

ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

PROGRAM QUESTIONS FOR MIDTERM CONTROL WORK

Discipline Code: Fil 2107

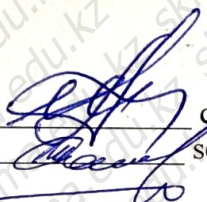
Discipline: "Philosophy"

EP's name: 6B10115 "Medicine"

Study hours / credits: 150 (5)

Course and semester of study: 2/3

Compiled by:


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Head of Department
"Social and Humanitarian
disciplines


Ashirov Sh.A.

Minutes of the meeting №

12

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PROGRAM QUESTIONS FOR MIDTERM CONTROL WORK #1

1. Worldview - concept and essence. The systematizing role of philosophy in the worldview of a doctor.
2. Philosophy, its origin and place in the system of knowledge. Philosophy as a form of social consciousness. Philosophy and medicine.
3. The subject of philosophy. The main themes and main philosophical trends. The place of philosophy among other sciences.
4. Philosophy of Antiquity.
5. General patterns and features of the emergence and development of philosophy of the West and the East.
6. Philosophy of the Middle Ages, its religious character.
7. Philosophy of the Renaissance.
8. Philosophy of the New Age, its connection with the development of science. The problem of method.
9. Existentialism as a special type of philosophizing
11. "Philosophy of life" in the Western tradition.
12. Philosophy of language M.Kashgari
13. Linguistic turn in philosophy of the 20th century
14. Transition of the Kazakh language to the Latin alphabet
15. Ontology as a science of existence. The problem of being in the history of philosophical thought.
16. Falsafa al-Kindi and Ibn Rushd.
17. The concept of matter. Matter as a substance.
18. Movement is a mode of existence of matter. Basic types and forms of movement.
19. Sh.Kudaiberdiev on movement.
20. The existence of God and man in the worldview of Abai
21. Space and time as forms of existence of matter. The importance of spatio-temporal relations in medicine.
22. The structure of consciousness. Consciousness and self-awareness.
23. Concepts of Z.Freud and K.Jung, their importance for philosophy and medicine.
24. Cognition as a subject of philosophy. Main epistemological problems.
25. Practice, its role in the cognitive process. The importance of practice for medicine.
26. Cognition and creativity.
27. Sensory cognition and its forms. The role of sensory cognition in medical activity.
28. Intuition, its role in cognition. Medical intuition.
29. Science as the main form of cognition. Criteria of scientificity.
30. Classification of sciences: Aristotle, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina and others.
31. Science and technology
32. Philosophy of education by Y. Altynsarin.
33. Model "Bilimdi Adam".
34. Ethics of science.
35. Contribution of the project "New humanitarian knowledge. 100 new textbooks in the Kazakh language" to the development of domestic science and education.
36. Dialectics. Historical forms of dialectics. Subject and structure of modern dialectics.

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37. The concept of "law" and "categories" of dialectics. Classification of laws and categories of dialectics.
38. Health and disease as special qualitative states of the organism.
39. Categories of "separate", "individual", "special", "general" and "universal", their methodological significance for medicine.
40. Social philosophy and its role in the study of society.
41. Society and nature.
42. Culture and society. Social functions of culture. Unity and diversity of cultures.
43. Man in the system of culture. Cultural creativity.
44. Man and his being in the world, existentialism.
45. Concepts of the origin of man.
46. The problem of man in the history of Kazakh philosophy.
47. The problem of life and death in philosophy.
48. The meaning of life as the main category of Kazakh philosophy.
49. The mystical worldview of Akhmed Yassawi.
50. Existentialism in the philosophy of Abai.

