



TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | Activity 4

Reading



Reading > Lesson 5: Sentence Restatement Questions > Exercise 5.2

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and then answer the question that follows.

Continue



Tycho Brahe was born in 1546 to a Danish noble family. As a child he was taken away and raised by a wealthy uncle. In 1560, a total solar <u>eclipse</u> was visible in Portugal, and the young Tycho witnessed the partial phases in Denmark. Though the event itself was not visually spectacular--partial eclipses rarely are--Tycho, at the age of fourteen, was so struck by the ability of astronomers to predict the event that he devoted his life from then on to making an accurate body of observations.

When Tycho was twenty, he <u>dueled</u> with swords with a fellow student over which of them was the better mathematician. During the duel, part of his nose was cut off. For the rest of his life he wore a gold and silver replacement and was frequently rubbing the remainder with <u>ointment</u>. Portraits made during his life and depicted on his tomb show a line across his nose, though just how much was actually cut off is not now definitely known.

In 1572, Tycho was astounded to discover an apparently new star in the sky, so bright that it outshone Venus. It was what we now call a "supernova"; indeed, we call it "Tycho's supernova." It was the explosion of a star, and remained visible in the sky for eighteen months. As Europe was emerging from the Dark Ages, Tycho's observations provided important evidence that the heavens were not immutable, and after he published a book about the supernova, his fame spread. In 1576, the king of Denmark offered to set up Tycho on the island of Hveen with funds to build a major observatory, as well as various other grants.

Unfortunately for Tycho, a new king came into power in Denmark in 1588, and Tycho's influence waned. Tycho had always been an argumentative and egotistical fellow, and he fell out of favor in the countryside and in the court. Finally, in 1597, his financial support cut, he left Denmark. Two years later he settled in Prague, at the invitation of the Holy Roman Emperor, Rudolph II. Several years later, he died of an infection.

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## TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | Activity 4 Reading Reading > Lesson 5: Sentence Restatement Questions > Exercise 5.2 Continue Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the **highlighted** sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information. Tycho's work, which supported the theory that the universe could change, was well publicized and, as a result, he became a renowned scientist. Tycho's book on astronomy became well known and helped to diminish the influence of the Dark Ages in Europe. Ouring the Dark Ages, Tycho explained the significance of the discovery of a supernova, which later led to his reputation as a great scientist. Tycho Brahe was born in 1546 to a Danish noble family. As a After Tycho wrote a book that described his thild he was taken away and raised by a wealthy uncle. In 1560, a total solar <u>eclipse</u> was visible in Portugal, and the young Tycho witnessed the partial phases in Denmark. belief that supernovas could be visible for as long as eighteen months, he became famous. Though the event itself was not visually spectacular--partial eclipses rarely are--Tycho, at the age of fourteen, was so struck by the ability of astronomers to predict the event that he devoted his life from then on to making an accurate body of observations. When Tycho was twenty, he <u>dueled</u> with swords with a fellow student over which of them was the better mathematician. During the duel, part of his nose was cut off. For the rest of his life he wore a gold and silver replacement and was frequently rubbing the remainder with <u>ointment</u>. Portraits made during his life and depicted on his tomb show a line across his nose, though just how much was actually sut off in one new definitely known. cut off is not now definitely known. In 1572, Tycho was astounded to discover an apparently new star in the sky, so bright that it outshone Venus. It was what we now call a "supernova"; indeed, we call it "Tycho's supernova." It was the explosion of a star, and remained visible in the sky for eighteen months. As Europe was emerging from the Dark Ages, Tycho's observations provided important evidence that the heavens were not immutable, and after he published a book about the supernova, his fame spread. In 1576, the king of Denmark offered to set up Tycho on the island of Hveen with funds to build a major observatory, as well as various other grants. Unfortunately for Tycho, a new king came into power in Denmark in 1588, and Tycho's influence waned. Tycho had always been an argumentative and egotistical fellow, and he fell out of favor in the countryside and in the court. Finally, in 1597, his financial support cut, he left Denmark. Two years later he settled in Prague, at the invitation of the Holy Roman Emperor, Rudolph II. Several years later, he died of

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