



The first way in which science is of value is familiar to everyone. It is that scientific knowledge enables us to do all kinds of things and to make all kinds of things. Of course if we make good things, it is not only to the credit of science; it is also to the credit of the moral choice which led us to good work. Scientific knowledge is an enabling power to do either good or bad - but it does not carry instructions on how to use it. There is a Buddhist proverb: To every man is given the key to the gates of heaven; the same key opens the gates of hell. What, then, is the value of the key to heaven? It is true that if we lack clear instructions that determine which is the gate to heaven and which the gate to hell, the key may be a dangerous object to use, but it obviously has value. How can we enter heaven without it? The instructions, also, would be of no value without the key. So it is evident that, in spite of the fact that science could produce enormous horror in the world, it is of value because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① there could be something useful in science
- ② the possibility of science is unlimited
- ③ instructions are always given to science
- ④ it can simply produce something
- ⑤ it can lead us to heaven