

Here we have a resume of Marie Curie's biography. In order to answer the questions below the text you have to complete the text by writing the missing words (one word per gap). In order to do so you have to pay attention and listen to Ben read the text and complete it at the same time. If you miss a word ask him to repeat it again. Once you have completed the text you have to answer the questions using the text.

Marie Curie

Maria Salomea Skłodowska-Curie, commonly known as Marie Curie, (1) _____ in Warsaw, the current capital of (2) _____, on 7 November 1867. After (3) _____ her studies in Poland, in (4) _____ she got the money to go to (5) _____. At that time only 3% of the (6) _____ were (7) _____. Three years later she finished her (8) _____ studies, and one year later her (9) _____ studies.

That year, in 1894, she started her (10) _____ and met Pierre Curie, her future (11) _____. Marie came back to Warsaw to get a (12) _____ at the University but she was rejected (13) _____ she was a woman. After this she (14) _____ to Paris with Pierre to work on her PhD.

From that moment she worked with her husband in their own (15) _____. Their most important (16) _____ were: discovering two new (17) _____, polonium and radium, and the discovery of (18) _____. Thanks to her work, she was the first woman to be awarded a Nobel (20) _____, in physics, although at first the Nobel academy tried to (21) _____ her because she was a woman.

In 1906, after her husband died, Marie started to work at Paris University as a (22) _____ and became the first woman to do so. In 1911 she was denied to become a member of the Sciences Academy of France because she was a woman and that same (23) _____ she was (24) _____ a Nobel prize again, in chemistry and became the first person to be awarded with two Nobel prizes. In 1918 she (25) _____ in World War I helping (26) _____ to diagnose (27) _____ using X-rays. On 1934, at the age of (28) _____, she died from a (29) _____ caused by her exposure to (30) _____.



Figure 1: Marie Curie: 1903 Nobel prize (19) _____

Now, answer the following questions related to the text

1 At what age did she finish her chemistry studies?

2 Why was she awarded two Nobel prizes?

3 Was being a woman a problem for her? Why?

4 She became the first person to achieve several goals, can you name them?

5 Why did she return to France?

6 Why did she participate in World War I?

7 Why did she die at 66?

8 Do you think that women scientists were equal to men at that time? Why?