

Methods in empirical linguistics, IV year, credit-test, 27.1.2006

Circle the best answer.

1. What can be *a priori*?
 - (a) fact,
 - (b) belief,
 - (c) observation,
 - (d) syllogism,
 - (e) experiment.
 2. *Adequatio rei et intellectus* is about:
 - (a) experimenting,
 - (b) going wrong (fallacies),
 - (c) truth,
 - (d) observing,
 - (e) explaining.
 3. Defining by intension specifies:
 - (a) example tokens,
 - (b) lexical synonyms,
 - (c) criterial properties,
 - (d) genetic descent,
 - (e) immediate hyponyms.
 4. Eliciting data from humans never creates:
 - (a) observers paradoxes,
 - (b) artefacts,
 - (c) sampling,
 - (d) ethical problems,
 - (e) categorization problems.
 5. Intentional explanation is:
 - (a) causal,
 - (b) teleological,
 - (c) essentialistic,
 - (d) persuasive,
 - (e) introspective.
 6. The first vowel of 'fallacy' is that of:
 - (a) 'top',
 - (b) 'cat',
 - (c) 'law',
 - (d) 'father',
 - (e) yet different.
 7. 'Ad hominem' is mostly used in:
 - (a) arguing,
 - (b) defining,
 - (c) abstracting,
 - (d) explaining,
 - (e) justifying.
 8. *Non-sequitur* means:
 - (a) błędne koło,
 - (b) regres w nieskończoność,
 - (c) nieznane przez nieznane,
 - (d) fałszywa analogia,
 - (e) nie wynika.
 9. In abduction, $p \rightarrow q$ and...
 - (a) ...q, then p,
 - (b) ...q, then $\sim p$,
 - (c) ... $\sim q$, then p,
 - (d) ...p, then q,
 - (e) ...p, then $\sim q$.
 10. "Why do you say so?" in science asks for:
 - (a) falsification,
 - (b) verification,
 - (c) explanation,
 - (d) justification,
 - (e) idealization.
 11. Intersubjective criticism comes from:
 - (a) various disciplines of science (=multidisciplinary),
 - (b) cross-comparison of experimental subjects,
 - (c) the critic's introspection,
 - (d) the author's introspection,
 - (e) many critics.
- Best: 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8e, 9a, 10d, 11e**