

GENERAL ENGLISH
CLASS XI
(Under AHSEC Curriculum)

Content Developed by-

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Albert Einstein at School

CONTENTS

| Sl No | Content | Page No |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | About the Author | 1 |
| 2 | Word Meanings | 1 |
| 3 | Summary | 4 |
| 4 | Textual Question and Answers | 5 |
| 5 | Very short Question and Answers | 7 |
| 6 | Short Question and Answers | 8 |
| 7 | Long Question and Answers | 12 |

About the Author:

Laurence (Patrick) Pringle was born in Rochester, New York, 1935 and grew up in Mendon, a rural town just south of his birthplace. He is a freelance writer and photographer, wildlife biologist, and educator. He is a prolific author of nonfiction, fiction, and picture books, as well as several popular fiction titles. He is educated as a wildlife biologist and is known as an author on informative and interesting works on natural sciences and the environment. He has got a host of awards to his name which include awards like New Jersey Institute of Technology Award, 1970, for *The Only Earth We Have*; New York Academy of Sciences, 1980, for *Natural Fire: Its Ecology in Forests*; John Burroughs List of Nature Books for Young Readers, 1991, for *Batman: Exploring the World of Bats*, 1993, for *Jackal Woman: Exploring the World of Jackals*, and 1997, for *An Extraordinary Life: The Story of a Monarch Butterfly*. Dozens of Pringle's titles have been selected for National Science Teachers Association Outstanding Science Trade Books for Children. Pringle is often attributed the ability to transform complex material on scientific and ecological subjects into lucid, balanced overviews of sophisticated topics many of which are not treated in children's books. His writings also emphasize on aspects of environment and its protection like recycling, fighting world hunger, and protecting biological diversity.

Word Meanings:

Speechless: unable to speak especially because of anger or surprise;

Amaze: to surprise somebody very much;

Sarcasm: a way of using words that are opposite of what one means in order to be unpleasant or make fun;

Flushed: very red in the face;

Battle: a fight between armies, ships or planes, especially during a war;

Cruel: having a desire to cause pain or suffering;

Lecture: a talk that is given to a group of people to teach them something;

Disgrace: the loss of other people's respect and approval because of the bad way somebody has behaved;

Ungrateful: not showing or expressing thanks for something or somebody;

Ashamed: feeling shame or embarrassment about somebody or something;

Suggest: to put forward an idea or plan for somebody else to think about;

Miserable: very unhappy or uncomfortable;

Hateful: very unkind or unpleasant ;

Diploma: a course of study at a college or university;

Squalor: dirty and unpleasant conditions;

Slum: an area of a city that is very poor and where the houses are dirty and in bad condition;

Violence: violent behaviour intended to hurt or kill;

Landlady: a woman from whom one rents a house or rooms;

Civilised: well organised socially with a very developed culture and way of life;

Duel: a competition or struggle between two people or groups;

Authorities: the people or an organization who have the power to make decisions;

Upset: to feel unhappy, anxious or annoyed;

Badge: a small piece of metal, plastic, or fabric, with a design or words on it, that a person wears to show that they belong to an organization or support something;

Honour: great respect and reputation for somebody;

Exclaimed:to say something suddenly and loudly, especially because of strong emotion or pain;

Glumly: in a sad, quiet, and unhappy manner;

Cousin: a child of one's aunt or uncle;

Geology: it is an earth science comprising the study of solid Earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the processes by which they change;

Violin: a stringed musical instrument held under the chin and played with a bow;

Absurd: completely illogical and insensible;

Nervous breakdown: a period of mental illness in which somebody becomes very depressed, anxious and tired, and cannot deal with normal life;

Imagine: to form a picture in the mind of what something might be like;

Specialize: to become an expert in a particular purpose or area of knowledge;

Reluctantly: in a hesitating manner;

Merrily: in a happy, cheerful manner;

High spirits: in a very cheerful and jubilant mood;

Appointment: a formal arrangement to meet or visit somebody at a particular time;

Deceive: to make somebody believe something that is not true,

Wide-eyed: with eyes fully wide because of fear or surprise;

Briskly: in a quick or busy manner,

Certify: to state officially, especially in writing, that something is true;

Spare: that is not being used or needed at the present time, extra;

Pretended: to behave in a manner to make others believe something that is not true;

Supper: the last meal of the day;

Summoned: to order somebody to come,

Bothered: to be worried or disturbed about something,

Dazed: unable to think clearly, especially because of a shock or blow;

Expelled: to officially make somebody leave a school or institution;

Mincing words: a way of speaking which is very delicate and unnatural in a disapproving manner;

Rebellion: opposition to authority, being unable to obey rules and regulations;

Tempted: to be attracted to do something even though one knows it is wrong.

