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«Тасдиқ мекунам»

мудири кафедраи
«Илмҳои иҷтимоӣ-гуманитарӣ»

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**Донишқадаи идоракунии давлатии назди Президенти
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Факултети муносибатҳои байналмилалӣ

Кафедраи «Илмҳои иҷтимоӣ-гуманитарӣ»

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Курс 3 гуруҳ А

Ихтисоси 1-23-01-01 Муносибатҳои байналмилалӣ

Ҷавоб варианти С

@1.From the Greek language, the word "philosophy" is translated as:

- \$A) divine wisdom;
- \$B) doctrine of the world;
- \$C) love of wisdom;
- \$D) love of truth;
- \$E) love the world;

**@2.He first used the word "philosophy" and called himself a
"philosopher":**

- \$A) Socrates;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) Pythagoras;
- \$D) Cicero;
- \$E) G. Hegel;

@3. Determine the time of the emergence of philosophy:

- \$A) mid III millennium BC;
- \$B) XVII – XVIII centuries;
- \$C) VII – VI century BC;
- \$D) V – XV century;
- \$E) XV – III centuries;

@4. Studying the basics of being, the problems of cognition, the purpose of a person and his position in the world:

- \$A) ontology;
- \$B) epistemology;
- \$C) philosophy;
- \$D) ethics;
- \$E) cultural science;

@5. A worldview form of social consciousness that rationally substantiates the ultimate foundations of being, including society and law:

- \$A) story;
- \$B) sociology;
- \$C) philosophy;
- \$D) cultural science;
- \$E) epistemology;

@6. The ideological function of philosophy is that:

- \$A) philosophy reflects on contemporary culture;
- \$B) philosophy directs people's activities to combat the shortcomings of the existing system;
- \$C) philosophy helps a person understand himself, his place in the world;
- \$D) philosophy helps to improve the character of people;
- \$E) philosophy to combat the shortcomings of the existing system;

@7. Worldview is:

- \$A) the body of knowledge that a person possesses;
- \$B) system of adequate preferences of a mature personality;

\$C) a set of views, assessments, emotions that characterize a person's attitude to the world and to himself;

\$D) reflection by human consciousness of those social relations that objectively exist in society;

\$E) emotions that characterize a person's attitude to the world and to himself;

@8.What is the meaning of G. Hegel in the statement that "philosophy is an era captured by thought"?

\$A) The course of history depends on the direction of thinking of philosophers;

\$B) Philosophy must solve specific problems facing society at a given time;

\$C) The thinking of philosophers is determined by the socio-economic conditions of the society in which they live;

\$D) Philosophy is designed to reflect the characteristics of the era, to express the spirit of the times;

\$E) Philosophy is designed the socio-economic conditions of the society in which they live;

@9.The defining sign of a religious worldview is:

\$A) faith in a single creator god;

\$B) denial of human freedom, the belief that all actions are initially determined by God;

\$C) belief in supernatural, otherworldly forces that have the ability to influence the course of events in the world;

\$D) contempt for the achievements of science, denial of their credibility;

\$E) Philosophy is designed the socio-economic conditions of the society in which they live;

@10.The direction denying the existence of God is called:

\$A) skepticism;

\$B) agnosticism;

\$C) atheism;

\$D) neo-thomism;

\$E) ontology;

@11. What is characteristic of the epistemic line in philosophy?

- \$A) understanding of philosophy as a higher science;
- \$B) approval as a substance of only one principle;
- \$C) identification of philosophy with theology;
- \$D) considering reality as constantly evolving;
- \$E) understanding and considering reality;

@12. Ontology is:

- \$A) doctrine of the universal conditionality of phenomena;
- \$B) doctrine of the essence and nature of science;
- \$C) doctrine of being, of its fundamental principles;
- \$D) doctrine of the right forms of thinking;
- \$E) doctrine of the considering reality;

@13. Gnoseology is:

- \$A) doctrine of the development and functioning of science;
- \$B) doctrine of logical forms and laws of thinking;
- \$C) doctrine of nature, the essence of knowledge;
- \$D) doctrine of the essence of the world, its structure;
- \$E) doctrine of the considering reality of thinking;

@14. Anthropology is:

- \$A) doctrine of development and universal interconnection;
- \$B) science of animal behavior in vivo;
- \$C) doctrine of man;
- \$D) philosophical doctrine of society;
- \$E) doctrine of the thinking;

@15. Axiology is:

- \$A) theory of the superiority of some groups of people over others;
- \$B) doctrine of development;
- \$C) doctrine of values;
- \$D) justice theory;
- \$E) some groups of people over others;

@16. Ethics is:

- \$A) doctrine of development;
- \$B) doctrine of being;
- \$C) doctrine of morality;
- \$D) theory of the moral superiority of some people over others;
- \$E) some people over others;

@17.The branch of philosophy in which the problems of cognition are developed

- \$A) Aesthetics;
- \$B) Ontology;
- \$C) Epistemology;
- \$D) Ethics;
- \$E) Consciousness;

@18.According to Marxist philosophy, the essence of the basic question of philosophy is:

- \$A) relation of consciousness to matter;
- \$B) sense of life;
- \$C) driving forces for the development of society;
- \$D) correlation of natural and social worlds;
- \$E) theory of the moral superiority;

@19.Idealism is characterized by the statement:

- \$A) primary consciousness, matter does not exist;
- \$B) matter and consciousness are two principles that exist independently of each other;
- \$C) primary consciousness, matter independently of consciousness does not exist;
- \$D) it is a strict consistent system of judgments about nature;
- \$E) consciousness are two principles that exist independently of each other;

@20.Dualism is characterized by the thesis:

- \$A) primary consciousness, matter independently of consciousness does not exist;
- \$B) it is a strict consistent system of judgments about nature;

- \$C) matter and consciousness are two principles that exist independently of each other;
- \$D) primary consciousness, matter does not exist;
- \$E) material world only seems to us, is this only a certain way to talk;

@21.To whom this statement belongs: "I affirm that there are no things. We are just used to talking about things in fact, there is only my thinking, there is only my "I" with its inherent sensations. The material world only seems to us, is this only a certain way to talk about our feelings? "

- \$A) Materialist;
- \$B) Objective idealist;
- \$C) Subjective idealist;
- \$D) Dualist;
- \$E) Idealist;

@22.What historical type of worldview is we talking about here: "Is this a holistic worldview in which various representations are linked into a single figurative picture of the world, combining reality and fantasy, natural and supernatural, knowledge and faith, thought and emotions"?

- \$A) Science;
- \$B) Religion;
- \$C) Mythology;
- \$D) Philosophy;
- \$E) Fantasy;

@23.Some Christian theologians claim the whole world. The whole universe was created by God in six days, and God himself is an incorporeal intellect, the most perfect Person. What philosophical direction does this view of the world correspond to?

- \$A) Vulgar materialism;
- \$B) Pantheism;
- \$C) Objective idealism;
- \$D) Subjective idealism;
- \$E) Materialism;

@24. With the statement: "Thinking is the same product of brain activity as bile is a product of liver activity", a representative would agree:

- \$A) metaphysical materialism;
- \$B) dialectical materialism;
- \$C) vulgar materialism;
- \$D) science materialism;
- \$E) metaphysical;

@25. Agnosticism is:

- \$A) doctrine;
- \$B) doctrine of the development of philosophical knowledge;
- \$C) doctrine denying the cognition of the essence of the objective world;
- \$D) doctrine of values;
- \$E) doctrine of the development of the objective world;

@26. Agnosticism is:

- \$A) distrust of sensory experience;
- \$B) philosophical position considering all the phenomena of the world in their mutual-connection and development;
- \$C) a direction in the theory of knowledge, which believes that adequate knowledge of the world is impossible;
- \$D) denial of rational ways of knowing the world;
- \$E) philosophical believes that adequate knowledge of the world is impossible;

@27. Deny the possibility of knowing the world:

- \$A) materialists;
- \$B) dogmas;
- \$C) agnostics;
- \$D) positivists;
- \$E) doctrine;

@28. The direction of Western European philosophy, denying the cognitive value of philosophy, the presence of its own, original subject:

- \$A) philosophy of life;
- \$B) pragmatism;

- \$C) positivism;
- \$D) neo-thomism;
- \$E) doctrine;

@29. The law of retribution in Indian religion and religious philosophy, which determines the nature of the new birth of reincarnation:

- \$A) samsara;
- \$B) jen;
- \$C) karma;
- \$D) moksha;
- \$E) religion;

@30. The name of the founder of Buddhism, meaning awakened, enlightened:

- \$A) Lao Tzu;
- \$B) Confucius;
- \$C) Buddha;
- \$D) Nagarjuna;
- \$E) Badarayana;

@31. The name of the founder of Buddhism

- \$A) Badarayana;
- \$B) Patanjali;
- \$C) Sidhartha;
- \$D) Mahavira;
- \$E) Confucius;

@32. The central concept of Buddhism and Jainism, meaning the highest state, the goal of human aspirations:

- \$A) tao;
- \$B) samsara;
- \$C) nirvana;
- \$D) jen;
- \$E) religion;

@33. The concept of ancient Chinese philosophy, denoting a masculine, bright and active principle:

- \$A) Tao;
- \$B) Karma;
- \$C) Yan;
- \$D) Jen;
- \$E) Ren;

@34.The concept of ancient Chinese philosophy, denoting a feminine, dark and passive beginning:

- \$A) Ren;
- \$B) Prana;
- \$C) Yin;
- \$D) Purusha;
- \$E) Tao;

@35.The idea of a “noble husband” as an ideal personality was developed by:

- \$A) Lao Tzu;
- \$B) Sidhartha;
- \$C) Confucius;
- \$D) Socrates;
- \$E) Buddha;

@36.What the concepts of Brahman in Vedanta and apeiron in the philosophy of Anaximander mean:

- \$A) Law Governing the World;
- \$B) Higher intelligence;
- \$C) Substance of all things;
- \$D) World harmony;
- \$E) Governing the World;

@37.In Heraclitus’s philosophy, the word Logos denotes a world law, a world order to which everything that exists is subordinate. Which concept of Chinese philosophy has the same meaning:

- \$A) Ren;
- \$B) Yin;
- \$C) Tao;

- \$D) Lee;
- \$E) Purusha;

@38. What does the concept of “dharma” mean in traditional Indian philosophy:

- \$A) The amount of human actions that affect the nature of his future birth;
- \$B) Authentic knowledge of the Absolute;
- \$C) The eternal moral law prescribing a specific way of life for everyone;
- \$D) A person who has reached nirvana, but voluntarily renouncing it for the salvation of other people;
- \$E) Voluntarily renouncing it for the salvation of other people;

@39. Ancient Indian philosophical texts include

- \$A) Tao de ching;
- \$B) Lun Yu;
- \$C) Upanishads;
- \$D) Book of changes;
- \$E) Purusha;

@40. Ancient Chinese philosophical texts include

- \$A) Mahabharata;
- \$B) Rigveda;
- \$C) Tao de ching;
- \$D) Chandogya Upanishad;
- \$E) Purusha;

@41. In Indian philosophy the total amount of committed acts and their consequences, which determines the nature of a new birth

- \$A) Samsara;
- \$B) Nirvana;
- \$C) Karma;
- \$D) Dharma;
- \$E) Purusha;

@42. Chinese philosopher, founder of Taoism

- \$A) Confucius;

- \$B) Mencius;
- \$C) Lao Tzu;
- \$D) Xun Tzu;
- \$E) Socrates;

@43. The golden rule of morality: "Whatever you wish for yourself, do not do it to others," was first formulated:

- \$A) Socrates;
- \$B) Protagoras;
- \$C) Confucius;
- \$D) Xun Tzu;
- \$E) Buddha;

@44. Chronological framework for the development of ancient philosophy:

- \$A) 28th - 18th centuries BC;
- \$B) VI century - XVI century;
- \$C) VII century BC - VI century BC;
- \$D) VI century BC - II century BC;
- \$E) V century BC - I century BC;

