

**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
in the discipline "Philosophy"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. Interim certification form - test

2. Type of intermediate certification - interview

3. List of competencies formed by the discipline or in formation which discipline is involved

Code competencies	Content of competencies (results of mastering OOP)
OK-1	- ability for abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis;
OK-2	- the ability to use the foundations of philosophical knowledge to form a worldview position;
OK-3	- the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of the historical development of society to form a civic position;
OK-5	- readiness for self-development, self-realization, self-education, use creative potential;
OK-8	- willingness to work in a team, tolerantly perceive social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences. And

4. Stages of developing competencies in the process of mastering educational programs

Competence	Disciplines	Semester
OK-1	Psychology and pedagogy	3.4
	Physics mathematics	1
	Medical informatics	2
	Chemistry	1
	Biochemistry	3.4
	Biology	1.2
	Forensic medicine at the present stage of development of society	5
	Forensic genetics	3
OK-2	Philosophy	2.3
OK-3	The history of homeland	1.2
	History of medicine	2
	Sociology, political science	1
OK-5	Bioethics	3
	The history of homeland	1.2
	Economy	2
	Foreign language	1.2
	Latin language	1.2
	Psychology and pedagogy	3.4
	History of medicine	2

	Sociology, political science	1
	Culture of Russian speech	2
	Introduction to the Language of Medicine	4
	Russian as a foreign language	3.4
OK-8	Bioethics	3
	The history of homeland	1.2
	Economy	2
	Psychology and pedagogy	3.4
	History of medicine	2
	Jurisprudence	4
	Sociology, political science	1
	Introduction to the Language of Medicine	4

5. Stages of developing competencies in the process of mastering the discipline

Sections of the discipline	Codes of formed competencies				
	OK-1	OK-2	OK-3	OK-5	OK-8
Semester 2					
Section 1	+	+			
Section 2		+	+		
Semester 3					
Section 3		+	+		
Section 4				+	+

6. Forms of assessment tools in accordance with the competencies being developed

Code competencies	Forms of assessment tools	
	Current certification	Interim certification
OK-1	Oral survey, interview	Oral survey, interview
OK-2	Oral survey, interview	Oral survey, interview; essay
OK-3	Oral survey, interview	Oral survey, interview
OK-5	Oral survey, interview	Oral survey, interview; abstract
OK-8	Oral survey, interview	Oral survey, interview

7. Current control-interview in the 2nd semester

List of questions:

1. Philosophy: concept, subject, social functions.
2. Philosophy as a worldview system. The relationship between the main historical types of worldview.
3. Philosophy and science.
4. Cosmocentrism of ancient philosophy.
5. Philosophical systems of Plato and Aristotle.
6. Theocentrism of medieval philosophy.
7. Philosophical teaching of Thomas Aquinas.
8. Humanism and anthropocentrism of Renaissance philosophy.
9. Rationalism and empiricism of modern philosophy: F. Bacon, R. Descartes.
10. Mechanical-metaphysical materialism of the 17th century: T. Hobbes, B. Spinoza, G.V. Leibniz.
11. Sensualist philosophy of D. Locke, J. Berkeley, D. Hume.

12. The problem of man and society in the philosophy of the Enlightenment: F.M.A. Voltaire, J.-J. Rousseau.
13. Classical German philosophy: main representatives and problems.
14. Philosophy of I. Kant.
15. Philosophical system and method of G.F.V. Hegel.
16. Dialectical and historical materialism of K. Marx and F. Engels.
17. Rational philosophy of the twentieth century. and the problem of knowledge / neo- and post-positivism, neo-Kantianism, hermeneutics.
18. Irrationalism and the problem of man (philosophy of will of F. Nietzsche, philosophy of life of A. Bergson, neo-Freudianism).
19. The existence and essence of man (existentialism, pragmatism, anthropological philosophy).
20. The problem of society in modern Western philosophy is scientism and anti-scientism.
21. Traditions, main periods and features of the development of Russian philosophy.
22. The problem of the historical fate of Russia in Russian philosophy.
23. Russian religious philosophy of the XIX - XX centuries.
24. Philosophical thought in the Soviet period.
25. Materialistic tradition in Russian philosophy.

Essay: "Transformation of the concept of human existence in different historical types philosophizing"

Current control - interview in the 3rd semester

List of questions:

1. The subject of philosophy and its role in human life and society.
2. Historical types of worldview. Philosophy and science.
3. Cosmocentrism of ancient philosophy. Early Greek natural philosophy.
4. Philosophical systems of Plato and Aristotle.
5. Theocentrism of medieval philosophy. Main problems and stages of development.
6. Philosophy of Augustine and Thomas Aquinas.
7. Anthropocentrism and humanism of Renaissance philosophy.
8. New philosophical picture of the world in the works of N. Kuzansky, J. Bruno.
9. Social philosophy N. Machiavelli, T. Mora, T. Campanella.
10. Main directions and problems of modern philosophy.
11. Rationalism and empiricism of modern philosophy: F. Bacon, R. Descartes, B. Spinoza.
12. Philosophy of Enlightenment: Voltaire, J.-J. Rousseau, D. Diderot.
13. German classical philosophy. Philosophical views of I. Kant.
14. System and method of Hegel's philosophy.
15. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
16. Formation and main problems of the philosophy of Marxism.
17. Irrational philosophy: A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche, S. Kierkegaard.
18. Historical forms of positivism.
19. Main philosophical directions of the 20th century.
20. Specifics and main stages of development of Russian philosophy.
21. Main directions of Russian philosophy of the 19th century.
22. An alternative to Slavophilism and Westernism in Russian philosophy: A.S. Khomyakov, A.I. Herzen.
23. Russian religious philosophy of the 19th-20th centuries.

