

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

	Astronomy
	Botany
	Physics
	Engineering
	Schoolteaching
	Mathematics
	Health
	Chemistry

Date of birth

	18 th century
	19 th century
	20 th century
	Any century (wildcard)

1st quarter century
2nd quarter century
3rd quarter century
4th quarter century

Forbidden connection
(wildcards)

Birthplace

	Germany		USA		Italy
	Austria		Spain		Poland
	China		France		UK
	Denmark		Iran		Russia

Any country (wildcards)
European countries
Asian countries

Forbidden connection
(wildcards)

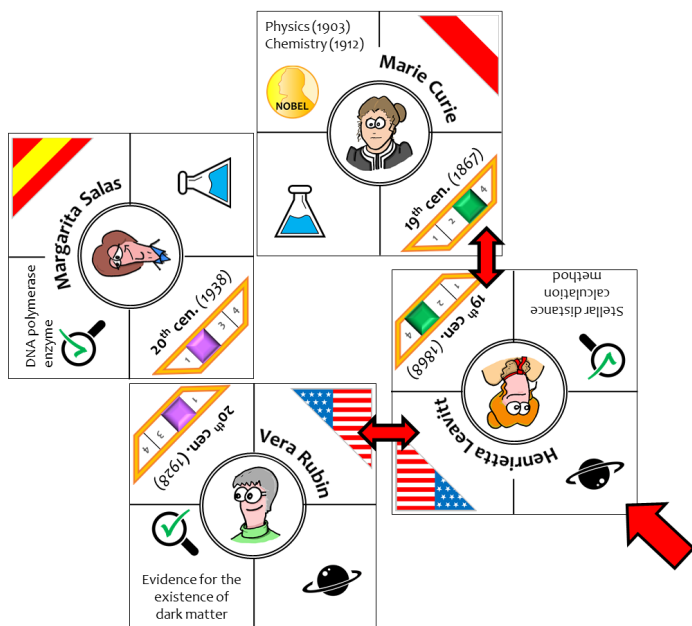
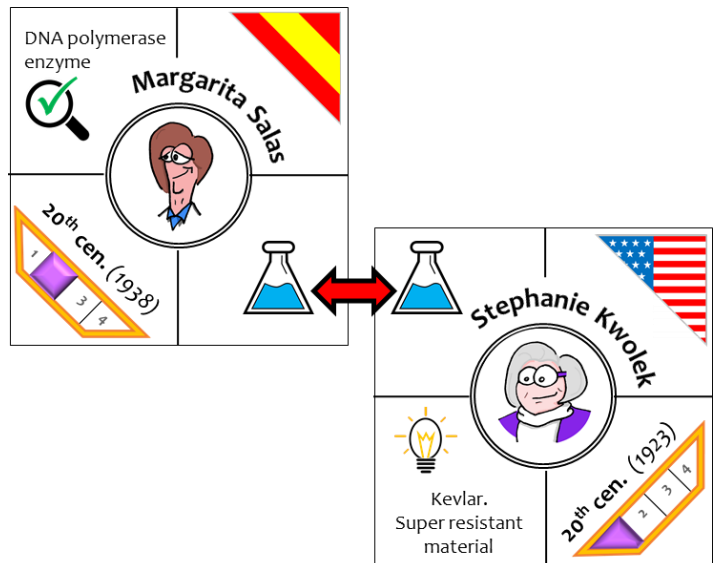
Detail

	Discovery
	Invention
	The first woman in...
	Nobel Prize
	Inequality case

Laura Bassi

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.



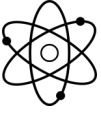











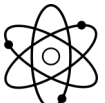





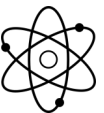

If you want to play in competitive mode, it is possible that, depending on the situation, a card can match in 2, 3 or even 4 criteria with the rest of the cards on the table. In that case, the player adds 2, 3 or 4 points.

