1. Which of the following is distinctive of radical translation, according to Quine?

(a) All one has to go on is forces impinging on the native’s surfaces, the native’s observable behavior and cultural similarities.
(b) All one has to go on is forces impinging on the native’s surfaces and the native’s observable behavior.
(c) No individual interpreters are available, only chains of interpreters.
(d) The native language corresponds to a primitive culture.

2. When Quine explains (on page 32) what it is for a stimulation to belong to the ‘affirmative stimulus meaning’ of a sentence for a given speaker, why is the auxiliary stimulation $\sigma$ needed?

(a) to avoid the result that the stimulations typically caused by an elephant passing by on its own belong to the affirmative stimulus meaning of ‘Lo, a rabbit’.
(b) to avoid the result that the stimulations typically caused by a fake rabbit belong to the affirmative stimulus meaning of ‘Lo, a rabbit’.
(c) to avoid the result that the stimulations typically caused by a passing rabbit belong to the affirmative stimulus meaning of ‘2+2 = 4’.
(d) to avoid the result that the stimulations typically caused by a passing rabbit belong to the affirmative stimulus meaning of ‘Lo, a rabbit’.

3. According to Quine, the sentence ‘Lo, a unicorn’ and the sentence ‘Lo, a goblin’ have the same stimulus-meaning.

(a) true
(b) false

4. According to Quine, which of the following is a reason for thinking that radical interpreters ought to focus on stimulation patterns, rather than objects in the world?

(a) Because of possible cultural differences between speakers.
(b) Because one would expect the same linguistic dispositions if the world were different but stimulations were the same.
(c) Because total ocular irradiation patterns that differ in centering also differ in limits.
(d) Because different speakers might have different beliefs about the world.

5. What, according to Quine, is the difference between an occasion sentence and an observation sentence?

(a) The stimulus-meaning of observational sentences is more closely linked to forces impinging on the natives surfaces.
(b) Whereas observationality depends on insensitivity to collateral information, occasionality does not.
(c) ‘Elephants are gray’ is naturally thought of as an occasion sentence but not an observational sentence.
(d) ‘Elephants are gray’ is naturally though of as an observational sentence but not an occasion sentence.

6. According to Quine, why does ‘Lo, a rabbit’ have a higher degree of empirical adequacy as a translation of ‘Gavagai’ than ‘Lo, an undetached rabbit part’?

(a) Because ‘Lo, a rabbit’ is the simpler hypothesis.
(b) Because ‘Lo, a rabbit’ is more naturally thought of as an occasion sentence than ‘Lo, an undetached rabbit part’.
(c) Because ‘Something is a rabbit if and only if it is a fusion of undetached rabbit parts’ is naturally thought of as stimulus-analytic.
(d) Quine does not think that ‘Lo, a rabbit’ has a higher degree of empirical adequacy.

7. On page 71, Quine claims that, when one considers the case of a bilingual translator, (1) can be extended to (1’). Why is this?

(a) Because a bilingual translator is in a position to assess questions of stimulus-synonymy between a non-observational occasion sentence and a candidate translation.
(b) Because the enterprise of radical interpretation relies essentially on the framing of analytical hypotheses.
(c) For the reason explained in the first paragraph of page 69.
(d) None of the above.

8. Quine believes that it is in principle possible to come up with incompatible analytical hypotheses for translating the utterances of speakers of one’s own language.

(a) true
(b) false