FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund
current and intermediate certification
by discipline**PHILOSOPHY**

(appendix to the work program of the discipline)

Speciality05/31/01 General medicine

2023

1.List of competencies formed by the discipline (partially)

universal (UK)/general cultural (OK)

Code and name of universal/ general cultural competence	Indicator(s) of achieving universal general cultural competence
UK-1	ID 1 UK-1 Able to identify problem situations and search for the necessary information to solve problems in professional field. ID 2 UK-1 Able to form value judgments in the professional field ID 3 UK-1 Able to conduct a critical analysis of information using the historical method ID4 UK-1 Able to develop a strategy of action aimed at solving a problem

general professional (OPK):

Code and name general professional competence	Indicator(s) of achieving general professional competence
OPK-1	ID1 GPC-1 Able to comply with moral and legal standards in professional activities, including in communication with colleagues and patients. ID2 GPC-1 Able to present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction, observing the principles of ethics and deontology.

2.Kindsassessment materials in accordance with the developed competencies

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
UK-1	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview Questions Addition tasks	75 with sample answers
OPK-1	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview Questions	75 with sample answers

	Addition tasks	

UK-1:

Closed type tasks:**TOTAL25 tasks.**

Task 1. Choose one correct answer. An
individual in philosophy is understood as: 1. a
synonym for the concept of "man"
2. generic concept, i.e. expressing common traits inherent in the human race
3. a stable system of socially significant traits, characteristics of a person as a member of
society
4. the totality of physical abilities of an individual
5. social "mask"
*Sample answer:*2. generic concept, i.e. expressing common traits inherent in the
human race

Task 2. Choose one correct answer. Personality in
 philosophy is understood as: 1. a synonym for
the concepts of "individual", "man"
2. generic concept, i.e. expressing the common features inherent in the human race
3. a stable system of socially significant traits, characteristics of a person as a member of
society
4. the totality of physical abilities of an individual
5. social "mask"
*Response standard*3. a stable system of socially significant traits, characteristics of a
person as a member of society

Task 3. Choose one correct answer.
  When using the concept "personality" we mean such qualities as:
1. age differences
2. physical differences
3. spiritual and social qualities acquired by each person
4. neurodynamic differences (properties of the nervous system)
Response standard: 3. spiritual, social qualities acquired by each person

Task 4. Choose one correct answer.
The unique identity of an individual person (appearance, character, habits, features,
etc.), as opposed to typical traits, is:
1. individual
2. individuality
3. personality
4. subject
5. individual
Response standard: 3. personality

Task 5. Choose one correct answer.

The specificity of philosophical anthropology is that it: 1. studies the biological parameters of humans
2. explores the origins and development of man
3. tries to determine the essence of man, the humanity in man
4. explores social determinants in human behavior
5. tries to determine the direction of further development of humanity *Response standard*: 3. tries to determine the essence of man, the humanity in man

Task 6. Choose one correct answer. The term "anthropogenesis" means:
1. the process of historical and evolutionary formation of the physical type of a person
2. the process of historical formation of the social essence of man
3. process of formation of a "superman"
4. the process of human development from birth to death.
Response standard: 1. the process of historical and evolutionary formation of the physical type of a person

Task 7. Choose one correct answer. The term "phylogeny" means:
1. the process of human development from primitiveness to modernity
2. the process of historical formation of the social essence of man
3. process of formation of a "superman"
4. process of state formation
5. the process of human development from birth to death
Response standard: 1. the process of human development from primitiveness to modernity

Task 8. Choose one correct answer. The term "ontogenesis" means:
1. the process of human development from primitiveness to modernity
2. the process of historical formation of the social essence of man
3. process of formation of a "superman"
4. process of state formation
5. the process of human development from birth to death *Response standard*: 5. the process of human development from birth to death

Task 9. Choose one correct answer. Medieval philosophers argued that man: 1. is the result of biological evolution
2. created in the image and likeness of God
3. is a product of social reality
4. is a product of speech activity
Response standard: 2. created in the image and likeness of God

Task 10. Choose one correct answer.
This quality in a person was considered the most important in the philosophy of the New Age: 1. emotionality
2. piety
3. reasonableness, rationality
4. creativity
Response standard: 3. reasonableness, rationality

Task 11. Choose one correct answer.

Biologization concepts claim that:
1. all people are born equal by nature, only the social environment makes everyone different
2. a person's life is determined by his genotype
3. a person's life is determined by the process of education
4. a person's life is determined by fate (fate) *Response standard*:
2. a person's life is determined by his genotype

Task 12. Choose one correct answer. The category "activity" means:
1. purposeful influence of the subject on the subject
2. instinctive activity of a living creature
3. purposeful influence of the subject on the object (where another subject can be a special case of the object)
4. the impact of the object on the subject
Response standard: 3. purposeful influence of the subject on the object (where another subject can be a special case of the object)

Task 13. Choose one correct answer. The process of socialization means:
1. active participation of a person in public life
2. a person's belonging to a particular social group
3. a person's assimilation and use of sociocultural experience
4. human participation in the socialist movement
Response standard: 3. a person's assimilation and use of sociocultural experience

Task 14. Choose one correct answer.
The term "culture" means (choose the most correct answer): 1. culture is a custom, a language
2. culture is a generally accepted way of thinking (mentality)
3. culture is a fusion of methods of activity and the results of this activity in the form of a set of created material and spiritual values
4. culture is, first of all, a phenomenon of art
Response standard: 3. culture is a fusion of methods of activity and the results of this activity in the form of a set of created material and spiritual values

Task 15. Choose one correct answer.
From the point of view of hedonism, the meaning of life is that:
1. life is renunciation of the world and mortification of the flesh for the atonement of sins
2. life is the pursuit of happiness as the true purpose of man
3. life is pleasures, preferably as varied as possible, here and now

4.   to live means to benefit from
5.   everything; life is the desire for God
Response standard: 3. life is pleasures, preferably as varied as possible, here and now

Task 16. Choose one correct answer. The subject of ethics is:
1. society
2. person
3. morality

4.   meaning of life
5.   ideal

Response standard: 3. the meaning of life

Task 17. Choose one correct answer.
A person's responsibility for his actions is possible only if he has: 1.
choice
2. guilt
3. force majeure
4.needs
5. predestination

Response standard: 1. choice

Task 18. Choose one correct answer.
Section of philosophy that studies morality and specific phenomena of social life: 1.
ontology
2. axiology
3. aesthetics
4. ethics
5. anthropology

Response standard: 4. ethics

Task 19. Choose one correct answer.
Axiology is the study of:
1. about values, their origin and essence
2. about beauty
3. about good and evil
4. about the spiritual culture of society and individuals
5. the doctrine of the essence of human history

Response standard: 1. about values, their origin and essence

Task 20. Choose one correct answer. The requirement of non-
violence means, first of all, the renunciation of: 1. imposing
one's opinion on others
2. attacks on the life of another person
3. encroachment on another person's property
4. commanding other people.

