



Marie Curie

Symbol Book

Marie Curie

Symbol

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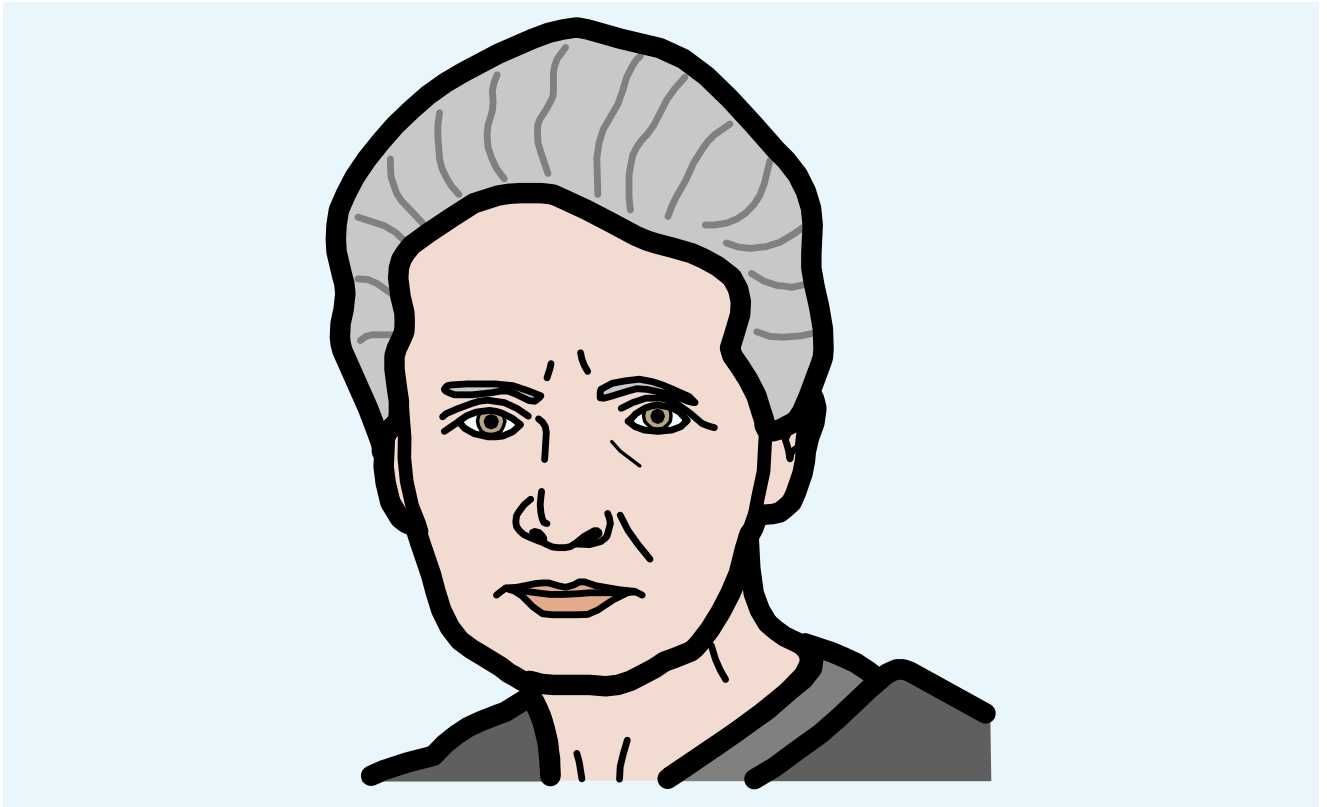
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

Tel: 01926 333680

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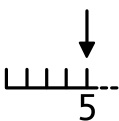




      in 1867.






Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867.

   .

Marie's parents were both teachers.



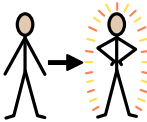


    in her family.



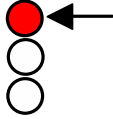


Marie was the fifth child in her family.





     from an early age.

Marie enjoyed maths and science from an early age.

