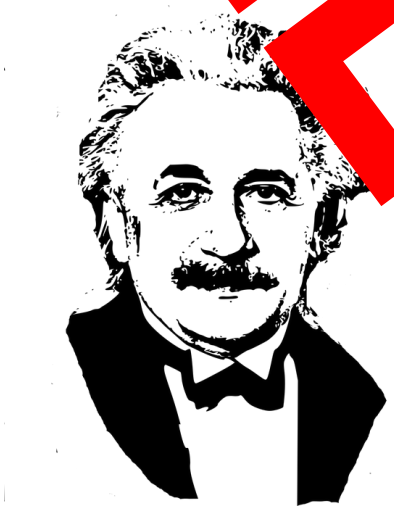
PREVIEW

ALBERT EINSTEIN ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after you finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING		STATEMENT	AFTER READING	
T	F	Einstein had a profound impact on physics and quantum physics.	T	F
T	F	The Magazine named Albert Einstein "Person of the Year" in 1987.	T	F
T	F	Einstein had a younger sister named Maria.	T	F
T	F	Einstein won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921, based on his work in theoretical physics.	T	F
T	F	Einstein was an absent-minded professor."	T	F
T	F	Einstein was an excellent swimmer.	T	F
T	F	In the mid 1700's, he became US citizen.	T	F
T	F	Einstein was a pacifist who hated war.	T	F



PREVIEW

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Albert Einstein

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color.
If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer A	Answer B
#1 Which president did Einstein write a letter to?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Roosevelt ORANGE	Eisenhower RED
#2 What type of company did Einstein's father own?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in GREEN	Food Store PURPLE STRIPES	Electronics BLUE STRIPES
#3 What describes a person who dislikes war?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in RED	Pacifist YELLOW	Pasteur ORANGE
#4 Where was Einstein born?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in YELLOW	Germany RED	France ORANGE
#5 What age did Einstein begin reading?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in ORANGE	9 BLUE	13 BROWN
#6 Time Magazine named Albert Einstein "Person of the Year" in ____.	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	1989 ORANGE STRIPES	1999 GREEN STRIPES

PREVIEW

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. He was a scientist and inventor from the early 1900s. Some consider Einstein to be one of the brightest people in the 20th century. He is best known for his theory of relativity and the equation E=mc2. Einstein was brilliant in math and sciences.

Einstein grew up in Munich, Germany, with a Jewish father who owned an electronics company. He had a younger sister named Maja. Einstein was four years older than she was. From four to the age of seven, he repeated sentences. However, Einstein didn't even began reading until age nine. Some think he may have been autistic. Math riddles and making towers from cards were his favorite hobbies as a kid.

Einstein eventually loved reading and learning, but he hated school. He got expelled at one point, and a headmaster said that he wouldn't amount to anything. But, he loved math and his father taught him all about science and electronics. Other interests included piano and violin. However, he didn't like the violin until he heard Mozart's music at age 13. When his dad gave him a compass, he took a keen interest in science. That compass led to his fascination with magnetism. He went to school in Switzerland. In 1895, at the age of 16, Einstein wrote his first scientific paper on magnetism. After graduation, he worked in Switzerland at a patent office. Here, he investigated patents for electromagnetic devices.

In 1905, Einstein discovered that tiny particles (matter) can be turned into energy. He created the famous formula E=mc2. In other words, energy equals mass multiplied by the speed of light, squared. Energy = (mass)(speed of light)2. Also, in 1905, Einstein proposed the idea of photons. He decided that light was made up of particles, called quanta or photons. Scientists didn't agree at the time. However, it was proven by the study of physics and formal experiments.

Einstein developed a theory of relativity. He began in 1905 with the paper "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies." Between 1907 and 1915, he formulated his theory of general relativity. In 1919, an eclipse proved Einstein's theory of relativity.

Additional work included: deflection of light by gravity, quantum theory of atomic motion in solids, Brownian motion, capillary action, etc.

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