1. Certainty and breadth are the hallmarks of
   a. The origins of logic and language
   b. The meaning of truth
   c. **Inductivism**
   d. Hypothesism

2. Novelty and depth are the hallmarks of
   a. Research objectives
   b. Research aims
   c. **Inductivism**
   d. **Hypothesism**

3. Science is not based on
   a. Experiment
   b. **Faith**
   c. Observation
   d. Hypothesis

4. Who was considered to be the pioneer of ‘methods of science’ before the advent of
   ‘modern philosophy of sciences’?
   a. Plato
   b. **Aristotle**
   c. Descartes
   d. Bacon

5. Baconian inductivism is rooted in
   a. Falsificationism
   b. Theory
   c. **Rationalism**
   d. **Empiricism**

6. Rationalism is based on
   a. Experience
   b. Theory
   c. Hypothesis
   d. **Reason**

7. Empiricism is based on
8. If a particular set of observations leads to the generation of a particular theory, then the same theory should emerge if the same set of observations is repeated. This is known as
   a. Reproduction
   b. Propagation
   c. Replication
   d. Duplication

9. Cartesian hypothesis starts with
   a. Experience
   b. Hypothesis
   c. Observation
   d. All of the above

10. What is fact-value dichotomy?
    a. Facts are value-neutral but values do have factual content
    b. Facts are value-neutral and values do not have any factual content
    c. Facts determine values
    d. Values determine facts

11. What is methodological monism?
    a. That science is distinct from all areas of human activity or creativity because it possesses a method unique to it
    b. That the method of science is the method of induction
    c. That there is only one method common to all sciences irrespective of their subject matter
    d. The tendency to generate premature conclusions that are not warranted by the evidence

12. What is systematic verifiability?
    a. That the hallmark of science lies in the fact that all scientific statements are systematically verifiable
    b. That the hallmark of science lies in the fact that all scientific statements are not systematically verifiable
    c. Events and discourses in the social world prevent us from having direct knowledge of the natural order
d. It is important to remain optimistic about our research, even when things go wrong

13. What is the relationship between observation and theory in positivism?
   a. Observation leads to theory
   b. Theory leads to observation
   c. Observation leads to theory and theory leads to observation
   d. None of the above

14. Deductive reasoning involves
   a. Reasoning from the particular to the particular
   b. Reasoning from the particular to the general
   c. Reasoning from the general to the particular
   d. None of the above

15. Which of the following is not correct?
   a. Inductivism is rooted in empiricism
   b. Hypothetism is grounded in rationalism
   c. Rationalism is derived from reason
   d. Positivism is based on consensus