

**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН БИЛИ БЕРУУ ЖАНА ИЛИМ
МИНИСТРЛИГИ**

**ОШ МАМЛЕКЕТТИК УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ЭЛ АРАЛЫК МЕДИЦИНА ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ**

СОЦИАЛДЫК- ГУМАНИТАРДЫК ДИСЦИПЛИНАЛАР КАФЕДРАСЫ

БЕКИТИЛДИ

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ФИЛОСОФИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНАСЫ БОЮНЧА

ТЕСТТИК ТАПШЫРМАЛАР

1. **The word "philosophy" derives from:**
 - a. A. Latin, meaning "love of knowledge"
 - b. B. Greek, meaning "love of wisdom"
 - c. C. Latin, meaning "love of life"
 - d. D. Greek, meaning "love of science"
2. **A philosophical argument is a form of verbal disagreement.**
 - a. A. TRUE
 - b. B. FALSE
3. **Theory of reality**
 - a. A. Ethics
 - b. B. Logic
 - c. C. Epistemology
 - d. D. Metaphysics
4. **Theory of knowledge**
 - a. A. Epistemology
 - b. B. Metaphysics
 - c. C. Logic
 - d. D. Ehtics
5. **Theory of reasoning & argument**
 - a. A. Ethics
 - b. B. Metaphysics
 - c. C. Logic
 - d. D. Epistemology
6. **Theory of morality**
 - a. A. Epistemology
 - b. B. Ethics
 - c. C. Logic
 - d. D. Metaphysics
7. **Philosophy means**
 - a. The science that studies general-purpose laws and principles of nature, society and consciousness
 - b. The science that studies nature, society and consciousness
 - c. The science that studies general-purpose laws and principles of rationalism
 - d. The science that studies knowledge
8. **Who was the founder of pragmatism?**
 - a. Peirce
 - b. Plato
 - c. Kant
 - d. Socrates
9. **The intent of the arguer is for the premises to prove the conclusion with certainty**
 - a. A. Deductive
 - b. B. Inductive
10. **The intent of the arguer is for the premises to render the conclusion highly likely or probable**
 - a. A. Deductive
 - b. B. Inductive
11. **Plato's definition of knowledge was**
 - a. justified true belief
 - b. any idea
 - a. justified knowledge
 - b. definiton

12. Agreement is the primary source of knowledge science and education

- a. Skepticism
- b. Rationalism
- c. Empiricism
- d. Pragmatism

13. Reason is the primary source of knowledge math

- a. Pragmatism
- b. Skepticism
- c. Rationalism
- d. Empiricism

14. Doubts in varying degrees the existence of knowledge and reality

- a. Skepticism
- b. Empiricism
- c. Rationalism
- d. Pragmatism

15. The senses are the primary source of knowledge science

- a. Empiricism
- b. Rationalism
- c. Skepticism
- d. Pragmatism

16. Doubts the existence of the external world

- a. Solipsism
- b. External world skept.
- c. Local skept.
- d. Global skept.

17. Doubts knowledge is possible at all

- a. External world skept.
- b. Solipsism
- c. Local skept.

d. Global skept.

18. Doubts anything except your mind exists

a. Local skept.

b. Solipsism

c. External world skept.

d. Global skept.

19. Doubts knowledge in certain domain or areas

a. Solipsism

b. Global skept.

c. Local skept.

d. External world skept.

