

Placement Test Third Grade High School

Name: _____ Score: _____ Level: _____

Women Who Have Made History



In the last 100 years, more women have become scientists, writers, and politicians than ever before. For example, Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer who started the environmental movement in the 1960s. Indra Gandhi was a politician who became the first female Indian Prime Minister in 1966. The achievements of these extraordinary women and many others have changed the world.



already knew about the existence of "X-rays," but they didn't know what they were.

Marie Curie's research showed that these radioactive rays come from atoms. She discovered polonium and radium, which are both radioactive elements. Her research was essential for the use of X-rays in medicine. She knew that doctors could use X-rays to reveal broken bones. During World War One, she organized twenty mobile X-ray units to help doctors. Marie also discovered that doctors could use another radioactive element, called radon, to treat cancer.



This week, we present Marie Curie, the Polish-French physicist and chemist who was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century. She was also the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in different subjects, physics and chemistry.

Marie Curie faced great opposition from male scientists in France, but she never gave up her research. She died in 1934 from leukemia that she developed because of her exposure to radiation. In those days, the health dangers of radioactivity were unknown. Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935.



Marie Skłodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. Maria went to Paris to study mathematics and physics. She met Pierre Curie, who was a well-known scientist. They got married in 1895.

Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation, which she named "radioactivity." She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances that produce rays. Scientists



I. Complete the chart about Marie Curie.

Occupation:	
Nationality:	
Famous for:	

II. Answer the questions.

1. What have more women done in the last 100 years?

2. How many subjects did Marie Curie win Nobel prizes for?

3. Why did she go to Paris?

4. What did she discover about radioactive rays?

5. What did she do during World War One?

6. How did she die? _____

III. *Listening: Important People.* Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

childhood friend brother best friend next-door neighbor boyfriend

1. Speaker A is talking about her _____ .
2. Speaker B is talking about his _____ .
3. Speaker C is talking about her _____ .
4. Speaker D is talking about his _____ .
5. Speaker E is talking about her _____ .

IV. Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. A – Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum. True False
2. B – He didn't see his brother after he went to university. True False
3. C – She and her friend argued about a boy. True False
4. D – He didn't have much in common with his friend when they were young. True False
5. E – She didn't like the look of her boyfriend at first. True False

V. Writing part. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is an important person for you in your daily life? Why?

2. What are your new hobbies and interest during the pandemic?

3. 1. What social networks did you use this summer? Which is your favorite one?

VI. Put the words in the correct order.

1. are for late They school. never **THEY ARE NEVER LATE FOR SCHOOL.**

2. We at shopping weekend. sometimes the go _____

3. often Margaret write doesn't emails. _____

4. on Sunday. open isn't usually This shop _____

5. a run? Do go often for you _____

6. Paolo always the reads newspaper. _____