MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications Department of Philosophy



Quality Management System

EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL COMPLEX

on

«Philosophy»

(title of the course)

For all Fields of Study, Specialties and Educational and Professional programs

QMS NAU EMC 12.01.10-01-2022 KYIV



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Educational-methodical complex has been developed by:		
Professor of the Department of Philosophy Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy		
Educational-methodical complex was discussed and Department of Philosophy, Minutes № 15 of «28» 12 2022.	approved by the	
Head of the Department L.	Drotianko	
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Head of the SMEB A.	Kokarieva	



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Contents of the Educational-methodical complex

Discipline: Philosophy

Educational and Professional Program: every

Field of study: every Speciality: every Specialization: every

No	Component of the Complex	Name of the	Availability	
	Component of the Complex	electronic file	printed	electronic
1.	Course Training Program	01_PHIL_CTP	+	+
2.	Calendar-Thematic Plan	01_PHIL_CTP	+	Course Training Program
3.	Lectures Outline	02_PHIL_LEC	+	+
4.	Method Guide to Practicals	03_PHIL_PRC	+	+
5.	Typical Test Assignments	04_PHIL_TTA	+	+
6.	Module Tests	05_PHIL_MT_1 06_PHIL_MT_2	+	+
7.	Questions to the Examination	07_PHIL_QE	+	+
8.	Examination Card (sample)	08_PHIL_EC	+	+



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications
Department of Philosophy

LECTURES OUTLINE

on the course «Philosophy»

for all Fields of Study, Specialties and
Educational and Professional programs

Developed by: Associate Professor M. Abysova

Lectures outline was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy Minutes No No 15 of «28» 12 2022

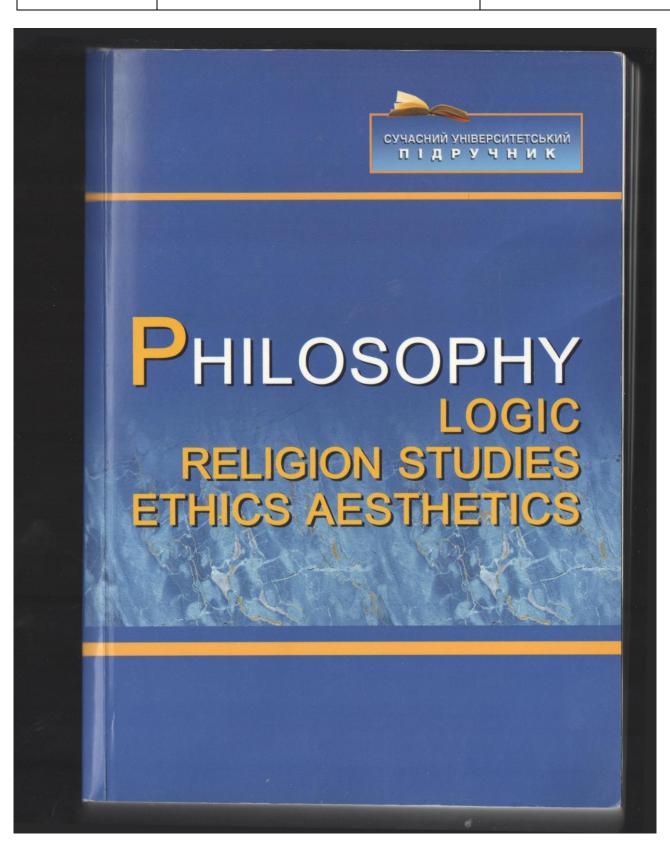
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NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications
Department of Philosophy

METHOD GUIDE TO PRACTICALS

on the course «Philosophy»

for all Fields of Study, Specialties and Educational and Professional programs

Developed by:

Associate Professor M. Abysova

Method Guide to Practicals
was considered and approved
at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy
Minutes № 15 of «28» 12 2022

