CASLE
CENTRO DE AVALIAÇÃO DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

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LÍNGUA INGLÊS

TEXTO: 15 discoveries by women wrongly credited to men

Monopoly board.

Credit is not always given where credit is due. Throughout history, women who have been overlooked, “mansplained,” and have faced the realities of male-dominated workspaces have come to realize that recognition or credit can never be assumed. In particular, credit for the tools and innovations we have come to rely on today was not given to the women who pioneered them. These women, who devoted their valuable time, brilliance, and effort to this work, went unnoticed and unseen. And more often than not, the discoveries of women were miscredited to men. From windshield wipers to the treatment for leprosy, here are 20 discoveries by women wrongly credited to men.

The board game Monopoly
Monopoly, once a real-estate board game for grownups, quickly became one of the most popular family game night staples. As the story goes, the out-of-work Charles Darrow conceived of this game after he played something like it with his friends in the 1930s. Except that it wasn’t his idea. In 1903, a modern and brave stenographer by the name of Elizabeth Magie, lovingly called Lizzie, had made up the rules for The Landlord’s Game and then secured a patent for it a couple of years later. Here’s where it gets interesting. Parker Brothers knew about The Landlord’s Game before Monopoly became the bestseller it is today. According to the New York Times, “In its efforts to seize total control of Monopoly and other related games, the company struck a deal with Magie to purchase her Landlord’s Game patent and two more of her game ideas not long after it made its deal with Darrow.”

Dark matter
Vera Rubin could write the book on the myriad challenges women face in male-dominated industries. When she and fellow astronomer Kent Ford discovered something remarkable about stars and their orbital movements, Rubin’s calculations revealed that galaxies contain 10 times as much “dark” mass as visible stars. This led to the discovery that “at least ninety percent of the mass in galaxies, and therefore in the observable universe, is invisible and unidentified,” according to the American Museum of Natural History. While her trailblazing discovery cracked open the door for other out-of-this-world advancements, she remains without the coveted Nobel Prize recognition her male peers have long since received.

Nuclear physics
Wu was a bright mind who took on radiation detection work in the Division of War Research at Columbia University in 1944. Wu had an impressive career and taught at several reputable institutions, including Princeton. When two male physicists, Tsung-Dao Lee, and Chen Ning Yang, asked her to conduct experiments to test their theory on the behaviour of nuclear particles, that’s when things went sideways. She proved their theory through rigorous experimentation, known as the Wu Experiment, while Lee and Yang scooped up the Nobel Prize for her work in 1957. She still does not have her Nobel Prize, but she received the inaugural Wolf Prize in Physics in 1978.

DNA structure
When chemist Dr. Rosalind Franklin was peering into her microscope, she discovered the truth about DNA. Her photographs, taken in 1952, revealed the double-helix structure that we now see in textbooks. Her work was not properly acknowledged by scientists James Watson and Francis Crick at the time, and because they had discovered the single-helix structure, they were given the coveted Nobel Prize in 1962. Though she passed away from ovarian cancer four years before the Nobel Prize was awarded to her peers, this discovery and her achievements in both chemistry and virus structure research were remarkable.

Nuclear fission
Surprising things can occur when you split an atom. Uranium is one of the heaviest of all naturally occurring metals on Earth, and when it is split under certain conditions, it can be used as a tremendous source of energy—called nuclear fission. Splitting uranium to reveal this abundance of energy was a discovery made in 1939 by Lise Meitner, an Austrian-Swedish physicist who had fled Nazi Germany in 1938 to settle in Sweden. Now, do you think this discovery was credited to Meitner at the time? You guessed it—her lab partner, a man by the name of Otto Hahn received the credit for her work, and in 1944 he snagged the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Microbial genetics
You may have heard of Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Prize-winning molecular biologist; however, history books have left out his partner in the lab and in life, bacterial geneticist Esther Lederberg. This powerhouse couple, who married in 1946, made some remarkable discoveries relating to how genes are regulated. However, it was Mrs. Lederberg who took on the tedious task of proving large ideas in the lab while Mr. Lederberg was credited as the big thinker. When Mrs. Lederberg discovered lambda phage—a virus that infects E. coli bacteria—it was her husband who claimed the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of bacteria and how they mate.

