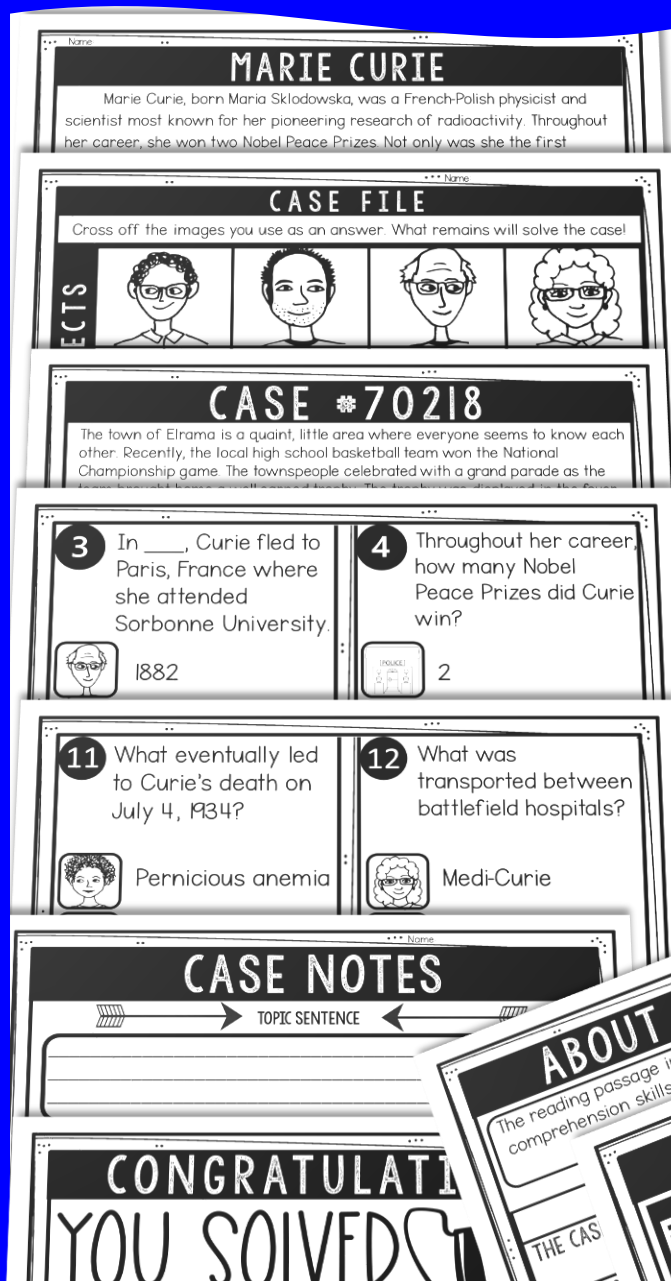
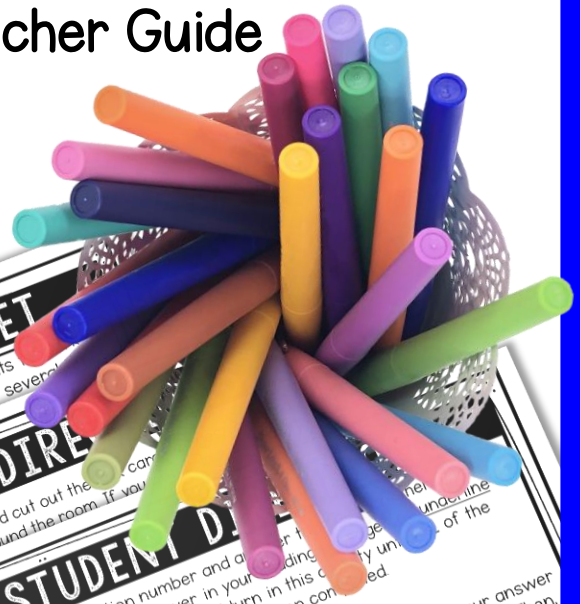


