

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN THE DISCIPLINE "PHILOSOPHY"

1. The concept of worldview and its socio-historical nature.
2. Historical types of the worldview: mythological, religious, philosophical.
3. Philosophy: the range of its issues and functions in society.
4. The specifics of philosophical problems. The basic question of philosophy.
5. Conditions for the formation of philosophy as a theoretical system of knowledge in ancient Greece and the main stages of its development.
6. The problem of the first principle in early and classical ancient Greek philosophy.
7. Humanistic ideas in ancient Greek philosophy: the Sophists and Socrates.
8. Philosophical systems of Plato and Aristotle.
9. Ideas and schools of late ancient philosophy: Hellenistic and Roman periods.
10. Historical forms of dialectics as a doctrine of universal connections and development. Dialectics and metaphysics.
11. Basic principles of dialectics: of universal connection and interactions, development, unity of historical and logical, systems.
12. The essence of the law of unity and the struggle of opposites. Types of contradictions and their role in the development process.
13. Transformation of quantity and quality in the process of development. The essence of the category of "measure".
14. The concept and essence of dialectical negation. The category of "replacement" (the second negation).
15. Categories of dialectics: individual, particular, general; phenomenon and essence.
16. The relationship between the categories of "cause" and "effect". Determinism and indeterminism.
17. The relationship between the categories of "chance" and "necessity". Real and formal opportunities. The role of probability in the realization of opportunity.
18. "Being" as a philosophical category. Forms of being and their dialectical unity.
19. The specifics of man's existence: being and existence.
20. The category of "matter" in philosophy. Modern science of the basic forms and structure of matter.
21. Motion as a way of existence of matter and its basic forms. Motion and development. Specifics of the social motion.
22. Space and time as forms of existence of matter.
23. Social space and social time as forms of human existence in culture.
24. The problem of man in the history of philosophy.
25. The concept and essence of anthroposociogenesis. Philosophy and science of human origin.
26. The relationship between biological and social in man. The essential forces of man.

27. Individual, individuality, personality. The problem of the sense of human life.

28. The ratio of freedom, necessity and will in human life.

29. The problem of consciousness in the history of philosophy.

30. Consciousness as a reflection and construction of reality.

31. The role of labour, communication, language and speech in the formation of consciousness.

32. The structure of consciousness: sensory-emotional, emotional-volitional and abstract-logical components. Consciousness and self-awareness. Unconscious.

33. Cognition as a dialectical and cultural-historical process of interaction between man and the world. The subject and object of knowledge, their relationship.

34. The problem of truth in philosophy. The dialectical unity of absolute and relative truth. Truth and lie. Truth and true.

35. The unity of the sensory and rational in cognition. The main forms of sensory and rational moments in cognition.

36. Scientific knowledge and its features. Subject and object of scientific knowledge.

37. Levels, forms and methods of scientific knowledge.

38. Science as a form of social consciousness and its impact on the development of civilization. Moral responsibility of the scientist.

39. The specifics of society as a form of co-existence of people. Basic principles of philosophical understanding of society.

40. Internal and external driving forces of society.

41. Progress and regress in social development. Criteria for progress.

42. The main characteristics of the information society. The role of information and communication technologies in modern society.

43. Social being and social consciousness, their relationship.

44. Formational methodological approach to world history periodization.

45. Civilizational methodological approach to world history periodization.

46. Axial and wave methodological approaches to world history periodization.

47. The concept of culture in philosophy. Culture as a symbolic world of human existence.

48. Material factors of society: the structure of the mode of production, the unity of productive forces and production relations.

49. The concept of spiritual being of society. The specifics of spiritual relations and spiritual culture.

50. Social consciousness and its levels, social psychology and ideology.

51. Forms of social consciousness: political, legal, moral, religious, aesthetic.

52. The concepts of "mass culture", "elite culture", "anti-culture" and their relationship.

53. History as a subject of philosophy. Material and spiritual factors of the historical process.

54. The problem of the sense of history in philosophy: dialectical-materialist, religious and idealistic approaches.

55. Dialectics of objective and subjective in the historical process, its driving forces. The ratio of evolution and revolution in human development.

56. The role of the masses and the individual in history. The concept of "historical personality".

57. Philosophical understanding of the phenomenon of globalization.

58. Global problems of today and ways to overcome them.

59. Historical forms of society's attitude to nature. Reasons of emergence and ways of overcoming modern environmental problems.

60. Modern and postmodern cultural eras in a historical movement.