1. How do we distinguish between fact and opinion?

A statement that can be backed up with evidence and verified in some way -

Someone’s judgment or belief –

1. Read through the beginnings of some sentences and decide whether they express facts or opinion.
2. This review has demonstrated…
3. According to the results of the latest…
4. In Professor Donald’s view…
5. The company claims that…
6. The research team argues that…
7. The latest findings confirm…
8. Most experts in this field suspect that…
9. Researchers have recently discovered

Underline the key words that made you arrive at your decision

1. Read the text below and find synonyms (might be phrases) to the words or definitions from 1 to 14 (first two paragraphs: 1-6, para 3: 7-11, para 4/table: 12-15) .

WORDS OFTEN USED WITH FACTS, EVIDENCE and DATA

Researchers try to establish the facts. They hope that the facts will bear out or support their hypothesis. Most carefully check their facts before presenting them to others although there are, of course, dishonest people prepare to distort the facts in order to claim that their facts are interesting, relevant, undeniable or little-known.

Notice how “fact” is also often used in sentences like the following:

It is hard to account for the fact that the star population is confined to a nearly circular region.

The problem stems from the fact that there is a basic conflict of interests.

The lecturer drew attention to the fact that the results had been plagiarized.

***1.confirm, 2.change, 3.connected to the topic being discussed, 4.explain why, 5.has arisen because, 6.emphasised that***

Researchers may look for, collect, examine and consider evidence. The evidence they collect may point to or suggest a conclusion. If the evidence is growing or widespread, it may serve to support a theory. In writing up their research they aim to provide or offer sufficient evidence to support their theories. They are happy if the evidence they find is convincing or powerful and are less happy if the evidence is flimsy or conflicting. They are pleased if new evidence comes to light and if they find abundant evidence. They may talk about finding hard evidence.

***7.not strong, 8.contradictory, 9.becomes known, 10.plenty of, 11.evidence which is reliable and can be proven (used mainly in spoken English)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The data is | reliable.comprehensive.accurate.empirical. | You | obtainorganizeanalyseinterpretrecord | Data. | Data | suggestsreflectsindicatesshowsdemonstrates | sth. |

***12.can be trusted, 13.full, complete, 14.based on observation rather than theory, 15.get***

1. Find the odd one out
2. Thorsen’s aim was to *establish/check/bear out/present* the facts.
3. The evidence *suggests/points to/supports/emerges* a different conclusion.
4. Lopez *collected/reflected/obtained/recorded* some fascinating data.
5. The writer provides some *growing/telling/striking/illuminating* examples.
6. The evidence Mistry presents is *convincing/flimsy/vivid/conflicting*.
7. Complete the sentences with these words: *stance, viewpoint, notion*
8. She doesn’t agree with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that boys and girls should be taught separately.
9. The government has made their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the boycott issue clear.
10. The article provides a different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on this difficult topic.
11. We must never accept the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that intelligence is connected to race.
12. The article expresses his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on ITER and its feasibility.
13. “Russia will maintain current \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over Donbas,” Garry Kasparov has said.
14. Underline the phrases expressing opinion.
15. Mark /circle the phrases connected with presenting and analysing experimental evidence.

An Optical Atmospheric Phenomenon Observed in 1670 over the City of Astrakhan Was not a Mid-Latitude Aurora

1. Introduction

A period of extremely low solar activity which took place during the second half of the 17th century – beginning of the 18th century (1645 – 1715), is called the Maunder minimum (MM). It is the subject of numerous investigations since it poses an important observational constraint on centennial evolution of solar activity (e.g. Sokoloff, 2004; Charbonneau, 2010). Although the very existence of the MM is known (e.g. Eddy, 1976; Eddy, 1983), the exact level of activity during that period is still discussed as new data are revealed and some old data are revisited (Vaquero et al., 2011; Vaquero and Trigo, 2014; Vaquero et al., 2015;

Usoskin et al., 2015; Svalgaard and Schatten, 2016). Very recent estimates of the level of solar activity during the MM based in a revision of historical sunspot observations clearly imply very low values (Carrasco, Alvarez, and Vaquero, 2015; Carrasco and Vaquero, 2016; Usoskin et al., 2015; Vaquero et al., 2016). We note that a claim of a moderate level of solar activity during the MM (Zolotova and Ponyavin, 2015) was caused by misinterpretation of the data, as shown by Usoskin et al. (2015). Moreover, the existence of the MM and other similar grand minima of solar activity, which form a special quiet mode of the solar dynamo, is

independently confirmed by cosmogenic isotope data for the last millennia (e.g. Beer, McCracken, and von Steiger, 2012; Steinhilber et al., 2012; Inceoglu et al., 2015; Usoskin et al., 2014; Usoskin et al., 2016). There are some records of auroras observed during the MM (e.g. Letfus, 2000), however all the European records are related to high geomagnetic

latitudes where auroras occur regularly (the auroral oval) even without geomagnetic storms and sunspots (V ́azquez et al., 2016; Usoskin et al., 2015). On the other hand, there are also records from Korean chronicles that may be interpreted as auroras (Zhang, 1985; Lee et al., 2004). However, as noticed by Zhang (1985), most of these events were observed in the southern direction, which contradicts with the data from the neighbouring China and Japan. Accordingly, the nature of these records is still debated (see discussion in V ́azquez et al., 2016). A new result of the reanalysis of some data for the period of the MM has been

published recently by Zolotova and Ponyavin (2016, ZP16 henceforth), who in particular stated that a strong mid-latitude aurora was observed during Summer 1670, i.e. during the deep phase of the MM:

*“The Mazurinsky chronicler Peter Zolotarev (Buganov and Rybakov, 1968) described the observations of meteors by the Astrakhan guard of archers on 13 July 7178 (the year since the creation of the world, which means 1670) and auroral observations (“three pillars of different colours like the heavenly arc in the cloud and crowns of many colours on top” as translated by us) of the same guard (July–August 1670, according to Loysha, Krakovetsky, and Popov, 1989). Astrakhan is a Russian city located at latitude 46˚, which means a strong geomagnetic storm and appearance of a large activity complex on the Sun.”*

 The aurora, discussed by ZP16, would have appeared at mid-latitude at ≈ 46˚ geographic latitude. For 1670 this location had an ≈ 49˚ geomagnetic latitude using the archeomagnetic model (Licht et al., 2013). If confirmed, this would imply a strong geomagnetic storm during the deep phase of the MM and lead to a need to revisit our paradigm of the extremely quiet Sun during that time. However, as we argue in this article, this claim by ZP16 was caused by a misinterpretation of the original chronicle record written in the 17th-century Russian language. With a careful analysis of the chronicle and other historical sources we show that the event under question can not be an aurora borealis but rather a day-time optical atmospheric phenomenon, and accordingly the claim by ZP16 should be dismissed.

**VIII.** Find in the text above synonyms of the following:

1. create

2. restriction, limitation

3. happening every 100 years

4. guess, approximate calculation

5. allegation, assertion

6. negates, opposes

7. a person who shoots with a bow and arrows

8. large round stone, metal or wooden posts that are used to support something

9. model, pattern, prototype

Sources:

http://[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com), seen on 4th May 2015

McCarthy, M. and F. O’Dell, 2008 Academic Vocabulary in Use CUP

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/topic/fact-or-opinion>, seen on 4th May 2015

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.00705.pdf> Solar Physics, seen on 21st May, 2018