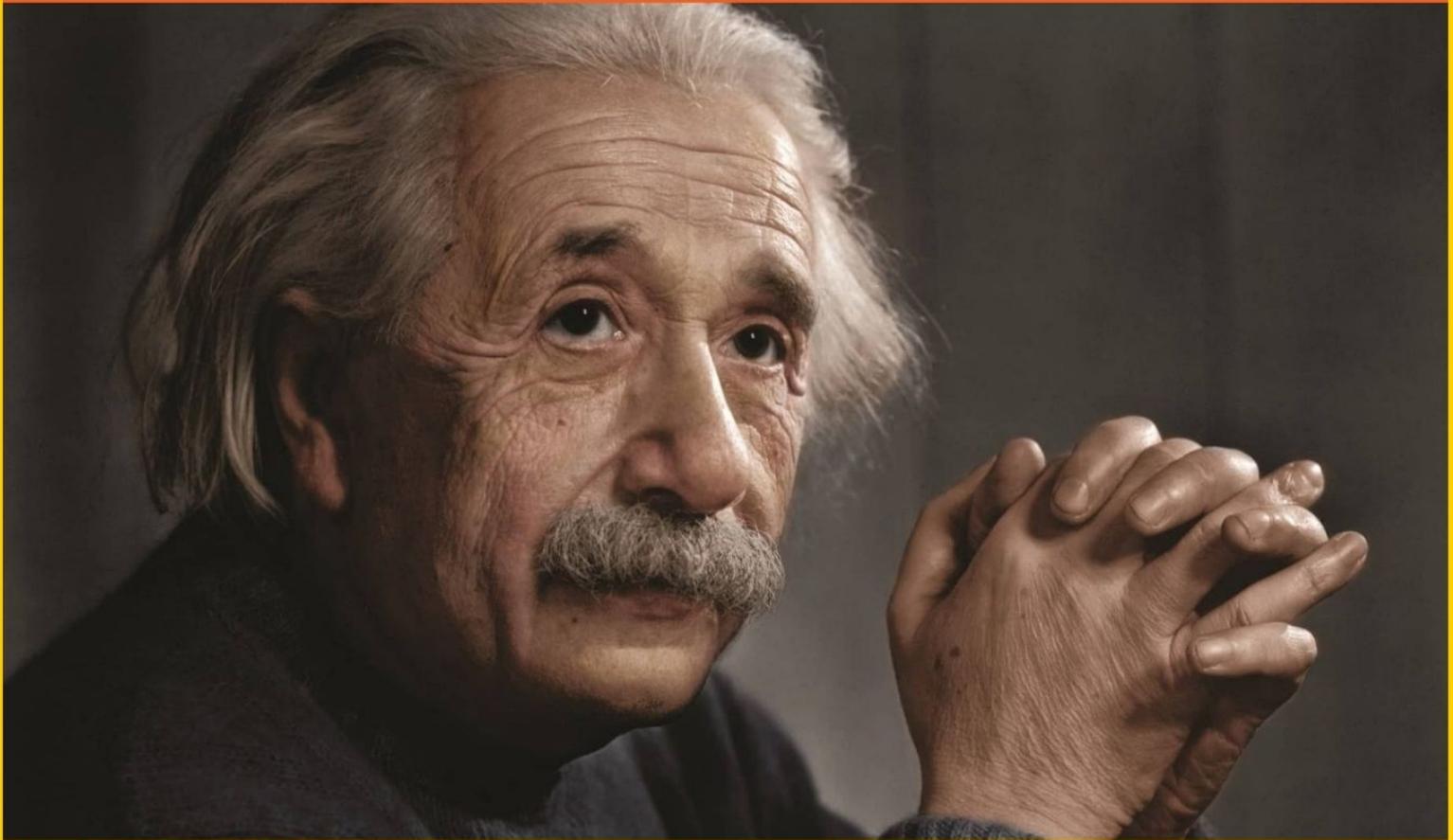


# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH  
ANSWER  
KEY

## PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



**DO YOU KNOW**

**ALBERT EINSTEIN**

# Do You Know | Albert Einstein

## Comprehension

1. *Put the Headings above the correct part of the text.*

*WHAT DID EINSTEIN THINK ABOUT?  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
EINSTEIN AND ATOMIC ENERGY  
FAME AND LATER YEARS  
WHERE DID EINSTEIN GROW UP?*