@45. The basic principle of ancient philosophy was:

- \$A) theocentrism;
- \$B) anthropocentrism;
- \$C) cosmocentrism;
- \$D) scientism;
- \$E) human soul;

@46. The main problem solved by the philosophers of the Milesian school:

- \$A) the problem of knowability of the world;
- \$B) the problem of the primacy of matter or spirit;
- \$C) initial problem;
- \$D) the problem of the nature of the human soul;
- \$E) the nature of the human soul;

@47.The thesis of the thinker Thales:

- \$A) "The first principle of the world is fire";
- \$B) "Everything flows";
- \$C) "Know yourself";
- \$D) "You cannot enter the same river twice";
- \$E) "You can enter the same river twice";

@48.Thesis by the thinker Thales

- \$A) "Everything flows";
- \$B) "You cannot enter the same river twice";
- \$C) "The beginning of all things is water";
- \$D) "The first principle of the world is fire";
- \$E) "You can enter the same river twice";

@49.Anaximenes for the fundamental principle of all things took

- \$A) The fire;
- \$B) Number;
- \$C) Air;
- \$D) Water;
- \$E) River;

@50.Position: "Number is the essence and meaning of everything that is in the world", belongs to:

- \$A) Protagoras;
- \$B) Euclid;
- \$C) Pythagoras;
- \$D) N. Copernicus;
- \$E) Parmenides;

@51.The follower of Pythagoras, who first drew the system of the world and placed Central Fire at the center of the universe

- \$A) Lucretius Car;
- \$B) Parmenides;
- \$C) Filolai;
- \$D) N. Copernicus;
- \$E) Protagoras;

@52. First used the concept of being in philosophy

- \$A) Boethius;
- \$B) Dam;
- \$C) Parmenides;
- \$D) G.V.F. Hegel;
- \$E) Protagoras;

@53. Movement, any change is only an illusion of the sensory world, argued:

- \$A) pythagoreans;
- \$B) milies;
- \$C) eleats;
- \$D) epicureans;
- \$E) protagoreans;

@54. Representatives of which philosophical school posed the problem of being, opposed the world of feelings to the world of reason, and proved that movement, any change, is only an illusion of the sensory illusory world:

- \$A) Pythagorean;
- \$B) Epicurean;
- \$C) Elean;
- \$D) Miletus;
- \$E) Protagoreans;

@55. What do you think, the hypothetical debate of which philosophers depicted A.S. Pushkin in the poem "Movement"?

- \$A) Plato and Aristotle;
- \$B) Descartes and Spinoza;
- \$C) Zeno and Heraclitus;
- \$D) Thales and Empedocles;
- \$E) Thales and Aristotle;

@56. The ancient philosopher who believed that you can't enter the same river twice:

- \$A) Thales;
- \$B) Descartes;
- \$C) Heraclitus;
- \$D) Plato;
- \$E) Democritus;

@57. Which of the ancient philosophers taught that everything is developing, that the root cause of the world and its primary basis is fire, that one cannot enter the same river twice?

- \$A) Thales;
- \$B) Descartes;
- \$C) Heraclitus;
- \$D) Plato;
- \$E) Democritus;

@58. The concept of "Logos" in the philosophical teachings of Heraclitus means:

- \$A) One of the primary elements;
- \$B) Descartes subject to everything in the world;
- \$C) Universal law, the operation of which is subject to everything in the world;
- \$D) The universal variability of things;
- \$E) Divine word to everything in the world;

@59. First expressed the idea of the atomistic structure of matter:

- \$A) Heraclitus;
- \$B) Descartes;
- \$C) Democritus;
- \$D) Plato;
- \$E) Diogenes of Sinope;

@60. Saying: "Man is the measure of all things" belongs to:

- \$A) I. Kant;
- \$B) K. Marx;
- \$C) Protagoras;
- \$D) Aristotle;

\$E) Descartes;

@61. "I know that I know nothing...". The author of the aphorism:

\$A) Thales;

\$B) Plato;

\$C) Socrates;

\$D) Epicurus;

\$E) Descartes;

@62. Knowledge of Socrates is identical:

\$A) feelings;

\$B) wisdom;

\$C) virtues;

\$D) moral laws;

\$E) spirits;

@63. The essence of Socrates' "ethical rationalism":

\$A) treat the other as oneself;

\$B) treat another person as a goal and never as a means;

\$C) virtue is the result of knowing what is good, while the absence of virtue is the result of ignorance;

\$D) to love your neighbor as yourself;

\$E) while the absence of virtue is the result of ignorance;

@64. Objective-idealistic philosophy was founded:

\$A) Democritus;

\$B) Parmenide;

\$C) Plato;

\$D) Pythagoras;

\$E) Socrates;

@65. In antiquity, the merit of the discovery of the supersensible world of ideas belongs to:

\$A) Pythagoras;

\$B) Parmenide;

\$C) Plato;

\$D) Socrates;

\$E) Aristotle;

@66. How does the idea of a “horse” differ from Plato’s philosophy from a real, lively, real horse? Indicate the wrong answer.

\$A) The idea is perfect, a real horse is material;

\$B) The idea is immortal, eternal, a real horse is mortal;

\$C) The idea is richer than a live horse;

\$D) The idea is primary, the real horse is secondary;

\$E) The idea is eternal, a real horse is mortal;

@67. In Plato’s philosophy, the idea of a “horse” differs from a real, living horse in that:

\$A) the idea is material, the real horse is ideal;

\$B) the idea is richer than a live horse;

\$C) the idea is primary, the real horse is secondary;

\$D) the idea is unreal, finite and ideal;

\$E) the idea is unreal, the real horse is ideal;

@68. The statement that the soul before the birth of man was in the world of ideas, therefore, in the process of cognition, it is able to recall them, belongs to:

\$A) Diogenes;

\$B) Socrates;

\$C) Plato;

\$D) Democritus;

\$E) Aristotle;

@69. The source of knowledge is the recollection of the soul about the world of ideas, believed:

\$A) I. Kant;

\$B) Socrates;

\$C) Plato;

\$D) Aristotle;

\$E) Democritus;

@70. A philosopher who considered logic to be the main instrument of knowledge:

- \$A) Plato;
- \$B) Socrates;
- \$C) Aristotle;
- \$D) Democritus;
- \$E) Pythagoras;

@71. Philosopher, student of Plato:

- \$A) Epicurus;
- \$B) Zenon;
- \$C) Aristotle;
- \$D) Parmenides;
- \$E) Pythagoras;

@72. Philosopher, student of Plato, author of the books *Metaphysics*, *Poetics*, *Politics*

- \$A) Parmenides;
- \$B) Zenon;
- \$C) Aristotle;
- \$D) Epicurus;
- \$E) Pythagoras;

@73. According to Aristotle, does not enter the human soul

- \$A) Animal soul;
- \$B) Plant soul;
- \$C) Mineral soul;
- \$D) Intelligent soul;
- \$E) Good soul;

@74. The essence of the ethical teachings of Epicurus is that:

- \$A) everything must be denied;
- \$B) one must live for the good of others;
- \$C) need to enjoy life;
- \$D) one must serve the gods and do good;
- \$E) the gods and do good;

@75. Roman poet, follower of Epicurus, author of the poem "On the nature of things"

\$A) Cicero;

\$B) Dam;

\$C) Lucretius Car;

\$D) Epicurus;

\$E) Boethius;

@76. The statement: "It's important not what happens to us, but how we relate to it" corresponds to the worldview:

\$A) kinikov;

\$B) neoplatonists;

\$C) stoics;

\$D) epicureans;

\$E) boethius;

@77. Roman philosopher, educator of Nero, author of "Letters to Lucillus", representative of Stoicism

\$A) Socrates;

\$B) Dam;

\$C) Seneca;

\$D) Diogenes;

\$E) Boethius;

@78. The philosopher who lived in a barrel considered himself a "citizen of the world" and called for poverty, ignorance

\$A) Epicurus;

\$B) Aristarchus of Samos;

\$C) Diogenes of Sinope;

\$D) Xenophane;

\$E) Boethius;

@79. A characteristic feature of medieval philosophy is:

\$A) cosmocentrism;

\$B) anthropocentrism;

- \$C) theocentrism;
- \$D) skepticism;
- \$E) eschatologism;

@80. Which of the following features is not characteristic of medieval philosophical thought?

- \$A) Eschatologism;
- \$B) Authoritarianism;
- \$C) Scientism;
- \$D) Skepticism;
- \$E) Exegeticity;

@81. Theocentrism is a worldview position based on the idea of leadership:

- \$A) of woman;
- \$B) of man;
- \$C) of God;
- \$D) of nature;
- \$E) space;

@82. Philosophy in the Middle Ages occupied a subordinate position in relation to:

- \$A) ethics;
- \$B) science;
- \$C) theology;
- \$D) psychology;
- \$E) space;

@83. The totality of religious doctrines and teachings on the nature and operation of God:

- \$A) phenomenology;
- \$B) anthropocentrism;
- \$C) theology;
- \$D) monadology;
- \$E) space;

@84. Works of early Christian literature not included in the biblical canon, i.e. recognized by the official church as "false"

- \$A) The Chronicles;
- \$B) Gospel;
- \$C) Apology;
- \$D) Apocrypha;
- \$E) Doctrine;

@85. Eschatology is

- \$A) Doctrine of values;
- \$B) The doctrine of being, its fundamental principles;
- \$C) The doctrine of the ultimate fate of the world and man;
- \$D) The doctrine of the origin of the gods;
- \$E) The unultimate fate of the world and man;

@86. Savior, deliverer from troubles, anointed of God

- \$A) Hegumen;
- \$B) Authority;
- \$C) Messiah;
- \$D) Enoch;
- \$E) Apology;

@87. Limitation or suppression of sensory desires, voluntary transfer of physical pain, loneliness:

- \$A) hegumen;
- \$B) hedonism;
- \$C) asceticism;
- \$D) rationalism;
- \$E) epicureanism;

@88. The worldview principle according to which the world was created by God from nothing is called:

- \$A) Monotheism;
- \$B) Dualism;
- \$C) Creationism;
- \$D) Dialectics;

\$E) Rationalism;

@89. Doctrine of salvation

\$A) Metaphysics;

\$B) Deontology;

\$C) Soteriology;

\$D) Dialectics;

\$E) Rationalism;

@90. The principle that God determines the entire course of history and the fate of each person

\$A) Fideism;

\$B) Monotheism;

\$C) Providentialism;

\$D) Creationism;

\$E) Rationalism;

@91. The main task of Christian apologists was:

\$A) In the proof of the existence of God;

\$B) In creating a holistic Christian worldview;

\$C) In substantiating the advantages of Christianity over paganism;

\$D) Translated Scripture into European Languages;

\$E) The disadvantages of Christianity over paganism;

@92. The name of the period of the creative ministry of the "Fathers of the Church" (III-VIII centuries), which laid the foundations of Christian philosophy and theology in their writings in opposition-dialogue with Greco-Roman philosophy, the formation of a system of Christian dogma is underway:

\$A) apologetics;

\$B) scholasticism;

\$C) patristic;

\$D) creationism;

\$E) exegetics;

@93. Prominent representative of patristics, author of the books "Confession", "On the City of God"

- \$A) Clement of Alexandria;
- \$B) Meister Eckhart;
- \$C) Augustine;
- \$D) Cicero;
- \$E) Alexandria;

@94. Six Day is a book that set out:

- \$A) Orthodox axiology and ethics;
- \$B) Medieval historiosophy;
- \$C) Christian ontology and cosmogony;
- \$D) The Metaphysics of Kabbalah;
- \$E) Orthodox axiology and cosmogony;

@95. Scholasticism is:

- \$A) philosophy, denying the role of reason in understanding the essence of God;
- \$B) theory and practice, allowing you to merge with the deity in ecstasy;
- \$C) type of philosophizing, characterized by speculation and primacy of logical and epistemological problems;
- \$D) doctrine of the origin of God;
- \$E) type of philosophizing, doctrine of the origin of God;