20. Wittgenstein thought that philosophy done properly was a form of

a. therapy b. treatment c. theory d. practice

21. If an argument is sound must the premises be actually true? Yes / No

22. If an argument is valid, must the premises be actually true? Yes / No

23. A ... argument is one where if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true

a. valid b. invalid

24. Geocentric perspective Claudius Ptolemy

a. The earth is the center of the universe

b. The sun is the center of the universe

25. What does the Cogito demonstrate for Descartes?

a. certainty b. uncertainty

26. Non empirical - you don't need your sense, you use your mind and understanding

a. priori b. posteriori

27. Empirical - you need your senses

a. priori b. posteriori

28. Which argument comes second in Descartes' first meditation?

a. Evil genius

b. Insanity

c. Dream

d. Honesty

29. Truth is agreement with what the scientific community says and what is independent of any one reason

- a. Pragmatism
- b. Empiricism
- c. Rationalism
- d. Pragmatism

30. What argument comes first in Descartes' first meditation?

- a. Dream
- b. Evil genius
- c. Insanity
- d. Honesty

31. What is real is the whose characteristics are independent of what they are thought to be by any individual

- a. Practice
- b. Distinctness
- c. Familiarity
- d. Unfamiliarity

32. What a child knows

- a. Familiarity
- b. Practice
- c. Distinctness
- d. Unfamiliarity

33. The real is that which is destined to be agreed upon by all who investigate

- a. Practice
- b. Distinctness
- c. Familiarity
- d. Unfamiliarity

34. Prompted by oneself about how we should act towards others guilt, shame, remorse violation of goodwill

- a. Vicarious
- b. Self-directed
- c. Other directed
- d. Directed

35. A being that has properties of consciousness and has properties of a body

- a. Plato
- b. Frankfurt
- c. Descartes
- d. Strawson

36. Self consciousness and a different structure will; first and second order desires

- a. Wanton
- b. Frankfurt
- c. Descartes
- d. Strawson

37 Language user, free will, self-conscious

- a. Strawson
- b. Hume
- c. Frankfurt
- d. Basic

38. I cause some of my actions and some of my actions are caused by things beyond my will

- a. Libertarianism
- b. Soft determinism (optimist)
- c. Hard determinism (pessimist)

39. I cause all of my actions

- a. Optimist
- b. Hard determinism
- c. Libertarianism
- d. Soft determinism

40. All of my actions are caused by things beyond my will

- a. Soft determinism
- b. Hard determinism

c. Libertarianism

d. Free will

41. Philosophy means

- a. The science that studies general-purpose laws and principles of nature, society and consciousness
- b. The science that studies nature, society and consciousness
- c. The science that studies general-purpose laws and principles of rationalism
- d. The science that studies knowledge

42. Prompted by actions of others on people other than ourselves. We are typically morally approving or disapproving when someone actions in a positive or negative way towards others

- a. Self directed
- b. Vicarious
- c. Other directed
- d. Non-directed

43. Prompted by oneself about how we should act towards others guilt, shame, remorse violation of goodwill

- a. Vicarious
- b. Self directed
- c. Other directed
- d. Non-directed

44. Prompted by actions of others toward us basic desire to be treated well and not to be treated badly

- a. Self directed
- b. Other directed
- c. Vicarious
- d. Non-directed

45. An assumption is:

- a. Any idea
- b. A hasty conclusion
- c. A principle taken for granted
- d. A proof

46. Knowledge often is defined as (by Plato and other philosophers):

- a. Any idea
- b. An idea about God or the supernatural

- c. Justified true beliefs
- d. The foundations of self-consciousness

47. Consider the following argument: If you get a good grade on this test, then you will feel good about yourself. If you feel good about yourself, then you will do better on future tests. Therefore, if you get a good grade on this test, then you will do better on future tests. If we assume the premises are true, this argument would be considered:

- a. Inductively valid
- b. Deductively valid
- c. Reasonably sound
- d. Unreasonably shaky

48. The subdivisions of branches of philosophy (according to Lee Archie) are:

- a. Ontology, epistemology, cosmology
- b. Epistemology, aesthetics, ethics, ontology
- c. Aesthetics, ontology, scientology, epistemology
- d. Epistemology, ontology, ethics

49. Doubts knowledge is possible at all

- a. External world skept.
- b. Solipsism
- c. Local skept.
- d. Global skept.

50. Doubts anything except your mind exists

- a. Local skept.
- b. Solipsism
- c. External world skept.
- d. Global skept.

50. Self-consciousness and a different structure will; first and second order desires

- a. Wanton
- b. Frankfurt
- c. Descartes
- d. Strawson

51. The science that studies general-purpose laws and principles of nature, society and consciousness are:

- a. Philosophy
- b. Mythology
- c. Religion
- d. Art

52. What is the definition reveals the essence of the matter?

- a. Matter - it is an objective reality
- b. Matter - an objective reality
- c. The matter - this is the main substance
- d. The matter - this feeling complex.