Windshield wipers
Invented in 1902, the windshield wiper has made our lives safer and road trips more pleasant. When Mary Anderson was visiting New York City on a snowy day, stuck in traffic, she couldn't help but wonder if there was some sort of blade that could clear the snow from the streetcar's windshield. After returning to Birmingham, Alabama, she got the patent for the windshield wiper in 1903. After many rejections, she was unable to sell her invention. When cars that reached higher speeds began to sell in the 1950s, the windshield wiper became an indispensable tool. By then, Anderson's patent had expired, and Robert Kearns took the credit for her invention.

The first computer algorithm
Nowadays, we cannot think of the computer without recognizing mathematician Ada Lovelace's contributions. She wasn't in earlier textbooks, but she is now, credited for writing the instructions for the first computer program. Daughter of Lord Byron, Lovelace, and her visionary brilliance went unnoticed by historians and her high-brow British community until the early 21st century. Founded in 2009 to celebrate women in STEM careers, Ada Lovelace Day is marked on the second Tuesday of every October.

Sex chromosomes
Sex determination, which served as the foundation of studies on genetics over history, can be credited to Nettie Stevens, who took on most of her work in this field at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1904. At the time, most scientists did not share her theories, and Edmund Wilson, who had made similar discoveries independently—and who was already well-known in the field—was given the credit for this work. Following her death, advances in science and the recognition of more women in STEM fields helped shed light on her incredible work.

Moon landing path
Recognized in the Hollywood-made biopic Hidden Figures, mathematician Katherine Johnson is a celebrated Black woman in STEM who faced unimaginable challenges in her life and line of work. Today one of NASA's most celebrated former staffers, Johnson had a brilliant mind from childhood. Subjected to racial and sexual discrimination by her peers at NASA in the 1960s, her work nearly went unnoticed. Her trajectory analysis of America's first spaceflight, Freedom 7, and later of Apollo 11's moon landing, led to historic accomplishments and discoveries for NASA.

The first brain receptor
Dr. Candace Pert is a celebrated neuroscientist and pharmacologist with over 250 published articles to her name and is lovingly called "The Goddess of Neuroscience" by her fans. She was the first to discover the opiate receptor, the first of the brain receptors to be found. This led to leaps and bounds of research on brain function. However, she did not receive proper recognition for her work and instead got slighted by her supervisor, Solomon Snyder, in 1978.

Women's health findings

Regarded as the first gynecologist, Trota of Salerno, an Italian doctor who lived and worked in the 11th century, revolutionized the field of medicine by revealing women's health issues that had been overlooked by male physicians. Her discoveries ranged from pregnancy-related complications to those related to female hygiene. She also made a splash in the field by suggesting that men could be sterile, as well. During the Renaissance era, some denied that she was a woman or even a real person. Scholars today know better, and reference her studies and findings regularly.

Treatment for leprosy
For hundreds of years, chaulmoogra oil, which was known to have negative side effects, was used to treat skin conditions like eczema, psoriasis, and Hansen's disease, also known as leprosy. That was until Alice Augusta Ball, an extraordinary Black female chemist, revealed something remarkable in her groundbreaking research in a hospital in Hawaii. By extracting the active ingredient from chaulmoogra oil, she discovered the treatment for leprosy in 1916. According to a source, Arthur L. Dean, chemist and president of the University of Hawaii, without having contributed to her work in any way, published her findings as the "Dean Method" rather than the "Ball Method". It would be decades before she received her due credit for this discovery.

Computer programming language
Many are quite familiar with the contributions Dr. Grace M. Hopper has made to the field of computer science. Her work is celebrated across the world each year. However, she wasn't exactly put on a pedestal when she created the first computer language compiler tools to program the IBM Harvard Mark I computer. While mathematician John von Neumann laid down the fundamental principles of computation, it was Hopper who invented codes to program it.

Pulsars
Neuron stars, also called pulsars, are being used today by scientists to "study extreme states of matter, search for planets beyond Earth's solar system, and measure cosmic distances," according to Space.com. While working as a research assistant at Cambridge, soon-to-be-astronomer Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered irregular radio pulses. When she brought this to the attention of her team and her advisor, they uncovered that these were pulsars. As history goes, Burnell received no credit for this discovery, and in 1974 the Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to Martin Ryle, and, you guessed it, her advisor Antony Hewish.