Summary:

This chapter is an extract from the biography titled *The Young Einstein* by Patrick Pringle. It deals with the circumstances that led Einstein to devise means to escape from his school only to find out that the headmaster has already decided that he should leave the school. It also throws light on Einstein's views on education and his rejection of the prevalent norms of education.

Albert Einstein was studying in a school in Munich, Germany where he continuously felt the torture of school education, which failed to inspire him. For Einstein, the facts of any subject that students were made to memorize did not qualify as education. Rather it was the ideas that should comprise education. When his history teacher, Mr. Braun, asked him about dates in history, Einstein's reply was that he could look up the dates in any book, the facts of any historical event that was available in any book. He was more interested in the reason for any historical occurrence. His teacher was angered by such words from Einstein and meted out punishment to him. The teacher also said that Einstein was a disgrace to the school and suggested that his father take him away from the school. But Einstein knew that his father would never agree to such a suggestion and would rather ask him to finish his diploma.

Einstein's life was not only unhappy at school but also at the lodgings where he stayed. His father could afford him a place to stay only in the poorest quarters of Munich. He was not so much uncomfortable with the bad food or dirty surroundings as with the slum violence of the area. His landlady's house was also a continuous site of violence where she beat up her children regularly and every Saturday her husband returned home drunk and beat her up. His only solace in this grim situation was his friend Yuri who consoled him that he at least had some place of his own. Einstein said that Yuri atleast stayed with students who were civilized beings to which Yuri related the incidents of violence that took place even in the student's quarters. When his cousin Elsa came over to Munich and visited him, she also asked Einstein to finish his diploma. She found him reading a book on Geology which was of course not a subject at his school. Einstein said that he liked reading it and that his school hardly offered any science subjects. Other than books on science, his only comfort was music and he loved playing on his violin. But even his love for music had to stop when his landlady complained against it and asked him to stop it.

After six months, Einstein decided that he could no longer continue in such a grim and incompatible atmosphere. He decided that he would find a doctor who would give him a certificate saying that he had a nervous breakdown and prohibit him from attending school. His friend Yuri helped him in this regard who sent him to a doctor named Ernest Weil. The doctor knew all about him and gave him a certificate without taking any fees from him. Einstein went back to his school and asked for a reference from his Mathematics teacher Mr. Koch, which would help him in getting admission in a college or institute in Italy for higher studies. His teacher willingly gave him a glowing reference. In the meantime, Einstein's headmaster called him to his room and asked him to leave the school as he felt that Einstein was a bad influence on the school. Einstein felt that all his hard work to get the certificate turned into a futile effort. He said that he was leaving anyway and left the school without once looking back at the place where he had spent five very miserable years. He met only his friend Yuri before he left Munich who wished him good luck for his future.

Textual Questions and Answers:

1. What do you understand of Einstein's nature from his conversations with his history teacher, his mathematics teacher and the head teacher?

Answer: Einstein's conversations with his history teacher, his mathematics teacher, and the head teacher help us in understanding the nature of person that he was. The first conversation that he had with his history teacher showed that he was a free, frank, and fearless who believed in speaking out his mind. He also had his own ideas on education that did not subscribe to the prevalent norms. He very clearly told his history teacher that he believed that only learning facts, figures or dates did not measure as education. Rather he believed that one should be concerned more about the reasoning behind the facts and figures. Thus he was more interested in the why than in the how and when behind things. His conversation with his history teacher therefore revealed that he was not afraid to put forward his stance despite the adverse circumstances. The free and frank manner of his speech only led to him being misunderstood by his teacher rather than being appreciated for his ideas. On the other hand, his conversation with his mathematics teacher revealed a different side of his character. He willingly accepted his teacher's contribution and said that the mathematics class was the only one where he felt he was not wasting any time. Mr. Koch, the mathematics teacher, also had only praises for Einstein and said that he knew much more than he (Mr. Koch) could teach as a teacher. He understood the genius that Einstein was and the fact that he was wasted in the

school. Mr. Koch thereby willingly gave him a glowing reference which would help him to get admission later on so that his capabilities were utilized to their full potential. The conversation that he had with his head teacher showed that Einstein knew when to restrain himself despite his temptation to speak out his mind. The head teacher told him to leave school of his own accord or be expelled from the school. He said that Einstein was a bad influence on the school who disturbed teaching. Einstein felt like speaking out what he himself felt about the school but did not do so. Rather he left with dignity holding his head high and without giving a backward glance at the school.