TEXT MARKING DETECTIVE

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

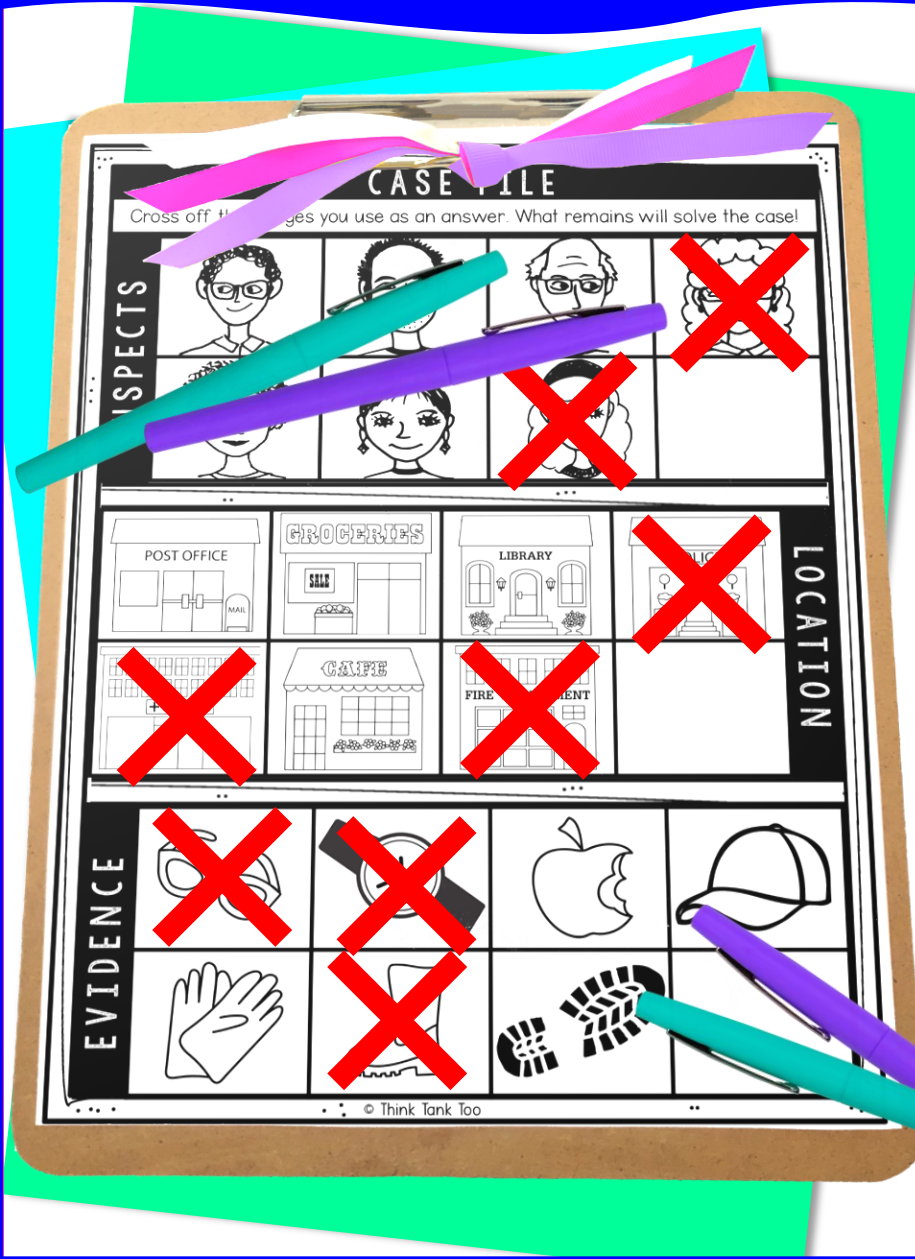


- ✓ Case File Dossier
- ✓ 16 Questions
- ✓ Graphic Organizer
- ✓ Reading Passage
- ✓ Completion Certificate
- ✓ Student Recording Sheet
- ✓ Student Directions
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide



CASE DOSSIER

As students answer each question, they will eliminate suspects, locations, and evidence.



18 QUESTIONS

CONGRATULATIONS YOU SOLVED THE CASE!

DETECTIVE NAME: _____

8 Though her birth name was Maria, her parents called her ____.

☐ Melody
☐ Mary
☐ Mandy
☐ Manya

10 Curie discovered radium and _____, new elements on the periodic table.

11 What eventually led to Curie's death on July 4, 1934?

☐ Pernicious anemia
☐ Bubonic Plague
☐ Yellow Fever
☐ Pneumonia

12 What was transported bet battlefield hos

☐ Medi-Cur
☐ Big Cu
☐ Litt
☐ G

13 What year did Marie and Pierre shared a Nobel Prize with Henri Becquerel?

☐ 1903
☐ 1905
☐ 1907

14 I

15 A scientist named Henri Becquerel had been working with the element ____.

☐ Barium
☐ Cesium
☐ Uranium
☐ Thulium

17 Where was Marie Curie born?

☐ German
☐ _____

18 Curie stud at wh

CASE FILE

Cross off the images you use as an answer. What remains will solve the case!

☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐

SUSPECTS

GROCERIES

LIBRARY

[POLICE]

TEXT MARKING

After answering each question, students will find evidence in the text to support their answer.

MARIE CURIE

Marie Curie, born Maria Skłodowska, was a French-Polish physicist and scientist most known for her pioneering research of radioactivity. Throughout her career, she won two Nobel Prizes. Not only was she the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize, she was also the first person to receive two. She is also the only woman in history to have won two. Since 1901, just over 50 women have received the prize. Her discovery of radium and polonium, new elements in the periodic table, found important uses in

Marie was born in Poland in 1867, while it was under the rule of the Russian empire. Though her birth name was Maria, her parents called her Manya. Her parents were teachers and sparked Marie's interest in science at an early age. She excelled in her studies and graduated at the age of 15. When the time came to attend a university, Marie had to look outside of her country, but it came with a major cost. Poland did not allow women to study at universities during that time. She studied at an unaccredited Polish school known as a 'Floating University' that accepted women. These illegal colleges often had to change locations to "hide" from authorities.

For six years, Marie worked as a teacher to save money to leave the country. During that time, her love for science deepened while reading books on math and physics. In 1891, she fled to Paris, France where she attended Sorbonne University.

After graduating from college, Marie began collaborating with a French scientist named Pierre Curie. In 1895, she married Pierre and together they made many scientific discoveries. In 1898, Marie discovered radium with help from Pierre. Marie and her husband created a theory of radioactivity and found different ways to separate radioactive isotopes. A scientist named Henri Becquerel had been working with the element uranium and discovered that it gave off a type of radiation (energy that is given off in waves). Marie and Pierre began experimenting with the element for her doctorate. While working with an ore (solid material, similar to a rock)

think Tank

