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[L'enseignement des sciences dans les universités du Moyen-Âge - suite]

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De unius non una (quadruplicité loto)
Dichio loto Almagest.

G. Besupouan. Motus and
opportunités for revision the
medical Unit.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most plausible theory is that they arose from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the conditions of the early earth were such that the formation of life was a natural consequence of the laws of chemistry and physics.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. The author shows that this theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. He also shows that the conditions of the early earth were such that the formation of life was a natural consequence of the laws of chemistry and physics. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most plausible theory is that they arose from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the conditions of the early earth were such that the formation of life was a natural consequence of the laws of chemistry and physics.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. The author shows that this theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. He also shows that the conditions of the early earth were such that the formation of life was a natural consequence of the laws of chemistry and physics. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most plausible theory is that they arose from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the conditions of the early earth were such that the formation of life was a natural consequence of the laws of chemistry and physics.