

Name _____

Date _____

Marie Curie & Determination - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Marie Curie was born Maria Skłodowska on November 7, 1867. She lived in Warsaw, Poland, which was occupied by Russia at the time. Maria was a brilliant student, but women weren't allowed to go to college in Warsaw at the time. In an act of defiance, she enrolled in the Floating University, a secret institution that provided education to Polish youth.

Maria's sister Bronia was also devoted to her studies. The two sisters made a deal: they would each support the other to get advanced degrees. While Bronia went to medical school, Maria worked as a governess and used her earnings to pay Bronia's tuition. When Bronia graduated, she paid for Maria to study at the famous Sorbonne University in Paris. At the Sorbonne, Maria earned master's degrees in both physics and math. She met and married Pierre Curie, a physics professor. Around this time, she changed her name to Marie, which sounded more French than Maria.

Which common saying best describes the deal made between Maria and Bronia?

**A.**

"I'll scratch your back if you scratch mine."

According to the passage, "The two sisters made a deal: they would each support the other to get advanced degrees."

B. "I guess it's back to square one now."

C. "Time flies when you're having fun."

D. "It cost me an arm and a leg."

2. In 1896, the French physicist Henri Becquerel discovered that uranium spontaneously emitted energy in the form of radiation. Marie decided to write her doctoral dissertation to continue Becquerel's study of radiation. Pierre put aside his own research to assist Marie with hers.

Marie was the first person to figure out that this emission of energy is not caused by interaction between molecules. Instead, it comes from changes within the atom itself. This was a revolutionary discovery. Until then, scientists had thought atoms were constant and unchanging. Marie also coined the term "radioactivity" to describe this phenomenon. In 1903, Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel were nominated for a Nobel Prize in physics. Pierre insisted that Marie be included, and in the end she and Pierre shared the prize with Becquerel.

Which of these is true about radioactivity?

- A. It was discovered by Pierre Curie.
C. It occurs when two molecules interact.

- B. It got its name from Henri Becquerel.



D.

It is caused by changes inside an atom.

According to the passage, radiation "is not caused by interaction between molecules. Instead, it comes from changes within the atom itself."

3. In 1906, Pierre died in a tragic accident. He was hit by a horse-drawn carriage while he was crossing the street. Marie was devastated by her husband's death and threw herself into her work. She inherited Pierre's professorship at the Sorbonne, becoming the university's first female professor. She continued her research into two new radioactive elements, polonium (named for her native Poland) and radium (from the Latin word for "ray"). In 1911, Marie Curie earned a second Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry. She was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes. She is still the only person who has won the Nobel in two different sciences.

Which of these best describes Marie's state after her husband died?

- A. She grieved for some time but eventually remarried.



B.

She was extremely sad but also hard working and productive.

The passage states, "Marie was devastated by her husband's death and threw herself into her work." The text also details how she discovered two new elements and won another Nobel Prize.

- C. She was so upset that she could not continue with her research.

- D. She was relieved that he died so that she could take his professor job.

4. When World War I broke out in Europe in 1914, Marie put her own research on hold. She donated her and Pierre's gold Nobel Prize medals to the cause. She also developed x-ray machines for hundreds of field hospitals and over 20 ambulances. The x-rays helped surgeons remove bullets and shrapnel from wounded people's bodies. Marie even drove one of the ambulances herself. By the end of the war, her contributions to medicine were estimated to have saved 1 million lives.

Which trait best describes Marie Curie during World War I?

A. frightened



B.

selfless

The passage states, "When World War I broke out...Marie put her own research on hold," and "she donated her and Pierre's gold Nobel Prize medals to the cause." These actions show that Marie was more concerned with the greater good than her own work. The passage also explains how Marie developed x-ray machines to be used to help the wounded.

C. jealous

D. patient

5. It's not clear whether Marie realized that being exposed to radiation was bad for her health. By the time Pierre died, he was already showing signs of radiation sickness, including fatigue and pain. Marie developed shaky hands and cracked skin from handling so much radium in her years of research. She even kept a piece of glowing radium in her bedroom as a nightlight.

Even if Marie did know about the harmful effects of radiation, she likely would have continued her research anyway. She was determined to learn how to use radiation to help people. Marie died in 1934 at the age of 66 from a blood disorder caused by radiation. Her body was buried in a lead-lined coffin to contain the radiation coming off her body. Her notebooks and belongings are still so radioactive that they cannot be safely touched.

Which of these health conditions can be caused by exposure to radiation?

A. tiredness

B. chronic pain

C. damaged skin



D.

all of the above

According to the passage, Pierre "was already showing signs of radiation sickness, including fatigue and pain." The passage also states that Marie developed "cracked skin from handling so much radium in her years of research."