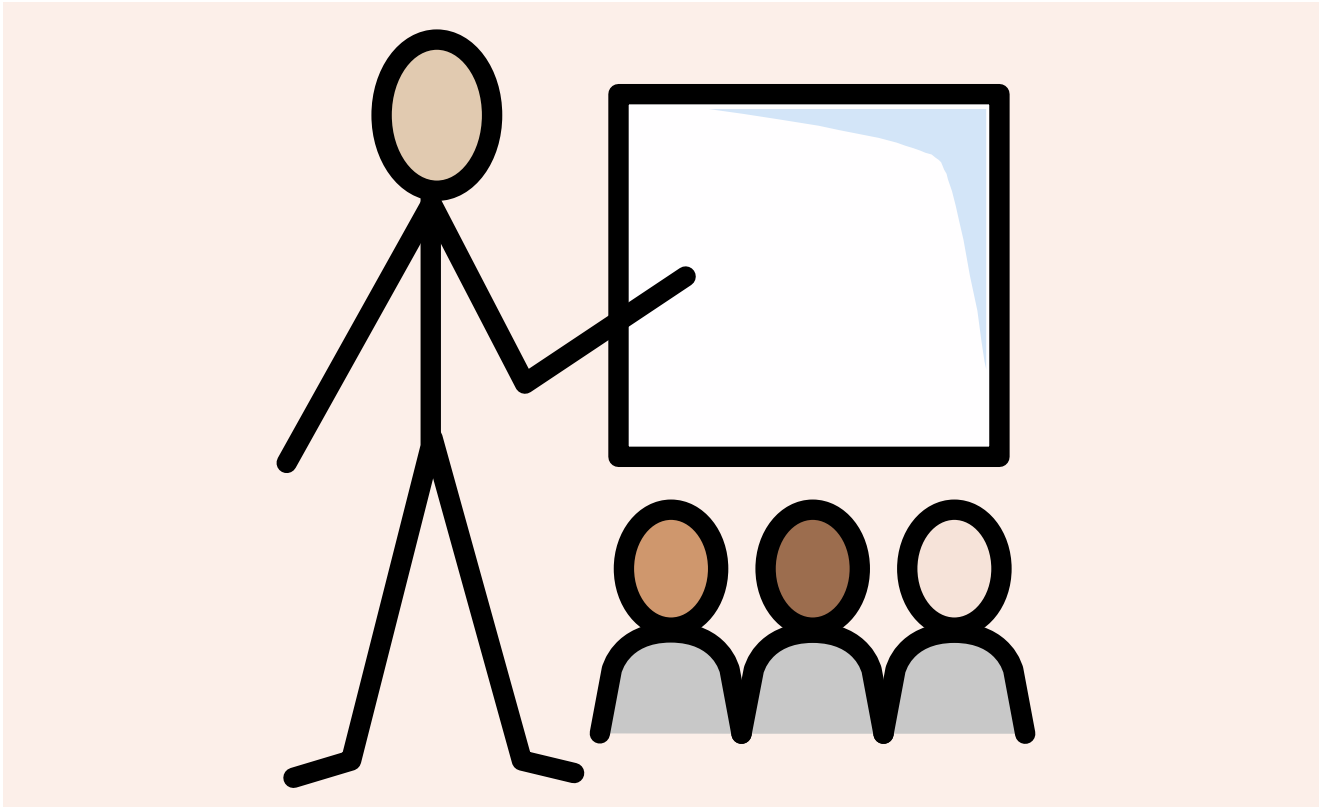


As a  Marie  became  very  interested in  physics.

 Marie  graduated  top of her  class  aged 15.

 Marie  wanted to  study at  university.

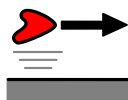
In  Poland  girls  could not  study at  university.



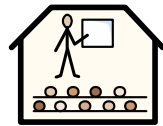
Marie



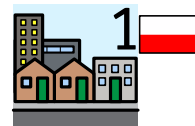
attended



the



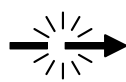
"Flying University"



in Warsaw.



Classes



were

held

in

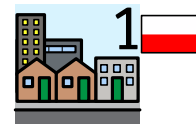


different



houses

in



in Warsaw.



This

unofficial



university



taught



female



students.



