

1 Przeczytaj tekst. Podkreśl na niebiesko daty opisanych w nim wydarzeń.

An amazing woman

Maria Skłodowska was born in Warsaw in 1867. She wanted to study science at university, but she had to study in secret, because there weren't any universities for women. She moved to France and studied in Paris. In 1895, she married Pierre Curie, a French scientist, and she took the name Marie Curie.

Together with her husband, she discovered a new element which they called polonium after the name of the country of her origin. In 1903, they won the Nobel Prize for their work on radiation. In 1911, Marie Curie won a second Nobel Prize for her discovery of new elements. In 1914, when the World War I started, she invented a small X-ray machine to put in a truck – this important invention saved the lives of many soldiers. Unfortunately, because she studied dangerous chemicals, she was often sick. In 1934, she died of an illness caused by radiation.

There are many things we can admire about Marie Curie. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she is the only woman to win two Nobel Prizes. She overcame many difficult situations, and she shared her discoveries and inventions for free. She is an example to all of us.

2 Uzupełnij tabelę.

When?	What happened?
<u>in 1867</u>	Maria Skłodowska was born
in 1895	1 _____
2 _____	Maria and Pierre won the Nobel Prize
in 1911	3 _____
4 _____	she invented a small X-ray machine
in 1934	5 _____

3 Zakryj teksty w ćwiczeniu 1. Opowiedz o Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie, używając informacji z tabeli.

4 Wykonaj zadania a–d.

- Wytnij karty z pytaniami.
- Przeczytaj pytania.
- Połóż karty z pytaniami obok odpowiednich fragmentów tekstu.
- Podkreśl zdania, w których znajdują się odpowiedzi na pytania.



How many women won two Nobel Prizes?

Why was a small X-ray machine so important?

Why did Marie Curie have to study in secret in Poland?