2. The school system often curbs individual talents. Discuss.

Answer: The school system emphasizes on group learning rather than paying individual attention to individual students. At the same time, the method of learning is mere rote learning than understanding the reason of things. The history teacher wanted Einstein to merely remember dates about battles fought long ago instead of explaining why those battles were fought. When Einstein resisted such form of learning, the teacher criticized him severely. While this form of learning does not inspire any of the students, yet it allows students to pass their examinations and get the diploma without much hard work. But there are geniuses like Einstein who are unable to adjust to such a system and are therefore rejected by the system. Repetition of facts and figures remains the main means of getting educated and any attempt by people like Einstein to change is dismissed easily.

3. How do you distinguish between information gathering and insight formation?

Answer: Information gathering is just amassing of facts, figures, dates, names etc. which does not require any form of intelligence. The information is available any book and can be availed whenever required. Therefore, such activity does not require us to know about the information gathered properly and simply remembering the information is enough. On the other hand, insight formation requires us to understand whatever information has been gathered. It requires us to assess the situation properly and then extract an understanding of the reason behind any happening. The conversation between the history teacher and Einstein is a good example of the difference between information gathering and insight formation. The history teacher wants his students to learn about the dates of battles that have been fought long ago. This is just information gathering. On the other hand, Einstein wanted to know the

reason why these battles have been fought. This is insight formation of the battles to arrive at an understanding of the battles.

Very Short Answer Type Questions and Answers:

1. What question did the history teacher ask Einstein?

Ans: The history teacher asked Einstein the year in which the Prussians defeated the French at Waterloo.

2. What was the name of the history teacher?

Ans: The name of the history teacher was Mr. Braun.

3. What according to Einstein was not education?

Ans: According to Einstein, mere learning of facts was not education.

4. What according to Einstein mattered in education?

Ans: According to Einstein, ideas and not facts mattered in education.

5. What did the history teacher suggest Einstein's father to do?

Ans: The history teacher suggested that Einstein's father should take him away from the school.

6. Where were Einstein's lodgings situated?

Ans: Einstein's lodgings were situated in the poorest quarters of Munich.

7. What did he hate most in his surroundings?

Ans: He hated most the slum violence in his surroundings.

8. What was the name of his friend?

Ans: The name of his friend was Yuri.

9. Where did his cousin Elsa live?

Ans: His cousin Elsa lived in Berlin.

10. What book was he studying when Elsa met him?

Ans: He was studying a book on geology when Elsa met him.

11. What was his only comfort other than science?

Ans: His only comfort other than science was music.

12. What musical instrument did he play?

Ans: He played the violin.

13. What disease did Einstein say he would have to prevent his going to school?

Ans: Einstein said that he would have a nervous breakdown to prevent his going to school.

14. What was the name of the doctor to whom Einstein went to get a medical certificate?

Ans: The name of the doctor was Ernst Weil to whom Einstein went to get a medical certificate.

15. What did the doctor ask Einstein to do instead of paying his fees?

Ans: The doctor asked Einstein to invite Yuri to a meal if he had money to spare instead of paying his fees.

16. What did Einstein do in response to the doctor's request?

Ans: In response to the doctor's request, Einstein despite having no money to spare pretended that he had and took out Yuri to supper.

17. For what period of time did the doctor say that Einstein should not attend school?

Ans: The doctor said that Einstein should not attend school for six months.

18. What was the name of the mathematics teacher?

Ans: The name of the mathematics teacher was Mr. Koch.

19. What did the head teacher tell Einstein to do?

Ans: The head teacher told Einstein to leave the school as he was a bad influence on the school.

20. Who was the only person Einstein met before he left Munich?

Ans: Yuri was the only person Einstein met before he left Munich.

Short Answer Type Questions and Answers:

1. Why did Einstein see no point in learning dates and facts?

Ans: Einstein saw no point in learning dates and facts as these could be found in any book. He felt that instead of just memorizing facts and figures, education should emphasize original thinking and ideas. Originality in thinking can produce better individuals than just learning something which was already available in textbooks.