@96. Features such as speculation, interest in formal logical problems, submission to theology, are inherent in:

- \$A) mysticism;
- \$B) empiricism;
- \$C) scholasticism;
- \$D) rationalism;
- \$E) epistemologism;

@97. Representative of medieval philosophy:

- \$A) Hugo Saint Victor;
- \$B) Heraclitus of Ephesus;
- \$C) Thomas Aquinas;

- \$D) Diogenes Laertes;
- \$E) Parmenides of Elea;

@98. Representative of medieval Western European philosophy:

- \$A) Tertulliana;
- \$B) J.P. Sartre;
- \$C) F. Akvinsky;
- \$D) C. Marx;
- \$E) M. Heidegger;

@99. The art of interpreting sacred texts that developed in the Middle Ages

- \$A) Education;
- \$B) Propaedeutics;
- \$C) Exegetics;
- \$D) Mystic;
- \$E) Numerology;

@100. The problem of proving the existence of God was one of the central

- \$A) Tertulliana;
- \$B) Hugo Saint Victor;
- \$C) Thomas Aquinas;
- \$D) Democritus;
- \$E) M. Heidegger;

@101. The era of the restoration of the ideals of antiquity in Europe:

- \$A) New time;
- \$B) Education;
- \$C) Renaissance;
- \$D) Middle Ages;
- \$E) Numerology;

@102. The most important feature of philosophical thought and culture of the Renaissance is:

- \$A) cosmocentrism;
- \$B) providentialism;

- \$C) anthropocentrism;
- \$D) skepticism;
- \$E) theocentrism;

@103.A characteristic feature of the philosophy of the Renaissance is:

- \$A) nature-centrism;
- \$B) theocentrism;
- \$C) anthropocentrism;
- \$D) skepticism;
- \$E) cosmocentrism;

@104.In which city was the Platonic Academy revived in the 15th century?

- \$A) Rome;
- \$B) Dushanbe;
- \$C) Florence;
- \$D) Paris;
- \$E) Milan;

@105.The type of worldview according to which man is the center and the highest goal of the universe:

- \$A) cosmocentrism;
- \$B) nature-centrism;
- \$C) anthropocentrism;
- \$D) skepticism;
- \$E) theocentrism;

@106.The main object of study, a measure of things and relationships in the Renaissance:

- \$A) time;
- \$B) nature;
- \$C) person;
- \$D) the God;
- \$E) space;

@107.Secular worldview of the Renaissance, opposed to the scholasticism and spiritual domination of the church:

- \$A) nature;
- \$B) theocentrism;
- \$C) humanism;
- \$D) nature-centrism;
- \$E) idealism;

@108.The opposition of an individual to society is characteristic of:

- \$A) collectivism;
- \$B) theocentrism;
- \$C) individualism;
- \$D) rationalism;
- \$E) irrationalism;

@109.The type of worldview characteristic of the Renaissance, which is based on the opposition of an individual to society:

- \$A) theocentrism;
- \$B) theocentrism;
- \$C) individualism;
- \$D) collectivism;
- \$E) irrationalism;

@110.Author of “Speech on the Freedom and Dignity of Man”

- \$A) Nicolo Machiavelli;
- \$B) Hugo Saint-Victor;
- \$C) Pico della Mirandola;
- \$D) Anselm of Canterbury;
- \$E) Thomas Aquinas;

@111.Representative of the philosophy of the Renaissance:

- \$A) T. Hobbes;
- \$B) Anaximander;
- \$C) J. Bruno;
- \$D) Aristotle;
- \$E) Fr. Petrarch;

@112.He substantiated the provisions on the infinity of the Universe in time and space, on the identity of God and nature:

\$A) Fr. Petrarch;

\$B) Thomas Aquinas;

\$C) J. Bruno;

\$D) K. Ptolemy;

\$E) Savonarola;

@113.Italian poet, author of sonnets for Laura, founder of humanism, critic of scholasticism

\$A) Savonarola;

\$B) Ficino;

\$C) Petrarch;

\$D) K. Ptolemy;

\$E) Vasari;

@114.The Renaissance philosophy is characteristic

\$A) commenting on scripture;

\$B) faith in the imminent end of the world;

\$C) antique nostalgia;

\$D) denial of science;

\$E) the imminent end of the world;

@115.The doctrine that developed during the Renaissance, and affirming the identity of God and nature, that “nature is God in things”

\$A) Deism;

\$B) Providentialism;

\$C) Pantheism;

\$D) Theism;

\$E) Humanism;

@116.Relief from Church Influence

\$A) Ecumenism;

\$B) Counter reformation;

\$C) Secularization;

\$D) Ecclesiology;

\$E) Humanism;

@117.A philosophical trend that recognizes the mind as the basis of knowledge and behavior of people

\$A) Agnosticism;

\$B) Skepticism;

\$C) Rationalism;

\$D) Sensationalism;

\$E) Humanism;

@118.The main assertion of rationalism is that

\$A) cognition consists only in the perception of the world by an individual;

\$B) The essence of the process of cognition consists only in the perception of the world by an individual;

\$C) Reason plays a priority role in human cognitive activity;

\$D) Experiment plays the leading role in science;

\$E) Knowledge of the world is possible through divine revelation;

@119.Features of rationalism of the XVII century. Determined

\$A) Geometry;

\$B) Economy;

\$C) Maths;

\$D) Policy;

\$E) Aesthetics;

@120.French philosopher, he is the creator of algebra and analytic geometry

\$A) F. Bacon;

\$B) T. Hobbes;

\$C) R. Descartes;

\$D) G. Leibniz;

\$E) J. Berkeley;

@121.Dualistic philosophy is characteristic of

\$A) F. Bacon;

\$B) J.J. Russo;

- \$C) R. Descartes;
- \$D) G. Leibniz;
- \$E) J. Berkeley;

@122. In the matter of substance Rene Descartes adhered

- \$A) Materialistic monism;
- \$B) Pluralism;
- \$C) Dualism;
- \$D) Agnosticism;
- \$E) Monism;

@123. The statement: "I think, therefore, I exist" stated

- \$A) F. Bacon;
- \$B) Thomas Aquinas;
- \$C) R. Descartes;
- \$D) Voltaire;
- \$E) J. Berkeley;

@124. What does the original thesis of Descartes' philosophy mean in Latin sounding like "cogito ergo sum"?

- \$A) mind is power;
- \$B) the basis of everything;
- \$C) if I think, therefore, I exist;
- \$D) induction is the basis of everything;
- \$E) cognition comes from sensations;

@125. The idea "never to take for true something that I would not know as such with obviousness" belongs to:

- \$A) T. Hobbes;
- \$B) J. Locke;
- \$C) R. Descartes;
- \$D) Voltaire;
- \$E) F. Bacon;

@126. The Basic Statement of Empiricism

- \$A) The highest form of knowledge is intuition;

- \$B) We don't know the world in principle;
- \$C) All human knowledge is based on experience;
- \$D) To question everything;
- \$E) The highest form of principle;

@127.A direction that considers sensory experience to be the only source of our knowledge of the world.

- \$A) Gnosticism;
- \$B) Pluralism;
- \$C) Sensationalism;
- \$D) Rationalism;
- \$E) Intuitionism;

@128.The founder of empiricism, the author of the first technocratic utopia "New Atlantis", the author of the slogan "Knowledge is power"

- \$A) R. Descartes;
- \$B) Francis;
- \$C) F. Bacon;
- \$D) J. Berkeley;
- \$E) Voltaire;

@129.The main method of scientific knowledge, according to F. Bacon, should be

- \$A) Dialectics;
- \$B) Heuristic;
- \$C) Induction;
- \$D) Deduction;
- \$E) Empiricism;

@130.The division of F. Bacon economies into "fruitful" and "luminiferous" corresponds to the division of knowledge into:

- \$A) Natural Sciences and Mathematics;
- \$B) Sensual and rational;
- \$C) Empirical and theoretical;
- \$D) Applied and Fundamental;
- \$E) Applied and rational;

@131. According to Francis Bacon, any knowledge should:

- \$A) be guided by metaphysical principles;
- \$B) descend from abstract to concrete;
- \$C) build on experience and move from single to general;
- \$D) use deductive methods;
- \$E) use deductive methods from single to general;

@132. The philosopher who believed that the consciousness of the child is like a blank board tabula rasa

- \$A) D. Hume;
- \$B) J.J. Russo;
- \$C) J. Locke;
- \$D) I. Kant;
- \$E) D. Didro;

@133. "The war of all against all" is a natural state, believed

- \$A) I. Fichte;
- \$B) D. Bruno;
- \$C) T. Hobbes;
- \$D) I. Kant;
- \$E) D. Didro;

@134. Theories of "social contract" adhered to

- \$A) Plato;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) T. Hobbes;
- \$D) I. Kant;
- \$E) G.V. F. Hegel;

@135. The philosopher who took the so-called "monads" as the basis of being

- \$A) D. Berkeley;
- \$B) I. Kant;
- \$C) G. Leibniz;
- \$D) T. Hobbes;

\$E) G.V. F. Hegel;

@136.Simple indivisible substance according to Leibniz

\$A) Idealism;

\$B) Idea;

\$C) Monad;

\$D) Apeiron;

\$E) Matter;

@137.The representative of subjective idealism is:

\$A) F. Bacon;

\$B) I. Kant;

\$C) J. Berkeley;

\$D) J. Locke;

\$E) T. Hobbes;

@138.The central philosophical problem of D. Hume

\$A) Being;

\$B) Matter;

\$C) Cognition;

\$D) Apeiron;

\$E) Motion;

@139.Central issue in the philosophy of the French Enlightenment

\$A) Main idea;

\$B) Nature;

\$C) Human;

\$D) Of being;

\$E) Knowledge;

@140.The main idea of the philosophy of the French Enlightenment

\$A) The priority of sensory cognition of the world in the problems of human society;

\$B) The priority of sensory cognition of the world in solving the problems of human society;

- \$C) The priority of reason as the highest authority in solving the problems of human society;
- \$D) Clericalism;
- \$E) Agnosticism;

@141.The most important ideas of the French philosophy of the Enlightenment cannot be attributed

- \$A) The idea of collective priority over individual;
- \$B) The idea of individual;
- \$C) The idea of equality of all people;
- \$D) Idea of progress;
- \$E) The idea of human rights and freedoms;

@142.The essence of deism is

- \$A) God's dissolution in nature;
- \$B) The statement that God has two forms;
- \$C) The reduction of the role of God to the creation of matter and the first impulse;
- \$D) Recognition of the constant intervention of God in the processes taking place in human society;
- \$E) Recognition of the constant intervention of God in human society;

@143.Representative of the philosophy of the French Enlightenment

- \$A) K. Helvetius;
- \$B) T. Campanella;
- \$C) J. J. Russo;
- \$D) B. Spinoza;
- \$E) G. Leibniz;

@144.“A man was born to be free, but meanwhile he is everywhere in fetters,” claimed

- \$A) K. Helvetius;
- \$B) J. Lametry;
- \$C) J.J. Russo;
- \$D) B. Spinoza;
- \$E) Voltaire;

@145.The reason for inequality in human society J.J. Russo believed

- \$A) Power;
- \$B) Sensualism;
- \$C) Own;
- \$D) Heredity;
- \$E) Parenting;

@146.French philosopher, proponent of sensualism

- \$A) Lock;
- \$B) Descartes;
- \$C) Condillac;
- \$D) Schelling;
- \$E) Voltaire;

@147.The center of European Enlightenment in the mid 18th century was

- \$A) England;
- \$B) Germany;
- \$C) France;
- \$D) Russia;
- \$E) Tajikistan;

@148.The idea of the rule of law includes a provision on

- \$A) The harmfulness of private property;
- \$B) Exploitation of man by man;
- \$C) Separation of powers;
- \$D) Inadmissibility of exploitation of man by man;
- \$E) Priority of universal values;

