Questions 28-34

Complete the summary.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific
language of choice remained 28 It allowed scientists to communicate with
other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation.
Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to
communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and 29
In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the 30 nor the
31 to express their ideas. This situation only changed after 1660 when scientists
associated with the 32 set about developing English. An early scientific journal
fostered a new kind of writing based on short descriptions of specific experiments. Although
English was then overtaken by 33, it developed again in the 19th century as a
direct result of the 34

Questions 35-37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 35-37 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE

if the statement agrees with the information

if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN

if there is no information on this

- 35 There was strong competition between scientists in Renaissance Europe.
- 36 The most important scientific development of the Renaissance period was the discovery of magnetism.
- 37 In 17th-century Britain, leading thinkers combined their interest in science with an interest in how to express ideas.

Questions 38-40

Complete the table.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

Science written in the first half of the 17th century		
Language used	Latin	English
Type of ecience	Original	38
Examples	39	Encyclopa s dias
Target audience	International scholars	40, but socially wider