53. Choose from these unorthodox philosophical schools of India:

- a. Buddhism
- b. Vaisheshika
- c. Yoga
- d. Sankhya

54. The ancient Indian philosophical doctrine:

- a. Jainism
- b. Confucianism
- c. Islam
- d. Legalism

55. What is the ontological side of the fundamental question of philosophy?

- a. What is primary?
- b. What is the basis of the world?
- c. Whether the world is knowable?
- d. Formalism

56. The philosophical direction of the Renaissance:

- a. Humanism
- b. Buddhism
- c. Existentialism
- d. Empiricism

57. Which of the following definitions of consciousness belongs to the metaphysical materialism?

- a. Consciousness explained in terms of physics and other natural sciences
- b. Consciousness - this is the stage in the development of the absolute idea on which it is approaching himself
- c. The mind is not a physiological function of the brain, and property of human society
- d. The consciousness - the divine gift to man

58. What is the time as a philosophical category?

- a. Time - is the duration of the existence of material objects
- b. Time - The current length, in which everything appears and disappears
- c. There is no time in the things themselves, but only in thought, carried our minds
- d. Time - is a universal condition of being outside bodies

59. What characterizes space as a philosophical category?

- a. The space is the order of the existence of material objects and their locations
- b. Space - infinite length, with ample room for all matter
- c. Space - a universal condition of being outside bodies
- d. The phenomenon is not, and the way we perceive things

60. What is the dialectic?

- a. The doctrine of development
- b. The art of dispute
- c. The idea of eternal becoming the world
- d. The teaching of language

61. Which of the following definitions fits the theme "Society as a process"?

- a. Society - system of life and work of people united by the territory of living, epoch, traditions and culture
- b. Society-aggregate of people bound by certain relations in the normal course of business
- c. Society-an organization of people united by a common occupation or hobby (such as sports or philosophical)
- d. Society - a set of social groups, individuals, sectors, classes and relations between them

62. Specify a concept that can be attributed to the philosophical category of dialectics:

- a. Necessity
- b. Information
- c. Elementary particle

- d. Unconscious
- 63. What distinguishes philosophy from mythology and religion?**
- a. Based on knowledge
 - b. The doctrine of the authority
 - c. Figurative representation
 - d. 4. The doctrine of the supernatural forces
- 64. Specify the philosophical definition of "nature":**
- a. Nature - the material world
 - b. The nature is geographical environment
 - c. The nature of this all-Existence
 - d. Nature - is the biosphere of the Earth
- 65. Select the method of cognition, which refers only to the theoretical level: .**
- a. Formalizing
 - b. Monitoring
 - c. Measurement
 - d. Experiment
- 66. The representative of the classical phase of the philosophy of ancient Greece:**
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Thales
 - c. Protagoras
 - d. Macedonian
- 67. What is called the interaction of opposite sides of the objects and phenomena?**
- a. Contradiction
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Unity
 - d. Property
- 68. The scope of the rule of reason - is:**
- a. Noosphere
 - b. The unification of humanity into a single global system
 - c. The system of global environmental modeling
 - d. The globalization of society
- 69. Select the method of knowledge, which is used only at the empirical level:**
- a. Description
 - b. Ascent from the abstract to the concrete
 - c. Synthesis
 - d. Abstraction
- 70. Highlight of the proposed judgment vulgar materialism: .**
- a . Consciousness is a kind of matter
 - b. Consciousness is a subjective reality
 - c. Consciousness is perfect
 - d. Consciousness is a property of all matter
- 71. Who owns statement "in the same river cannot enter twice"?**
- a. Heraclitus
 - b. Pythagoras
 - c. Thales
 - d. Aristotle
- 72. Select the statement that best matches the essence of existentialism:**
- a. Existentialism - a philosophy of existence
 - b. Existentialist philosophy - the doctrine of practice
 - c. The philosophy of existentialism - knowledge of the causes and principles of things
 - d. Existential philosophy - a philosophy of nature
- 73. How do the philosophy and worldview?**

- a. Any philosophy is the worldview, but not every worldview is a philosophy
- b. Worldview - part of philosophy
- c. The philosophy is a science, and the world is not science
- d. A major role in shaping the world plays a special scientific knowledge and philosophy as an auxiliary

74. What does the term "agnosticism"?

- a. The denial of the know ability of the world
- b. The world is knowable
- c. The matter is primary
- d. Knowledge is purely symbolic

75. The main representative of ancient philosophy:

- a. Plato
- b. Hobbes
- c. Galileo
- d. Diderot

76. Saying: "Man is born with a unique ability - the ability to acquire the human capabilities" inherent:

- a. Social
- b. Biological
- c. Synthesis of biological and social
- d. Evolutionism

