

THE FIRST WOMAN SCIENTIST

Hypatia was (0) in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was (26) only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria University, and he (27) sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few (28) to study.

After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria (29) she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous (30) her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, (31) we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and (32) several scientific tools to help with her work.

At the (33) many rulers were afraid of science, and (34) connected with it was in danger. One day in March 415, Hypatia (35) attacked in the street and killed.

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|----|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 0 | A born | B begun | C developed | D grown |
| 26 | A one | B the | C a | D an |
| 27 | A could | B made | C said | D put |
| 28 | A classes | B customs | C opportunities | D teachers |
| 29 | A where | B how | C there | D which |
| 30 | A from | B by | C for | D in |
| 31 | A because | B but | C or | D as |
| 32 | A did | B experimented | C invented | D learnt |
| 33 | A day | B period | C year | D time |
| 34 | A anyone | B nobody | C all | D something |
| 35 | A was | B had | C has | D is |