Marie



studied



anatomy,

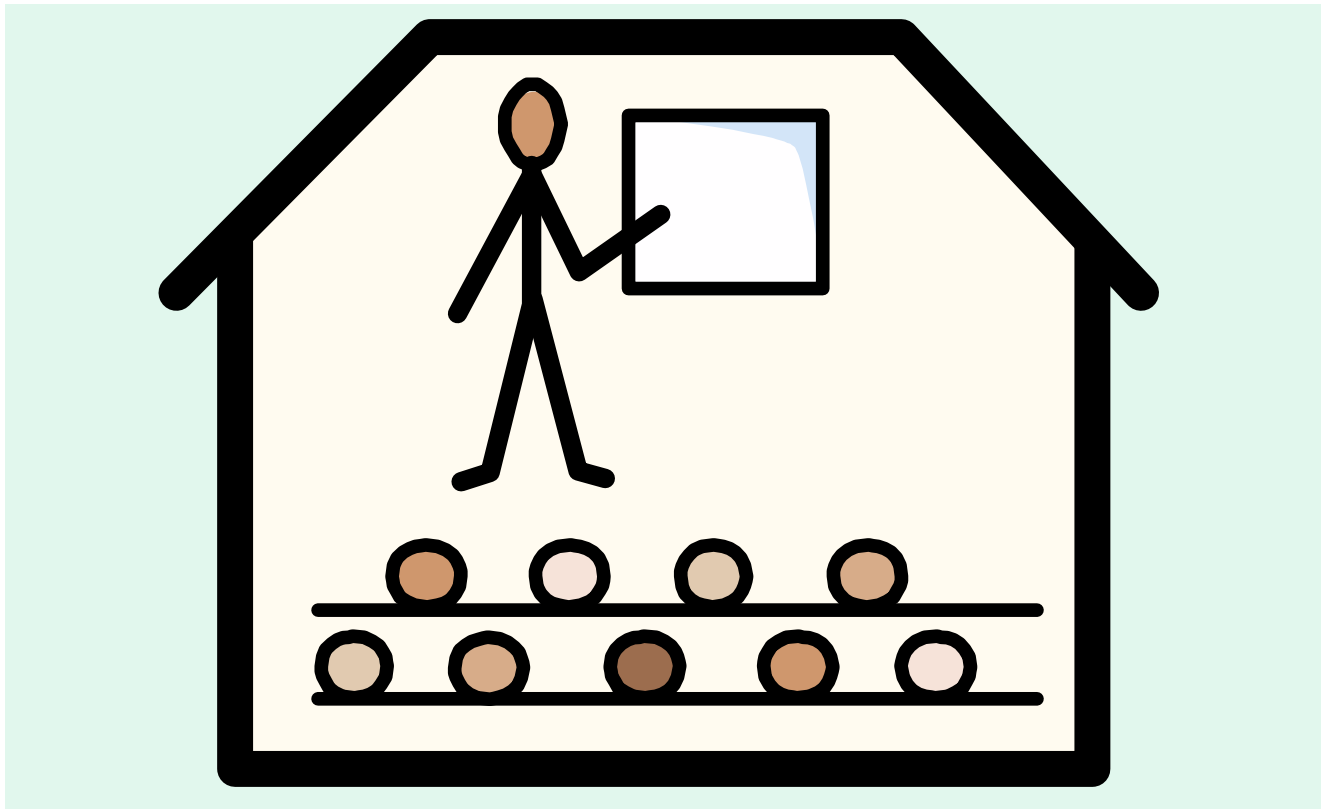


natural history

and



sociology.



Marie



saved money

as a



private



tutor



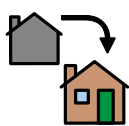
in

Poland.

In 1891



Marie



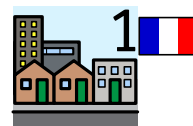
moved

to



live

in

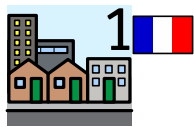


Paris,



France.

In



Paris



she



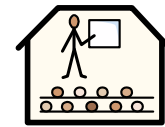
was able

to



study

at



university.



