

FOURTH SEMESTER MA PHILOSOPHY (PRIVATE REGISTRATION)
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION.
PL010402- PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

1. 'Science start with observation'. Among below mentioned which position claimed this.
A. Deductivism B. **Inductivism** C. Hypothetico -deductivism D. Methodological anarchism.
2. The laws and theories that make up scientific knowledge all make general assertions of that kind and such statements are called:
A. General statements B. Particular statements C. Singular statements D. **Universal statements.**
3. If the premises of a logically valid deduction is true, then the conclusion:
A. True B. **Must be true** C. False D, Must be false.
4. Who said ' Induction is the preparation for deduction'?
A. Plato B. Francis Bacon C. Karl Proper D. **Aristotle.**
5. Law of Causation is the postulate of -----.
A. Deduction B. Hypothetic-deductivism C. **Induction** D, None of these.
6. Law of Non- contradiction is the postulate of -----.
A. **Deduction** B. Hypothetic-deductivism C. Induction D, None of these.
7. Law of Excluded Middle is related to:
A. Falsificationism B. Induction C. Positivism D. **Deduction.**
8. _____ is considered as the postulate of Induction.
A. Law of Identity B. **Law of Uniformity of Nature** C. Law of Contradiction D. Law of Excluded Middle.
9. _____ is considered as the postulate of Deduction.
A. Law of Uniformity of Nature B. Law of Unity C. **Law of Identity** D. Law of Causation.
10. ' The argument purporting to justify induction is circular'. Whose view is this?
A. **Hume** B. Aristotle B. Paul Feyerabend Thomas Khun
11. Who wrote Conjectures and Refutations?
A. Thomas Khun B. Imre Lakatos, L C. **Karl Popper** D. Paul Feyerabend
12. Bring out the Book written by **Paul Feyerabend** .
A. **Against Method** B. Conjectures and Refutations C. Structure of Scientific Revolution D. Proof and Refutations
13. Name the best seller of Thomas Kuhn.
A. Against Method B. Conjectures and Refutations C. **Structure of Scientific Revolution** D. Proof and Refutations
14. Science in Free Society is written by:
A. Thomas Kuhn B. Imre Lakatos, L C. Karl Popper D. **Paul Feyerabend**
15. Name the book of Imre Lakatos.
A. Against Method B. Conjectures and Refutations C. Structure of Scientific Revolution D. **The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes.**
16. A modification in a theory, such as the addition of an extra postulate , which has no testable consequence is called by Karl Popper is:
A. Modification, B. Hypothesis C. **Ad hoc modification** D. Paradigm.

17. The position holds excessive belief in the power of scientific knowledge and techniques is called:
 A. Scientific temper B. **Scientism** C. Inductivism D. Naïve inductivism.
18. Scientism related to the philosophy of:
 A. Positivism B. Empiricism C. Materialism D. Realism.
19. The term *scientism* was popularized by:
 A. Max Webber B. Comte C. **F.A. Hayek** D. Jürgen Habermas
20. Which among the following presents the criticism against Scientism?
 A. *Novum Organum* B. **A Guide for the Perplexed** C. Against Method D. Structure of Scientific Revolution.
21. Bring out the odd one.
 A. Idols of the Tribe B. Idols of the Cave C. **The idols of Den** D. Idols of the Theatre.
22. Who developed the Doctrine of Idols?
 A. Roger Bacon B. Francis Bacon C. Hume D. Plato
23. ----- is a category of logical fallacy which results from the imperfect correspondences between the word definitions in human languages, and the real things in nature which these words represent.
 A. **Idols of Market place** B. Idols of the Tribe C. Idols the Theatre D. Idols of the Cave
24. ----- were the problems of individuals, their passions and enthusiasms, their devotions and ideologies, all of which led to misunderstandings of the true nature of things.
 A. Idols of Market place B. Idols of the Tribe C. Idols the Theatre D. **Idols of the Cave**
25. -----, which refers to a tendency of human nature to prefer certain types of incorrect conclusions.
 A. Idols of Market place B. **Idols of the Tribe** C. Idols the Theatre D. Idols of the Cave
26. ----- include incorrect philosophical teachings, erroneous scientific ideas and false axioms, myths that exist in society.
 A. A. Idols of Market place B. Idols of the Tribe C. **Idols the Theatre** D. Idols of the Cave
27. In his *Novum Organum* Francis Bacon compared scientist to a/an -----.
 A. **Bee** B. Spider C. Ant D. Butterfly
28. The term 'Hume's Fork' refers to:
 A. Phenomena and Noumena B. Cause and Effect C. **relations of ideas and matters of fact** D. Mind and Body.
29. Problem of Induction first formulated by
 A. Aristotle B. Karl Popper C. Kant D. **Hume.**
30. 'Scientific inquiry should start with theory dependent observation'. Which among the following recommended this view?
 A. Methodological Anarchism B. **Hypothetico-deductivism** C. Positivism D. Naïve Inductivism.
31. The thesis that the claims of theoretical science must be treated as literally true or false. Name this position.
 A. Anti-realism B. Realism C. Positivism D. **Scientific realism**
32. Karl Hempel's theory of explanation is known as:

- A. Law model of Explanation B. Scientific Explanation Model C. **Covering Law Model of Explanation**
33. Anti-realism is also called as:
A. **Instrumentalism** B. Absolutism C. Logical positivism D. Epistemological anarchism.
34. Kuhn held that science is a/an:
A. Empirical activity B. Theoretical activity C. **Intrinsically social activity** D. Logical activity
35. Inductivism owes its origin to:
A. **Francis Bacon** B. Hume C. Descartes D. Comte
36. Hypothesisism owes its origin to:
A. Francis Bacon B. Hume C. **Descartes** D. Comte
37. Hypothesisism is grounded in:
A. Empiricism B. **Rationalism** C. Positivism D. Intuitionism
38. Bacon's ideas about scientific method have known as:
A. Baconian deduction B. **Baconian induction** C. Baconian hypothesis D. Baconian realism
39. The negative doctrine which expounded by Bacon in Novum Organum is called:
A. **Doctrine of Idols** B. Doctrine of Ideas C. Doctrine of Cave D. Doctrine of Science.
40. Who proposed the view Scientist-bee?
A. Hume B. **Francis Bacon** C. Descartes D. Comte
41. Positivists asserted that scientific observations are in principle ----- .
A. Hypothetical B. Theory-laden C. intuitive D. **Theory-free**.
42. The inductivist model maintains that our observations are theory-independent and therefore are -----.
A. **Indubitable** A. verifiable C. dubitable D. None of these.
43. Positivists maintained that the hallmark of scientific theories is their:
A. Probability A. Analyticity C. **verifiability** D. falsifiability
44. According to Karl Popper the hallmark of scientific theories is their:
A. Probability A. Analyticity C. verifiability D. **falsifiability**
45. ----- and ----- are treated as two important methodological positions of science.
A. Possitivism and Indictivism B. **Inductivism and Hypothetic-deductivism**
C. Hypothetico-deductivisam and Falsificationism D. Falsificationism and Epistemological anarchism.
46. According to Popper science progress by:
A. **Trial and error** B. verification C. Experimentation D. discoveries.
47. The notion Verisimilitude is related to:
A. **Falsificationism** B. Inductivism C. Scientific realism D. Epistemological anarchism.
48. Verisimilitude means:
A. Truth B. Truthfulness C. **Truth-nearness** D. Truth- conditional
49. According to Popper ----- of a theory is something like the measure of its truth content minus the measure of its false content.
A. Content B. Progress C. falsifiability D. **Verisimilitude**
50. Popper argued that the criterion of betterment of a scientific theory is:
A. **Verisimilitude** B. Verifiability C. Explanation D. Possibility of prediction

