

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

(1821-
1910)



Her name is Elizabeth Blackwell. She was born on 3rd February 1821 in Bristol, England. She was an English doctor. She died on 31st May 1910. Elizabeth Blackwell had 4 brothers (Samuel, Henry, John and George) and 4 sisters (Anna, Marian, Emily and Sara). Her parents were Samuel Blackwell and Hannah Lane Blackwell. She studied at Charleston Medical College and Geneva Medical College. Elizabeth Blackwell's main research topic was the importance of hygiene for purification. She became famous when she discovered the importance of hygiene. This discovery was important because for the people, the hygiene for purification is very important because in these periods, a lot of people will die because of hygiene absence. She was the first female scientific doctor. She founded our medical office. During her life Elizabeth Blackwell had to face a gender discrimination and the war. Scientists' reaction to this difficulties: She helps to organize the Women's Central Association of Relief and participate for the U.S. People remember Elizabeth Blackwell as an independent, hardworking and determined scientist. Elizabeth Blackwell still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

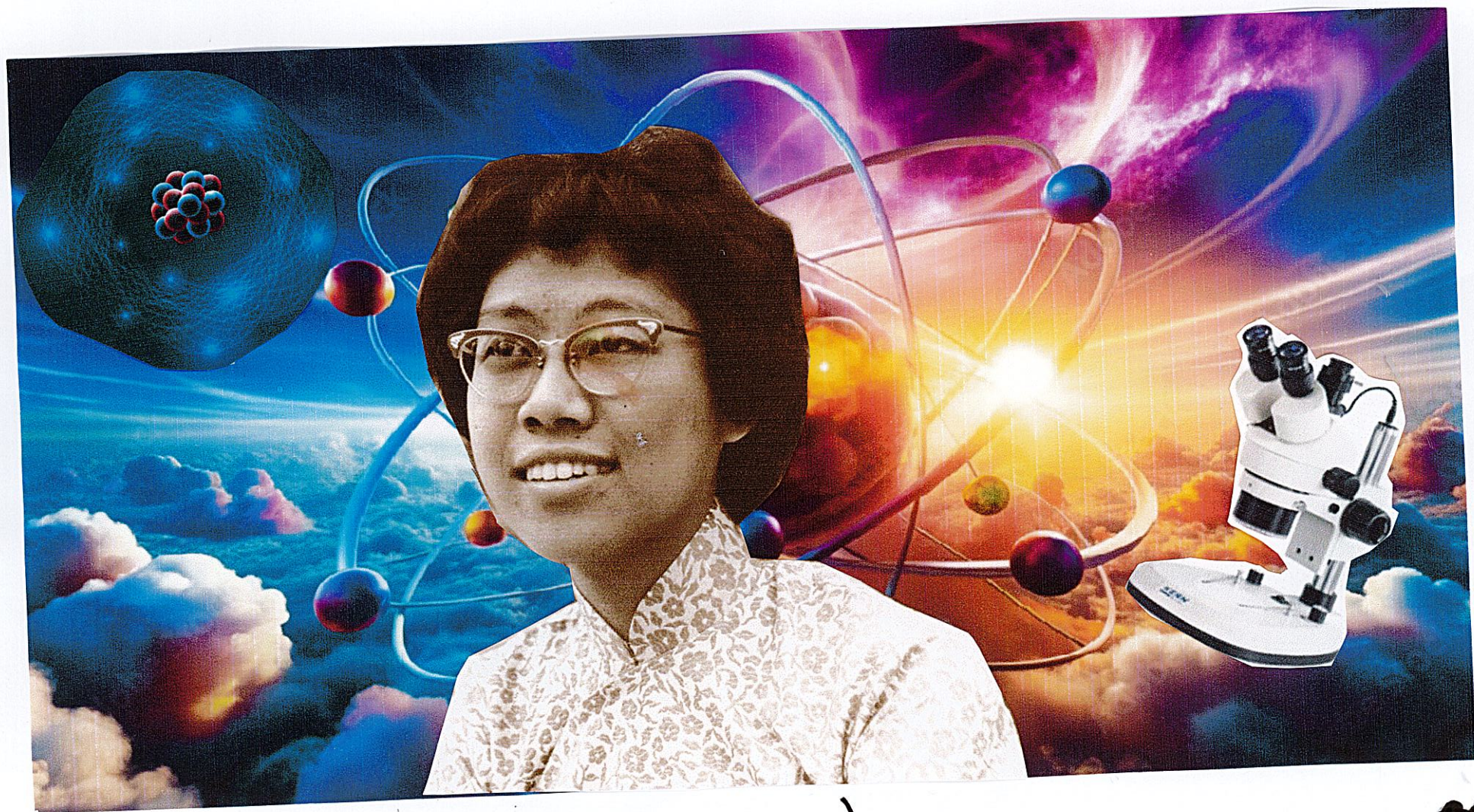
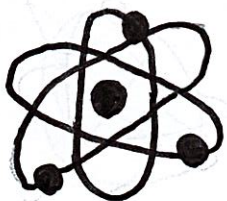
ROSALIND FRANKLIN



1920
-
1958

Her name is Rosalind Franklin. She was born on 25 July 1920 in London, England. She was a British physicist. She died on 16 April 1958. Her parents were Ellis Arthur and Muriel Frances. She studied at Oxford University. Rosalind Franklin's main research topic was DNA. She became famous when she discovered DNA. This discovery is important for future research on families and scientific research. She won Vermeils medals. During her life Rosalind Franklin had to face illness and gender discrimination. She persevered a lot. People remember Rosalind Franklin as a determined and hard-working scientist. Rosalind Franklin still inspires many people today. Thank to her, science made huge progress.

SAU LAN WU



(1940 -)



Her name is Sau Lan Wu. She was born on May, 11, 1940 in Hong-Kong, China. She is a Sino-American physicist and science professor.

Sau Lan Wu has one sister. Her parents are Ying Lai and Ginger King.



She studied at Harvard University.



Sau Lan Wu specialised in particles. She became famous when she discovered. The discovery was crucial in paving the way for our current understanding of the fundamental particles. She won the Meson J/ψ and the Glueball.

She was the first female scientist to discover J/ψ particles. During her life Sau Lan Wu had to face a poverty. She has a perseverance and overcame some obstacles. People remember Sau Lan Wu as brave, hard working and independent scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thank for her, science made huge progress.

TIERA GUINN

(1995 -)



Her name is Tiera Guinn. She was born in 1995 in Atlanta, Georgia (USA). She is an American aerospace engineer. ✨👉

Tiera Guinn is an only child. Her parents are Sheila and Emery Guinn. She studied at MIT and Duke University. She went to school in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Durham (USA).

Tiera Guinn specialised in engineering at NASA. She is working on a project to send a rocket to Mars. ✨🚀

She received Promising Engineer Award in 2019.

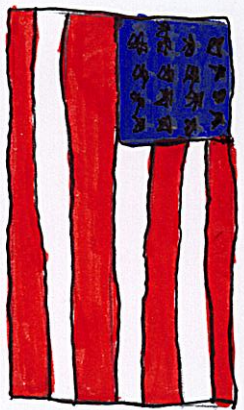
People remember Tiera Guinn as a hard-working and determined woman. ✨

She still inspires many people today.





Mae Carol Jemison (1956-)



Her name is Mae Carol Jemison. She was born on 17 October 1956 in Decatur, Alabama (USA). She is an American doctor, engineer and professor of aerautics. Mae Carol Jemison has one brother and one sister. Her parents are Charlie and Dorothy Jemison. She studied at Stanford and Cornell University. Mae Carol Jemison specialised in advanced propulsion, space biology and resource management. She was the first black woman to go in to space. She received numerous award at National women's Hall of Fame in 1993. She was the first black female scientist to go in to space. She founded The Earth We Share. During in the life Mae Carol Jemison had to face racism big, a black woman in America and a discrimination from her teachers but she faced racism and sexism thanks to her remarkable professional career. She has become irreproachable. People remember Mae Carol Jemison as a brave, hard working, creative and generous scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in Mae Carol Jemison.

Shirley Ann Jackson

(1946=)

Her name is Shirley Ann Jackson. She was born on August, 5th 1946 in Washington, Colombia (USA). She was an American Physicist.

Shirley Ann Jackson has two sisters. Her parent was Beatrice Cospus Jackson and George Hiter Jackson. She went to school in Roosevelt Senior High School. She studied at: MIT University.

She was the first black women scientist to have a PhD in physics. She directed Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI)

During her life Shirley Ann Jackson had to face poverty, gender discrimination and racial discrimination. She reacted by working very hard and keeping on focusing on her goal.

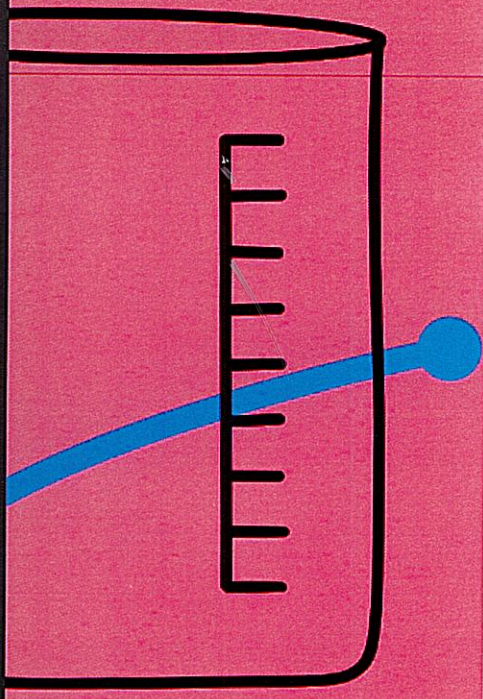


Shirley Ann Jackson's main research topic was physical matter shortens. She became famous when she invented phone focher-sensitive, all solar, cable fibre optical, fax portable. His research greatly contributed to the evolution of the communication.

She was brave and hard-working because she went through a lot, but she persevered.

I admire this person because they have shown courage and determination. They have remained strong despite the discrimination they have faced (sexism, racism, etc...)

Made & Erin
5^e2



Her name was Gertrude Bell Elicor. She was born on 23 January 1918 in New York City (USA).

She was American pharmacologist. She died on 21 February 1998. Gertrude Bell Elicor had 1

brother. Her parents were Robert Elicor and Bertha Cohen. She attended New York University

and Hunter College. Gertrude Bell Elicor's main research topic was cancer treatments, immu-

nology, virology and nucleic acid metabolism. She became famous when she disco-

vered two cancer treatments. She wants to save lives by finding cures for serious diseases.

She won a Nobel Prize in 1988. During her career Gertrude Bell Elicor had to face gender

discrimination. She persevered and worked hard to succeed. People remember Gertrude Bell Elicor

as a determined and hard working scientist. Gertrude Bell Elicor still inspires many people

today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

GERTRUDE BELL ELICOR

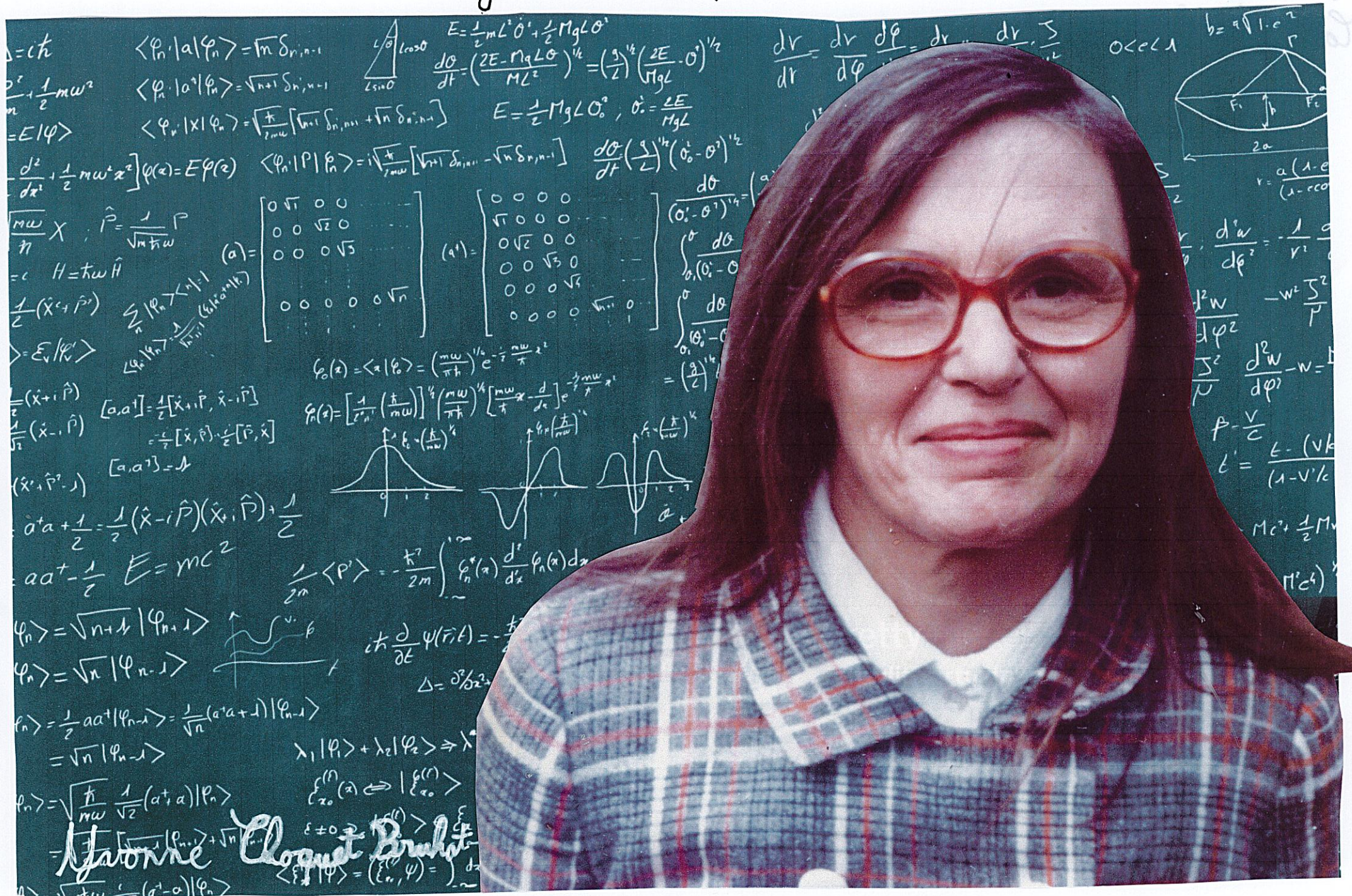
DONNA STRICKLAND

27 May 1959.



- Her name is Donna Strickland. She was born on 27 May 1959 in Guelph, Ontario. She was a Canadian. She is physicist. She studied at university McMaster. Donna Strickland specialised in Ultrafast Lasers. She became famous when she invented. She won a Nobel Prize. People remember Donna Strickland as a curious and determined. Donna Strickland still inspires many people today.