24. Soviet philosophy.
25. Being as a philosophical problem.
26. Matter and spirit. Materialism and idealism.
27. The category "matter" and its significance for philosophy.
28. Movement, space and time as philosophical categories.
29. The problem of method in philosophy. The opposition of dialectics and metaphysics.
30. Philosophical picture of the world. Different ways of seeing the world.
31. Dialectics as a doctrine of universal connections, change and development.
32. Categories, laws and principles of dialectics.
33. The nature and essence of consciousness. Structure of consciousness.
34. Consciousness and unconsciousness.
35. The problem of the origin of consciousness.
36. Individual and social consciousness, their relationship. The structure of social consciousness.
37. Knowledge, its capabilities and boundaries. Knowledge and faith. The problem of the cognizability of the world.
38. Structure of cognitive activity. Sensual and rational stages of the cognition process.
39. The variety of forms of knowledge, the composition of knowledge. Extra-scientific knowledge.
40. The problem of truth and its verification. Modern concepts of truth.
41. Scientific knowledge and its specificity. The role of science in the development of society.
42. Methods of scientific knowledge.
43. The problem of values in philosophy. Structure and hierarchy of values.
44. Norms, ideals, values. The essence of morality.
45. The world of aesthetics. Art, its essence, structure.
46. Nature and society: dialectics of relationship.
47. The concept of society in philosophy.
48. Society as a developing system. Sources of self-development of society.
49. The main spheres of public life, their relationships.
50. The problem of man in philosophy.
51. Nature and essence of man.
52. The problem of anthroposociogenesis
53. Personality and society, their relationship.
54. The problem of freedom and responsibility. Freedom and necessity.
55. The meaning and goals of human life.
56. Personality: concept and structure.
57. Driving forces and subjects of the historical process. Determination of social development.
58. Culture and civilization. Man in the cultural system.
59. The essence of social progress, its criteria and types.
60. The question of the meaning and direction of history in philosophy. Unity and diversity of world history.
61. The problem of periodization of world history. Formational and civilizational concepts of social development.
62. Scientific and technological revolution: origins and social consequences.
63. Global problems of our time.
64. Modern civilization and the future of humanity.

Abstract: "The meaning of life and the fate of man"

8. Interim certification – test in the 2nd semester

Questions for assessment:

1. Philosophy as a science, its subject and functions.
2. Forms of worldview.
3. The main question of philosophy: being and consciousness.
4. The ontological side of the main question of philosophy.
5. The epistemological side of the main question of philosophy.
6. Philosophy of knowledge.
7. Philosophy of man. The problem of consciousness and the unconscious.
8. Philosophy of society.
9. Religious worldview. Philosophy and religion.
10. Philosophy of history.
11. Philosophical teachings of the Ancient East. Ancient India.
12. Philosophical teachings of the Ancient East. Ancient China
13. Ancient philosophy of Ancient Greece: Milesian school. Philosophical school of Pythagoras.
14. Philosophy of ancient Greece: Eleatic school. Atomistic materialism of the Democrit.
15. Main schools of Greek philosophy. Philosophical teaching of Socrates.
16. Teachings of Aristotle and Plato.
17. Medieval philosophy. Augustine the Blessed.
18. Nominalism in the philosophy of the Middle Ages. Thomas Aquinas. Francis Bacon and I. Scott.

19. Philosophy of the Renaissance. Nikolai Kuzansky, Michel Montaigne.
20. Philosophy of the New Age. Empiricism of Francis Bacon and John Locke.
21. Philosophy of R. Descartes, D. Diderot.
22. The main directions of German classical philosophy of the 18th-19th centuries.
23. Philosophy of Immanuel Kant.
24. Philosophy of G. Hegel. Laws of dialectics.
25. Philosophy of Ludwig Feuerbach and K. Marx and F. Engels.

9. Interim certification - test in the 3rd semester

1. Postclassical Western philosophy of the 19th and 20th centuries. Main directions.
2. Philosophy of A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche and S. Kierkegaard.
3. Russian philosophy of the 19th-20th centuries. Main directions.
4. Epicureanism, Cynicism, Stoicism. Main ideas.
5. The main ideas of Westerners and Slavophiles.
6. Russian Christian philosophy. V. Soloviev.
7. Existentialism in Russia. L. Shestov, N. Berdyaev
8. Cosmism in Russia.
9. Russian Marxism. IN AND. Lenin (Ulyanov).
10. Methods of philosophy and its internal structure.
11. Philosophy and global problems of our time.
12. Philosophy and culture.

10. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at the stages of their formation, description of assessment scales

	Levels of competency development
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	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>High</i>
Criteria	Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill

Evaluation criteria for the test

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions	logic and subsequence answer
passed	solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, the answer differs in depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus	ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	logic and subsequence answer
not accepted	insufficient knowledge subject matter being studied areas, unsatisfactory disclosure of the topic; weak knowledge of basic issues of theory, Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer	weak analysis skills phenomena, processes, events, inability to give reasoned answers given the examples are wrong	lack of logic and consistency answer