Marie

was



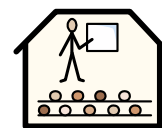
awarded

a

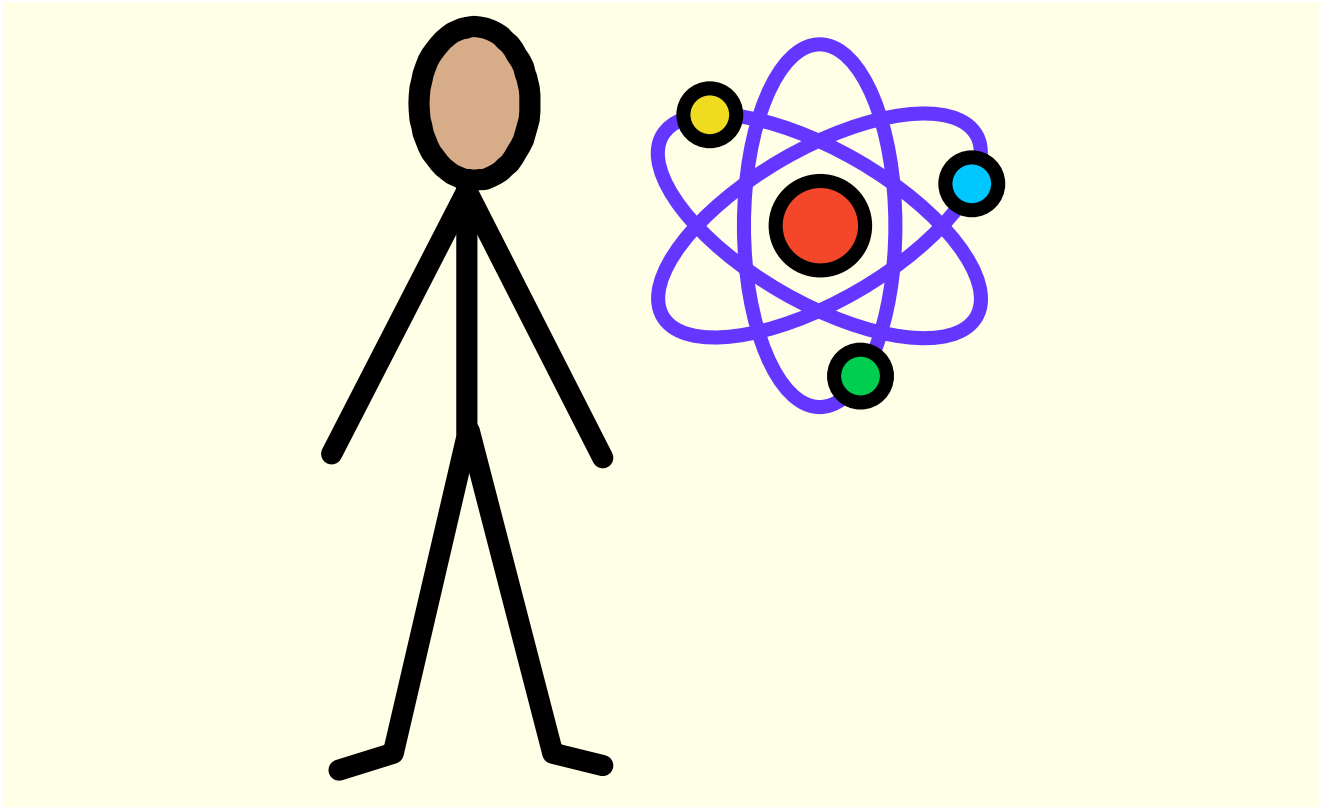


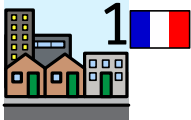

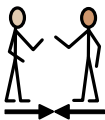
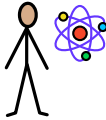


PhD



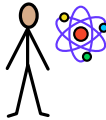

at the



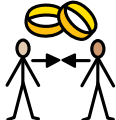




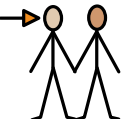





University of Paris.

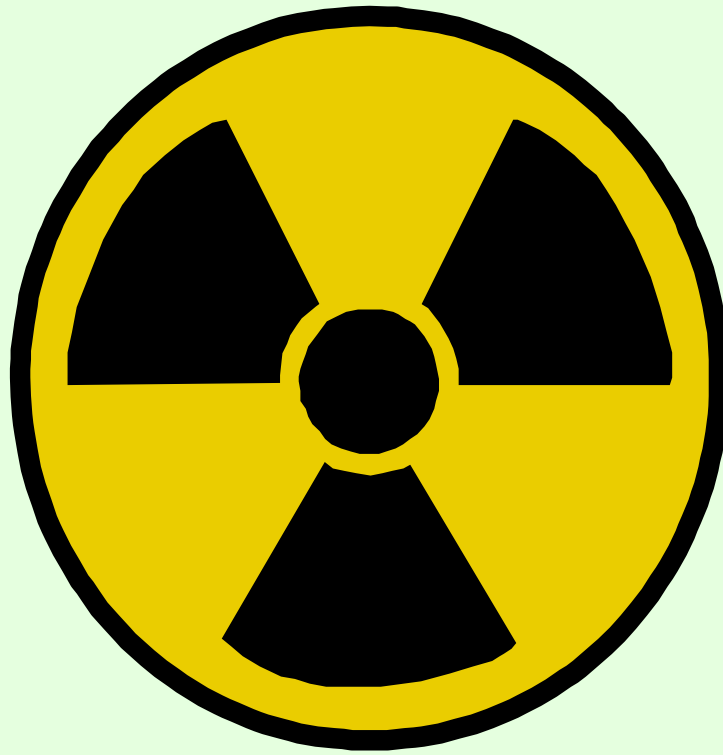


 In Paris
 Marie
 met
 a
 scientist
 called
 Pierre Curie.

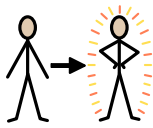
 Pierre
 was a
 respected
 physicist
 and
 researcher.

 Marie
 and
 Pierre
 were
 married
 a
 year
 later.

 They
 spent
 their
 marriage
 doing
 research
 together.



Marie



became



very

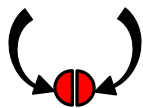
interested



in uranium.



Uranium



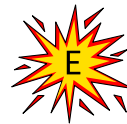
produced



invisible



rays



of energy.



Marie

and

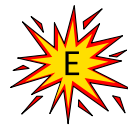


Pierre



called

this



energy



radioactivity.