Yvonne Choquet-Bruhat

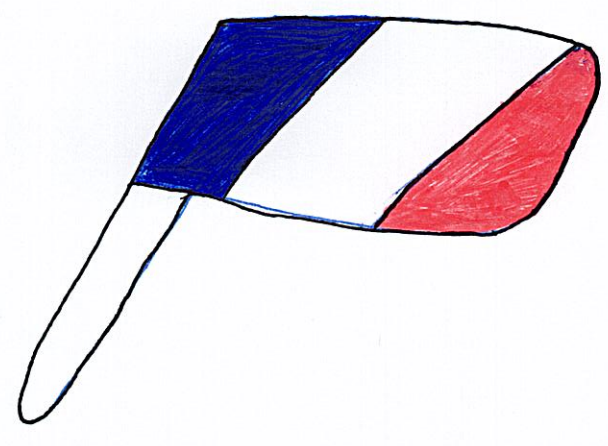


Her name is Yvonne Choquet-Bruhat. She was born on 29 December 1923 in Lille. She was a French physicist. She died on 11 February 2025. Yvonne Choquet-Bruhat had 1 brother and 0 sisters. Her parents were Berthe Hubert and Georges Bruhat. Yvonne Choquet-Bruhat's main research topic was relativity and cosmology. She became famous when she discovered. She received Prize Dannie Heinemann. People remember Yvonne Choquet-Bruhat as a working, independent and determined. She showed that Einstein's theory works and can describe gravitational waves helping us understand and the universe. She stayed determined and continued her work despite difficulties.



Her name is Françoise Barre Sinoussi
She was born on 30th July 1947 in Paris, French
She is a French biologist. She went to school at
the Pasteur Institute. Françoise Barre-Sinoussi
main research topic was sida. She became
famous when she discovered sida. Because
it prevented an illness. She fought back
VS
She received prize nobel de physiology. She was
the first female scientist to have nobel de physiology
People remember Françoise Barre Sinoussi as a
creative and determined scientist. Françoise
Barre Sinoussi still inspires many people today

FRAN
ÇOISE
BARRE
SINOUS
SI



JOCELYN

- 1943 -



Her name is Jocelyn Bell. She was born in 1943 in Belfast. She is a Northern Ireland astrophysicist. Jocelyn Bell has three siblings.

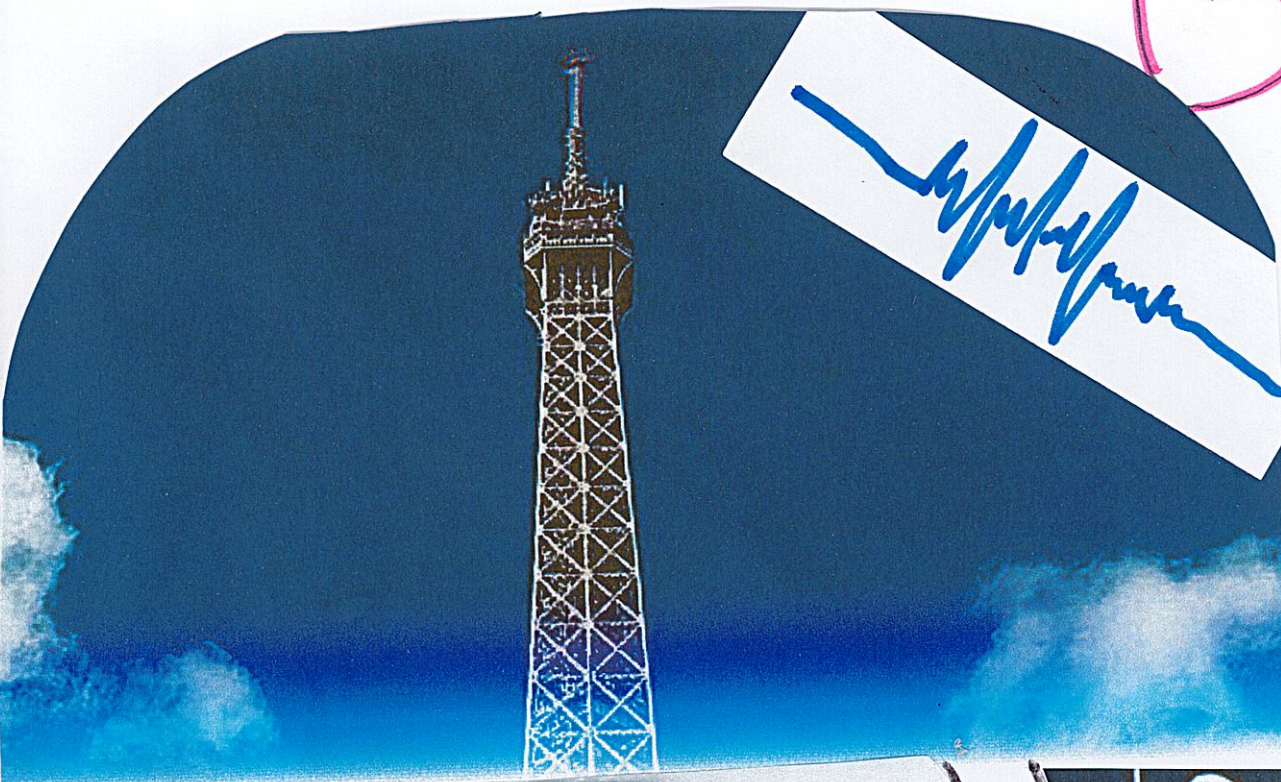
She studied at University of Valencia. Jocelyn Bell's main research topic was radio astronomy.

she marked science with the discovery of pulsars. She received the Copley Medal. She was the first female scientist to discover the first pulsars. She created the Royal Astronomical Society. During her life, Jocelyn Bell had to face ⁱⁿjustice she was unjustly deprived of the Nobel Prize. People remember Jocelyn Bell as a brave woman, she had to fight to pursue a career in science. she had to work hard to make her way in a predominantly male environment. Jocelyn Bell still inspires many people today.

BELL

SOPHIA 1776/1831

GERMAIN



Her name is Sophie Germain She was a French mathematician. She died on 27 June 1831.

Sophie Germain had 2 sisters. Her parents were Abroise and François Germain. She went school in Paris.

She studied at Ecole Polytechnique. Sophie Germain's main research topic was Fermat's last theorem in elasticity. She became famous when she created géométrie forme de chaudière. She won Sciences academie. She was the first female mathematician.

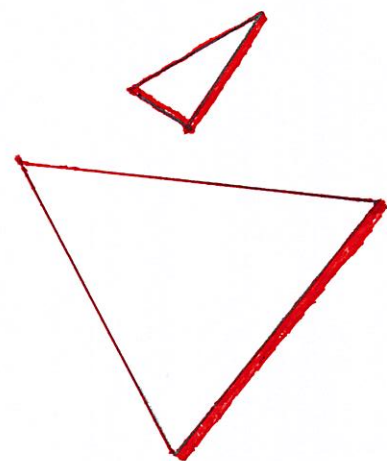
During her life, Sophie Germain had to face illness and gender discrimination. People remember Sophie Germain as a brave and patient scientist.

Sophie Germain still inspires many

People today thanks to her, science made huge

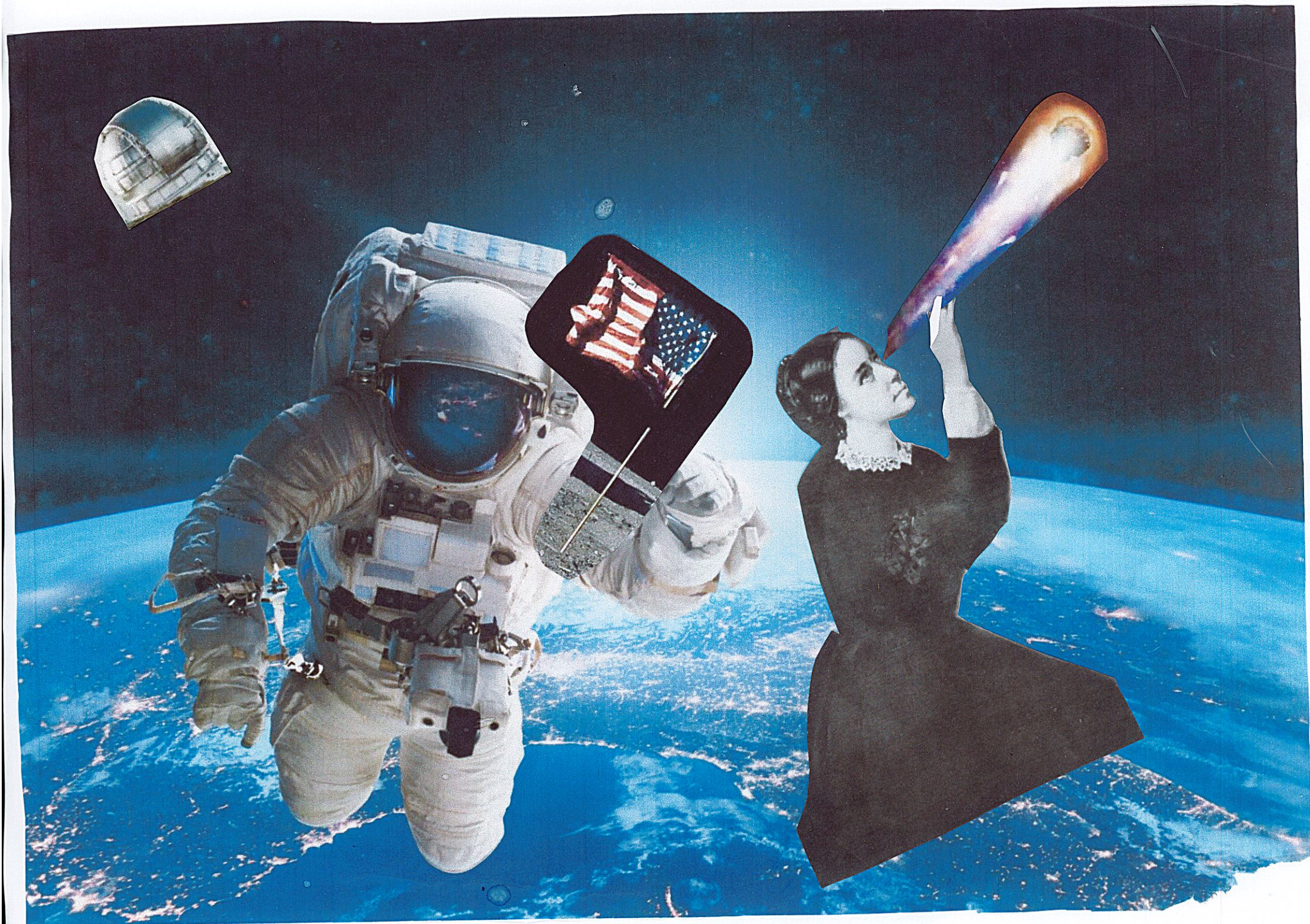
Progresses:

$$x^4 + 4y^4 = ((x+y)^2 + y^2)((x-y)^2 + y^2) = (x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2)(x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2)$$



1818 Maria Mitchell 1889

She was born on August 1st 1818 in Nantucket (USA). She was an American astronomer. She died on June 28, 1889. Maria Mitchell's parents were William and Lydia Mitchell. She studied at a girls' school. Maria Mitchell's main research topic was astronomy. Maria Mitchell specialized in astronomy. She became famous when she discovered comet C/1847/H1. This discovery was the first comet discovery for humankind. She received a gold medal in 1847 during her life. Maria Mitchell had to face and confront societal norms.



MILEVA EINSTEIN



Her name is Mileva Einstein she was born in Tild Sedia she die in 4 August 1948

She married to Albert Einstein

She studied Physics and Mathematics at the ETH Zurich.