PROGRAM QUESTIONS FOR MIDTERM CONTROL WORK #2

1. Historical types of ethical values.
2. Ethical categories: duty, good, being, due, conscience, freedom.
3. Utilitarianism and deontological theories.
4. Philosophy of J. Balasaguni.
5. Professional ethics.
6. The concept of "individual", "individuality", "personality". Structure and types of personality.
7. Personality: the problem of freedom and responsibility.
8. Axiology - a philosophical theory of values. The value dimension of man.
9. Freedom of speech as self-expression.
10. The concept of Abay "Tolyk Adam".
11. Ideas of freedom and independence in the philosophy of the figures of "Alash".
12. Philosophy and art.
13. Man in the world of art.
14. Philosophy of art in ancient philosophy.
15. Strategies for studying art in modern philosophy.
16. Philosophy of art in Kazakh philosophy.
17. Features of traditional Kazakh music.
18. Society and personality. The problem of alienation of the individual. Freedom of the individual.
19. Demographic situation.
20. Environmental problem
21. Society as a system.
22. The main spheres of society.
23. Social structure of society.
24. Political philosophy.
25. Spiritual life of society.
26. The main elements of the spiritual life of society.
27. The structure of social consciousness
28. Social and individual consciousness.

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29. The main forms of social consciousness and their social functions.
30. Dialectics of the historical process.
31. Formational and civilizational concepts of social development.
32. Marxist theory of class society.
33. Types of society.
34. K. Popper and the idea of an open society.
35. The essence of a network society.
36. Modernization. Urbanization. Culture and its nature.
37. The process of forming a single humanity in world history.
38. Philosophy of "Zheruyik" by Asan Kaigy.
39. Religion and philosophical knowledge.
40. Stages of development of Kazakh philosophy.
41. Features of modern philosophy.
42. Modernization processes in modern Kazakhstan.
43. Problems of forming national self-awareness in the 21st century.
44. The main vectors of modernization of public consciousness of Kazakhstan.
45. Specificity of medical knowledge.
46. Global problems of our time.

Situational Tasks

Task 1. What would you respond to Epicurus, who stated: *“Let no one delay the study of philosophy while young, nor grow weary of it when old. For no one is either too young or too old for the health of the soul... Both the young and the old should engage in philosophy: the former so that, in growing old, he may remain youthful in virtues through grateful reflection on the past; the latter so that he may be both young and old simultaneously through the absence of fear of the future”*.

Task 2. What questions did Immanuel Kant formulate to define the subject of philosophy? How would you answer them?

Task 3. The modern English historian of philosophy Bertrand Russell wrote: *“The soul of man is a battleground of God and beast, a fusion of two principles: one — partial, limited, and selfish; the other — universal, infinite, and impartial”*. Do human beings possess a soul? What views did ancient philosophers and medieval scholastics hold regarding the soul?

Task 4. Compare the concepts of psyche and consciousness. Can they be considered identical?

Task 5. *“The brain secretes thought just as the liver secretes bile. The brain is material, the liver is material, bile is material, therefore thought must also be material”*. Provide a critical analysis of this statement.

Task 6. Compare the definition of consciousness in psychology, physiology, cybernetics, and philosophy. What is the specific nature of the philosophical approach?

Task 7. What is the essential difference between the processes of reflection in living and non-living nature? Arrange the following forms of reflection in ascending order of complexity: sensitivity, psyche, consciousness, thinking, irritability, sensations.

Task 8. Is labor the primary cause of the emergence of human thinking? What other concepts explaining the genesis of consciousness are you familiar with?

Task 9. *“Thought cannot exist outside its linguistic form.”* Provide a philosophical analysis of this statement.

Task 10. Can creativity be considered the main distinction between human consciousness and artificial intelligence?

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Task 11. The complexity, multi-level structure, and inner contradictions of modern world development make it difficult to study using the methods of one or two sciences alone. The orientation of contemporary science toward interdisciplinarity implies the application of multiple methodologies in the study of surrounding processes and phenomena. Even under these conditions, it becomes necessary to rely on a single discipline as a guiding framework for perceiving and studying the world. In different historical periods, various sciences have taken on this role. Which science can be seen as fulfilling this role in the 21st century?

Task 12. In philosophy, there are two general approaches to the problem of cognition. According to the first—**gnosticism**—the cognitive capacities of the individual are unlimited; according to the second—**agnosticism**—they are fundamentally limited. Is it possible, in modern science, to maintain a purely gnostic optimism or an entirely agnostic skepticism?

Task 13. The development of medicine is closely tied not only to the treatment of illnesses by physicians but also to the invention of new pharmaceutical drugs and medical techniques. This process often involves experimental research, including the use of human subjects. Does the researcher's empathy for experimental subjects hinder the objectivity of the experiment, or, conversely, does it facilitate more effective outcomes?