

CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

**Technical specification and test tasks (questions on the tickets for the final assessment or other tasks)
for the final assessment 1 (2) or midterm assessment**

Discipline: Philosophy

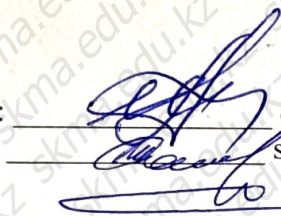
Discipline Code: Fil 2107

EP's name: "6B10115 Medicine"

Study hours/credits: 150 (5 credits)

Study year/semester: 2/3

Compiled by:



c.h.s., Ashirov Sh.A.
senior lecturer Sabitov T.Zh.

Head of Department
"Social and Humanitarian
disciplines



Ashirov Sh.A.

Minutes of the meeting №

12

Date:

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Specification of test tasks for the discipline 6B10115 "Medicine"

1. Purpose of development:

The test is designed to conduct midterm assessment of 2nd year students majoring in 6B10115 "Medicine"

2. Task: Assessing the level of students' academic achievements in accordance with the program for the discipline "Philosophy" in the amount of 5 credits

3. Content and test plan:

Difficulties are divided into levels of memorization (level A) - (30%), understanding (level B) - (60%) and application (level C) - (10%). The tests include educational materials on the following sections and topics:

№ п.п	Theme	Number of questions/tasks		
		Knowledge	Understanding	Application
1	The Origin and Development of Philosophy	30	60	10
2	Fundamentals of the Philosophical Concept of the World	15	34	5
3	Being. Ontology and Metaphysics	15	35	8
4	Cognition and creativity	14	35	5
5	Education, science, engineering and technology	14	36	7
6	Philosophy of man and the world of values	14	35	5
7	Life and Death. The Meaning of Life	30	30	5
8	Ethics. Philosophy of Values	16	35	5
9	Philosophy of Freedom	16	30	5
10	Philosophy of Art	14	30	7

<question>Thanatology is:

<variant>a philosophical doctrine of death

<variant>a philosophical doctrine of life

<variant>considers the problem of human self-destruction

<variant>considers the problem of humiliation, bullying

<variant>considers life as the highest value

<question>Herbert Marcuse's "one-dimensional man":

<variant>he fully accepts the conditions of society

<variant>he opposes the order of modern society

<variant>he is always ready to rebel against society

<variant>he is always under the control of the media

<variant>his main goal is to earn more money and consume various goods

<question>The dualistic philosophy of the New Age is represented by the views of the French rationalist philosopher:

<variant>R. Descartes

<variant>F. Bacon

<variant>T. Hobbes

<variant>T. More

<variant>B. Spinoza

<question>Individuals and social communities who are aware of their place in society, are guided by socially significant goals and participate in their implementation:

<variant>subjects of historical process

<variant>objects of the historical process

<variant>political parties

<variant>philosophers

<variant>entrepreneurs

<question>A concrete-categorical type of object that represents a system of social relations that functions and develops according to objective laws based on the method of production of material goods:

<variant>socio-economic formation

<variant>political superstructure

<variant>civilization

<variant>state

<variant>commune

<question>The doctrine of man, citizen, society was developed in the philosophy of ... :

<variant>Th.Hobbes

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>G.Leibniz

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<question>A trend in Russian philosophy that arose in the 30-40s of the XIX century, developing in disputes with Westernism:

<variant>Slavophilism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>Marxism

<variant>postpositivism

<question>The currently fastest growing technology is:

<variant>informational

<variant>atomic

<variant>superconductive

<variant>space

<variant>non-waste production

<question>Archetype according to K.Jung:

<variant>pre-experimental ideas, element of the unconscious

<variant>synonymous with rational

<variant>set of hypotheses

<variant>synonymous with the unconscious

<variant>laws of formal logic and forms of thinking

<question>The main function of the culture of transferring skills, knowledge, objects from generation to generation is called:

<variant>broadcast

<variant>axiological

<variant>semiotic

<variant>cognitive

<variant>explanations

<question>The exaggeration of the relativity of knowledge is called as:

<variant>formalism

<variant>relativism

<variant>dogmatism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>fatalism

<question>Global problems of our time reflect civilizational contradictions:

<variant>planetary scale

<variant>separate region

<variant>Western

<variant>East

<variant>between CIS countries

<question>The form of expression of philosophical views in traditional Kazakh culture:

<variant>oral folk art

<variant>fiction

<variant>decorative arts

<variant>painting

<variant>architecture

<question>The philosophical heritage of Bukhar jyrau is reflected in:

<variant>verses praising the activities of biys and sultans

<variant>appeals to support the idea of a military alliance with Dzungaria

<variant>historical novels of his students

<variant>rituals, ceremonies

<variant>odes praising the rulers of the Russian Empire

<question>F.Nietzsche can be called a preacher of:

<variant>individualism

<variant>altruism

<variant>humanism

<variant>modern society

<variant>materialism

<question>The judgment "Surprise makes people philosophize" belongs to:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Descartes

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Plato

<variant>Pythagoras

<question>In his social work activity, a person:

<variant>obeys nature

<variant>denies nature

<variant>ignores nature

<variant>deifies nature

<variant>merges with nature

<question>Worldview is a ... side of the worldview.

<variant>cognitive-intellectual

<variant>behavioral-practical

<variant>emotional-psyhic

<variant>spiritual and axiological

<variant>moral and ethical

<question>The direction in the philosophy of the XX century which highlights the problem of human life and death is:

<variant>existentialism

<variant>Thomism

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<variant>scholasticism

<question>The term "Philosophy of History" was introduced by:

<variant>Voltaire

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>K.Jaspers

<question>Understanding social life through the laws and categories of biology characterizes by:

<variant>social darwinism

<variant>structuralism

<variant>analytical philosophy

<variant>existentialism

<variant>postpositivism

<question>Zarathustra is the hero of philosophical reflections of:

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>A.Schopenhauer

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>M.Heidegger

<variant>A.Augustine

<question>As a method of cognition sensationalism is characterized by:

<variant>recognition of the priority role of feelings in cognition

<variant>absolutization of the role of reason in cognition

<variant>selection of language as the basis of cognition

<variant>denial of the knowability of the world

<variant>absolutization of formal logic in cognition

<question>The national idea of modern Kazakhstan is:

<variant>Mangilik El

<variant>Mangilik halyk

<variant>Mangilik tagdyr

<variant>Mangilik memleket

<variant>Mangilik Ulys

<question>A sign characterizing world religions:

<variant>monotheism

<variant>polytheism

<variant>dualism

<variant>magic

<variant>monism

<question>A holistic view of the world and a person's place in it determines as:

<variant>alignment

<variant>knowledge

<variant>teleology

<variant>axiology

<variant>consciousness

<question>The falsity of a theory as a result of experimental or theoretical verification establishes:

<variant>verification

<variant>hypothesis

<variant>concept

<variant>falsification

<variant>theory

<question>Abay characterized the Kazakh society of his era as:

<variant>stage on the way to the goal

<variant>religious process

<variant>requiring respawn

<variant>order of the universe

<variant>golden age

<question>The statement: "What matters is not what happens to us, but how we feel about it" corresponds to the worldview:

<variant>stoics

<variant>cynics

<variant>jains

<variant>sufis

<variant>sunnis

<question>The foundation of the national Kazakh philosophy is:

<variant>mythological

<variant>creativity

<variant>synchronism

<variant>originality

<variant>traditional

<question>A.Kasymzhanov about the periods of the spiritual culture of the Kazakh people:

<variant>renaissance

<variant>religious

<variant>scientific

<variant>independence

<variant>cosmological

<question>The main idea of Heraclitus, which was illustrated by him through the image of the river:

<variant>"everything flows, everything changes"

<variant>"everything is full of gods"

<variant>"everything has a beginning and an end"

<variant>"there is nothing in the mind that was not previously experienced"

<variant>"everything has an end"

<question>The doctrine of the productive forces and production relations that people enter into in the course of their life is developed in philosophy of:

<variant>marxism

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>positivism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>phenomenology

<question>The sphere of society which includes the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods, is:

<variant>economic

<variant>political

<variant>social

<variant>spiritual

<variant>religious

<question>In the teachings of Karl Marx, the driving force of history is:

<variant>class struggle

<variant>development of scientific knowledge

<variant>man overcoming dependence on nature

<variant>fight against prejudice

<variant>belief in religion

<question>Voltaire believed that religion arose when they met:

<variant>a swindler and a fool

<variant>deceiver and creator

<variant>man and God

<variant>God and devil

<variant>scholars and ignoramus

<question>The principle of separation of powers was formulated in the works of:

<variant>J.Locke and Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>Epicure and Lucretia

<variant>G.Galileo and R.Descartes

<variant>L.Feuerbach and K.Marx

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau and Plato

<question>Philosophy does not use:

<variant>experiment

<variant>deduction

<variant> method

<variant>theory

<variant>induction

<question>He who repays evil with evil multiplies suffering, intensifies disasters, but does not relieve himself or others of them considered:

<variant>L.Tolstoy

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>F.Engels

<question> ... the ancestor of the irrationalist tradition in XIX century philosophy.

<variant>A.Schopenhauer

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>J.Locke

<question>The concept of "paradigm" is formed in the model of scientific knowledge:

<variant>post-non-classical

<variant>preclassical

<variant>non-classical

<variant>pre-Socratic

<variant>Socratic

<question>"Scientific revolution" in the concept of Th.Kuhn is:

<variant>change of scientific paradigms

<variant>outstanding discovery

<variant>sudden acceleration of scientific development

<variant>replacement of one scientific elite by another

<variant>developmental regression

<question>The characteristic value of the Kazakh people:

<variant>nomadic life

<variant>ontology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>wealth

<variant>settlement

<question>The main substance of national philosophy:

<variant>beginning of story

<variant>opportunity

<variant>space

<variant>language

<variant>restratification

<question>World view of the Proto-Kazakhs was:

<variant>animism

<variant>cult of the sun

<variant>fire-worship

<variant>water worship

<variant>air worship

<question>Famous epic totems:

<variant>wolf

<variant>bear

<variant>fox

<variant>lion

<variant>bird

<question>The role of Umai-Ana in the beliefs of the proto-Kazakhs:

<variant>Maternal origin

<variant>Peaceful life

<variant>Defeated

<variant>Cognizability

<variant>Love

<question>Man in the philosophy of the Ancient East:

<variant>part of wildlife

<variant>public animal

<variant>the measure of all things

<variant>God's creations

<variant>part of non-living nature

<question>The thinker comes from the Scythian tribe:

<variant>Anacharsis

<variant>Idanfaris

<variant>Savliy

<variant>Spargapis

<variant>Lik

<question>Oral folk art includes:

<variant>fairy tales

<variant>thrillers

<variant>novels

<variant>essay

<variant>abstracts

<question>Legend's feature:

<variant>mythological

<variant>traditional

<variant>carefulness

<variant>religious belief

<variant>identity

<question>One of the noble truths in Buddhism:

<variant>life is suffering

<variant>worship the sky

<variant>striving for nirvana

<variant>worship to the spirits of ancestors

<variant>love of neighbor

<question>One of the works of Al-Farabi:

<variant>treatise "The Views of the Citizens of a Good City"

<variant>"Canon of Medicine"

<variant>"Philosophers Denial"

<variant>"Three Truths"

<variant>"Being and Time"

<question>The role of A.Yassawi in the developing of Turkic world and Islam:

<variant>founder of the worldview of Sufism

<variant>introduced words of edification for intellectuals

<variant>wrote a Turkic dictionary

<variant>introduced into life the basic concepts of the worldview of the Turks

<variant>liberation from suffering

<question>The main ideas of the poem "Kutadgu bilig" were:

<variant>place of settlement of the Turkic tribes

<variant>campaigns for Islamic religion and culture

<variant>classification of Turkic languages

<variant>existence of fair laws in government

<variant>about phonetics and grammar of Turkic language

<question>Only the essence of wisdom understands as:

<variant>sage

<variant>scientist

<variant>generous

<variant>people

<variant>Sufist

<question>Poets of Zar-zaman:

<variant>Dulat Babatayuly

<variant>Makhambet Utemisuly

<variant>Isatay Taimanov

<variant>Bukhar jyrau

<variant>Kaztugan

<question>The concept of the "Zher-uiyk" idea:

<variant>promised land

<variant>social contradictions

<variant>philosophy of life

<variant>philosophy of existence

<variant>protecting the interests of the people

<question>Asan Kaigy's world view:

<variant>philosophy of life

<variant>scientific

<variant>irrational

<variant>substantial

<variant>moral

<question>The artistic image in the Kazakh traditional culture was passed down from generation to generation and developed the spiritual sphere:

<variant>chronicle

<variant>generosity

<variant>policy

<variant>fishing

<variant>literate culture

<question>In the Kazakh tradition, the function of the legislative body was performed by:

<variant>"Council of Biys"

<variant>Nomadic Court

<variant>"People's meeting"

<variant>"Fair Trial"

<variant> Biys Institute

<question>The people called Kazybek biy as a:

<variant>"kaz dauysty"

<variant>"ruler"

<variant>"critic"

<variant>"scientist"

<variant>"fair judge"

<question>Nickname for Muhammad Khaidar Dulati among friends and scholars:

<variant>"Mirza Khaidar"

<variant>"knowing"

<variant>"sage"

<variant>"Hakim Ata"

<variant>"Hakim Suleiman"

<question>Y.Altynsarin was a:

<variant>teacher

<variant>scientist

<variant>merchant

<variant>hakim

<variant>religious scholar

<question>According to Abay, the concept "Tolyk Adam" should have the necessary quality with the:

<variant>warmth of the heart

<variant>justice

<variant>truthfulness

<variant>generosity

<variant>simplicity

<question>The existence of a person in the philosophy of Shakarim:

<variant>education

<variant>soul

<variant>body

<variant>power

<variant>beauty

<question>Representative of the creative and scientific intellectuals of the "Alash Orda" movement:

<variant>M.Tynyshpaev

<variant>T.Ryskulov

<variant>M.Auezov

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>K.Satpaev

<question>Basic concept of independence:

<variant>national interest

<variant>policy

<variant>social position

<variant>innovation

<variant>spiritual idea

<question>G.Hegel's philosophy deals with the issue of ... ideas.