Her main research topic was space-time and vitesse de la lumiere

During her life Mileva Einstein had to face Probleme money difficulte

People remember Mileva Einstein as a curious, patient scientist

She still inspires many people today thanks to her science made huge progression

I really admire that she found the speed of light

Mileva Einstein still inspires many people today, thanks to her science made huge progression

MARIE CURIE



Her name is Marie Curie. She was born on 7 November 1887 in Warsaw, Poland. She was a Polish scientist. She died on 4 July 1934. Marie Curie had 5 children. Her parents were Bronia and Wladyslaw. She studied at Sorbonne. Marie Curie's main research topic was radioactivity. She became famous when she discovered Polonium and Radium. This discovery was important because it led to major projects in medicine, radiotherapy and science. She discovered radium and polonium and won 2 Nobel Prizes. She was the first female scientist to discover polonium. She created a Radium Institute. During her life Marie Curie had to face sexism. She overcame these difficulties thanks to perseverance, hard work and courage. People remember Marie Curie as a brave, creative, patient, independent, generous and determined scientist. Marie Curie still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

MARIE CURIE

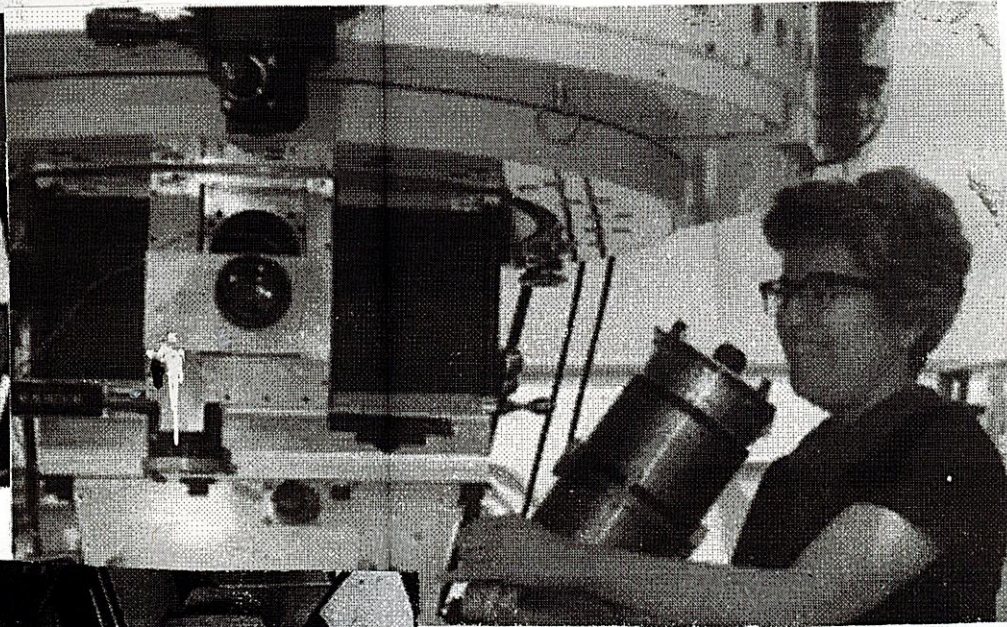
Marie Curie

VERA RUBIN

An Interesting Voyage

DARK MATTER

"My life has been an interesting voyage. I became an astronomer because I could not imagine living on Earth and not trying to understand how the Universe



VERA
RUBIN



Early Ambitions

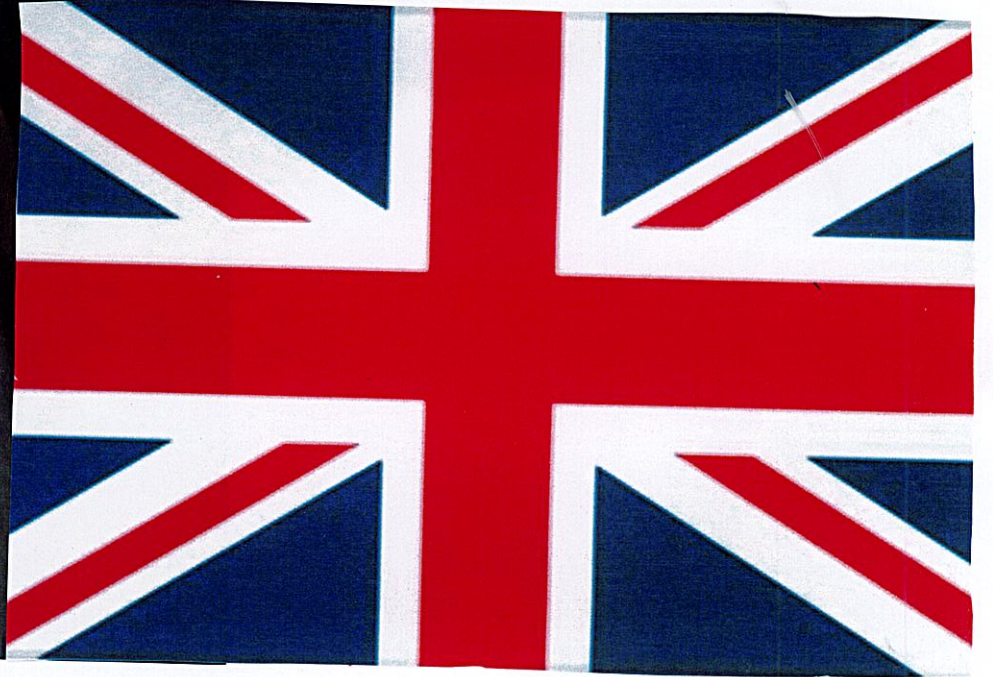
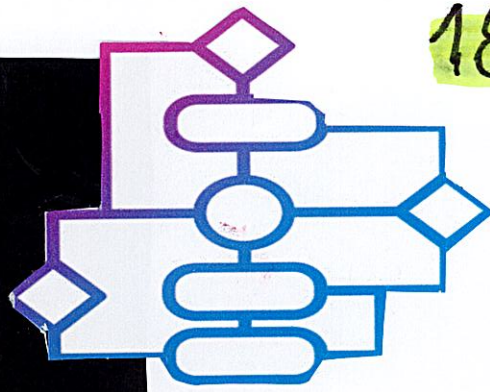
Born in Philadelphia and raised in Washington, DC, Vera Rubin developed a fascination with the night sky as a young girl. At age 14,

Her name is Vera Rubin. She was born on 23 July, 1928 in Philadelphia, USA. She was an American physicist. She died on the 25 December, 2016. She studied in university of astronomy. Vera Rubin main research topic was dark matter. She was the first female scientist to use microscope during her life. Vera Rubin had to face sexism. Her member Vera Rubin was a brave and determined. Vera Rubin still inspire pupils.

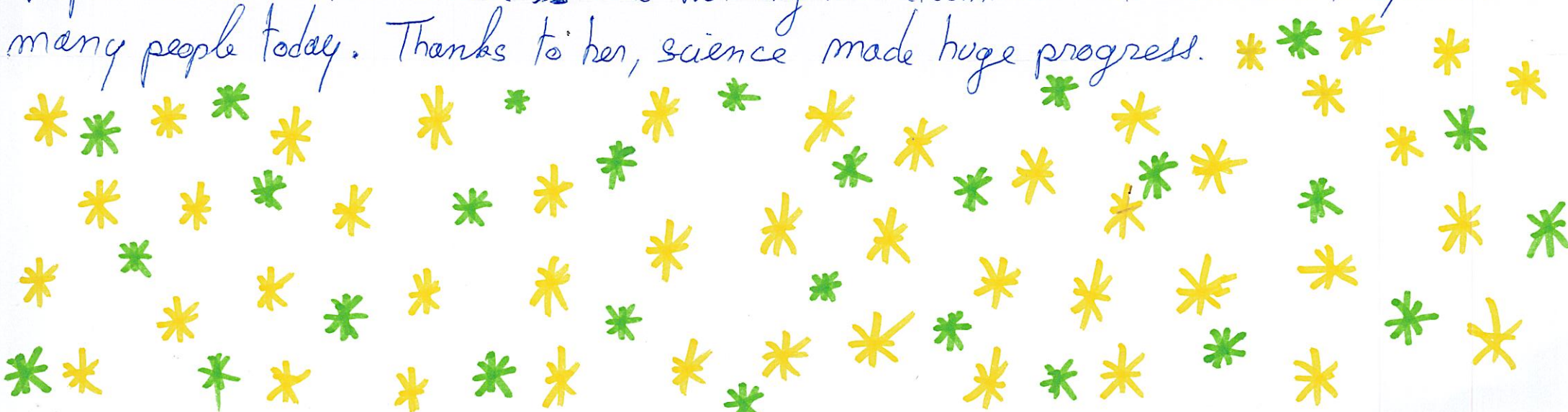


ADA LOVELACE

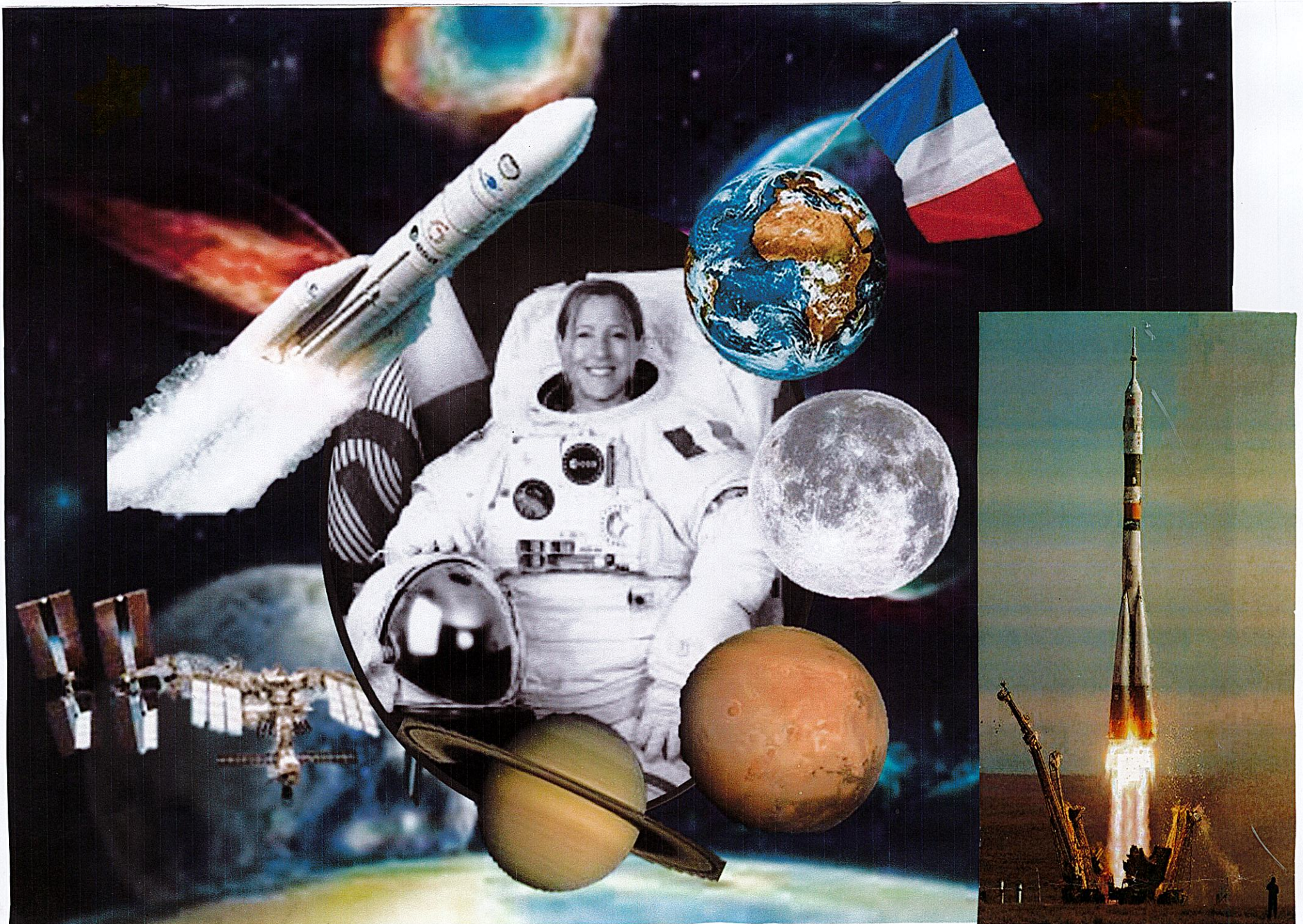
1815-1852



Her name is Ada Lovelace. She was born on 10 December 1815 in London, England. She was a British computer engineer. She died on 27 November 1852. Her parents were Lord George and Lady Anne. She went to school in London. Ada Lovelace specialised in algorithm. She became famous when she discovered the first algorithm. Because she inspires many women in the field of computer science. She was the first female scientist to program algorithm. During her life, Ada Lovelace had to face financial difficulties and poverty. She reacted to these difficulties with resilience. People remember Ada Lovelace as hard working and determined. Ada Lovelace inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress.



