17/18 but can be older.
- We have 30,000 Students and 6000 staff!
- There are over 300 different courses!









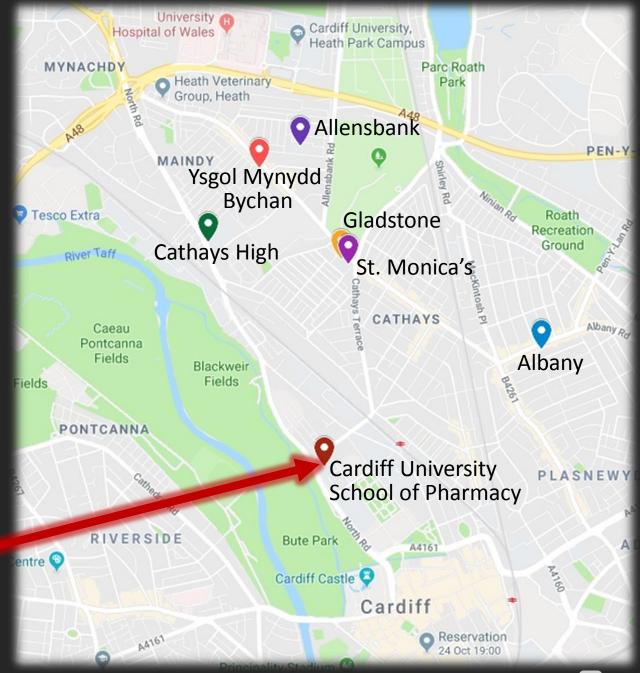




Where is that?

- Redwood Building
- Allensbank Primary School
- Albany Primary School
- Gladstone Primary School
- St Monica's Church in Wales Primary School
- Ysgol Mynydd Bychan
- Cathays High School





So what does a cell biologist study?

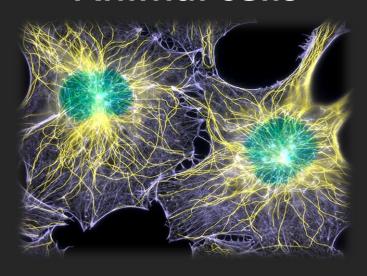
Animal cells

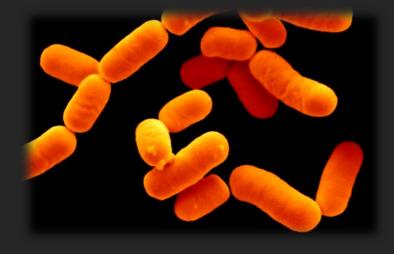
Bacteria cells

Cells:

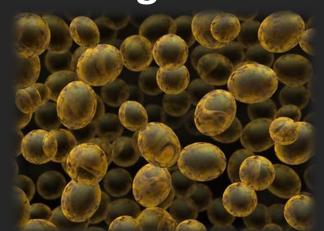
the building blocks of life



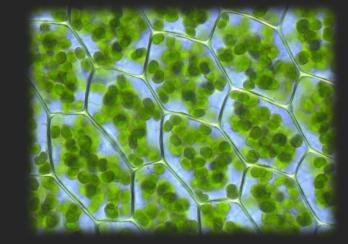


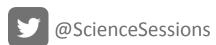


Fungi cells



Plant cells





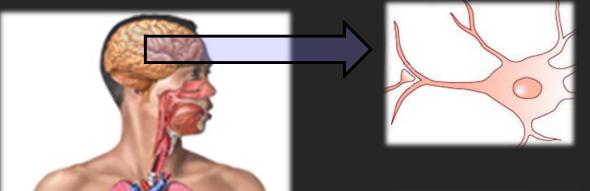
Which cells do I study?

Cells:

the building blocks of life



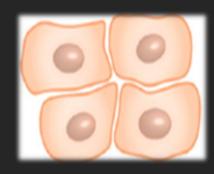
Human cells



Neuron



Heart muscle



Skin

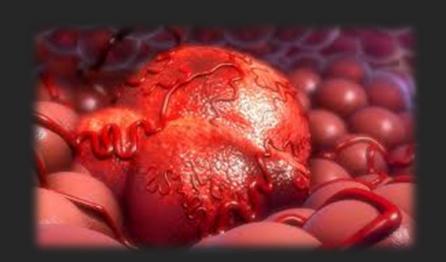


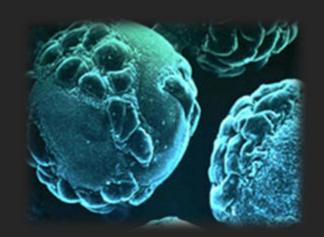
Which cells do I study?

