

TRABAJO 2º ESO: HIDDEN FIGURES

Cada alumno/a de 2º de ESO realizará una ficha (en inglés) sobre una mujer científica, siguiendo el modelo que aparece en la siguiente página (Marie Curie), en el que se recogerá la siguiente información:

Nombre.

Disciplina científica en la que trabajó

Fotografía

Breve biografía.

Investigación, descubrimientos.

Tamaño: un folio. Puede estar hecho a mano o por ordenador. La información se distribuirá como aparece en el ejemplo de la página siguiente, el de Marie Curie.

No te olvides de poner tu nombre y grupo en la parte inferior.

En el tablón de cada clase está la lista con el nombre de la científica que corresponde a cada alumno/a.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie

Physics & Chemistry



Biography

Marie Sklodowska-Curie was Born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. She studied at the clandestine Flying University of Warsaw, the only institution that allowed female students. In 1891 went to Paris, where her sister Bronislawa lived. There, Marie finished her studies of Physics, chemistry and Mathematics, and started her scientific work. In 1895, she married the French Physicist Pierre Curie. They worked together in magnetism and radioactivity. After Pierre's death, in 1906, she continued the research. She was the first person awarded twice with a Nobel Prize.

During the World War I, she developed mobile X-ray equipment to help wounded soldiers. Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, due to the exposure of radiation.

Investigations & discoveries

Marie curie, with her husband Pierre Curie and Henry Becquerel, discovered radioactivity. They won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903.

Later, Marie Curie discovered two new radioactive elements, Polonium and Radium, and won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911.

The unit of radioactivity (curie, Ci) and the 96th chemical element, Curium, are named in her honour.