This energy

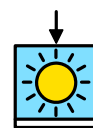
is still



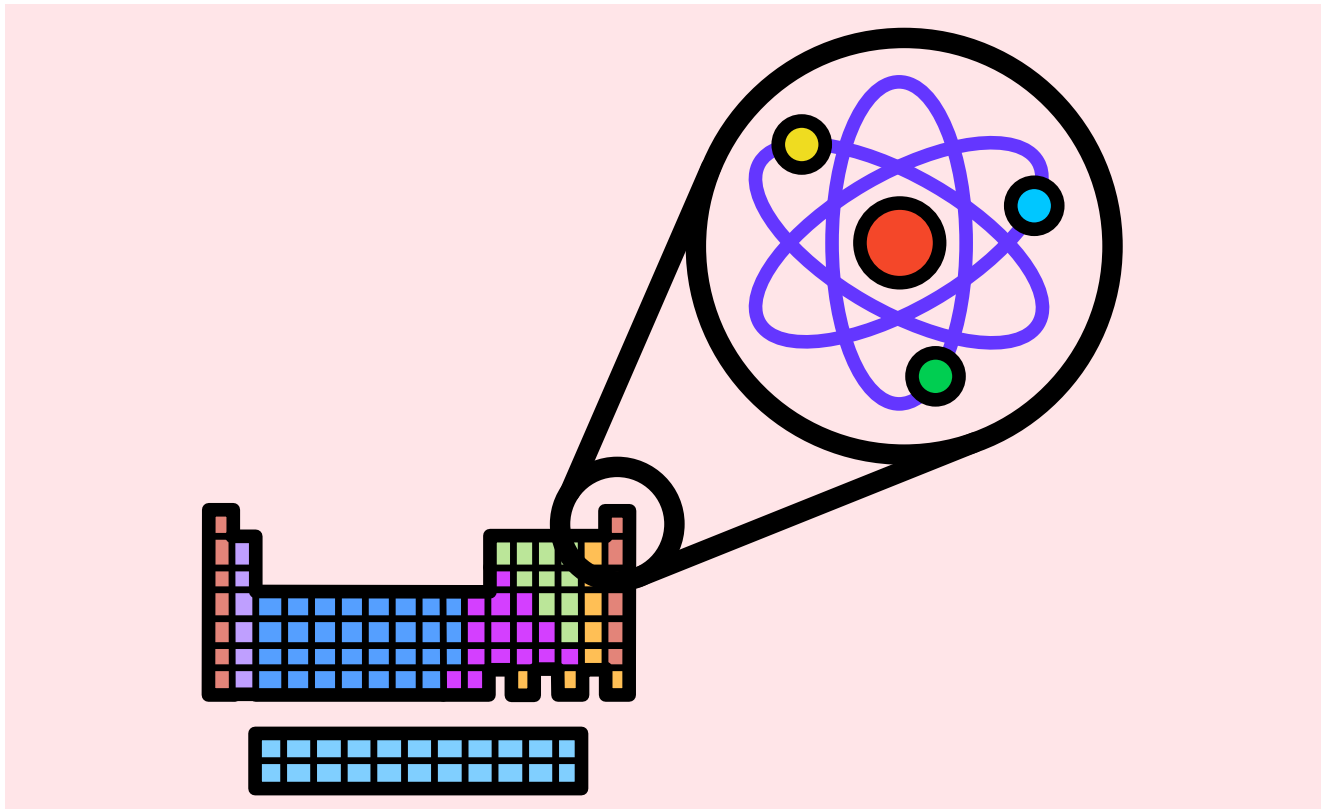
called












radioactivity




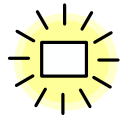
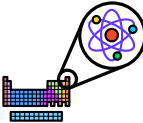






today.











 Pierre and Marie began researching radioactivity.

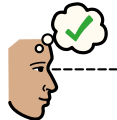






 At the time no-one understood radioactivity.









 Marie discovered 2 new chemical elements.


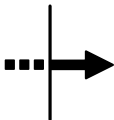





 Marie called these radium and polonium.