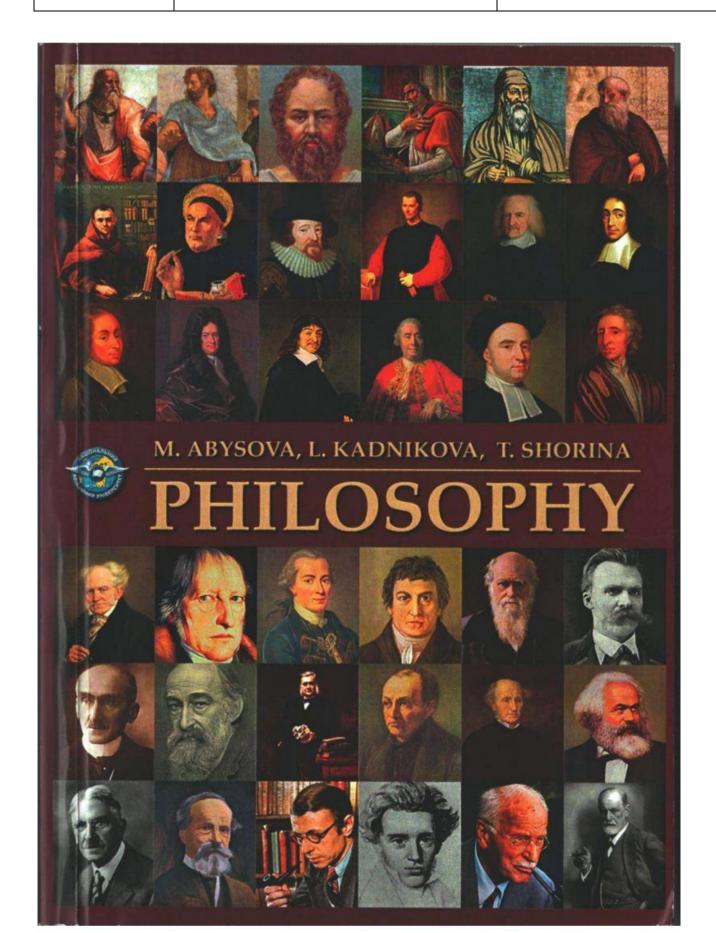
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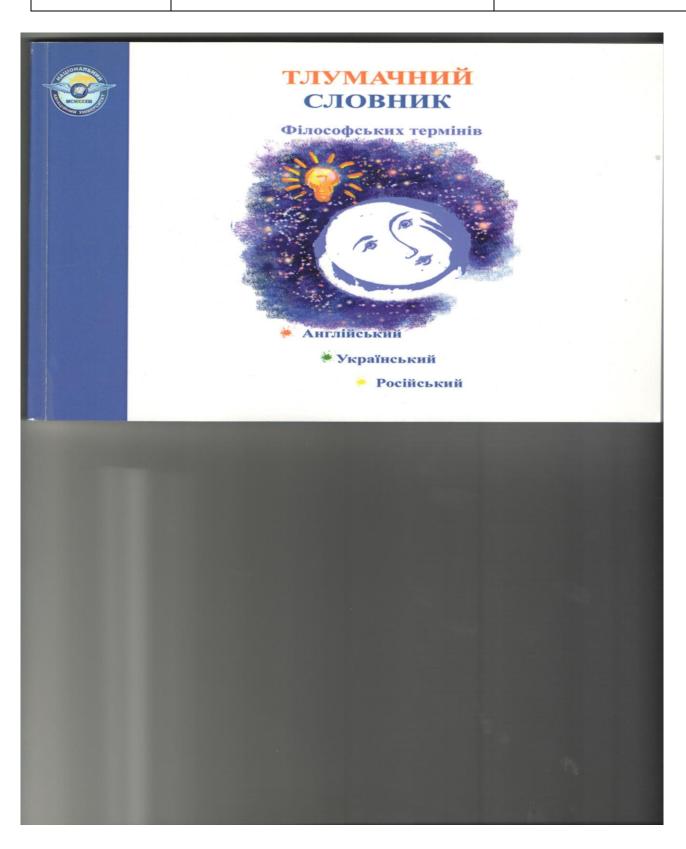




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SAMPLE ON TYPICAL TEST ASSIGNMENTS

on the course «Philosophy»

for all Fields of Study, Specialties and Educational and Professional programs
Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications
Department of Philosophy

APPR	OVE	D	
Head o	of the	Departm	ent of Philosophy
			L. Drotianko
«28»	12	2022	_

TYPICAL TEST ASSIGNMENTS on the course «Philosophy»

Find the correct answer.

- 1. The title of «ancient philosophy» refers to:
- a) philosophy of the ancient world;
- b) philosophy of ancient civilizations;
- c) Ancient Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman philosophy;
- d) philosophy that originated in present-day Western Europe.
- 2. Among the most favorable conditions for the formation of ancient philosophy are called:
- a) favorable geographical and climatic conditions and the convenient location of the Balkan Peninsula:
- b) active communication of ancient Greece with the first civilizations;
- c) high level of development of different forms of activity and the democratic system in the majority of Greek city-states;
- d) all above mentioned.
 - 3. Select the basic feature of ancient philosophy:
- a) theocentrism;

c) anthropocentrism;

b) cosmocentrism;

- d) monism.
- 4. The main problem of Greek philosophy is:
- a) the proof of the existence of God;

d) development of world civilization and its

b) method of knowledge;

types.