@149.French philosopher who believed in the omnipotence of upbringing and proved that people from birth have equal abilities

- \$A) Fichte;
- \$B) Hobbes;
- \$C) Helvetius;
- \$D) Pascal;
- \$E) Spinoza;

@150. Chronological framework of German classical philosophy

- \$A) XV century;
- \$B) XVII century;
- \$C) XVIII-XIX centuries;
- \$D) XVI century;
- \$E) X-XV centuries;

@151. Philosopher, author of The Critique of Pure Reason:

- \$A) G.V.F. Hegel;
- \$B) B. Spinoza;
- \$C) I. Kant;
- \$D) Pascal;
- \$E) R. Descartes;

@152. The most important philosophical work of Immanuel Kant

- \$A) "Metaphysics";
- \$B) The Science of Logic;
- \$C) "Critique of practical reason";
- \$D) "Beauty in nature";
- \$E) "Things in oneself";

@153. The subject of theoretical philosophy according to I. Kant should be the study of:

- \$A) nature and man;
- \$B) things in oneself;
- \$C) laws of reason and its borders;
- \$D) beauty in nature;
- \$E) being of God;

@154. According to I. Kant, in order for knowledge to be reliable, it must:

- \$A) be consistent with experience;
- \$B) draw on obvious principles;
- \$C) be universal and necessary;
- \$D) run counter to the laws of logic;
- \$E) are forms of being things;

@155. Kant believes that space and time:

- \$A) exist independently of our consciousness;
- \$B) these are the categories of matter;
- \$C) there are innate, experienced forms of sensuality;
- \$D) run counter to the laws of logic;
- \$E) are forms of being things;

@156. In the philosophy of I. Kant, the "thing in itself" is

- \$A) Synonym for the concepts of "God", "Supreme Mind";
- \$B) That which is present in our consciousness, but not realized by us;
- \$C) What makes us feel, but cannot be known;
- \$D) Unknown root cause of the universe;
- \$E) Synonym for the concepts of "God";

@157. In the philosophy of I. Kant, antinomies take place where, with the help of human reason, they try to draw conclusions about:

- \$A) specific event;
- \$B) world of experience;
- \$C) the world of "things in themselves";
- \$D) about any part of the whole;
- \$E) synonym for the concepts;

@158. The meaning of the categorical imperative of I. Kant can be revealed in this way: act in relation to others in such a way:

- \$A) they deserve it;
- \$B) your inner feelings tell you;
- \$C) a virtuous man;
- \$D) would you like them to act towards you;
- \$E) synonym for the concepts;

@159. The statement: "Do so that the maxim of your will can at the same time become the principle of universal law" belongs

- \$A) G.V.F. Hegel;
- \$B) K. Marx;
- \$C) I. Kant;

\$D) F. Nietzsche;

\$E) B. Spinoza;

@160. According to I. Kant, the formation of man as a moral being is of fundamental importance

\$A) Natural kindness;

\$B) Intelligence and meaningfulness of behavior;

\$C) Moral debt;

\$D) Compliance with public standards;

\$E) Meaningfulness of behavior;

@161. Philosopher, author of "Phenomenology of the Spirit", "Science of Logic", "Philosophy of History", "Philosophy of Law":

\$A) R. Descartes;

\$B) I. Kant;

\$C) G.V.F. Hegel;

\$D) F. Nietzsche;

\$E) B. Spinoza;

@162. Philosophy G. Hegel inherent:

\$A) pantheism;

\$B) behaviorism;

\$C) panlogism;

\$D) atheism;

\$E) monadology;

@163. Hegel's development theory, which is based on the unity and struggle of opposites, is called:

\$A) sophistry;

\$B) monadology;

\$C) dialectics;

\$D) atheism;

\$E) epistemology;

@164. The reality that forms the basis of the world, according to Hegel:

\$A) nature;

- \$B) the God;
- \$C) absolute idea;
- \$D) person;
- \$E) classical;

@165. Representative of German classical philosophy:

- \$A) O. Spengler;
- \$B) F. Schelling;
- \$C) L. Feuerbach;
- \$D) B. Russell;
- \$E) G. Zimmel;

@166. Which of the following thinkers does not belong to the representatives of German classical philosophy?

- \$A) I. Kant;
- \$B) L. Feuerbach;
- \$C) F. Nietzsche;
- \$D) F. Schelling;
- \$E) V.S. Soloviev;

@167. The representative of materialism is

- \$A) Aurelius Augustine;
- \$B) Schelling;
- \$C) L. Feuerbach;
- \$D) V.S. Soloviev;
- \$E) Plato;

@168. Divided reality into "the world of things in itself" and "the world of phenomena"

- \$A) Hegel;
- \$B) Schelling;
- \$C) Kant;
- \$D) Descartes;
- \$E) Plato;

@169. Not a characteristic feature of German classical philosophy

- \$A) The desire for completeness, systematic harmony of thought;
- \$B) A higher science, as a “science of sciences”;
- \$C) Denial of Transcendental, Divine Being;
- \$D) Consideration of philosophy as a higher science, as a “science of sciences”;
- \$E) Reliance on the mind as the highest way to know the world;

@170. The thinker who lived all his life in Koenigsberg, taught at the university there

- \$A) Hegel;
- \$B) Radishchev;
- \$C) Kant;
- \$D) Descartes;
- \$E) La Mettrie;

@171. According to Hegel, the true engine of world history is

- \$A) Heroes and leaders;
- \$B) Spirit of nations;
- \$C) World spirit;
- \$D) Nature;
- \$E) Activities of heroes and leaders;

@172. A philosophical trend that denies or limits the role of reason in cognition, highlighting will, contemplation, feeling, intuition

- \$A) Pragmatism;
- \$B) Skepticism;
- \$C) Irrationalism;
- \$D) Empiricism;
- \$E) Rationalism;

@173. A philosophical trend that claims that the mind only floats on the surface of things, while the essence of the world is revealed to us through intuition, experience, understanding

- \$A) Phenomenology;
- \$B) Pragmatism;
- \$C) Philosophy of life;

\$D) Neorationalism;

\$E) Rationalism;

@174.The representatives of the “philosophy of life” refers

\$A) G. Simmel;

\$B) J. Locke;

\$C) F. Nietzsche;

\$D) C. Popper;

\$E) I. Fichte;

@175.I considered the will as the main principle of life and knowledge

\$A) O. Spengler;

\$B) V. Dilthey;

\$C) A. Schopenhauer;

\$D) F. Nietzsche;

\$E) G. Simmel;

@176.Arthur Schopenhauer considered substance, the fundamental principle of the world

\$A) Superconscious;

\$B) Life impulse;

\$C) The will to power;

\$D) The will to live;

\$E) World spirit;

@177.Bergson’s central concept of philosophical doctrine is élan vital. His knowledge is possible with the help of:

\$A) superconscious;

\$B) impulse;

\$C) intuition;

\$D) instinct;

\$E) intelligence;

@178.Who is the author of the following works: “Funny Science”, “On the Other Side of Good and Evil”, “Human, Too Human”?

\$A) Edmund Husserl;

- \$B) Ludwig Feuerbach;
- \$C) Friedrich Nietzsche;
- \$D) Martin Heidegger;
- \$E) Henri Bergson;

@179.The founder of positivism

- \$A) Edmund Husserl;
- \$B) Henri Bergson;
- \$C) Auguste Comte;
- \$D) Martin Heidegger;
- \$E) Friedrich Nietzsche;

@180.The direction of modern philosophy, which is materialistic

- \$A) Neo-tomism;
- \$B) Existentialism;
- \$C) Marxism;
- \$D) Phenomenology;
- \$E) Agnosticism;

@181.The direction of modern Western philosophy

- \$A) Buddhism;
- \$B) Pragmatism;
- \$C) Tomism;
- \$D) Agnosticism;
- \$E) Neo-tomism;

@182.Irrationalist trend in the philosophy of the XX century

- \$A) Neo-tomism;
- \$B) Pragmatism;
- \$C) Existentialism;
- \$D) Neopositivism;
- \$E) Structuralism;

@183.The term “existentialism” comes from the French word, which in translation into Russian means

- \$A) Love;

- \$B) Cognition;
- \$C) Existence;
- \$D) Development;
- \$E) Spirit;

@184.The form of being in the spotlight of existentialism

- \$A) Being of nature;
- \$B) Being society;
- \$C) Individual being of man;
- \$D) Being of the Absolute Spirit;
- \$E) Absolute Spirit;

@185.The provisions on the absolute freedom of man, his abandonment and loneliness, on the borderline situation that can reveal the true essence of man, were based in philosophy

- \$A) Neopositivism;
- \$B) Freudianism;
- \$C) Existentialism;
- \$D) Structuralism;
- \$E) Psychoanalysis;

@186.The direction of philosophy in which a person is considered as a self-determining, self-creating being

- \$A) Freudianism;
- \$B) Pragmatism;
- \$C) Existentialism;
- \$D) Phenomenology;
- \$E) Psychoanalysis;

@187.The existentialist view of man corresponds to the statement that

- \$A) In our life, everything is random, unpredictable, and therefore we must go with the flow and hope for luck;
- \$B) No matter what a person does, everything ultimately depends not on him, but on fate;
- \$C) Man is doomed to be free and bear absolute responsibility for his actions;

\$D) Human actions are determined by unconscious desires, which we can not guess;

\$E) Matter what a person does, everything ultimately depends not on him, but on fate;

@188.The most important features of Russian philosophy cannot be attributed

\$A) The pursuit of holistic knowledge;

\$B) Moral and anthropological nature;

\$C) Pre-systematic, pre-logical character;

\$D) Empirical Sensualistic Character;

\$E) Moral and holistic knowledge;

@189.One of the cross-cutting ideas of Russian philosophy is the idea of apocatastasis, the essence of which is

\$A) Justification of God, of all people who have ever lived on earth;

\$B) The resurrection of all people who have ever lived on earth;

\$C) The salvation of all people, without exception: the righteous and sinners;

\$D) Justification of God, removal of responsibility for evil existing on earth;

\$E) Building a free theocratic state;

@190.The characteristic features of Russian philosophy include:

\$A) Rationalism;

\$B) Slavic mythology;

\$C) Empiricism;

\$D) Anthropologism;

\$E) Panlogism;

@191.The supreme god in Slavic mythology, the creator of the universe, the manager of rain and thunderstorms, the patron saint of family and home

\$A) One;

\$B) Set;

\$C) Kind;

\$D) Gore;

\$E) Mind;

@192. For ancient Russian thought is characteristic:

\$A) Objectivity, invaluable;

\$B) Interest in socio-political issues;

\$C) Reappraisal of external material being;

\$D) Abstract theorizing;

\$E) External material being;

@193. The pre-philosophy of Kievan Rus is peculiar:

\$A) priority of natural philosophical constructions;

\$B) justification of the exclusivity of the Russian people;

\$C) mysticism;

\$D) moral character;

\$E) the exclusivity of the Russian people;

@194. The date of adoption of Orthodoxy in Russia is considered

\$A) 944 year;

\$B) 980 year;

\$C) 988 year;

\$D) 1054 year;

\$E) 1080 year;

@195. The city in which, according to the "Tale of Bygone Years", Grand Duke Vladimir Svyatoslavich was baptized

\$A) Novgorod;

\$B) Kiev;

\$C) Korsun;

\$D) Dushanbe;

\$E) Constantinople;

@196. Kievan Rus took the "cultural relay" from:

\$A) Golden Horde;

\$B) France;

\$C) Byzantium;

\$D) Khazar Khaganate;

\$E) German;

@197. The double-headed eagle was first adopted as the state symbol of Russia

\$A) Vladimir Monomakh in the 12th century;

\$B) Ivan IV (Grozny) in the 16th century;

\$C) Ivan III in the 15th century;

\$D) Peter I at the beginning of the 18th century;

\$E) Ivan I (Grozny) in the 18th century;

