1. Who repudiates the very idea of scientific method?
   a. Karl Popper
   b. Thomas Kuhn
   c. Paul Feyerabend
   d. J. S. Mill

2. The transition from pre-paradigmatic stage to paradigmatic stage implies the replacement of
   a. Uniformity by plurality of scientific practices
   b. **Plurality by uniformity of scientific practices**
   c. Plurality by new pluralities of scientific practices
   d. No replacement of practices in such transition

3. According to Karl Popper, the essence of science lies in
   a. Divergent thinking
   b. Convergent thinking
   c. Disagreement
   d. **Both a and c**

4. According to Thomas Kuhn, the transition from pre-paradigmatic stage to new paradigm can be explained in terms of
   a. Experimental procedures
   b. Language of mathematics
   c. **Sociological explications**
   d. Any of the above

5. According to Thomas Kuhn, the essence of science lies in
   a. Divergent thinking
   b. Convergent thinking
   c. Consensus
   d. **Both b and c**

6. Which theorists maintain that the relationship between successive theories in science is incommensurable?
   a. Popper and Kuhn
   b. Kuhn and Feyerabend
   c. Feyerabend and Bacon
   d. Feyerabend and Descartes

7. Who wrote the book, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*?
   a. Karl Popper
b. Thomas Kuhn
c. Paul Feyerabend
d. J. S. Mill

8. What epistemological perspective best describes Thomas Kuhn’s point of view in *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*?
   a. Hypothesism
   b. Conventionalism
   c. Falsificationism
   d. None of the above

9. The word paradigm means
   a. A type of sampling
   b. A theoretical framework
   c. A branch of physics
   d. A method of science

10. Who wrote the book *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge* (1975)?
    a. Karl Popper
    b. Thomas Kuhn
    c. Paul Feyerabend
    d. J. S. Mill

11. More than one mode of practicing science is the characteristic of
    a. Pre-paradigmatic stage
    b. Paradigmatic stage
    c. “Mature” science
    d. All of the above

12. According to Kuhn, with respect to normal science, revolutionary science comprises the activity of:
    a. Solving certain puzzles in accordance with the rules specified by the paradigm
    b. Tradition-bound
    c. Tradition-shattering
    d. Day-to-day scientific research

13. Which of the following approach on method of science reflects the ideas of Paul Feyerabend?
    a. Methodological monism
    b. Methodological dualism
    c. Methodological pluralism
    d. Methodological agnosticism
14. According to Paul Feyerabend, new theory must be allowed to grow even if it repudiates the
   a. Correspondence condition
   b. Consistency condition
   c. Well-known facts
   d. All of the above

15. Thomas Kuhn’s notion of scientific paradigm is best defined by which of the following descriptions?
   a. The commonly accepted framework within which scientists in a given scientific field work, including their base assumptions, the structure for determining the direction of future research, and the main problems to be addressed by the field
   b. A model for showing how scientific procedures of any kind should be conducted, regardless of the scientific field, the state of the science, or the time period during which the scientists operate
   c. The principle of parsimony that maintains that when presented with competing theories, the one that requires the fewest assumptions should be preferred
   d. The principle that allows philosophers of science to distinguish between science and non-science, based upon the principles of verification or falsification