Reading Passage: The Story of Marie Curie(Biography 2)

Marie Curie was a brilliant scientist who lived in the early 1900s. She was born in Poland in 1867 and later moved to France. Marie loved learning and studying about science from a young age. She was especially interested in a special kind of rock called uranium.

Marie studied very hard and went to college in Paris. She was one of the few women there, but she worked very hard and did very well in her studies. After college, Marie became a scientist and started doing experiments.

Marie Curie discovered two new elements called polonium and radium. These elements were very important for science and medicine. Marie worked with her husband, Pierre Curie, and they won the Nobel Prize in Physics together for their work on radioactivity. Later, Marie also won another Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering radium.

Marie Curie's work was very important because it helped doctors understand how to treat diseases like cancer. She was very brave because she did her experiments even though they were sometimes dangerous. Marie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she inspired many other women to become scientists.

Marie Curie worked hard until she was very old. She died in 1934, but people still remember her today as one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. Her discoveries have helped people all over the world.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was Marie Curie born? a) France b) Germany c) Poland d) England
2. What was Marie Curie especially interested in studying? a) Animals b) Rocks like uranium c) History d) Art
3. Where did Marie Curie go to college? a) London b) Paris c) Rome d) Berlin
4. What did Marie Curie discover? a) Two new elements: polonium and radium b) Two new planets c) Two new languages d) Two new animals
5. Who did Marie Curie work with? a) Her sister b) Her husband, Pierre Curie c) Her best friend d) Her teacher
6. What did Marie and Pierre Curie win the Nobel Prize in Physics for? a) Discovering electricity b) Discovering radioactivity c) Discovering the internet d) Discovering space
7. What did Marie Curie win another Nobel Prize in Chemistry for? a) Discovering radium b) Discovering water c) Discovering fire d) Discovering air
8. Why was Marie Curie's work important for medicine? a) It helped doctors understand how to treat diseases like cancer b) It helped doctors understand how to treat the flu c) It helped doctors understand how to treat broken bones d) It helped doctors understand how to treat allergies
9. What was Marie Curie the first woman to do? a) Fly in an airplane b) Win a Nobel Prize c) Become a doctor d) Become a teacher
10. How do people remember Marie Curie today? a) As a painter b) As a singer c) As one of the greatest scientists who ever lived d) As a famous actress

Answers and Explanations

1. **c) Poland**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867.
2. **b) Rocks like uranium**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie was especially interested in studying rocks like uranium.
3. **b) Paris**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie went to college in Paris.
4. **a) Two new elements: polonium and radium**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie discovered two new elements: polonium and radium.
5. **b) Her husband, Pierre Curie**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie worked with her husband, Pierre Curie, on their scientific discoveries.
6. **b) Discovering radioactivity**
    - Explanation: Marie and Pierre Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work on radioactivity.
7. **a) Discovering radium**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering radium.
8. **a) It helped doctors understand how to treat diseases like cancer**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie's discoveries in radioactivity helped doctors understand how to treat diseases like cancer.
9. **b) Win a Nobel Prize**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.
10. **c) As one of the greatest scientists who ever lived**
    - Explanation: Marie Curie is remembered today as one of the greatest scientists who ever lived, whose discoveries have had a lasting impact on science and medicine.