

# Struggle to find ways to keep students engaged while reading informational text?

## WOMEN IN SCIENCE

- |                          |                              |                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ada Bryon<br>Lovelace | 11. Hypatia                  | 20. Martine Rothblatt      |
| 2. ... Ball              | 12. Julia Bowman<br>Robinson | 21. Mary Sherman<br>Morgan |
|                          | 13. Katherine                | 22. Rachel Carson          |
|                          |                              | 23. Rosalind Franklin      |

## ADA BYRON LOVELACE

1815-1852

We honor the contributions of of women to science on the second Tuesday in October, which is Ada Lovelace Day. Ada was called "the first computer programmer" for writing an algorithm for a computing machine in the mid-1800s. Her father was a famous poet and left her family when she was just a few months old. Ada showed a gift for mathematic at a young age and had tutors that taught her math and science. Even though it was quite rare for women to study those subjects at that time, Ada's mother believed it was important.

At 17, Ada met Charles Babbage, a mathematician and inventor. Charles began to mentor Ada. He invented the difference engine, which performed mathematical calculations. Ada was able to look at the machine before it was finished and she was absolutely captivated by it. Ada began writing notes on Charles' engine and described how codes could be created for the device to handle letters and symbols along with numbers. She made a method for the



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time planning,  
searching, or  
brainstorming.

Everything you need is  
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# DIANA TRUJILLO

1983 -

Diana Trujillo was born in Columbia but moved to the United States at the age of seventeen with only \$300 in her pocket. She started lessons at Miami Dade College and worked as an Aerospace Engineering at the NASA Academy.

# CHIEN-SHIUNG WU

1912-1997

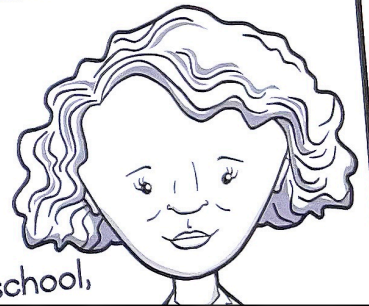
Chien-Shiung Wu was a Chinese American physicist. She was born in Shanghai and attended a school, even though that was not on to study physics at a university.



1892-1916

# ALICE BALL

Alice Ball was an African American chemist who developed a process for making paper. She was born in Seattle, Washington and was active during high school.



# WOMEN IN SCIENCE OR STEM



# Two Options

There are two options of each text available.

One has the question on the same page as the text. The second version has the article on one page and the questions on a separate page.

**ADA BYRON LOVELACE**  
1815-1852

We honor the contribution of women to science on the second Tuesday in October, which is Computer Programmer's Day.

Ada Byron Lovelace

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What was the most important contribution of Ada? She was the first computer programmer.


2. If you could speak to Ada Byron Lovelace, what three questions would you want to ask her?  
1) Why did you love computers?  
2) Would you do anything differently?

3. What do you think contributed to Ada's success? Her drive and passion

4. If Ada was born during our time, what do you think would have been different about her life? She would have had more support.

5. Write three words you would use to describe Ada Byron Lovelace and explain why you chose them.  
diligent, driven, passionate

of women to science on the second Tuesday in October, which is Computer Programmer's Day. Ada was called "the first" for her work on the Analytical Engine, a machine for performing calculations. She left her family when she was just 17 and had to support herself. Although it was quite rare for women to work at a young age, her mother believed it was important for her to learn. Ada was a mathematician and inventor. Charles Babbage, who designed the Analytical Engine, which performed calculations, was an early computer. Ada wrote notes on the machine before it was built. She was the first to see the potential for the device to do more than just calculations. She was the first to see the process used in the machine as a method for the computer. She wasn't just a mathematician, she was a pioneer in the world.



1917 - 2002

# BETTIE HOLBERTON

Bettie Holberton was born in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania. She studied journalism, which allowed her to travel. The U.S. Army began hiring women to calculate ballistic trajectories during the Second World War. A ballistic trajectory is the path of an object that is dropped, thrown, or launched. Bettie and other women, to do the calculations called

1. What was the most important contribution of Bettie?

2. If you could speak to Bettie Holberton, what three questions would you want to ask her?

1933 - 2011

# ANNIE EASLEY

Annie Easley was born in Alabama in a time before the Civil Rights Movement. Her educational and career opportunities were very limited since she was an African American. Annie worked hard and graduated from high school as a valedictorian. She then attended Xavier University (an African American college) and majored in pharmacy for two years. A few years later, Annie read a story in a newspaper about twin sisters who worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) as "computers". Annie applied for the job the very next day and was hired just two weeks later.

Annie began as a mathematician and computer engineer at the NACA Laboratory (which later

1. What was the most important contribution of Annie?

She worked at NASA.

2. If you could speak to Annie Easley, what three questions would you want to ask her?

1) How did your love for space begin?

3. What do you think contributed to Annie's success?





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engaged while reading  
informational text!

# ADA BYRON LOVELACE

1815-1852

We honor the contribution of women to science on the second Tuesday in October, which is Computer Programmer's Day. Ada was called "the first" for her work on the Analytical Engine, a mechanical computer that she designed and left her family when she was just 19. She was a mathematician at a young age and had a passion for science, although it was quite rare for women at the time. Her mother believed it was important for her to be a good wife and mother, but Ada's mother believed it was important for her to be a good mathematician and inventor. Charles Babbage, the inventor of the Analytical Engine, which performed calculations, was a mathematician and inventor. Charles Babbage, the inventor of the Analytical Engine, which performed calculations, was a mathematician and inventor. Charles Babbage, the inventor of the Analytical Engine, which performed calculations, was a mathematician and inventor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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She was the first computer programmer.

2. If you could speak to Ada Byron Lovelace, what three questions would you want to ask her?  
1) Why did you love computers?  
2) Would you do anything differently?  
3) What do you think contributed to Ada's success?  
4) What drive and passion did you have about her life?

