

Methods in empirical linguistics, repeat credit-test, 3.2.2006

Circle the best answer.

1. The classical definition is "per genus proximum et ... specificam"
 - (a) differentiam,
 - (b) similitudinem,
 - (c) comparationem,
 - (d) contradictionem,
 - (e) definitionem.
2. Analogy:
 - (a) should be avoided in science,
 - (b) is a heuristic,
 - (c) is demonstrative,
 - (d) is truth-preserving,
 - (e) guarantees insight.
3. According to many, the source of insight is:
 - (a) praedestinatio,
 - (b) falsificatio,
 - (c) illuminatio,
 - (d) praesentatio,
 - (e) adaequatio.
4. In falsificationism,
 - (a) truth is falsified,
 - (b) facts are falsified,
 - (c) data are falsified,
 - (d) hypotheses are falsified,
 - (e) syllogisms are falsified.
5. "Post hoc (ergo propter hoc)" is a fallacy of:
 - (a) definition,
 - (b) syllogism,
 - (c) explanation,
 - (d) prediction,
 - (e) abstraction.
6. In terms of time, there is affinity between prediction and:
 - (a) justification,
 - (b) law,
 - (c) causation,
 - (d) teleology,
 - (e) falsification.
7. *Heuristic* is pronounced:
 - (a) 'hju:rɪstɪk
 - (b) hju'ɹɪstɪk
 - (c) ju:'rɪstɪk
 - (d) o'rɪstɪk
 - (e) 'ju:rɪstɪk
8. Nomological explanation is by reference to:
 - (a) probabilities,
 - (b) teleology,
 - (c) function,
 - (d) experimentation,
 - (e) laws.
9. In the *nox*--->*nuit*, *dies*--->*jour* story, vowel quality was:
 - (a) explanans,
 - (b) explanandum,
 - (c) explanation,
 - (d) explication,
 - (e) explicans.

Best: 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5c, 6d, 7b, 8e, 9b