



**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA FEDERICO SIERRA ARANGO**  
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 Bello - Antioquia



<b>TALLER VIRTUAL N° 2 TERCER PERIODO</b>			
<b>ASIGNATURA:</b> INGLÉS	<b>ÁREA:</b> HUMANIDADES	<b>GRADO:</b> 10 <sup>o</sup>	<b>1, 2 y 3</b>
<b>FECHA DE ENTREGA:</b> 10 de Septiembre 2020			
<b>TERCER PERIODO = SEMANA 7, 8</b>			
<b>DESEMPEÑOS</b> = Valoro la escritura como un medio de expresión de mis ideas y pensamientos, quién soy y qué sé del mundo. Identifico personas, situaciones, lugares y el tema en conversaciones sencillas.			
<b>OBJETIVO:</b> Dar opiniones, sugerir y aconsejar			
<b>DOCENTE:</b> Luis Fernando Herrera Echavarría			
<b>OBSERVACIONES:</b> Envíe al siguientes correos = <a href="mailto:Luisfernando.teacher@gmail.com">Luisfernando.teacher@gmail.com</a> = Profesor Fernando Herrera 10° 1 Edmodo = fdxwgi    10° 2 Edmodo = tr5vn8    10° 3 Edmodo = rjxf2 Para sacar nota alta no basta con hacer bien el taller, es necesario <b>entregarlo a tiempo</b> , en la fecha establecida. <b>Coloque clara y correctamente el grupo, sus nombres y apellidos</b> como aparecen en lista. <b>Cualquier copia de otro compañero se evalúa con la nota mínima.</b>			

## MARIE CURIE

By Tim Lambert

### Her Early Life

Marie Curie (1867-1934) was a famous Polish scientist. She was born Maria Sklodowska in Warsaw on 7 November 1867. Her father and mother were both teachers. They had 4 other children, all of them older than Maria. She had a brother named Jozef and 3 sisters, Zofia, Bronia and Helena.

However Zofia died of typhus in 1874 and her mother died of tuberculosis in 1878. (Both were common diseases in the 19th century).

Maria herself proved to be a very bright child and did very well at school. Unfortunately at that time women were not allowed to go to University. That meant Maria would have to study

abroad. So in 1885 she made an arrangement with her sister Bronia. Maria would work as a governess (teaching a wealthy family's children in their own home) and she would support Bronia while she studied at University. In turn when Bronia left and got a job she would support Maria while she went to University.

So Maria worked as a governess until 1891 when she began studying at Sorbonne University in Paris. (Since she was living in France Maria started calling herself by the French version of her name, Marie).

Marie did very well at University and in 1893 she gained a degree in Physics. In 1894 she gained a degree in Maths.

### **The Great Scientist**

In 1894 she met Pierre Curie and she married him in 1895. In 1897 Marie Curie had a daughter called Irene.

Meanwhile in 1895 a German named Wilhelm Rontgen discovered X-rays. Then in 1896 Antoine Henri Becquerel discovered that uranium gives off mysterious, invisible rays.

In 1897 Marie Curie started investigating uranium. (In 1898 she coined the term radioactive to describe any substance that gave off the mysterious rays). Marie also examined a substance called pitchblende, which she realized is much more radioactive than pure uranium. Marie Curie realized that pitchblende must contain some elements that are much more radioactive than pure uranium.

In 1898 Marie and her husband Pierre isolated an element they called polonium (after Poland). However they realized there was another element in pitchblende. Finally in 1902 they isolated radium. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were awarded

the Nobel Prize for Physics along with Henri Becquerel. Winning the prize brought them fame.

Unfortunately Pierre and Marie Curie did not realize that exposure to radiation was harming their health. Nevertheless in 1904 Marie Curie had a daughter called Eve.

Sadly in 1905 Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn vehicle. However after his death Marie was offered his post as Professor of Physics at Sorbonne University. In 1911 Marie Curie was given the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Marie continued to research radium and in 1921 she visited the USA and met President Harding. Marie Curie visited the USA again in 1929. However her health was failing. Eventually she was diagnosed with leukemia. Marie Curie died on 4 July 1934. She was 66.

#### A. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE READING

1. When and where was Marie Cure born?
2. How many siblings did she have?
3. How old was Marie Cuerie when her mother died?
4. What were common diseases in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
5. Why did Marie Curie have to study abroad?
6. Who supported her studies?
7. Why did she change the name of Maria to Marie?
8. What did she study at the University?
9. What element did she discover?
10. How did her husband die?

#### B. MAKE 5 YES/NO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE READING