Response standard: 1. imposing one's opinion on others

Task 21. Choose one correct answer. The
author of the term "ethics" is:
1. Heraclitus
2. Protagoras
3. Spinoza
4. Plato
5. Aristotle

Response standard: 5. Aristotle

Task 22. Choose several correct answers.
Scientific discoveries that contributed to the destruction of the anthropocentric picture of the world: 1.
discovery of the cell
2. creation of a heliocentric system of the world

3.	theory of the origin of man from an ape-like ancestor theory
4.	of the heat death of the Universe
5.	theory of the unconscious.
Response standard: 2, 3, 5

Task 23. Establish a correspondence between the definition and the concept of the basic concepts of the meaning of life:

1	Hedonism	A	the goal of man is renunciation of the world for the sake of
2	Asceticism	B	closeness to God principle - the goal justifies any means achievements.
3	Ethics of duty	IN	the purpose of life is to benefit from everything
4	Utilitarianism	G	the purpose is to live for pleasure
5	Pragmatism	D	the goal of life is self-sacrifice for high ideals

Response standard: 1-G, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-B.

Task 24. Choose one correct answer.

What are the functions of culture, according to the founder of philosophical anthropology A. Gehlen: 1. culture makes human life convenient and comfortable;
2. allows a person to improve himself;
3. compensates for the initial "biological deficiency" of a person;
4. helps man to subjugate nature and dominate it.
5. alienates a person from nature;
6. culture destroys human nature.
Response standard: 3. compensates for the initial "biological deficiency" of a person;

Task 25. Choose one correct answer.
What new image of a person appears in the works of romantics and symbolists: 1. sublime hero, defender of ideals;
2. disadvantaged and insulted representatives of the lower classes;
3. saints in religious ecstasy;
4. demonized, dual character;
5. an ascetic who sacrifices himself for others.
Response standard: 4. demonized, ambivalent character.

Open type tasks:**TOTAL75 tasks.**

Task 1. The concept that states that the purpose of life is the pursuit of happiness as the true purpose of a person is _____.
Response standard: eudaimonism

Task 2. The highest good in the philosophy of _____ was recognized as bliss, pleasure ("hedone" - Greek Hedone - "pleasure").
Correct answer: Epicureanism

Task 3. In what historical era did the idea appear that the highest value is the individual, his rights and freedoms, and that man is by nature reasonable, virtuous and capable of self-improvement?
Response standard: philosophy of modern times

Task 4. Personal development is determined by the interaction of needs ("I want"), _____ ("I can") and social goals ("I must").
Response standard: abilities

Task 5. What is included in biologization concepts?
Correct answer:
1. Racism, which bases differences and characteristics of a person on race.

2. Social Darwinism, which places the social existence of man as a field on which the struggle between individuals takes place.
3. Sociobology, which is aimed at revealing the biological basis of man, forming a new view on the existential problems of morality and freedom.

Task 6. A negative feature of the _____ approach is the downplaying of the role of the biological, since the social principle is higher and nobler. *Response standard*: sociologizing

Task 7. What is the essence of the dual nature of human essence? Correct answer: The duality of human essence is revealed in the fact that neither the biological nor the social can displace each other. They inherently shape a particular person. Biologically, a person has such characteristics as, for example, a change in body morphology due to upright walking. But it is society that influences the development of a person as an individual.

Task 8. _____ cognition is carried out by every person and is a vital means of adaptation to the environment. Moreover, it is independent of the individual level of education, nationality and profession.
Response standard: Ordinary

Task 9. What are the two stages of everyday cognition?
Correct answer: The first stage is sensory cognition, in which knowledge is built through the senses, including sensation, perception and representation. The second stage is rational cognition, in which concept, judgment and inference are distinguished.
Task 10. Behaviorists argue that the most important characteristic of a person is _____.

Response standard: behavior

Task 11. J.-P. Sartre, K. Jaspers, M. Heidegger belong to the philosophical school of _____.
Response standard: existentialism

Task 12. The principle that substantiates and justifies a person's responsibility for his existence in the world is _____.
Response standard: anthropodicy

Task 13.   A set of approaches to the human problem in the context of various philosophical systems for understanding the world and the ways of its development and change, as well as the principle of perception and attitude towards man as the main problem of philosophy, which explains all processes in the world through an appeal to man, is _____. Correct answer: anthropological principle

Task 14. Philosophical anthropology becomes fundamental philosophical discipline when _____ becomes a problem.
Response standard: Human

Task 15. E. Fromm believed that the cause of unprecedented difficulties in human existence was the gap between _____ and security.
Response standard: freedom

Task 16. What is the name of a person's ability to act in accordance with his interests and goals, based on the knowledge of objective necessity?
Response standard: Liberty

Task 17. What idea was put forward by J. Huizinga?
Response standard: Homo ludens is a person who plays. Huizinga traced the role of play in all areas of human life and throughout history. Because of this, the game acts as a cultural and historical universal, as a creative, positive principle in man and society. It is in and through play that a person creates himself and culture. The antithesis of play is seriousness. By becoming serious, a person loses himself.

Task 18. How is individuality understood in philosophical anthropology? *Response standard*: Individuality is a set of unique properties and abilities that distinguish this particular individual from the mass of others. In human individuality, the individual and the general, the natural and the social, the physical and the spiritual are not simply present, but interact, merging into one, into the "self." The essence of individuality is connected precisely with the originality of the individual, his ability to be himself, to act as an independent being within the framework of any social community.

Task 19. What process determines the formation of personality?
Response standard: Personality formation occurs in the process of socialization, i.e. a person's assimilation of social experience, norms and values that allow him to carry out his life activities in a way adequate for a given society. Socialization is carried out primarily through a person's involvement in certain social relations, forms of communication and types of activities. Moreover, it occurs both in phylogenesis (the formation of the human race) and in ontogenesis (the formation of a specific personality).

Task 20. What, according to Lorenz, is the basic instinct?
Response standard: The basic instinct according to Lorenz is aggression (attack, anger, use of force, swearing, insult, etc.). This instinct, which is also present in animals, is an innate property. Aggression is reflected in human social relationships, customs and rituals. Any deviation from the usual forms of communication causes aggression, so people must adhere to established norms, that is, the "beast in man" can be calmed. This is facilitated not only by all kinds of prohibitions - TABOO (legal, moral, religious), but also by educational techniques that can arouse enthusiasm, rally against the enemy and promote values that are sacred to everyone.

Task 21. What approaches to man exist in Russian philosophy? *Response standard* : Two different approaches regarding the essence of man:

a) Materialistic (Belinsky, Herzen, Chernyshevsky) - man is a product of nature. b) Religious-idealistic (Dostoevsky, Soloviev, Berdyaev, etc.) - dualism of soul and body, freedom and necessity, good and evil, divine and earthly.

Task 22. How can you characterize the game model of the origin and development of culture and man according to J. Huizinga?
*Sample answer:*Johan Huizinga in his famous book "Man at Play" made an attempt to reconstruct archaic culture and such well-known forms of cultural creativity as religion, law, art, philosophy, etc., based on the principle of the game. In this case, the game acts as a form of free creative activity.

Task 23. Based on the definition of worldview, answer whether a person can not have a worldview?
Sample answer:: Any person is the bearer of a worldview since it is a system of views, assessments and figurative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, a person's general attitude towards the surrounding reality and himself, as well as the basic life positions of people determined by these views, their beliefs, ideals, principles cognition and activity, value orientations.