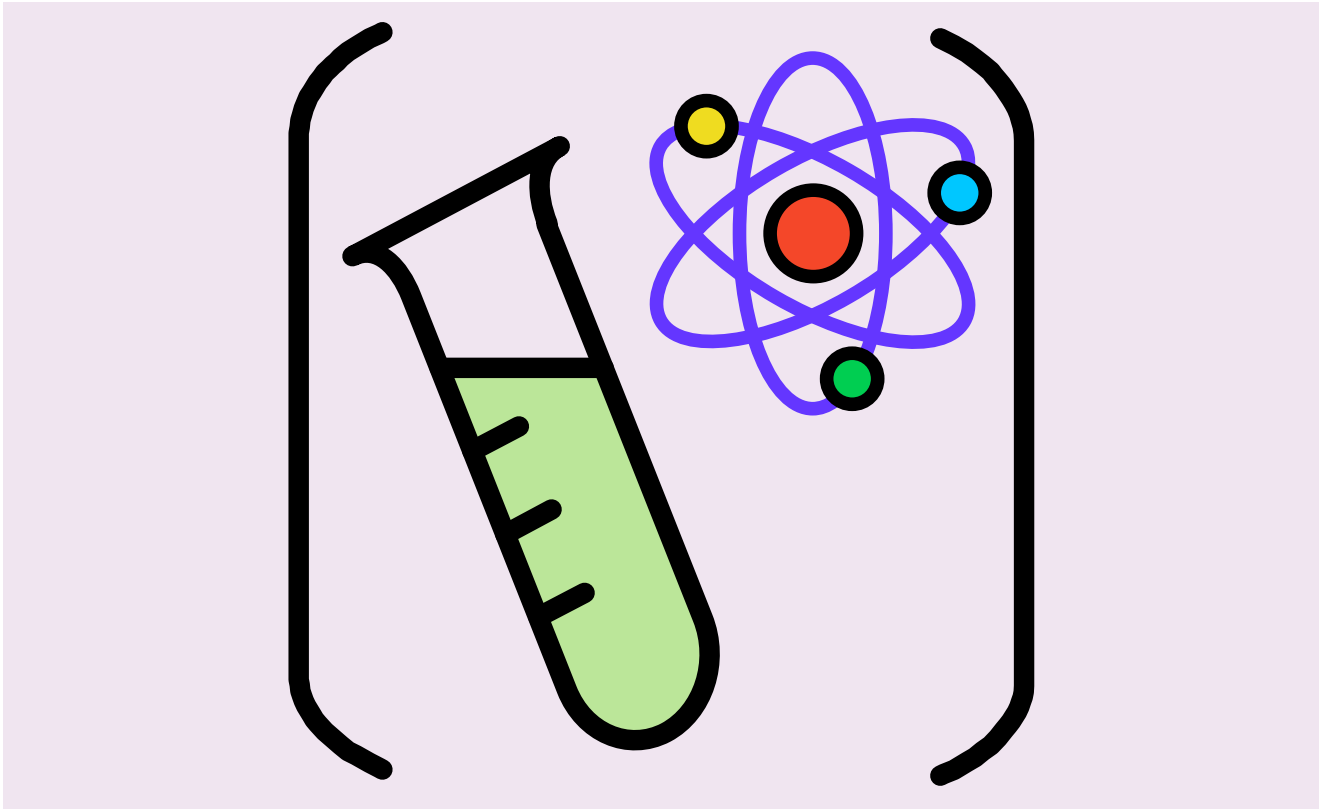


1903  and  received a  Nobel Prize.

This was to  recognise their  work on  radioactivity.

 Pierre  sadly  died in 1906.

 Marie  continued with her  research.

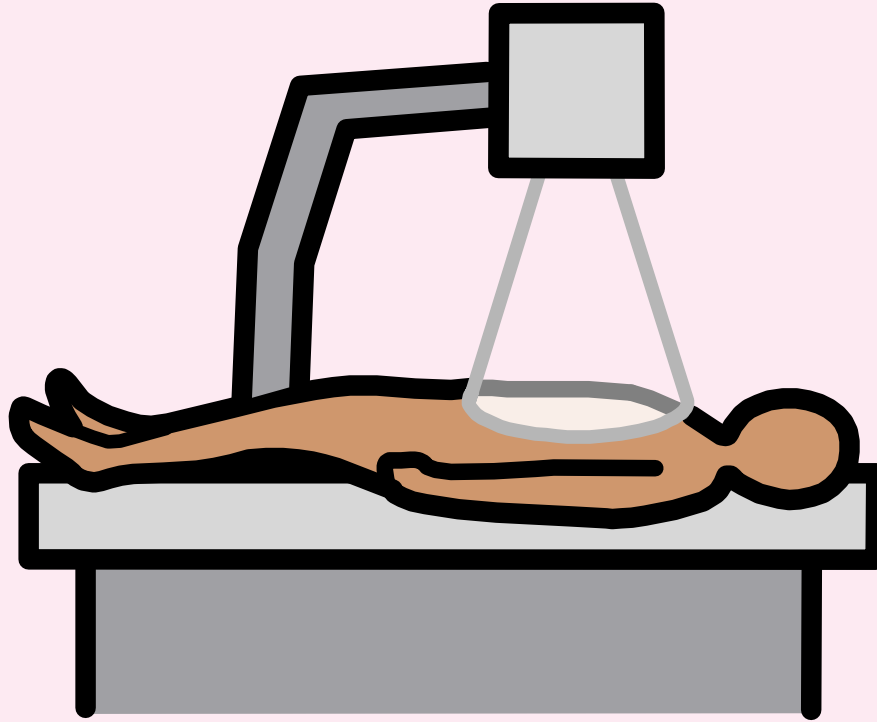


In 1911 Marie earned a 2nd Nobel Prize for chemistry.

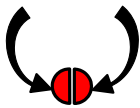
This was for discovering polonium and radium.

A Nobel Prize is a very important award.

It is only given to scientists doing amazing work.

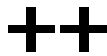


Marie



made

even



more



discoveries.



Marie



developed

the



x-ray

for



medical purposes.



During



World War 1



she



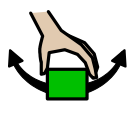
invented



x-ray machines.



She



used

the



machines

to



treat



wounded



soldiers.



