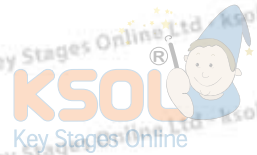


# 11+ English

## Comprehension



### Non-Fiction Important Information

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

### Fiction Important Information

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## Albert Einstein

1 Albert Einstein was born at Ulm, in Württemberg, Germany, on  
2 March 14, 1879. Six weeks later the family moved to Munich,  
3 where he later on began his schooling at the Luitpold Gymnasium.  
4 Later, they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at  
5 Aarau, Switzerland and in 1896 he entered the Swiss Federal  
6 Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics  
7 and mathematics. In 1901, the year he gained his diploma, he  
8 acquired Swiss citizenship and, as he was unable to find a  
9 teaching post, he accepted a position as technical assistant in the  
10 Swiss Patent Office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree.

11  
12 During his stay at the Patent Office, and in his spare time, he  
13 produced much of his remarkable work and in 1908 he was  
14 appointed Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909 he became Professor  
15 Extraordinary at Zurich, in 1911 Professor of Theoretical Physics at  
16 Prague, returning to Zurich in the following year to fill a similar  
17 post. In 1914 he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm  
18 Physical Institute and Professor in the University of Berlin. He  
19 became a German citizen in 1914 and remained in Berlin until  
20 1933 when he renounced his citizenship for political reasons and  
21 emigrated to America to take the position of Professor of  
22 Theoretical Physics at Princeton. He became a United States  
23 citizen in 1940 and retired from his post in 1945.

24  
25 After World War II, Einstein was a leading figure in the World  
26 Government Movement, he was offered the Presidency of the  
27 State of Israel, which he declined, and he collaborated with Dr.  
28 Chaim Weizmann in establishing the Hebrew University of

29 Jerusalem.

30

31 At the start of his scientific work, Einstein realised the  
32 inadequacies of Newtonian mechanics and his special theory of  
33 relativity stemmed from an attempt to reconcile the laws of  
34 mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. He dealt with  
35 classical problems of statistical mechanics and problems in which  
36 they were merged with quantum theory: this led to an explanation  
37 of the Brownian movement of molecules. He investigated the  
38 thermal properties of light with a low radiation density and his  
39 observations laid the foundation of the photon theory of light.

## Questions

1 In what year did Einstein's family move to Munich? Circle the correct answer.

- a. 1905
- b. 1896
- c. 1879
- d. 1901

2 Which two of the following statements are true? Circle the correct answers.

- a Einstein moved to Italy after living in Germany
- b Einstein became a Professor Extraordinary at Zurich in 1911
- c Einstein accepted Presidency of the State of Israel after the Second World War
- d Einstein renounced his German citizenship after 19 years

3 Why did Einstein accept the job of technical assistant in 1901?  
Circle the correct answer.

- a. Because he was hoping it would help him gain Swiss citizenship
- b. So that he would be able to achieve his doctor's degree
- c. Because he couldn't find a teaching position
- d. Because he needed a break after completing his diploma

4 Why did Einstein move to America? Circle the correct answer.

- a. He preferred America's political system
- b. To work at Princeton as a Professor
- c. To gain as many different citizenships as he could
- d. So that he could retire early

5 What does 'laid the foundation' mean in the context of line 39? Circle the correct answer.

- a. To put concrete down
- b. To make observations
- c. To make a judgement
- d. To create a basis

6 Using a word from paragraph 2, find an antonym for 'unlike':

- a. retired
- b. remarkable
- c. similar
- d. remained

## Comprehension Checklist

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