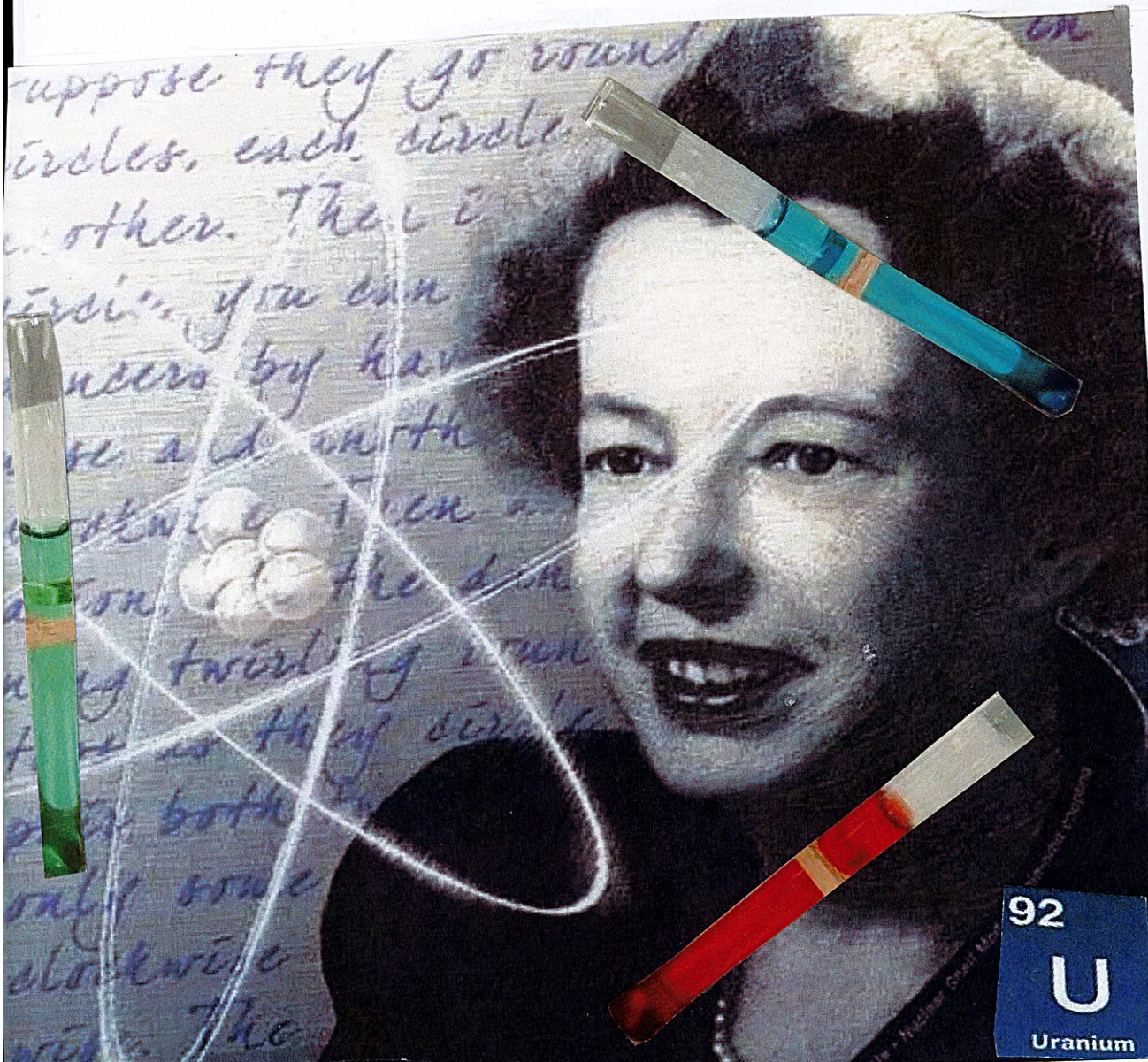
Sophie Adenot (1982-....)



Her name is Sophie Adenot. She was born on 5 July 1982 in Cene - Couso - sur - Loire, France. She is a French astronaut. Sophie Adenot is an only child. Her parents are Hubert Adenot and Isabelle Alloy. She studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Supaero (Toulouse). Sophie Adenot specialised in mechanical flight aerospace. She became famous for her role in the space conquest. She received Lavoisier prize in 2024 and aeronautics medal in 2025. She was the second French female to go to space. People remember Sophie Adenot as a hard-working, brave and generous scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in aerospace.

Maria Goeppert Mayer

(1906 - 1972)

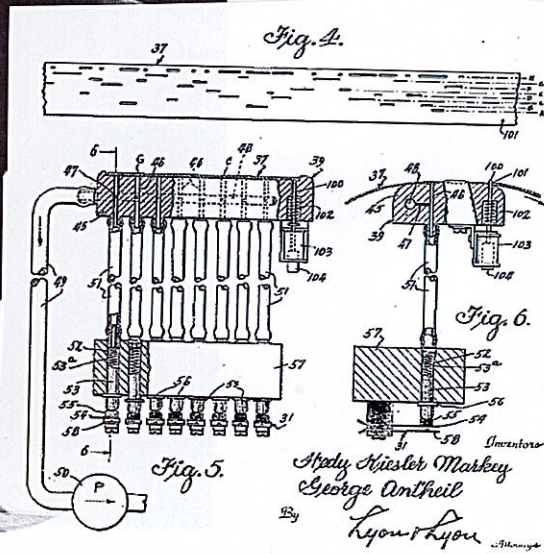
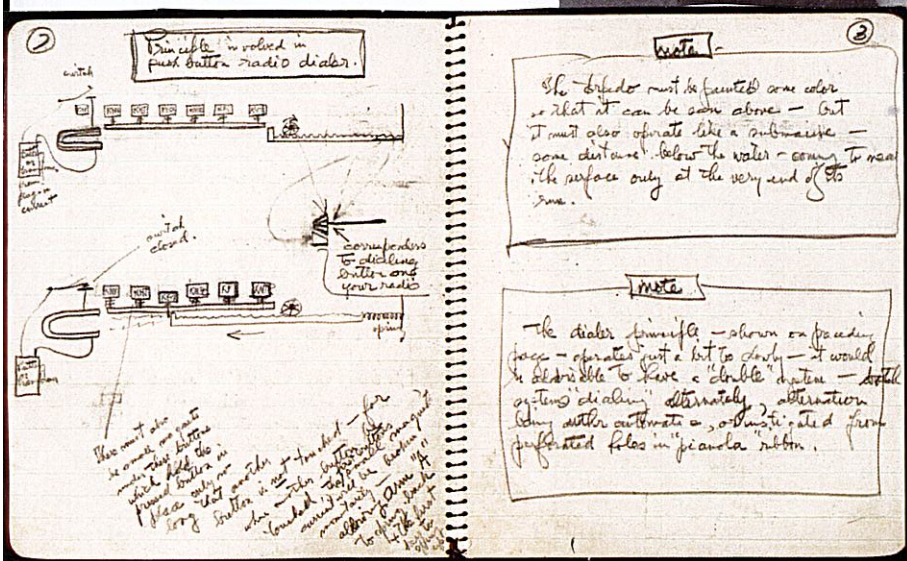
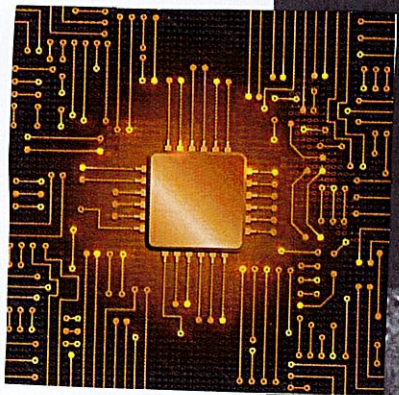


Maria Goeppert Mayer

Her name is Maria Goeppert Mayer. She was born on 28th June 1906 in Kattowitz (Germany). She was an American physicist. She died on 20th February 1972. Maria Goeppert Mayer had one child. Her parents were Sebastian and Maria. She studied at Technische Hochschule in Göttingen. Maria Goeppert Mayer's main research topic was theoretical physics. She became famous when she discovered a theoretical model of the atomic nucleus. This discovery was important because it was a theoretical discovery that will make possible the creation of medical imaging, two-photon microscopy. She received the Nobel Prize in 1963. During her life, Maria Goeppert Mayer had to face a struggle. Maria Goeppert Mayer never gave up. People remember Maria Goeppert Mayer as a creative and determined scientist. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in physics.

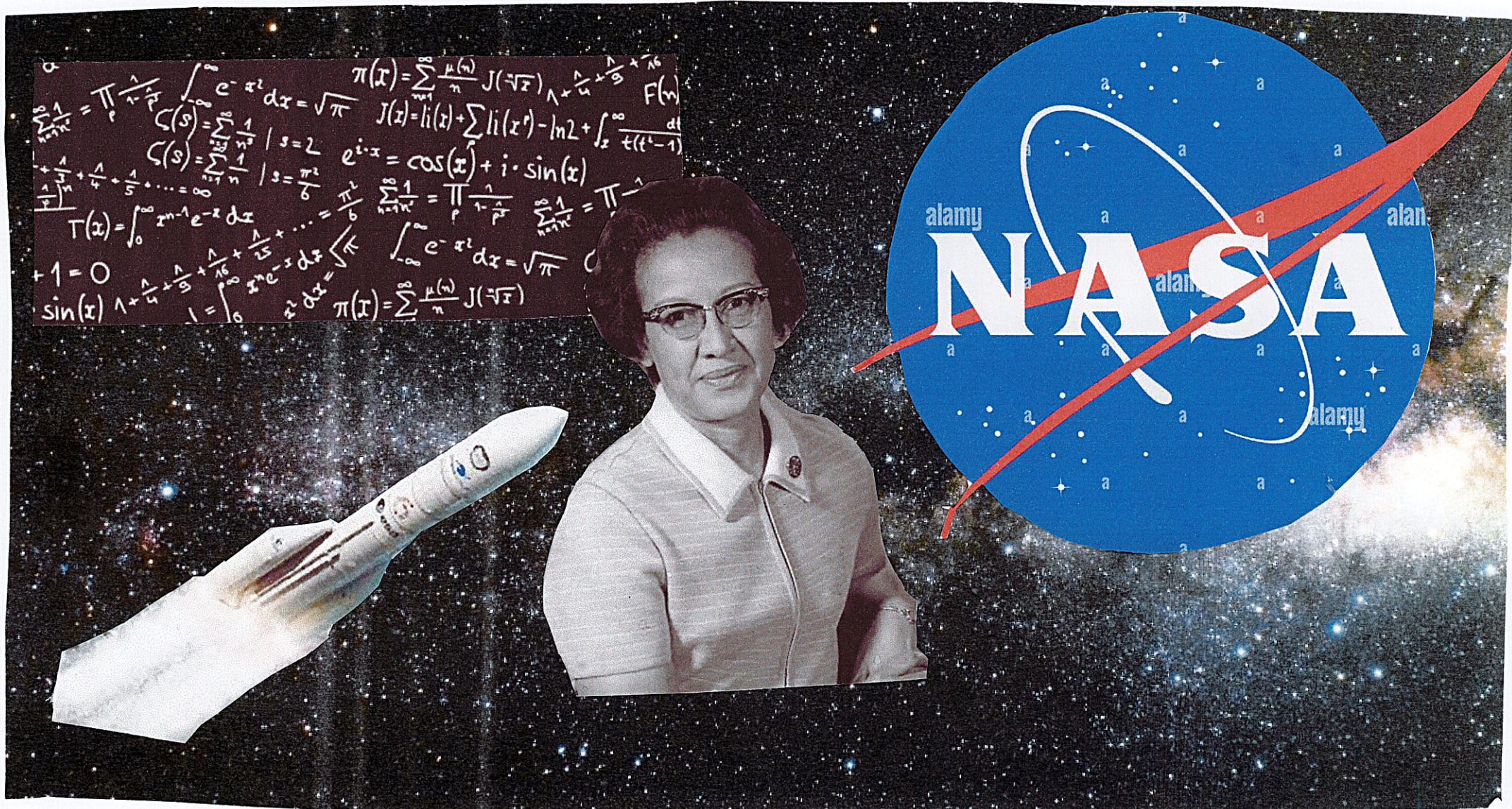
Heddy Lamarr

(1914 - 2000)



Her name is Heddy Lamarr. She was born on 9 November 1914 in Vienna, Austria. She was an Austrian American inventor. She died 19 January 2000. Heddy Lamarr was an only child. Her parents were Emil Kiesler and Gertrud Kiesler. She went to school in Berlin. She left school at the age of 16. Heddy Lamarr specialised in invention and engineering. She became famous when she invented WiFi, Bluetooth and Frequency Hopping. This discovery was important because it enabled the creation of modern wireless technology. She received the Electronic Frontier Foundation in 1997. She was the first female scientist to invent the WiFi, Bluetooth and Frequency Hopping. People remember Heddy Lamarr as a beautiful, intelligent and creative. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in invention.