X-rays

are a



radiation



used to



photograph



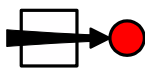
our bodies.



X-rays



can



pass through



most

of



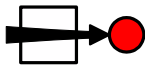
our body.



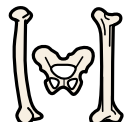
X-rays



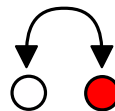
cannot



pass through



bones



or



teeth.



Doctors

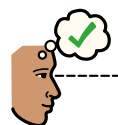


use



x-rays

to



identify



fractures.



Marie



discovered



radium



could



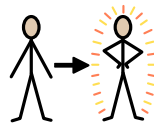
treat



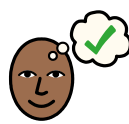
serious illness.



This treatment



became



known

as



radiotherapy.



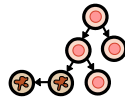
Radiotherapy



can

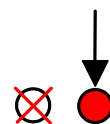


treat



cancer

and



other

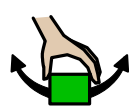


diseases.



Radiotherapy

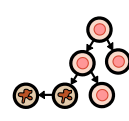
is still



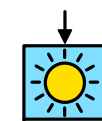
used to



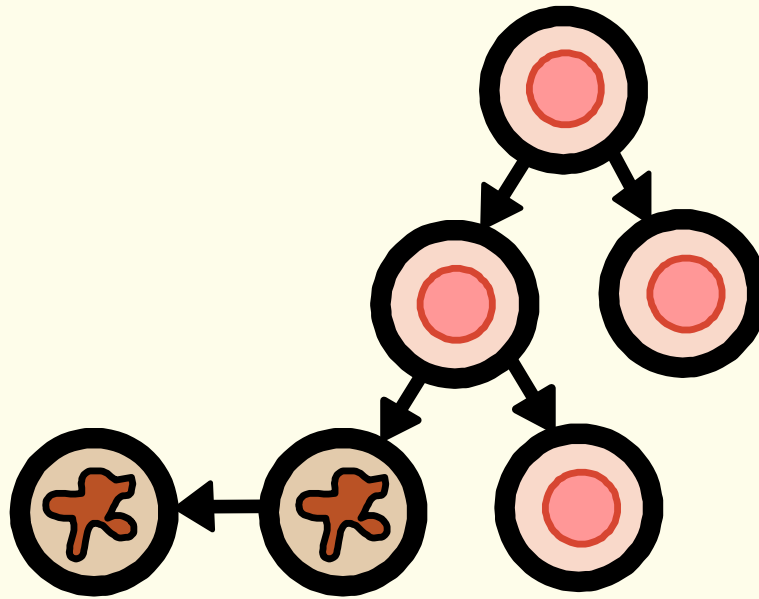
treat



cancer



today.



Marie

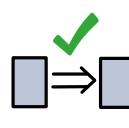
also



discovered that



radium



causes

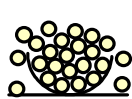


illness.



Exposure

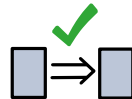
to



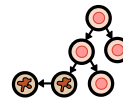
too much



radiation



causes



cancer.



For

years



Marie



worked

with



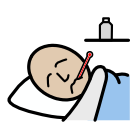
radioactive substances.