2. Why did Einstein feel miserable when he left school that day?

Ans: Einstein felt miserable when he left school that day not necessarily because he had an argument with his history teacher. Most days were like that and it was nothing new to him. He felt miserable because he had to return to the same school the next

day and he wished that his father took him away from the school. But he knew that his father would insist on his finishing his school.

3. Why was Einstein not happy about his lodgings?

Ans: Einstein had his lodgings in the poorest quarters of Munich, as his father could not afford anywhere else. He was not unhappy with the bad food or the uncomfortable and dirty surroundings. Rather he was unhappy with the atmosphere of slum violence. His landlady beat her children daily and her husband came home drunk on Saturday nights and beat her up.

4. What advice did Elsa give Einstein regarding passing the examination?

Ans: Elsa, his cousin, told him that there were many boys who were more stupid and dull than him. But they pass the examination easily because they just repeated in their answer scripts whatever was taught to them even if they did not understand it. She told him to take up rote learning like a parrot and just get over with the exam.

5. What plan did Einstein come up with to leave school?

Ans: Einstein decided that if he could produce a certificate from a doctor saying that he had a nervous breakdown, then he need not attend school for some time. Accordingly, he took help of his friend Yuri to find a doctor who would give him such a certificate.

6. How did Yuri help Einstein?

Ans: Einstein asked Yuri's help to find a doctor who would give him a medical certificate. Yuri found Dr. Weil for him and also got him an appointment for the next evening. He advised Einstein to be honest with the doctor and tell him the actual reason of his needing the certificate. Einstein did so accordingly and got the certificate. This was how Yuri helped Einstein.

7. What plans did Einstein have for his future after leaving school?

Ans: Einstein planned to go to Milan where his parents lived. He hoped to get a reference from his mathematics teacher which would help him to get admission into an Italian college or institute for higher studies even without a diploma.

8. What reference did Mr. Koch give to Einstein?

Ans: Mr. Koch, his mathematics teacher, was very willing to give Einstein any reference he wanted. He in fact wanted to say in his reference that he could not teach Einstein anything more but that Einstein would probably be able to teach him soon. He gave a glowing reference to Einstein to help him in his further studies.

9. Describe the interaction between the head teacher and Einstein.

Ans: Einstein, when he was summoned into the room of the head teacher, was surprised since he himself wanted to meet him. The head teacher then told him that he wanted Einstein to leave the school of his own accord otherwise he would be expelled. He also told Einstein that his presence in the classroom made it difficult for teachers to teach and for other students to learn. He refused to learn anything and was constantly rebellious. Einstein's presence in the classroom made any serious teaching impossible. All these reasons compelled him to ask Einstein to leave the school.

10. How did Einstein leave the school?

Ans: After the head teacher summoned him and told him to leave the school, Einstein felt tempted to tell him what he felt about the school but refrained from doing so. He did not say another word and left the room holding his head high. The head teacher called after him to shut the door but he ignored him. He walked straight out of the school where he spent five miserable years without once looking back and willingly left the school.

11. Why does the biographer refer to Einstein's interest in music as a "comfort"?

Ans: The biographer refers to Einstein's interest in music as a "comfort" because it provided him relief from the chaotic and noisy atmosphere of his landlady's house. It also acted as a medium of outlet from the other problems of his life.

12. Why did the landlady object to Einstein's playing the violin?

Ans: The landlady's house was a chaotic one filled with domestic violence where she constantly beat her children and was in return beaten by her drunken husband every Saturday. But when Einstein played his violin regularly, she complained that its wailing got on her nerves. She added that there was already enough noise in the house with the kids howling. Einstein wanted to point out that most of the time it was her beating that made them howl but he did not do so.

13. Why was Einstein quite nervous when he went to meet the doctor?

Ans: Einstein was quite nervous when he went to meet the doctor because he had spent the day wondering what to tell the doctor. His friend Yuri had told him not to lie to the doctor and therefore he was afraid that the doctor might know of his plan to

leave the school. He was nervous thinking that his lies would be detected if he tried to deceive the doctor.