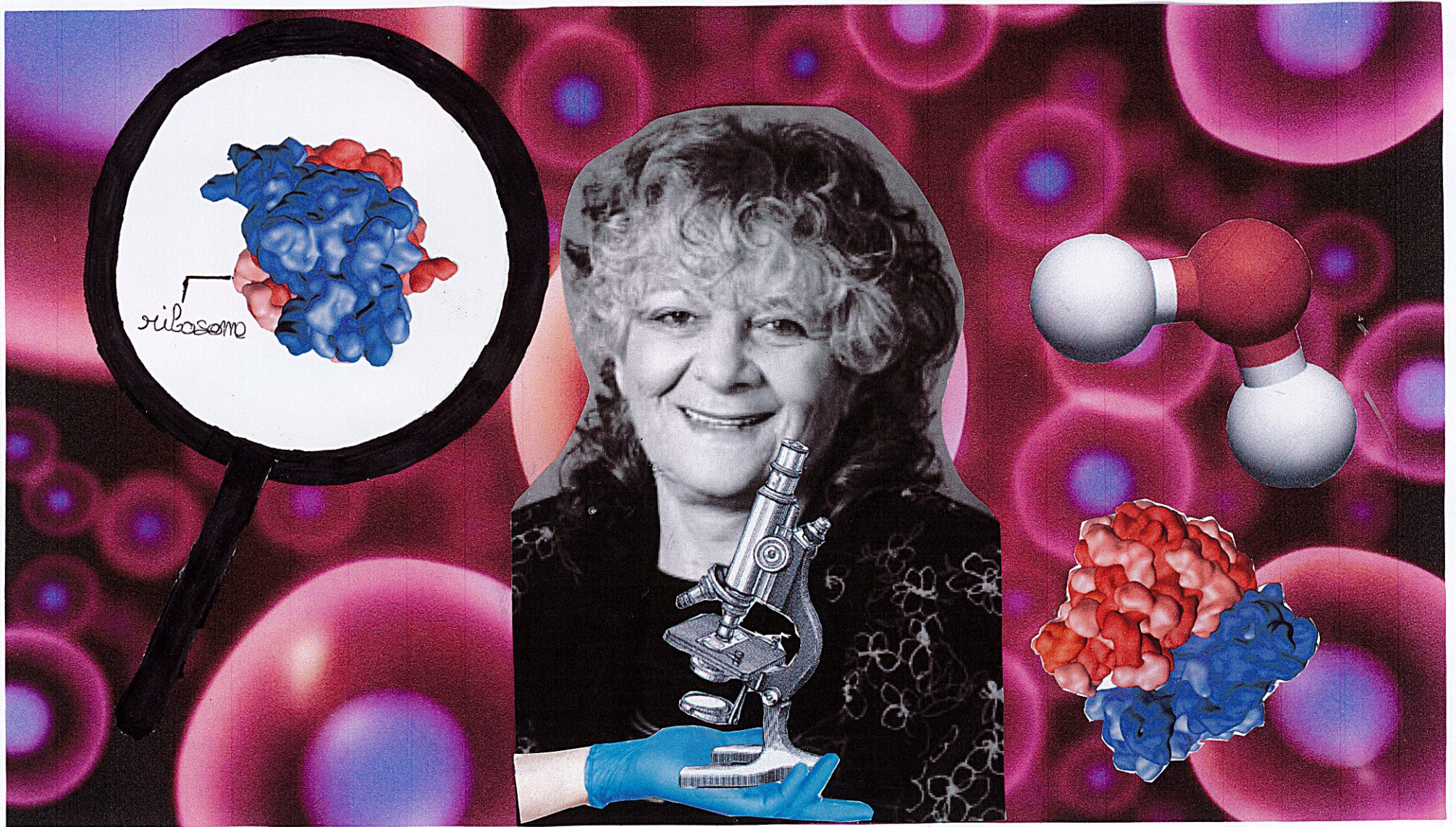
Katherine Johnson (1918-2020)



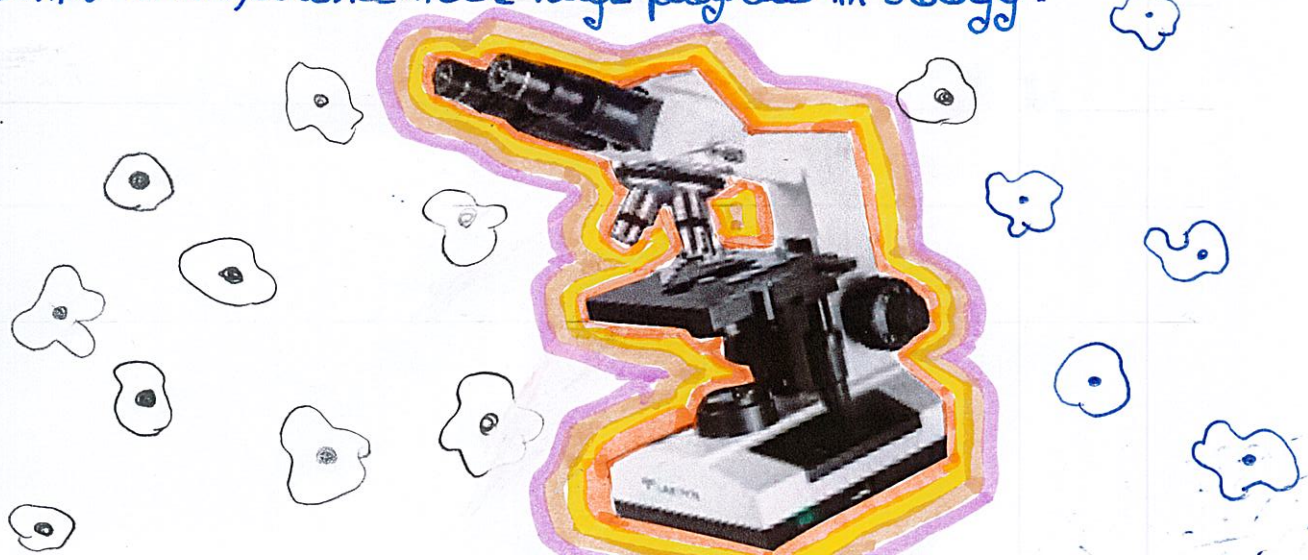
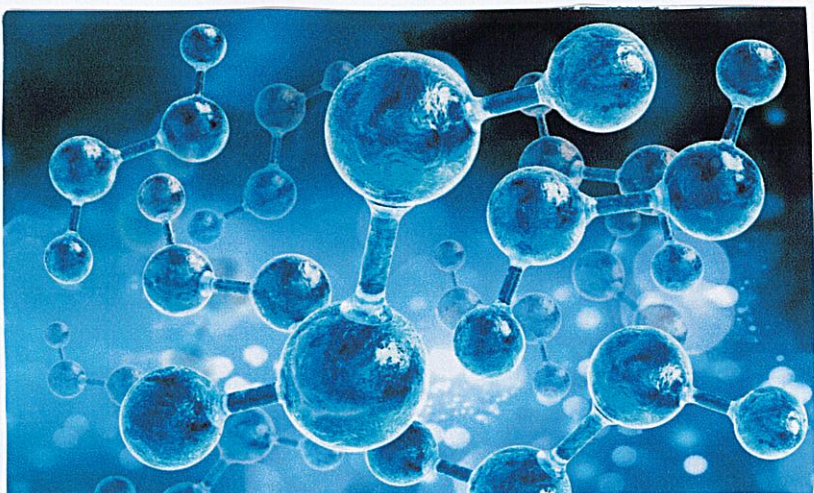
Her name is Katherine Johnson. She was born on 26 August 1918 in Newport News in Virginia (USA). She was an American mathematician. She died on February 24, 2020. Katherine Johnson had two brothers and a sister. Her parents were Joshua McKinley and Jaylette Bolter. She went to school in Newport News. She studied at Western Virginia University. Katherine Johnson specialised in calculating the trajectory of the fuses. She became famous for her role in the space conquest. This discovery is important because it was the cold war. She won medals of liberty in 2015. She was the first black woman mathematician at NASA. During her career, Katherine Johnson had to face racial segregation because before, people didn't like people who were different. People remember Katherine Johnson as a determined scientist. She still inspires many people today.

ADA YONATH

(1939 -)



Her name is Ada Yonath. She was born on 22 June 1939 in Jerusalem, Israel. She is an Israeli biologist. Ada Yonath is an only child. Her parents were Hillel and Esther Lifshitz. She studied at the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Institute of Science. Ada Yonath specialized in process of biosynthesis. She became famous when she discovered structure molecular of the ribosome in crystallography. This discovery was important because she crystallized the ribosome. She received Nobel Prize of Chemistry in 2009. She founded a laboratory in Weizmann Institute. People remember Ada Yonath as a curious scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in biology.



ANITA CONTI



Her Name is Anita Conti was born on 17 May 1899 in Douarnenez.

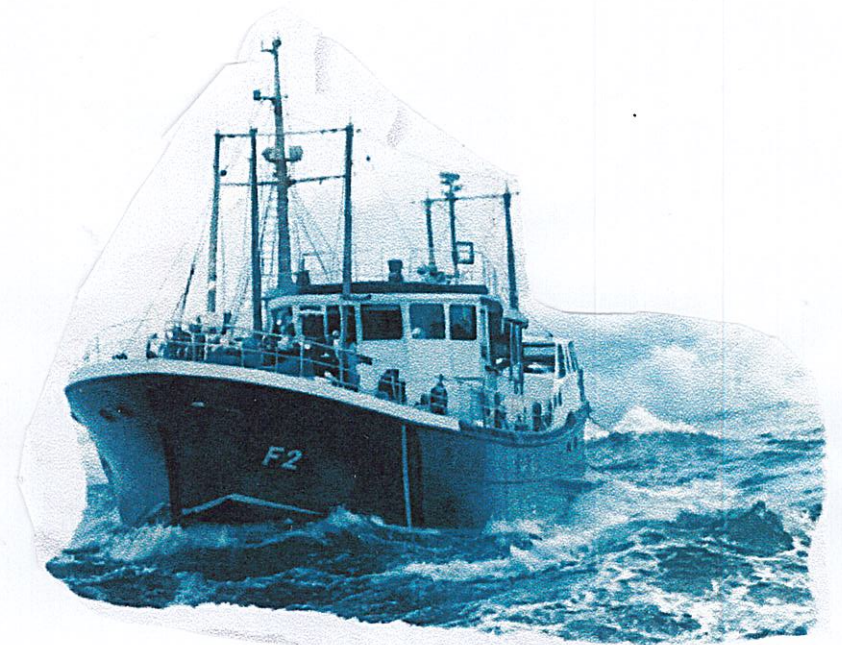
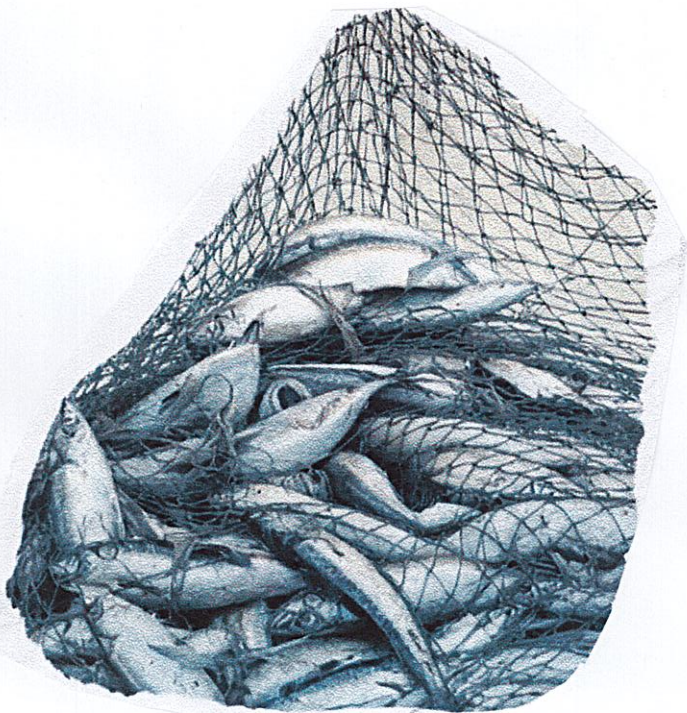
She was a french Oceanographer. She died on 25 December 1997. Anita Conti had 1 brother.

Her parents were Léon Léon Alicia Labron. Anita Conti went to school in Kerdlay. Anita Conti

specialised in sisting maps. she won the Legion of honour. she was the first female to become an

oceanographer. People remember Anita Conti as a brave, curious and determined. Thanks to her, science made

huge progress in oceanography.



MARIA TELKES

(1900-1995)



Her name is Mária Telkes. She was born on the 12 December 1900 in Budapest, Hungary. She was a Hungarian inventor. She died on the 2 December 1995. Mária Telkes had only child. Her grandfather was Simon Telkes. She studied at Budapest University Lorán - Eötvös. Mária Telkes's main research topic was research of solar energy. She became famous when she discovered solar energy, thermoelectric fridge and desalinization. These discoveries were important because this has helped to protect the environment and use renewable energy. She won Society of women Engineers achievement Award in 1952 and National inventors Hall of fame in 2012. She was the first female scientist to create a thermoelectric fridge. She founded Massachusetts Institute of technology. People remember Mária Telkes as a hard working and creative scientist. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in physics.

THE SUNQUETEN

Jane Goodall

(1934 - 2025)

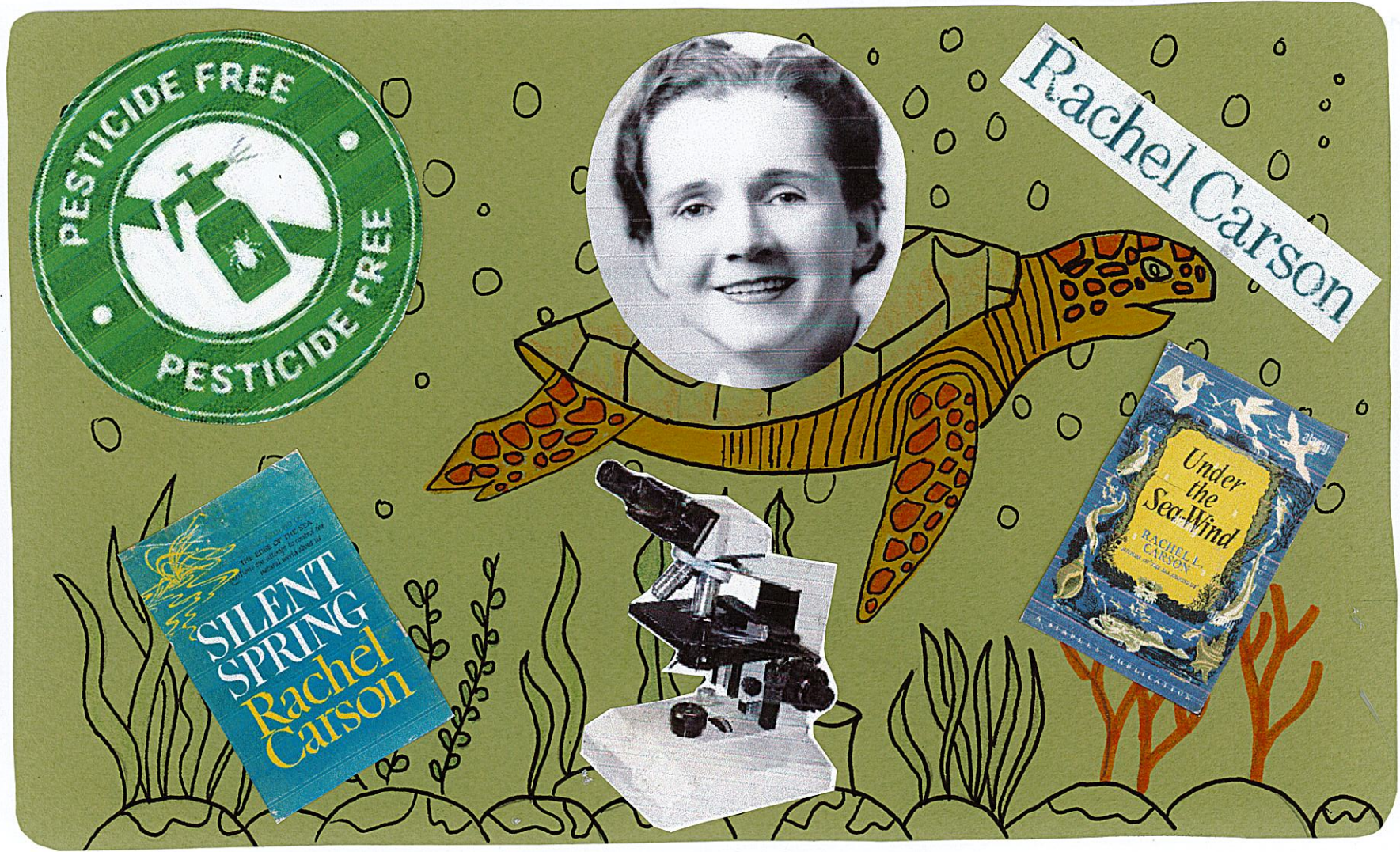


Jane
Goodall
Institute
France

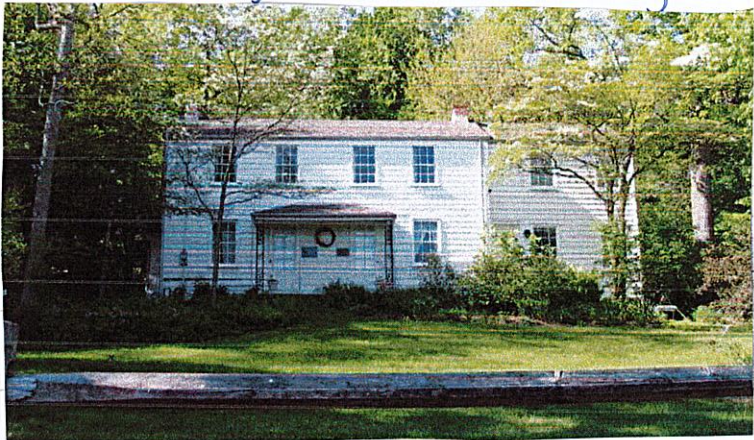


Her name is Jane Goodall. She was born on 3 April 1934 in Hampstead, England. She was a British Biologist. She died on 1 October 2025. Jane Goodall had 1 sister. Her parents were Mortimer Morris-Goodall and Margaret Myfanwe Jones. She studied at the Cambridge university. Jane Goodall specialised in Chimpanzees. She became famous when she discovered that chimpanzees used tools. This discovery was important because she established a new standard for the study of monkeys in the wild. She received the Jane Goodall Institute France Young researcher Prize in 2020. She is the first scientist to have observed and reported that chimpanzees use tools to feed themselves. She founded the Jane Goodall Institute. During her life, Jane Goodall had to deal with illness because she had prosopagnosia. She found it very humiliating because people thought she was inventing elaborate things so as not to recognize them. People remember Jane Goodall as a curious and patient scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in Jane Goodall.

Rachel Carson (1907 - 1964)

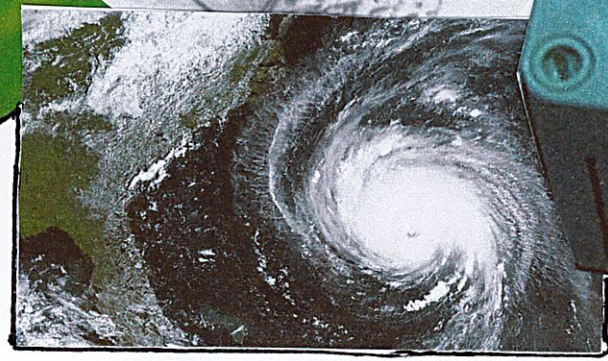
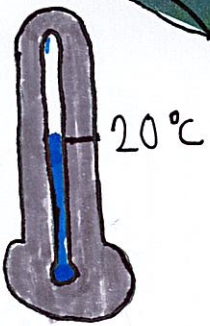
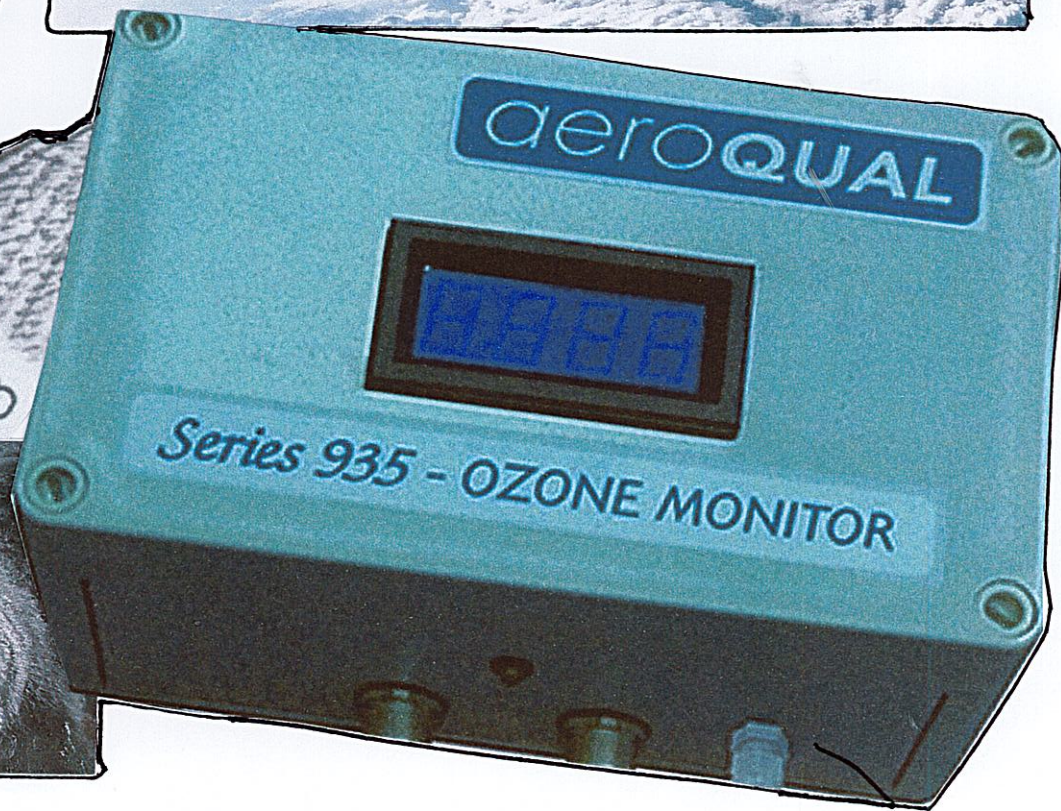
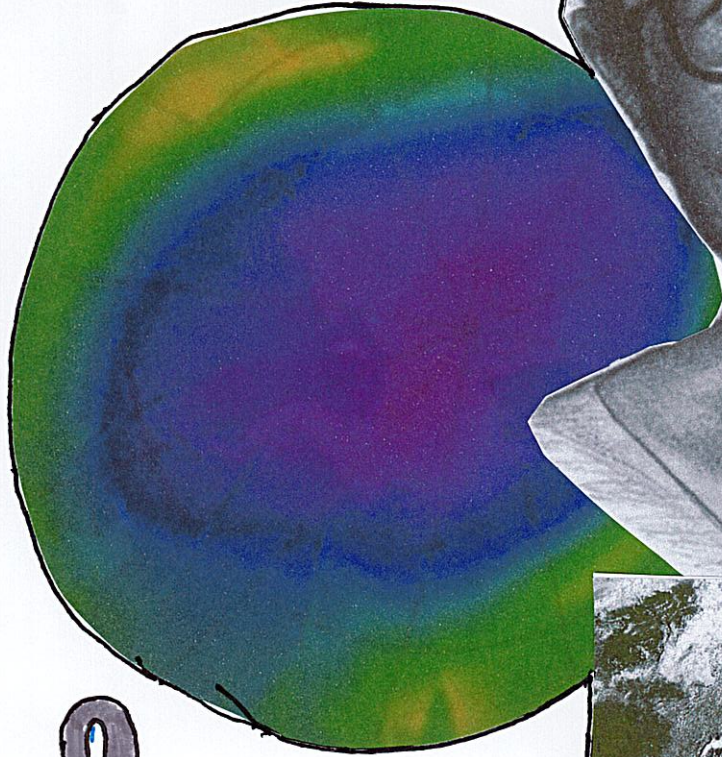


Her name is Rachel Carson. She was born on 27 May 1907 in Springdale, Pennsylvania (USA). She was an American marine biologist. She died on 14 April 1964. Rachel Carson had one brother and one sister. Her parents were Maria Frazier McLean and Robert Warden Carson. She went to school in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. She studied at Chatham University and Johns Hopkins University. Rachel Carson specialised in marine biology and ecology. She became famous when she discovered. These discoveries were important because they made it possible to discover the harmful effects of pesticides. She received national book award in 1952, 1963 and 1956 an Medal John Burroughs in 1952. During her career, Rachel Carson had to face an money problems and a family problems. People remember Rachel Carson as a brave and hard-working scientist. She still inspires many people today.



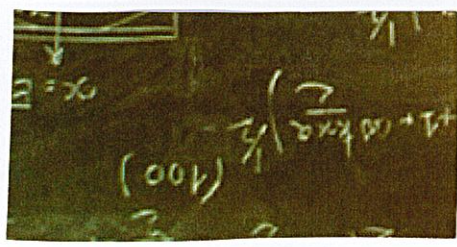
ANNA MANI

(1918 - 2001)



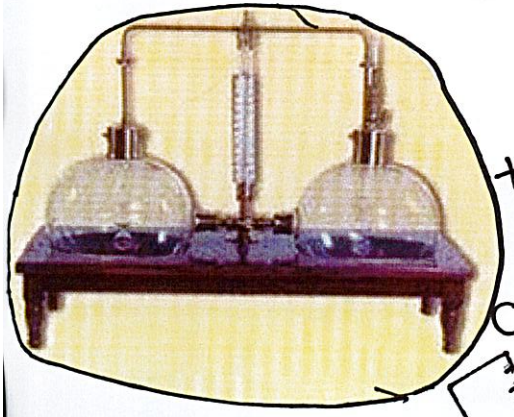
Her name is Anna Mani. She was born on 23 August 1918 in Travancore, India. She was an Indian Meteorologist. She died on 16 August 2001. Anna Mani had 5 brothers and 2 sisters. Her father was a civil engineer. She studied at Calcutta Presidency college. Anna Mani specialised in the ozone layer. She became famous when she invented the probe of ozone amount. This discovery was important because her discovery has allowed India to be one of the few countries in the world to have their probe of ozone amount. She won the medal INSA K.R.R. amanathan in 1987. She was the deputy director of the department meteorological of India. During her career, Anna Mani had to face social and physical obstacles but she never gave up. People remember Anna Mani as a determined, independent and hard-working scientist. Thanks to her, science made huge progress in meteorology.

Claudine



Hermann

1945 - 2021



$$V/h = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$x + y = a^2 b$$



$$1+1=2$$

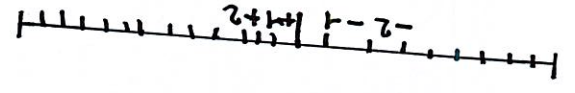
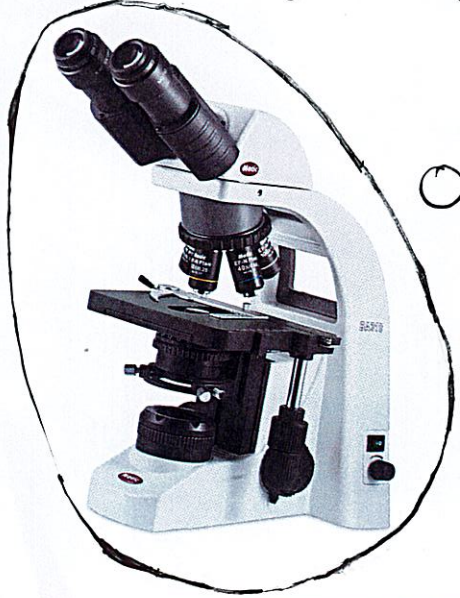
$$C = 7 \times 10 + 5 \times 14 = 140 + 70 = 210$$

$$A = b^2 \times x + a = b^2 \times 9 + 9 = 10^2 \times 9 = 900$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+ab^2}{y-12}} = \frac{45}{300}$$

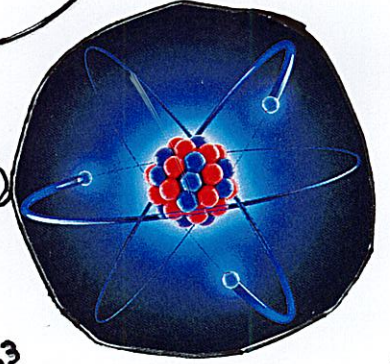
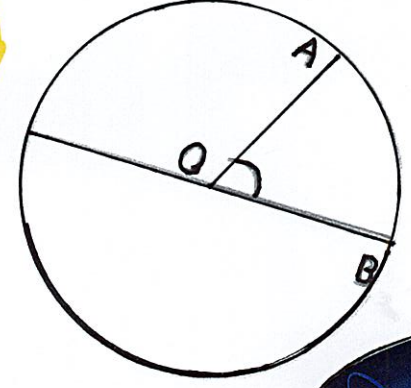
$$\frac{10}{300}$$

$$\pi = 3.14$$

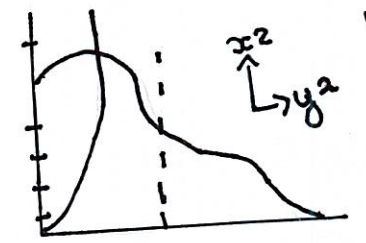


$$x - y$$

$$\frac{1672 \times 1}{2} = 836$$

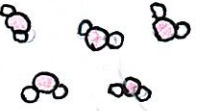


$$10 - \sqrt{a^2} = y b^3$$



$$\frac{45}{12}$$

1567...



