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Зубык Галина Владимировна*

Презентация на тему Биография Марии Склодовской-Кюри

- Цель презентации – познакомить учащихся 6 класса с биографией Марии Склодовской-Кюри.
- В процессе работы учащиеся получают представление о жизни ученых начала 20 века, о возможности женщин получать высшее образование, о Нобелевской премии и её основателе Альфреде Нобеле.
- Презентация представляет собой дополнительный материал для закрепления использования простого прошедшего времени, числительных и лексики по теме *Открытия и изобретения* в речи.
- УМК Английский в фокусе 6. Изд. Express Publishing

Maria Salomea Skłodowska

- **Born** 7 November 1867
in [Warsaw](#) in Warsaw, [Kingdom of Poland](#) in Warsaw, Kingdom of Poland, then part of [Russian Empire](#)
- **Died** 4 July 1934 (aged 66)
- **Known for** [Radioactivity](#) Radioactivity, [polonium](#) Radioactivity, polonium, [radium](#)
- **Fields of science** [Physics](#), [Chemistry](#)
- **Institutions** [University of Paris](#)

Notable awards

Nobel Prize in Physics
(1903)

Davy Medal (1903)

MatteucciMatteucci
Matteucci Medal
(1904)

Nobel Prize in
Chemistry (1911)





Clandestine –
done secretly

Marie was born in Warsaw Marie was born in Warsaw. She studied at Warsaw's clandestine Floating University and began her practical scientific training in Wa



In the 19 century [Warsaw](#), the historic Polish capital, fell under Russian control. It became difficult for Poles to obtain a Polish [higher education](#).

Also, like in most parts of Europe at the time, the higher education opportunities for women that existed in the Russian Empire were severely limited, and teaching or research into some fields, like [Polish](#)

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Warsaw



Marie Curie

In 1891, aged 24, she followed her older sister Bronisława to study in Paris, where she earned her higher degrees and conducted her subsequent scientific work.



Paris

Marie Curie

Marie Curie was a Polish physicist was a Polish physicist and che was a Polish physicist and che- was a Polish physicist and che- mist was a Polish physicist and chemist, working mainly in France, who was famous for her pioneering research on radioactivity was a Polish physicist and cho



She was also the first female professor at the University of Paris (*La Sorbonne*).



L'ÉGLISE ET L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LA SORBONNE D'APRÈS UNE GRAVURE DU XVIII^e

the University of Paris (*La Sorbonne*)