Task 24. Compare the historical types of worldview, and answer which of them are characterized by emotional perception of reality and figurative thinking? *Sample answer:*Historical types of worldview include: mythology, religion, the science. Emotional perception of reality and figurative thinking are characteristic of the mythological and religious worldview.

Task 25. Remember the rule of the "golden mean" or the middle way of Confucius. How should a person behave according to this rule?
*Sample answer:*A significant place in the teachings of Confucius is occupied by the rule of "golden middle." In his opinion, people are either too cautious or too unrestrained, whereas it is necessary to adhere to the rule of the "golden mean". A person should avoid being too cautious and too intemperate, and should avoid extremes in choosing behavior.

Task 26. How can you explain Socrates' famous statement: "I know that I know nothing"?
*Sample answer:*The Delphic oracle said that Socrates is the wisest of men. Socrates, on reflection, decided that this is because he knows about his ignorance, and other people do not even know this. Socrates said about himself that he is not a wise person - "sophos", but a lover of wisdom - a "philosopher".

Task 27. How can you explain Socrates' statement that knowledge makes people virtuous?
Response standard: According to Socrates: courage is knowing how to overcome your fear; justice is the knowledge of how to fulfill divine and human laws; moderation is knowing how to curb your passions.

Task 28. What type of government did Aristotle consider the best? What is the role of the middle class in this state?
Response standard: Aristotle's best device is polity. And the peculiarity of this system is that its basis is the middle layer of citizens. The best government will be if the decisive force is people of average income.

Task 29. Analyzing the anthropology of J.-J. Rousseau briefly describe the path of human development.
*Sample answer:*The starting point is the "natural state", which is considered by the philosopher as the embodiment of the natural essence of man. The social essence in this state manifests itself only as a predisposition to a social way of life. The transition of a person from the "natural state" to the social one is accompanied by profound changes in his essence.

Task 30. Explain the meaning of the famous definition of G.U. Allport: "personality is the dynamic organization of those psychophysical systems in the individual that determine his behavior and thinking."
*Sample answer:*G.W. Allport considered personality as a dynamic system. Term "psychophysical" allows us to show that the personality and "mental" and "nervous", i.e. By "organization" Allport understood the unity of the physical and mental in the individual. He believed that such a complex structure as personality includes determining tendencies that largely determine individual behavior.

Task 31. With progress in human history, according to Friedrich Engels, a woman can achieve freedom and equality with men. At what stage of historical development will this be possible and what is the role of the institutions of the state and family?
*Sample answer:*Change in the status of women can only be achieved with a change economic and social conditions. In a communist society. Women will not be financially dependent on men through the institution of marriage. The state, not the family, will bear economic responsibility for raising children. The distinction between children born in and out of wedlock will disappear. Thus, according to Engels, women will become free, and relationships between women and men will be based on true love

Task 32.   How do you understand the statement of the existentialist theorist J.-P. Sartre - "at there is no nature for man"?
*Sample answer:*According to Sartre, the existence of a person in the world is always unique the experience of freedom through which a person creates both the external world and himself. At the same time, any attempts to bring a person under single essential characteristics are fraught with the totalitarian practice of standardization and deindividuation of the human "I", which justifies the facelessness and anonymity of the crowd, but not the individual.

Task 33. Consider the concept of "culture shock". When and where can a person experience culture shock? What determines the strength of the shock reaction?
*Sample answer:*The phenomenon called today culture shock arises in the area intercultural communications, as the initial reaction of individual or group consciousness to a collision with a cultural environment different from the self-identical one. The values, norms, language, and activities accepted by the individual and characteristic of the environment that he perceives as his own come into conflict with the values, norms, language, and everyday practices characteristic of the sociocultural environment with which he encounters. Culture shock is experienced to one degree or another by everyone who goes abroad for the first time for tourism purposes, but its consequences are more pronounced among emigrants, especially forced ones.

Task 34.   How is personality understood in the concept of the American psychologist W. James?
*Sample answer:*V. James wrote that personality "in the broadest sense is the general result what a person can call his own, i.e. not only his own body and his own mental powers, but also his house, wife, children, ancestors, friends, his good fame and creative works, land property, horses, yacht and current account..."

Hence, according to James, the loss of at least part of the property is considered as a derogation of the dignity of the individual himself.

Task 35. How do you understand the concept of "anthropic principle"?
*Sample answer:*the principle according to which in the observable Universe there are such the relationships between physical parameters that ensure the development of intelligent life, in particular, the emergence and evolution of man. It is believed that if these parameters differed from those observed by only a small amount, intelligent life like ours could not arise.

Task 36. What does the concept of global evolutionism unite?
*Sample answer:*Global evolutionism today is a systemic formation. IN in modern science, its provisions are gradually becoming the dominant feature of the synthesis of knowledge. This is the core idea that permeates modern specialized pictures of the world. Global evolutionism is a global research program that sets a research strategy. Currently, it exists in many versions and variants, characterized by different levels of conceptual elaboration.

Task 37. Briefly describe the main ideas of the ethnopsychological school.
*Sample answer:*The key concept for ethnopsychologists was the concept of "core personality", which was used to reveal the characteristics of each individual culture. Main thesis
– primacy of the individual over society. As the basic personality is, so is the culture.

Task 38. Explain what existential androgyny is?
*Sample answer:*strategy for relating to yourself and the world based on harmonious unification spirituality and soulfulness as the fundamental principles of personality - deep, existential masculinity and femininity. This strategy leads to mutual growth and harmonization of both existential femininity and existential masculinity.

Task 39. What is philosophy?
*Sample answer:*Philosophy (ancient Greek φιλοσοφία, literally - "philosophy; love of wisdom")
- a special form of cognition and a system of knowledge about the general characteristics, concepts and principles of reality (being), as well as human existence, about the relationship between man and the world around him.

Task 40. The main question of philosophy.
*Sample answer:*The main question of philosophy is metaphilosophical and historical-philosophical concept in Marxist philosophy, according to which the main problem of philosophy throughout its history is the question of the relationship of consciousness to matter, thinking to being, spirit to nature.

Task 41. What is a worldview?
Response standard: Worldview is a system of views, assessments and figurative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, a person's general attitude towards the surrounding reality and himself, as well as the basic life positions of people determined by these views, their beliefs, ideals, principles of cognition and activity, value orientations .

Task 42. What does ontology study?
*Sample answer:*Ontology is a branch of philosophy that studies concepts such as existence, being, becoming and reality. It involves questions about how entities are grouped into basic categories and which of these entities exist at the most fundamental level.

Task 43. What does ethics study?
*Sample answer:*Ethics is a philosophical discipline that studies ethics and ethics.

Initially, the meaning of the word ethos was joint housing and the rules generated by living together, norms that unite society, helping to overcome individualism and aggressiveness. As society develops, this meaning is supplemented by the study of conscience, good and evil, sympathy, friendship, the meaning of life, self-sacrifice, etc.

Task 44. What does axiology study?
*Sample answer:*Axiology is a theory of values, a branch of philosophy. Axiology studies questions related to the nature of values, their place in reality and the structure of the world of values, that is, about the connection of various values with each other, with social and cultural factors and the structure of personality. The question of values was first raised by Socrates, who made it the central point of his philosophy and formulated it in the form of a question about what is good.

