



# Women History Month

# MARIE CURIE

## Reading Comprehension



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### MARIE CURIE

Comprehension Questions

**DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**


- In which city was Marie Curie born?**
  - Paris
  - Warsaw
  - London
  - Berlin
- What subject was Marie Curie most famous for?**
  - Chemistry
  - Physics
  - Literature
  - Economics
- What did Marie Curie win the Nobel Prize for?**
  - Science
  - Peace
  - Physics
  - Medicine
- What was Marie Curie's first husband's name?**
  - Henri
  - Joseph
  - Antoine
  - Lucy
- Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Physics. What year was this?**
  - 1903
  - 1911
  - 1926
  - 1935
- Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. What year was this?**
  - 1911
  - 1926
  - 1935
  - 1943

...at year did Marie Curie achieve the gr...  
...ing the first woman to teach at the U...

...did Marie Curie work on during World W...  
...d soldiers' lives?  
...ing voca...

### MARIE CURIE

**EARLY LIFE**  
Marie Curie, a renowned scientist, entered the world on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland. Her formative years were characterized by an insatiable curiosity and an eagerness for knowledge. Raised in a family that highly valued education, Marie was fortunate to receive encouragement to explore her interests, a privilege not commonly afforded to girls in the field of science during that era. These early experiences became the cornerstone for a future that would be marked by exceptional and groundbreaking discoveries in the realm of science.



**EDUCATION**  
Marie Curie's educational path was nothing short of groundbreaking. When gender barriers were still prevalent, she ventured into higher education, renowned for its stimulating intellectual atmosphere. In disciplines like physics and mathematics, Marie displayed a natural aptitude. Her unwavering dedication to her studies, coupled with her exceptional talent, served as the catalyst for her groundbreaking research.

**DISCOVERY OF POLONIUM AND RADIUM**  
In 1898, a significant milestone in the scientific world occurred when, alongside her husband Pierre Curie, she announced the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium. This monumental breakthrough represented a substantial advancement in comprehending the intricacies of atomic structure, contributing immensely to the evolving landscape of scientific knowledge.

...the field injuries...  
...ation devices...  
...associated with which...  
...ite...  
...s impact on gender...  
...Forced gender stereotyp...  
...norms and inspired wo...  
...women in academia.

**NO-PREP & EDITABLE**

This historic achievement garnered widespread recognition, and in acknowledgment of her pioneering work, Marie Curie was honored with the Nobel Prize in Physics. The discovery of polonium and radium not only elevated her status as a leading scientist but also paved the way for future breakthroughs in nuclear physics and medicine.

...ted with Marie Curie...

# READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

# Ready to Print

## WORK DURING WORLD WAR I

Amidst the tumult of World War I, Marie Curie's commitment to science extended beyond the confines of the laboratory to practical and life-saving applications. During this challenging period, she actively contributed to the war effort by working on mobile radiography units. In this crucial role, Marie utilized her scientific expertise to provide X-rays for the diagnosis of injuries on the battlefield. Through her unwavering efforts, she directly impacted the lives of countless soldiers, saving many and illustrating the tangible and vital applications of scientific knowledge in the real-world context of war. Marie Curie's dedication during this time stands as a testament to the transformative potential of science in the service of humanity.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Marie Curie's legacy extends far beyond the confines of the laboratory. In 1906, she achieved another groundbreaking feat by becoming the first woman to teach at the University of Paris, shattering yet another barrier in the male-dominated realm of academia. This remarkable accomplishment not only highlighted her exceptional intellect and capabilities but also served as an inspiration to generations of scientists, especially women, encouraging them in the challenging yet rewarding field of science. Marie Curie's dedication to education and research has left an indelible mark, fostering a culture of excellence that continues to motivate and empower aspiring minds in the scientific community.



## IMPACT

Marie Curie's impact on the world is profound, particularly in the realm of gender equality in science. Her groundbreaking discoveries in radioactivity not only advanced the field of physics but also paved the way for medical treatments. As the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize and the first female professor at the Sorbonne, Marie Curie's achievements have shattered societal norms and inspired countless women to pursue careers in science.

## LEGACY

Marie Curie's legacy endures in the annals of scientific history. She laid the foundation for modern physics and medicine, and her gender-based obstacles set an example for future generations. The Marie Curie Institute in Paris, named in her honor, continues her work in education, ensuring that Marie Curie's impact continues to be felt in the scientific world.

# READING COMPREHENSION

## MARIE CURIE

### EARLY LIFE

Marie Curie, a renowned scientist, entered the world on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland. Her formative years were characterized by an insatiable curiosity and an eagerness for knowledge. Raised in a family that highly valued education, Marie was fortunate to receive encouragement to explore her interests, a privilege not commonly afforded to girls in the field of science during that era. These early experiences became the cornerstone for a future that would be marked by exceptional and groundbreaking discoveries in the realm of science.

### EDUCATION

Marie Curie's educational path was nothing short of extraordinary, given the gender barriers she ventured into higher education at the University of Warsaw. Her insatiable intellectual atmosphere, focused on physics and mathematics, Marie displayed a remarkable aptitude for these disciplines. Her unwavering dedication to her studies, coupled with a fierce determination to overcome societal expectations, served as the catalyst for her eventual foray into the world of groundbreaking research.

