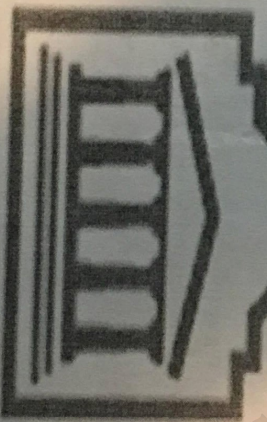


14. According to S. Harding what is the usual, recognized character of Western science? How is this different from her multicultural view of science? What is one piece of evidence she cites for the claim that Western science is already multicultural?

The recognized character for Harding of western science is eurocentrism. She believes that the only scientific credit has been given to the Europeans and that there has not enough talk about scientific origins elsewhere such as Africa and India, she believes that science is already multicultural and that western science is false because it lacks evidence. ~~she~~ Western science sees science as a universal practice where Harding believes that there can be other sciences that are culturally subjective and independent. A piece of evidence she claims that science is already multicultural is that China developed gun powder. (3)



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QUIZ THREE: Scientific Thought and Social Values
PHI2394 A

Part I - Multiple choice (one mark each)

1. The Vienna Circle originally formed around which philosopher-physicist?

- a) Moritz Schlick
- b) Rudolf Carnap
- c) Hans Hahn
- d) Otto Neurath
- e) John Nerdelbaum Frink, Jr.

2. In the article, "The Scientific Conception of the World" the authors consider that the basic orientation of science must be

- a) enlightening.
- b) free of metaphysics.
- c) optimistic.
- d) investigative.
- e) "chillax."

3. For the Vienna Circle, if science tries to describe an objects essence then this

- a) is the proper aim of science.
- b) is the practical end of the researcher.
- c) is a misguided approach.
- d) ignores the question of morality.
- e) may be political dangerous.

4. The Vienna Circle believed that metaphysics was best expressed in

- a) social science.
- b) physical science.
- c) human psychology.
- d) art and literature.
- e) all of the above.

5. Thomas Kuhn believed that the progression of science was

- a) linear.
- b) backwards.
- c) static.
- e) "angular".
- e) cyclical.

Part II - Short answer (three marks each)

12. What is Logical Positivism? Which of the four readings best represents this view? What is the ideal of science for the logical positivists?

Logical positivism is the explanation of a philosophical question with the use of logic. It looks to incorporate empiricism (senses) to explain a phenomena while also having a logical backing instead of a metaphysical one. "Scientific conception of the world" best represents this view because it is trying to move away from explanations based on metaphysics. The ideal of science for logical positivists should be science free of metaphysics. (3)

13. What are the two main ways that Thomas Kuhn believes elements of subjectivity enter into the field of science? How is this related to shifts in paradigms?

He believes that subjectivity enters into science habits and customs as well as professionalism, relating to the duck-rabbit illusion, a birdwatcher will most likely see the duck, however a rabbit keeper will most likely see the rabbit. This shows that habits influence the human mind and bring forth subjectivity. These relate to paradigm shifts since habits may impede an individual to realize there is an anomaly in the paradigm, and not allow a shift. This is the same for professionalism. The professional may be concerned that finding this anomaly could make him lose credibility or he might just be so used to the way things are in his field that he refuses to see that there should be a paradigm shift. (3)

- 6) Kuhn says that scientific truth at any point is product of
- a) the consensus of the scientific community.
 - b) objective criteria alone.
 - c) the political situation.
 - d) and completely relative to the scientist.
 - e) multiple misunderstandings about the facts of nature..
- 7) What would NOT be an example of a paradigm shift in science?
- a) The transition from Newtonian to Einsteinian physics
 - b) The move from the Ptolemaic cosmology to a Copernican one.
 - c) The change in my preference from chocolate to vanilla ice cream.
 - d) The acceptance of Lavoisier's theory of chemical reactions and combustion in place of phlogiston theory, known as the chemical revolution.
 - e) The acceptance of Mendelian inheritance, as opposed to pangenesis.
- 8) What does Sandra Harding mean by "standpoint methodology"?
- a) The method of good science eliminates standpoints of the researcher.
 - b) The standpoint and method of science must be objective.
 - c) It is an objective criterion that applies to mathematics, not science.
 - d) Science is shaped by the perspectives and standpoints of the scientist.
 - e) The methodology used by the Vienna Circle.
- 9) Existentialism was a cultural and philosophical reaction to
- a) rock-and-roll music.
 - b) globalization.
 - c) climate change.
 - d) the great (economic) depression beginning in 1929.
 - e) industrialization and war.
- 10) Martin Heidegger claims that the essence of technology is anything but
- a) technological.
 - b) dangerous.
 - c) enframing (*das Gestell*)
 - d) a mode of truth
 - e) a way of revealing (*Ent-bergen*).
- 11) What does M. Heidegger primarily mean by truth?
- a) Correspondence to the facts (*veritas*)
 - b) *A-lētheia*, dis-closure (*Ent-bergen*)
 - c) Challenging-forth (*her-ausfordern*)
 - d) "The darkening of the world"
 - e) Accuracy