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**Assessment tools for midterm assessment**

**“Philosophy”**

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Curriculum</b>          | 31.05.01 General Medicine |
| <b>Specialty</b>           | General Medicine          |
| <b>Form of education</b>   | Full-time                 |
| <b>Designer Department</b> | Philosophy and law        |
| <b>Graduate Department</b> | Internal Medicine         |

**SAMPLE TASKS FOR CONTROL WORK:**

1. «Being is, there is no non – being at all» (Parmenides). «Non – existence is no less than being» (Aristotle). What did ancient Greek thinkers mean when they spoke about being? What meaning did they put into these concepts and what sense did the modern philosophers put into them? How do «being» and «non – being», «non – being» and «nothing», «nothing» and «something» relate to each other?

2. S.L. Frank expressed the specifics of the Russian worldview as follows: «The immediate feeling that my being is just being, that it (my being) belongs to universal being and takes root in it and that the perfect life content of the personality, its thinking ... only exist this soil is a feeling of being, which is given to us not externally, but is present inside us (not becoming subjective), a feeling of our deep – seated being, which is simultaneously objective, supraindividual and self – evident, is the essence of a typical Russian ontologism. Compare this point of view with the well – known Western European views on being (Antiquity, Middle Ages, New Time). Set the type of ontology. Highlight the distinctive features and advantages of this type.

3. «Only due to the conventions of civilization, the inseparable and blood connection of all mankind with the rest of the living world is forgotten, and man tries to consider the existence of civilized humanity separately from the living world. But all these attempts artificially and inevitably fly away when we come to the study of humanity in its common connection with all of nature» (V.I. Vernadsky). What is human being and what are its specific characteristics? How is the judgment of the Russian scientist ontologically oriented? What, in your opinion, should be the strategic guidelines of mankind, seeking to preserve itself and the world in which it will live?

4. G. Galilei wrote: «Philosophy is written in a huge book, opened before our eyes. However, one cannot read a book without knowing the language or distinguishing between the letters in which it is written. It is written in the language of mathematics, and its letters are triangles, squares, circles, balls, cones, pyramids, and other geometric figures, without the help of which the human mind cannot understand a single word in it; without them, we can only wander randomly through the dark labyrinth. «What is language? Is philosophy written in the language of mathematics? Why did Galileo have such an opinion? Does philosophy have its own language? What is he like? Give examples.

5. The process of knowledge, according to V.I. Lenin, «goes from living contemplation to abstract thinking and from it to practice». What is the meaning of this judgment? What is «living contemplation»? What is abstract thinking? Is the cognitive process exhausted by them? Argue for the answer. Find an equation that describes the relationship between BMI and height. Evaluate the quality of the equation.

6. «In everything listen to life striving, Hurry appearances to deny. Forgetting that if you destroy them Animate relationship. There is nothing more to listen to» (Goethe). What does «appearances to deny» mean? What is «animating relationship»? Against which epistemological device does the poet warn?

#### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR CREDIT WITH MARK:**

1. Materialism (philosophical meaning, conceptualization, authors, modern understanding)
2. Idealism (philosophical meaning, conceptualization, authors, modern understanding)
3. Agnosticism (philosophical meaning, conceptualization, authors, modern understanding)
4. Epistemology (philosophical meaning, conceptualization, authors, modern understanding)
  1. The pantheistic doctrine of D. Bruno about the infinite space, the multiplicity of worlds and forms of mind in the universe.
  2. Utopian projects of philosophical thought of the Renaissance.
  3. The philosophical foundations of the “ideal sovereign” and the political immorality of the teachings of N. Machiavelli about the state.
  4. Why did the European Reformation happen?
  5. Protestantism as a religion of the capitalist formation.
  6. Religious formation and the formation of a “civil society”
  7. The role of the philosophy of the Renaissance in the formation and development of Western European technological civilization.
  8. What is the difference between the anthropocentrism of the Renaissance and medieval anthropology?
  9. Philosophy of Picot della Mirandola.
  10. How does G. Galileo relate to God?
  11. Invention of printing as a sociocultural phenomena.
  12. Philosophical ideas of Thomas More and Tommaso Campanella.
  13. Empiricism of New Time.
  14. Rationalism of New Time.
  15. The death of a traditional society and the formation of technological civilization in Western Europe.
  16. The teachings of F. Bacon on science as ab instrument for transforming the world and contemporary environmental problems.
  17. Rationalism as the main feature and style of thinking of the Western European philosophy of modern times.
  18. The social philosophy of the New time: the rationalization of social life as a way of progress
  19. Influence of Descartes’s ideas on medicine
  20. The influence of the ideas of Bacon on medicine.
  21. Materialism and vitalism in the natural sciences and medicine of New Age.
  22. Philosophical ideas of B. Spinoza.
  23. Philosophical ideas of J. Locke.
  24. Philosophical ideas of T. Hobbes.
  25. John Calvin and Calvinism.
  26. Martin Luther (ideas and biography).