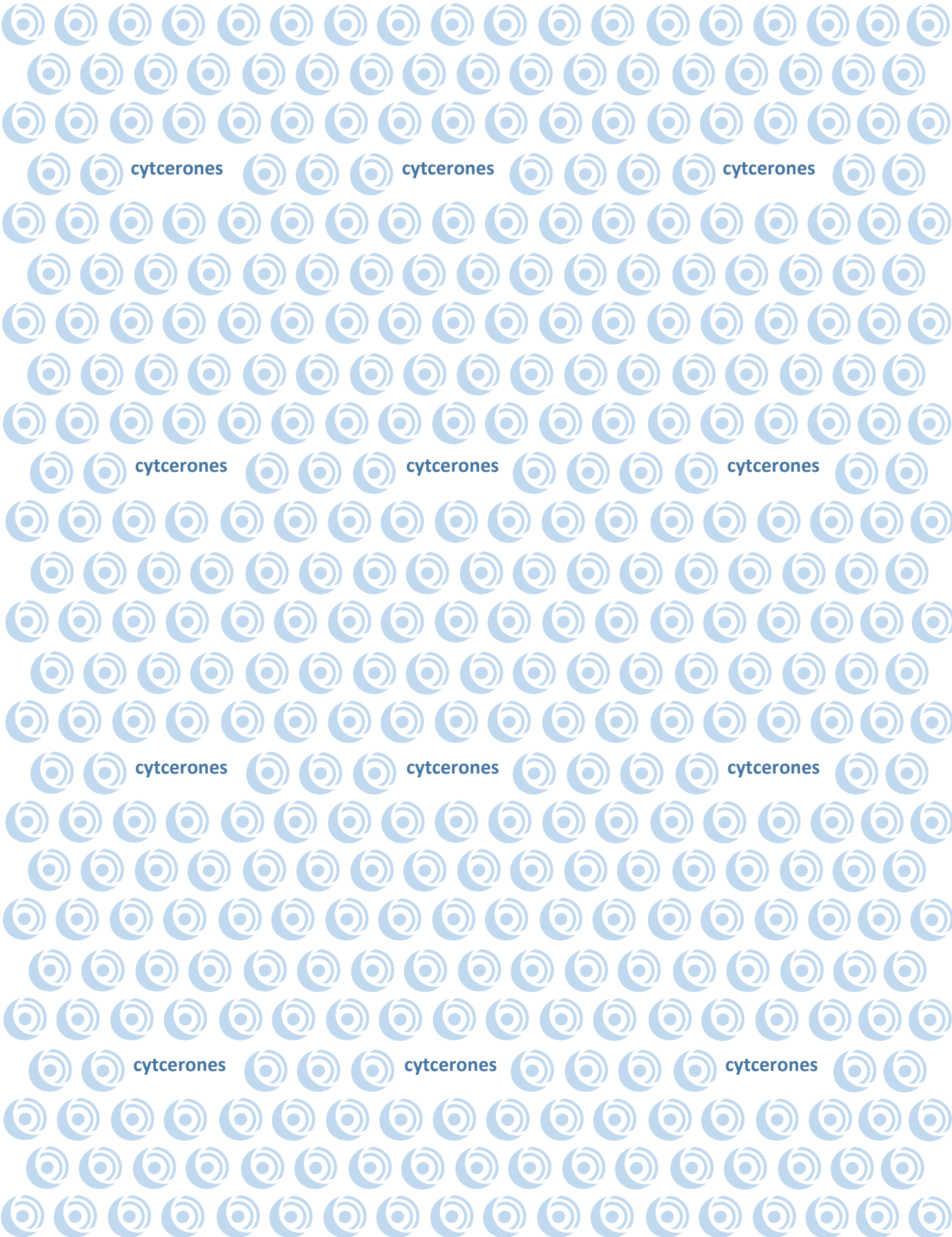
The game ends when there are no cards left in the deck and all players run out of cards, or it is impossible to place them.

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

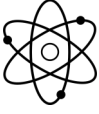
Here are 24 cards, including 21 scientist and 3 wildcards. To facilitate handling and prolong the life of the material, printing on thick paper or laminated cards is recommended.

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.




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



Scientificards





Chien-Shiung Wu








20th cen. (1912)

Wu Experiment.
Nobel Prize for
her colleagues


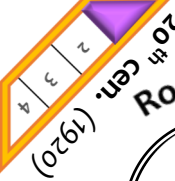



Hedy Lamarr








20th cen. (1914)



Bases for Wi-Fi
and bluetooth
technology




Rosalind Franklin

DNA structure.
Nobel Prize for
her colleagues





Stephanie Kwolek

Kevlar.
Super resistant
material

20th cen. (1923)





Vera Rubin







Evidence for the
existence of
dark matter





Valentina Tereskova





The **1st**
... to go into
space




20th cen. (1937)



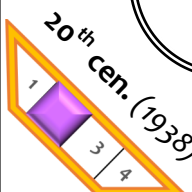

DNA polymerase
enzyme






Margarita Salas


20th cen. (1938)


Patricia Bath




Laser cataract
surgery




Discovery of
pulsars. Nobel
to her boss.




Jocelyn Bell




20th cen. (1943)




None



Could be you

None




1+1=2

Could be you






The **1st**
... we'll find out
what

18th century

Could be you

NOBEL

19th century

... we'll find out
what