<variant>absolute

<variant>philosophical

<variant>abstract

<variant>philosophical and legal

<variant>scientific-practical

<question>The basis of philosophical hermeneutics is:

<variant>text

<variant>self-organization process

<variant>general laws of being

<variant>technique

<variant>conversation

<question>Post-industrial society is:

<variant>information society

<variant>saving time

<variant>labor exchange

<variant>rise of need

<variant>diversity of religious beliefs

<question>In the modern period of history the highest value for the Kazakh people is:

<variant>education

<variant>policy

<variant>religion

<variant>profession

<variant>family

<question> One of the types of knowledge in Francis Bacon's empiricism is the path of:

<variant>bee

<variant>wolf

<variant>groundhog

<variant>human

<variant>cat

<question>Constructed languages include in itself:

<variant>language of science and technology

<variant>human language

<variant>vegetation

<variant>positivism

<variant>animal language

<question>Culture is a:

<variant>result of human activity

<variant>cultivation

<variant>city

<variant>revive

<variant>idea

<question>For the first time the problem of man in philosophy was posed by:

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Democritus

<variant>Parmenides

<variant>Heraclitus

<question>Public consciousness refers to:

<variant>legal

<variant>idea

<variant>observant

<variant>cognitive

<variant>normative

<question>Aporias of Zeno is:

<variant>Achilles and the tortoise

<variant>state

<variant>cave

<variant>feast

<variant>stairs

<question>The author of the term "Post-industrial society":

<variant>D.Bell

<variant>E.Fromm

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>Science that studies society:

<variant>sociology

<variant>sophistry

<variant>psychology

<variant>logic

<variant>archaeology

<question>Basic concepts in the work of A.Camus:

<variant>absurd

<variant>happiness

<variant>ethics

<variant>being

<variant>knowledge

<question>The followers of Aristotle's philosophy are called:

<variant>peripatetics

<variant>kiniks

<variant>stagirites

<variant>stoics

<variant>metaphysics

<question> The name of the Kazakh thinker, whose ethnographic, historical and geographical studies acquired a philosophical character:

<variant>Sh.Walikhanov

<variant>M.Kashgari

<variant>S.Bakyrangani

<variant>A.Yassawi

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<question>The idea of curbing human egoism, which entails a "war of all against all" is the reason that determines the need for the state and law belongs to:

<variant>Th.Hobbes

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>Socrates

<question>"Anxiety", "abandonment", "despair" are terms belonging to:

<variant>existentialism

<variant>phenomenology

<variant>structuralism

<variant>post-positivism

<variant>analytical philosophy

<question>The expression "The soul is the first entelechy of the natural body" belongs to:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>Plato

<variant>Empedoclus

<variant>Al-Farabi

<question>The new art of the XX century has become "inhuman", abstract, cold and ironic, this is how the author of the work "Dehumanization of Art" thought:

<variant>J.Ortega y Gasset

<variant>O.Spengler

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>E.Fromm

<variant>K.Marx.

<question>Sensual-visual image stored in memory and reproduced in consciousness:

<variant>view

<variant>perception

<variant>feeling

<variant>judgment

<variant>concept

<question>The name of jyrau who was obsessed with finding the promised land "Zher-uyik" and had been criticized Janibek Khan:

<variant>Asan-kaigy

<variant>Shal-akyn

<variant>Korkyt-ata

<variant>Bukhar-jyrau

<variant>Dospambet-jyrau

<question>Insert the missing word in Marx's quote: "Relations of production constitute the real ... , above which it rises the legal and political superstructure":

<variant>basis

<variant>production method

<variant>process

<variant>complex

<variant>real element.

<question>Three stages of human intellectual evolution according to A.Comte:

<variant>theological, metaphysical, positive

<variant>religious, ethical, metaphysical

<variant>aesthetic, ethical, metaphysical

<variant>religious, scientific, positive

<variant>mythological, philosophical, religious

<question>The main criterion for the Marxist typology of society is:

<variant>level of development of society's productive forces

<variant>specific legal and legislative forms

<variant>geographic location

<variant>level of technical and scientific development of society

<variant>level of development of spiritual culture

<question>According to I.Kant, all knowledge begins with:

<variant>feelings

<variant>true

<variant>emotions

<variant>mind

<variant>experience

<question>According to Francis Bacon, empiricism is:

<variant>experiment based on experience

<variant>isolated sense perception

<variant>a form inherent in the thing itself

<variant>a mental image of a thing reflected in the mind

<variant>symbolic character.

<question>According to Benedict Spinoza, there is only one substance is:

<variant>nature-God

<variant>matter

<variant>apeiron

<variant>atom

<variant>electron

<question>Followers of Aristotle's philosophy are called:

<variant>peripatetics

<variant>skeptics

<variant>scholastics

<variant>realists

<variant>nominalists

<question>The reason for human suffering according to Buddhism in:

<variant>thirsty wishes

<variant> worship the sky

<variant>striving for nirvana

<variant>worship to ancestral spirits

<variant>love for a person

<question>Art, morality, religion, politics are forms of:

<variant>public consciousness

<variant>mass consciousness

<variant>everyday consciousness

<variant>practical consciousness

<variant>individual experience

<question>In the "noospheric" model of human civilization, the main role is assigned to:

<variant>science

<variant>nations

<variant>economics

<variant>state

<variant>religion

<question>The substratum of all physical processes are:

<variant>elementary particles

<variant>molecules

<variant>macrobodyes

<variant>stars

<variant>galaxies

<question>Islamism is connected with the idea of:

<variant>strict monotheism

<variant>polytheism

<variant>pluralism

<variant>dualism

<variant>atheism

<question>The meaning of the theory of "dual truth" according to Ibn-Rushd:

<variant>recognition of the truth of faith and philosophical reasoning as independent

<variant>striving to make science and philosophy independent, to rid them of the tutelage of religion

<variant>the existence of two truths: one for yourself and the other for others

<variant>recognizing as true statements that lead to a specific practical result and the truth proved by a logical path

<variant>recognition of the truth reached at the sensual level as independent, in contrast to the truth reached at the rational level

<question>“A person’s life is suffering, the way out is to achieving “nirvana” refer to the philosophical system:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Taoism

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Charvaka

<variant>Vaisheshika

<question>An outstanding Roman orator and politician who combined Greek and Roman cultures, a Latin genius:

<variant>Cicero

<variant>Plotin

<variant>Seneca

<variant>Boethius

<variant>Lucretius Carus

<question>The ancient sage Zeno tried to theoretically comprehend the movement:

<variant>aporia

<variant>theories

<variant>modes

<variant>attributes

<variant>ideas

<question>One of the objects of study of structuralism is:

<variant>sign systems

<variant>political theories

<variant>value problems

<variant>economic problems

<variant>being

<question>The concept of "verification" belongs to the philosophy of:

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>thomism

<variant>postmodernism

<question>The concept of "boundary situation" is characteristic of ... philosophy.

<variant>existentialism

<variant>German classical philosophy

<variant>marxism

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>medieval

<question>The denial of the effective presence of God in the world after the creation of the world:

<variant>deism

<variant>pantheism

<variant>religion

<variant>atheism

<variant>theism

<question>The fundamental idea of psychoanalysis is the concept:

<variant>unconscious

<variant>understanding

<variant>being

<variant>absurdity

<variant>power

<question>According to Ludwig Feuerbach:

<variant>Man created God

<variant>God created man

<variant>demiurge is the author of the universe

<variant>God created nature

<variant>man is a wolf to man

<question>The problem of ontology is solved by R. Descartes:

<variant>dualistically

<variant>monistically

<variant>pluralistically

<variant>archaically

<variant>optimistically

<question>Ideal:

<variant> expresses the highest goal of human aspirations and activities

<variant>methodology for reaching the truth

<variant>religious concept

<variant>expresses private interests of people

<variant>result of radical doubt

<question>The question of the meaning and value of life is associated with problems of:

<variant>human death and immortality

<variant>awareness of the finiteness of human life

<variant>epistemological optimism

<variant>understanding the fundamental unknowability of the world

<variant>theodicy

<question>The classic general philosophical statement says that the human person:

<variant>social in nature

<variant>the result of divine creation

<variant>something elusive and indefinite

<variant>experiment result

<variant>kind of conformism

<question>Factors that allowed humanity to stand out from the natural environment:

<variant>work activity, communication

<variant>development of bodily qualities

<variant>marriage rites, religion

<variant>set of psychological traits

<variant>experiment results

<question>The main concepts associated with the Motherland which occupy a central place in the hierarchy of values among the Kazakhs:

<variant>Atameken, Kindik kan, Tamgan zher

<variant>Zhetysu, Tugan zher, Atameken

<variant>Saryarka, Otan, Aul

<variant>Temir Kazyk, Atameken, Oner

<variant>Syr Darya, Memleket, Tugan zher

<question>The specifics of Kazakh philosophy:

<variant>reflected the characteristics of nomadic culture and developed in the form of poetry

<variant>developed only in the medieval cities of Central Asia

<variant>mainly addressed the problems of the philosophy of science

<variant>developed in the form of comments on sacred texts

<variant>in the description of cognitive procedures

<question>Explanation of the essence of consciousness and its origin in religious and philosophical teachings:

<variant>man is seen as a creation of God

<variant>consciousness is a property of highly organized matter

<variant>consciousness dies with the body

<variant>human is not conscious

<variant>consciousness is the result of human evolution in the animal world

<question>The process of obtaining knowledge involves interaction between:

<variant>subject and object

<variant>matter and consciousness

<variant>of time and space

<variant>ideas and feelings

<variant>movement and rest

<question>There are two points of view on the role of the sensual and the rational in the process of cognition:

<variant>rationalism and empiricism

<variant>practicism and problematism

<variant>unitarianism and federalism

<variant>monism and dualism

<variant>pluralism and deism.

<question>Practice can be defined as:

<variant>the basis and source of knowledge

<variant>an obstruction to knowledge

<variant>delusion

<variant>synthetic relation

<variant>kind of knowledge

<question>Theoretical methods of cognition include:

<variant>idealization

<variant>observation

<variant>dimension

<variant>comparison

<variant>description

<question>Regress is:

<variant>degradation of nature and society

<variant>zigzag development

<variant>deconstruction

<variant>loss of orientation

<variant>retreat in space

<question>"Global Village" is a metaphor for:

<variant>Internet, World Wide Web

<variant>historical alternative

<variant>traditional society

<variant>patriarchal organization of society

<variant>pre-state state of society

<question>Upward development or progress is:

<variant>movement from simple to complex, from lowest to highest

<variant>degradation of biological species

<variant>loss of creativity

<variant>move horizontally

<variant>transition of matter into spirit

<question>The most significant and all-encompassing for the beginning of modern scientific and technological revolution was:

<variant>factory automation

<variant>development of nuclear energy

<variant>chemicalization

<variant>greening production

<variant>space exploration

<question>The main features of a “subculture” are:

<variant>autonomy, alternativeness, contrast

<variant>official, ideological, episodic

<variant>rootedness, traditionalism, originality

<variant>conservatism, resistance to the new

<variant>dynamic, adaptive, mobile

<question>Specific philosophy:

<variant>the desire to know the world in its universality and integrity

<variant>fanaticism

<variant>practical attitude to the world

<variant>dogmatism

<variant>lack of opportunity to prove, explain the findings

<question>Elements of the social system are:

<variant>state, law, morality, religion

<variant>atom, molecule, electron

<variant>galaxy and metagalaxy

<variant>lithosphere, atmosphere

<variant>nature and its components

<question>O. Spengler called the local civilizations as:

<variant>independent, unrelated civilizations adapted to the natural environment

<variant>civilizations that inherit the achievements of previous civilizations

<variant>civilizations, denial of interaction with each other

<variant>civilizations opposing each other as alien

<variant>technologically based civilizations

<question>Asceticism in ethics:

<variant>rejection of worldly goods and pleasures

<variant>striving for pleasure

<variant>a teaching based on the desire for practical benefit

<variant>stating that the purpose of human life is to achieve happiness

<variant>rejection of the principle of doubt in knowledge

<question>Pragmatism as a direction in moral philosophy proceeds from the fact that:

<variant>seeing the meaning of life in achieving success

<variant>the world is unknowable

<variant>the meaning of life is in asceticism and the search for oneself

<variant>everything is predetermined from above

<variant>The world is made up of instantaneous flashes, dharmas

<question>Applied Ethics Section:

<variant>bioethics

<variant>asceticism

<variant>utilitarianism

<variant>stoicism

<variant>Sufism

<question>Philosophical categories:

<variant>reflect the most common connections and relationships of reality

<variant>used only in philosophy

<variant>contain a minimum of abstraction

<variant>specific and specific

<variant>based on the observation of specific properties of reality

<question>The philosophy and methodology of R.Descartes is characterized by:

<variant>call to question absolutely everything

<variant>development of the theory of empiricism

<variant>formulation of the ontological proof of the existence of God

<variant>criticism of rationalism

<variant>stating the priority of faith over reason

<question>The philosophy of modern times is called a period of:

<variant>scientific revolution

<variant>philosophy in the Arabic East

<variant>philosophy of the VII-XII centuries

<variant>characterizing the primacy of faith over reason

<variant>philosophy of the XX-XXI centuries

<question>The concept of "personality" characterizes in a person as:

<variant>social

<variant>physical

<variant>generic

<variant>biological

<variant>viewable

<question>The main problems of Confucius' philosophy are:

<variant>the art of government, education of a person

<variant>proof of existence of the absolute

<variant>studying the nature of things

<variant>study and development of cognitive methods

<variant>logic research

<question>According to the philosophy of I.Kant what difficulties does a person face in the process of cognition:

<variant>limited cognitive abilities

<variant>unlimited cognitive possibilities

<variant>consistency of theoretical knowledge

<variant>absolute identity of objective and subjective

<variant>practical abilities

<question>The main thing in the trinity of "will, mind, heart" of Abai Kunanbayev is:

<variant>heart

<variant>mind

<variant>will

<variant>perseverance

<variant>prudence

<question>The main characteristic of a post-industrial society is:

<variant>priority is given to services

<variant>dominance of industry

<variant>priority agriculture

<variant>no benefits in labor

<variant>development of manufacturing industries.

