

## EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Worldview concept. The structure of worldview.
2. Basic historical types of worldview. Worldview and philosophy.
3. Philosophy concept. The subject and the method of philosophy.
4. Philosophy structure and functions.
5. Philosophy place in society.
6. Ontology. Basic ontological categories. Ontological monism and pluralism.
7. The genesis of the philosophical category of “the material” (“the matter”). The modern science about the material.
8. The space and the time as the philosophical categories.
9. The substantial and the relational space and time theories.
10. The worldview meaning of the Einstein’s theory of relativity.
11. The worldview meaning of the modern scientific cosmological and astrophysics theories about Universe (Hawking, Greene, Deutsch, Kaku, Guth, Linde, others).
12. Consciousness as the highest level of the spiritual human activity, the ideal reflection of the reality.
13. The development of the notions about the consciousness in classical philosophy.
14. Modern philosophy and science about the consciousness.
15. The structure of consciousness. Right and left hemispheres and their morphological and functional peculiarities.
16. The problem of the artificial intelligence and the consciousness.
17. The development as the philosophical problem, its formation. The basic philosophical theories of the development.
18. The dialectics, its peculiarities and historical forms.
19. The structure of dialectics: the principles, the categories and the laws.
20. The dialectics functions. The methodological meaning of dialectics.
21. The synergy paradigm of the development. The basic worldview and methodological principles of synergy (the stochastic determinism principle, the recognition of the universal and coordinate character of the natural processes, the recognition of the evolution as the universal one and the adaptation as the regular conduct of the complex self-organising systems of any nature).
22. The global evolutionism theory. “The evolution” and “the development” concept, their definitions. The general worldview and theoretical statements of the global evolutionism.
23. Gnoseological attitude to the world, its particularity. The basic cognitive strategies.
24. Modern gnoseological situation. The classical and not-classical epistemology.
25. The subject and the object of cognition. The matter and the aim of cognition.
26. The sensitive and the rational in cognition process. The stages of cognition.
27. The truth in the cognition theory, the truth aspects (ontological, logical semantic, valuable and emotional).

28. The correlation between the absolute and the relative truth in cognition.
29. The criteria of the truth.
30. The dynamics and the development of the science.
31. The types of knowledge before science. The mythological consciousness peculiarities. The germs of the scientific knowledge in the history of culture.
32. Unscientific, pseudoscientific knowledge. The problem of delimitation.
33. The science genesis, the main stages of its historical evolution. Science as the social institute.
34. Science in philosophical perspective (philosophy of science).
35. The science and technics interrelations. The scientific and technical progress phenomenon.
36. The differentiation of the scientific knowledge. The cognition peculiarities in humanitarian sphere.
37. The peculiarities of the modern stage of science development (differentiation and integration processes; intrusion of the technical resources).
38. The philosophical basis of the scientific investigation methodology (ordinary and scientific cognition essences; scientific investigation's method and methodology).
39. The logic of the scientific investigation process (scientific fact; the notion about the scientific problem, its statement and formulation; the content of the scientific idea, conception and hypothesis; the theory essence).
40. The content of the scientific investigation levels; methods of the empirical data collection (observation, experiment, comparison, measuring).
41. Methods of the empirical data theoretical consolidation (general logical methods; theoretical methods; historical and logical methods).
42. The types of the scientific investigation. Dissertation as the type of the scientific investigation.
43. The basic preconditions of the society emergency; the material and the spiritual interrelations problem in society.
44. Society as the object of the philosophical analyses: philosophical approaches in society investigation, the principles and the methodology of its investigation.
45. The formation and the civilisation approaches of society investigation, their comparison.
46. The conceptions of post-industrial and informative societies. The post-industrial and informative societies connections with the industrial society.
47. Society structure, the general characteristics of its basic components.
48. The social structure of society. The transformation of the K. Marx's theory on classes in the modern philosophical investigations.
49. The political system of society: the essence, the structure, the functions.
50. Civil society and political society: the essence and the comparison.
51. The meaning of technics and technologies in the modern philosophical investigations of the society.
52. Globalisation process. The basic aspects of globalisation.
53. The global problems of mankind, their complex character.

54. The human origin problem. The anthroposociogenesis theory; the problem of the correlation in human his biological and social sides.
55. The human in Marxism philosophy.
56. New interpretation of human's being in the European irrationalism.
57. The human, the individual, the individuality, the personality; the socialisation problem.
58. Freedom and responsibility as the human attributes.
59. The recognition of the human life finitude. Sense of life as the integrative characteristics of the human being.
60. The human in modern world. The transhumanism problem.