Alfred Nobel

1833- 189

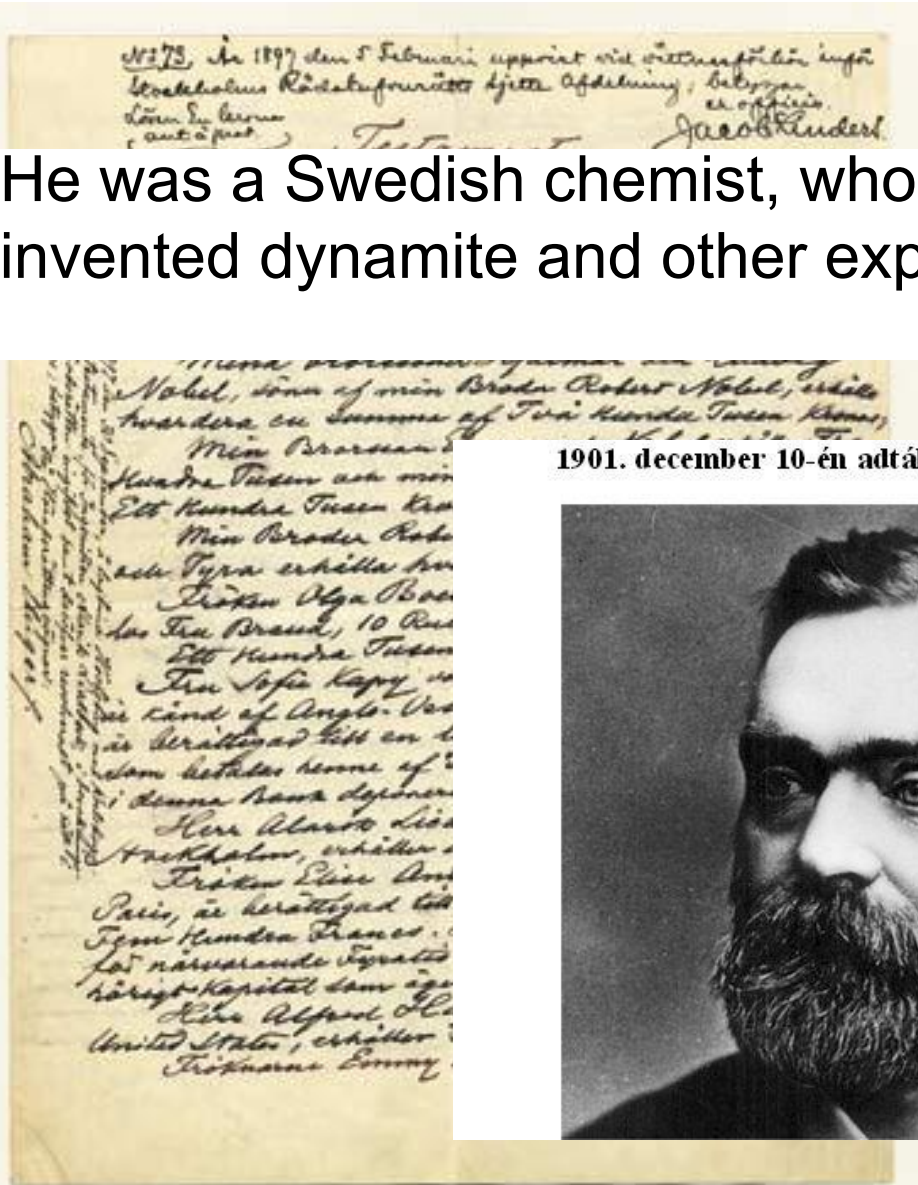
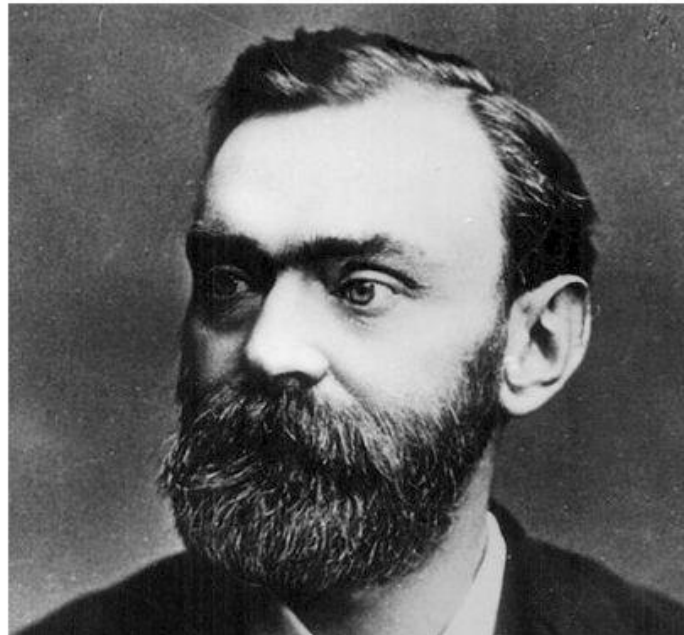


6

He was a Swedish chemist, who invented dynamite and other explosives.