<question>Scientific knowledge is different from other knowledge:

<variant>proof and validity

<variant>emotionality and figurativeness

<variant>naivety and dogmatism

<variant>traditionality, practicality

<variant>for its exceptional aesthetic value

<question>The main components of Sufism are considered to be:

<variant>asceticism and mysticism

<variant>hedonism and skepticism

<variant>eudemonism and dualism

<variant>polytheism and animism

<variant>exorcism and satanism

<question>A form of thinking that reflects the general, essential features and properties of objects and phenomena:

<variant>concept

<variant>judgment

<variant>conclusion

<variant>hypothesis

<variant>proof

<question>The level of scientific knowledge which is based on experience and observation:

<variant>empirical

<variant>abstract

<variant>deductive

<variant>theoretical

<variant>intuitive

<question>A set of principles, techniques, rules that must be followed in the process of cognition:

<variant>method

<variant>mind

<variant>feelings

<variant>intuition

<variant>imagination

<question>Main ethical issue is:

<variant>criteria of good and evil

<variant>free will

<variant>substances

<variant>spaces and movements

<variant>ethics and aesthetics

<question>The leading role in the post-industrial society belongs to:

<variant>information technology

<variant>mining industry

<variant>agriculture

<variant>extraction of natural resources

<variant>earth and simple tools

<question>For the first time in world science he spoke about the perniciousness of population growth:

<variant>Th.Malthus

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Augustine

<variant>Mao Zedong

<variant>R.Marcuse

<question>Socrates stated that the highest value is:

<variant>virtue

<variant>beauty

<variant>God

<variant>religion

<variant>power

<question>According to the teachings of Nietzsche, the place of the deceased God should be taken by:

<variant>superman

<variant>new god

<variant>ruler

<variant>prophet

<variant>comedian

<question>"Boundary situation" in existentialism means a situation between:

<variant>life and death

<variant>adults and teenagers

<variant>interstate

<variant>geopolitical

<variant>interpersonal

<question>A type of cognition in the life of a subject that does not have probative force is called:

<variant>ordinary

<variant>abstract

<variant>theoretical

<variant>critical

<variant>scientific

<question>A view that is based on the value of a person as a person, the human right to freedom, happiness, well-being.

<variant>humanism

<variant>Thomism

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<variant>anthropomorphism

<variant>antiscientism

<question>The organization of Western scientists, sociologists, public figures, which formulated the concept of "global problems".

<variant>"Club of Rome"

<variant>"Move the Greens"

<variant>UN

<variant>UNESCO

<variant>"Mighty bunch"

<question>Science as a specific type of spiritual production and social institution arose in the era of:

<variant>New time

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Middle Ages

<variant>Reformation

<variant>Revival

<question>The term "co-evolution" means:

<variant>joint, mutually coordinated development of man and nature

<variant>interaction between the individual and society

<variant>modern creationist theory

<variant>synonymous with evolutionary approach

<variant>principle of epistemology

<question>The main features of a post-industrial society include:

<variant>information and knowledge

<variant>capital and property

<variant>knowledge and work

<variant>land and simple tools

<variant>machinery

<question> "A priori", "a posteriori", "antinomy", what other term, besides those listed, refers to the philosophy of I. Kant:

<variant>thing-in-itself

<variant>assimilation

<variant>matter

<variant>falsification

<variant>verification

<question>The fundamental concept of Karl Jung's philosophy:

<variant>collective unconscious archetype

<variant>super ego

<variant>archetype of the individual unconscious

<variant>value archetype

<variant>conscious

<question>The subject of Asan-Kaigy thoughts is:

<variant>a person's life in his native land, happiness and the meaning of his life

<variant>forms and methods of cognition, sources of knowledge

<variant>being, its forms, the structure of the world

<variant>God and ways to attain him

<variant>science and its role in society

<question>In the second half of the XIX century, Kazakhstan developed ideas of:

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Empiricism

<variant>Reformation

<variant>Revival

<variant>Irrationalism

<question>A philosophical direction that recognizes the mind as the basis of knowledge:

<variant>rationalism

<variant>agnosticism

<variant>sensationalism

<variant>Hylozoism

<variant>irrationalism

<question>The "first Italian humanist" or "father of humanism" in Italy is traditionally considered to be:

<variant>G.Boccaccio

<variant>F.Petrarcha

<variant>D.Alighieri

<variant>M.Padua

<variant>Th.More

<question>According to the psychoanalytic teachings of S.Freud, life in general and most of the specific actions of a person are determined by:

<variant>thinking

<variant>faith

<variant>mind

<variant>doubt

<variant>teleology

<question>Thales's form of materialism refers to the teachings of ... materialism:

<variant>dialectic

<variant>mechanistic

<variant>anthropological

<variant>subjective

<variant>religious

<question>Number in the Pythagorean school:

<variant>origin of the world, identical thing

<variant>conclusion

<variant>abstract

<variant>psychic illusion

<variant>God's creation

<question>In their ethical concept, the Stoics put forward:

<variant>ideal of a sage who bears the blows of fate impassively

<variant>ideal of a hero against the whole world

<variant>anarchist principles of social life

<variant>ideal of a believer who resignedly endures the blows of fate in the hope of afterlife

<variant>"suffering God" ideal

<question>The absolutization of the role and meaning of sensory data in philosophy is connected with the direction of:

<variant>sensualism

<variant>hedonism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>realism

<variant>skepticism

<question>A doctrine that affirms the limited possibilities of a person in the knowledge of the world:

<variant>skepticism

<variant>materialism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>idealism

<variant>rationalism

<question>A set of approaches, techniques, ways to solve various practical and cognitive problems:

<variant>method

<variant>development

<variant>skill

<variant>mechanism

<variant>process

<question>In ... science arose as a specific type of spiritual production and social institution.

<variant>New time

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Middle ages

<variant>the XX century

<question>In the theory of knowledge, mutually exclusive, but equally provable concepts are called as:

<variant>antinomy

<variant>laws

<variant>categories

<variant>universals

<variant>mods

<question>In the concept of Th.Kuhn, the paradigm is interpreted as:

<variant>a specific scientific study

<variant> empirically valid knowledge

<variant>absolutely true

<variant>mathematical knowledge

<variant>delusion

<question>Philosophy explains the world with:

<variant>rational reasoning

<variant>mathematics

<variant>mythological images

<variant>revelations

<variant>intuitive insight

<question>A necessary sign of a philosophical worldview:

<variant>abstract

<variant>visibility

<variant>specificity

<variant>consistency

<variant>experimental

<question>In this picture of the world, "natural" and "supernatural" do not differ from each other in:

<variant>mythological

<variant>usually

<variant>scientific

<variant>religious

<variant>philosophical

<question>On the nature of changes in the world as a whole teaches:

<variant>dialectics

<variant>biology

<variant>chemistry

<variant>astronomy

<variant>history

<question> The main method of obtaining true facts in the "New Organon" was induction, proposed by:

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>B.Pascal

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>P.Gassendi

<question> "It", "I" and "super - "I" – are the concepts of:

<variant>Freudian

<variant>positivism

<variant>phenomenology

<variant>structuralism

<variant>existentialism

<question>There were two directions in the philosophy of modern times:

<variant>empiricism-rationalism

<variant>nominalism-realism

<variant>agnosticism-idealism

<variant>repathetism-idealism

<variant>absurdism - nihilism

<question> The concept of “monad” refers to philosophy of:

<variant>G.Leibniz

<variant>Epicure

<variant>F.Aquinas

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>P.Gassendi

<question>According to conception of Ludwig Feuerbach:

<variant>Man created God

<variant>Demiurge is the author of the universe

<variant>God created man

<variant>God created nature

<variant>Man is wolf to man

<question>The term “imperative” means:

<variant>law

<variant>principle

<variant>policy

<variant>happiness

<variant>contradiction

<question>According to Ludwig Feuerbach, the starting point of philosophy in:

<variant>person

<variant>policy

<variant>God

<variant>knowledge

<variant>“apeiron”

<question>The fundamental idea of psychoanalysis is the idea of:

<variant>unconscious

<variant>absurdity

<variant>understanding

<variant>being

<variant>power

<question>One of the objects of study of structuralism:

<variant>sign systems

<variant>value problems

<variant>political theories

<variant>economic problems

<variant>being

<question>Governance of society in Confucianism is compared to relationships between:

<variant>father and son

<variant>husband and friend

<variant>mother and king

<variant>coach and trainee

<variant>officer and soldier

<question>“A person’s life is full of suffering, the way out is to achieve nirvana” refer to the philosophical system:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Taoism

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Charvaka

<variant>Vaisheshika

<question>Ancient Indian system of materialism:

<variant>Charvaka

<variant>Yoga

<variant>Vaisheshika

<variant>Nyaya

<variant>Taoism

<question>The first precept of Buddhism is:

<variant>life is suffering

<variant>eternal and unchanging

<variant>there is love for a person

<variant>search for truth

<variant>there is pleasure

<question>The law of “samsara” means:

<variant>cycle of rebirths

<variant>priority of universal human values

<variant>reward

<variant>natural growth needs

<variant>dialectics

<question>The debate between realists and nominalists is characteristic for:

<variant>medieval philosophy

<variant>reformation era

<variant>ancient philosophy

<variant>New time

<variant>Enlightenment

<question>Christianity as a religion grew out of the depths:

<variant>Judaism

<variant>Brahmanism

<variant>Confucianism

<variant>Sintoism

<variant>Islam

<question>Medieval Europe had known Aristotle in translations of:

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Al-Biruni

<variant>A. Augustin

<variant>Al-Ghazali

<question>The levels of organization of non-living systems include:

<variant>lithosphere

<variant>biocenosis

<variant>cell

<variant>social system

<variant>population

<question> In the philosophy of Sufism, the main problem is the attitude of a person to:

<variant>God

<variant>person

<variant>yourself

<variant>society

<variant>nature

<question>The idea of dialectics was first identified in philosophy by:

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Epicure

<variant>Plato

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Aristotle

<question>Teaching about beauty, beauty in philosophy is:

<variant>aesthetics

<variant>ethics

<variant>epistemology

<variant>social philosophy

<variant>ontology

<question>Human rights are:

<variant>human values

<variant>values of communication

<variant>material values

<variant>lifestyle values

<variant>interdisciplinary values

<question>The subject of ethics is:

<variant>morality as a phenomenon of public life

<variant>behavior of a particular person

<variant>a specific material thing

<variant>people's way of life

<variant>features of informal groups

<question>The philosophical views of Heraclitus of Ephesus, Zeno of Elea are related to:

<variant>spontaneous dialectics

<variant>spontaneous idealism

<variant>elemental learning

<variant>verses

<variant>spontaneous materialism

<question>Whose followers in philosophy were called Peripatetics:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Zenon

<variant>Diogenes

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau

<variant>P.Abelard

<question>Theocentric worldview is characteristic of the ... era.

<variant>medieval

<variant>reformation

<variant>modernity

<variant>antiquity

<variant>enlightenment

<question>The logical form of reasoning underlying empiricism:

<variant>induction

<variant>analogy

<variant>research

<variant>analysis

<variant>synthesis

<question>F.Engels reproached the materialistic philosophy of modern times because of the presence in its features:

<variant>mechanism

<variant>voluntarism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>hylozoism

<variant>dialectics

<question>The author of the formation concept of the historical process:

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>O.Spengler

<variant>P.Sorokin

<question> "Man is a symbolic animal" as a definition of man belongs to:

<variant>E.Cassirer

<variant>M.Scheler

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>A.Gelen

<variant>H.Plesner

<question>The way matter exists in Marxist-Leninist philosophy:

<variant>movement

<variant>interdependence

<variant>time

<variant>space

<variant>causation

<question>The sphere of consciousness, including abstract and logical thinking:

<variant>cognitive

<variant>emotional

<variant>aesthetic

<variant>ethical

<variant>mythological

<question>A characteristic feature of the philosophical work of Karl Marx:

<variant>sociocentrism

<variant>panlogism

<variant>deism

<variant>theism

<variant>pantheism

<question>A.Kunanbaev, Y.Altynsarin, Sh.Walikhanov as representatives of the ... era.