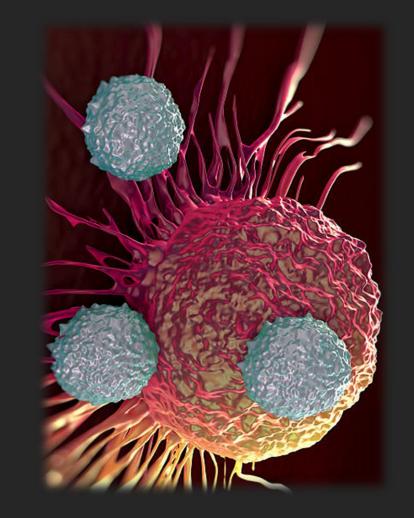
Poorly human cells

Study of disease is called pathology









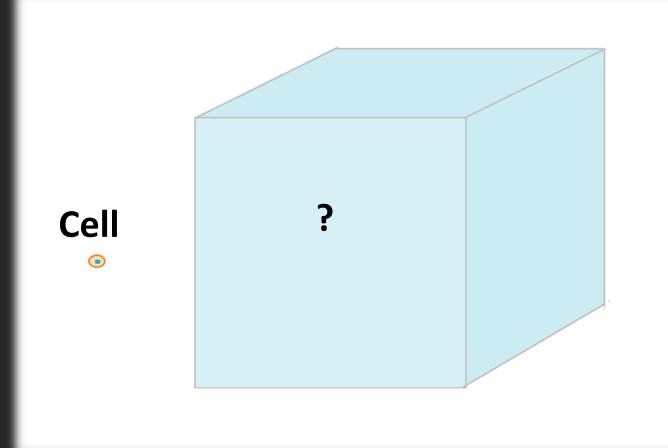


How big is a cell?

Raise your hand if you know the answer or have a hypothesis



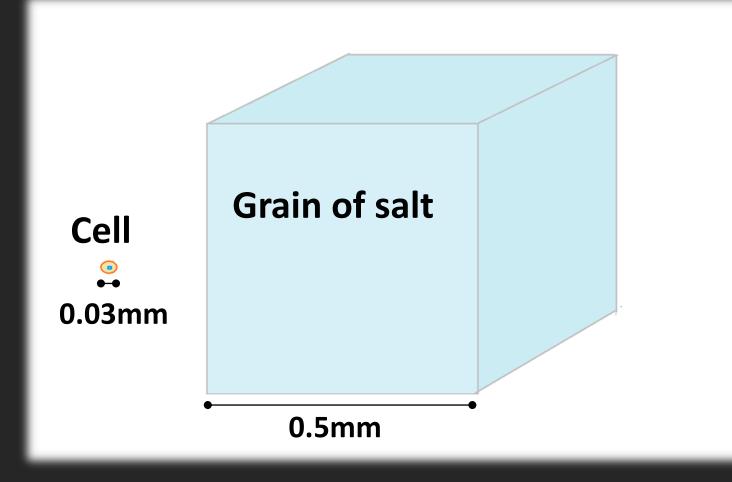
@ScienceSessions



How big is a cell?

Very small!

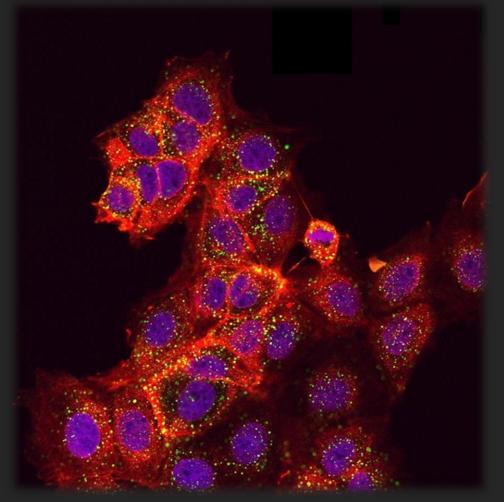


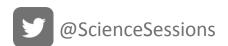


To study them we need special dyes and microscopes



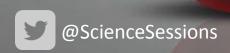








Let's have a go at treating some cells!





So what experiments are we going to?



Cardiff University Needs your help!

Our scientists are so busy that we cannot complete all of our experiments so we need your help!

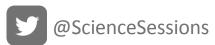
We need to investigate:

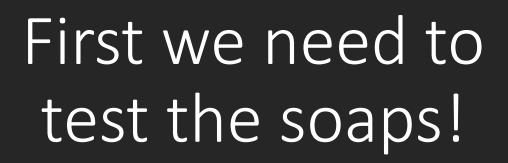
- 1. The bacteria around you and on your skin!
- 2. Your reaction times and nerves
- 3. What can affect our reactions?