Task 45. What is aesthetics?
*Sample answer:*Aesthetics is a philosophical doctrine about the essence and forms of beauty in artistic creativity, in nature and in life, about art as a special form of social consciousness.

Task 46. What is epistemology?
Response standard: Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that studies the relationship between subject and object in the process of cognitive activity, the relationship of knowledge to reality, the possibility of human knowledge of the world, the criteria for the truth and reliability of knowledge.

Task 47. What is praxeology?
*Sample answer:*Praxeology, also praxeology, is the collective name for the teachings of effectiveness of human practical activity.

Task 48. What is the ideological function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The worldview function of philosophy is to create on the foundation philosophy of a holistic picture of the world, holistic ideas about its structure, as well as the place of man in it and the connection of man with the world around him.

Task 49. What is the methodological function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The methodological function is that philosophy develops basic methods of understanding the surrounding reality.

Task 50. What is the educational function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The educational function of philosophy is to form in a person morality and culture, the desire for self-improvement, the creation and search for life priorities. Knowledge of philosophy contributes to the development in a person of the most important qualities of a cultured person: orientation in truth, truth, kindness.

Task 51. What is the cognitive function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The cognitive function of philosophy is that philosophy promotes knowledge of the surrounding world and self-knowledge of a person. Philosophy studies the universal in the system of relations "world - man". In its cognitive activity, philosophy actively interacts with the private sciences of the natural and social-humanitarian cycles.

Task 52. What is the axiological function of philosophy?
Sample answer: The axiological function of philosophy is manifested in knowledge and attitude towards things, phenomena of the surrounding world from the point of view of their value understanding (moral, ethical, social, ideological, etc.).

Task 53. What is the social function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The social function is what philosophy tries to explain society, the reasons for its occurrence, evolution, structure, elements, improvement of society.

Task 54. What is the critical function of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The critical function of philosophy is to introduce elements

doubts in the knowledge of the surrounding world, as well as in existing knowledge. The destruction of dogma leads to expanding the boundaries of knowledge and increasing the reliability of knowledge.

Task 55. What is the formation of a civic position in society?
*Sample answer:*The formation of a civic position is manifested in: civic consciousness, feelings, behavior, activity, which are expressed in the active participation of the individual in the public life of the country, city, institution, awareness of rights and responsibilities.

Task 56. What are traditional values?
*Sample answer:*The words "traditional values" have three meanings. Firstly, this unchangeable values   that came from ancient times, that were "from time immemorial" or even "always". Secondly, these are values   that must be followed, norms, correct principles. In the third meaning, traditionality indicates the uniqueness of values   for a country and culture.

Task 57. What is a ritual?
Response standard: Ritual is a set of actions accompanying a religious act or an established order of doing something developed by custom; ceremonial

Task 58. What is "culture" in the broad sense?
*Sample answer:*In the broadest sense of the word, ritual is a collection of repeated, regularly performed actions in an established order. Ritual action is a form of socially sanctioned symbolic behavior and, unlike custom, is devoid of utilitarian and practical goals.

Task 59. What is "culture" in the narrow sense?
*Sample answer:*Culture (in the narrow sense) is a set of traditions, customs, norms, language, art characteristic of one or more peoples.

Task 60. What is consciousness in philosophy?
*Sample answer:*Consciousness as a philosophical term is the highest, characteristic only of man. form of reflection of objective reality. Consciousness is a set of mental processes that are actively involved in a person's understanding of the objective world and his own existence. It arises in the process of labor, social and production activity of people and is inextricably linked with language, as ancient as consciousness.

Task 61. How is "personality" understood in philosophy?
*Sample answer:*In philosophy, personality is considered as an individual expression and subject of social ideals, values   of social relations, activities and communication of people.

Task 62. What is elite culture?
*Sample answer:*Elite culture is the culture of privileged groups in society. Her features: closeness, aristocracy and value-semantic self-sufficiency.

Task 63. What is mass culture?
*Sample answer:*Mass culture or pop culture, mass culture, majority culture - culture of everyday life, entertainment and information that prevails in modern society.

Task 64. What is mass consciousness?
*Sample answer:*Mass consciousness is one of the types of social consciousness, the most real the form of its practical existence and embodiment. This is a special, specific type of social consciousness, characteristic of large unstructured multitudes of people ("masses").

Task 65. What is a mythological type of worldview?
*Sample answer:*The mythological type of worldview is defined as a set of ideas that were formed in the conditions of primitive society on the basis of a figurative perception of the world. Mythology is related to paganism and is a set of myths, which is characterized by the spiritualization and anthropomorphization of material objects and phenomena.

Task 66. What is a religious type of worldview?

*Sample answer:*The religious type of worldview is characterized by belief in the supernatural forces that play a dominant role in the lives of people and the universe, the bifurcation of the world into earthly and heavenly and the worship of supernatural forces.

Task 67. What is a scientific worldview?

*Sample answer:*A scientific worldview is a worldview based on principles and laws that have been repeatedly tested by the scientific method and confirmed by the practice of humanity as a whole. The scientific picture of the world is a system of human ideas about the properties and patterns of the really existing world, built as a result of the generalization of scientific knowledge and principles.

Task 68. What is an artistic worldview?

*Sample answer:*Artistic worldview is expressed in art and artistic activity and practice of people, a set of figurative and symbolic ideas, feelings, experiences of the world and reality, comprehended with the help of art, this is an artistic picture of the world created by the creator and interpreted by attention, perception, imaginative thinking, fantasy on the basis of aesthetic experience and memory, perceiving or co-creating art.

Task 69. What is an ordinary worldview?

*Sample answer:*The everyday worldview is based on common sense and everyday experience. Such a worldview takes shape spontaneously, in the process of everyday experience, and is difficult to imagine in its pure form. As a rule, a person forms his views on the world, relying on clear and harmonious systems of mythology, religion, and science.

Task 70. What is the subject of studying philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The subject of philosophy is that which is common to the world as a whole (nature, society, person). These are the laws of the emergence, development and existence of all things (being in general).

Task 71. What is the purpose of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The purpose of philosophy is to captivate a person with the highest ideals, to take him out of the sphere everyday life, give his life true meaning, open the way to the most perfect values.

Task 72. What is an "ideal"?

*Sample answer:*Ideal - the highest value, the best, completed state of something phenomena; an example of personal qualities and abilities; the highest standard of moral personality (personal ideal); the highest degree of moral understanding of what is good and proper (axiological ideal); perfection in relationships between people (ethical ideal); the most perfect structure of society (social ideal).

Task 73. What is "beauty"?

*Sample answer:*Beauty is an aesthetic (non-utilitarian, impractical) category, denoting perfection, a harmonious combination of aspects of an object, in which the latter evokes aesthetic pleasure in the observer. Beauty is one of the most important categories of culture. The opposite of beauty is ugliness.

Task 74. What is "good"?

*Sample answer:*The good in philosophy is the ultimate object of aspiration, as well as everything conducive to its achievement.

Task 75. What is "truth"?