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Revival

<variant>New Time

<variant>Middle Ages

<variant>Antiquity

<question> Teaching that questions the reliability of knowledge of the world:

<variant>skepticism

<variant>sensationalism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>solipsism

<question>Category opposite to the concept of "being":

<variant>"nonexistence"

<variant>"dialectics"

<variant>"becoming"

<variant>"person"

<variant>"society"

<question>“The Eightfold Path” to man's salvation offers:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Neo-Kantianism

<variant>Taoism

<variant>existentialism

<question>In Chinese cosmology, Tao appears as:

<variant>the root cause of the world

<variant>cosmic intelligence

<variant>universal space

<variant>sky

<variant>ground

<question>The term "creationism" means:

<variant>creation

<variant>creativity

<variant>expression

<variant>reflection

<variant>subject

<question>Author of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism":

<variant>V.Lenin

<variant>P.Struve

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Khomyakov

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<question>Oral folk art in Kazakh philosophy is:

<variant>means of communication between generations

<variant>relationship between nature and society

<variant>relationship between man and God

<variant>alignment

<variant>ignoring nature

<question>Born in the city of Otyrar:

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al Ghazali

<variant>Al Khorezmi

<variant>Al Bukhari

<variant>Ibn-Rushd

<question>Scientist confirming the correctness of Copernicus' heliocentric teachings:

<variant>G.Galileo

<variant>Leonardo da Vinci

<variant>N.Copernicus

<variant>J.Kepler

<variant>Boethius

<question>The principle of the deductive research method was developed by:

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>J.Lock

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>F.Bacon

<question>Founder of Buddhism:

<variant>Gautama

<variant>Mahavir

<variant>Gina

<variant>Patanjali

<variant>Confucius

<question>Interpretation of texts as the main problem of:

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>personalism

<variant>positivism

<variant>structuralism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<question>Basic forms of sensory cognition are:

<variant>feeling, perception, representation

<variant>observation, analysis, synthesis

<variant>problem, hypothesis, theory

<variant>concept, judgment, conclusion

<variant>induction, deduction, generalization

<question>Movement in a philosophical sense:

<variant>way of being existence

<variant>observation, analysis, synthesis

<variant>change the position of bodies

<variant>peace

<variant>development

<question>Relative truth in philosophy:

<variant>departure of knowledge from reality

<variant>an unfortunate misunderstanding

<variant>incomplete knowledge of the subject

<variant>precise knowledge of the subject

<variant>corresponding knowledge about the subject itself

<question>A worldview characterized by rationality, consistency and theoretical formalization:

<variant>philosophy

<variant>mythology

<variant>knowledge

<variant>religion

<variant>being

<question>The author of the ethical doctrine of the "categorical imperative":

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>J.Fichte

<variant>W.G.Hegel

<variant>D.Berkeley

<question>The direction of the religious philosophy in the XX century:

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<variant>realism

<variant>technocracy

<variant>scientism

<variant>Freudianism

<question>Ancient Greek philosophers formulated a number of paradoxes that are known as the paradoxes of a pile of stones and a bald man. How many stones make up a pile? How much hair must a person lose to become bald? What laws can interpret such paradoxes from the point of view of the law of mutual transition from quantitative to qualitative changes?

<variant>laws of dialectics

<variant>Newton's law

<variant>comparative law

<variant>law of attraction

<variant>Ampère's law

<question>"Beauty will save the world" stated:

<variant>F.Dostoevsky

<variant>L.Tolstoy

<variant>N.Chernyshevsky

<variant>A.Herzen

<variant>A.Pushkin

<question>J. Derrida suggests in his philosophy:

<variant>deconstruction of European culture

<variant>European philosophy renaissance

<variant>appeal to Kazakh culture

<variant>appeal to oriental culture

<variant>reformation of European culture

<question>The meaning and purpose of human life according to W.G.Hegel:

<variant>freedom

<variant>happiness

<variant>sedation

<variant>wisdom

<variant>faith

<question>Philosophical knowledge exploring human cognitive abilities:

<variant>epistemology

<variant>ethics

<variant>axiology

<variant>sociology

<variant>ontology

<question>The author of the saying "Plato is my friend, but the truth is dearer":

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Parmenides

<variant>Zeno

<variant>Leucippus

<variant>Protagoras

<question>According to Plato knowledge is:

<variant>remembering what the soul once knew

<variant>real events in a person's life

<variant>truth and faith

<variant>transferable abilities

<variant>conscious impulses

<question>Neopositivism continues to develop traditions of:

<variant>phenomenalism and empiricism

<variant>materialism and idealism

<variant>mechanistic materialism

<variant>objective idealism

<variant>subjective idealism

<question>A trend in modern philosophy that explains the role of unconscious:

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>Machism

<variant>idealism

<variant>materialism

<variant>positivism

<question>Development progress is:

<variant>emergence of a new quality

<variant>return to previous state

<variant>no changes

<variant>presence of decline

<variant>loss of quality

<question>Source of knowledge of rationalism:

<variant>mind

<variant>intuition

<variant>observation

<variant>feeling

<variant>experience

<question>A direction considering the primacy of matter:

<variant>materialism

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>agnosticism

<variant>idealism

<variant>dualism

<question>Philosophy's Subject:

<variant>nature, society, human

<variant>spirit, God, matter

<variant>universe and space

<variant>myths and legends

<variant>physical reality

<question>The main problem of the Renaissance humanists:

<variant>person

<variant>God

<variant>society

<variant>technique

<variant>nature

<question>Analytic philosophy analyzes:

<variant>language of science

<variant>faith and knowledge

<variant>intuition

<variant>feelings

<variant>thought

<question>One of the founders of Kazakh philosophy:

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>M.-H.Dulati

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>M.Utemisov

<variant>S.Datov

<question>The philosophical school Jainism considered and developed as:

<variant>idealistic doctrine

<variant>ethical issues

<variant>the doctrine of being

<variant>laws of dialectics

<variant>the idea of positivism

<question>Ancient Greek philosophy is characterized by:

<variant>cosmocentrism

<variant>anthropologism

<variant>materialism

<variant>atomism

<variant>idealism

<question>In Buddhism, the ultimate goal of all human effort is to achieve:

<variant>nirvana

<variant>knowledge

<variant>atman

<variant>beauty

<variant>faith

<question>The first Kazakh philosopher, jyrau and akyn:

<variant>A.Sabit uly

<variant>M.-H.Dulati

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>M.Utemisov

<question>Sophistry is:

<variant>teaching of ancient Greek sages

<variant>lyceum

<variant>Taoism

<variant>nyaya

<variant>stoicism

<question>Demonstrate your understanding: At a one-off meeting, a dispute arose over the method of treating a patient. One attending physician-practitioner, in response to the academician's recommendations said: "You are a theorist, but the patient's disease is due to the specifics of the organism, and the theory is not able to take into account. What is right and what is wrong with the practitioner? Representatives of what philosophical direction could agree with its initial principles?

<variant>representatives of the New Age

<variant>rationalism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>sensationalism

<variant>philosophy of life

<question>The main factor of anthroposociogenesis according to Marxism:

<variant>labor

<variant>right

<variant>instincts

<variant>skin color

<variant>upright walking

<question>National instruments ... as an expression of the spiritual culture of nomads.

<variant>dombyra, kobyz

<variant>guitar, dombyra

<variant>violin, kobyz

<variant>harp, button accordion

<variant>accordion, jetigen

<question>The founder of the philosophy of "All-unity":

<variant>V.Soloviev

<variant>A.Khomyakov

<variant>K.Tsiolkovsky

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<question>In the XX century the problem of methods of scientific knowledge comprehended:

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>Freudianism

<variant>neo-Freudianism

<variant>Nietzscheanism

<question> In the philosophy of the XX century, the concept of existentialism is understood as:

<variant>existence

<variant>activity

<variant>plant life

<variant>technology world

<variant>animal life

<question>Axiology is the study of:

<variant>values

<variant>soul

<variant>knowledge

<variant>God

<variant>being

<question>Founder of Taoism:

<variant>Lao Tzu

<variant>Meng Tzu

<variant>Mo Tzu

<variant>Xun Tzu

<variant>Confucius

<question> A holistic view of the world and man's place in it is:

<variant>alignment

<variant>knowledge

<variant>teleology

<variant>axiology

<variant>consciousness

<question>A philosophical doctrine based on the recognition of two principles:

<variant>dualism

<variant>pluralism

<variant>conventionalism

<variant>relativism

<variant>monism

<question>In Russian culture, Westernism focuses on:

<variant>european values

<variant>russian values

<variant>divine-humanity

<variant>intuitionism

<variant>orthodoxy

<question>Human knowledge according to George Hegel:

<variant>subjective spirit and objective mind

<variant>empirical experience

<variant>intelligent intuition

<variant>detail process

<variant>"remembering" ideas

<question> The cult of the "superman" in philosophical writings was proposed by:

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Schopenhauer

<variant>Z.Freud

<question>Identification of God with nature:

<variant>pantheism

<variant>Nietzscheanism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>personalism

<variant>existentialism

<question>The falsity of a theory as a result of experimental or theoretical verification establishes:

<variant>falsification

<variant>hypothesis

<variant>verification

<variant>concept

<variant>theory

<question>Author of "Know Thyself" judgment:

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Parmenides

<variant>Thales

<variant>Heraclitus

<question>Author of "The Ruler":

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<variant>P.Abelard

<variant>T.More

<variant>B.Telesio

<variant>T.Campanella

<question>The philosopher who described man as a "thinking reed":

<variant>B.Pascal

<variant>Plato

<variant>D.Hume

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>B.Spinoza

<question>Knowledge in its utility function professes:

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>marxism

<variant>positivism

<variant>personalism

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<question>... puts the analysis of the language of science at the center of the study of the philosophy of the XX century.

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>scientism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>empiricism

<question>The author of the "axial time" theory:

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>G.Marseille

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>J.-P.Sartre

<question>The words "I know that I know nothing" belong to:

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Plato

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>Zeno

<question>Protagoras stated that:

<variant>Man is the measure of all things

<variant>Knowledge is power

<variant>Life is a theater, and we are actors in it

<variant>I think, therefore I am

<variant>A child's brain is like a blank slate

<question>The expression "Looking for human" belongs to:

<variant>Diogenes of Sinop

<variant>Plato

<variant>Antisthenes

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Demosthenes

<question>Time as a philosophical category:

<variant>form of existence of matter

<variant>exists only in thinking

<variant>matter

<variant>space

<variant>consciousness

<question>Dialectics is the doctrine of ... the development of nature, society and thinking.

<variant>patterns

<variant>contradictions

<variant>discussions

<variant>movements

<variant>materials

<question>Teaching about the most general laws and values of social life:

<variant>social philosophy

<variant>philosophical anthropology

<variant>the doctrine of being

<variant>epistemology

<variant>anthroposophy

<question>Author of the "Promised Land" concept:

<variant>Asan Kaigy

<variant>Khaidar Dulaty

<variant>M.Utemisov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<question>According to I.Kant, knowledge gained before and regardless of experience:

<variant>a priori

<variant>antinomy

<variant>destruction

<variant>imperative

<variant>a posteriori

<question>The main question of philosophy is:

<variant>relationship of being and consciousness

<variant>basic laws of thinking

<variant>laws

<variant>true

<variant>being

<question>A distinctive feature in the direction of Renaissance philosophy:

<variant>anthropocentrism

<variant>neocentrism

<variant>theocentrism

<variant>cosmocentrism

<variant>heliocentrism

<question>In medieval philosophy, understanding the nature of universal concepts took shape as a direction of:

<variant>realism and nominalism

<variant>monism and dualism

<variant>irrationalism

<variant>skepticism

<variant>materialism

<question>The law of mutual transition of quantitative and qualitative changes reveals ... the development process.

<variant>mechanism

<variant>reversibility

<variant>source

<variant>cycle

<variant>orientation

<question>The ancient Greek thinker, the author of the famous "aporia":

<variant>Zeno

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Thales

<variant>Parmenides

<question>In medieval Arabic thought, the term "Falsafa" means:

<variant>a way of understanding the world

<variant>a way to understand God

<variant>theology

<variant>right

<variant>dogmas

<question>Putting musical signs on paper and also inventing notes using a mathematical method:

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Omar Khayyam

<variant>Ibn-Rushd

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Al - Biruni

<question>Author of the philosophical work "Dioptric":

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>P.-D. Mirandola

<variant>A.Avgustin

<variant>M.Montaigne

<variant>F.Petrarcha

<question>Author of the aphorism "Man is a political animal":

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Empedocles

<variant>Augustine

<variant>M.Montaigne

<variant>F.Petrarch

<question>Representative of German classical philosophy:

<variant>J.Fichte

<variant>F.Engels

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>K.Marx

<question>Author of the work "Logico-Philosophical Treatise":

<variant>L.Wittgenstein

<variant>G.Frege

<variant>B.Russell

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>R.Carnap

<question>Philosophy section on being:

<variant>ontology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>deontology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>axiology

<question>The new always negates the old while retaining the positive in it:

<variant>negation negation

<variant>identities and equilibrium

<variant>unity

<variant>quantity

<variant>quality

<question>The central principle of virtue in the philosophy of Confucius:

<variant>path of the "golden mean"

<variant>meet needs

<variant>own honor

<variant>divine truths

<variant>deliverance from suffering

<question>The moral law of behavior, which is also called "golden mean":

<variant>don't do to others what you don't want for yourself

<variant>do to others in a way that hurts

<variant>do anything to harm others

<variant>don't take risks

<variant>impossible

<question>The ideological trend that arose in the Renaissance period of time:

<variant>humanism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>collectiveness

<variant>religiosity

<question>Philosopher, teacher of the macedonian commander Alexander the Great:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Democritus

<variant>Kratyl

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Pythagoras

<question> Dr. Crowe was treating a friend of Mozart's for Alzheimer's and who, as a result of unbearable pain, asked Dr. Crowe to end his life. What did Dr. Crowe do?

