1. What does empiricism not mean?
   a. Studies are realistic and relevant to the real world
   b. Ideas are generated through theorizing and conjectures
   c. A study can be repeated and the same results found
   d. Evidence is collected by making systematic observations in the world

2. What do you mean by Mertonian ethos of modern science?
   a. Affectively toned complex of values and norms which is not held to be binding on the man of science
   b. Proscriptions
   c. Affectively toned complex of values and norms which is held to be binding on the man of science
   d. Permissions

3. “The acceptance or rejection of a scientific claim should not depend upon the personal or social background of the individual offering a scientific claim”. What does this refer to?
   a. Experience
   b. Universalism
   c. Observation
   d. All of the above

4. What are the bases of neutrality of a technology?
   a. Only scientific and industrial requirements
   b. Only political will
   c. Design and control
   d. None of the above

5. “All knowledge except scientific knowledge is socially and culturally conditioned” was propounded by
   a. Francis Bacon
   b. Rene Descartes
   c. Karl Mannheim
   d. Robert King Merton

6. Which is not correct for the interactionist model of the relationship between science, technology and society?
   a. Science↔technology↔society
   b. Society↔technology↔science
   c. Science, technology and society are treated as separate entities
   d. Only science and technology determine the state of society

7. Which of the following branches of philosophy examines the nature of conduct?
   a. Metaphysics
   b. Logic
   c. Ethics
8. What is *not* a part of Mertonian ethos of modern science?
   a. **Organized dogmatism**
   b. Organized skepticism
   c. Universalism
   d. Disinterestedness

9. Which of the following is not a method of scientific thinking?
   a. Systematic observation
   b. Empirical observation
   c. **Theological observation**
   d. Critical thinking and organized skepticism

10. What is epistemology?
    a. **Theory of knowledge**
    b. Nature of conduct
    c. Theory of the state
    d. Nature of speculation

11. Which perspective on the relationship between science, technology and society states that “the relationship between science and technology is symbiotic”?
    a. Linear model
    b. Interactionist model
    c. **Embedded model**
    d. Inductivist model

12. What is the similarity between the linear model and the interactionist model of the relationship between science, technology and society?
    a. Science, technology and society are treated as separate entities
    b. Both follow the positivist approach
    c. Both follow the empiricist approach
    d. Development of science and technology depends upon the state and society

13. Changes in technology may be attributed to
    a. Scientific advancements
    b. Industrial requirements
    c. Only a
    d. **Both a and b**

14. Who coined the term ‘science’?
    a. Charles Darwin
    b. Aristotle
    c. **William Whewell**
    d. Francis Bacon

15. Who asserted that there are two traditions of technology, namely, authoritarian and democratic, which have existed side by side in Western history?
    a. Robert Moses
    b. **Lewis Mumford**
    c. Langdon Winner
    d. Robert A. Caro