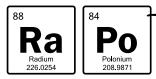


Marie Curie was a very important scientist. She was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. When she grew up,
she moved to France to study science. Marie discovered two new *elements*, radium and polonium. These helped people learn about radiation, which is energy that comes from certain materials.



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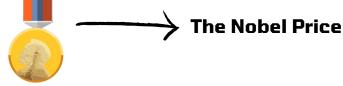
## Elements are the tiny pieces that make up our world.

Marie Curie worked hard to use her discoveries to help doctors. She showed that X-rays could help find broken bones. She also helped doctors treat people with cancer.

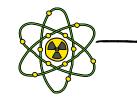




Marie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, which is a big award for important discoveries. She even won two Nobel Prizes!



Marie's work was not easy. She had to face many challenges because she was a woman in science. She also became sick from working with *radioactive materials*. She died in 1934, but her discoveries still help people today.



Radioactivity is invisible energy from certain rocks that can be dangerous.

We remember Marie Curie because she showed the world that women can be great scientists. She helped medicine and science grow, and her story inspires us to keep learning and exploring.









## 1. When and where was Marie Curie born?

Name:

Marie Curie

1. When and where was marie curie born?	
Chatbot answer	Correct?
2. Which two elements did she discover?	
Chatbot answer	Correct?
3. In what ways did her discoveries help doctors?	
Chatbot answer	Correct?
4.What special award did she win, and how many times did she receive it?	
Chatbot answer	Correct?
5.Why do people still remember Marie Curie today?	
Chatbot answer	Correct?
6. A Fun fact about Marie Curie:	

Correct?

Marie Curie was a brilliant scientist born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. From a young age, she loved math and science, but in Poland at that time, women were not allowed to attend university. Determined to continue her education, she moved to Paris, France, where she studied physics and chemistry at the Sorbonne, one of the most famous universities in the world. Learning in a new language was difficult, and she had very little money, but Marie worked hard and became one of the top students in her class.

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In Paris, Marie met a scientist named Pierre Curie, who shared her love for research. They got married and worked together in a small laboratory, studying mysterious materials that gave off a special kind of energy. Through their experiments, they discovered two new elements: polonium, which Marie named after her home country, and radium. These elements were radioactive, meaning they released energy in ways that scientists had never fully understood before. This discovery helped shape the future of medicine and science.

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Marie's research had a huge impact on medicine. She helped develop X-ray machines, which allowed doctors to see inside the human body to find broken bones and other injuries. During World War I, she helped create mobile X-ray units to treat wounded soldiers on the battlefield. Thanks to her, many lives were saved, and X-ray machines are still used in hospitals today.

Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she made history again by becoming the first person to win two Nobel Prizes—one in Physics and another in Chemistry. This was a huge achievement, especially for a woman at a time when many believed that science was only for men. Despite facing discrimination and challenges, she never stopped working hard to make new discoveries.

Unfortunately, Marie did not know that radiation could be harmful. After years of working with radioactive materials, she became very sick and passed away in 1934. However, her discoveries changed the world forever. Today, doctors still use radiation to treat diseases like cancer, and cientists continue to be inspired by her work. Marie Curie proved that women can be great scientists, and her legacy continues to inspire people around the world.

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