<variant>used euthanasia

<variant>did not use euthanasia

<variant>showed indifference

<variant>refused medical care

<variant>showed empathy

<question>The author of the judgment "Knowledge is the recollection by the soul of those ideas that it has already contemplated":

<variant>Plato

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Epicure

<question> ... stated that "philosophers should rule the state":

<variant>Plato

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Anaxagoras

<variant>Epicure

<variant>Aristotle

<question>Philosophical direction considering the primary consciousness:

<variant>idealism

<variant>materialism

<variant>dogmatism

<variant>dualism

<variant>pluralism

<question>The Pythagoreans have a number that is ... being.

<variant>original

<variant>abstract

<variant>set

<variant>reality

<variant>creation

<question>The author of the theory of socio-economic formation:

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>O.Spengler

<variant>A.Toynbee

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<question>The term "Philosophy" means:

<variant>love of wisdom

<variant>competent opinion

<variant>professional opinion

<variant>conclusion

<variant>reasoning

<question>The most important tradition adopted by Al-Farabi from ancient philosophy:

<variant>peripathetism

<variant>mysticism

<variant>idealism

<variant>materialism

<variant>Hylozoism

<question> The Renaissance as a process of reviving values and ideals took place in the era:

<variant>antiquity

<variant>ancient Egypt

<variant>ancient East

<variant>ancient China

<variant>Byzantium

<question>The method of knowledge according to Francis Bacon:

<variant>inductive

<variant>deductive

<variant>analogies

<variant>metaphysical

<variant>scholastic

<question>Basic concepts in Kazakh philosophy are:

<variant>life, culture, time

<variant>world, time, religion

<variant>shamanism, development, culture

<variant>time, culture, knowledge

<variant>human being, culture

<question>The Russian idea proposed by the Slavophiles:

<variant>preservation of national traditions

<variant>civilization clashes

<variant>socialism

<variant>positivism

<variant>communism

<question>Philosophical trend of the “Vienna Circle”:

<variant>logical positivism

<variant>structuralism and scientism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>modernism

<variant>personalism

<question>Representatives of Jyrau philosophy:

<variant>Dospambet

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>A.Baytursynov

<variant>A.Kasabekov

<question>An unorthodox school of ancient Indian philosophy:

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Vaisheshika

<variant>Vedanta

<variant>Sankya

<variant>mimansa

<question>J.Fichte's philosophical system:

<variant>scientific learning

<variant>phenomenology

<variant>natural philosophy

<variant>anthropocentrism

<variant>epistemology

<question>German philosopher, author of the doctrine of monads:

<variant>W.Leibniz

<variant>J-J. Rousseau

<variant>D.Diderot

<variant>J.Herder

<variant>Voltaire

<question>One of the basic principles of neopositivism cognition:

<variant>verification

<variant>determination

<variant>interpretation

<variant>instrumentalism

<variant>intentionality

<question>The philosopher of the XIX century who bequeathed to write "I am the only one" on his grave:

<variant>S.Kierkegaard

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>V.Lenin

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>F.Engels

<question>The founder of dialectical logic in modern Kazakh philosophy:

<variant>Zh.Abdildin

<variant>A.Margulan

<variant>Zh.Altayev

<variant>Zh.Moldabekov

<variant>M.Khasanov

<question> Socrates stated that truth is known by the method:

<variant>maeutics

<variant>lie

<variant>dialectics

<variant>polytheism

<variant>knowledge

<question>The main question in Epicurus' theory of atomism:

<variant>motion of atoms

<variant>atom deflection

<variant>shape of atoms

<variant>dimensions

<variant>space

<question>One of the historical forms of worldview:

<variant>religion

<variant>history

<variant>logic

<variant>nature

<variant>culture

<question> ... are as representatives of the classical period in ancient philosophy.

<variant>Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

<variant>Zeno, Seneca, Epictetus

<variant>Heraclitus, Democritus, Leucippus

<variant>Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes

<variant>Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno

<question>Bukhar jyrau participated in the compilation of:

<variant>“Jety Jargy” law

<variant>Hamurabi law

<variant>Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan

<variant>law of Genghis Khan "Yassy"

<variant>law of Manu

<question>Burned by Inquisitors:

<variant>J.Bruno

<variant>N.Copernicus

<variant>S.More

<variant>G.Galileo

<variant>N.Kuzansky

<question>Sensualists include:

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>W.G.Hegel

<variant>G.Leibniz

<question>The Holy Book of Islam:

<variant>Quran

<variant>Bible

<variant>Avesta

<variant>Torah

<variant>Tripitaka

<question>Etymology of the term "culture":

<variant>processing, cultivation

<variant>effort, struggle

<variant>strengthening, development

<variant>withdrawal, negation

<variant>decoration, entertainment

<question>In neo-positivism, the central issue is:

<variant>logical - linguistic analysis of language

<variant>thinking and consciousness

<variant>being and matter

<variant>ethics and aesthetics

<variant>knowledge and truth

<question>The direction of social and humanitarian knowledge associated with the emergence of the structure of scientific knowledge:

<variant>structuralism

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>positivism

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<question>The basic question of existentialism is:

<variant>freedom and responsibility of the individual

<variant>logic of scientific knowledge

<variant>historical knowledge

<variant>methodology of scientific knowledge

<variant>problem of being

<question>The main question of the Eleatic school:

<variant>being

<variant>society

<variant>values

<variant>knowledge

<variant>person

<question>Representative of "naive dialectic" philosophy:

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>D.Hume

<variant>Achilles

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>Plato

<question>The main question of the philosophy of science:

<variant>growth of scientific knowledge

<variant>signs of the phenomenon under study

<variant>conserve energy

<variant>universal gravitation

<variant>system development paths

<question>The main idea of medieval Western European philosophy:

<variant>theocentrism

<variant>anthropocentrism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>cosmocentrism

<question>The teaching of Russian philosophy about "spreading perfection in the Universe":

<variant>cosmism

<variant>populism

<variant>historiosophy

<variant>divine-humanity

<variant>all-unity

<question>The founder of positivism:

<variant>V.Kogen

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>W.G.Hegel

<variant>P.Natorp

<variant>I.Kant

<question>The question of the relationship between thinking and being is considered in:

<variant>philosophy

<variant>religions

<variant>epistemology

<variant>axiology

<variant>sociology

<question>The basic tenet of Taoism is:

<variant>non-action

<variant>respectfulness

<variant>respect

<variant>doubts

<variant>activity

<question>A section of philosophy that studies the problems and prerequisites for knowledge:

<variant>epistemology

<variant>axiology

<variant>ontology

<variant>anthropology

<variant>aesthetics

<question>A type of worldview based on belief in the supernatural:

<variant>religion

<variant>science

<variant>materialism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>enlightenment

<question>Representatives of the Milesian school:

<variant>Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes

<variant>Lucretius, Protagoras, Parmenides

<variant>Epicure, Heraclitus, Empedocles

<variant>Aristotle, Socrates, Zeno

<variant>Democritus, Socrates, Zeno

<question>The dispute about general concepts was considered in the era:

<variant>Middle Ages

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Revival

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Reformation

<question>A.Yassavi's worldview:

<variant>Sufism

<variant>Eastern peripatetism

<variant>orthodox Islam

<variant>kalam

<variant>Averroism

<question>The beginning of the tradition of European rationalism is connected with the name of the philosopher:

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>B.Baruch

<question>An outstanding figure of Kazakh education, teacher - innovator and writer:

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>Sh.Walikhanov

<variant>M.Auezov

<question>Representative of Arab-Muslim philosophy in Spain:

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Ibn Khaldun

<variant>A.Yassawi

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Ibn Khaldun

<question>Variety of philosophy of neopositivism:

<variant>postmodernism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>futurology

<variant>scholasticism

<question>Absolutization of the role of science in the system of culture:

<variant>scientism

<variant>consciousness

<variant>science

<variant>skepticism

<variant>scholasticism

<question>Type of philosophizing absolutizing spiritual substance:

<variant>idealism

<variant>pluralism

<variant>agnosticism

<variant>materialism

<variant>sensationalism

<question>Al-Kindi about two substances:

<variant>sensory cognition and thinking

<variant>rationalism and sensationalism

<variant>getting rid of selfishness and dialectics

<variant>objective and subjective cognition

<variant>correct and thinking knowledge

<question>The theory and methodology of knowledge of the laws of nature and society is reflected in:

<variant>science

<variant>knowledge

<variant>experience

<variant>experiment

<variant>hypothesis

<question>Author of the philosophical treatise "The State":

<variant>Plato

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Diogenes

<variant>Epicure

<question>Author of the aphorism "Knowledge is power":

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>R.Descartes

<question>Being is:

<variant>reality

<variant>life

<variant>empiricism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>pragmatism

<question>Two main directions in philosophy:

<variant>materialism and idealism

<variant>realism and nominalism

<variant>positivism and neo-Kantianism

<variant>skepticism and stoicism

<variant>apologetics and patristics

<question>Author of the saying "You can't step into the same river twice":

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Zeno

<variant>Plato

<variant>Thales

<question>The anthropocentric nature of philosophizing is inherent in the era:

<variant>Revival

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Scientific Revolution

<variant>Middle Ages

<question>I. Kant's moral law:

<variant>categorical imperative

<variant>rational maximalism

<variant>economic law

<variant>social legal requirement

<variant>moral precept

<question>Kazakh educators:

<variant>A.Kunanbaev, Sh.Walikhanov, Y.Altynsarin

<variant>Y.Balasaguni, Nizami, A.Saadi

<variant>Ibn Sina, Averroes, M.Kashgari

<variant>M.Kashgari, A.Yassawi, M.H.Dulati

<variant>Al-Farabi, A.Yassawi, Korkyt ata

<question>Philosophical hermeneutics as a universal science was developed by:

<variant>H.Gadamer

<variant>F.Schleiermacher

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>Th.Kuhn

<variant>V.Dilthey

<question>The author of the work "Being and Time", an existentialist philosopher:

<variant>M.Heidegger

<variant>G.Marseille

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>A. Camus

<variant>J.-P.Sartre

<question>Author of "Journey to Kashgar":

<variant>Sh.Walikhanov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>A.Bukeikhanov

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<question>Scholasticism in translation means:

<variant>school

<variant>father

<variant>university

<variant>academy

<variant>gymnasium

<question>The idea of a "superman" had been proposed in philosophical writings:

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Schopenhauer

<variant>S.Freud

<question>Patristics and scholasticism are the main stages of ... philosophy.

<variant>medieval

<variant>respawn

<variant>antiquity

<variant>new time

<variant>modernity

<question>“Antithetics”, “antinomies” are terms according to I.Kant refer to:

<variant>dialectics

<variant>apriorism

<variant>transcendental

<variant>anthropology

<variant>inference

<question> L.Wittgenstein in his work "Philosophical Investigations" interprets philosophy as:

<variant>explanation of language expressions

<variant>metaphysical processes

<variant>explanation of being and matter

<variant>shape of world view

<variant>the doctrine of man

<question>Section of philosophy dealing with development of:

<variant>ontology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>dialectics

<variant>anthropology

<variant>axiology

<question>The social form of the movement of matter:

<variant>public

<variant>energy

<variant>warmth, light

<variant>mechanical movements

<variant>chemical reactions

<question>Epistemology:

<variant>theory of knowledge

<variant>the doctrine of two truths

<variant>religious painting

<variant>research method

<variant>philosophical principle

<question>Russian Western thinkers:

<variant>V.Belinsky, N.Chernyshevsky

<variant>L.Tolstoy, A.Pushkin

<variant>M.Kalinin, N.Chernyshevsky

<variant>A.Khomyakov, I.Kireevsky

<variant>V.Belinsky, A.Khomyakov

<question>A current that recognizes the animation of the whole world:

<variant>hylozoism

<variant>pantheism

<variant>deism

<variant>theism

<variant>dualism

<question>A characteristic of ... is freedom and responsibility.

<variant>existentialism

<variant>hylozoism

<variant>pantheism

<variant>deism

<variant>theism

<question>Founder of sociology:

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>F.Engels

<question>The possibility of knowing the world is denied by:

<variant>agnostics

<variant>materialists

<variant>dogmatists

<variant>positivists

<variant>dualists

<question>For the first time the concept of being in philosophy used by:

<variant>Parmenides

<variant>Boethius

<variant>Plotin

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Philolaus

<question>The author of the “aporias”:

<variant>Zeno

<variant>Kratyl

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Parmenides

<question>The concepts of "yin" and "yang" belong to ... philosophy.

<variant>Chinese

<variant>Arabic

<variant>Western

<variant>Greek

<variant>Indian

<question>A.Schopenhauer, S.Kierkegaard, F.Nietzsche, W.Dilthey as representatives:

<variant>existentialism

<variant>irrationalism

<variant>of Marxism

<variant>rationalism

<variant>neo-Kantianism

<question>"Libido" is the main concept in the teachings of:

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>constructivism

<variant>simulacrum

<variant>schizoanalysis

<variant>deconstruction

<question>"The good of a person is a pleasure in life" as the main thesis of:

<variant>hedonism

<variant>asceticism

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>stoicism

<variant>skepticism

<question>Alignment types:

<variant>mythology, religion, philosophy

<variant>pantheism, mythology, dualism

<variant>monism, science, eclecticism

<variant>realism, metaphysics, dialectics

<variant>hylozoism, religion, philosophy

<question>The function of philosophy which forms a holistic view to the world:

<variant>ideological

<variant>methodological

<variant>axiological

<variant>theoretical

<variant>social

<question>W.G.Hegel is representative of:

<variant>German classical philosophy

<variant>Kazakh philosophy

<variant>Hellenism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>philosophy of life

<question>Representative of Sufism:

<variant>A. Yassavi

<variant>Ibn Khaldun

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Biruni

<variant>Ibn Sina

<question>The view where a human is the center of the universe:

<variant>anthropocentrism

<variant>anthropology

<variant>anthropogenesis

<variant>anthroposophy

<variant>anthropomorphism

<question>The author of the philosophical work "Diwani Hikmet":

<variant>A. Yassavi

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Biruni

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Al Kindi

<question>The category "matter" means:

<variant>objectivity

<variant>sociality

<variant>subjectivity

<variant>ideality

<variant>otherworldly

<question>The saying "Be a man!" belongs to:

<variant>A. Kunanbaev

<variant>A. Bukeikhanov

<variant>Sh. Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A. Baitursynov

<variant>Sh. Walikhanov

<question>The German philosopher I. Kant substantiated:

<variant>a priori and a posteriori methods

<variant>the doctrine of God

<variant>methods a priori

<variant>basic laws of dialectics

<variant>laws of negation of negation

<question>Representatives of the classical period of ancient philosophy:

<variant>Aristotle, Plato

<variant>Thales, Heraclitus

<variant>Parmenides, Zeno

<variant>T. L. Kar, Empedocles

<variant>Plato, Cratylus

<question>Collection of laws in Islam:

<variant >sharia

<variant>sunnah

<variant>Quran

<variant>kalam

<variant>mutakkalim

<question>Synthesis is:

<variant>combining elements into a whole

<variant>explanation of something

<variant>item description

<variant>compare items

<variant>dividing an item into parts.

