**A sentence for each answer will suffice, but if you want to write more, feel free to.**

1. What does it mean for a scientific theory to be *predictively successful? (section 3.1)*
2. We can be realists about basically anything. A person who believes in ghosts might be described as a realist about ghosts. A person who doesn’t believe ghosts exist might be described as an anti-realist about ghosts. But what are scientific realists (generally construed) realist about? *(Glossary, pg. 48)*
3. Do anti-realists deny that scientific theories are i) true, and ii) useful? *(Glossary, pg. 47; section 3.2)*
4. For a constructive empiricist, what is it for a theory to be *empirically adequate,* and how does this differ from a theory being *literally true*? *(section 3.3; glossary, pg. 46 & 47)*
5. What are *structural realists* realist about? *(section 3.5)*
6. What is the core disagreement between scientific realists and anti-realists? *(section 3.6, in particular)*
7. There are a variety of forms of realism – what distinguishes them *(section 3.6)*

**Additional questions (difficult) – not required, but answering them will probably be useful for you understanding the positions in the debate between scientific realists and anti-realists**

1. What is the main argument for realism, and what is the main argument for anti-realism?
2. Though both are anti-realist positions, how does constructive empiricism differ from instrumentalism?
3. Machine learning algorithms are often employed to build predictively successful models of phenomena. Do you think their example adds support to the realist, or anti-realist position?
4. How does epistemic structural realism (ESR) differ from ontic structural realism (OSR)?