1. A belief is something that is not necessarily a fact, like the belief that the world was flat. But knowledge is something that cannot be characterized as true or false. You have the knowledge and therefore it exists, but because of that knowledge you may have particular beliefs.
2. True. You did in fact *perceive* the mermaid. That is a personal perception, the fact that you have that perception makes it a fact that you are now experiencing it. Although the external world operates independently from our perceptions and therefore what you perceive may not actually be a mermaid.
3. Empiricism and Rationalism.
4. True. Because all of our knowledge comes from sensory experiences (internal) and reason comes from those experiences, and the reason is only related to that of the sensory experience and therefore no true, unique, unrelated knowledge is obtained.
5. Priori knowledge is knowledge about the external world that is obtained by using reason after a sensory experience. Posteriori knowledge is knowledge that comes from only sensory experience and perception, this is what the Empiricist claims as the only type of knowledge we can have of the external world.
6. True. Analytical statements are always universally true and contradict themselves if false. The statement has subject and predicate terms in which they relate to the same class of objects. The statement “All bachelors are unmarried men” has to be true, because “bachelors”, “unmarried”, have a special relation with one another, they refer to one another and therefore make a contradiction if the statement is false.
7. Rationalists claim that all priori statements are analytical, and Empiricists claim that all posteriori statements are synthetic, because no sensory experiences are 100% reliable and therefore not beyond doubt. Therefore there exists no statement that is a priori and synthetic. But the Rationalist would disagree, there are cases where sensory experience can create statements that are universally true i.e. “Red is a color”.