### DISCOVERY OF POLONIUM AND RADIUM

In 1898, a significant milestone in the scientific journey of Marie Curie was reached when, alongside her husband Pierre Curie, she achieved a groundbreaking discovery - the identification of two new elements, polonium and radium. This discovery, through persistent research and collaboration, represented a substantial advancement in our understanding of atomic structure, contributing immensely to the field of scientific knowledge.

This historic achievement garnered widespread recognition, and it was a testament to her pioneering work. Marie Curie was honored with the Nobel Prize in 1911 for her discovery of polonium and radium, not only elevating her status as a distinguished scientist but also cementing her place in history as one of the most influential figures in the exploration of the fundamental building blocks of matter.

### FIRST WOMAN TO WIN A NOBEL PRIZE

In 1903, Marie Curie made history by becoming the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, sharing the award in Physics with her husband and physicist Henri Becquerel. In 1911, she received a second Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, for her discovery of radium and polonium, making her the first person ever to win two different scientific fields.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## MARIE CURIE

### Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. In which city was Marie Curie born?

- a) Paris
- b) Warsaw
- c) London
- d) Berlin

\_\_\_\_\_ during her education at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ with her husband Pierre \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ the first woman to win \_\_\_\_\_



## Answers Key

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1. b) Warsaw
- 2. b) Physics and Mathematics
- 3. b) Two new elements - polonium and radium
- 4. b) 1903
- 5. b) Working on mobile radiography units
- 6. b) Physics and Chemistry
- 7. b) 1906
- 8. d) Providing X-rays for battlefield injuries
- 9. d) Curie Institute
- 10. c) She challenged societal norms and inspired women to pursue careers in science.

### EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

- 1. Marie Curie was born on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland.
- 2. In 1903, Marie Curie, alongside her husband Pierre Curie, discovered two new elements - polonium and radium.
- 3. Marie Curie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in 1903, in Physics.
- 4. During World War I, Marie Curie worked on mobile radiography units, providing X-rays for battlefield injuries.
- 5. Marie Curie's legacy is associated with the Curie Institute in Paris.

7. In what year did Marie Curie achieve the groundbreaking feat of becoming the first woman to teach at the University of Paris?

- a) 1900  
b) 1906

Marie Curie's work during World War I that directly affected lives?  
vaccines  
soil samples  
X-rays for battlefield injuries  
new communication devices

Marie Curie's legacy is associated with which institute in Paris?

Institute of Physics  
Pierre Institute  
Marie Curie Institute  
Curie Institute

What is Marie Curie's impact on gender equality, as seen in the passage?  
She became the first woman president of a university.  
Her achievements reinforced gender stereotypes.  
She challenged societal norms and inspired women to pursue science.  
She advocated against women in academia.

EXTENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What and where was Marie Curie born?  
2. What significant discovery did Marie Curie make in 1898 with her husband Pierre Curie?

3. In which year did Marie Curie become the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and in which field?

4. What role did Marie Curie play during World War I?

5. What is the legacy associated with Marie Curie and which institute is named in her honor?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# MARIE CURIE

## Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. In which city was Marie Curie born?

- a) Paris  
b) Warsaw  
c) London  
d) Berlin

2. What subjects did Marie Curie focus on during her education at the University of Paris?

- a) Chemistry and Biology  
b) Physics and Mathematics  
c) Literature and History  
d) Economics and Politics

3. What did Marie Curie discover in 1898 with her husband Pierre Curie?

- a) New planets  
b) Two new elements - polonium and radium  
c) Advanced atomic structure  
d) New species of plants

4. In which year did Marie Curie become the first woman to win a Nobel Prize?

- a) 1898  
b) 1903  
c) 1911  
d) 1906

5. What was Marie Curie's role during World War I?

a) She worked as a nurse.

b) She developed new physics units.

6. In which two scientific fields was Marie Curie a pioneer?

## Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. b) Warsaw and Mathematics
2. b) Physics and Mathematics
3. b) Two new elements - polonium and radium
4. b) 1903
5. a) Working as a nurse
6. a) Working on mobile radiography units
7. b) Physics and Chemistry
8. a) Providing X-rays for battlefield injuries
9. a) Curie Institute
10. b) She challenged societal norms and inspired women to pursue careers in science.

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

1. Marie Curie was born on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland.
2. In 1891, Marie Curie, alongside her husband Pierre Curie, discovered two new elements - polonium and radium.
3. Marie Curie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in 1903, in the field of Physics.
4. During World War I, Marie Curie worked on mobile radiography units, providing X-rays for battlefield injuries.
5. Marie Curie's legacy is associated with the Curie Institute in Paris.

# MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY  
INCLUDED

**READY TO PRINT**

**NO-PREP !**

**JUST PRINT AND GO!**



**EASY EDITING**

**EDITABLE**

**\*FONTS ARE EMBEDDED FOR CONVENIENCE**