**[1]**

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Dents in space, light in bundles, and matter that turns into energy sound like science-fiction fantasies. However, Albert Einstein said they were real. Other scientists proved through observations that Einstein's theories were right. Einstein revolutionized the science of physics and helped bring in the atomic age.

**[2]**

---

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879. He grew up in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Einstein taught himself geometry when he was 12 years old. School bored him because it required endless memorizing and reciting. He often skipped classes to study on his own or to play his violin. Yet he graduated from college in 1900 and earned a Ph.D. degree in 1905. From 1902 to 1907, Einstein worked as a clerk in the patent office in Zürich, Switzerland. His job left him plenty of time to think.

**[3]**

---

Einstein thought about the rules that govern the way the world works. For example, he explained why small particles in liquids wiggle around, a movement called Brownian motion. He said that the particles were being bumped into by tiny bits of matter called atoms that are too small to see.

He also thought about light and electricity. Einstein knew that light shining on metal sometimes causes electricity to flow. He explained this result, called the photoelectric effect, by saying that light is made of tiny bundles of energy called photons. Photons hitting the metal knock particles called electrons away. Since electricity is simply moving electrons, he had solved the mystery of the photoelectric effect. In 1921, Einstein won the most famous prize in science, the Nobel Prize, for this work.

Another thing Einstein thought about was time. He said that time does not always flow at the same

rate. He proposed that motion affects time. He called this idea the special theory of relativity.

Einstein then came up with his general theory of relativity. This theory has a new explanation for gravity. Einstein said that gravity comes from curves or dents in the fabric of space. Objects make dents in space the way a bowling ball makes a dent in a mattress. The Moon falls into the dent made by Earth and rolls around the Earth. Scientists later proved that the dent a star makes in space-time bends light as the light passes by.

Einstein changed physics by showing that new ideas could come just from thinking. Before Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the laboratory.

#### [4]

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Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. He expressed this relation in a famous equation:  $E=mc^2$ . This equation says that energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light squared ( $c^2$ ). Energy can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear power.

#### [5]

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Einstein's theories made him famous, even though few people understood them. He became a university professor and director of a physics institute in Berlin, Germany. After the Nazis rose to power in Germany, Einstein left. In 1933, he came to the United States, where he lived the rest of his life.

Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey, on April 18, 1955.

Einstein's last great idea was that every force in nature is part of one master force. Physicists are still working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.

# Listening Practice

## 2. Write the missing words.

[1]

\_\_\_\_\_

Dents in space, [2] \_\_\_\_\_ in bundles, and [3] \_\_\_\_\_ that turns into energy [4] \_\_\_\_\_ like science-fiction fantasies. However, Albert [5] \_\_\_\_\_ said they were real. Other scientists proved through observations that [6] \_\_\_\_\_ [7] \_\_\_\_\_ were right. Einstein [8] \_\_\_\_\_ the science of physics and helped [9] \_\_\_\_\_ in the atomic age.

[10]

[11]

\_\_\_\_\_

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany, on [12] \_\_\_\_\_ 14, 1879. He grew up in [13] \_\_\_\_\_, Italy, and Switzerland. Einstein taught himself [14] \_\_\_\_\_ when he was 12 years old. School bored him because it required [15] \_\_\_\_\_ memorizing and reciting. He often skipped classes to study on his own or to play his violin. Yet he graduated from college in 1900 and [16] \_\_\_\_\_ a Ph.D. degree in 1905. From 1902 to 1907, Einstein worked as a [17] \_\_\_\_\_ in the patent office in Zürich, [18] \_\_\_\_\_. His job left him plenty of time to think.

[19]

[20]

\_\_\_\_\_

Einstein [21] \_\_\_\_\_ about the [22] \_\_\_\_\_ that govern the way the world [23] \_\_\_\_\_. For [24] \_\_\_\_\_, he [25] \_\_\_\_\_ why small particles in liquids wiggle around, a movement [26] \_\_\_\_\_ Brownian [27] \_\_\_\_\_. He said that the particles were being [28] \_\_\_\_\_ into by tiny bits of matter called atoms that are too small to see.

He also thought about light and electricity. Einstein knew that light shining on metal sometimes causes electricity to flow. He explained this result, [29] \_\_\_\_\_ the photoelectric effect, by saying that light is made of tiny [30] \_\_\_\_\_ of energy called photons. Photons [31] \_\_\_\_\_ the metal [32] \_\_\_\_\_ particles called [33] \_\_\_\_\_ away. Since electricity is [34] \_\_\_\_\_ moving electrons, he had solved the mystery of the photoelectric effect. In 1921, Einstein won the most famous [35] \_\_\_\_\_ in [36] \_\_\_\_\_, the Nobel Prize, for this work.

\_\_\_\_\_

Another thing [37] \_\_\_\_\_ thought about was time. He said that time does not always flow at the same rate. He [38] \_\_\_\_\_ that motion affects time. He called this idea the special theory of relativity.

Einstein then came up with his general theory of relativity. This theory has a new explanation for gravity. Einstein said that gravity comes from curves or dents in the fabric of space. Objects make dents in space the way a [39] \_\_\_\_\_ ball makes a dent in a mattress. The Moon falls into the dent made by Earth and [40] \_\_\_\_\_ around the Earth. [41] \_\_\_\_\_ [42] \_\_\_\_\_ [43] \_\_\_\_\_ that the dent a star [44] \_\_\_\_\_ in space-time bends light as the light passes by.

Einstein changed physics by showing that new ideas could come just from thinking.

[45] \_\_\_\_\_ Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the [46] \_\_\_\_\_.

[47] \_\_\_\_\_

Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. He expressed this relation in a famous equation:  $E=mc^2$ . This equation says that [48] \_\_\_\_\_ (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of [49] \_\_\_\_\_ [50] \_\_\_\_\_ (c<sup>2</sup>). Energy can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear power.

[51] \_\_\_\_\_

[52] \_\_\_\_\_

Einstein's theories made him famous, even though few people [53] \_\_\_\_\_ them. He became a university professor and [54] \_\_\_\_\_ of a [55] \_\_\_\_\_ institute in [56] \_\_\_\_\_, Germany. After the Nazis rose to power in Germany, [57] \_\_\_\_\_ left. In 1933, he came to the United States, where he lived the rest of his life. Einstein died in Princeton, New [58] \_\_\_\_\_, on April 18, 1955.

Einstein's last great idea was that every [59] \_\_\_\_\_ in nature is part of one master force. Physicists are [60] \_\_\_\_\_ working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.

# Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

### ALBERH EINSTEIN

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

### WHERE DID EINSTEIN GREW UP?

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879. H grew up in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Einstein taught hymself geometry when he was 12 years old. Schooll bored him because it required endless memorizing and reciting. H often skipped classes to study on his own ore to play his violin. Yet he graduated from college in 1900 and earned a Ph.D. degree inn 1905. From 1902 to 1907, Einstein worked as a clerk in the patent affice in Zürich, Switzerland. His job left him plenty off time to think.

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_

### WHAT DID EINSTEIN THINK ABOUJ?

Einstein thought about tha rules that govern the way the world works. For example, he explained why smal particles in liquids wiggle around, a movement called Brownian motion. He said that the particles were being bumped intwo by tiny bits of matter called atoms that are too smalll to see.

- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_

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- 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. \_\_\_\_\_

Another thing Einstien thought about was time. He said that time dees not always flow at the same rate. He proposed that motion affects

- 30. \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. \_\_\_\_\_

time. He called this idea the special theory of relativity.	32.
Einstein then came up with his general theory of relativity. This theory has a new explanation for gravity. Einstein said that gravity comes from curves or dents in the fabric of space. Objects make dents in space the way a bowling ball makes a dent in a mattress. The Moon falls into the dent made by Earth and rolls around the Earth. Scientists later proved that the dent a star makes in space-time bends light as the light passes by.	33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39.
Einstein changed physics by showing that new ideas could come just from thinking. Before Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the laboratory.	40. 41. 42.
<b>EINSTEIN AND ATOMIC ENERGY</b>	43.
Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. He expressed this relation in a famous equation: $E=mc^2$ . This equation says that energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light squared ( $c^2$ ). Energy can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear power.	44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49.
<b>EARLY LIFE AND LATER YEARS</b>	50.
Einstein's theories made him famous, even though few people understood them. He became a university professor and director of a physics institute in Berlin, Germany. After the Nazis rose to power in Germany, Einstein left. In 1933, he came to the United States, where he lived the rest of his life. Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey, on April 18, 1955.	51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56.
Einstein's last great idea was that every force in nature is part of one unified force. Physicists are still working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.	57. 58.

# Do You Know | Albert Einstein

## Comprehension

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ALBERT EINSTEIN  
EINSTEIN AND ATOMIC ENERGY  
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WHERE DID EINSTEIN GROW UP?*

### **[1] ALBERT EINSTEIN**

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Dents in space, light in bundles, and matter that turns into energy sound like science-fiction fantasies. However, Albert Einstein said they were real. Other scientists proved through observations that Einstein's theories were right. Einstein revolutionized the science of physics and helped bring in the atomic age.

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Einstein changed physics by showing that new ideas could come just from thinking. Before Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the laboratory.

#### **[4] EINSTEIN AND ATOMIC ENERGY**

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Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. He expressed this relation in a famous equation:  $E=mc^2$ . This equation says that energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light squared ( $c^2$ ). Energy can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear power.

#### **[5] FAME AND LATER YEARS**

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Einstein's last great idea was that every force in nature is part of one master force. Physicists are still working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.

# Listening Practice

2. Write the missing words.

[1] **ALBERT EINSTEIN**

\_\_\_\_\_ Dents in space, [2] **light** \_\_\_\_\_ in bundles, and [3] **matter** \_\_\_\_\_ that turns into energy [4] **sound** \_\_\_\_\_ like science-fiction fantasies. However, Albert [5] **Einstein** \_\_\_\_\_ said they were real. Other scientists proved through observations that [6] **Einstein's** \_\_\_\_\_ [7] **theories** \_\_\_\_\_ were right. Einstein [8] **revolutionized** \_\_\_\_\_ the science of physics and helped [9] **bring** \_\_\_\_\_ in the atomic age.

[10] **WHERE**

[11] **DID EINSTEIN GROW UP?**

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[19] **WHAT DID**

[20] **EINSTEIN THINK ABOUT?**

\_\_\_\_\_ Einstein [21] **thought** \_\_\_\_\_ about the [22] **rules** \_\_\_\_\_ that govern the way the world [23] **works** \_\_\_\_\_. For [24] **example** \_\_\_\_\_, he [25] **explained** \_\_\_\_\_ why small particles in liquids wiggle around, a movement [26] **called** \_\_\_\_\_ Brownian [27] **motion** \_\_\_\_\_. He said that the particles were being [28] **bumped** \_\_\_\_\_ into by tiny bits of matter called atoms that are too small to see.

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Einstein changed physics by showing that new ideas could come just from thinking.

[45] **Before** \_\_\_\_\_ Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the [46] **laboratory** \_\_\_\_\_.

### [47] **EINSTEIN AND ATOMIC ENERGY**

Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. He expressed this relation in a famous equation:  $E=mc^2$ . This equation says that [48] **energy** \_\_\_\_\_ (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of [49] **light** \_\_\_\_\_ [50] **squared** \_\_\_\_\_ ( $c^2$ ). Energy can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to the development of the atomic bomb and nuclear power.

### [51] **FAME AND**      [52] **LATER YEARS**

Einstein's theories made him famous, even though few people [53] **understood** \_\_\_\_\_ them. He became a university professor and [54] **director** \_\_\_\_\_ of a [55] **physics** \_\_\_\_\_ institute in [56] **Berlin** \_\_\_\_\_, Germany. After the Nazis rose to power in Germany, [57] **Einstein** \_\_\_\_\_ left. In 1933, he came to the United States, where he lived the rest of his life. Einstein died in Princeton, New [58] **Jersey** \_\_\_\_\_, on April 18, 1955.

Einstein's last great idea was that every [59] **force** \_\_\_\_\_ in nature is part of one master force. Physicists are [60] **still** \_\_\_\_\_ working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.

# Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

## ALBERH EINSTEIN

Dents **inn** space, light in bundles, and matter that turns into energy sound like science-fiction fantasies. However, Albert Einstein said **they** were real. Other scientists proved **throug** observations that Einstein's theories were **rit**. Einstein revolutionized the science of physics and helped bring in the **atomec** age.

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## WHAT DID EINSTEIN THINK ABOUT?

Einstein thought about **tha** rules that govern the way the world works. For example, he explained why **smal** particles in liquids wiggle **arownd**, a movement called Brownian motion. He said that the particles were being bumped **intwo** by tiny bits of matter called atoms that are too **smalll** to see.

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Another thing **Einstien** thought about was time. He said that time **dees** not always flow at the same rate. He proposed that motion affects

1. ALBERT

2. in

3. they

4. through

5. right

6. atomic

7. GROW

8. He

9. himself

10. School

11. He

12. or

13. in

14. office

15. of

16. ABOUT

17. the

18. small

19. around

20. into

21. small

22. light

23. He

24. saying

25. of

26. Since

27. mystery

28. Prize

29. work

30. Einstein

31. does

time. He called this idea the **spesial** theory of relativity.

32. **spesial**

Einstein then came up with his general theory of **relativitee**. This theory has a new explanation for gravity. Einstein **sade** that gravity comes from curves or **dints** in the fabric of space. Objects make dents in space the way a bowling **bal** makes a dent in a mattress. The Moon falls into the dent made by **Earthe** and rolls around the Earth. Scientists later proved that the dent a star **mekes** in space-time bends light as the light **pases** by.

33. **relativity**

34. **said**

35. **dents**

36. **ball**

37. **Earth**

38. **makes**

39. **passes**

Einstein **changd** physics by showing that new ideas could come **juste** from thinking. Before Einstein, most new ideas in physics had come from experiments in the **laberatory**.

40. **changed**

41. **just**

42. **laboratory**

**EINSTEIN ANDE ATOMIC ENERGY**

43. **AND**

Einstein also said that matter and energy are the same thing. **H** expressed this relation in a famous equation:  $E=mc^2$ . This equation **saes** that energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of **lit** squared ( $c^2$ ). **Energe** can therefore be changed into matter, and matter into energy. The ability to turn matter into energy led to **tha** development of the atomic bomb and **nucleir** power.

44. **He**

45. **says**

46. **light**

47. **Energy**

48. **the**

49. **nuclear**

**FAPE AND LATER YEARS**

50. **FAME**

Einstein's theories made him famous, even though **faw** people understood them. He became a university professor **end** director of a physics institute in **Birlin**, Germany. After the Nazis rose to power in Germany, Einstein left. **Ip** 1933, he came to the United States, where he lived the rest of **hiz** life. Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey, on April **waz** 1955.

51. **few**

52. **and**

53. **Berlin**

54. **In**

55. **his**

56. **was**

**stiein's** last great idea was that every force in nature is part of one **offster** force. Physicists are still working on this idea, which they call the theory of everything.

57. **still**

58. **of**