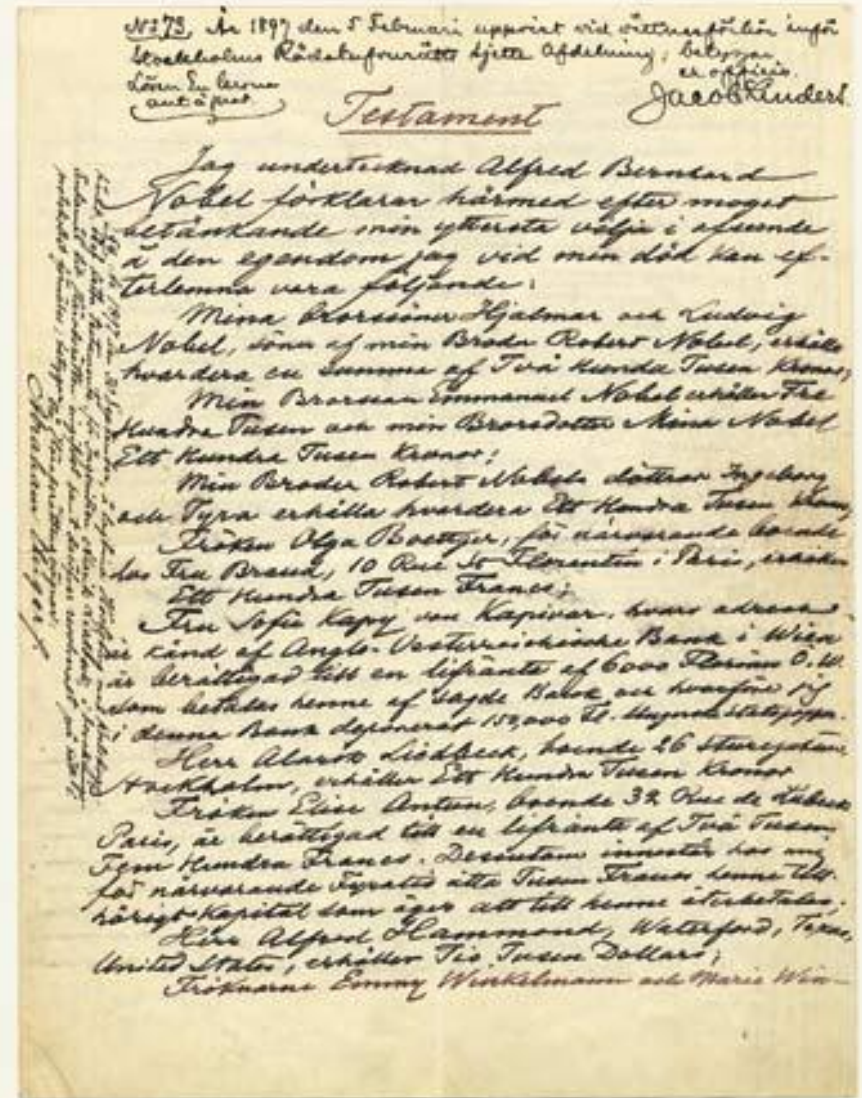
2001. december 10-én adták át az első Nobel díjakat.



the Nobel Prize

The foundations for the prize were laid in 1895

when **Alfred Nobel** wrote his last will, leaving much of his wealth to the establishment of the **Nobel Prize**.



Radium

88Ra



Radium is a chemical element with symbol **Ra** and atomic number 88. Radium is an almost pure-white alkaline earth metal and atomic number 88. Radium is an almost pure-white alkaline earth metal, but it



Discovery of Radium

Radium, in the form of [radium chloride](#) Radium, in the form of radium chloride, was [discovered](#) Radium, in the form of radium chloride, was discovered by [Marie Skłodowska-Curie](#) Radium, in the form of radium chloride, was discovered by Marie Skłodowska-Curie and [Pierre Curie](#) Radium, in the form of radium chloride, was discovered by Marie Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie in 1898. They extracted the radium compound from [uraninite](#) Radium, in the form of radium chloride, was discovered by Marie Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie in 1898. They extracted the radium compound

Marie Curie

- She shared her 1903 [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) with her husband [Pierre](#) She shared her 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with her husband [Pierre](#)
- She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize

