Verbi:

* To be born Nascere
* To be-was/were-been Essere
* To move Trasferirsi-muoversi-spostarsi
* To begin-began-begun Iniziare
* To continue Continuare
* To enter Entrare
* To be trained Essere educato
* To gain Ottenere-acquisire-guadagnare
* To acquire Ottenere-acquisire
* To find-found-found Trovare
* To accept Accettare
* To obtain Ottenere
* To stay Stare
* To produce Produrre
* To be appointed Essere nominato/incaricato
* To return Tornare
* To fill Riempire-occupare
* To remain Rimanere
* To renounce Rinunciare
* To emigrate Emigrare
* To take-took-taken Prendere-ottenere
* To retire Ritirarsi-andare in pensione
* To be offered Essere proposto
* To decline Declinare
* To collaborate Collaborare
* To appear Apparire
* To have-had-had Avere
* To solve Risolvere
* To be able to Riuscire a
* To regard Considerare-ritenere
* To realize Accorgersi che
* To deal-dealt-dealt Trattare
* To reconcile Riconciliare
* To be merged with Essere unito a
* To lead-led-led Condurre
* To investigate Investigare-ricercare
* To postulate Ipotizzare
* To publish Pubblicare
* To contribute Contribuire
* To embark Imbarcarsi
* To continue Continuare
* To work Lavorare
* To persevere Perseverare-insistere-persistere
* To contribute Contribuire
* To receive Ricevere
* To lecture Tenere un discorso/una lezione
* To be awarded Essere conferito
* To result Risultare
* To be dissolved Essere disciolto

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| Paragraph | Function |
| Albert Einstein was born at Ulm, in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. Six weeks later the family moved to Munich, where he later on began his schooling at the Luitpold Gymnasium. Later, they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland and in 1896 he entered the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics. In 1901, the year he gained his diploma, he acquired Swiss citizenship and, as he was unable to find a teaching post, he accepted a position as technical assistant in the Swiss Patent Office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree. | The first paragraph gives to the reader some general information about Albert Einstein's childhood and early years, till his doctor's degree. |
| During his stay at the Patent Office, and in his spare time, he produced much of his remarkable work and in 1908 he was appointed Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909 he became Professor Extraordinary at Zurich, in 1911 Professor of Theoretical Physics at Prague, returning to Zurich in the following year to fill a similar post. In 1914 he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute and Professor in the University of Berlin. He became a German citizen in 1914 and remained in Berlin until 1933 when he renounced his citizenship for political reasons and emigrated to America to take the position of Professor of Theoretical Physics at Princeton\*. He became a United States citizen in 1940 and retired from his post in 1945. | The second paragraph tells about Einstein's professional life during the second world war. |
| After World War II, Einstein was a leading figure in the World Government Movement, he was offered the Presidency of the State of Israel, which he declined, and he collaborated with Dr. Chaim Weizmann in establishing the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. | The third paragraph is about Albert Einstein's relation with Jerusalem and the state of Israel after the second world war. |
| Einstein always appeared to have a clear view of the problems of physics and the determination to solve them. He had a strategy of his own and was able to visualize the main stages on the way to his goal. He regarded his major achievements as mere stepping-stones for the next advance. | The fourth paragraph gives some information about Albert Einstein's ability to solve the problems of Physics. |
| At the start of his scientific work, Einstein realized the inadequacies of Newtonian mechanics and his special theory of relativity stemmed from an attempt to reconcile the laws of mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. He dealt with classical problems of statistical mechanics and problems in which they were merged with quantum theory: this led to an explanation of the Brownian movement of molecules. He investigated the thermal properties of light with a low radiation density and his observations laid the foundation of the photon theory of light. | The fifth paragraph tells about Albert Einstein's scientific work and researches on the Newtonian mechanics and the theory of relativity. |
| In his early days in Berlin, Einstein postulated that the correct interpretation of the special theory of relativity must also furnish a theory of gravitation and in 1916 he published his paper on the general theory of relativity. During this time he also contributed to the problems of the theory of radiation and statistical mechanics. | The sixth paragraph is about Einstein's work on the theory of relativity, gravitation and radiation. |
| In the 1920's, Einstein embarked on the construction of unified field theories, although he continued to work on the probabilistic interpretation of quantum theory, and he persevered with this work in America. He contributed to statistical mechanics by his development of the quantum theory of a monatomic gas and he has also accomplished valuable work in connection with atomic transition probabilities and relativistic cosmology. | The seventh paragraph tells abuot Einstein's scientific work in the 1920's and in America: the quantum theory. |
| After his retirement he continued to work towards the unification of the basic concepts of physics, taking the opposite approach, geometrisation, to the majority of physicists. | The eighth paragraph is about Albert Einstein's work after his retirement. |
| Einstein's researches are, of course, well chronicled and his more important works include Special Theory of Relativity (1905), Relativity (English translations, 1920 and 1950), General Theory of Relativity (1916), Investigations on Theory of Brownian Movement (1926), and The Evolution of Physics (1938). Among his non-scientific works, About Zionism (1930), Why War? (1933), My Philosophy (1934), and Out of My Later Years (1950) are perhaps the most important. | The ninth paragraph tells about Albert Einstein's researches and most important works. |
| Albert Einstein received honorary doctorate degrees in science, medicine and philosophy from many European and American universities. During the 1920's he lectured in Europe, America and the Far East, and he was awarded Fellowships or Memberships of all the leading scientific academies throughout the world. He gained numerous awards in recognition of his work, including the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London in 1925, and the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1935. | The tenth paragraph is about Einstein's honorary doctorate degrees and awards. |
| Einstein's gifts inevitably resulted in his dwelling much in intellectual solitude and, for relaxation, music played an important part in his life. He married Mileva Maric in 1903 and they had a daughter and two sons; their marriage was dissolved in 1919 and in the same year he married his cousin, Elsa Löwenthal, who died in 1936. He died on April 18, 1955 at Princeton, New Jersey. | The eleventh paragraph tells about Albert Einstein's private life. |