Suggestions to Teachers
(Lind and scurvy)

**Expected results**

**After the lesson, the students are expected to:**

1. Describe the Lind’s experiment about the therapy of scurvy, the first clinical experiment in science, based on the narration.
2. Design their own research about the role of the vitamin C in the therapy of colds.
3. Compare the amount of vitamin C is contained in 100 grs for different foods of plant and animal sources and to discuss the differences, based on the information provided.
4. Explain why people are supplied the vitamin C from the foods.
5. Describe the characteristics of science, based on the narration as well as the lesson activities, according to the McComas’ list.
6. Based on the web research, construct posters for the story of scurvy and its treatment from ancient years until today.

**About the activities of students**

The proposed students’ activities are indicative and they aim at the accomplishment of the above expected outcomes. Moreover, the teacher may choose some of them for the teaching process in relation to its aims, the needs of students and the available time. Finally, she/he can create her/his own activities.

About the emergence of the characteristics of science in the narration, these characteristics are quoted in the website, comprehensively (in classification of the stories by NOS).

About the locating of the characteristics of Nature of Science in the proposed activities, indicatively, we can quote the following:

A) The activity 3 concerns the characteristics of Nature of Science: “Science demands and relies on empirical evidence”, b) “Scientific knowledge is tentative but durable” and c) “Science has a subjective element”.
B) The activity 3 concerns the characteristics of Nature of Science: “Science demands and relies on empirical evidence”.
C) The activities 4 and 5 concern the characteristics of Nature of Science, which are quoted in the activities: 1, 3 and the next activity.
D) The activity 6 concerns the characteristics of Nature of Science: a) “Science demands and relies on empirical evidence” and b) “Scientific knowledge is tentative but durable”.
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