77 The forms of social consciousness:

- a. Moral, philosophical, scientific, religious and others.
- b. Cognitive, emotional
- c. The ordinary, theoretical, social psychology
- d. The self-consciousness, individual consciousness, social ideology

78. The functions of science:

- a. The productive forces and the social, cultural and ideological
- b. Educational, axiological, worldview
- c. Communicative, political
- d. Regulating, controlling, creation of new knowledge

79. A proper understanding of human nature:

- a. The essence of man is created by the individual in the course of its life
- b. The essence of man is encoded in the genes and is inherited at birth man
- c. The essence of man is inherited at birth man
- d. The essence of the person depends on the divine grace

80. Deduction is a concept meaning in philosophy:

- a. The method of thinking, built on the transition from the general to the particular
- b. The method of psychological effects
- c. The method of universal knowledge
- d. Method of thinking, built on the transition from private to general

81. The representative of rationalism in modern philosophy was:

- a. Descartes
- b. Kepler
- c. Leibniz
- d. Paskal

82. Recognizing that the world was created by God, but does not interfere in the further development is:

- a. Deism
- b. Dualism
- c. Nominalism
- d. Realism

83 Properties of truth

- a. Objectivity and concreteness
- b. Abstractness and dogmatism

- c. The relative and absolute
- d. Rationality and empiricism

84. The founder of the formation approach the study of social history

- a. Marx
- b. Engels
- c. Formaton
- d. Spengler

85. A man from the standpoint of philosophy is:

- a. Biosocial creature
- b. Biological creature
- c. The image and likeness of God
- d. The moral being

86. The main question of philosophy is:

- a. The relationship of thinking and being, consciousness to matter.
- b. What is primary?
- c. What is good and evil?
- d. The relationship between the individual and society

87. according to Aristotle, man:

- a. The political animal
- b. The moral being
- c. Biosocial being
- d. Creature with consciousness

88. Plato, in his "State" has divided society into three layers:

- a. Rulers, warriors, producers
- b. Poor, medium, rich
- c. Peasants, artisans, intellectuals
- d. Nobles, priests, peasants

89. Atomistic doctrine of the world founded the ancient philosopher:

- a. Democritus
- b. Plato
- c. Epicurus
- d. Anaximander

90. The main theme of the New Age philosophy is:

- a. Cognition
- b. Morality
- c. Belief
- d. The beginning of the world

91. The aphorism "Knowledge - force" by:

- a. Bacon
- b. Galileo
- c. Descartes
- d. Democritus

92. The phenomenon that causes another phenomenon:

- a. The reason
- b. The investigation
- c. Necessity
- d. Accident

93. Fundamental Principle according to Hegel the world is:

- a. Absolute Idea
- b. The public consciousness
- c. Have no fundamental principle of existence, all baseless, transient

d. Matter and Spirit

94. According to Marx the basis of the development of society is the development of:

- a. The productive forces
- b. The world-historical process
- c. The interaction of God and nature
- d. The interaction between man and society

95. The German philosopher Hegel made a great contribution to the development of: .

- a. Dialectics as a doctrine of development
- b. The theory of surplus value
- c. The theory of social contract
- d. Civilized approach

96. The historical stage of society, based on a particular mode of production, is called in Marx's theory:

- a. The socio-economic structure
- b. Superstructure
- c. Civilization
- d. Social Revolution

97. What is the definition of truth can be considered a classic?

- a. The truth is the correspondence of knowledge of reality
- b. Truth is experimental corroboration
- c. Truth is useful knowledge, its effectiveness
- d. The truth is that the majority opinion

98. The representatives of existentialism:

- a. S. Kierkegaard, Sartre, Heidegger
- b. Freud, Abelard, Albert Camus
- c. Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Bergson
- d. J.-P. Sartre, Freud, Toynbee

99. Materialists argue that:

- a. Matter exists absolutely, it untreatable and indestructible
- b. There are two independent and equal starts - material and spiritual
- c. The fundamental principle of the world, nature, existence is a spiritual principle
- d. The world was created by God out of nothing

100. Which areas of society refer religion?

- a. Spiritual
- b. Social
- c. The political
- d. Economic