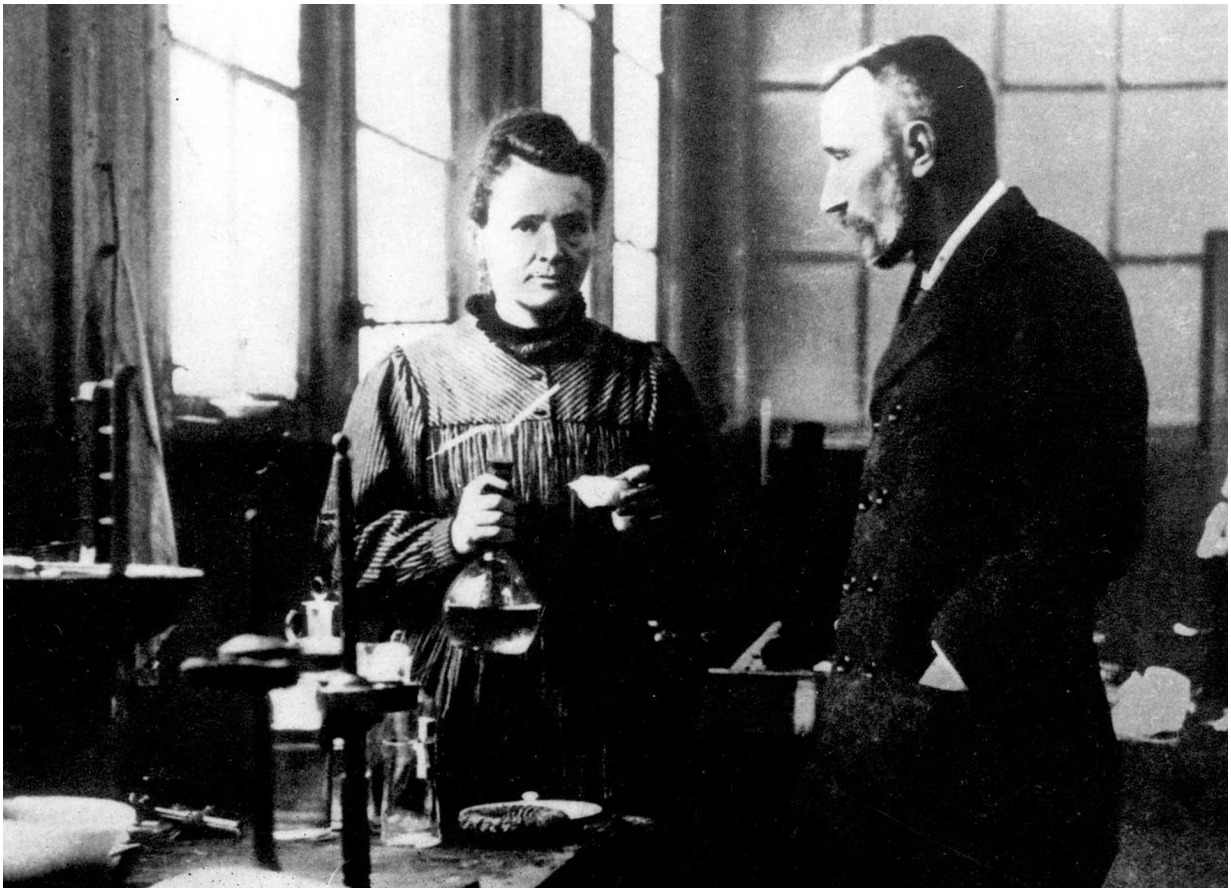
Image Analysis: Notice & Wonder

Directions: Look at the image and write down 3 things you **notice** (key details, main ideas, or themes) and then write down 3 things you **wonder** (questions you have because of the image or things you are curious about when you look at the image).

What do you notice?	



What do you notice?	

Read & Take Notes

Directions: Read the passage below. Take notes in the space provided.

Marie Curie was a very smart woman. She was born in Poland, but she moved to Paris to study. She met Pierre Curie, a French scientist, and they got married. Together, they studied something called radioactivity. They discovered that uranium gave off rays that could pass through things. They also discovered two new elements: polonium and radium. They won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work.

Pierre Curie died in an accident, but Marie continued her research. She won another Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, for her work on radium. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win two Nobel Prizes in different fields. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris.