<question>The source of consciousness in materialism is:

<variant>objective world

<variant>thought and content

<variant>imagination and sensation

<variant>divine origin

<variant>subject sensation

<question>The purpose of thinking according to the teachings of Taoism:

<variant>knowledge of the essence of being

<variant>self-knowledge

<variant>"fusion" of man with nature

<variant>cognition of society as an integral organism

<variant>knowledge of the laws of public morality

<question> Indicate at which of the steps of accepting the corresponding form there is a contradiction:

<variant>difference, contrast

<variant>unity

<variant>cycle

<variant>work activity

<variant>intercom

<question>The idea of development is affirmed in philosophy:

<variant>antiquity

<variant>ancient world

<variant>modern world

<variant>Middle East

<variant>medieval

<question>The theory of "hostile ideas" and the rational method of cognition were proposed by:

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>T.Hobbes

<question>The fundamental characteristic of man in existentialism:

<variant>freedom

<variant>things

<variant>sensuality

<variant>will to power

<variant>will to live

<question>The “Principle of falsification” proposed by:

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>L.Wittgenstein

<variant>B.Russell

<variant>Th.Kuhn

<variant>I.Lakatos

<question>The dominant natural religion in ancient India:

<variant>Hinduism

<variant>Zoroastrianism

<variant>Christianity

<variant>Islam

<variant>Judaism

<question>Transition of the Kazakh language to the Latin alphabet for the Kazakh nation:

<variant>civilization turn in spiritual renewal

<variant>religious human need

<variant>a person's material need

<variant>the call of the times and necessity

<variant>observance of traditions

<question>Features of the orthodox teachings in ancient India:

<variant>authority of Vedic knowledge

<variant>ascetic lifestyle

<variant>doing no harm to the living

<variant>observance of traditions

<variant>recognition of mythology

<question>A sign that characterizes religion:

<variant>monotheism

<variant>dualism

<variant>hedonism

<variant>hylozoism

<variant>eclectic

<question>The formation of paired and polar categories is inherent in:

<variant>synergetics

<variant>metaphysics

<variant>sophistry

<variant>dialectics

<variant>eclectic

<question>The concept of "thing-in-itself" was introduced by:

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>G.W.Hegel

<variant>J.Fichte

<variant>I.Gerderem

<variant>F.Schelling

<question>The basis of the life of society in Marxism:

<variant>material production

<variant>natural environment

<variant>trade area

<variant>sphere of science

<variant>family life

<question>A distinctive feature of Kazakh philosophy:

<variant>verbal form of communication

<variant>sign system

<variant>emergence of writing

<variant>character occurrence

<variant>communication system

<question>The main question in the philosophy of Abai Kunanbayev:

<variant>ethics

<variant>violence

<variant>history

<variant>culture

<variant>sensationalism

<question>The direction of positive philosophy in the 30-60 years of XX century:

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>philosophy of life

<variant>personalism

<variant>existentialism

<variant>postmodernism

<question>Author of the "Interpretation of Dreams":

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>M.Heidegger

<variant>E.Fromm

<variant>W.Dilthey

<variant>O.Spengler

<question>Ontology is the doctrine of:

<variant>being

<variant>moral and ethical

<variant>theories of knowledge

<variant>beautiful

<variant>values

<question>There is a philosophical section in the Vedas:

<variant>Upanishad

<variant>Rig Veda

<variant>idealism

<variant>materialism

<variant>sensationalism

<question>Feature of a person in the philosophy of Pico della Mirandola:

<variant>freedom of self-determination

<variant>free will

<variant>ability for virtue

<variant>reasonableness and consciousness

<variant>thinking ability

<question>According to F.Nietzsche, along with the will to live, a person is driven by:

<variant>"will to power"

<variant>"power instinct"

<variant>"objective being"

<variant>"pure will"

<variant>"being as such"

<question>The term "demarcation" means the separation of knowledge:

<variant>scientific and non-scientific

<variant>religious and non-religious

<variant>real and fictional

<variant>ethical and logical

<variant>mathematical and logical

<question>The traditional interpretation of the main question of philosophy in Marxism is given by:

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>P.Chaadaev

<question>The main feature of skepticism:

<variant>doubt everything

<variant>knowledge of the nature of evil

<variant>explaining the world

<variant>recognition of a single god

<variant>understanding the world

<question>The basis of all knowledge according to I.Kant:

<variant>mind

<variant>true

<variant>feelings

<variant>experience

<variant>idea

<question>The function of philosophy based on universal methods of cognition:

<variant>methodological

<variant>axiological

<variant>social

<variant>ideological

<variant>conceptual-theoretical

<question>The first thinker who used the word "philosophy":

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Thales

<variant>Democritus

<variant>Plato

<variant>Heraclitus

<question>Aristotle developed the basic laws of:

<variant>logic

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>heuristics

<variant>psychology

<variant>atomism

<question>Social structure in the philosophy of Al-Farabi:

<variant>virtuous city

<variant>happy country

<variant>an ambitious person

<variant>joyful people

<variant>free country

<question>The original principle of "Cartesian thinking":

<variant>doubt

<variant>mind

<variant>intuition

<variant>forms of sanity

<variant>sensory perception

<question>"Do so that the rule of your personal conduct becomes the rule of conduct for all"

- this moral law was formulated by:

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>W.G.Hegel

<variant>J.Fichte

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>I.Schelling

<question>Practice definition:

<variant>purposeful, sensory-objective human activity

<variant>a complex of subjective sensations

<variant>spiritual activity

<variant>educational activity

<variant>objective perception

<question>Relationship between nature and society:

<variant>dialectical relationship

<variant>man's dominance over nature

<variant>society should limit the development of large-scale production

<variant>development of society plays a decisive role

<variant>society restricts the development of production

<question>Founders of dialectical materialistic philosophy:

<variant>K.Marx and F.Engels

<variant>Leucippus and Democritus

<variant>F.Bacon and R.Descartes

<variant>N.Plekhanov and V.Lenin

<variant>D.Holbach and C.Helvetius

<question>A sage calling to fight against fear of death:

<variant>Korkyt ata

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>M.Kashgari

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<question>V.Lenin in his work ... characterized the scientific definition of matter.

<variant>"Materialism and empirio-criticism"

<variant>"Philosophical Notebooks"

<variant>"What to do?"

<variant>Dialectics of Nature

<variant>"On the laws of the universe"

<question>Representatives of the philosophy of existentialism:

<variant>M.Heidegger, K.Jaspers, J.-P.Sartre

<variant>V.Soloviev, P.Chadaev, L.Tolstoy

<variant>Socrates, Aristotle, Plato

<variant>L.Wittgenstein, B.Russell, R.Carnap

<variant>I.Kant, G.Hegel, L.Feuerbach

<question>The concept of a paradigm was introduced by:

<variant>Th.Kuhn

<variant>P.Feyerabend

<variant>L.Wittgenstein

<variant>I.Lakatos

<variant>K.Popper

<question>Does not apply to philosophy sections:

<variant>physics

<variant>epistemology

<variant>aesthetics

<variant>ontology

<variant>anthropology

<question>Author of the poem "A Lost Life":

<variant>S.Toraigyrov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>Zh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<question>Founder of atomistic materialism:

<variant>Democritus

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Epicure

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Lucretius

<question>Any statement is subjected to an experimental test for truth:

<variant>verification

<variant>mathematics

<variant>alignment

<variant>methodology

<variant>falsification

<question>According to Al-Farabi, the reason for the movement of the world is ... reason.

<variant>valid

<variant>active

<variant>purchased

<variant>potential

<variant>passive

<question>The idea of the "perfect man" in Sufism:

<variant>liberation from darkness

<variant>path of permissiveness

<variant>destruction of the absolute "I"

<variant>consciousness of the immanent objectivity of being

<variant>achieving freedom

<question>Author of "Words and Things", postmodernist:

<variant>M.Foucault

<variant>J.Derrida

<variant>J.Baudrillard

<variant>J.Deleuze

<variant>H.Gadamer

<question>The concept characterizing the form of an endless chain of rebirths:

<variant>samsara

<variant>nirvana

<variant>yoga

<variant>sankya

<variant>vedanta

<question>Philosopher and physician of the Arab-Muslim Middle Ages, author of the "Canon of Medicine":

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Ibn Tufayl

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Ibn Baja

<question>The aphorism "Man is a wolf to man" belongs to:

<variant>Th.Hobbes

<variant>Democritus

<variant>G.Galileo

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>B.Pascal

<question>A person's ability to create something new characterizes consciousness:

<variant>creative

<variant>historical

<variant>public

<variant>perfect

<variant>material

<question>Marxist definition of a person's relationship to the surrounding objective world:

<variant>practical activity

<variant>theoretical attitude to the world

<variant>spiritual activity towards the world

<variant>biological activity

<variant>the ability to contemplate the world

<question>Etymological meaning of the concept "Buddha":

<variant>enlightenment

<variant>fade out

<variant>development

<variant>pleasure

<variant>spirituality

<question>Neopositivism develops traditions:

<variant>phenomenalism and empiricism

<variant>objective idealism

<variant>existentialism and personalism

<variant>materialism and idealism

<variant>mechanistic materialism

<question>Scientific and philosophical characteristics of matter:

<variant>a reality that exists independently of consciousness

<variant>value of any substance

<variant>essence and phenomena

<variant>a complex of "my feelings"

<variant>basic substance

<question>Transition from specific to general:

<variant>induction

<variant>syllogism

<variant>deduction

<variant>simulation

<variant>antinomy

<question>Getting from the general to the specific:

<variant>deduction

<variant>syllogism

<variant>induction

<variant>simulation

<variant>antinomy

<question>The main feature of philosophical knowledge:

<variant>is of a general, theoretical nature

<variant>is influenced by the era

<variant>is largely subjective

<variant>is largely objective

<variant>permanent update

<question>Metaphysical method:

<variant>dogmatism

<variant>Sufism

<variant>synergetics

<variant>agnosticism

<variant>antagonism

<question>Representative of the philosophy of politics in the Renaissance:

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<variant>T.More

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>J.Bruno

<variant>Pico della Mirandola

<question>According to S. Kierkegaard, ... distinguishes a person from all other living beings.

<variant>despair

<variant>intuition

<variant>mind

<variant>will

<variant>feelings

<question>The idea of "reasonable selfishness" belongs to:

<variant>P.Chaadaev

<variant>V.Soloviev

<variant>M.Lomonosov

<variant>N.Chernyshevsky

<variant>A.Khomyakov

<question>Hermeneutics is the:

<variant>text clarifications

<variant>objective being

<variant>self-organization

<variant>formal logic

<variant>technological progress

<question>The doctrine of the universal laws of development of nature, society and thinking:

<variant>philosophy

<variant>science

<variant>consciousness

<variant>knowledge

<variant>ideology

<question>Wisdom according to A. Augustine:

<variant>knowledge of divine and spiritual matters

<variant>comprehension of the essence of being

<variant>selfless service to the truth

<variant>man's knowledge of himself

<variant>a person's ability to live

<question>J.-J. Rousseau distinguished two types of inequality:

<variant>from God and from nature

<variant>economic and political

<variant>religious and political

<variant>physical and economic

<variant>physical and political

<question>"Negation of negation" in Hegel's philosophy is:

<variant>essence of dialectics

<variant>title of philosophical book

<variant>simple boolean form

<variant>removing opposites

<variant>mathematical metaphor

<question>Philosophical worldview characteristic of antiquity:

<variant>cosmocentrism

<variant>phenomenology

<variant>hermeneutics

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>postmodernism

<question>Old Indian philosophical and literary monument:

<variant>Vedas

<variant>Quran

<variant>Bible

<variant>Old Testament

<variant>New Testament

<question>The background of philosophy:

<variant>high level of culture

<variant>development of political knowledge

<variant>emergence of Concrete Thinking

<variant>emergence of intuition

<variant>development of economic knowledge

<question>According to N.Kuzansky, the object of knowledge is:

<variant>pantheistic god

<variant>deductive method

<variant>environment

<variant>smart ideas

<variant>thing-in-itself

<question>The principle of geographic determinism proposed by:

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>J.Herder

<variant>Voltaire

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>L.Gumilev

<question>The statement "Knowledge is the essence of man" is typical for:

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>Asan-Kaigy

<variant>Khan Jangir

<variant>Sh.Walikhanov

<variant>Bukhar jyrau

<question>Basic concept of legalism:

<variant>law

<variant>dao

<variant>virtue

<variant>God

<variant>suffering

<question>Author of "Utopia":

<variant>T.More

<variant>Th.Hobbes

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>R.Descartes

<question>Teachings of F.Aquinas:

<variant>Thomism

<variant>patristics

<variant>nominalism

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<variant>Sufism

<question>Philosophical science that studies values:

<variant>axiology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>gnoseology

<variant>anthropology

<variant>ontology

<question> ... asserted that "surprise is the source of philosophical wisdom":

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Plato

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<question>The mainstream of ancient Chinese philosophy:

<variant>Confucianism

<variant>peripatetism

<variant>Jainism

<variant>sufism

<variant>Buddhism

<question>The idea of the infinity of the world was proposed by:

<variant>G.Bruno

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>T.More

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>R.Descartes

<question>Philosophy explains the world with help of:

<variant>mythological images

<variant>evidence of faith

<variant>religious tenets

<variant>intuition and representation

<variant>rational reasoning

<question>Philosophical doctrine recognizing the plurality of substance:

<variant>pluralism

<variant>positivism

<variant>pantheism

<variant>monism

<variant>dualism

<question>Teaching that studies the methods of scientific knowledge:

<variant>methodology

<variant>universal

<variant>solipsism

<variant>idealism

<variant>agnosticism

<question>Author of the aphorism "A person's life is absurd":

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>M.Heidegger

<variant>K.Jaspers

<variant>S.Kerkegaard

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<question>Teachings of the Church Fathers:

<variant>patristics

<variant>realism

<variant>scholasticism

<variant>nominalism

<variant>dogmatics

<question>Al-Farabi translated the works of ... into Arabic and wrote comments.

