1. Which of the following concept does not figure in Popper’s theory of falsification?
   a. Hypothetico-deductive model
   b. Context of justification
   c. Context of discovery
   d. Verisimilitude

2. According to Popper, it is rational to accept theories tentatively if our critical efforts to falsify them are unsuccessful because
   a. Theories which have stood up to critical scrutiny are likely to continue to be reliable
   b. There is no more rational course of action open to us
   c. Such theories appear to be universally true
   d. We are psychologically incapable of doubting such theories

3. What is the central component of the hypothetico-deductive schema?
   a. Verification
   b. Generalisation
   c. Falsification
   d. Verisimilitude

4. What does not come under positivism?
   a. Inductivism
   b. Systematic verifiability
   c. Spirituality
   d. Accumulation of observations

5. As per Popperian method, which among the three theories – Einstein’s theory of relativity, Marx’s materialist conception of history and Freudian psychoanalysis – is subject to falsification?
   a. Einstein’s theory
   b. Marx’s theory
   c. Freud’s theory
   d. All the three theories are falsifiable

6. Who is the proponent of the theory of falsification?
   a. Bacon
   b. Descartes
   c. Comte
d. Popper

7. Which is not one of the steps in Hypothesism?
   a. Observation
   b. Hypothesis
   c. Test of hypothesis
   d. Conclusion

8. Which school of thought emerged during the twentieth century?
   a. Empiricism
   b. Inductivism
   c. Deductivism
   d. Positivism

9. As per positivism
   a. Observations are theory-dependent
   b. Theories presuppose observations
   c. Observations are theory-independent
   d. None of the above

10. According to positivists “science is distinct from other areas of human creativity” because
    a. Science does not possess a method which is unique to it
    b. Science possesses a method which is unique to it
    c. Science possesses various methods from other areas
    d. Science does not practice methodological demarcation

11. Within positivist schema, “deductive nomologism” refers to:
    a. All scientific explanations must involve induction
    b. Scientific explanations can bank either on induction or deduction
    c. The method of science is the method of deduction
    d. All scientific explanations must involve deduction

12. Within positivist schema, “methodological monism” refers to:
    a. There is only one method common to all areas of human enquiry irrespective of their subject matter
    b. There are various methods to all areas of human enquiry irrespective of their subject matter
    c. There is only one method common to all sciences irrespective of their subject matter
d. There are various methods to all sciences irrespective of their subject matter

13. According to Popper “scientific theories are falsifiable” in the sense that
   a. They state what circumstances lead to their rejection
   b. They state what circumstances lead to their permanent acceptance
   c. They state what circumstances lead to their tentative acceptance
   d. Both b and c

14. As per the Popper’s scheme of “corroboration”, the scientific theory well supported by evidence, remains as
   a. Established truth
   b. Refuted
   c. Established theory
   d. Permanently tentative

15. Consider a statement, “one negative instance is sufficient for conclusively falsifying a theory, whereas no amount of positive instances is sufficient to conclusively verify a theory”. The premise can be offered to a critique of the method of
   a. Positivism
   b. Falsificationism
   c. Inductivism
   d. Both a and c