*Sample answer:*Truth is a true, correct reflection of reality in thought, verifiable ultimately through the criterion of practice. The characteristic of truth refers specifically to thoughts, and not to the things themselves and the means of their linguistic expression.

OPK-1:

Closed type tasks: **TOTAL 25 tasks**

Task 1. Choose one correct answer.
A person's attitude to the world and his life activity through the idea of the meaning of life, through understanding the values of human life (moral, aesthetic, socio-political, etc.) can be called:
a) axiological
b) ontological
c) practical
d) praxeological
e) epistemological
Response standard: a) axiological

Task 2. Choose one correct answer.
D.S. Merezhkovsky believed that the distinctive features of the Russian intelligentsia are: a) intelligence and ambition
b) rationality and professionalism c) discipline and responsibility d) heart and conscience
Response standard: d) heart and conscience

Task 3. Choose several correct answers.
Which of the following concepts characterize the Renaissance? 1. anthropocentrism
2. atheism
3. deism
4. pantheism
5. theism
6. cosmocentrism
7. ethics
8. aesthetics
Response standard: 1. anthropocentrism 4. pantheism 8. aesthetics

Task 4. Choose one correct answer.
What type of culture is produced by modern communication technologies: 1. elite
2. professional
3. marginal
4. spiritual
5. religious
6. mass
7. material
8. folk
Response standard: 6. Bulk

Task 5. Choose one correct answer.
According to H. Ortega y Gasset, the new type of person created by mass culture is:
1. a rational person
2. a perfect person
3. an insecure person
4. super intelligent person
5. self-righteous person
6. a reasonable person
7. a skillful person
Response standard: 5. a self-satisfied person

Task 6. Choose several correct answers. Indicate the sociocultural values of eastern civilizations: 1. activity

2. individualism
3. traditionalism
4. creativity
5. collectivism
6. contemplation
7. innovation
Response standard: 3. traditionalism 5. collectivism 6. contemplation

Exercise   7. Establish a correspondence between historical types of culture and worldview: 1. Revival

	A. theism
2. Middle Ages	B. atheism
3. Enlightenment	B. pantheism
4. New time	G. deism

Response standard: 1-B, 2-A, 3-G, 4-B.

Task 8. Choose one correct answer.
In the era of Muscovite Rus', the concept of "spirituality" was synonymous with the following concept: a) holiness
b) humanism
c) scholarship
d) wisdom
Response standard: a) holiness

Task 9. Choose one correct answer. From A. Schopenhauer's point of view, compassion is the basis of: a) world order
b) justice
c) mutual understanding
d) communications
Response standard: b) justice

Task 10. Choose one correct answer.
The main moral principle of Albert Schweitzer's concept of culture: a) reverence for life
b) respect for life c) protection of all living things d) compassion for all living things
Response standard: a) reverence for life

Task 11. Choose one correct answer.
Type of communication with opportunities for totalitarian control over society: a) telegraph
b) radio
c) television
d) internet
Response standard: d) Internet.

Task 12. Choose one correct answer.
The final phase of the alienation of labor in Marx's understanding is: 1. alienation of man from man
2. alienation of the manufactured product
3. alienation of a person from his own essence
4. alienation of man from the production process

5. alienation of man from human nature
6. alienation of man from the historical process
Response standard: 1. alienation of man from man.

Task 13. Establish a correspondence between the concept and its definition:

1.Education	A. the process and result of a person's adaptation to the conditions of existence as a particular manifestation of the adaptation of an open self-regulating system to environmental conditions
2. Adaptation	B. the process of the emergence and development of a person, which has diverse and numerous interpretations of causes, mechanisms and factors
3. Socialization	B. the process of familiarization with culture, values of human society, knowledge about the world accumulated by previous generations
4. Anthropogenesis	D. the process of assimilation by an individual of social experience, a certain system of knowledge, norms, values, patterns of behavior

Response standard: 1-B, 2-A, 3-G, 4-B.

Task 14. Choose one correct answer.
The ethical principle according to which the main motive and meaning of human life is pleasure is called:
1. pragmatism
2. selfishness
3. hedonism
4. asceticism
5. altruism
6. utilitarianism
Response standard: 3. Hedonism.

Task 15. Choose one correct answer.
The danger of technology, according to Heidegger, is that it:
a) creates a false idea of   the world
b) closes other ways of discerning the truth c)
displaces a person from his ontological niche d)
contradicts the essence of a person
Response standard: d) contradicts the essence of man.

Task 16. Choose one correct answer. The
subject of ethics is:
1. society
2. person
3. morality
4. meaning of life
5. ideal
Response standard: 3. the meaning of life

Task 17. Choose one correct answer.
A person's responsibility for his actions is possible only if he has: 1.
choice
2. guilt

3.   force majeure
4.   necessity
5.   predestination
Response standard: 1. choice

Task 18. Choose one correct answer.
Section of philosophy that studies morality and specific phenomena of social life: 1. ontology
2. axiology
3. aesthetics
4. ethics
5. anthropology
Response standard: 4. ethics

Task 19. Choose one correct answer.
Axiology is the study of:
1. about values, their origin and essence
2. about beauty
3. about good and evil
4. about the spiritual culture of society and individuals
5. the doctrine of the essence of human history
Response standard: 1. about values, their origin and essence

Task 20. Choose one correct answer. The requirement of non-violence means, first of all, the renunciation of: 1. imposing one's opinion on others
2. attacks on the life of another person
3. encroachment on another person's property
4. commanding other people.
Response standard: 1. imposing one's opinion on others

Task 21. Choose one correct answer. The
author of the term "ethics" is:
1. Heraclitus
2. Protagoras
3. Spinoza
4. Plato
5. Aristotle
Response standard: 5. Aristotle

Task 22. Choose several correct answers.
Scientific discoveries that contributed to the destruction of the anthropocentric picture of the world: 1. discovery of the cell
2. creation of a heliocentric system of the world
3. theory of human origin from an ape-like ancestor
4. theory of heat death of the Universe
5. theory of the unconscious.
Response standard: 2, 3, 5

Task 23. Establish a correspondence between the definition and the concept of the basic concepts of the meaning of life:
1 Hedonism   A   The goal of man is renunciation of the world for the sake of closeness to God

2	Asceticism	B	principle - the end justifies any means
	achievements.		
3	Ethics of duty	IN	the purpose of life is to benefit from everything
4	Utilitarianism	G	the purpose is to live for pleasure
5	Pragmatism	D	the goal of life is self-sacrifice for high ideals

Response standard: 1-G, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-B.

Task 24. Choose one correct answer.

What are the functions of culture, according to the founder of philosophical anthropology A. Gehlen: 1. culture makes human life convenient and comfortable;
2. allows a person to improve himself;
3. compensates for the initial "biological deficiency" of a person;
4. helps man to subjugate nature and dominate it.
5. alienates a person from nature;
6. culture destroys human nature.
Response standard: 3. compensates for the initial "biological deficiency" of a person;

Task 25. Choose one correct answer.
What new image of a person appears in the works of romantics and symbolists: 1. sublime hero, defender of ideals;
2. disadvantaged and insulted representatives of the lower classes;
3. saints in religious ecstasy;
4. demonized, dual character;
5. an ascetic who sacrifices himself for others.
Response standard: 4. demonized, ambivalent character.

