ПОДГОТОВКА ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК ЗА КАНДИДАТ-СТУДЕНТИ

Втори раздел

ЧЕТЕНЕ С РАЗБИРАНЕ
Part II (Reading Comprehension)

Четенето с разбиране цели да провери способността на кандидат- студента да анализира оригинален научнопопулярен или публицистичен текст посредством отговор на 10 въпроса, свързани с текста. Към всеки въпрос са предоставени 4 варианта за отговор, само един от които е верен. Въпросите след текста могат да включват определение на основната идея на целия текст или на един от параграфите, проверка на точността на разбирането, описание на отношението, мнението или тона на автора. Четенето с разбиране предполага умение да се формулира оснрвната идея или да бъде извлечена конкретна информация, изрично спомената или загатната в текста. В някои случаи верният отговор перифразира твърдения от текста, които кандидатът трябва да разчете. В други случаи верният от говор е извод, до който се достига чрез позоваване на един или няколко факта, изложени в предоставения материал. От голяма важност е разбирането на организацията на текста и връзките между идеите в него. Не се предполага, че кандидат-студентите знаят точното значение на всяка използвана в текста дума - те трябва да притежават уменията да правят умозаключения относно контекстните значения и да могат да интерпретират текста.

Предложените текстове за развиване и упражняване на умението за четене с разбиране са с приблизителен обем от 900 думи. Подбрани са измежду публикации в National Geographic, Guardian, Economist, The Smithsonian Magazine и други източници. За целите на обучението текстовете са степенувани по трудност.

За разбирането при четене се препоръчва на кандилат-студентите да работят самостоятелно с оригинални текстове, като се стараят да правят смислов анализ на предоставената в текста информация.

Text 5
Read the following text and answer the questions 1-10. Mark the letter A. B. C or D. Give only one answer to each question

1. Less than a century ago astronomers knew only about our own galaxy: the Milky Way, which they believed held about 100 million stars. Then observers discovered that some of the fuzzy blobs in the sky weren't in their own galaxy, but were galaxies in their own right - collections of stars, gas, and dust bound together by gravity. Today we know that the Milky Way contains more than 100 billion stars and that there are some 100 billion galaxies in the universe, each harbouring an enormous number of stars.

2. One of the new cosmologists, Tom Abel of Pennsylvania State University, thinks he has figured out how the first star was born. He believes that the first star was born about 14 billion years ago, in a universe that was more mysterious but also far

simpler than our own. Smaller and denser than today, the universe was pitch-black and contained mostly hydrogen and helium with a smattering of lithium. During the past few years Abel has created supercomputer simulations that show how stars were formed from these gases.

3. The first step, according to the simulations was when gravity gathered gases into diffuse clouds. As the gases cooled they coalesced at the center of each cloud into a clump no larger than our sun. The clump collapsed further and grew into a behemoth about 100 times the mass of the sun. Finally, several million years after the entire process began, the intense compression forged a full-fledged star.

4. Elsewhere the same star-forming process had begun in other gas clouds and soon beacons of light from massive stars permeated the darkness. These stars burned brightly and then fizzled after only a few million years, dying in titanic explosion called supemovae. The supernova explosions may have been accompanied by flashes of energetic radiation known as gamma-ray bursts that are billions of times brighter than the sun. If so, some of the gamma-ray bursts that have already been detected may actually have come from the first stars.

5. Abel's simulations are based on a mind-blowing concept: Some kind of mystery material, which can't be seen and has come to be known as dark matter, outweighs all the visible material in the universe by at least nine to one. Galaxies are merely bright flecks on a sea of dark matter without which there wouldn't be enough gravity to pull material into galaxy- size clumps or even form he first star. According to some astronomers, dark matter may be the only way to explain why stars at the outer edge of the spiral galaxies moved no more slowly than stars at the core. Moreover, dark matter answered a key riddle of galaxy formation: how the universe changed from a smooth, hot soup of particles into a jumble of galaxies and galaxy clusters because dark matter was plentiful and impervious to every force but gravity.

6. The most popular version of the dark matter theory says that galaxies began small and grew over time through collisions and slow accumulation of material from their surroundings. And these collisions aren't just things of the past.

7. Distant galaxies have their own signposts. They contain an abundance of hydrogen gas, as does the vast expanse of intergalactic space between them and the Earth. When the ultraviolet light emitted by stars in galaxies is above a certain energy level, hydrogen gas absorbs it. The light never reaches Earth.

8. So have the astronomers finally solved the riddle of how galaxies were born and evolved? Not quite, but astronomers are likely to put pieces of the puzzle together over the next decade. With mammoth new maps of the nearby cosmos, scientists today can study 13 billion years of galaxy evolution. But a veil still conceals what happened during the first, crucial period of galaxy formation, which astronomers have dubbed the Dark Ages.

Comprehension questions

1. **The subject of the article is:**

A. to describe the composition of dark matter

B. stress the importance of the forces of gravity

C. to outline the new theories of the creation of the universe

D. to give some important statistics about the number of existing galaxies and stars

2. **Approximately a century ago astronomers thought that**

A. Milky Way was the only existing galaxy

B. Milky Way was a fleck in the sea of grey matter

C. Milky Way held more than 100 million stars

D. Milky Way was a fuzzy blob in the sky

3. **Now it is known that**

A. the Milky Way contains more than 100 billion stars

B. the stars in Milky Way are all bigger than the Sun

C. the number of stars in the galaxies may be counted

D. all stars are pitch-dark and contain helium

4. **According to Abel, the first star**

A. was born from hydrogen, helium and lithium

B. was part of the Milky Way

C. was bigger than the Sun

D. was born 41 billion years ago

5. **The star-forming process**

A. began simultaneously in different galaxies

B. is unique for our galaxy

C. occurred after the first stars fizzled

D. is a result of gravity and compression

6. **Gamma ray bursts**

A. are billions of times brighter than the sun

B. may have come from the first stars

C. have never been detected

D. cause titanic explosions

7. **The dark matter**

A. weighs more than all other materials in the universe put together
B. explains the origin of the sun
C. is 10 times heavier than the sun
D. none of the above

8. **According to the dark matter theory**

A. galaxies started as small stars
B. supemovae were created as a result of titanic explosion
C. stars in the center of the galaxy move slower than the ones at its outer edge
D. this mysterious material was abundant and not influenced by any force but gravity

9. **Distant galaxies**

A. absorb energy from the dark matter
B. contain a lot of hydrogen
C. may be seen with a naked eye
D. are no longer a mystery

10. **In the last paragraph the author argues that**

A. it is known what happened during the first stages of galaxies' formation
B. it is yet to be discovered how the first galaxy was formed
C. we still live in the dark ages
D. the maps of cosmos are now very comprehensive

Отговори (Keys)
Key to Text 5: