

Question 1 [5]

1. Which one is the odd one out, and why?
 - a) Proton.
 - b) Neutron.
 - c) Electron.
 - d) Chronon.

2. Who authored the most frequently cited ontology paper in the first half of the 20th century (1901 - 1950)?

3. There's trope theory in ontology, with its definition of "trope". But which one(s) of the following also hold for "trope"?
- a) A musical embellishment of texts.
 - b) Archaic geometry term for a tangent line or plane.
 - c) Cliché.
 - d) Anglicization of troupe (group; e.g., of dancers).

4. Is a disease a material entity, a processual entity, a quality or a realisable entity?

5. Which of the following is/are anti-rigid?
- a) Person.
 - b) Student.
 - c) Banana.
 - d) Divorce of a couple.
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Question 2

1. Can all pub quizzes be interesting?

2. The Kingdom of Lesotho (a country) is entirely surrounded by South Africa. Which relation from which theory do you need to represent that?

3. What kind of entity is Software, and why?

- a) endurant/continuant, for it is the written code
- b) perdurant/occurrent, for it is only software when the code is executed
- c) an abstract entity, because it represents an idea
- d) neither, because...

4. Which of the following does not exist?

- a) Paleontology
- b) Nontology
- c) Zoontology

5. Try to define “fantology” (without searching online!)

Question 3

1. Where/when can a pointless theory be relevant?

2. Is a hurricane an object, a process, or an event?

3. Given the principle of unique unrestricted composition (to the effect that every plurality of things has a unique fusion), which of the following additional principles will suffice to yield a complete axiomatization of classical mereology?

- a) antisymmetry of part
- b) transitivity of part
- c) weak supplementation

4. Sets have members as their most basic constituents. What is the counterpart to that in mereology?

5. When was the earliest published occurrence of the word “ontology”?

Question 4

1. If parthood is interpreted as set inclusion, what is the set-theoretic relation corresponding to overlap?

2. Which of the following relation(s) really do require a temporal modality in the language to represent its meaning fully?
 - a) x precedes y
 - b) x is derived from y
 - c) x is an immutable part of y
 - d) x participates in y

3. Which ontological commitment does DOLCE take regarding attributions?
 - a) universalism
 - b) trope theory
 - c) universalism + tropes

4. How does Ontology affect language (logic) design?

5. How many papers with the words "ontology" / "ontologies" / "ontological" in it can be found in Google Scholar?

Question 5

1. Who authored the most frequently cited ontology publication in the second half of the 20th century (1951 – 2000)?

2. Who first put the word "ontology" into the plural ?

3. Relations/relationships are ontologically ‘standard view’, ‘positionalist’ or ‘anti-positionalist’. Which commitment is taken in First Order Predicate Logic?

4. Is the Ontology Quiz a continuant, an occurrent, both, or neither?

5. What is the difference between the hand being part of the boxer, the heart being part of a human, and brain being part of a human?

Question 6

1. DLs have sound and complete reasoning/inference algorithms. Why is this an important feature?
 - a) No wrong inferences are drawn.
 - b) All the correct inferences are drawn.
 - c) Both A. and B. holds
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2. What are the two core temporal constructs or operators from which others—such as ‘some time in the future’, ‘at all times’, and ‘the previous instant’—can be defined?
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3. Given that YAMATO is an ontology and the name of a battleship, that DOLCE is an ontology and the name of a type of food; that SUMO is an ontology and a type of fight sport, in which order should you apply the ontologies?
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4. What is the ontological difference between "sign" and "symptom"?
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5. Who proposed mereology about a century ago, and may be considered the ‘father’ of mereology?
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Question 7

1. Does the mereological principle of strong supplementation imply the extensionality of parthood?
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2. Consider the three foundational ontologies: BFO (basic formal ontology); GFO (general formal ontology) and UFO (unified foundational ontology). How should one name an ontology that merges the three?
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3. What is the proper term in ontology of those objects that in natural language are generally referred to with mass nouns?
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4. The Metaphysics of Quality was introduced in which popular fiction novel?
- a) Zen and the art of motorcycle maintenance
 - b) Crime and punishment
 - c) The hunger games
 - d) The revenge of Gaia
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5. Do mountains exist?
- a) Yes, because humans refer to landforms such as “Mont Blanc” and “Mount Everest” in their discourse and everyday conversation.
 - b) No, because all mathematical representations of terrain do not need the concept of a “mountain”.
 - c) It depends on the definition of “exist”
 - d) Other, namely...
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