14. Why was Mr. Braun speechless?

Ans: Mr. Braun, the history teacher, had asked Einstein to tell him the year in which the Prussians defeated the French at Waterloo. Einstein replied that he did not know the answer and added further on that he saw no point in learning about dates of battles. He felt that dates could be looked in any book when necessary. This left Mr. Braun speechless

15. “Ugh!” exclaimed Albert. “And these are the students.” Comment.

Ans: Einstein said so because he was surprised at the behaviour of so called civilized students who killed a person in a duel and were proud of it. The student was upset that he did not have a single scar to show off later on and wear it as a badge of honour. This aroused the disgust of Einstein.

16. “Albert felt the medical certificate almost burning a hole in his pocket”. What does the author mean by this?

Ans: Einstein had worked very hard to get the medical certificate from the doctor so that he could produce it before the headmaster. He wanted to see the reaction of the headmaster on its production. But this proved to be unnecessary as he was being expelled from school. He then realized the futility of his exercise in getting the certificate. Thus the author said that “Albert felt the medical certificate almost burning a hole in his pocket”.

17. Who was Ernst Weil? How did he help Einstein?

Ans: Ernst Weil was a doctor who had very recently qualified as a doctor. He was also a friend of Yuri and on whose request he decided to meet Einstein. On meeting him, he assessed Einstein’s situation and gave him a certificate without charging any fee.

18. How did Einstein hope to get into an Italian college?

Ans: Einstein knew that he would be unable to get admission anywhere without a diploma. But he was very good in mathematics. Therefore, he decided to ask his mathematics teacher, Mr. Koch, to give him a reference that could be used to get into an Italian college.

19. In what context and in what sense did Yuri call Einstein “You’re the world’s worst liar”?

Ans: Einstein, because of his miserable condition at Munich, decided to feign a nervous breakdown to get out of Munich. Yuri helped him to meet a doctor who would give him a certificate accordingly. But he told Einstein not to deceive the doctor and added that he could not do so anyway as he was the world’s worst liar. Yuri meant it as a complement to Einstein’s honesty and frankness.

20. What was the Mathematics teacher Koch’s opinion about Albert’s mathematical knowledge? (H.S. First Year 2015)

Ans: Mr. Koch, Einstein’s mathematics teacher, thought that Einstein was wasting his time in his class and in fact knew much more than the teacher himself knew. He also felt that Einstein could teach him soon.

Long Answer Type Questions and Answers:

1. Comment on the role of Yuri as described in the extract.

Ans: Yuri was central to our understanding of Einstein’s sensitive nature and the problems he faced. At the same time, he also helped Einstein in evaluating his situation in the proper perspective. We first come across him when Einstein poured out his trouble regarding his lodgings to his friend and the atmosphere of violence. Yuri consoled him by saying that he at least had rooms of his own. Einstein felt that his friend lived with civilized human beings that are the students. Yuri, here too, pointed out the reality by saying that they were not at all civilized and constantly engaged themselves in violent activities even leading to the death of one of them.

When Einstein decided that he could no longer continue at the school and needed a medical certificate for his purpose, he took the help of Yuri. It was Yuri who found out Dr. Ernst Weil for and fixed an appointment for him too. At the same time, he told Einstein to be honest with the doctor and not to hide the fact as to why he wanted a certificate. At the end, when Einstein left Munich, the only person whom he met was

Yuri who wished him good luck for his future. Thus, we find that Yuri played an important role in helping out Einstein during a very difficult phase of his life.

2. Discuss the conversation between Einstein and his history teacher, Mr. Braun.

Ans: Mr. Braun, during one of his classes, asked Einstein about the year in which the Prussians defeated the French in the battle of Waterloo. When Einstein replied that he did not know the answer, the teacher became angry and said that the answer had often been told in the class. To this, Einstein very frankly said that he did not see any point in learning about dates as they could be looked up in any book. Mr. Braun became almost speechless with rage and said that anything that was taught in school can be looked up in textbooks. He then asked Einstein if he saw no point in learning about facts and if he did not have belief in education. Einstein replied that he had faith in education but mere learning of facts was not education to him. Mr. Braun then sarcastically asked Einstein to throw light on his theory of education. He replied by saying that it was ideas and not simply facts that made education meaningful. He was more interested in the reason behind things, like the reason as to why the soldiers were fighting each other than simply learning about the dates of battles. The history teacher became very angry at such words from Einstein and said that he did not want a lecture from him. In addition, he gave out punishment to Einstein by telling him to stay for one extra period that day. But he again said that the punishment would not do much good for him and that he was a disgrace for the school. He wondered as to why Einstein continued at the school. Einstein said that it was against his wishes that he was there to which Mr. Braun termed him as an ungrateful boy and suggested that his father take him away from the school.

