

NAME: _____

MARK: _____

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. The Curies' ____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
A. friendly B. competitive C. courteous D. industrious E. chemistry
2. Marie had a bright mind and a ____ personality.
A. strong B. lighthearted C. humorous D. strange E. envious
3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt ____.
A. hopeless B. annoyed C. depressed D. worried E. none of the above
4. Marie ____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
A. challenged authority B. showed intelligence C. behaved D. was distressed
E. answer not available in article

5. ____ she remembered their joy together.
A. Dejectedly B. Worried C. Tearfully D. Happily E. Sorrowfully
6. Her ____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
A. misfortune B. anger C. wretchedness D. disappointment E. ambition
7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never ____.
A. troubled B. worried C. disappointed D. sorrowful E. disturbed

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian empire in 490 B. C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

1. Athens had ____ the other Greek city-states against the Persians.
A. refused help to B. intervened on behalf of C. wanted to fight
D. given orders for all to fight E. defeated
2. Darius took drastic steps to ____ the rebellious Athenians.
A. weaken B. destroy C. calm D. placate E. answer not available
3. Their participation ____ to the Athenians.
A. gave comfort B. gave honor C. gave strength D. gave fear E. gave hope

4. The people of Delos did not want to ____ the conquest of Greece.
A. end B. encourage C. think about D. daydream about E. answer not available

5. The Athenians were ____ by some soldiers who arrived from Plataea.
A. welcomed B. strengthened C. held D. captured E. answer not available

Conflict had existed between Spain and England since the 1570s. England wanted a share of the wealth that Spain had been taking from the lands it had claimed in the Americas. Elizabeth I, Queen of England, encouraged her staunch admiral of the navy, Sir Francis Drake, to raid Spanish ships and towns. Though these raids were on a small scale, Drake achieved dramatic success, adding gold and silver to England's treasury and diminishing Spain's omnipotence.

Religious differences also caused conflict between the two countries. Whereas Spain was Roman Catholic, most of England had become Protestant. King Philip II of Spain wanted to claim the throne and make England a Catholic country again. To satisfy his ambition and also to retaliate against England's theft of his gold and silver, King Philip began to build his fleet of warships, the Armada, in January 1586.

Philip intended his fleet to be indestructible. In addition to building new warships, he marshaled one hundred and thirty sailing vessels of all types and recruited more than nineteen thousand robust soldiers and eight thousand sailors. Although some of his ships lacked guns and others lacked ammunition, Philip was convinced that his Armada could withstand any battle with England.

The martial Armada set sail from Lisbon, Portugal, on May 9, 1588, but bad weather forced it back to port. The voyage resumed on July 22 after the weather became more stable.

The Spanish fleet met the smaller, faster, and more maneuverable English ships in battle off the coast of Plymouth, England, first on July 31 and again on August 2. The two battles left Spain vulnerable, having lost several ships and with its ammunition depleted. On August 7, while the Armada lay at anchor on the French side of the Strait of Dover, England sent eight burning ships into the midst of the Spanish fleet to set it on fire. Blocked on one side, the Spanish ships could only drift away, their crews in panic and disorder. Before the Armada could regroup, the English attacked again on August 8.

Although the Spaniards made a valiant effort to fight back, the fleet suffered extensive damage. During the eight hours of battle, the Armada drifted perilously close to the rocky coastline. At the moment when it seemed that the Spanish ships would be driven onto the English shore, the wind shifted, and the Armada drifted out into the North Sea. The Spaniards recognized the superiority of the English fleet and returned home, defeated.