51. Popper argued that a scientific law or theory must possess ----- content along with falsifiability content.
 A. verifiability B. explanatory C. **Informative** D. proof
52. According to Popper the statement, 'Either it is raining or not raining' is an example for:
 A. Scientific statement B. Logical statement C. **pseudo-scientific statement** D. False statement
53. Key feature of Kuhn's theory is that:
 A. **Revolutionary character of scientific progress** B. Explanatory character of scientific progress. C. Hypothetical character of scientific progress D. Analytical character of scientific progress.
54. Who emphasized the sociological characteristics of scientific community?
 A. Lakatos B. Karl Hempel C. Karl Popper D. **Thomas Kuhn**
55. According to Kuhn ----- are the unsolved puzzles in a normal science activity.
 A. **Anomalies** B. Paradigms C. Conjectures D. Bold hypothesis
56. Popper argued that science progress through trial and error, by :
 A. Verification of hypothesis B. Test and proof C. **Conjectures and refutations** D. Prediction and explanation
57. Popper argued that, if a theory is to have informative content, it must run the risk of being:
 A. **Falsified** B. denied C. proved D. scrutinized
58. The notion potential falsifier is related to:
 A. **Hypothetico-deductivism** B. Positivism C. Inductivism D. Naïve inductivism
59. The concept bold conjecture is developed by:
 A. Lakatos B. Kuhn C. **Popper** D. Hempel
60. The falsificationist demands that theories be stated with sufficient ----- to run the risk of falsification.
 A. Description B. explanation C. proof D. **clarity**
61. Kuhn says that ----- drives normal science.
 A. Hypothesis B. **Paradigm** C. Conjecture D. Theory
62. When a paradigm fails to promote smooth normal science it is considered to be in a ----- .
 A. **crisis** B. revolution C. puzzle D. anomaly
63. Once a science comes to possess a paradigm, it develops what Kuhn calls, a ----- .
 A. Pre-science tradition B. **normal science tradition** C. progressive science tradition D. revolutionary science tradition
64. Kuhn claims that the relation between two successive paradigms is:
 A. comparable B. Commensurable C. **incommensurable** D. parallel
65. According to ----- highly falsifiable theories should be preferred to less falsifiable ones.
 A. **falsificationism** B. inductivism C. positivism D. anarchism
66. Popper argued that highly falsifiable theories possess ----- .

A. ambiguity and obscurity B. truth and fairness C. **clarity and preciseness** D. opacity and rigidity.

67. According to falsificationism, a modification in a theory, such as the addition of extra postulate that has no testable consequences is called ----- .

A. Adequate modification B. Bold modification C. **Ad hoc modification** D. Simple modification

68. Theories should be considered as structured wholes. Who emphasized this position?

A. Thomas Kuhn B. Imre **Lakatos** C. Karl Popper D. Karl Hempel

69. Which one is treated as the negative heuristic of Lakatosian research program?

A. Hard core B. Hypothesis C. Auxiliary hypothesis D. **Protective belt**.

70. ----- is considered as positive heuristic of a research program by Lakatos.

A. **Protective belt** B. Hard core C. Basic assumptions D. Conjectures

71. Lakatos argues that ----- of a programme is, more than anything else, the defining characteristic of a programme.

A. Protective belt B. **Hard core** C. Auxiliary hypothesis D. Conjectures

72. According to Lakatos' view, during the development of the scientific programme the ----- is to remain unmodified and intact.

A. Protective belt B. **Hard core** C. Auxiliary hypothesis D. Conjectures

73. Lakatos' argues that, during the development of a programme any scientist who modifies the hard core ----- of that particular research programme.

A. has appreciate B. **has opted out** C. has recommend D. has promote

74. Lakatos emphasized that any scientist who decided to work with a specific research programme should accept its -----

A. Protective belt B. Conjecture C. Paradigm D. **Hard core**.

75. In Lakatos' own words, " ----- consists of a partially articulated set of suggestions or hints on how to change, develop the 'refutable variants' of a research programme.

