

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 CERTIFICATION

Discipline Code: Fil 2107

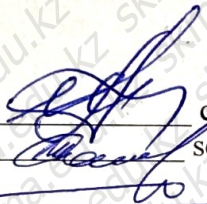
Discipline: "Philosophy"

EP's name: "6B10115 Medicine"

Study hours / credits: 150 (5)

Study year / semester: 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 CERTIFICATION

1. Worldview as a concept and its 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. The linguistic turn in 20th century philosophy.
14. The 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. The main types and forms of movement.
19. Sh. Kudayberdiev on movement.
20. The existence of God and man in Abai's worldview
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. The concepts of Z. Freud and K. Jung, their importance for philosophy and medicine.
24. Cognition as a subject of philosophy. The 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 practice.
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.
37. Concept of "law" and "categories" of dialectics. Classification of laws and categories of dialectics.

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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 Ahmed Yasawi.
50. Existentialism in the philosophy of Abai.
51. Historical types of ethical values.
52. Ethical categories: duty, good, being, due, conscience, freedom.
53. Utilitarianism and deontological theories.
54. The philosophy of J. Balasaguni.
55. Professional ethics.
56. The concept of "individual", "individuality", "personality". The structure and types of personality.
57. Personality: the problem of freedom and responsibility.
58. Axiology - a philosophical theory of values. The value dimension of man.
59. Freedom of speech as self-expression.
60. The concept of Abai "Tolyk Adam".
61. Ideas of freedom and independence in the philosophy of the figures of Alash.
62. Philosophy and the arts.
63. Man in the world of art.
64. Philosophy of art in ancient philosophy.
65. Strategies for studying art in modern philosophy.
66. Philosophy of art in Kazakh philosophy.
67. Features of traditional Kazakh music.
68. Society and personality. The problem of alienation of the individual. Freedom of the individual.
69. Demographic situation.
70. Environmental problem
71. Society as a system.
72. The main spheres of life of society.
73. Social structure of society.
74. Political philosophy.
75. Spiritual life of society.
76. The main elements of the spiritual life of society.
77. The structure of public consciousness.
78. Public and individual consciousness.
79. The main forms of public consciousness and their social functions.
80. Dialectics of the historical process.
81. Formation and civilization concepts of social development.
82. Marxist theory of class society.
83. Types of society.

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84. K. Popper and the idea of an open society.
85. The essence of the network society.
86. Modernization. Urbanization. Culture and its nature.
87. The process of forming a single humanity in world history.
88. Philosophy of Zheruyik Asan Kaigy.
89. Religion and philosophical knowledge.
90. Stages of development of Kazakh philosophy.
91. Features of modern philosophy.
92. Modernization processes in modern Kazakhstan.
93. Problems of formation of national self-consciousness in the 21st century.
94. The main vectors of modernization of public consciousness of Kazakhstan.
95. Specificity of medical knowledge.
96. Global problems of our time

Situational Tasks:

Task 1. What would you respond to Epicurus who said:

"Let no one delay the study of philosophy while young, nor weary of it when old, for no one is either too immature or too overripe for the health of the soul... Both the young and the old must engage in philosophy: the former so that, as he ages, he remains youthful through grateful memories of the past; and the latter so that he may be both young and old at once, by being free from 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 human soul is a fusion of God and beast, a battlefield of two principles: one partial, limited, and selfish, and the other universal, infinite, and impartial."

Question: Does a soul exist in humans? What did ancient philosophers and medieval scholastics write about the soul?

Task 4. Correlate the concepts of psyche and consciousness. Can they be equated?

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 specificity 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 order of increasing complexity: sensitivity, psyche, consciousness, thinking, irritability, sensations.

Task 8. Is labor the main cause of the emergence of human thinking? What other concepts of the genesis of consciousness do you know?

Task 9. *Thought does not exist outside of language.* Provide a philosophical analysis of this statement.

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

Task 11. The complexity, multi-layered nature, and internal contradictions of modern world development make it difficult to study through the methods of only one or two sciences. Modern science's focus on interdisciplinarity implies the application of several methodologies in the context of studying processes and phenomena of the surrounding world. Even in this situation, there arises the need to use one guiding science to direct perception and study of reality. In

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different historical periods, various sciences fulfilled this role. Which science could play such a role in the 21st century?

Task 12. Philosophy conditionally distinguishes between two theories explaining the problem of knowledge. According to the first — **gnosticism** — human cognitive abilities are unlimited; the second — **agnosticism** — asserts the opposite: human cognitive abilities are severely limited. Is a situation of pure epistemological optimism or agnostic skepticism possible in modern science?

Task 13. The development of medicine is closely linked not only to disease treatment by doctors, but also to the invention of new medications and medical techniques. This implies various experimental studies, including the use of human test subjects. Will the researcher's empathy toward the subjects negatively affect objectivity in this context? Or, conversely, will it contribute to the success of the experiment?