

Methods in empirical linguistics, III year, credit-test, 24.1.2006

Circle the best answer.

1. Empirical truth is:
 - (a) a priori,
 - (b) a posteriori,
 - (c) formal,
 - (d) non-sequitur,
 - (e) connotative.
2. Persuasion belongs to scientific:
 - (a) fallacies,
 - (b) rationality,
 - (c) truth,
 - (d) axiology,
 - (e) essentialism.
3. Inference is roughly the same as:
 - (a) claim,
 - (b) proposition,
 - (c) definition,
 - (d) hypothesis,
 - (e) conclusion.
4. Axiology (in science) is typically expressed by:
 - (a) must,
 - (b) should,
 - (c) can,
 - (d) may,
 - (e) will.
5. Truth is classically defined through:
 - (a) facts,
 - (b) emotions,
 - (c) cohesion,
 - (d) adequacy,
 - (e) praxis.
6. *Argumentum ad maioritatem* would be close to *argumentum ad*:
 - (a) *populum*,
 - (b) *baculum*,
 - (c) *personam*,
 - (d) *nauseam*,
 - (e) *verecundiam*.
7. Discovery is:
 - (a) the same as invention,
 - (b) mother of necessity,
 - (c) culturally relative,
 - (d) algorithmic,
 - (e) the result of prediction.
8. "Because this is what my data show" is part of:
 - (a) explanation,
 - (b) justification,
 - (c) teleology,
 - (d) prediction,
 - (e) abstracting.
9. "Dżdżownica jest spiczasta, bo gdyby była prostokątna, bardzo by się męczyła przy wchodzeniu w ziemię". This is:
 - (a) causal explanation,
 - (b) teleological explanation,
 - (c) actual justification,
 - (d) teleological justification,
 - (e) potential discovery.
10. *Modus ponens* is important in:
 - (a) syllogisms,
 - (b) data protocols,
 - (c) justification,
 - (d) statistics,
 - (e) introspection.
11. Ignoratio *elenchi* is pronounced:
 - (a) /ə'lentʃi:/,
 - (b) /ə'lentʃai:/,
 - (c) /ə'li:ntʃi:/,
 - (d) /ə'lenkai:/,
 - (e) /'i:ləntʃi:/.

Best: 1b, 2d, 3e, 4b, 5d, 6a, 7c, 8b, 9b, 10a, 11d