@198. The genre of social utopia in ancient Russian literature

\$A) "Zadonshchina";

\$B) "The Legend of the City of Kitezh";

\$C) "The Word of Law and Grace";

\$D) "The Tale of the Belorussian Man and Monasticism";

\$E) "The Tale of the Belorussian Monasticism";

@199. Sergius of Radonezh was a contemporary

\$A) Battle of the Ice;

\$B) Stands on the Ugra;

\$C) Kulikovo battle;

\$D) "Time of Troubles";

\$E) "Belorussian Monasticism";

@200. The famous Russian icon painter is:

\$A) Ivan Fedorov;

\$B) Grigory Skovoroda;

\$C) Theophanes the Greek;

\$D) Maxim Grek;

\$E) Belorussian Monasticism;

@201. The most famous icon of Andrei Rublev:

\$A) "Annunciation";

\$B) "Our Lady of the Don";

\$C) "Trinity";

\$D) "Saved the Bright Eye";

\$E) "The Tale of the Monasticism";

@202. "The Word of Law and Grace" wrote

\$A) Filofei;

\$B) Vladimir Monomakh;

\$C) Hilarion;

\$D) Daniil the Sharpener;

\$E) Sergius of Radonezh;

@203. For the first time, he substantiated the ideology "Moscow – Third Rome"

\$A) Vladimir Monomakh;

\$B) Sergius of Radonezh;

\$C) Filofei;

\$D) Daniil the Sharpener;

\$E) Dionysius;

@204. The initiator of the correction of church books, which was the reason for the split, was:

\$A) Protopop Avvakum;

\$B) D. Tveritinov;

\$C) Patriarch Nikon;

\$D) Monk Filofei;

\$E) Joseph Volotsky;

@205. The founder of Russian printing is:

\$A) F. Skorina;

\$B) S. Ushakov;

\$C) I. Fedorov;

\$D) Monk Filofei;

\$E) D. Tveritinov;

@206. Spiritual leader of non-possessors

\$A) Joseph Volotsky;

\$B) Yuri Krizhanich;

\$C) Neil Sorsky;

- \$D) Monk Filofei;
- \$E) Serapion Vladimirsky;

@207.They opposed the possession of land by monasteries, believed that the accumulation of wealth is contrary to monastic vows

- \$A) scholars;
- \$B) niconians;
- \$C) non-possessors;
- \$D) schismatics;
- \$E) possessors;

@208.The code of the feudal way of life, which prescribed how to build a family and farm, created in Russia in the 16th century

- \$A) Mineas of Chetius;
- \$B) The Great Mineas of Chetius;
- \$C) Domostroy;
- \$D) Explanatory Paleya;
- \$E) Six Day;

@209.Protopop Habakkuk was a spiritual leader

- \$A) josephites;
- \$B) niconians;
- \$C) schismatics;
- \$D) judaizing;
- \$E) non-possessors;

@210.In “Vertograd Multicolor” Simeon of Polotsk likens the world

- \$A) horse;
- \$B) home;
- \$C) the book;
- \$D) the ball;
- \$E) to man;

@211.One of the first supporters of the idea of pan-Slavism (unification of all Slavs)

- \$A) Alexander Herzen;

- \$B) Avvakum;
- \$C) Yuri Krizhanich;
- \$D) Maxim Grek;
- \$E) Simeon of Polotsk;

@212. Companion of Peter the Great, Archbishop of Novgorod, author of the "Spiritual Regulation"

- \$A) Alexander Herzen;
- \$B) Vassian Patrickeev;
- \$C) Feofan Prokopovich;
- \$D) Simeon of Polotsk;
- \$E) Mikhail Lomonosov;

@213. The Russian Academy of Sciences was founded in

- \$A) 1820 year;
- \$B) 1825 year;
- \$C) 1724 year;
- \$D) 1801 year;
- \$E) 1755 year;

@214. A supporter of deistic materialism in Russian philosophy was

- \$A) A. Herzen;
- \$B) A.S. Khomyakov;
- \$C) M.V. Lomonosov;
- \$D) N.I. Novikov;
- \$E) G.S. Pan;

@215. At the opening of Moscow University, among its three faculties were not:

- \$A) philosophical;
- \$B) academical;
- \$C) physical;
- \$D) medical;
- \$E) legal;

@216. Freemasonry was brought to Russia from:

- \$A) Russian;
- \$B) Iran;
- \$C) Of England;
- \$D) Of Sweden;
- \$E) Byzantium;

@217. One of the central ideas of Freemasonry includes:

- \$A) Restriction of human freedom, submission of personality to the will of the collective;
- \$B) The superiority of the Aryan race over other peoples;
- \$C) Perfection of a person through personal and collective self-knowledge;
- \$D) Merging with nature, rejection of the achievements and benefits of civilization;
- \$E) Restriction of human freedom of the achievements and benefits of civilization;

@218. According to contemporaries, "we have created a love of science and a desire for reading"

- \$A) V.G. Belinsky;
- \$B) L.N. Tolstoy;
- \$C) N.I. Novikov;
- \$D) S. Jaworski;
- \$E) G.R. Derzhavin;

@219. "Russian Socrates" was nicknamed

- \$A) Stefan Jaworski;
- \$B) L.N. Tolstoy;
- \$C) G.S. Skovorod;
- \$D) Daniel the Sharpener;
- \$E) M.V. Lomonosov;

@220. According to G.S. Frying pans, all reality splits into three worlds, which do not include:

- \$A) person;
- \$B) spirit;
- \$C) society;

\$D) nature;

\$E) Bible;

@221. The work "On Man, on His Mortality and Immortality", which is one of the first philosophical and anthropological works in the history of Russian thought, was written

\$A) A.S. Khomyakov;

\$B) A. Herzen;

\$C) A.N. Radishchev;

\$D) Daniil the Sharpener;

\$E) M.A. Bakunin;

@222. The question of the role and place of Russia in the history of mankind was posed in the Philosophical Letters:

\$A) V. Soloviev;

\$B) A. Herzen;

\$C) P. Chaadaev;

\$D) A. Khomyakov;

\$E) M.A. Bakunin;

@223. The first Philosophical Letter was published in a journal

\$A) Contemporary;

\$B) Bell;

\$C) Telescope;

\$D) European;

\$E) Christian;

@224. The main ideas of the "Philosophical Letters" can not be attributed

\$A) Refusal of all forms of violence, to the kingdom of heaven;

\$B) Skepticism in relation to the past and future of Russia;

\$C) Following the Christian commandments as the only way to salvation, to the kingdom of heaven;

\$D) Submission of the historical process to the will of God;

\$E) Refusal of all forms of violence, coercion of a person by a person, state or church;

@225.Emperor Nicholas I was declared insane for his philosophical views

\$A) P.I. Pestel;

\$B) F.M. Dostoevsky;

\$C) P.Ya. Chaadaev;

\$D) V.I. Lenin;

\$E) A.I. Herzen;

@226.The basic idea of Westernism is

\$A) The power of power is for the king, the power of opinion is for the people;

\$B) The power of power with the development of monarchical power;

\$C) Russia must develop along the European path;

\$D) Orthodoxy, autocracy, nationality;

\$E) The progress of society is associated with the development of monarchical power;

@227.Spiritual Leader of the Westerners

\$A) V.S. Soloviev;

\$B) L.N. Tolstoy;

\$C) A.I. Herzen;

\$D) F.M. Dostoevsky;

\$E) K.S. Aksakov;

@228.The ideology of the party is closest to the views of the “Westerners”

\$A) United Russia;

\$B) United States;

\$C) Union of Right Forces;

\$D) LDPR;

\$E) Communist Party;

@229.The central idea of philosophy I.V. Kireevsky

\$A) The state before the church;

\$B) Love for all living things;

\$C) Integrity of spiritual life;

\$D) Equality of all people;

\$E) Priority of the state before the church;

@230.The ideological head of the Slavophiles was

\$A) A.I. Herzen;

\$B) N.I. Novikov;

\$C) A.S. Khomyakov;

\$D) A.N. Radishchev;

\$E) L.N. Tolstoy;

@231.The representative of Slavophilism was

\$A) N.I. Novikov;

\$B) S.N. Bulgakov;

\$C) I.S. Kireevsky;

\$D) A.N. Radishchev;

\$E) N.G. Chernyshevsky;

@232.The belief that the salvation of the West in the adoption of Orthodoxy is closest to the worldview:

\$A) Russian cosmists;

\$B) Westerners;

\$C) Slavophiles;

\$D) Old Believers;

\$E) Believers;

@233.Belief in the moral purity of the Russian peasantry is characteristic of:

\$A) Russian Marxists;

\$B) Existentialists;

\$C) Slavophiles;

\$D) Marxists;

\$E) Josephite;

@234.The term “collegiality” in the philosophy of the Slavophiles means

\$A) The priority of the collective over the individual;

\$B) Community structure in the absence of state power;

\$C) Free Unity of People in Christ;

- \$D) Community structure of the collective over the individual;
- \$E) The salvation of all believers;

@235.The true hymn to freedom can be recognized

- \$A) "Apology of a Madman" P.Ya. Chaadaeva;
- \$B) "Living Universe" K.E. Tsiolkovsky;
- \$C) "The Legend of the Grand Inquisitor" F.M. Dostoevsky;
- \$D) "Buddhism in science" A.I. Herzen;
- \$E) "Free Unity of People in Christ" K.E. Tsiolkovsky;

@236.The words "beauty will save the world" belong

- \$A) V.S. Soloviev;
- \$B) K.E. Tsiolkovsky;
- \$C) F.M. Dostoevsky;
- \$D) L.N. Tolstoy;
- \$E) M.V. Lomonosov;

@237.The meaning of the parable of Dostoevsky about the "tear of a child" from the novel "The Brothers Karamazov" is that

- \$A) Gotta love the kids;
- \$B) The society is to blame for the suffering of children;
- \$C) World harmony is not worth even one human life;
- \$D) The social structure of society is to blame for the suffering of children;
- \$E) Children are cleaner and kinder than adults;

@238.Russian thinker, author of the novels "Teenager", "Poor People", "Idiot", "Demons"

- \$A) L.N. Tolstoy;
- \$B) V. Solovyov;
- \$C) F.M. Dostoevsky;
- \$D) N.V. Gogol;
- \$E) K.E. Tsiolkovsky;

@239.Philosophical doctrine founded by Leo Tolstoy

- \$A) Soil;
- \$B) Ethics of unity;

- \$C) Ethics of Nonviolence;
- \$D) Populism;
- \$E) The philosophy of unity;

@240. The main moral rule from the point of view of L.N. Tolstoy

- \$A) Kill the suffering;
- \$B) Know yourself;
- \$C) Do not resist evil;
- \$D) Serve your country faithfully;
- \$E) Country faithfully;

@241. The country where Vladimir Solovyov met for the third time with a vision of Sophia as an image of God's eternal femininity and wisdom

- \$A) India;
- \$B) Palestine;
- \$C) Egypt;
- \$D) Greece;
- \$E) Iran;

@242. The author of the works "The Meaning of Love", "Beauty in Nature", "Justification of Good", "Readings on God-Manhood" is

- \$A) Nikolay Berdyaev;
- \$B) P.A. Florensky;
- \$C) Vladimir Solovyov;
- \$D) Alexey Losev;
- \$E) Pavel Florensky;

@243. The concept characteristic of Vl. S. Soloviev.