Cardiff University Scientists have made their own soap, but we need you to make sure it works well!





Soap Testing experiment!

 You will receive a sample of either Cardiff soap or the rubbish soap...

We need a control group of four:

- 2 with the Amazing Cardiff University Soap
- 2 With the rubbish soap.
- This group won't wash their hands at all.



Welcome back! Its time to look at the results!

• I may have fibbed a bit (yes that was naughty!)

• Just to make sure your all safe to be scientists we needed to check that you can wash your hands adequately.

 The soap is actually a pretend bacteria I made this morning...





RESULTS!!!

Which group has the dirtiest hands?

The 'Cardiff University Soap' Team

The 'Rubbish soap'
Team

We can tell because we have a control group

Is this because you were biased?

If I didn't make any mistakes in the lab this morning your hands are covered with just a gel....

 I was quite tired though.. So please go wash them anyway to make sure....



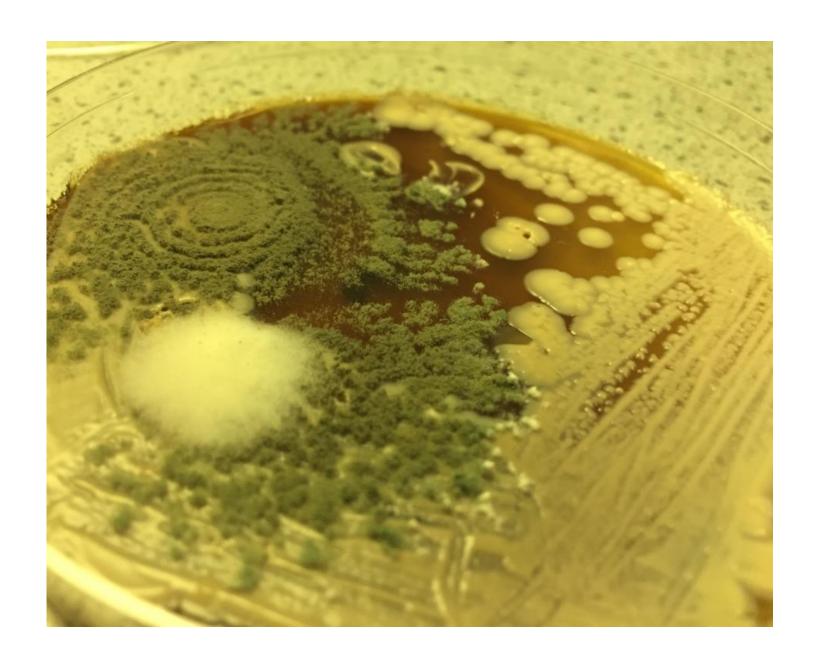






Sneak preview: Session 2!

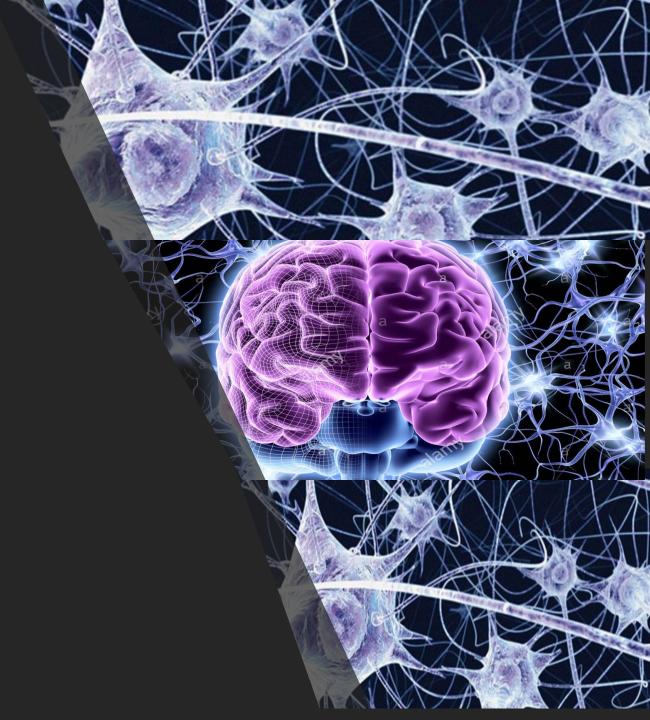
- I will be back later in the year to investigate some of the dirty areas in your school...
- Have a think where you might find the dirtiest spots..
- Maybe the toilets? Maybe outside? Maybe somewhere else.....



INVESTIGATION 2

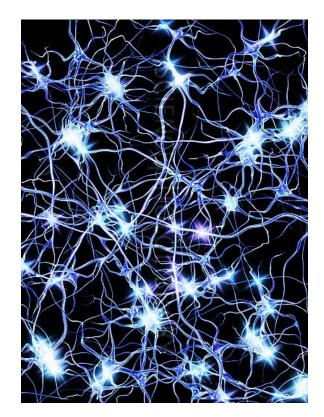
 Next we need to check that your nerves are working correctly

• Do you have what it takes????



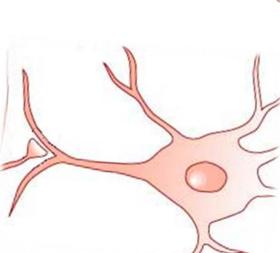
What are nerves?

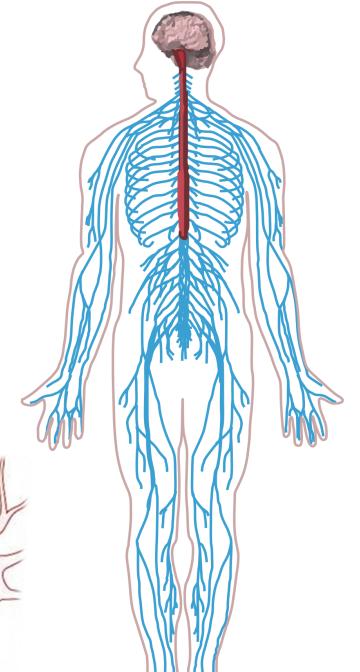
Nerves join together like wires all round the body and send messages to the brain.

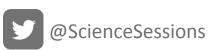




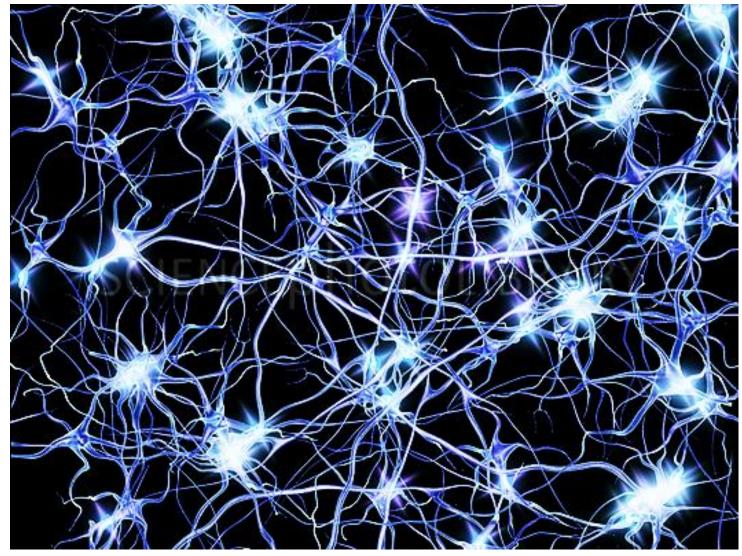
Can you remember What nerve cells were called?

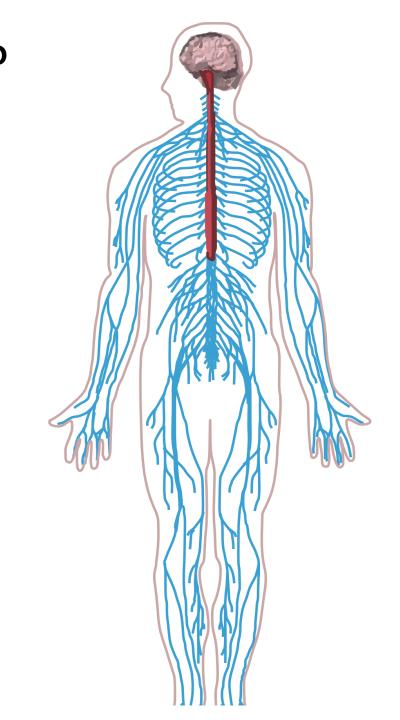






How fast do nerves send messages?





What do we mean by "fast?"



12.4 m/s or **27.73 mph**

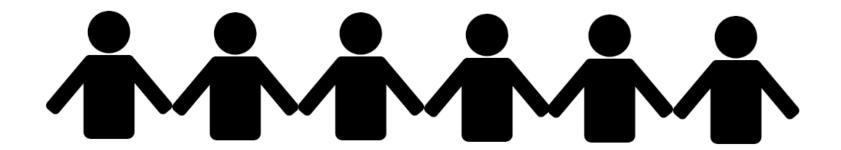


103 m/s or **231.5 mph**

Speed is always a distance covered in a certain time in other words....

