

Create a comic strip using
the script about Edward
Jenner.

Science/English and Art week beginning 15th June



1809. A child is born who will revolutionise human understanding. His name is **Charles Darwin**.



The young Darwin moves away from a career in medicine to pursue one in natural sciences instead. In addition, he was unable to stand the sight of blood.



Instead, and with a love for natural science, Darwin studies under mentor and friend, **Prof. John Henslow**.



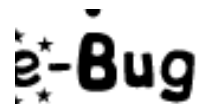
Aged 22, Darwin is invited to join the **HMS Beagle**. He embarks on a voyage surveying South America's coast, returning via Australia & South Africa.



Fascinated by marine life, Darwin observes the defence mechanism of *Aplysia* (sea slug) and Cuttlefish (octopus) that use colours to camouflage against predators.



Darwin documents phosphorescence (emitting light) Plankton. Today we know marine bioluminescence has selective advantages for survival and reproduction, from warning predators to catching prey.



Scene 1 - by a river

Narrator	Edward Jenner was born in 1749. As a young boy Edward enjoyed science and nature, spending hours on the banks of the river Severn looking for fossils.
Jenner	What a lovely day to go looking for fossils on the bank of the river Severn. What could be more perfect!
Narrator	In 1770, at the age of 21, he began training as a doctor in London. Two years later Edward began to practice as a doctor in his home town of Berkeley, Gloucestershire. At this time smallpox and cowpox were a problem!

Scene 2 - Dr Jenner's office

Jenner	Oh come in come in, what seems to be the problem Mr and Mrs Smith?
Mrs Smith	Well Dr Jenner, my husband has got himself a cowpox rash. What can be done for him?
Mr Smith	Also doctor, a friend of mine died last year from smallpox. But he never had cowpox.
Jenner	Yes, do go on Mr Smith.
Mr Smith	Well, I know lots of other people who have had cowpox but then never got smallpox. Do you think this means I won't get it doctor?
Jenner	You know Mr Smith, you are not the first patient to say that to me. I have my suspicions that you are correct. I will investigate the matter.
Narrator	And the good doctor did just that. When milk maid Sarah Nelmes came to Dr Jenner with a cowpox rash he took the opportunity to experiment with the help of an 8 year old boy, James Phipps.

Scene 3 - Dr Jenner's office

Sarah	Doctor, I've got a cowpox rash on my hand.
Jenner	OK Miss Nelmes, let me take a look at that. Right young James, come here please and hold out your hand.
Sarah	What are you doing doctor?
Jenner	An experiment Miss Nelmes. I shall take some of the pus from your rash and scratch it into James' hand.
Narrator	James fell ill with cowpox but soon recovered. Dr Jenner was ready for part 2 of his experiment. It was now that the doctor scratched some pus from someone with smallpox into James' arm.
Jenner	James my boy, if all goes to plan your name will go down in medical history!
James	But what if it doesn't go to plan Dr Jenner?
Jenner	I won't lie to you James, you might well die!
James	(Gulps) Oh!
Narrator	But James didn't die. Jenner had guessed correctly and in time his discovery came to be known as vaccination. He then went on to vaccinate all the local children with cowpox to stop them getting smallpox. Even today his work is still recognized and Gloucestershire Royal Hospital have a unit named after him.

Features of a comic strip

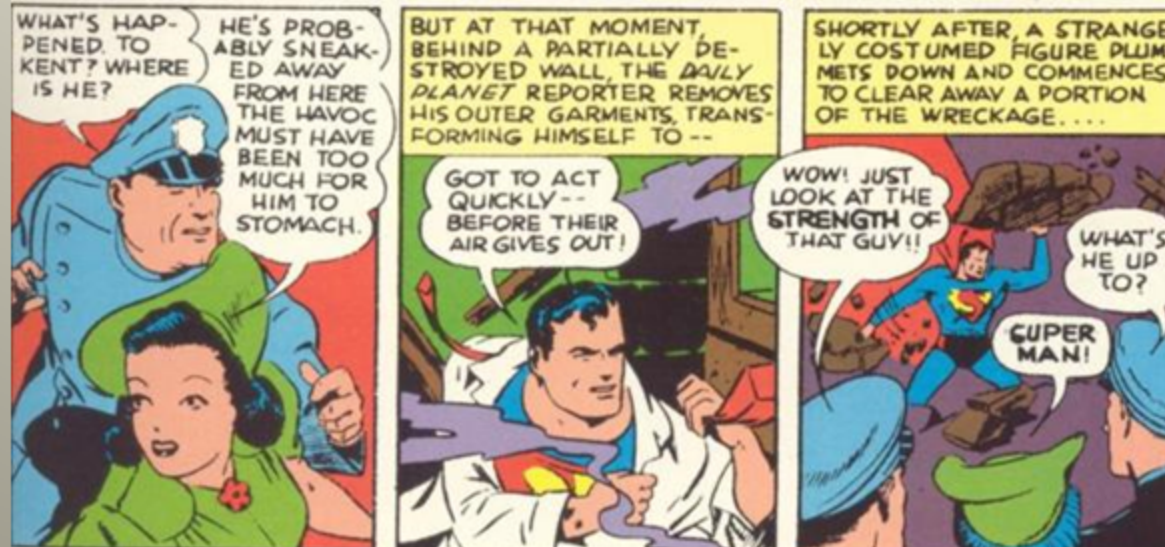
The story is written in a short narrative.

This is shown through caption boxes, which the narrator would be saying. Captions tend to be coloured boxes, to show the difference to speech.



Features of a comic strip

Speech bubbles are usually round or square shapes with a tail pointing to the character's mouth, indicating that the character is speaking out loud.



Features of a comic strip

A scream bubble indicates a character is screaming or shouting and has a jagged outline or a thicker line. The letters are usually larger or bolder than normal.



Features of a comic strip

Broadcast bubbles may have a jagged tail like a lightning flash shape. Letters are sometimes *italicised*. Broadcast bubbles indicate that the speaker is communicating through an electronic device (radio, television, telephone).



Features of a comic strip

A whisper bubble shows that the speaker is talking in a softer or quieter tone. They are usually drawn with a dashed/dotted outline, smaller letters, and a paler (grey) writing.



Features of a comic strip

Thought bubbles are cloud-shaped word bubbles that indicate that a character is thinking, not talking out loud.



Features of a comic strip



Action words indicate the sounds that can heard in a comic strip. They are usually in coloured jagged splats, and the letters are all in capitals.

Quite often, exclamation marks are used!