- \$A) Sophia;
- \$B) Slavophilism;
- \$C) Al-Aunity;
- \$D) Intuition;
- \$E) Imaslavia;

@244. One of the main ideas of the philosophy of unity

- \$A) The resurrection help a person solve the vital problems of life;

- \$B) The resurrection of all people who lived on earth;
- \$C) Inadmissibility of any form of violence in public and public life;
- \$D) The impossibility of reliable knowledge of the Absolute;
- \$E) Philosophy should help a person solve the vital problems of life;

@245. The highest, most perfect form of love, according to V.S. Solovyov's, is

- \$A) Love of truth;
- \$B) Mother's love for baby;
- \$C) Love between man and woman;
- \$D) Love to motherland;
- \$E) Love man and wisdom;

@246. The domestic thinker who for the first time created a comprehensive philosophical system on the basis of Christian humanism

- \$A) A.L. Chizhevsky;
- \$B) F.M. Dostoevsky;
- \$C) V.S. Soloviev;
- \$D) A.N. Radishchev;
- \$E) O.N. Berdyaev;

@247. The Russian thinker, who in the work of "Names" argued that there is a deep connection between the name and its carrier

- \$A) S.N. Bulgakov;
- \$B) A.L. Chizhevsky;
- \$C) P.A. Florensky;
- \$D) L. Shestov;
- \$E) N.F. Fedorov;

@248. One of the main works of S.N. Bulgakova

- \$A) "The meaning of creativity";
- \$B) "Statement of truth";
- \$C) "Non-evening light";
- \$D) "Pillar and statement of truth";
- \$E) "Justification of the good";

@249. Representative of Russian Marxism

- \$A) N.F. Fedorov;
- \$B) V.S. Solovyov;
- \$C) G.V. Plekhanov;
- \$D) L. Shestov;
- \$E) N.K. Mikhailovsky;

@250. V.I. Lenin developed the doctrine of Russia as

- \$A) Third Rome;
- \$B) An agrarian country with a communal lifestyle;
- \$C) The weak link in the chain of imperialism;
- \$D) Great power;
- \$E) Country with a communal lifestyle;

@251. The founder of Russian cosmism is considered

- \$A) Alexander Radishchev;
- \$B) Nikolay Berdyaev;
- \$C) Nikolai Fedorov;
- \$D) Fedor Dostoevsky;
- \$E) K. Tsiolkovsky;

@252. Representatives of "Russian cosmism" are:

- \$A) N. Berdyaev, V. Soloviev;
- \$B) N. Berdyaev, L. Tolstoy;
- \$C) K. Tsiolkovsky, V. Vernadsky;
- \$D) F. Dostoevsky, L. Tolstoy;
- \$E) A. Losev, M. Bakhtin;

@253. According to N.F. Fedorov, the highest moral duty of earthlings, the central task of all people is to

- \$A) Unification of all religions;
- \$B) Unification humanity into radiant energy;
- \$C) The destruction of suffering on earth;
- \$D) The resurrection of all ancestors;
- \$E) Transforming humanity into radiant energy;

@254.Synthesis of philosophical and scientific teachings, united by the idea of the relationship of man and nature, humanity and the universe

- \$A) Philosophy of life;
- \$B) The philosophy of unity;
- \$C) Cosmism;
- \$D) Existentialism;
- \$E) Suffering;

@255.One of the basic rules of “space ethics” K.E. Tsiolkovsky

- \$A) Treat others as you would like them to do with you;
- \$B) Treat others as you would like them;
- \$C) Kill the suffering;
- \$D) Be merciful to all living things;
- \$E) Love God more than yourself;

@256.The basic concept of epistemology V.I. Vernadsky

- \$A) Absolute truth;
- \$B) Thing in itself;
- \$C) Empirical generalization;
- \$D) A priori form of sensuality;
- \$E) Absolute form of sensuality;

@257.Noosphere is

- \$A) The sphere of life;
- \$B) Divine sphere;
- \$C) Sphere of mind;
- \$D) Transcendental sphere;
- \$E) Concept of epistemology;

@258.Founder of Space Ecology and Heliobiology

- \$A) P.A. Florensky;
- \$B) Lev Shestov;
- \$C) A.L. Chizhevsky;
- \$D) N I. Vernadsky;
- \$E) K.E. Tsiolkovsky;

@259. Russian philosopher, in the book "Self-knowledge" wrote: "The originality of my philosophical type is primarily that I laid the foundation of philosophy, not being, but freedom"

- \$A) Vladimir Solovyov;
- \$B) Alexander Herzen;
- \$C) Nikolay Berdyaev;
- \$D) Lev Shestov;
- \$E) K.E. Tsiolkovsky;

@260. The Russian thinker..... in the work "Self-knowledge" stated that he laid the foundation of philosophy not being, but freedom.

- \$A) V.S. Soloviev;
- \$B) N. Fedorov;
- \$C) N.A. Berdyaev;
- \$D) Lev Shestov;
- \$E) A.I. Herzen;

@261. Reason, the primary source of evil in the world according to N.A. Berdyaev

- \$A) Uncreated freedom;
- \$B) Forces of nature;
- \$C) Government;
- \$D) Inert matter;
- \$E) Elemental forces of nature;

@262. The dualism of spirit and matter, God and nature is characteristic of philosophy.

- \$A) K.E. Tsiolkovsky;
- \$B) L.N. Tolstoy;
- \$C) N.A. Berdyaev;
- \$D) Lev Shestov;
- \$E) L. Shestova;

@263. According to L. Shestov, a person can achieve the impossible only thanks

- \$A) Primary source of evil;
- \$B) Love for neighbor;
- \$C) Faith in God;
- \$D) Humility;
- \$E) Scientific knowledge;

@264. According to L. Shestov, the main enemies of man in the “struggle for the impossible” are

- \$A) Loneliness and fear;
- \$B) Faith and love;
- \$C) Reason and morality;
- \$D) Death and despair;
- \$E) Scientific knowledge;

@265. The basis of being, existing by itself independently of nothing else,

- \$A) Consciousness;
- \$B) Intension;
- \$C) Substance;
- \$D) Attribute;
- \$E) Dualism;

@266. The equality of material and spiritual principles of being proclaims

- \$A) Agnosticism;
- \$B) Relativism;
- \$C) Dualism;
- \$D) Skepticism;
- \$E) Monism;

@267. The existence of many initial foundations and principles of being asserts

- \$A) Agnosticism;
- \$B) Relativism;
- \$C) Pluralism;
- \$D) Empiricism;
- \$E) Monism;

@268. A statement consistent with the metaphysical understanding of matter

- \$A) Matter is identical to matter;
- \$B) Matter is eternal, consists of ideal forms;
- \$C) Matter is eternal, uncreated and indestructible;
- \$D) Matter basically consists of ideal forms;
- \$E) Matter created by God;

@269. The atomic hypothesis of the structure of matter was first put forward:

- \$A) Augustine;
- \$B) C. Marx;
- \$C) Democritus;
- \$D) Lucretius Car;
- \$E) Spinoza;

@270. Matter is the primary source of being, argues

- \$A) Consciousness;
- \$B) Intuitionism;
- \$C) Materialism;
- \$D) Idealism;
- \$E) Irrationalism;

@271. "The philosophical category for designating the objective reality that is given to a person in his sensations" is

- \$A) Consciousness;
- \$B) Quality;
- \$C) Matter;
- \$D) Measure;
- \$E) Phenomenon;

@272. In Marxism, matter is interpreted as

- \$A) The unity of energy and consciousness;
- \$B) Substance;
- \$C) Objective reality;
- \$D) Energy;

\$E) Energy and consciousness;

@273. Which of the following does not apply to the attributes of matter?

\$A) Structural;

\$B) Shine;

\$C) Stability;

\$D) Traffic;

\$E) Reflection;

@274. Ideal phenomena include

\$A) Shine;

\$B) Time;

\$C) Conscience;

\$D) Gravity;

\$E) Reflection;

@275. An integral essential property of a thing, phenomenon, object is called

\$A) Accidents;

\$B) Quality;

\$C) Attribute;

\$D) Mindflow;

\$E) Aporia;

@276. Way of existence of matter

\$A) Reflection;

\$B) Non-existence;

\$C) Movement;

\$D) Immobility;

\$E) Mindflow;

@277. Attributes of matter does not apply.

\$A) Structural;

\$B) Non-existence;

\$C) Peace;

\$D) Reflection;

\$E) Movement;

@278.The highest form of motion of matter is

\$A) Mechanical movement;

\$B) Biological movement;

\$C) Social movement;

\$D) Regular movement;

\$E) Physical movement;

@279.The essence of the cosmogonic hypothesis of the Big Bang is the assumption that

\$A) Universe will die as a result of the explosion of the core of the Galaxy;

\$B) In a few billion years, the Sun will explode and destroy the Earth;

\$C) The universe arose as a result of the explosion of a microscopic particle;

\$D) In the center of the Galaxy, regular explosions occur, changing the spatio-temporal characteristics of the Universe;

\$E) In the center of the Galaxy, regular explosions occur and destroy the Earth;

@280.The sequence of conditions reflects the category

\$A) Spaces;

\$B) The need;

\$C) Time;

\$D) Matter;

\$E) Movement;

@281.The form of being of matter, expressing its extent, structure, coexistence and interaction of elements in all material systems

\$A) Movement;

\$B) The need;

\$C) Space;

\$D) Time;

\$E) Quality;

@282.The substantial concept of space and time was defended

\$A) Leibniz;

- \$B) Lucretius Car;
- \$C) Newton;
- \$D) Einstein;
- \$E) Chizhevsky;

@283.The essence of the relational concept of space and time is that

- \$A) Time is eternal, space is infinite;
- \$B) Time and space are independent of each other;
- \$C) Space and time depend on material processes;
- \$D) Space in reality there is only motionless and unchanging substance;
- \$E) Space and time are illusory, in reality there is only motionless and unchanging substance;

@284.What concept of time does not allow the possibility of creating a “time machine”?

- \$A) Substantial;
- \$B) Asymmetry;
- \$C) Dynamic;
- \$D) Relational;
- \$E) Static;

@285.The most important specific property of biological time

- \$A) Reversibility;
- \$B) Ambivalence;
- \$C) Anthropism;
- \$D) Cycling;
- \$E) Two-dimensionality;

@286.The most important specific property of biological space

- \$A) Ambivalence;
- \$B) Asymmetry;
- \$C) Uniformity;
- \$D) Cycling;
- \$E) Four-dimensionality;

@287.The set of natural conditions for the existence of man and society

- \$A) Peace;
- \$B) Practice;
- \$C) Nature;
- \$D) Cycling;
- \$E) Cosmogogenesis;

@288. Which of the following pairs of adjectives is not used in philosophical analysis of nature?

- \$A) organic and inorganic;
- \$B) material and spiritual;
- \$C) pristine and man-made;
- \$D) artificial and natural;
- \$E) material and inorganic;

@289. Which of the mentioned philosopher scientists first established that solar activity affects people's well-being?

- \$A) Tsiolkovsky;
- \$B) G. Hegel;
- \$C) Chizhevsky;
- \$D) Korolev;
- \$E) Vernadsky;

@290. Reflection is (choose the most complete and accurate definition)

- \$A) The ability of living things to respond to vital environmental stimuli;
- \$B) The ability of material systems to produce their own similarities;
- \$C) The property of matter to capture the characteristics of objects acting on it;
- \$D) The ability of highly organized animals to produce their own similarities;
- \$E) The ability of highly organized animals to navigate the outside world;

@291. Sensations, perceptions, concepts, thinking are included in the structure:

- \$A) creature;
- \$B) living creature;
- \$C) consciousness;

- \$D) brain;
- \$E) unconscious;

@292.Reflection is:

- \$A) reflection of objects;
- \$B) complex of reflex reactions;
- \$C) self-reflection;
- \$D) meditative practice;
- \$E) reflex reactions;

@293.The most complex form of reflection is

- \$A) Irritability;
- \$B) Psyche;
- \$C) Consciousness;
- \$D) Sensitivity;
- \$E) Reflection;

@294.The ability of living organisms to navigate in the outside world, to manage their activities

- \$A) Irritability;
- \$B) Reflection;
- \$C) Consciousness;
- \$D) Sensitivity;
- \$E) Psyche;

@295.The thinker, whose name is usually associated with the discovery of the sphere of the unconscious in the human psyche

- \$A) Plato;
- \$B) J. P. Sartre;
- \$C) Z. Freud;
- \$D) G. Hegel;
- \$E) C. G. Jung;

@296.Developed by Z. Freud

- \$A) Association Analysis;
- \$B) Introspection;

- \$C) Psychoanalysis;
- \$D) Hypnosis;
- \$E) Association method;

@297. The main methods of researching the unconscious in psychoanalysis does not apply

- \$A) Transfer Analysis;
- \$B) Free Association Analysis;
- \$C) Belief analysis;
- \$D) Dream analysis;
- \$E) Association method;

@298. In the structure of personality, Z. Freud singles out

- \$A) Conscious, archetypes;
- \$B) Conscious, collective unconscious, archetypes;
- \$C) It, Superself- I, I;
- \$D) It, the Conscious Self;
- \$E) It, Do-I, Pra-I;

@299. One of the authorities that Sigmund Freud singled out in the structure of personality

- \$A) Self;
- \$B) A person;
- \$C) It;
- \$D) A man;
- \$E) Great we;

@300. Sigmund Freud identified three instances in the structure of the psychic apparatus. Among the following instances, indicate the excess, i.e. the one that Freud did not single out.