Marie Curie was a pioneer in science. She helped to develop new treatments for cancer using radioactive isotopes. She also helped to develop mobile X-ray units to help soldiers during World War I. She was a very important scientist who made many important discoveries.

Marie Curie was born in Poland, but she moved to Paris to study. She met Pierre Curie, a French scientist, and they got married. They worked together to study radioactivity. They discovered that uranium gave off rays that could pass through things. They also discovered two new elements: polonium and radium. They won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work.

Pierre Curie died in an accident, but Marie continued her research. She won another Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, for her work on radium. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win two Nobel Prizes in different fields. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris.

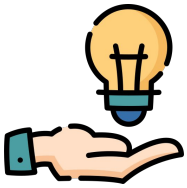
Take Notes Here

Key Vocabulary

Directions: For each term, use the word in a sentence that shows you understand its definition. Then create an image to represent the term. Be ready to explain the image.

Vocabulary Term	Use It In A Sentence:	An Image to Represent It:
radioactivity *noun* The process by which some atoms release energy in the form of radiation.		
elements *noun* Basic substances that cannot be broken down into simpler substances.		
radium *noun* A rare, radioactive element that glows in the dark and is used in medical treatments.		
discovered *verb* To find something that was not known before.		
dedicated *adjective* Giving a lot of time and effort to something.		

3-2-1 Learning Reflection



Directions: Fill in the boxes below to reflect on your learning. Write down **three** new things you learned, **two** connections you made to what you already know, and **one** thing you want to learn more about.

3 THINGS I LEARNED

2 CONNECTIONS I MADE

1 THING I WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT

Answer and Explain

Directions: For each question, answer the question and then explain why you picked the answer you did using specific evidence from the text.

Question: **1. What did Marie Curie discover about uranium?**

Pick the Answer

A) Uranium is a very rare element.

B) Uranium gives off rays that can pass through things.

C) Uranium is found in many different places.

D) Uranium is a very heavy element.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question: **2. What did Marie Curie do to help soldiers during World War I?**

Pick the Answer

A) She helped to build hospitals.

B) She helped to develop mobile X-ray units.

C) She helped to train soldiers.

D) She helped to design new weapons.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question: **3. What did Marie Curie do after Pierre Curie died?**

Pick the Answer

A) She stopped doing research.

B) She moved back to Poland.

C) She continued her research.

D) She got married again.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer each question in complete sentences. Use specific evidence from the text in each response.

Question	1. Where was Marie Curie born?

Question	2. What was the name of the new element that Marie Curie discovered?

Question	3. What was Marie Curie's profession?

Reflect and Discuss

Directions: Respond to the following question using the reading and your own knowledge and experiences. Be as thorough as possible.

1. Pierre and Marie Curie's work on radioactivity led to the development of new treatments for cancer. What are some other ways that scientific discoveries can have a positive impact on human health?

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

Directions: When instructed, you will share your responses with your group. Take notes on their responses in the boxes below. Be sure to write their names at the top of each box.

Student #1: _____

Student #2: _____

Student #3: _____

Student #4: _____

Reflect and Discuss

Directions: Respond to the following question using the reading and your own knowledge and experiences. Be as thorough as possible.

2. Marie Curie was a strong advocate for women in science. What are some ways that we can encourage more girls and women to pursue careers in STEM fields?

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

Directions: When instructed, you will share your responses with your group. Take notes on their responses in the boxes below. Be sure to write their names at the top of each box.

Student #1: _____

Student #2: _____

Student #3: _____

Student #4: _____

Reflect and Discuss

Directions: Respond to the following question using the reading and your own knowledge and experiences. Be as thorough as possible.

3. The Curies' work on radioactivity had both positive and negative consequences. How can we balance the potential benefits and risks of scientific advancements?

Write Your Response Here. Be sure to use what you learned in the reading and your own knowledge and experiences to answer the question thoroughly.

Directions: When instructed, you will share your responses with your group. Take notes on their responses in the boxes below. Be sure to write their names at the top of each box.

Student #1: _____

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Vocabulary Flashcards

Print, cut, and fold to use as flashcards.

radioactivity	*The process by which some atoms release energy in the form of radiation.*
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dedicated	*Giving a lot of time and effort to something.*