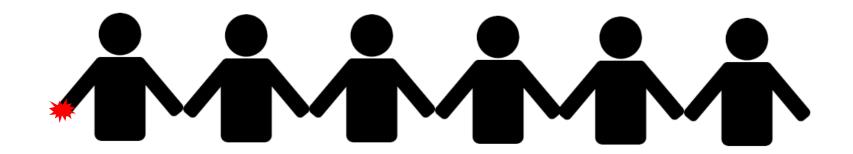
SPEED = DISTANCE ÷ TIME



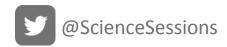


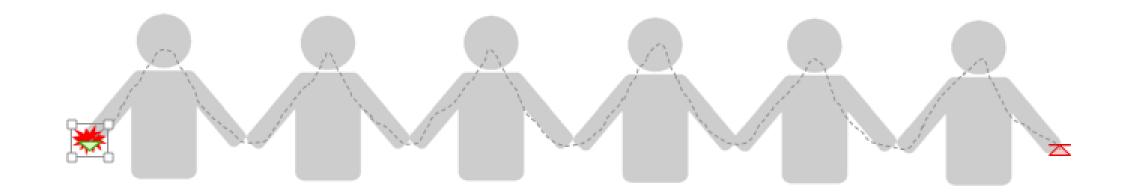
To find out the **speed** of our nerves we need to know how long (**time**) it takes for a nerve signal to travel a known **distance**.





Time: How long it takes for a hand-squeeze signal to pass along the line

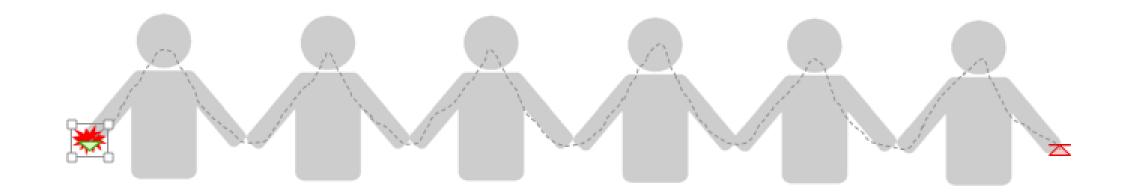




Distance: add up arm spans

LET'S GO!!!





Distance: add up arm spans

LET'S GO!!!



Lets talk about the results!

Actual speeds are different for different types of nerves

 Average touch signal nerve speed = 76 m/s

 Why do you THINK your results might have been different from the real speed?



Investigations to finish while I am away

- Now its time for you to do some independent investigations....
- We need to check your reaction times....

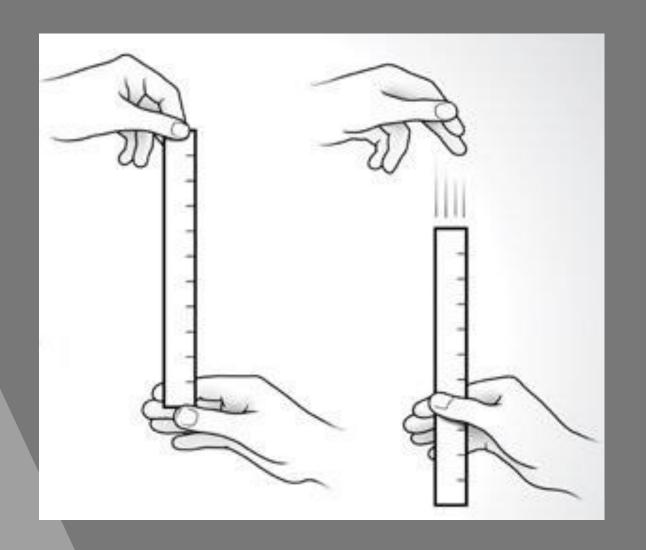
Why are they important?

How would you do this?





The ruler drop test of reaction times





Investigation three!

- We need to look what things 'Variables' might effect your reaction time..
- What things do you think these are?
- How would we test these?
- Why would these have an effect?







And Finally! As a thank you, a visit to Cardiff University!

There will be a trip to The Cardiff University School of Pharmacy In December.

You will need to prepare a poster for University professors before then so they can see your results. - your teacher will help you.

Your posters will be judged the same as university students and there will prizes for the winners.

You will also have a chance to have a look at some of the experiments we do in the university!







