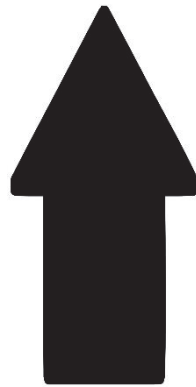
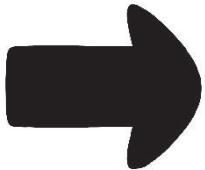


# Identify **Nonfiction Text Features**



1. Cut out each nonfiction text feature below.
2. Cut out each arrow.
3. Read the article about Marie Curie.
4. Identify each text feature on the article. Glue down a name and arrow for each.

<b>TITLE</b>	CHART
SIDEBAR	<i>Caption</i>
KEY WORDS	TEXT BOX
PHOTOGRAPH	SUBHEADING
<b>BOLD TEXT</b>	



# WHO WAS MARIE CURIE?

Marie Curie was a physicist and chemist who famously won two Nobel Prizes. Born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867, she eventually moved to France where she made many scientific discoveries.

## MARIE'S STUDIES

As a child, Marie was very bright. Her parents were both teachers and taught her to read and write at an early age. As a young adult, Marie wanted to attend college. Since the university in Poland was only for men, Marie set her mind on attending the Sorbonne in France. At the Sorbonne she studied **physics** and mathematics in 1891.



Marie Curie made scientific breakthroughs in radioactivity, crystallography, and magnetism.

## MARIE'S DISCOVERIES

In 1894, Marie met Pierre Curie. Pierre was also a scientist. They married in 1894. Together, Pierre and Marie worked on radiation experiments with uranium. In 1903, they were awarded a **Nobel Prize** for their work in radiation. Marie was the first woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize.

In 1911, she discovered two new elements. Marie named one of the elements polonium after her homeland, Poland. She named the other newly discovered element radium because it gave off strong rays. This amazing scientific discovery earned Marie a second Nobel Prize.

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun	Uuu	Uub	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo
* Lanthanide series		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb		
** Actinide series		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No		

Marie Curie's discovered elements were added to the Periodic Table.

## TRAGEDY AND TRIUMPH

Sadly in 1906, Pierre was killed in a carriage accident. Marie was sick with grief, but still took on Pierre's former position as the Chair of Physics at the Sorbonne. This decision made her the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Soon, Marie Curie became recognized as one of the greats of science. She traveled widely and spoke about science and the Radium Institute. It was at the Radium Institute that Curie carried out her medical research.

*" Be less curious about people and more curious about ideas. "*

At the Radium Institute (now called the Curie Institute) scientists investigated how the rays coming from **radioactive** elements could be used to treat cancerous tumors. Today, the Curie Institute in Paris is still a major cancer research facility.

Marie Curie died on July 4, 1934 from leukemia. It is believed that her illness was caused by the exposure to high-energy radiation during her research.

KEY WORDS	
PHYSICS	Study of matter and energy
NOBEL PRIZE	International prize for outstanding work
RADIOACTIVE	Producing a powerful and dangerous form of energy

## LITTLE CURIES

At the start of World War I,

Marie learned that doctors could use X-ray machines to diagnose a soldier's injuries. While there were some X-ray machines at hospitals, there weren't machines at every hospital. That's when Marie Curie outfitted trucks with X-ray machines. She trained people how to operate the machines. Then, the trucks were driven from hospital to hospital to give more doctors and soldiers access to the X-ray machines. The trucks were known as "little Curies." Over 1 million soldiers were helped during the war with Marie's innovation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Nonfiction Passage  
Reading Comprehension Questions  
**Who was Marie Curie?**

1. Who was Marie Curie?

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2. Why did Marie Curie win two Nobel Prizes?

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3. What are two things that Marie Curie accomplished that were a first for women in her lifetime?

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4. What is a Nobel Prize?

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5. What work did Curie and other scientists do at the Radium Institute (The Curie Institute)?

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6. Explain the Little Curies. Why were they important?

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7. Identify a nonfiction text feature in the article. Then, explain how the text feature helps make the article more understandable.

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