Open type tasks:**TOTAL75 tasks.**

Task 1. The concept that states that the purpose of life is the pursuit of happiness as the true purpose of a person is _____.
Response standard: eudaimonism

Task 2. The highest good in the philosophy of _____ was recognized as bliss, pleasure ("hedone" - Greek Hedone - "pleasure").
Correct answer: Epicureanism

Task 3. In what historical era did the idea appear that the highest value is the individual, his rights and freedoms, and that man is by nature reasonable, virtuous and capable of self-improvement?
Response standard: philosophy of modern times

Task 4. Personal development is determined by the interaction of needs ("I want"), _____ ("I can") and social goals ("I must").
Response standard: abilities

Task 5. What is included in biologization concepts?
Correct answer:
1. Racism, which bases differences and characteristics of a person on race.

2. Social Darwinism, which places the social existence of man as a field on which the struggle between individuals takes place.

3. Sociobology, which is aimed at revealing the biological basis of man, forming a new view on the existential problems of morality and freedom.

Task 6. A negative feature of the _____ approach is the downplaying of the role of the biological, since the social principle is higher and nobler. *Response standard*: sociologizing

Task 7. What is the essence of the dual nature of human essence? Correct answer: The duality of human essence is revealed in the fact that neither the biological nor the social can displace each other. They inherently shape a particular person. Biologically, a person has such characteristics as, for example, a change in body morphology due to upright walking. But it is society that influences the development of a person as an individual.

Task 8. _____ cognition is carried out by every person and is a vital means of adaptation to the environment. Moreover, it is independent of the individual level of education, nationality and profession.
Response standard: Ordinary

Task 9. What are the two stages of everyday cognition?
Correct answer: The first stage is sensory cognition, in which knowledge is built through the senses, including sensation, perception and representation. The second stage is rational cognition, in which concept, judgment and inference are distinguished.

Task 10. Behaviorists argue that the most important characteristic of a person is _____.

Response standard: behavior

Task 11. J.-P. Sartre, K. Jaspers, M. Heidegger belong to the philosophical school of _____.
Response standard: existentialism

Task 12. The principle that substantiates and justifies a person's responsibility for his existence in the world is _____.
Response standard: anthropodicy

Task 13.   A set of approaches to the human problem in the context of various philosophical systems for understanding the world and the ways of its development and change, as well as the principle of perception and attitude towards man as the main problem of philosophy, which explains all processes in the world through an appeal to man, is _____. Correct answer: anthropological principle

Task 14.   Philosophical anthropology becomes fundamental philosophical discipline when _____ becomes a problem.
Response standard: Human

Task 15. E. Fromm believed that the cause of unprecedented difficulties in human existence was the gap between _____ and security.
Response standard: freedom

Task 16. What is the name of a person's ability to act in accordance with his interests and goals, based on the knowledge of objective necessity?
Response standard: Liberty

Task 17. What idea was put forward by J. Huizinga?
Response standard: Homo ludens is a person who plays. Huizinga traced the role of play in all areas of human life and throughout history. Because of this, the game acts as a cultural and historical universal, as a creative, positive principle in man and society. It is in and through play that a person creates himself and culture. The antithesis of play is seriousness. By becoming serious, a person loses himself.

Task 18. How is individuality understood in philosophical anthropology? *Response standard*: Individuality is a set of unique properties and abilities that distinguish this particular individual from the mass of others. In human individuality, the individual and the general, the natural and the social, the physical and the spiritual are not simply present, but interact, merging into one, into the "self." The essence of individuality is connected precisely with the originality of the individual, his ability to be himself, to act as an independent being within the framework of any social community.

Task 19. What process determines the formation of personality?
Response standard: Personality formation occurs in the process of socialization, i.e. a person's assimilation of social experience, norms and values   that allow him to carry out his life activities in a way adequate for a given society. Socialization is carried out primarily through a person's involvement in certain social relations, forms of communication and types of activities. Moreover, it occurs both in phylogenesis (the formation of the human race) and in ontogenesis (the formation of a specific personality).

Task 20. What, according to Lorenz, is the basic instinct?
Response standard: The basic instinct according to Lorenz is aggression (attack, anger, use of force, swearing, insult, etc.). This instinct, which is also present in animals, is an innate property. Aggression is reflected in human social relationships, customs and rituals.

Task 21. What approaches to man exist in Russian philosophy? *Response standard* : Two different approaches regarding the essence of man:
a) Materialistic (Belinsky, Herzen, Chernyshevsky) - man is a product of nature. b) Religious-idealistic (Dostoevsky, Soloviev, Berdyaev, etc.) - dualism of soul and body, freedom and necessity, good and evil, divine and earthly.

Task 22. How can you characterize the game model of the origin and development of culture and man according to J. Huizinga?
*Sample answer:*One of the most promising versions of the origin and development culture and man is a game model. Its author is considered to be the Dutch thinker Johan Huizinga, who in his famous book "Man Playing" attempted to reconstruct archaic culture and such well-known forms of cultural creativity as religion, law, art, philosophy, etc., based on the principle of play. In this case, the game acts as a form of free creative activity, excessive in relation to material interests and the need for survival. In this context, Huizinga's play opposes the spheres of work and everyday life, subordinated to the requirements of practical expediency and benefit.

Task 23. Based on the definition of worldview, answer whether a person can not have a worldview?

Sample answer:: Any person is the bearer of a worldview since it is a system of views, assessments and figurative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, a person's general attitude towards the surrounding reality and himself, as well as the basic life positions of people determined by these views, their beliefs, ideals, principles cognition and activity, value orientations.

Task 24. Compare the historical types of worldview, and answer which of them are characterized by emotional perception of reality and figurative thinking? *Sample answer::* Historical types of worldview include: mythology, religion, science. Emotional perception of reality and figurative thinking are characteristic of the mythological and religious worldview.

Task 25. Remember the rule of the "golden mean" or the middle way of Confucius. How should a person behave according to this rule?

Sample answer:: The rule of the "golden mean" occupies a significant place in the teachings of Confucius. In his opinion, people are either too cautious or too unrestrained, whereas it is necessary to adhere to the rule of the "golden mean". A person should avoid being too cautious and too intemperate, and should avoid extremes in choosing behavior.

Task 26. How can you explain Socrates' famous statement: "I know that I know nothing"?

Sample answer:: The Delphic oracle said that Socrates is the wisest of men. Socrates, on reflection, decided that this is because he knows about his ignorance, and other people do not even know this. Socrates said about himself that he is not a wise person - "sophos", but a lover of wisdom - a "philosopher".

Task 27. How can you explain Socrates' statement that knowledge makes people virtuous?

Response standard: According to Socrates: courage is knowing how to overcome your fear; justice is the knowledge of how to fulfill divine and human laws; moderation is knowing how to curb your passions.

Task 28. What type of government did Aristotle consider the best? What is the role of the middle class in this state?

Response standard: The best structure for Aristotle is polity. And the peculiarity of this system is that its basis is the middle layer of citizens. The best government will be if the decisive force is people of average income.

Task 29. Analyzing the anthropology of J.-J. Rousseau briefly describe the path of human development.