Claudine

Hermann's Life

Her name is Claudine Hermann. She was born on 19 December 1945 in Paris, France.

She was a French Physicist. She died on 17 July 2021.

Claudine Hermann had an only child. Her parents were banker and pharmacist.

She went to school in Paris, she attended the "Ecole Normale Supérieure de Jeunes Filles".

Claudine Hermann specialised in optical pumping. She became famous when she discovered

the value of the Landé factor. This discovery was important because it is crucial for understanding electron spin in the quantum Hall effect regime. She won the first female scientist to be named teacher at X.

She directed the Condensed Matter Physics Laboratory.

People remember Claudine Hermann as a hard-working scientist.

She still inspires many people today.

SARA SEAGER

(1971)

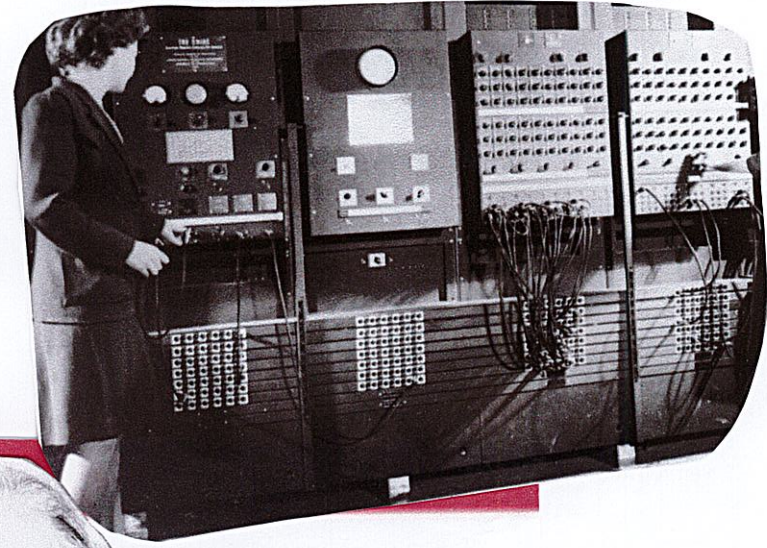


Her name is Sara Seager. She was born on July 21, 1971 in Toronto, Canada. She is a Canadian and American. She is an astronomer. Sara Seager has one brother and one sister. Her father is David Seager. She studies astronomy. Sara Seager's main research topic was: "detecting signs of extraterrestrial life." She became famous when she discovered 715 exoplanets, a modified version of the DRAKE equation. She won 17 prizes. She was the first female scientist to discover 715 exoplanets. She discovered a chemical signature in exoplanet atmospheres. A modified Drake equation. People remember Sara Seager as a curious, independent, and hard-working scientist. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science has made huge progress.



GRACE MURRAY HOPPER

(1906 - 1992)



Her name is Grace Murray Hopper she was born on 9 December 1906. She was a American engineer.

She died on 1st January 1992. Her parents are Walter Murray Fletcher and Mary Van Horn Campbell. She attended in University of

Yale. Grace Murray Hopper specialised in computer science. She became famous when she invented the word "bug". This word help the informatic world. She won "Defense Distinguished and medal national of technology". She directed "laboratory of Harvard".

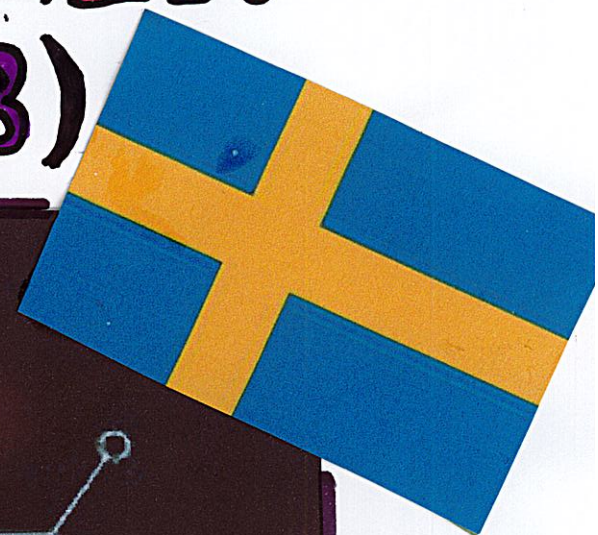
During her life, Grace Murray Hopper had to face gender discrimination and age discrimination. So she proves her talents

also her age. People remember Grace Murray Hopper as a brave, curious, hard working and creative scientist.

She still inspires many people today.

LISE MEITNER

(1878 - 1968)

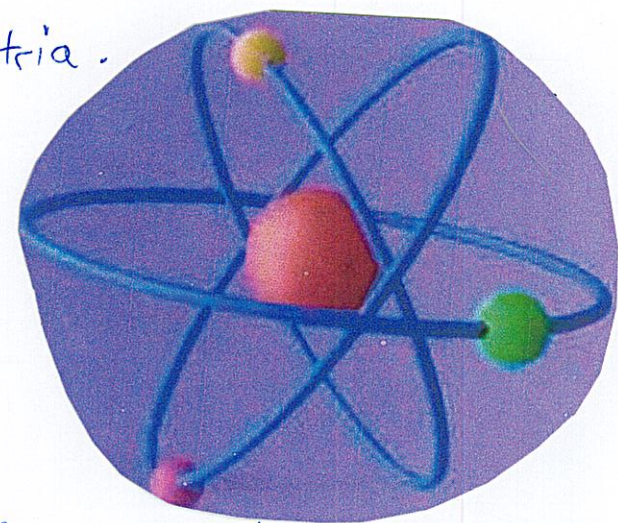


Her name is Lise Meitner.

She was born on 7 November 1878 in Vienna, Austria.

She was an Austrian physicist.

She died on 27 October 1968.



Lise Meitner had three brothers and four sisters.

Lise Meitner contributed to the discovery of protactinium, a radioactive element.

She attended Vienna University and then Berlin University.

Lise Meitner specialised in radioactivity and nuclear fission.

She became famous when she discovered the nuclear fission.

Lise Meitner and Otto Hahn continued to correspond about their research on nuclear fission.

She won twenty-one prizes.

She was the first female scientist to nuclear fission.

During her life, Lise Meitner had to face antisemitism.

People remember Lise Meitner as a brave, independent and determined scientist.

Lise Meitner still inspires many people today.

Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

EMMY NOETHER

$A + E + N = 180^\circ$ (1882 - 1935) π

$= 2 = 30^\circ$

π

$C + A = 180^\circ$

$D = 167$

$8 \div 67 = 1$

$C^2 + A^1 = 67$

\times



$B + C = 180^\circ$

$=$

~~$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$~~

$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

$= \frac{16}{x^2 + 8x + 6}$

$- + \sqrt{2}$

$SA = 2lw$

$\times \div$

$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)}$

Her name is Emmy NOETHER. She was born on 23 March 1882 in Erlangen, Germany.

She was a German mathematician. She died on 14 April 1935.

Her parents were Max NOETHER and Amalia KAUFMAN. She attended Göttingen University in Erlangen. Emmy NOETHER specialised in abstract algebra.

She became famous when she invented abstract algebra. She advanced mathematics.

She won Alfred Ackerman-Teubner prize in 1932.

During her life Emmy NOETHER had to face a gender discrimination.

People remember Emmy Noether as a hard-working, creative and determined. She still inspires many people today. Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

DIAN FOSSEY

(1932-1985)

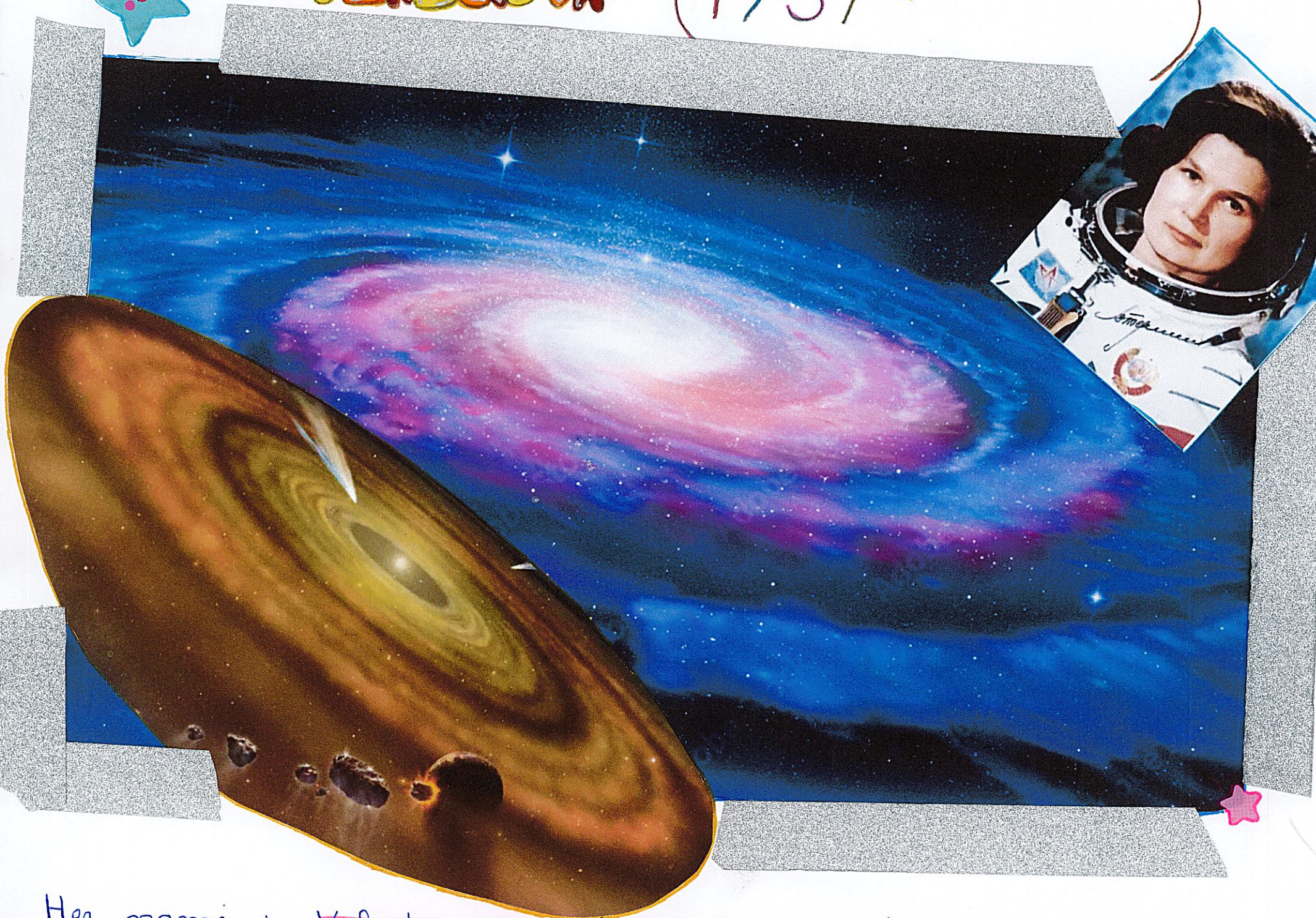


Her name is Dian Fossey. She was born in 1932 in San Francisco, California (USA). She was a biologist. She died on 26 December 1985. Her parents were George and Kitty Fossey. She studied at State of University of San Jose. Dian Fossey's main research topic was Primatology. She became famous when she discovered and study the behavior of some gorilla mountain. Dian Fossey revolutionized our understanding of mountain gorillas. She was the first female scientist to uncover the changing of group by the female gorilla. She founded Center of gorilla conservation of Karisoke. During her life Dian Fossey had to face poaching and violence. She react with determination and commitment about if fight against the poaching. People remember Dian Fossey as a brave, hard-working and determined. She still inspires many people today.

VALENTINA

TERECHKOVA

(1937-



Her name is **Valentina Tereshkova**. She was born on 6th March 1937 in Maslennikovo, Russia. She is a Russian, engineering and cosmology.

Valentina Tereshkova has one brother (Vladimir) and one sister (Lioudmila). Her parents are Vladimir and Elena Tereshkova. She attended The Light Industry Technical School University.

Valentina Tereshkova specialised in engineering and cosmology.

Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to fly in space. She paved the way for her female cosmonauts. She received Greatest Woman Achiever of the Century. She was the first female scientist to travel in the space.

During her life **Valentina TERECHKOVA** had to face the war. It was during this period that she developed a passion for skydiving at the local club, marking more than 125 jumps which would become her "entry ticket" to the space program.

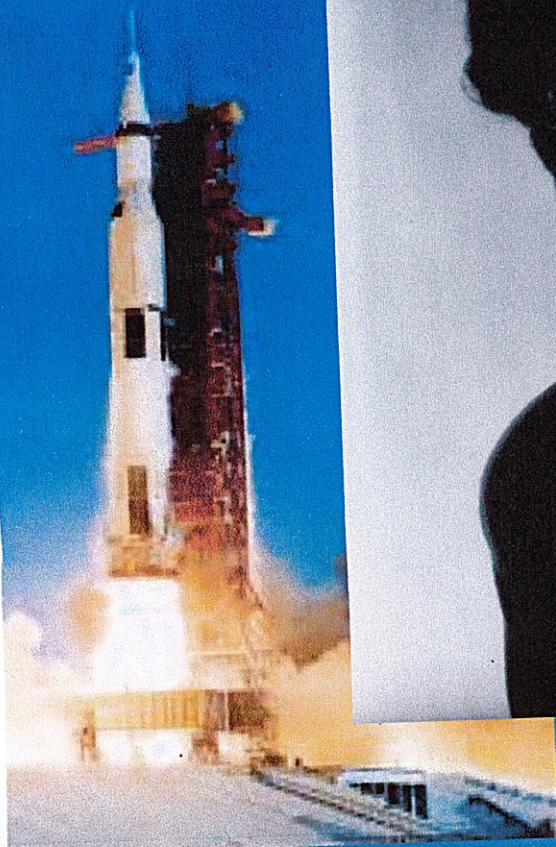
People remember **Valentina Tereshkova** as a brave, hard working, independent and determined scientist.

She still inspires many people today.

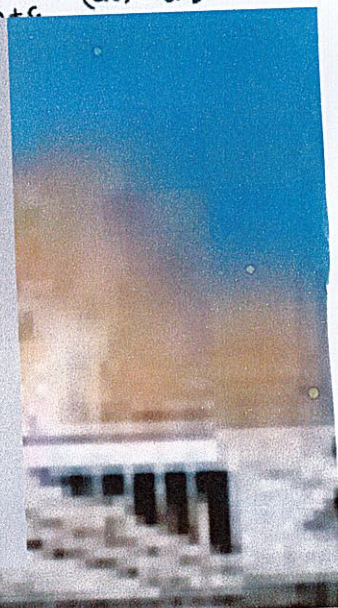
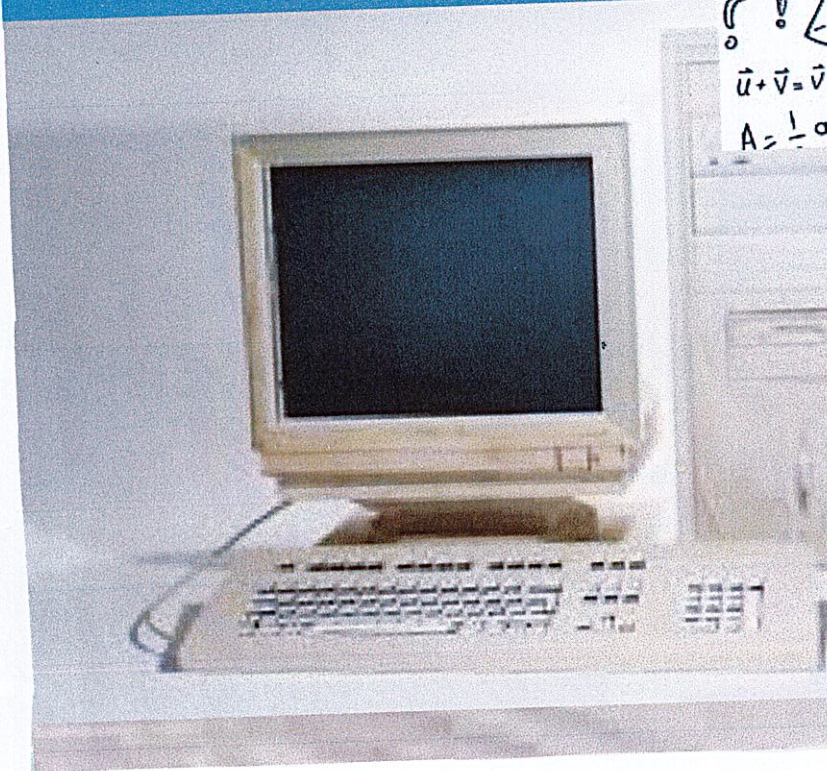
Thanks to her, science made huge progress.

MARGARET

(1936 -)



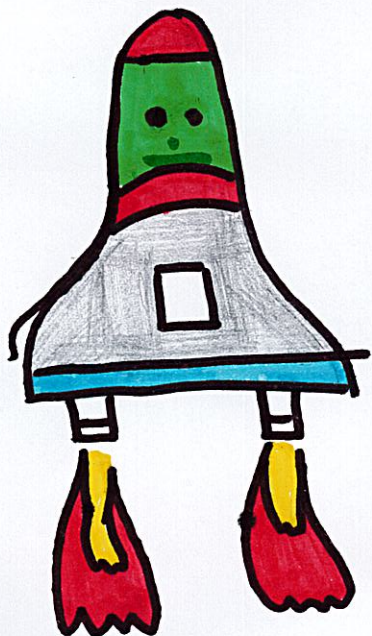
$\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{1+\cos A}}$ $\sin(-A) = -\sin A$
 $(ab)^m = a^m b^m$
 $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
 $a^m = a^{m-n}$
 $a^0 = 1$
 $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
 $\sqrt{b} = (b)^{1/2}$
 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
 $P = a + b + c$
 $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
 $\sqrt[3]{b} = (b)^{1/3}$
 $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$
 $\cot(-x) = -\cot(x)$
 $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$
 $\tan(2a) = \frac{\tan(a)}{1-\tan^2(a)}$
 $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$
 $\left(\frac{a^n}{b^n}\right) = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$
 $\tan(-A) = -\tan(A)$
 $(ab)^m = a^m b^m$
 $A = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$
 $V = \pi r^2 h$
 $\cos t$



HAMILTON

assessing the progress
assessing the progress

1. Her name is Margaret Hamilton she was born on August 17 of 1936 in Boli Indiana (USA). She is a American mathematician and computer scientist
 - 2 Her parents are Kenneth and Ruth Ester Healdfield. She studied at Michigan University
 3. Margaret Hamilton specialised in maths and computer science
 4. She received a Exeptional Space Award and the presidential medal of the liberty
 5. During her career, Margaret Hamilton had to face gender discrimination
 6. People remember Margaret Hamilton as a hard working scientist
 7. Margaret Hamilton still inspires many peoples today.
- Thanks to her, science made huge progress.



Her name is **Ingrid Daubechies**.

She was born on 17th August 1954 in Houthalen, Belgium. She is a

Belgian and American, mathematician. She studied at Vrije University, Brussel University. Ingrid Daubechies's

main research topic was theory of the Ondelette. She became famous when she created theory of the

Ondelette and image compression. She won prize Wolfe prize l'Oréal - Unesco, medal National science.

She was first female scientist a math teacher University a Princeton University.

She directed project JPEG2000. People remember Ingrid Daubechies as a curious and determined scientist. She still inspires many people today.

KATHERINE

(1957-

$$g^0_0 = \left(\frac{x}{1} \frac{1}{0} \right) Ma$$

$$P = RR_x$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = RT$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{810}$$

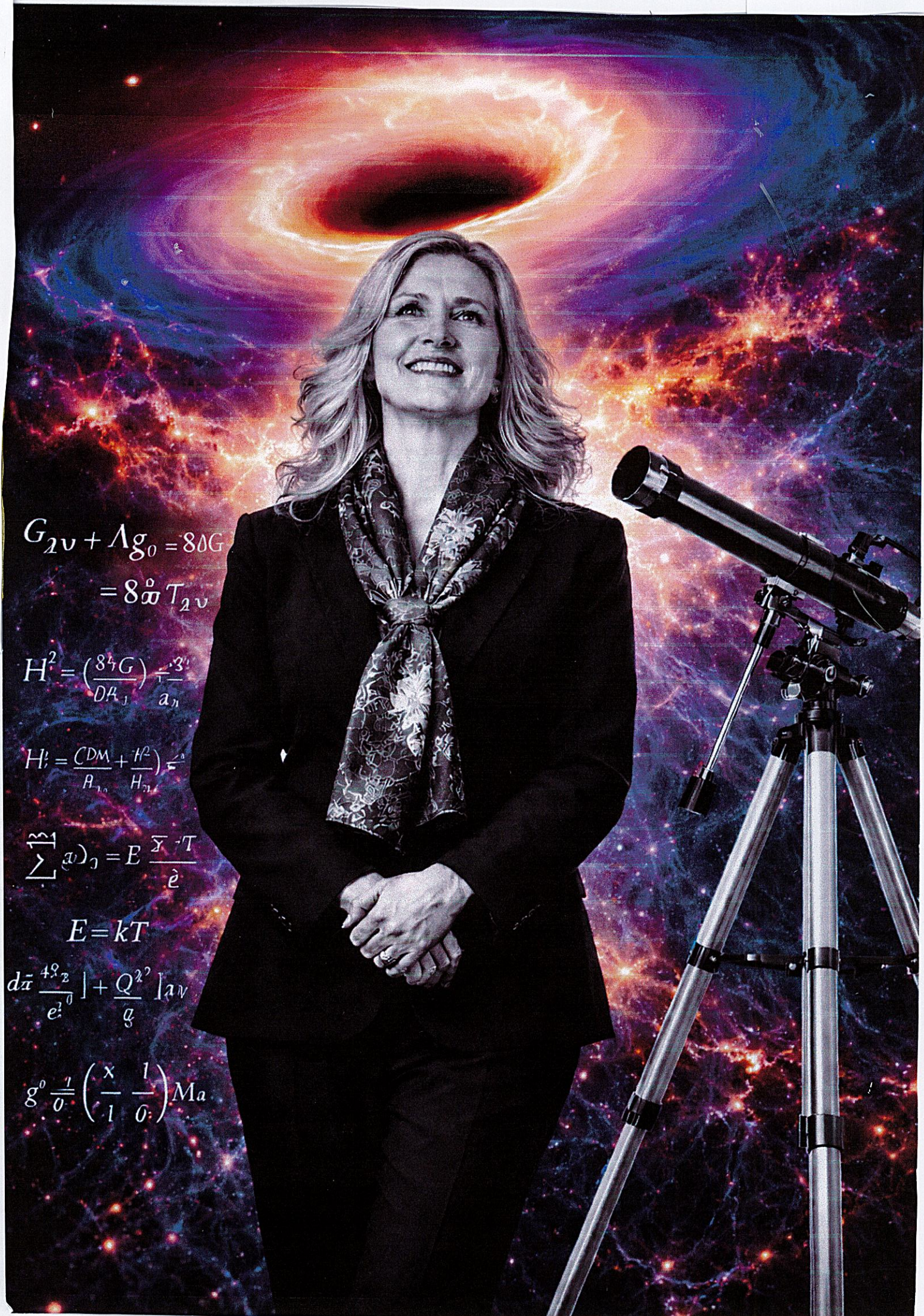
$$H^2 = \left(\frac{84G}{DR_j} \right) \frac{3}{\rho_j}$$

$$G = \sqrt{x^2 : 5}$$

$$ll^2 = \frac{878}{X_x}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \alpha_2 \times 5^{10}$$

$$\left(\frac{215}{\Sigma} \right)_L = H^2$$



$$G_{2\nu} + \Lambda g_0 = 80G$$

$$= 8\omega T_{2\nu}$$

$$H^2 = \left(\frac{84G}{DR_j} \right) \frac{3}{\rho_j}$$

$$H^2 = \frac{CDM + H^2}{R_j H_j}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j = E \frac{\bar{Y} \cdot T}{\dot{e}}$$

$$E = kT$$

$$d\bar{x} \frac{4Q_2}{e^2} + \frac{Q^2}{g} |a\nu$$

$$g^0_0 = \left(\frac{x}{1} \frac{1}{0} \right) Ma$$

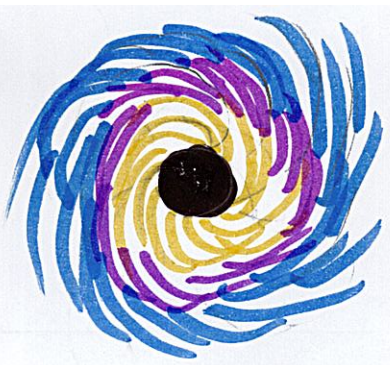




FREESE



Her name is Katherine Freese. She was born on 8 February 1957 in Freiburg, Germany. She is an American physicist. She studied at Princeton University, Columbia University and Chicago University. Katherine Freese specialised in astrophysics. She helped find solutions to combat dark matter. She won Lisenfied Prize. She was the first female scientist to specialize in physics at Princeton University. People remember Katherine Freese as an independent and hard working scientist. She still inspire many people today. Thanks to her science made huge progress.



FREESE



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Nettie Stevens

(1861-1912)

① Her name is Nettie Stevens she was born on July 7, 1861 in Cavendish, Vermont, United States of America. She was an American biologist.

② Nettie Stevens had one sister. Her parents were Ephraim Stevens and Julia Adams Stevens. She went to school in "West Field Normal School". She studied at Stanford University.