A. **Positive heuristic** B. Conjecture C. Paradigm D. Hard core.

76. According to Lakatos ----- is refutable in a research programme.

A. **Protective belt** B. Conjecture C. Paradigm D. Hard core.

77. In Lakatos' view ----- is an unalterable content of a scientific research programme.

A. Protective belt B. **Hard core** C. Auxiliary hypothesis D. Conjectures

78. Lakatos argues that modifications or additions to the protective belt of a research programme must be -----.

A. testable B. **independently testable** C. ad hoc D. consistent

79. In his Structure of Scientific Revolution Kuhn strongly emphasizes the ----- of scientific community.

A. scientific temper B. Group involvement C. **Sociological characteristics** D. positive approach

80. Workers within a paradigm, whether it be Newtonian mechanics, wave optics, or whatever, practices what Kuhn calls:

A. **Normal science** B. Pre-science C. Criss D. Revolution.

81. Kuhn argued that a matured science is governed by a:

A. theory B. Anomaly C. Hard core D. **Single paradigm**

82. Paradigm co-ordinates and directs the ----- of the groups of normal scientists that work within it.

A. **puzzle solving activity** B. experimental activity C. verification activity D. explanation activity.

83. Kuhn says that much of modern sociology fails to qualify as science, because modern sociology lacks a ----- .

A. Hard core B. Protective belt C. **Paradigm** D. Hypothesis

84. According to Kuhn the presence of ----- makes distinction science from non-science.

A. **Paradigm** B. Theory C. Hypothesis D. Hard core

85. Kuhn called the puzzle which resist the solution given by paradigm is called:

A. Problem B. **Anomaly** C. Idol D. Conjecture

86. According to Kuhn the life of every science pass through two stages which can be characterized as ----- .

A. crisis and revolution B. formal and natural C. Hypothetical and non-hypothetical D. **pre-paradigmatic and paradigmatic**

87. Kuhn says that when science reaches the paradigmatic stage, it becomes ----- .

A. Theoretical science B. **Normal science** C. positive science D. experimental science

88. According to Kuhn, ----- is characterized by total disagreement constant debate over fundamentals.

A. Normal science B. revolution C. **pre-science** D. paradigmatic science

89. In Kuhn's opinion ----- never reach the paradigmatic stage.

A. **art and literature** B. science and pre-science C. chemistry and astrophysics.

90. ----- is a term employed by Kuhn to characterize a scientific tradition, including its theory, text book problems and solution.

A. **Paradigm** B. anomaly C. Hard core D. Conjecture

91. In Kuhn's opinion normal science is a ----- activity.

A. progressive B. linear C. **tradition bounded** D. experimental

92. When a paradigm fails to promote fruitful and smooth normal science it is considered to in a:

A. anomaly B. **crisis** C. refutation D. degeneration

93. According to Kuhn the process of replacement of the existing paradigm by a new one is called:

A. Falsification B. Refutation C. Verisimilitude **D. Scientific revolution**

94. Kuhn claims that the relation between two successive paradigms is:

A. comparable B. Commensurable C. **Incommensurable** D. Complimentary

95. ----- is phenomena that simply cannot be reconciled with the theoretical assumptions of the paradigm.

A. **Anomaly** B. Hypothesis C. Proof D. Conjecture.

96. Kuhn says that, scientific revolution occurs when ----- succumb, to produce a crisis.

A. puzzles B. modifications C. **anomalies** D. refutations

97. ----- convincingly argues that methodologies of science have failed to provide rules adequate for guiding the activities of scientists.

A. Thomas Kuhn B. Imre Lakatos, L C. Karl Popper **D. Paul Feyerabend**

98. Paul Feyerabend strongly advocates ----- of scientific theories.

A. selection B. unity C. strict methodology **D. proliferation**

99. Like Kuhn, Paul Feyerabend also says that the relation between successive theories in science is:

A. comparable B. Commensurable C. **Incommensurable** D. Complimentary

100. Identify the thinker who rejects the superiority of science over other forms of knowledge.

A. Francis Bacon B. J. S. Mill C. **Paul Feyerabend** D. Imre Lakatos

Answer Key

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A)
11. (C) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (B)
21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (B)
31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (A) 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (A) 40. (B)
41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (D) 45. (B) 46. (A) 47. (A) 48. (C) 49. (D) 50. (A)
51. (C) 52. (C) 53. (A) 54. (D) 55. (A) 56. (C) 57. (A) 58. (A) 59. (C) 60. (D)
61. (B) 62. (A) 63. (B) 64. (C) 65. (A) 66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (B) 69. (D) 70. (A)
71. (B) 72. (B) 73. (B) 74. (D) 75. (A) 76. (A) 77. (B) 78. (B) 79. (C) 80. (A)
81. (D) 82. (A) 83. (C) 84. (A) 85. (B) 86. (D) 87. (B) 88. (C) 89. (A) 90. (A)
91. (C) 92. (B) 93. (D) 94. (C) 95. (A) 96. (C) 97. (D) 98. (D) 99. (C) 100. (C)