*Sample answer:*The starting point is the "natural state", which is considered by the philosopher as the embodiment of the natural essence of man. The social essence in this state manifests itself only as a predisposition to a social way of life. The transition of a person from the "natural state" to the social one is accompanied by profound changes in his essence.

Task 30. Explain the meaning of the famous definition of G.U. Allport: "personality is

the dynamic organization of those psychophysical systems in the individual that determine his behavior and thinking."

*Sample answer:*G.W. Allport considered personality as a dynamic system. Term "psychophysical" allows us to show that the personality and "mental" and "nervous", i.e. By "organization" Allport understood the unity of the physical and mental in the individual. He believed that such a complex structure as personality includes determining tendencies that largely determine individual behavior.

Task 31. With progress in human history, according to Friedrich Engels, a woman can achieve freedom and equality with men. At what stage of historical development will this be possible and what is the role of the institutions of the state and family?

*Sample answer:*neither political action aimed at changing laws and regulations, nor "struggle for recognition" and changing social roles will not give the desired result. Change in the status of women can only be achieved with changes in economic and social conditions. In a communist society. Women will not be financially dependent on men through the institution of marriage. The state, not the family, will bear economic responsibility for raising children. The distinction between children born in and out of wedlock will disappear. In this way, according to Engels, women will become free, and relationships between women and men will be based on true love.

Task 32.   How do you understand the statement of the existentialist theorist J.-P. Sartre - "at there is no nature for man"?

*Sample answer:*According to Sartre, the existence of a person in the world is always unique the experience of freedom through which a person creates both the external world and himself. At the same time, any attempts to bring a person under single essential characteristics are fraught with the totalitarian practice of standardization and deindividuation of the human "I", which justifies the facelessness and anonymity of the crowd, but not the individual.

Task 33. Consider the concept of "culture shock". When and where can a person experience culture shock? What determines the strength of the shock reaction?

*Sample answer:*The phenomenon called today culture shock arises in the area intercultural communications, as the initial reaction of individual or group consciousness to a collision with a cultural environment different from the self-identical one. The values, norms, language, and activities accepted by the individual that are characteristic of the environment that he perceives as his own come into conflict with the values, norms, language, and everyday practices characteristic of the sociocultural environment with which he encountered. Culture shock is experienced to one degree or another by everyone who goes abroad for the first time for tourism purposes, but its consequences are more pronounced among emigrants, especially forced ones. The strength of the shock reaction is determined by the depth of the differences between the old and new cultures.

Task 34.   How is personality understood in the concept of the American psychologist W. James?

*Sample answer:*N. James wrote that personality "in the broadest sense is the general result what a person can call his own, i.e. not only his own body and his own mental powers, but also his house, wife, children, ancestors, friends, his good fame and creative works, land property, horses, yacht and current account…" Hence, according to James, the loss of at least part of the property is considered as a derogation of the dignity of the individual himself.

Task 35. How do you understand the concept of "anthropic principle"?

*Sample answer:*the principle according to which in the observable Universe there are such the relationships between physical parameters that ensure the development of intelligent life, in particular, the emergence and evolution of man. It is believed that if these parameters

differed from those observed only by a small amount, intelligent life like ours could not have arisen.

Task 36. What does the concept of global evolutionism unite?
*Sample answer:*Global evolutionism today is a systemic formation. IN in modern science, its provisions are gradually becoming the dominant feature of the synthesis of knowledge. This is the core idea that permeates modern specialized pictures of the world. Global evolutionism is a global research program that sets a research strategy. Currently, it exists in many versions and variants, characterized by different levels of conceptual elaboration: from unfounded statements that fill the everyday consciousness to detailed concepts that consider in detail the entire course of the evolution of the world.

Task 37. Briefly describe the main ideas of the ethnopsychological school.
*Sample answer:*The key concept for ethnopsychologists was the concept of "core personality", which was used to reveal the characteristics of each individual culture. Main thesis
– primacy of the individual over society. As the basic personality is, so is the culture.

Task 38. Explain what existential androgyny is?
*Sample answer:*strategy for relating to yourself and the world based on harmonious unification spirituality and soulfulness as the fundamental principles of personality - deep, existential masculinity and femininity. This strategy leads to mutual growth and harmonization of both existential femininity and existential masculinity.

Task 39. What is philosophy?
*Sample answer:*Philosophy (ancient Greek φιλοσοφία, literally - "philosophy; love of wisdom")
- a special form of cognition and a system of knowledge about the general characteristics, concepts and principles of reality (being), as well as human existence, about the relationship between man and the world around him.

Task 40. The main question of philosophy.
*Sample answer:*The main question of philosophy is metaphilosophical and historical-philosophical concept in Marxist philosophy, according to which the main problem of philosophy throughout its history is the question of the relationship of consciousness to matter, thinking to being, spirit to nature.

Task 41. What is a worldview?
Response standard: Worldview is a system of views, assessments and figurative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, a person's general attitude towards the surrounding reality and himself, as well as the basic life positions of people determined by these views, their beliefs, ideals, principles of cognition and activity, value orientations .

Task 42. What does ontology study?
*Sample answer:*Ontology is a branch of philosophy that studies concepts such as existence, being, becoming and reality. It involves questions about how entities are grouped into basic categories and which of these entities exist at the most fundamental level.

Task 43. What does ethics study?
*Sample answer:*Ethics is a philosophical discipline that studies ethics and ethics. Initially, the meaning of the word ethos was joint housing and the rules generated by living together, norms that unite society, helping to overcome individualism and aggressiveness. As society develops, this meaning is supplemented by the study of conscience, good and evil, sympathy, friendship, the meaning of life, self-sacrifice, etc.

Task 44. What does axiology study?
*Sample answer:*Axiology is a theory of values, a branch of philosophy. Axiology studies

questions related to the nature of values, their place in reality and the structure of the world of values, that is, about the connection of various values with each other, with social and cultural factors and the structure of personality. The question of values was first raised by Socrates, who made it the central point of his philosophy and formulated it in the form of a question about what is good.

Task 45. What is aesthetics?

*Sample answer:*Aesthetics is a philosophical doctrine about the essence and forms of beauty in artistic creativity, in nature and in life, about art as a special form of social consciousness.

Task 46. What is epistemology?

Response standard: Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that studies the relationship between subject and object in the process of cognitive activity, the relationship of knowledge to reality, the possibility of human knowledge of the world, the criteria for the truth and reliability of knowledge.

Task 47. What is praxeology?

*Sample answer:*Praxeology, also praxeology, is the collective name for the teachings of effectiveness of human practical activity.

Task 48. What is the ideological function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The worldview function of philosophy is to create on the foundation philosophy of a holistic picture of the world, holistic ideas about its structure, as well as the place of man in it and the connection of man with the world around him.

Task 49. What is the methodological function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The methodological function is that philosophy develops basic methods of understanding the surrounding reality.

Task 50. What is the educational function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The educational function of philosophy is to form in a person morality and culture, the desire for self-improvement, the creation and search for life priorities. Knowledge of philosophy contributes to the development in a person of the most important qualities of a cultured person: orientation in truth, truth, kindness.

Task 51. What is the cognitive function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The cognitive function of philosophy is that philosophy promotes knowledge of the surrounding world and self-knowledge of a person. Philosophy studies the universal in the system of relations "world - man". In its cognitive activity, philosophy actively interacts with the private sciences of the natural and social-humanitarian cycles.

Task 52. What is the axiological function of philosophy?

Sample answer: The axiological function of philosophy is manifested in knowledge and attitude towards things, phenomena of the surrounding world from the point of view of their value understanding (moral, ethical, social, ideological, etc.).

Task 53. What is the social function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The social function is what philosophy tries to explain society, the reasons for its occurrence, evolution, structure, elements, improvement of society.

Task 54. What is the critical function of philosophy?

*Sample answer:*The critical function of philosophy is to introduce elements doubts in the knowledge of the surrounding world, as well as in existing knowledge. The destruction of dogma leads to expanding the boundaries of knowledge and increasing the reliability of knowledge.

Task 55. What is the formation of a civic position in society?

*Sample answer:*The formation of a civic position is manifested in: civic consciousness, feelings, behavior, activity, which are expressed in the active participation of the individual in the public life of the country, city, institution, awareness of rights and responsibilities.

Task 56. What are traditional values?
*Sample answer:*The words "traditional values" have three meanings. Firstly, this unchangeable values that came from ancient times, that were "from time immemorial" or even "always". Secondly, these are values that must be followed, norms, correct principles. In the third meaning, traditionality indicates the uniqueness of values for a country and culture.

Task 57. What is a ritual?
Response standard: Ritual is a set of actions accompanying a religious act or an established order of doing something developed by custom; ceremonial

Task 58. What is "culture" in the broad sense?
*Sample answer:*In the broadest sense of the word, ritual is a collection of repeated, regularly performed actions in an established order. Ritual action is a form of socially sanctioned symbolic behavior and, unlike custom, is devoid of utilitarian and practical goals.

Task 59. What is "culture" in the narrow sense?
*Sample answer:*Culture (in the narrow sense) is a set of traditions, customs, norms, language, art characteristic of one or more peoples.

Task 60. What is consciousness in philosophy?
*Sample answer:*Consciousness as a philosophical term is the highest, characteristic only of man. form of reflection of objective reality. Consciousness is a set of mental processes that are actively involved in a person's understanding of the objective world and his own existence. It arises in the process of labor, social and production activity of people and is inextricably linked with language, as ancient as consciousness.

Task 61. How is "personality" understood in philosophy?
*Sample answer:*In philosophy, personality is considered as an individual expression and subject of social ideals, values of social relations, activities and communication of people.

Task 62. What is elite culture?
*Sample answer:*Elite culture is the culture of privileged groups in society. Her features: closeness, aristocracy and value-semantic self-sufficiency.

Task 63. What is mass culture?
*Sample answer:*Mass culture or pop culture, mass culture, majority culture - culture of everyday life, entertainment and information that prevails in modern society.

Task 64. What is mass consciousness?
*Sample answer:*Mass consciousness is one of the types of social consciousness, the most real the form of its practical existence and embodiment. This is a special, specific type of social consciousness, characteristic of large unstructured multitudes of people ("masses").

Task 65. What is a mythological type of worldview?
*Sample answer:*The mythological type of worldview is defined as a set of ideas that were formed in the conditions of primitive society on the basis of a figurative perception of the world. Mythology is related to paganism and is a set of myths, which is characterized by the spiritualization and anthropomorphization of material objects and phenomena.

Task 66. What is a religious type of worldview?
*Sample answer:*The religious type of worldview is characterized by belief in the supernatural forces that play a dominant role in the lives of people and the universe, the bifurcation of the world into earthly and heavenly and the worship of supernatural forces.

Task 67. What is a scientific worldview?
*Sample answer:*A scientific worldview is a worldview based on principles and

laws that have been repeatedly tested by the scientific method and confirmed by the practice of humanity as a whole. The scientific picture of the world is a system of human ideas about the properties and patterns of the really existing world, built as a result of the generalization of scientific knowledge and principles.

Task 68. What is an artistic worldview?
*Sample answer:*Artistic worldview is expressed in art and artistic activity and practice of people, a set of figurative and symbolic ideas, feelings, experiences of the world and reality, comprehended with the help of art, this is an artistic picture of the world created by the creator and interpreted by attention, perception, imaginative thinking, fantasy on the basis of aesthetic experience and memory, perceiving or co-creating art.

Task 69. What is an ordinary worldview?
*Sample answer:*The everyday worldview is based on common sense and everyday experience. Such a worldview takes shape spontaneously, in the process of everyday experience, and is difficult to imagine in its pure form. As a rule, a person forms his views on the world, relying on clear and harmonious systems of mythology, religion, and science.

Task 70. What is the subject of studying philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The subject of philosophy is that which is common to the world as a whole (nature, society, person). These are the laws of the emergence, development and existence of all things (being in general).

Task 71. What is the purpose of philosophy?
*Sample answer:*The purpose of philosophy is to captivate a person with the highest ideals, to take him out of the sphere everyday life, give his life true meaning, open the way to the most perfect values.

Task 72. What is an "ideal"?
*Sample answer:*Ideal - the highest value, the best, completed state of something phenomena; an example of personal qualities and abilities; the highest standard of moral personality (personal ideal); the highest degree of moral understanding of what is good and proper (axiological ideal); perfection in relationships between people (ethical ideal); the most perfect structure of society (social ideal).

Task 73. What is "beauty"?
*Sample answer:*Beauty is an aesthetic (non-utilitarian, impractical) category, denoting perfection, a harmonious combination of aspects of an object, in which the latter evokes aesthetic pleasure in the observer. Beauty is one of the most important categories of culture. The opposite of beauty is ugliness.

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Task 75. What is "truth"?
*Sample answer:*Truth is a true, correct reflection of reality in thought, verifiable ultimately through the criterion of practice. The characteristic of truth refers specifically to thoughts, and not to the things themselves and the means of their linguistic expression.

CRITERIA for assessing competencies and rating scales

Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies	Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies	Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies	Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies
failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving tasks, absence independence in application of skills. Lack of confirmation of completed competence indicates negative results of mastering educational disciplines	student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full according to the model given by the teacher, on assignments, solution which were shown teacher, it should be considered that the competence is formed on satisfactory level.	student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities in solving tasks, similar to samples which confirms Availability formed competencies for more high level. Availability of such competencies for sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	student demonstrates ability to complete independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard tasks within the discipline using knowledge, skills and skills acquired as in the course of mastering this discipline, and adjacent disciplines should consider competence formed on high level.

Criteria for assessing test control:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
70-80	satisfactorily
Less than 70	unsatisfactory

When grading tasks with multiple correct answers, one error is allowed.

Interview assessment criteria:

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	ability to explain (introduce) the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and subsequence answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes subject matter being studied	high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes,	high logic and subsequence answer

	areas, the answer differs in depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer	events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	
Fine	solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free mastery of monologue speech, but one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and subsequence answer
satisfactory really	satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills phenomena, processes. Several are allowed errors in content answer	satisfactory logic and subsequence answer
will not satisfy really	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge basic theoretical issues, poor analysis skills phenomena, processes. Serious errors in content answer	inability to give reasoned answers	absence logic and sequences answer