1. Sir Francis Drake added wealth to the treasury and diminished Spain's _____.
A. unlimited power B. unrestricted growth C. territory D. treaties
E. answer not available in article

2. Philip recruited many ____soldiers and sailors.
A. warlike B. strong C. accomplished D. timid E. non experienced
3. The ____ Armada set sail on May 9, 1588.
A. complete B. warlike C. independent D. isolated E. answer not available
4. The two battles left the Spanish fleet _____.
A. open to change B. triumphant C. open to attack D. defeated E. discouraged
5. The Armada was ____ on one side.
A. closed off B. damaged C. alone D. circled E. answer not available in this article

Synonyms

DIRECTIONS: The following questions consist of one capitalized word followed by five choices. Select the choice that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. LEXICON | 2. ANOMALY | 9. ACQUIESCE | 10. FEIGN |
| (A) dictionary | (A) normal | (A) comply | (A) fall |
| (B) obscurity | (B) moderate | (B) renew | (B) tower |
| (C) gravity | (C) outsider | (C) hope | (C) embrace |
| (D) loss | (D) irregular | (D) acquire | (D) demonstrate |
| (E) magazine | (E) assemble | (E) flatter | (E) pretend |
| 3. OSTRACIZE | 4. EGRESS | 11. ANTITHESIS | 12. SMITE |
| (A) release | (A) digest | (A) antagonist | (A) hit |
| (B) create | (B) density | (B) tacit | (B) demagogue |
| (C) exclude | (C) lethargy | (C) opposite | (C) smitten |
| (D) opposite | (D) excitement | (D) distant | (D) bustle |
| (E) include | (E) exit | (E) glib | (E) spill |

5. PERIPATETIC	6. DEplete	13. PIQUE	14. VALOR
(A) paralysis	(A) delete	(A) pick	(A) valuable
(B) psychic	(B) reduce	(B) chosen	(B) courage
(C) dull	(C) destroy	(C) trip	(C) skittish
(D) walking	(D) nostalgic	(D) vessel	(D) anger
(E) inconsiderate	(E) tranquil	(E) anger	(E) empty
7. MALCONTENT	8. PARAMOUNT	15. UNCTUOUS	16. SAGE
(A) disapprove	(A) perfect	(A) twilight	(A) flower
(B) inter	(B) risky	(B) timid	(B) wise
(C) dissatisfied	(C) favour	(C) closest	(C) cup
(D) assess	(D) pressure	(D) smug	(D) angry
(E) facilitate	(E) importance	(E) list	(E) fast
17. INCREDULOUS	18. MOLLIFY	19. IGNOBLE	20. ARDOR
(A) unbelieving	(A) submit	(A) nobility	(A) run
(B) incredible	(B) empty	(B) dishonourable	(B) equipment
(C) marvelous	(C) imagination	(C) ignore	(C) subway
(D) striking	(D) appease	(D) obvious	(D) passion
(E) improper	(E) elation	(E) banish	(E) offer
21. HAUGHTY	22. LITHE	23. OPULENT	
(A) hurtful	(A) flexible	(A) oppose	
(B) energetic	(B) limp	(B) luxurious	
(C) helpful	(C) difference	(C) false	
(D) to track	(D) benevolence	(D) intelligent	
(E) contemptuous	(E) lift	(E) religious	
24. IRE	25. DISCREET	26. EVOKE	
(A) taint	(A) unobtrusive	(A) ration	
(B) reckless	(B) absolute	(B) harm	
(C) air	(C) boastful	(C) produce	
(D) responsible	(D) discuss	(D) agreement	
(E) anger	(E) pursue	(E) entrance	

27. ODIIOUS
(A) loathsome
(B) fruitful
(C) odorless
(D) laminate
(E) copy

28. INNOCUOUS
(A) proud
(B) innocent
(C) scornful
(D) cheerful
(E) harmless

29. SQUALID
(A) sleep
(B) scribble
(C) dirty
(D) argument
(E) angelic

30. QUERY
(A) apply
(B) inquiry
(C) direct
(D) quarrel
(E) confer

Write each a definition for the words below on the space beside the word.

Ideal: _____

Identical: _____

Idiom: _____

Ignoramus: _____

Illegible: _____

Immaculate: _____

Immunity: _____

Impair: _____

Impractical: _____

Impressionable: _____

In lieu: _____

Inadmissible: _____

Incarcerate: _____

Incentive: _____

Inclination: _____

Incognito: _____

Incoherent: _____

Indecipherable: _____