- c) space order and man's place in it;
 - 5. Arrange the stages of development of ancient philosophy, in a chronological order:

a) Roman-Latin;

c) natural-philosophical

b) Classical;

d) Hellenistic

Developed by: Associate Professor M. Abysova



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SAMPLE on MODULE TEST 1

on the course «Philosophy»

for all Fields of Study, Specialties and Educational and Professional programs
Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications
Department of Philosophy

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Head o	of the	Departr	nent of Philosophy
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"28»	12	2022	

MODULE TEST 1 on the course «Philosophy» VARIANT - I

TASK 1. Choose the right answer (7 points):

- 1. The philosophy can be defined as: 1) the most common system of theoretical views on the world, man's place in it; 2) wisdom; 3) the world view of a narrow circle of people; 4) thinking being relationships.
- **2.** What is the materialist definition of "matter"? 1) substance everything is made of; 2) an objective reality given in man's sensations; 3) the main substance; 4) a set of "my feelings."
- **3.** Ontology a philosophical doctrine: 1) of being; 2) the values of the world; 3) the origin of the universe; 4) knowledge.
- **4.** What, according to Heraclitus, the origin of all things? 1) water; 2) air; 3) apeiron; 4) fire.
- 5. What is the essence of Plato's idealism? 1) The essence of things is matter; 2) The essence of the idea is its properties of space; 3) Ideas are the cause and the nature of things, the things are the shadows of the ideas.
- **6.** According to K. Marx, the basis for the development of society is the development of: 1) consciousness; 2) productive forces; 3) world historical process; 4) interaction of God and nature.
 - 7. Which one of the basic laws of dialectics reveals the mechanism of development?
- 1) the law of the unity and struggle of opposites; 2) the law of negation of negation;
- 3) the law of mutual transformation of quantitative and qualitative changes.

TASK 2. Answer the following questions: (8 points)

- 1. Demonstrate the specificity of each of the historical types of the worldview.
- 2. What is the socio-philosophical meaning of Th. Hobbes' utterance "man to man the wolf?" What is a social contract and its role in the social life?

Developed by: Associate Professor M. Abysova



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SAMPLE on MODULE TEST 2

on the course «Philosophy»

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Department of Philosophy

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MODULE TEST 2 on the course «Philosophy» VARIANT - I

TASK 1. Choose the right answer (7 points):

- **1.** Which of the following characteristics is NOT typical for consciousness: a) ideality; b) objectivity; c) materiality; d) intentionality.
- **2.** The ability of living organisms to react to impulses of the surrounding world and manage their activity is: a) irritability; b) consciousness; c) psyche; d) reflection
- **3.** In Marxism the main factor in the development of society is: a) population; b) the geographical environment; c) freedom of the individual; d) mode of production of material goods
 - **4.** There are ... socio-economic formations: a) ten; b) five; c) three; d) two
- **5.** O. Spengler states that civilization is a) final stage in the development of culture; b) the highest stage in development of culture; c) the origin of culture; d) synonym of spiritual culture
- **6.** Philosophy of history DOES NOT study: a) driving forces of social development; b) typology of societies; c) origin of society; d) structure of society
- 7. The philosophical category, which asserts the existence of phenomena and objects by themselves or as a present in the minds is called: a) society; b) being; c) consciousness; d) truth.

TASK 2. Answer the following questions: (8 points)

- 1. What is the difficulty of the problem of consciousness? Is it a biological or sociohistorical product?
- 2. What are the essential characteristics of the social system? What sphere of social life occupies the basic place in society's life?

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Head o	of the	Departm	ent of Philosophy
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"28 _"	12	2022	_

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

on the course «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.



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- 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.



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- 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.

Developed by: Associate Professors O. Matiukhina, M. Abysova



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SAMPLE on EXAMINATION CARD

on the course «Philosophy»
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Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications
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Head o	of the	Departn	nent of Philosophy
			L. Drotianko
«28»	12	2022	_

EXAMINATION CARD № 1

on the course «Philosophy» for all Fields of Study, Specialties and Educational and Professional programs

- 1. The nature of philosophical knowledge.
- 2. Matter: the unity and diversity of the forms of its manifestations.

Developed by: Associate Professors O. Matiukhina, M. Abysova