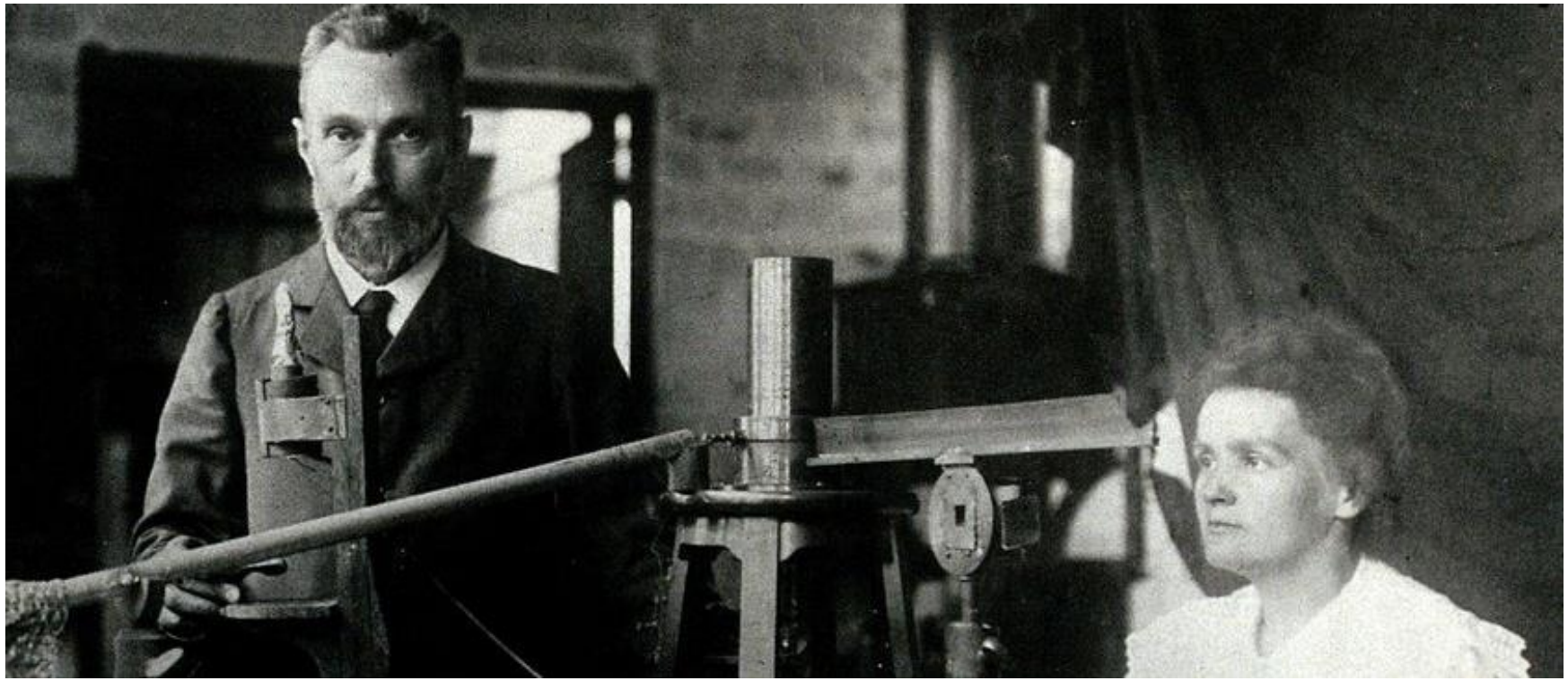
Maria Curie-Skłodowska

Milena Guzy 4c

Spis Treści:

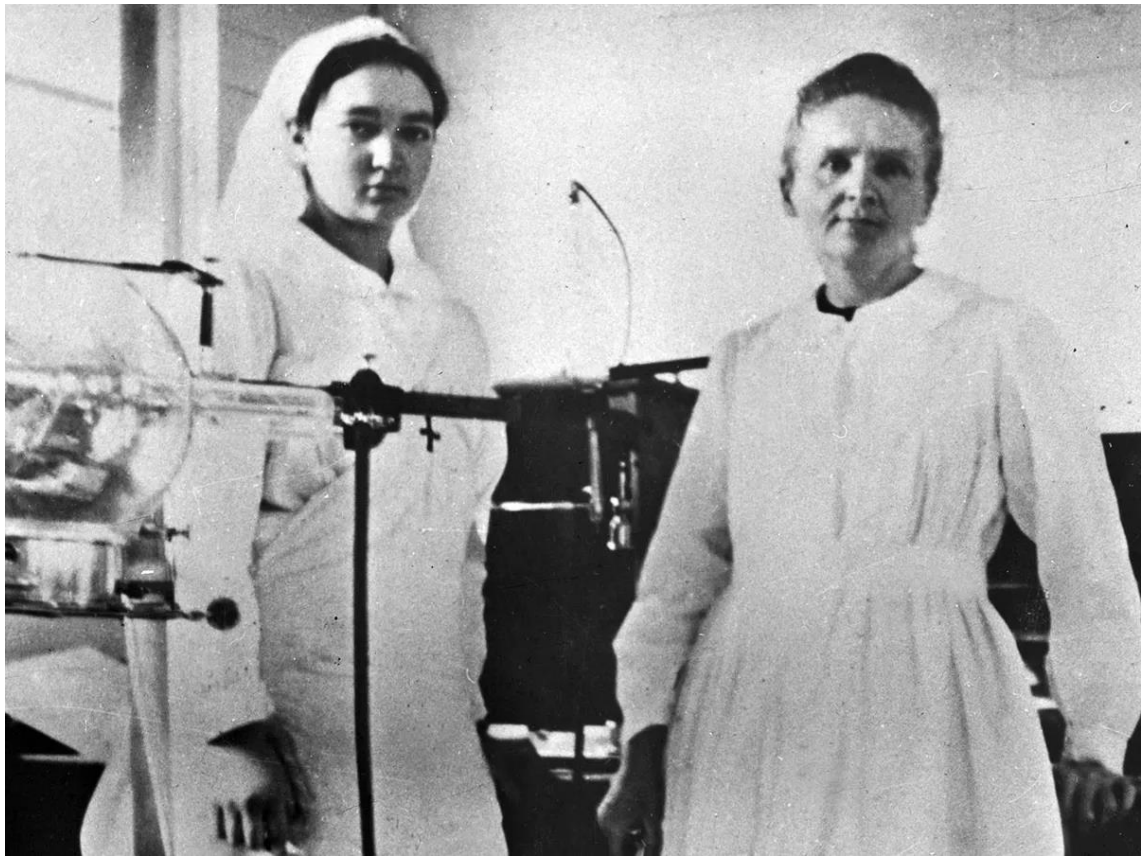
Marie Curie was a Polish-born physicist and chemist and one of the most famous scientists of her time. Together with her husband Pierre, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1903, and she went on to win another in 1911.

- **Skłodowska-Curie's discoveries have led to advances in research on radioactivity. They became the basis of nuclear physics, radiochemistry and radiation chemistry. The results of her research were a milestone in the development of both nuclear energy and other fields in which ionizing radiation is used.**



- **Marie Curie-Skłodowska was twice awarded the Nobel Prize. In the field of physics in 1903, together with her husband Pierre Curie and Becquerel, for his work on radioactivity. In the field of chemistry in 1911, for the development of chemistry through the discovery of polonium and radium, and for the study of metallic radium and its chemical compounds1. In 1903, the couple also received the Davy Medal from the Royal Society of London.**

- **Marie met her future husband, Pierre Curie. Working in similar fields, they quickly found a common language, and on July 25, 1895, they got married civilly (Maria was a declared atheist). They had two daughters: Irena (born in 1898), a scientist and Nobel Prize winner, and Ewa (1904), a peace activist, pianist and later biographer of their mother. The marriage of Maria and Piotr was very successful, they worked together and made discoveries in the field of physics despite the initially modest hardware capabilities.**



- **When World War I broke out in Europe that year, Curie saw a way to apply her expertise to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. She realized that the electromagnetic radiation of X-rays could help doctors see the bullets and shrapnel embedded in the soldiers' bodies and remove them, as well as locate broken bones. Many hospitals in France already had X-ray equipment, but those machines were often far from the battlefield. To move the technology closer to the soldiers, Curie and her daughter amassed a fleet of vehicles equipped with X-ray machines and set up 200 radiological units in more permanent posts during the first two years of the war.**

- **In July 1898, working with her husband Pierre, she discovered two new chemical elements - polonium and radium. These two radioactive elements could be used to destroy tissue, and this opened up a way of treating cancerous tumours. After her husband's death in 1906 she continued her research.**

- **On 4 July 1934, Maria Skłodowska-Curii died. The woman lived to the age of 67, and the reason for her death was malignant anemia preceded by radiation sickness. Maria is the only woman to receive the Nobel Prize twice and was the first woman buried in the Paris Panthéon.**

- **This is a real precursor. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first professor at the Sorbonne, one of the first women to drive a car. Throughout her life, she broke stereotypes.**

Quiz:

1/During the research that her husband joined, she extracted a new, previously unknown element with him. On July 18, 1898, they presented a scientific work on the discovery of this element. They called this element:

A.Polonium

B.Radium

C.Cerium

2/When was Mary born?

A. 6. 11. 1866
B. 7. 11. 1867
C. 8. 11. 1868

3/How many children did the physicist have?

A.1
B.2
C.3

4/In what field did Maria and Pierre, together with Henri Becquerel, receive the Nobel Prize in 1903?

A.Chemistry
B.Physics

5/In which year she was awarded the second, this time independent Nobel Prize in chemistry for the discovery of polonium and radium?

A.1910
B.1911
C.1915

On 11 November 2011 she was posthumously awarded the Order of the White Eagle. True or false?

1..polon
2.B
3.2
4.B
5.B
6.Fałsz