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Socrates

<question>Renaissance philosophers:

<variant>N.Kuzansky, G.Bruno

<variant>F.Bacon, R.Descartes

<variant>I.Kant, G.Hegel

<variant>K.Jaspers, M.Heidegger

<variant>R.Descartes, M.Feuerbach

<question>The founder of new European rationalism:

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>G.Leibniz

<variant>D.Hume

<variant>B.Spinoza

<question>Philosophical doctrine of Ludwig Feuerbach:

<variant>anthropological materialism

<variant>objective idealism

<variant>gnosticism and agnosticism

<variant>mechanical materialism

<variant>subjective idealism

<question>The term "civilization" in Latin means:

<variant>city

<variant>technology

<variant>technique

<variant>society

<variant>community

<question>In non-classical philosophy the mind is:

<variant>cognition method

<variant>mode of thought

<variant>substance of the world

<variant>beyond faith

<variant>matter attribute

<question>The Socratic method of achieving true knowledge:

<variant>irony

<variant>entity

<variant>verification

<variant>analysis

<variant>observation

<question>Philosophical doctrine of knowledge:

<variant>epistemology

<variant>axiology

<variant>psychology

<variant>sociology

<variant>praxeology

<question>The fundamental principle of being according to Democritus:

<variant>atom

<variant>apeiron

<variant>number

<variant>fire

<variant>air

<question>Basic principle of dialectics:

<variant>development

<variant>optional

<variant>uncertainty

<variant>match

<variant>negation

<question>Arabic-speaking philosopher, "second teacher" of the world:

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Ghazali

<variant>Al-Kindi

<variant>Al-Biruni

<variant>Al-Ansari

<question>Author of "Anti-Dühring":

<variant>F.Engels

<variant>Voltaire

<variant>J. La Mettrie

<variant>J.-J. Rousseau

<variant>P.Holbach

<question>Cult of polytheism:

<variant>polytheism

<variant>atheism

<variant>monotheism

<variant>monism

<variant>Hylozoism

<question>Orthodox school in the philosophy of ancient India:

<variant>mimansa

<variant>Jainism

<variant>legism

<variant>monism

<variant>Taoism

<question>The main question of jyrau in XV-XVII centuries:

<variant>unity of the people

<variant>land and peace

<variant>transition to settled way of life

<variant>confronting enemies

<variant>class struggle

<question>For the first time in writing form the “Manas” epic was presented by:

<variant>Sh.Walikhanov

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Bukhar-jyrau

<variant>Shal-akyn

<question>The term "Noosphere" was introduced into science by:

<variant>V.Vernadsky

<variant>S.Frank

<variant>F.Dostoevsky

<variant>V.Soloviev

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<question>The medieval philosophy of the East he called as the "Muslim Renaissance":

<variant>A.Metz

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>Z.Freud

<variant>F.Engels

<variant>O.Spengler

<question>Rene Descartes as the founder of the ... method of scientific knowledge.

<variant>deductive

<variant>empirical

<variant>analogous

<variant>inductive

<variant>scholastic

<question>Author of "Three Truths":

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>S.Seifulin

<question>Author of the theory of "idols":

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>J.Locke

<question>The main idea of Sh.Kudaiberdiev:

<variant>education of youth

<variant>call for revolution

<variant>building a new society

<variant>committed to science

<variant>strives for wisdom

<question>... substantiated the psychic motivation of the unconscious.

<variant>Z.Freud

<variant>F.Schleiermahs

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>Th.Kuhn

<variant>W.Dilthey

<question>The main work of Yusuf Balasaguni:

<variant>"Kutadgu bilig"

<variant>"Diwani lugat at-turk"

<variant>"Capital"

<variant>"State and Revolution"

<variant>"Comprehension of History"

<question>Gnoseological category:

<variant>>true

<variant>culture

<variant>consciousness

<variant>being

<variant>person

<question>Kazakh educator who put forward the moral ideal of man:

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>N.Nazarbayev

<variant>A.Nysanbaev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>M.Zhumabaev

<question>Theory introduced into science by N.Copernicus:

<variant>heliocentric

<variant>naturalistic

<variant>theocentric

<variant>anthropocentric

<variant>cosmocentric

<question>Social philosophy studies:

<variant>essence of society

<variant>origin of a tribe

<variant>philosophy structure

<variant>nature

<variant>flora

<question>According to positivism, "concrete" sciences rely on:

<variant>facts

<variant>statistics

<variant>faith

<variant>creativity

<variant>inference

<question>The problem of man in the philosophy of antiquity was considered by:

<variant>Socrates

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>P.Abelard

<variant>M.Montaigne

<variant>T.Campanella

<question>Deontology:

<variant>doctor's ethics

<variant>cognizability of the world

<variant>economic ethics

<variant>empathy for a person

<variant>deviation

<question>The basic concept of hermeneutics:

<variant>text

<variant>discussion

<variant>analysis

<variant>feeling

<variant>experience

<question>Jyrau representatives in the XV-XVII centuries:

<variant>Asan kaigy, Bukhar jyrau, Shalkiiz

<variant>Abay, Shokan, Ybyray

<variant>Magzhan, Saken, Dospanbet

<variant>Aktamberdy, Bauyrzhan, Turar

<variant>Shal akyn, Spandiyar, Sultanmahmut

<question>The third modernization of Kazakhstan has launched:

<variant>modernization of public consciousness

<variant>closed mind

<variant>lack of competitiveness

<variant>transition to an industrial economy

<variant>global stability

<question>Tugan Zher Program:

<variant>conducting local history work

<variant>studying history

<variant>class support

<variant>railway transport

<variant>writing memoirs

<question>The philosophy of ancient India is based on:

<variant>Vedas

<variant>Quran

<variant>Injil

<variant>Taurat

<variant>Zabur

<question>Classified the main forms of movement:

<variant>F.Engels

<variant>Plato

<variant>V.Lenin

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<question> ... dealt with the philosophical question of the nature of all things.

<variant>Miletian School

<variant>Yin Yang

<variant>Academy

<variant>Likey

<variant>Epicurean garden

<question>A form of immortality:

<variant>cryonics

<variant>everyday

<variant>negative

<variant>mythological

<variant>artistic

<question>Thanatology:

<variant>the doctrine of death

<variant>problem of human self-destruction

<variant>philosophical doctrine of life

<variant>describes life as the highest value

<variant>studies a person's abilities

<question>The ethical ideal of Abay is expressed in the formula:

<variant>"Adam Bol"

<variant>"Measure of all things"

<variant>"True"

<variant>"Culture"

<variant>"High Morality"

<question>According to Abay Kunanbaev, a person should educate in himself:

<variant>humanity

<variant>beautiful

<variant>will

<variant>love for animals

<variant>self love

<question>In social philosophy, it occupies a special place:

- <variant>social existence
- <variant>religious consciousness
- <variant>domestic relations
- <variant>public level
- <variant>human creativity

<question>Founder of the Turkic Sufism:

- <variant>A. Yassawi
- <variant>L. Tolstoy
- <variant>Al Kindi
- <variant>Al Farabi
- <variant>Ibn-Rushd

<question>The saying "Man is a radiant heart" belongs to:

- <variant>A. Kunanbaev
- <variant>Leonardo da Vinci
- <variant>A. Baitursynov
- <variant>I. Kepler
- <variant>A. Nysanbaev

<question>Leonardo da Vinci representative of:

- <variant>Renaissance philosophy
- <variant>Middle Ages
- <variant>scholastics
- <variant>positivism
- <variant>pragmatism

<question>Ancient Kazakhs had philosophical ideas in:

- <variant>tolgau
- <variant>sculptures
- <variant>cinema
- <variant>treatises
- <variant>experiments

<question>Irrationalism means:

- <variant>departure into mysticism in the process of thinking
- <variant>absolutization of the mind in the process of cognition
- <variant>God created nature
- <variant>skepticism and voluntarism
- <variant>optimism and agnosticism

<question>Mahmud Kashgari in his work describes:

- <variant>language, literature, geography of Turkic-speaking nomadic tribes
- <variant>political life, Sufism, heroism
- <variant>deontology, mind, medicine
- <variant>nature, customs, art
- <variant>logic, violence, mythology

<question>The national culture of Kazakhs:

<variant>basis of the national identity of the Kazakhs

<variant>spiritual rebirth

<variant>historical development vector

<variant>national identity

<variant>modernization of society

<question>In Kazakhstan, professional philosophy originated in:

<variant>50s years of the XX century

<variant>2nd half of the XIX century

<variant>1st half of the XX century

<variant>beginning of the XXI century

<variant>late XVIII century

<question>National philosophical school in the Republic of Kazakhstan was formed:

<variant>after Kazakhstan gained independence

<variant>after the collapse of the USSR

<variant>during rebuilding

<variant>after the revolution

<variant>after demonstration

<question>Abai scholars who have studied the works of Abai Kunanbayev:

<variant>M.Auezov, M.Myrzakhmetov, G.Yessim

<variant>A.Nysanbaev, K.Alzhanov, Zh.Altayev

<variant>Zh.Moldabekov, M.Orynbekov, B.Nurzhanova

<variant>A.Khamitov, S.Myrzaly, R.Kadyrzhanov

<variant>D.Kenzhetai, K.Nurlanova, I.Ergaliev

<question>Enlighteners-democrats of the beginning of XX century in Kazakhstan:

<variant>A.Baitursynov, A.Bukeikhanov, M.Dulatov

<variant>A.Nysanbaev, K.Alzhanov, Zh.Altayev

<variant>S.Toraigyrov, S.Kubeev, M.Dulatov

<variant>A.Khamitov, S.Myrzaly, M.Auezov

<variant>D.Kenzhetai, T.Ryskulov, S.Seifullin

<question>Anacharsis of Scythia in knowledge adhered to the direction of:

<variant>skepticism

<variant>hedonism

<variant>fatalism

<variant>marxism

<variant>idealism

<question>Modernization of society is an update:

<variant>socio-economic sphere

<variant>sphere of culture

<variant>in the realm of language

<variant>sphere of economy

<variant>sphere of education

<question>Philosophy's subject is:

<variant>universal laws and principles

<variant>reality independent of consciousness

<variant>man and his place in the world

<variant>nature and society

<variant>science and technology

<question>The section of philosophy studies moral values and moral norms:

<variant>axiology

<variant>ontology

<variant>epistemology

<variant>social philosophy

<variant>aesthetics

<question>The main problem of ... is the language of scientific knowledge.

