

KS1 History Quiz - Inventions which Changed History 2 (Questions)

This quiz addresses the requirements of the National Curriculum KS1 History for children aged 5, 6 and 7 in years 1 and 2. Specifically this quiz is aimed at the section dealing with significant finds or inventions that have changed the world.

Man has been an inventor since he discovered uses for fire and the wheel. Some inventions have been so significant that they have altered the course of history and changed the world we live in today. This is the second of two quizzes looking at finds and inventions which have done just that.

<p>1. Dozens of scientists tried to refine a design for refrigeration, including one very famous name. Who was it?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Albert Einstein</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sir Isaac Newton</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Louis Pasteur</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Charles Darwin</p>	<p>2. Sir Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, invented something we nearly all use. What was it?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The hairbrush</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The World Wide Web</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The shoe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The lunch box</p>
<p>3. In 1928, Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin. How is it used?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> As a cough medicine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> As an antibiotic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> As a foot powder</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> As a treatment for lice</p>	<p>4. In 1893, Whitcomb Judson invented a fastening device which people all over the world use every day. What was it?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The button</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The zip</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Velcro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The press stud</p>
<p>5. Norman Woodland's invention has changed the way the world shops. What did he invent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The shopping trolley</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The supermarket</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Plastic packaging</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The barcode</p>	<p>6. Where was paper invented?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> America</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> China</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Germany</p>
<p>7. The compass was invented by the Chinese between the 9th and 11th Century. Before its introduction, how did ships navigate?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By watching the sun's movement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By telephoning a sea captain for help</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By using maps on the internet</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By recognising landmarks and looking at the stars</p>	<p>8. John Shepherd Barron invented the cash machine in 1967. Which was the first bank to have one?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Barclays</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NatWest</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Halifax</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Santander</p>
<p>9. In 1968, Spencer Silver invented a not-so-sticky glue. What was that glue used for eventually?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sticking wigs to ladies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sticking plasters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wallpaper paste</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Post-It note</p>	<p>10. An American chef, George Crum, was trying to make French Fries for a complaining customer in 1853. What did he supposedly invent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The jacket potato</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The roast potato</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The potato crisp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mashed potato</p>

KS1 History Quiz - Inventions which Changed History 2 (Answers)

<p>1. Dozens of scientists tried to refine a design for refrigeration, including one very famous name. Who was it?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albert Einstein <input type="checkbox"/> Sir Isaac Newton <input type="checkbox"/> Louis Pasteur <input type="checkbox"/> Charles Darwin</p> <p>Before the fridge, food would go off very quickly</p>	<p>2. Sir Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, invented something we nearly all use. What was it?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The hairbrush <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The World Wide Web <input type="checkbox"/> The shoe <input type="checkbox"/> The lunch box</p> <p>He wrote his proposal on the 12th of March, 1989 and the web has been growing ever since</p>
<p>3. In 1928, Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin. How is it used?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> As a cough medicine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As an antibiotic <input type="checkbox"/> As a foot powder <input type="checkbox"/> As a treatment for lice</p> <p>Penicillin fights a great many infections in humans, without causing harm</p>	<p>4. In 1893, Whitcomb Judson invented a fastening device which people all over the world use every day. What was it?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The button <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The zip <input type="checkbox"/> Velcro <input type="checkbox"/> The press stud</p> <p>42 years earlier Elias Howe developed something similar but it didn't work very well</p>
<p>5. Norman Woodland's invention has changed the way the world shops. What did he invent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The shopping trolley <input type="checkbox"/> The supermarket <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic packaging <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The barcode</p> <p>Woodland thought of the idea after remembering his boy scout training in Morse Code</p>	<p>6. Where was paper invented?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> America <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China <input type="checkbox"/> Germany</p> <p>Earlier materials used instead of paper included papyrus, parchment and palm leaves</p>
<p>7. The compass was invented by the Chinese between the 9th and 11th Century. Before its introduction, how did ships navigate?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By watching the sun's movement <input type="checkbox"/> By telephoning a sea captain for help <input type="checkbox"/> By using maps on the internet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By recognising landmarks and looking at the stars</p> <p>Compasses were originally made from lodestone, which is naturally magnetic</p>	<p>8. John Shepherd Barron invented the cash machine in 1967. Which was the first bank to have one?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barclays <input type="checkbox"/> NatWest <input type="checkbox"/> Halifax <input type="checkbox"/> Santander</p> <p>The machine's formal name is the Automated Teller Machine, or ATM</p>
<p>9. In 1968, Spencer Silver invented a not-so-sticky glue. What was that glue used for eventually?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sticking wigs to ladies <input type="checkbox"/> Sticking plasters <input type="checkbox"/> Wallpaper paste <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Post-It note</p> <p>The glue made it possible to stick and then remove the note without damage</p>	<p>10. An American chef, George Crum, was trying to make French Fries for a complaining customer in 1853. What did he supposedly invent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The jacket potato <input type="checkbox"/> The roast potato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The potato crisp <input type="checkbox"/> Mashed potato</p> <p>Crisps were already known in the UK. They appear in a cookbook written in 1822</p>