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QUIZ THREE: SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT AND SOCIAL VALUES
PHI2394 B

Part I

Please circle the most appropriate answer (1 mark each)

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X

1. The Vienna Circle formed around which physicist?

- a) Ernst Mach
- b) Hans Hahn
- c) Moritz Schlick
- d) Otto Neurath
- e) Æsgærð Ólfrú Eidesgaard

2. As what would the Vienna Circle evaluate the following claim, "the primary basis of the world is the unconscious"?

- a) False
- b) Stupid
- c) Naïve
- d) Meaningless
- e) Hilarious

3. One example of the linguistic deception pointed out in "The Scientific Conception of the World" is

- a) mistaking dogs for frogs.
- b) dyslexia
- c) substantiating qualities and deriving things.
- d) errors in translating languages.
- e) 'copying' oral words into written text.

4. The first part of the title of the article written by Rudolf Carnap, Otto Neurath, and Hans Hahn is

"_____ : The Vienna Circle."

- a) Science Baby!
- b) Science Rools
- c) Eat Fresh
- d) Science throws Shade on Metaphysics
- e) The Scientific Conception of the World

5. According to Thomas Kuhn, paradigms of a scientific community are revealed in _____ and _____

- a) homes / schools
- b) textbooks / laboratory exercises
- c) television shows / diet fads
- d) language / gender theories
- e) education / corporate management

6. An example of a paradigm shift used by Kuhn is
- a) the yearly change in fashion trends ✗
 - b) Avicenna's rejection of ancient healthcare practices.
 - c) the transition from hunter-gather societies to Neolithic ones.
 - d) the transition in cosmology from a Ptolemaic cosmology to a Copernican one.
 - e) The switch from the South Beach diet to the Atkins diet ✗
7. Nancy Tuana believes that science cannot be
- a) value-neutral.
 - b) value-laden.
 - c) legitimate.
 - d) authoritative.
 - e) progressive.
8. In paleoanthropology, Tuana claims that men have been depicted as _____ nature, while women are shown as _____ by it.
- a) outside / produced
 - b) loving / offended
 - c) transforming / contained
 - d) following / frightened
 - e) immersed in / rejected
9. Tuana claims that which sense more than any other has shaped our conception of knowledge in the West?
- a) Hearing
 - b) Vision
 - c) Smell
 - d) Taste
 - e) Feel
10. Robert L. Heilbroner argues for _____ when asking if machines make history?
- a) spirituality
 - b) idiosyncrasy
 - c) soft determinism
 - d) hard determinism
 - e) coincidence
11. Who said "The hand-mill gives you a society with the feudal lord; the steam-mill, society with the industrial capitalist."?
- a) Thomas Kuhn
 - b) Nancy Tuana
 - c) Robert L. Heilbroner
 - d) Karl Marx
 - e) Popin' Fresh

Part II

Short Answer (3 marks each)

Cont

Aristotle was seen on empiricism which is a key ideology in the scientific conception of the world
12. The Vienna Circle makes the claim that "[i]n science there are no 'depths'; there is surface everywhere." What does this mean? Why is science not supposed to deal with 'depths'? Which previous philosopher that we have studied would most likely agree here? A positivist would agree with the scientific conception of the world, Aristotle would not.

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Empirical and logical approach to studying science.

The Vienna Circle is concerned with the scientific world conception which revolves around the idea of empiricism, logic and being metaphysics free. Science is subjected to change at any moment and therefore "surfaces everywhere" as opposed to one finite answer? For example, Euclidian geometry had one finite possibility of space compared to non-euclidian which had infinite space which explained special relativity. ∴ logical ∴ follows

13. Describe Th. Kuhn's example of an experiment with playing cards. Who are the subjects in the experiment meant to represent? And why does he see this experiment as important? Vienna circle's ideologies.

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This experiment is important as it demonstrates anomalies. In the card experiment subjects are used to seeing the regular deck of cards with its associated colors and symbols. In the experiment subjects were shown black hearts and were not able to automatically distinguish it as being trick cards because they are constrained by anomalies. The subjects those in society who are subjected to their anomalies. It demonstrates confirms the books properly
You should have explained the experiment

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14. N. Tuana suggests asking "Why do we know what we know?". Why does she see this as important? What is the more traditional, but similar, question like this that is usually asked? What kinds of philosophical questions are these?

Tuana uses the feminist approach of deciphering episteme (i.e. theory of knowledge). She uses the question "why do we know what we know" as opposed to "how do we know what we know?" she suggests that we should focus on factors including location and gender as a way to answer the question. epistemological questions.

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