

# Scientificards

Here you have the Scientificards, a series of cards to meet and become familiar with some women scientists and technologists through the game.

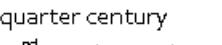
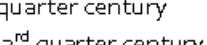
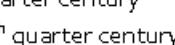
Each card is about a scientist and is composed of the following 5 parts:

- **'Portrait'** and name of the scientist. (In the middle)
- **Birthplace** : Current country where the place where she was born is located.
- **Detail**: presents a detail about her life.
- **Date of birth**: The century / quarter century in which she was born.
- **Science/branch**: Area in which she developed her work.

Below you can see the possible values of each of the parts of the cards.

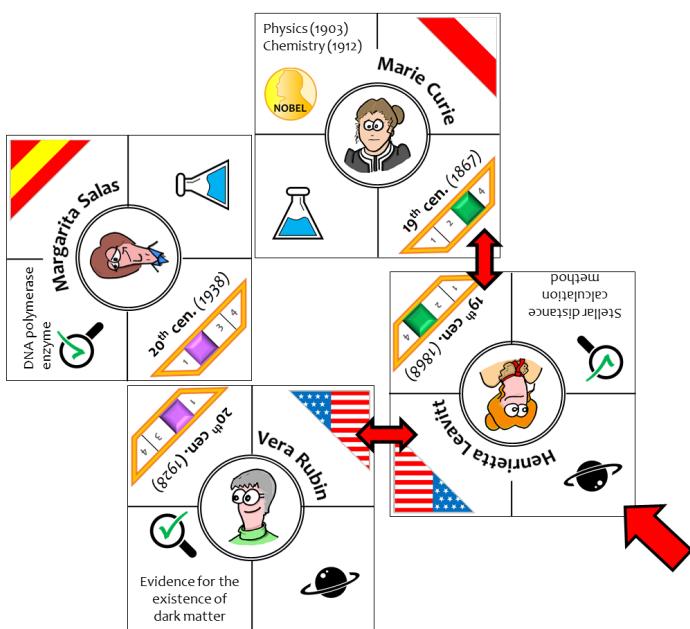
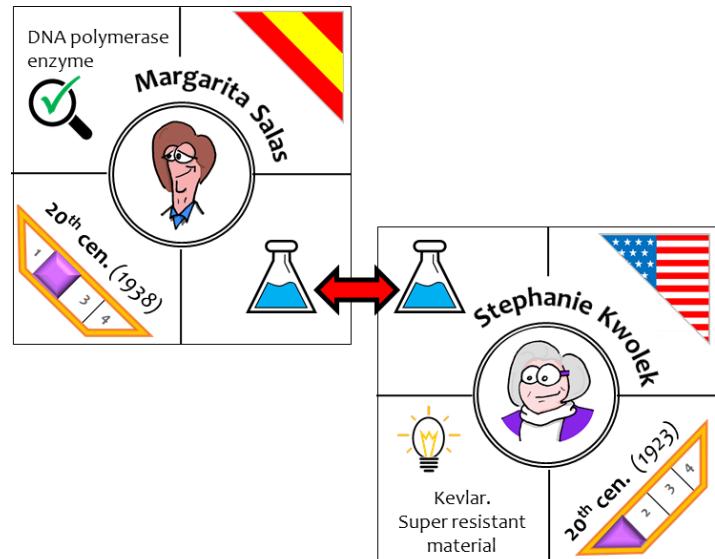
The portrait and the birthplace are always in the same place, but the other three contents can swap positions.

There are also 3 wildcards, with anonymous scientists and generic values.

Science/Branch		Birthplace
 <b>Astronomy</b>  <b>Botany</b>  <b>Physics</b>  <b>Engineering</b>  <b>Schoolteaching</b>  <b>Mathematics</b>  <b>Health</b>  <b>Chemistry</b>	 <b>Forbidden connection (wildcards)</b>	 Germany  USA  Italy  Austria  Spain  Poland  China  France  UK  Denmark  Iran  Russia
 <b>18<sup>th</sup> century</b>  <b>19<sup>th</sup> century</b>  <b>20<sup>th</sup> century</b>  <b>Any century (wildcard)</b>	 <b>18<sup>th</sup> cent. (1771)</b>	 <b>Laura Bassi</b>  <b>The 1<sup>st</sup></b>
 <b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter century</b>  <b>2<sup>nd</sup> quarter century</b>  <b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter century</b>  <b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter century</b>	 <b>Forbidden connection (wildcards)</b>	 <b>Discovery</b>  <b>Invention</b>  <b>The first woman in...</b>  <b>Nobel Prize</b>  <b>Inequality case</b>
<b>Date of birth</b>		<b>Detail</b>

## Mode1: Connecting women scientists

4 cards are dealt to each player and the rest are left in a face down deck. Flip the first card of the deck on the table and in turns, each player tries to place one of the cards in his hand by connecting by some of the 4 criteria that match the cards already placed. The cards can be turned at your convenience. After placing a card, the player draws another from the deck. If no card can be placed, the player will pass a turn.



If you want to play in competitive mode, it is possible that, depending on the situation, a card can match in 2, 3 or even 4 criteria with the rest of the cards on the table. In that case, the player adds 2, 3 or 4 points.

The game ends when there are no cards left in the deck and all players run out of cards, or it is impossible to place them.

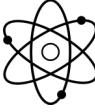
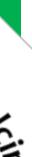
Whoever has got more points at the end of the game will be the winner.

\* \* \*

Here are 24 cards, including 21 scientist and 3 wildcards. To facilitate handling and prolong the life of the material, printing on thick paper or laminated cards is recommended.

You can find more 'Scientificards' of other women scientists and others way to play with them in the book "[From Girl to Scientist — Cartoon Collection](#)" by Cytcerones.

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 <p><i>Laura Bassi</i></p> <p><b>18<sup>th</sup> cen. (1711)</b></p> <p><b>The 1<sup>st</sup></b></p> <p>Physics professor at the university</p>	 <p><i>Jeanne Baret</i></p> <p><b>18<sup>th</sup> cen. (1740)</b></p> <p><b>The 1<sup>st</sup></b></p> <p>...to go around the world (dressed as a man)</p>	 <p><i>Caroline Herschel</i></p> <p><b>18<sup>th</sup> cen. (1750)</b></p> <p><b>The 1<sup>st</sup></b></p> <p>...to earn a professional astronomy salary</p>
 <p><i>Ada Lovelace</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1815)</b></p> <p><b>The 1<sup>st</sup></b></p> <p>... in proposing a computer program</p>	 <p><i>Sofia Kovalevskaya</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1850)</b></p> <p>Cauchy-Kovalevskaya Theorem</p>	<p>Physics (1903) Chemistry (1912)</p>  <p><i>Marie Curie</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1867)</b></p>
 <p><i>Henrietta Leavitt</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1868)</b></p> <p>She had 48 Nobel nominations.</p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1878)</b></p> <p>Stellar distance calculation method</p>	 <p><i>Lise Meitner</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1878)</b></p> <p>Noether Theorem</p>	 <p><i>Emmy Noether</i></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1882)</b></p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> cen. (1882)</b></p>
 <p><i>Grace Hopper</i></p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> cen. (1906)</b></p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> cen. (1906)</b></p> <p>She received the "Man of the year" award</p>	 <p><i>Maria Goeppert-Mayer</i></p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> cen. (1906)</b></p> <p>Physics (1963)</p>	 <p><i>Rita Levi-Montalcini</i></p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> cen. (1909)</b></p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> cen. (1909)</b></p> <p>Medicine (1986)</p>



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