- \$A) Super self;
- \$B) A person;
- \$C) Great We;
- \$D) It;
- \$E) I AM;

@301.It in Freudian psychoanalysis refers to:

- \$A) sphere of conscious;
- \$B) intrasubjective;
- \$C) realm of the unconscious;
- \$D) transpersonal;
- \$E) punishment for sins;

@302.Sleep by Z. Freud is:

- \$A) punishment for sins;
- \$B) fulfillment for sins;
- \$C) symbolic;
- \$D) fulfillment of desire;
- \$E) meaningless;

@303.The thinker who believed that a person is driven primarily by sexual instincts

- \$A) G. Hegel;
- \$B) F. Nietzsche;
- \$C) Z. Freud;
- \$D) J. P. Sartre;
- \$E) Karl Rogers;

@304.According to Karl Rogers, "I-concept" consists of four basic elements. Which of the following is not one of them?

- \$A) I am real;
- \$B) I am perfect;
- \$C) I'm mirror;
- \$D) Self-memory;
- \$E) I existential;

@305.Gnoseology considers

- \$A) Human being;
- \$B) The moral guidelines of human life;
- \$C) The boundaries and possibilities of human knowledge;
- \$D) Aesthetic values;
- \$E) The possibilities of human knowledge;

@306. Reliable knowledge of the world is impossible, argues

- \$A) Atheism;
- \$B) Empiricism;
- \$C) Skepticism;
- \$D) Individual;
- \$E) Rationalism;

@307. The carrier of deliberate, targeted activity

- \$A) Anthropoid;
- \$B) Individual;
- \$C) Subject;
- \$D) An object;
- \$E) Rationalism;

@308. Cognitive attitude consists of three main parties (elements).

Indicate which of the indicated parties is unnecessary here?

- \$A) Subject of knowledge;
- \$B) Individual of cognition;
- \$C) Purpose of knowledge;
- \$D) Means of cognition;
- \$E) Object of knowledge;

@309. Do not apply to types of cognitive means

- \$A) Conceptual;
- \$B) Empirical;
- \$C) Technical;
- \$D) Physiological;
- \$E) Adequate;

@310. Absolute, relativity, concreteness, objectivity are the main properties

- \$A) Matter;
- \$B) Empirical;
- \$C) Truths;
- \$D) Spaces;

\$E) Theories;

@311.Consistency refers to the following criterion of scientific

\$A) Empirical;

\$B) Aesthetic;

\$C) Logical;

\$D) Pragmatic;

\$E) Theories;

@312.If the empirical consequences predicted by theory are not found in practice, then they speak of

\$A) Knowledge verification;

\$B) The theory and experience;

\$C) Falsification of knowledge;

\$D) Approbation of knowledge;

\$E) The congruence of theory and experience;

@313.Unable to falsify:

\$A) the existence of black geese;

\$B) the existence of life on Mars;

\$C) the existence of God;

\$D) the existence of Atlantis;

\$E) the existence of love;

@314.The hypothesis of

\$A) the existence of God;

\$B) enlightenment Buddha;

\$C) the existence of life on Mars;

\$D) the existence of Atlantis;

\$E) Trinity Trinity;

@315.Coherence is

\$A) To initiate the formulation of new problems;

\$B) Irrefutable knowledge;

\$C) Self consistency of knowledge;

\$D) The ability of knowledge to initiate the formulation of new problems;

\$E) Aesthetic appeal of knowledge;

@316.Heuristicity refers to

\$A) Logical criteria of science;

\$B) Logical criteria of scientific;

\$C) Probabilistic criteria of science;

\$D) Empirical criteria of scientific;

\$E) Non-logical criteria of scientific;

@317.Knowledge corresponding to reality, adequately reflecting reality

\$A) Multiplet;

\$B) Logical;

\$C) True;

\$D) Aggregore;

\$E) Hypothesis;

@318.The criterion of truth in Marxist philosophy

\$A) Truth;

\$B) Vera;

\$C) Practice;

\$D) Actuality;

\$E) The science;

@319.According to the pragmatic concept of truth, truth is

\$A) Result of an agreement between scientists;

\$B) Product of scientific activity between scientists;

\$C) What is useful that helps us solve problems successfully;

\$D) The property of knowledge is true;

\$E) Product of scientific activity corresponding to prior knowledge;

@320.The ability to comprehend the truth by directly discerning it without resorting to logical arguments

\$A) Intelligence;

\$B) Agreement;

\$C) Intuition;

\$D) Observation;

\$E) Contemplation;

@321. In the modern theory of knowledge, the rethinking of the knowing subject follows the path

\$A) The subject of knowledge is considered as a integral human personality;

\$B) "The death of the subject";

\$C) Abstractions from the personal qualities of a person;

\$D) The knower is understood as a transcendental subject;

\$E) The subject of knowledge is considered as a living, integral human personality;

@322. Dialectics is

\$A) The doctrine of the structure of the universe;

\$B) Diversity Science;

\$C) The doctrine of development and universal relationships;

\$D) The knower is understood as a transcendental subject;

\$E) Theory that describes the movement of material bodies;

@323. Philosophical doctrine of the development of being and knowledge, based on the resolution of contradictions

\$A) Metaphysics;

\$B) Monadology;

\$C) Dialectics;

\$D) Anthropology;

\$E) Sophistry;

@324. Name the philosopher who is considered the founder of ancient dialectics

\$A) Holbach;

\$B) G. Grotzky;

\$C) Heraclitus;

\$D) G.V.F. Hegel;

\$E) G. Galileo;

@325.Hegel's development theory, which is based on the unity and struggle of opposites

- \$A) Skepticism;
- \$B) Monadology;
- \$C) Dialectics;
- \$D) Anthropology;
- \$E) Sophistry;

@326.Dialectical materialism – teaching

- \$A) Skepticism;
- \$B) Structuralism;
- \$C) Marxism;
- \$D) Irrationalism;
- \$E) Positivism;

@327.Dialectics is different from metaphysics

- \$A) Understanding the nature;
- \$B) Understanding the nature of materialism;
- \$C) Understanding development;
- \$D) Understanding the nature of idealism;
- \$E) Understanding of human nature;

@328.Metaphysics is

- \$A) A philosophical position that claims the existence of supernatural forces that influence the life of a person and society;
- \$B) The doctrine of the formation of the world from chaos according to a single principle;
- \$C) The view that the world or an individual part of it is regarded as unchanging, qualitatively constant;
- \$D) The most fundamental section of modern physics, exploring the origin and structure of the universe;
- \$E) The most fundamental section of modern physics, exploring the structure of the universe;

@329.The most common fundamental concepts

- \$A) Empirical evidence;

- \$B) Fundamental section;
- \$C) Categories;
- \$D) Syntax;
- \$E) Semantics;

@330. The philosophical principle, which states that all phenomena are connected with each other by causal relationships and determine each other

- \$A) The principle of unity of phenomenon;
- \$B) Development principle;
- \$C) The principle of unity and struggle of opposites;
- \$D) The principle of determinism;
- \$E) The principle of unity of phenomenon and essence;

@331. The essential, necessary, repeating, stable connection between the phenomena is called

- \$A) The trend;
- \$B) By analogy;
- \$C) The law;
- \$D) Measurement;
- \$E) The principle;

@332. The laws of dialectics were first formulated

- \$A) J.J. Russo;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) G.V.F. Hegel;
- \$D) J. P. Sartre;
- \$E) R. Descartes;

@333. One of the basic principles of dialectics

- \$A) Isolation principle;
- \$B) The law of the transition;
- \$C) Development principle;
- \$D) Principle of complementarity;
- \$E) Uncertainty principle;

@334. Not a law of dialectics

- \$A) Law of negation of negation;
- \$B) The law of the transition of opposites;
- \$C) Law on the intertwining of causes and effects;
- \$D) The law of unity and struggle of opposites;
- \$E) The law of the transition of quantity into quality;

@335. The dialectical source of self-movement and the development of nature, society and knowledge

- \$A) Systematic;
- \$B) Necessity;
- \$C) Contradiction;
- \$D) Measure;
- \$E) Matter;

@336. The key point of the dialectical concept is the principle

- \$A) Systematic;
- \$B) Additions;
- \$C) Contradictions;
- \$D) Ban;
- \$E) Matter;

@337. The law of dialectics, answering the question of the source of development

- \$A) Transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones;
- \$B) None of the laws of dialectics can answer this question;
- \$C) The law of unity and struggle of opposites;
- \$D) Act on the intertwining of causes and effects;
- \$E) The law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative;

@338. The law of dialectics, revealing the source of self-movement and development of the objective world and knowledge,

- \$A) Transition of quantitative conversion of energy;
- \$B) The law of conservation and conversion of energy;
- \$C) Unity and the struggle of opposites;
- \$D) Negation negation;

\$E) Transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones;

@339. The law of dialectics, revealing the most general mechanism of development

\$A) Transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones;

\$B) The law of conversion of energy;

\$C) Unity and the struggle of opposites;

\$D) The law of conservation and conversion of energy;

\$E) Negation negation;

@340. The law of dialectics, characterizing the direction, form and result of the development process

\$A) Negation negation;

\$B) The law of conservation and conversion;

\$C) Transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones;

\$D) Unity and the struggle of opposites;

\$E) The law of conservation and conversion of energy;

@341. Directional, quality change

\$A) Movement;

\$B) Convergence;

\$C) Development;

\$D) Divergence;

\$E) Motion;

@342. The set of essential necessary properties of a thing make it up:

\$A) Amount;

\$B) Of being;

\$C) Quality;

\$D) Scale;

\$E) Volume;

@343. The internal content of the subject in the unity of all its properties and relations is expressed by the category

\$A) Of being;

\$B) Quantities;

- \$C) Entities;
- \$D) Scale;
- \$E) Existences;

@344.Theory of self-organization of complex systems

- \$A) Bifurcation;
- \$B) Monadology;
- \$C) Synergetics;
- \$D) Axiology;
- \$E) Materialism;

@345.The theory of scientific knowledge is called

- \$A) Evolutionary epistemology;
- \$B) Monadology;
- \$C) Epistemology;
- \$D) Axiology;
- \$E) Ontology;

@346.Which of the following does not apply to the basic features of scientific knowledge?