3. Describe the contribution of Yuri, the mathematics teacher Mr. Koch, and Dr. Ernst Weil in enabling Einstein to move out of Munich.

Ans: Einstein was completely miserable at Munich and felt that he needed to move out at any cost. In this regard, he formed a plan whereby he wanted a certificate certifying that he had a nervous breakdown and thus not attending school for some time. He sought the help of his friend Yuri to find a doctor who would give him a medical certificate. Yuri accordingly found Dr. Ernst Weil for him and even fixed an appointment with the doctor.

Einstein went to meet the doctor who already knew about his plan and problem from Yuri. He did not hesitate in giving Einstein the certificate and added that he needed to stay away from school for six months. He asked him what he was to do in future if he did not continue at his school anymore. Einstein said that he would get admission in an Italian college or institute. On being asked how he could get admission without a diploma, Einstein said that he would seek help from his mathematics teacher to get a reference. The doctor did not charge any fee from Einstein for the certificate and instead asked him to take Yuri out to supper if he had any money to spare.

Mr. Koch, the mathematics teacher, was very helpful to Einstein. He willingly gave a glowing reference to Einstein and he even thought of adding that Einstein could teach him soon. This reference would prove helpful for Einstein to pursue further studies.

These were the contributions of Yuri, Dr. Weil, and Mr. Koch to Einstein in moving out of Munich.

4. Describe the interaction between Elsa and Einstein. What aspect of Einstein's nature is reflected in this conversation?

Ans: Elsa was Einstein's cousin who generally stayed at Berlin where her father had a business. When she came to Munich, she met Einstein and told him that he could surely pass the examination if he wanted. There were many other boys who were more stupid and dull than him but they easily passed because they just reproduced on the answer script whatever was taught in the class without much understanding it. She said that parrot learning would help him in passing the examination easily. But Einstein said that this was one thing that he could not do. He could not be satisfied with mere rote learning. She then said that despite his not willing to just memorize things, he was often seen with a book under his arm. She asked him what he was reading then to which Einstein replied that he was reading a book on geology. Elsa asked him why he was reading it when it was not in his syllabus. He said that he did so because he liked reading it and that was more important than learning just for the sake of learning. Elsa agreed to it but also said that it would not help in getting his diploma.

Einstein's theory of education was corroborated in this conversation as it echoed his conversation held earlier with his history teacher. This interaction showed the

integrity of his character and his unwillingness to accept something just for the sake of a diploma. At the same time, it reflected on the fact that for him reading and understanding something should be based on one's interests and likings rather than monotonously going through whatever was prescribed in the syllabus.

5. Describe the circumstances leading to Albert getting a medical certificate issued declaring him unfit to continue school. (H.S. First Year 2015)

Ans: Albert Einstein was very unhappy at school. He did not subscribe to his history teacher's idea of education which laid emphasis merely on learning facts than on creation of new ideas. He believed that facts, figures, and dates could be found in any book but original thinking and ideas need to be inculcated through education. His history teacher was very angry at such words from him and suggested that his father take him away from the school.

Einstein was also not comfortable at his lodgings which were situated in the poorest quarters of Munich. He was not so much uncomfortable with the bad food or dirty surroundings as with the slum violence of the area. His landlady's house was also a continuous site of violence where she beat up her children regularly and every Saturday her husband returned home drunk and beat her up. His only solace in this grim situation was his friend Yuri who consoled him that he at least had some place of his own. Einstein said that Yuri atleast stayed with students who were civilized beings to which Yuri related the incidents of violence that took place even in the student's quarters. His cousin Elsa on her visit to Munich also insisted that he should finish his diploma. His only interest other than science was music and he practised on the violin. But that too had to stop due to his landlady who said that she couldnot handle the wailing sound of the violin.

After six months, Einstein decided that he could no longer continue in such a grim and incompatible atmosphere. He decided that he would find a doctor who would give him a certificate saying that he had a nervous breakdown and prohibit him from attending school. His friend Yuri helped him in this regard who sent him to a doctor named Ernest Weil. The doctor knew all about him and gave him a certificate without taking any fees from him. These were the circumstances leading to Albert getting a medical certificate issued declaring him unfit to continue school.