Adapted from https://ozlucc.com/blog/f/20-discoveries-by-women-wrongly-credited-to-men

QUESTÃO 01 (1,0)

O objetivo central do texto é:

(A) apresentar biografias completas de cientistas famosas que não foram premiadas.
(B) discutir a evolução dos prêmios científicos no século XX dados a mulheres.
(C) demonstrar que diversas descobertas feitas por mulheres foram atribuídas a homens.
(D) provar que mulheres passaram a dominar as áreas STEM no século XXI.

QUESTÃO 02 (1,0)

No caso do jogo associado a Monopoly, o texto afirma que:

(A) foi inventado coletivamente por um grupo de empresários.
(B) Charles Darrow apenas aperfeiçoou regras criadas por Elizabeth Magie.
(C) a Parker Brothers rejeitou inicialmente o jogo de Magie por falta de patente.
(D) o jogo surgiu como projeto acadêmico universitário.

QUESTÃO 03 (1,0)

Sobre a descoberta relacionada à matéria escura por Vera Rubin, o texto indica que:

(A) Vera trabalhou com uma miríade de desafios face à má dominação industrial.
(B) suas observações mostraram que a maior parte da massa das galáxias é invisível.
(C) sua pesquisa foi desacreditada e posteriormente refutada por cientistas renomados.
(D) mais tarde ela recebeu o tão cobiçado prêmio Nobel dado à equipe masculina de cientistas.

QUESTÃO 04 (1,0)

O experimento conduzido por Chien-Shiung Wu demonstrou que:

(A) sua experimentação confirmou a teoria de Lee e Yang, que receberam o Nobel.
(B) ela apenas auxiliou marginalmente na pesquisa teórica, por isso não foi premiada.
(C) a teoria dos dois físicos estava incorreta e Chien – Shiung publicou o resultado
(D) seu trabalho foi reconhecido com o Nobel por ter ajudado os dois cientistas.

QUESTÃO 05 (1,0)

De acordo com o texto, o que é **incorreto** dizer sobre Rosalind Franklin?

(A) Ela morreu quatro anos antes de receber o seu prêmio Nobel.
(B) Ela teve grandes achados em pesquisas químicas e biológicas
(C) Watson e Crick não reconheceram o seu trabalho na época.
(D) Suas fotografias mostraram a real estrutura do DNA.

QUESTÃO 06 (1,0)

O texto sugere que o crédito pela descoberta da fissão nuclear foi dado a:

(A) Lise Meitner e Otto Hahn pela parceria na descoberta.
(B) Meitner, representada por Hahn na entrega do prêmio em 1944.
(C) apenas a Hahn, apesar da contribuição decisiva de Meitner.
(D) um consórcio internacional de cientistas do qual Hahn fazia parte.

QUESTÃO 07 (1,0)

De acordo com o texto, que problemas estão relacionados às descobertas de Lederberg, Anderson, Lovelace e Stevens respectivamente?

(A) Falta de crédito, apagamento histórico, patente perdida e roubo de propriedade intelectual
(B) Crédito dado ao marido, patente expirada, existência ignorada e menor prestígio.
(C) Patente perdida, roubo de prêmio Nobel, prestígio menor e crédito dado ao marido.
(D) Crédito dado ao marido, falta de renome, patente perdida e roubo de prêmio Nobel.

QUESTÃO 08 (1,0)

Considerando o conjunto dos exemplos apresentados, o texto constrói principalmente a ideia de que:

(A) a exclusão feminina ocorreu apenas nas áreas médica e computacional.
(B) a falta de reconhecimento foi resultado de erros administrativos e corporativos.
(C) o apagamento das contribuições femininas ocorreu em diferentes áreas e épocas.
(D) o problema foi resolvido completamente nas décadas subsequentes.

QUESTÃO 09 (1,0)

No trecho: “Credit is not always given where credit is due”, a estrutura verbal está na:

(A) voz ativa com sentido hipotético.
(B) voz passiva com valor de generalização.
(C) forma imperativa indireta.
(D) construção condicional irreal.

QUESTÃO 10 (1,0)

No segmento: “While working as a research assistant at Cambridge…”, a forma “While working” expressa:

(A) oposição lógica entre duas ações independentes.
(B) condição necessária para o evento principal.
(C) consequência direta da ação posterior em progresso.
(D) simultaneidade temporal e redução de oração adverbial.

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