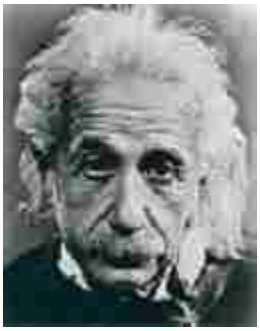
LÍNGUA INGLESA



"I want to know God's thoughts... the rest are details."

Based on the quotation above, it can be said that

16 God's thought is all one needs to know.

17 if you know God's thoughts, you can forget the rest.

18 God's thoughts were unknown to Einstein.

Text for items 19 through 26.

The nature of science and scientific theories

Science is a method of explaining the natural world. It assumes that if you can observe or measure anything, it is amenable[1] to scientific investigation. Science also assumes that the universe operates according to regularities which scientific investigations can discover and explain. The testing of various explanations of natural phenomena for their consistency with empirical[2] data is an essential part of the methodology of science. Explanations that are not consistent with empirical evidence or cannot be tested empirically are not a part of science. As a result, explanations of natural phenomena that are not based on evidence but on myths, personal beliefs, religious values, and superstitions are not scientific. Furthermore, because science is limited to explanations of natural phenomena through the use of empirical evidence, it cannot provide religious or ultimate explanations.

1 amenable: that can be tested by something.
2 empirical: based on what is experienced or seen, rather than on theory.

Internet: <http://www.nsta.org> (with adaptations).

According to the text above, it can be deduced that

19 science is particularly concerned with abstract ideas.

20 explanations of the natural world must be consistent with empirical evidence so that they can be considered scientific.

21 everything in the natural world can be measured by scientific method.

22 science and religion take into consideration the universe.

In the text,

23 "also" (ℓ.3) means **in addition**.

24 "assumes" (ℓ.3) can be correctly replaced by **proves**.

25 "their" (ℓ.6) refers to "The testing" (ℓ.5).

26 "phenomena" (ℓ.10) is a plural form.

Eureka! – the birth of science

That man ever managed to develop a 'scientific' attitude to the natural world is one of the true wonders of human thought. And answering the question of where and how this attitude began to be noticed can help us better understand the world we live in and the science that governs it.

Eureka! shows that science proper began with the Greeks. Disciplines as diverse as Medicine, Biology, Engineering, Mathematics and Cosmology all have their roots in ancient Greece. Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Archimedes and Hippocrates were among its stars — master architects all of modern, as well as ancient, science. But what lay behind this colossal eruption of scientific activity?

Free from intellectual and religious dogma, the Greeks rejected explanation in terms of myths and capricious gods, and, in distinguishing between the natural and the supernatural, they were the first to discover nature. They began to develop and test new theories, leading to a rapid increase in the sophistication of knowledge, and ultimately to an awareness of the distinction between science and technology.

Internet: <http://www.iconbooks.co.uk> (with adaptations).

Based on the text above, judge the following items.

27 It is correct to say that the fundamentals of science started with the Greeks.

28 Modern science has nothing to do with the classical scientific tradition.

29 Some ancient people believed in myths.

30 The Greeks kept science and religion apart.

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