- \$A) Validity;
- \$B) Monadology;
- \$C) Irrefutable;
- \$D) Evidence;
- \$E) Systematic;

@347.According to the functional purpose, the goals of research, knowledge is divided into

- \$A) Science and probabilistic;
- \$B) Science and technology;
- \$C) Fundamental and applied;
- \$D) Reliable and probabilistic;
- \$E) Accurate and approximate;

@348.One of the founders of the philosophy of technology

- \$A) E. Fromm;

- \$B) K. Tsiolkovsky;
- \$C) P. Engelmeyer;
- \$D) M. Faraday;
- \$E) L. Tolstoy;

@349. The Greek word "tekhne" originally had a meaning

- \$A) knowledge, science;
- \$B) method, speech;
- \$C) art, craftsmanship;
- \$D) method, language, speech;
- \$E) machine device;

@350. Sensory cognition differs from rational knowledge in that

- \$A) The first operates with facts, the second with rational arguments;
- \$B) The first is emotional, the second is neutral;
- \$C) The first is based on sensations, the second on the arguments of the mind;
- \$D) The first is more adequate than the second;
- \$E) The first operates with facts, the second is neutral;

@351. The initial, simplest form of sensory knowledge

- \$A) Perception;
- \$B) Performance;
- \$C) Sensation;
- \$D) Measurement;
- \$E) Inference;

@352. The form of rational knowledge:

- \$A) Sensation;
- \$B) Inference;
- \$C) The concept;
- \$D) Performance;
- \$E) Perception;

@353. A thought that distinguishes and generalizes objects on the basis of an indication of their essential and necessary properties

- \$A) Inference;
- \$B) Syllogism;
- \$C) The concept;
- \$D) Judgment;
- \$E) Perception;

@354.A statement in which something is affirmed or denied

- \$A) Inference;
- \$B) The concept;
- \$C) Rebuttal;
- \$D) Judgment;
- \$E) Perception;

@355.A form of thinking that reflects the presence of a connection between an object and its attribute, between objects, as well as the fact of the existence of the object

- \$A) Sensation;
- \$B) Syllogism;
- \$C) Judgment;
- \$D) The concept;
- \$E) Perception;

@356.The form of empirical knowledge

- \$A) Judgment;
- \$B) Syllogism;
- \$C) Fact;
- \$D) Hypothesis;
- \$E) Problem;

@357.A statement based on a combination of many related facts

- \$A) Hypothetical multiplet;
- \$B) Rational synthesis;
- \$C) Empirical generalization;
- \$D) Theoretical law;
- \$E) Theoretical synthesis;

@358. Scientific assumption, an assumption that needs additional substantiation

- \$A) Inference;
- \$B) Interpretation;
- \$C) Hypothesis;
- \$D) Verification;
- \$E) Problem;

@359. The highest form of organization of scientific knowledge, giving a holistic view of the laws and essential relationships of a certain area of reality

- \$A) Aporia;
- \$B) Empirical basis;
- \$C) Theory;
- \$D) Paradigm;
- \$E) Emotional;

@360. The most important functions of scientific theory include

- \$A) Communicative;
- \$B) Incentive;
- \$C) Systematizing;
- \$D) Paradigm;
- \$E) Emotional;

@361. The scientific hypothesis refers to

- \$A) Technical means of knowledge;
- \$B) Transcendental means of knowledge;
- \$C) Conceptual means of cognition;
- \$D) Physiological means of cognition;
- \$E) Technical means of cognition;

@362. This definition: "Study of an object under controlled or artificially created conditions" refers to:

- \$A) observation;
- \$B) measurement;
- \$C) the experiment;

\$D) idealization;

\$E) cognition;

@363. Deliberate, focused perception of an object, phenomenon in order to study its properties, flow characteristics and behavior

\$A) Sensation;

\$B) Experiment;

\$C) Observation;

\$D) Idealization;

\$E) Modeling;

@364. Object research in controlled or artificially created conditions

\$A) Idealization;

\$B) Observation;

\$C) Experiment;

\$D) Measurement;

\$E) Modeling;

@365. The product of a general conclusion based on the generalization of private premises

\$A) Deduction;

\$B) Abstraction;

\$C) Induction;

\$D) Synthesis;

\$E) Modeling;

@366. The logical conclusion of particular consequences from a general position

\$A) Induction;

\$B) Analysis;

\$C) Deduction;

\$D) Formalization;

\$E) Modeling;

@367. The process of moving from general premises to conclusions about special cases

- \$A) Abstraction;
- \$B) Synthesis;
- \$C) Deduction;
- \$D) Induction;
- \$E) Modeling;

@368.The mental or actual decomposition of an object into its constituent elements

- \$A) Induction;
- \$B) Synthesis;
- \$C) Analysis;
- \$D) Abstraction;
- \$E) Modeling;

@369.The procedure of mentally breaking up the whole into parts

- \$A) Deduction;
- \$B) Induction;
- \$C) Analysis;
- \$D) Synthesis;
- \$E) Modeling;

@370.The combination of elements of the studied object selected in the analysis into a single whole

- \$A) Induction;
- \$B) Abstraction;
- \$C) Synthesis;
- \$D) Analogy;
- \$E) Modeling;

@371.Method not used in scientific and technical knowledge

- \$A) Synthetic Raman;
- \$B) Analysis;
- \$C) Hermeneutic;
- \$D) Experiment;
- \$E) Modeling;

@372.The approximate method is most widely used in

- \$A) The art of love;
- \$B) Technical sciences;
- \$C) Humanities;
- \$D) Natural sciences;
- \$E) Mathematical Sciences;

@373.Identification of causal relationships, summing up individual phenomena under the general law is characteristic of

- \$A) Understanding;
- \$B) Research program;
- \$C) Explanation;
- \$D) Verification;
- \$E) Descriptions;

@374.According to T. Kun, "a scientific achievement recognized by all, which for a certain time gives the scientific community a model for posing problems and solving them"

- \$A) Research program;
- \$B) Theory;
- \$C) Paradigm;
- \$D) Verification;
- \$E) Scientific revolution;

@375.Author of works: "To have or to be?", "A man for himself", "The art of love", "Escape from freedom"

- \$A) J. P. Sartre;
- \$B) K. G. Jung;
- \$C) E. Fromm;
- \$D) K. Jaspers;
- \$E) Augustine;

@376.First defined a person as a "public animal" (zoon politikon)

- \$A) Descartes;
- \$B) Augustine;
- \$C) Aristotle;

\$D) K. Jaspers;

\$E) Seneca;

@377.The thought: "Man is the measure of all things" belongs

\$A) Epicurus;

\$B) Augustine;

\$C) Protagoras;

\$D) Spinoza;

\$E) F. Nietzsche;

@378."This is a social in nature, relatively stable and intravitaly emerging psychological education, which is a system of socially significant traits of a person"

\$A) Individual;

\$B) Socially;

\$C) Personality;

\$D) Self;

\$E) Individuality;

@379.Person is

\$A) Personality is an inborn quality of each individual;

\$B) The personality is a stable, unchanging property of each individual;

\$C) Since the concept of "personality" is inseparable from the concept of "society", each person is a potential personality;

\$D) A person is not every person, but only an outstanding;

\$E) The personality is a stable, each person is a potential personality;

@380.Personality is:

\$A) personality is a stable, unchanging property of each individual;

\$B) since the concept of "personality" is inseparable from the concept of "society";

\$C) they are not born a person, they become a person;

\$D) a person is not every person, but only an outstanding;

\$E) the personality is a stable, each person is a potential personality;

@381.Personality is:

- \$A) the individual as a representative of the human race;
- \$B) a person who has an active influence on historical social relations;
- \$C) public relations product;
- \$D) a person who has an active influence on historical social relations in accordance with his abilities and inclinations;
- \$E) set of properties of character, temperament and volitional attitudes;

@382. The set of unique features that distinguish this individual from all others

- \$A) Conscience;
- \$B) A person;
- \$C) Individuality;
- \$D) Personality;
- \$E) Person;

@383. The supreme ability of the subject who directs the activity of the mind

- \$A) Conscience;
- \$D) Consciousness;
- \$B) Feelings;
- \$C) Mind;
- \$E) Person;

@384. Individual consciousness is

- \$A) Expression of daily needs and needs of people;
- \$B) Psychological education, which is a system of socially significant traits of a person;
- \$C) The reflection of the individual being of a particular person;
- \$D) The system of knowledge inherent in an outstanding personality;
- \$E) Psychological education is a system of socially significant traits of a person;

@385. Priority of individuals over a social whole affirms

- \$A) Collectivism;
- \$B) Liberalism;
- \$C) Individualism;

- \$D) Subjectivism;
- \$E) Agnosticism;

@386. The priority of public interests over the interests of the individual is characteristic of

- \$A) Liberalism;
- \$B) Individualism;
- \$C) Collectivism;
- \$D) Subjectivism;
- \$E) Anarchism;

@387. The essence of the problem of biological and social in man is the question

- \$A) On the priority of material or spiritual needs;
- \$B) On unconscious factors in the determination of human actions;
- \$C) On the interaction and correlation of genes and education;
- \$D) On the forms of the struggle for existence in human society;
- \$E) On the ratio of conscious and unconscious factors in the determination of human actions;

@388. A negative attitude towards earthly life, considering it as a continuous series of suffering is characteristic of

- \$A) Marxism;
- \$B) Confucianism;
- \$C) Buddhism;
- \$D) Positivism;
- \$E) Anarchism;

@389. For which of the following thinkers was the problem of the meaning of life not central?

- \$A) T. Kuna;
- \$B) S.L. Franka;
- \$C) I. Lakatosa;
- \$D) W. Frankla;
- \$E) Leo Tolstoy;

@390.The problem of the meaning of life was central to philosophy

- \$A) O. Comte;
- \$B) I. Lakatos;
- \$C) W. Frankla;
- \$D) T. Kuna;
- \$E) Leo Tolstoy;

@391.What kind of love does this description relate to: "Is it a tender and soft feeling, selfless love, self-giving, embodied in the mother's love for her child or in Christian love for her neighbor"?

- \$A) Erosu;
- \$B) Filia;
- \$C) Agape;
- \$D) Ludus;
- \$E) Pragma;

@392.Hedonistic love is a game that does not differ in the depth of feelings and manifests itself in the forms of flirting, coquetry, etc. (in ancient Greek culture)

- \$A) Erosu;
- \$B) Eros;
- \$C) Ludus;
- \$D) Pragma;
- \$E) Filia;

@393.The ethical meaning of the problem of euthanasia lies in the question

- \$A) Do doctors have the right to conduct experiments that pose a threat to life and health on criminals and hopelessly sick people;
- \$B) Does a seriously ill person have the right to die so as not to suffer;
- \$C) Does a person have the right to suicide;
- \$D) Do doctors have the right to to life and health on criminals and hopelessly sick people;
- \$E) Is it possible to achieve good goals by force?;

@394. "Everything in the world is predetermined, a person is absolutely not free," representatives say:

- \$A) Neanderthal;
- \$B) rationalism;
- \$C) fatalism;
- \$D) irrationalism;
- \$E) voluntarism;

@395. According to ... "everything in the world is predetermined, man is absolutely not free"

- \$A) Neanderthal;
- \$B) Rationalism;
- \$C) Fatalism;
- \$D) Voluntarism;
- \$E) Irrationalism;

@396. The most ancient human ancestor (according to modern science)

- \$A) Neanderthal;
- \$B) Cro-Magnon;
- \$C) Australopithecus;
- \$D) Pithecanthropus;
- \$E) Irrationalism;

@397. According to modern science, Homo sapiens appeared on earth

- \$A) 50-60 thousand years ago;
- \$B) 5-6 million years ago;
- \$C) 100-150 thousand years ago;
- \$D) 500-600 thousand years ago;
- \$E) 1-1.5 million years ago;

@398. According to modern science, Australopithecus did not have

- \$A) Ability to make guns;
- \$B) Herd lifestyle;
- \$C) Articulate speech;
- \$D) Upright;
- \$E) Ability guns;

@399. Anthropoids are

- \$A) Representatives of extraterrestrial civilizations;
- \$B) Mammals laying eggs;
- \$C) Anthropoid apes;
- \$D) Representatives of backward tribes and nationalities;
- \$E) Representatives of backward civilizations;

@400. The laws of mechanics have absolutized in relation to social philosophy, the philosophical direction:

- \$A) existentialism;
- \$B) phenomenology;
- \$C) 18th century French materialism;
- \$D) postmodernism;
- \$E) civilizations;