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>solipsism

<variant>axiology

<variant>ontologies

<variant>epistemology

<question>Form of thought asserting something:

<variant>judgment

<variant>feelings

<variant>content

<variant>reflection

<variant>knowledge

<question>Empiricism recognizes the most true knowledge:

<variant>experienced

<variant>intuitive

<variant>abstract

<variant>artistic

<variant>religious

<question>According to S.Freud which "complexes" that occur in the human psyche:

<variant>Oedipus

<variant>Narcissistic

<variant>Electra

<variant>Dionysus

<variant>Apollo

<question>Subject of philosophical anthropology:

<variant>person

<variant>society

<variant>culture

<variant>policy

<variant>values

<question>Kazakh educator, innovative teacher and writer:

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Sh.Walikhhanov

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>M.Auezov

<question>In the dynamics of science, Th.Kuhn distinguishes two phases:

<variant>normal science and the scientific revolution

<variant>absolute and relativity of science

<variant>period of development and denial of science

<variant>theories and hypotheses

<variant>stagnation and development of science

<question>Category of dialectics:

<variant>essence and phenomenon

<variant>atomicity, valence

<variant>motion, measure

<variant>space, time

<variant>eclecticism, synergy

<question>"Science will become the direct productive force of society" stated by:

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>S.Freud

<variant>S.Kierkegaard

<variant>B.Russell

<variant>L.Wittgenstein

<question>Early form of human spiritual culture:

<variant>mythology

<variant>atheism

<variant>faith

<variant>science

<variant>knowledge

<question>The author of the statement "The state is a big family, the family is a small state":

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Shu Tzu

<variant>Patanjali

<variant>Buddha

<variant>Lao Tzu

<question>World view of Augustine the Blessed:

<variant>theocentrism

<variant>empiricism

<variant>materialism

<variant>mythology

<variant>science

<question>Arab-Muslim philosophical direction based on the principle of rationalism:

<variant>Eastern peripatetism

<variant>orthodox Islam

<variant>kalam

<variant>Sufism

<variant>Averroism

<question>Giordano Bruno's pantheism refers to:

<variant>naturalistic

<variant>polytheistic

<variant>atheistic

<variant>realistic

<variant>monotheistic

<question>Father of empiricism:

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>T.Hobbes

<question>The main work of Y.Balasaguni "Kutadgu bilig" calls the people to:

<variant>enlightenment, knowledge, culture

<variant>studying the way of life and customs of the people

<variant>accepting Islam

<variant>search for the promised land

<variant>to social progress

<question>Main epistemological category:

<variant>true

<variant>culture

<variant>consciousness

<variant>being

<variant>person

<question>Pleasure is a basic ethical principle of:

<variant>Epicureans

<variant>Stoics

<variant>Confucianism

<variant>Legism

<variant>Pythagoreans

<question>The fundamental category of Karl Jaspers philosophy of history:

<variant>“axial time”

<variant>infinite extent

<variant>independent entity

<variant>knowledge

<variant>consciousness

<question>Modern philosopher who studied the history of Kazakh philosophy:

<variant>O.Segizbaev

<variant>Zh.Abdildin

<variant>S.Myrzaly

<variant>A.Kasabekov

<variant>A.Begalinov

<question>Author of the concept of “Eurasianism”:

<variant>L.Gumilyov

<variant>A.Margulan

<variant>I.Ilyin

<variant>Sh.Walikhhanov

<variant>H.Gadamer

<question>Kazakh writer - Abay scholar:

<variant>M.Auezov

<variant>A.Margulan

<variant>I.Ilyin

<variant>Sh.Walikhhanov

<variant>L.Gumilyov

<question>Interdisciplinary direction of scientific research:

<variant>synergetics

<variant>dialectics

<variant>Taoism

<variant>legism

<variant>materialism

<question>The concept of interpreting the essence of man from the standpoint of biology:

<variant>biological

<variant>sociological

<variant>materialistic

<variant>relativistic

<variant>public

<question>The teaching of A.Schopenhauer is called as:

<variant>voluntarism

<variant>Neo-Thomism

<variant>psychoanalysis

<variant>nihilism

<variant>pantheism

<question>A doctrine of purpose or expediency:

<variant>teleology

<variant>astrology

<variant>valueology

<variant>biology

<variant>mysticism

<question>An important research problem of the philosophical thought of Kazakhstan:

<variant>dialogue of East-West cultures

<variant>epistemological position East-West

<variant>tolerance problem

<variant>relativism

<variant>rationalism

<question>The statement that the subject only knows his own sensations refers to:

- <variant>sensualism
- <variant>solipsism
- <variant>agnosticism
- <variant>universalism
- <variant>idealism

<question>Human consciousness is like a "blank slate" stated the philosopher of the New Age:

- <variant>D.Locke
- <variant>F.Bacon
- <variant>T.Hobbes
- <variant>D.Berkeley
- <variant>D.Hume

<question>The law of dialectics describes this physiological phenomenon as an ontogenesis-embryonic period, postembryonic development, interactions of non-allelic genes (the presence of two dominant genes of different pairs):

- <variant>genomic mutation
- <variant>ontogeny
- <variant>physiology
- <variant>embryology
- <variant>diffusion

<question>Indian philosophical school which is popular in China:

- <variant>Yoga
- <variant>Taoism
- <variant>Nyaya
- <variant>Legism
- <variant>Mimansa

<question>Marxist understanding of the essence of a man:

- <variant>social and labor
- <variant>ideal-spiritual
- <variant>cosmo-planetary
- <variant>biological
- <variant>theological

<question>Properties defining the essence in the personality structure:

- <variant>social
- <variant>biological
- <variant>physical
- <variant>empirical
- <variant>sensual

<question>Author of the philosophical poem "The Divine Comedy":

- <variant>D.Alighieri
- <variant>M.Montaigne
- <variant>F.Petrarch

<variant>A.Avgustin

<variant>Pico della Mirandola

<question>The philosophy of modern times is based on authority of:

<variant>science

<variant>churches

<variant>society

<variant>states

<variant>person

<question>Plato created a philosophical school which called:

<variant>academy

<variant>gymnasium

<variant>agora

<variant>conjunction

<variant>lyceum

<question>Leucippus, Democritus and Lucretius Carus considered the basis of all things in:

<variant>atom

<variant>metal

<variant>eidos

<variant>nature

<variant>mind

<question>The term "practice" means:

<variant>active

<variant>open

<variant>receptive

<variant>inactive

<variant>hidden

<question>Form of being matter:

<variant>space and time

<variant>jump and measure

<variant>change and development

<variant>mass and time

<variant>quantity and quality

<question>Storage of human perceptions and ideas:

<variant>memory

<variant>brain

<variant>feeling

<variant>imagination

<variant>intuition

<question>Dualism as a philosophical position means:

<variant>the dual nature of man

<variant>recognition of two substances

<variant>mind split

<variant>humanism

<variant>thinking

<question>The Taoist sage prefers:

<variant>be silent

<variant>speak

<variant>read poetry

<variant>sing songs

<variant>tell parables

<question>The object of philosophical research by A.Schopenhauer:

<variant>will

<variant>needs

<variant>feelings

<variant>knowledge

<variant>feeling

<question>There are contradictions in Hegel's philosophy between:

<variant>method and system

<variant>materialism and metaphysics

<variant>idealism

<variant>dialectics

<variant>system

<question>Falsification principle proposed by:

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>Th.Hobbes

<variant>I.Kant

<question>A naive, spontaneous form of materialism is characteristic of:

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Medieval

<variant>New time

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Reformation

<question>Gerontology studies:

<variant>human old age

<variant>a person's adult life

<variant>relationship of old people

<variant>preserving the meaning of life in old age

<variant>human youth

<question>Author of the philosophical work "The Book of Healing":

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Al-Kindi

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Ghazali

<question>According to Carl Jung, universal prototypes are:

<variant>archetypes

<variant>libido

<variant>Super – “I”

<variant>artifacts

<variant>intuition

<question>Author of the concept of "scientific revolutions" and the terms "paradigm", "scientific community", "normal science":

<variant>Th.Kuhn

<variant>E.Mach

<variant>P.Feyerabend

<variant>J.Lyotard

<variant>I.Lakatos

<question>Space as a philosophical category:

<variant>form of existence of matter

<variant>thing shape

<variant>God-created existence

<variant>essence of being

<variant>extension of being

<question>"Philosophy is its contemporary epoch comprehended in thinking" stated:

<variant>G.W.Hegel

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>D.Berkeley

<variant>R.Descartes

<question>At the heart of the Marxist understanding of the laws of social life and logic lies the concept of:

<variant>production method

<variant>absolute idea

<variant>of the proletariat

<variant>communism

<variant>social freedom

<question>Determining the importance of modern philosophy is:

<variant>formation of sciences, first of all, natural sciences

<variant>beginning of absolute monarchies

<variant>development of Protestantism as a new direction of world Christianity

<variant>rise of popular and revolutionary movement

<variant>the formation of sciences is based on faith

<question>In his work on the "Spirit of the Laws" Ch.Montesquieu laid the foundation for the direction of:

<variant>geographical determinism

<variant>spiritual monism

<variant>European humanism

<variant>synergetics

<variant>social fatalism

<question>In the economic sphere of society, material production solves the following problems:

<variant>creates the material basis for the existence of society

<variant>does not affect social structure

<variant>defines political processes

<variant>contributes to the development of philosophical knowledge

<variant>contributes to the improvement of the spiritual state of a person

<question>For Voltaire, the equality of people means:

<variant>naturally

<variant>property

<variant>political

<variant>class

<variant>spiritual

<question>The statement "All that exists is the will to power and might" belongs to:

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>V.Lenin

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>Plato

<variant>Socrates

<question>Philosophical movement of the XX century considering the absolute uniqueness of human existence:

<variant>existentialism

<variant>neopositivism

<variant>epistemology

<variant>anthropology

<variant>postmodernism

<question>Anaxagoras stated that the basis of all things is:

<variant>eidos

<variant>monads

<variant>God

<variant>air

<variant>atoms

<question> "Li" means:

<variant>following ceremonies

<variant>love and wisdom

<variant>following the law

<variant>knowledge and power

<variant>cast will

<question>Fundamental pair concepts in philosophy:

<variant>matter and consciousness

<variant>matter and thought

<variant>matter and objective reality

<variant>matter and energy

<variant>logic and certainty

<question>The Russian philosopher who created the philosophy of “All-Unity”:

<variant>V.Soloviev

<variant>N.Chernyshevsky

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<variant>V.Lenin

<question>The problem is not related to the four questions that, according to I. Kant, is the subject of philosophy:

<variant>"What is a 'man'?"

<variant>"What can I know?"

<variant>"What can I hope for?"

<variant>"What should I do?"

<variant>"Where is the beginning of the world?"

<question>Chinese philosopher, a native of the school of "serving people":

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Chuang zi

<variant>Meng zi

<variant>Laozi

<variant>Xun Tzu

<question>True according to René Descartes:

<variant>things perceived clearly and distinctly

<variant>things we create

<variant>things seen in a dream

<variant>reflect quality

<variant>reflecting an idea

<question>A synonym for "materialist":

<variant>charvaka

<variant>nyaya

<variant>sankya

<variant>yoga

<variant>mimansa

<question>Author of “Tripitaka”:

<variant>Gautama

<variant>M.Gandhi

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Herodotus

<variant>Patanjali

<question>A “priori” knowledge according to I.Kant:

<variant>pre-experimental

<variant>sensual

<variant>material

<variant>not true

<variant>experienced

<question>Proposition "Space and time exist by themselves, independent of matter":

<variant>substantial

<variant>metaphysical

<variant>objective

<variant>subjective

<variant>relational

<question>The main features of ancient Chinese philosophy:

<variant>practicality and conservatism

<variant>faith in God

<variant>the unity of man and the cosmos

<variant>belief in nature

<variant>faith in a person

<question>The form of knowledge according to I.Kant depends on:

<variant>sensus

<variant>intuition

<variant>experience

<variant>practice

<variant>mind

<question>Methodological principle that recognizes reason as the basis of knowledge:

<variant> rationalism

<variant>skepticism

<variant>sensationalism

<variant>relativism

<variant>positivism

<question>Philosophical doctrine, according to which the world has one beginning: either material or spiritual.

<variant>monism

<variant>pluralism

<variant>materialism

<variant>dualism

<variant>agnosticism

<question>Materialism is:

<variant>recognition of the primacy of nature, matter and secondary, the dependence of the ideal principle, consciousness

<variant>a practical, common sense view of things

<variant>recognition that the whole world, all bodies and objects consist of the same particles - atoms, molecules, etc.

<variant>recognition of the independent existence of the world, independent of divine intervention

<variant>the desire to substantiate the divine origins and essence of the world

<question>Idealism is:

<variant>recognition of the ideal beginning as primary

<variant>the assertion that ideas, thoughts really exist

<variant>the desire to justify the meaning of ideals in life, the desire of a person for perfection

<variant>the desire to substantiate the divine origins and essence of the world.

<variant>recognition of the primacy of nature, matter and secondary, the dependence of the ideal principle, consciousness

<question>The category "heaven" refers to philosophy:

<variant>Confucianism

<variant>Charvaka

<variant>Brahmanism

<variant>Mo Tzu

<variant>Taoism

<question>The term "solipsism" in philosophy is expressed ... :

<variant>The assertion that reality exists only in the consciousness of the individual

<variant>The idea that only the material world exists

<variant>A philosophical concept that denies free will

<variant>A doctrine that recognizes only the material nature of man

<variant>Moral principles and norms of society

<question>Social philosophy examines the issues of ... :

<variant>Analysis of the structure and laws of society

<variant>Questions about the nature of human knowledge

<variant>Research into the nature of being and reality

<variant>Philosophical approach to problems of ecology and nature

<variant>Issues of continuity of generations

<question>A certain stage of the cognitive process, at which information about an object, obtained in sensations and perceptions, being stored in consciousness, is reproduced later without the direct impact of the object on the subject - this is:

<variant>representation+

<variant>sensory reflection

<variant>explanation

<variant>cognitive contact with the object of knowledge

<variant>intuition

<question>According to the ideas of I. Kant, this statement does not apply to the initial questions of higher and eternal interests of the human mind:

<variant>What is my ultimate goal?

<variant>What can I hope for?

<variant>What can I know?

<variant>What should I do?

<variant>What is the root cause?

<question>If a cynic gets hungry, he:

<variant>will eat whatever food he sees

<variant>will buy what he likes and enjoy the food

<variant>will wait until a certain hour and eat what he considers healthy

<variant>will drink water and convince himself that he really does not want to eat

<variant>will continue to suffer the pangs of hunger, despite the hunger

<question>In the "Science of Logic" G. Hegel substantiates the thesis:

<variant>everything that is rational is real

<variant>everything that exists is real

<variant>the rational is identical to the real

<variant>everything that exists is rational

<variant>everything that is rational is identical to each other

<question>Artificial intelligence in the modern world:

<variant> programs and systems created to perform specific tasks using algorithms and data

<variant> has intelligence in the same sense as humans

<variant>has consciousness, self-awareness, emotions

<variant>has the ability to independently learn to the extent that is characteristic of humans

<variant>has the ability to predict the future of humanity, based on programming and data