She



became



ill

and



died



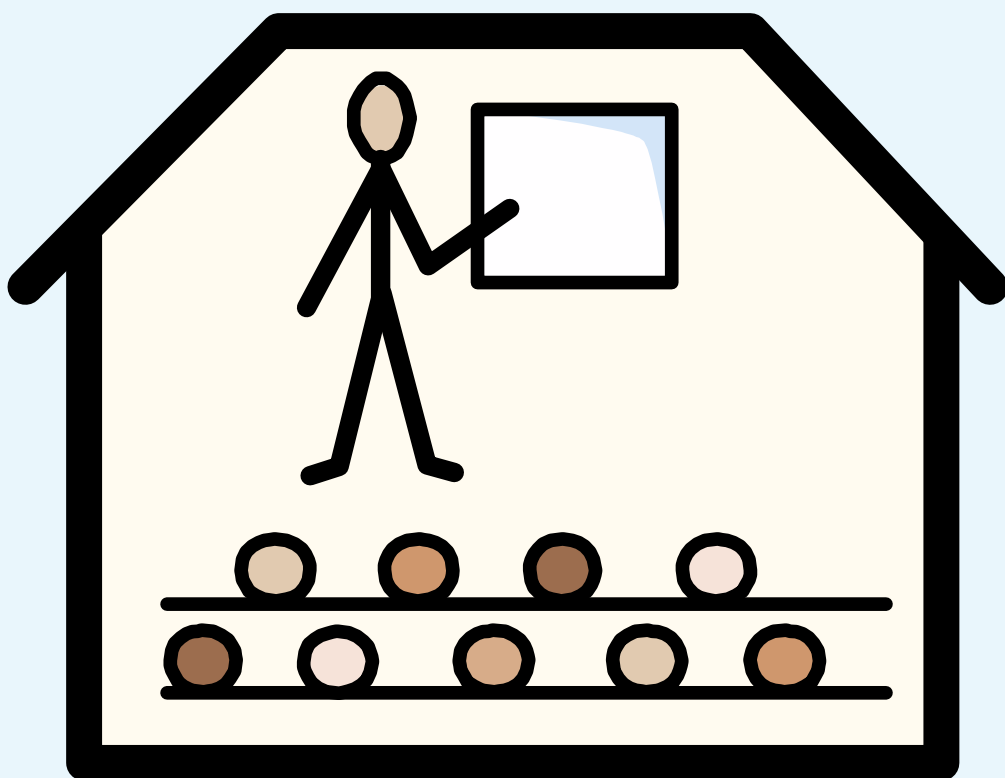
aged

66

in

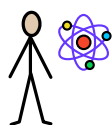
1934

1934.

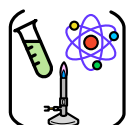


Marie

was a



physicist,



chemist

+

and a

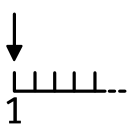


feminist.



Marie

was the



1st



woman

to



win

a

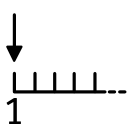


Nobel Prize.



She

was the



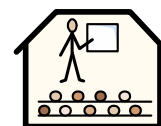
1st



female

professor

at the

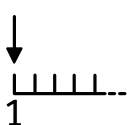


Sorbonne.

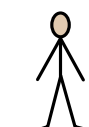


She

was the



1st



person

to



win

2

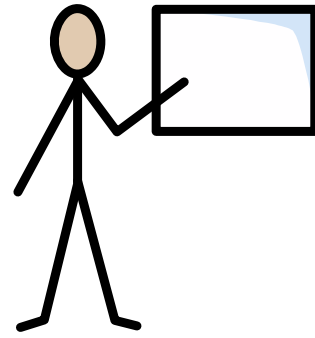
2



Nobel Prizes.



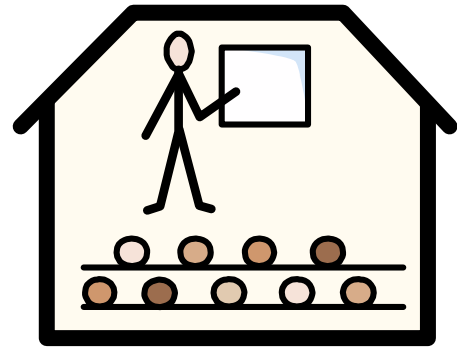
Marie Curie



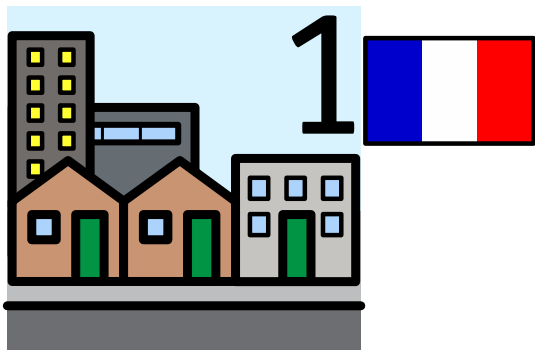
tutor



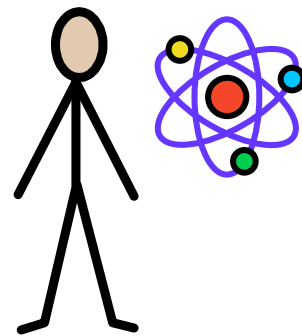
study



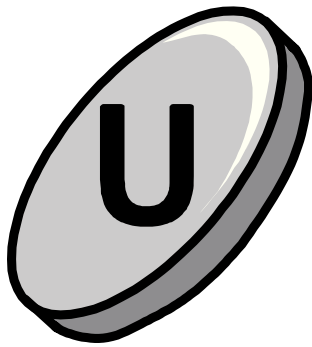
university



Paris



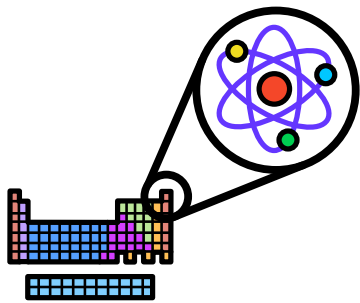
physicist



uranium



radioactivity



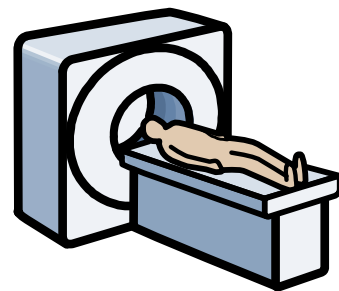
chemical
elements



Nobel Prize



x-rays



radiotherapy