

1. Epistemology is the theory of...

Knowledge

2. The ethical concept of Confucianism, identifying the positive qualities of a person
(ANSWER: a noble person)

a noble person

3. Representative of the Milesian school:

Thales

4. Indicate the law of dialectics:

The law of unity and struggle of opposites

5. Basic laws and categories of formal logic discovered:

Aristotle

6. Forms of worldview

Myth, religion, philosophy

7. Created the heliocentric system:

Nicolaus Copernicus

8. Recognition of the plurality of substance:

Pluralism

9. The sphere of philosophical knowledge about human being:

Anthropology

10. An ancient philosopher who believed that the material world consists of atoms:

Democritus

11. Author of the doctrine of the four truths:

Siddhartha Gautama

12. Adam Bol - the principle first proclaimed:

A. Kunanbaev

13. Man is the measure of all things - believes:

Protagoras

14. Know yourself - said:

Socrates

15. Philosopher and theologian who put forward five proofs for the existence of God:

Thomas Aquinas

16. Who was called the "Second Teacher" in world philosophy:

Al-Farabi

17. Philosophical direction, recognizing one beginning of the world:

Monism

18. The third law of dialectics:

The law of negation of negation

19. Philosophical doctrine that denies the fundamental possibility of knowing the world:

Agnosticism

20. A thinker who claims that a philosopher should be at the head of the state:

Plato

21. A philosophical method based on decomposition phenomenon into its constituent parts and sides:

Analysis

22. A philosophical method based on the consideration of things, and processes from two opposite points of view:

Dialectics

23. Teachings about Being:

Ontology

24. What philosophical direction "Space and time are forms of our perception" belong to:

Subjective idealism

25. Two main parts of philosophy:

Ontology, Gnoseology

26. Author of Utopia.

T. More

27. Teaching about knowledge:

Gnoseology

28. Recognition of two substances at the foundation of being:

Dualism

29. An outstanding representative of medieval scholasticism:

Thomas Aquinas

30. What does Buddha mean in Sanskrit?

Enlightened

31. Which is the branch of philosophy that studies issues concerning art and beauty?

Aesthetics

32. What does the Greek word “Logos” mean?

science

33. is the branch of philosophy that studies the nature of Being:

Ontology

34. What is common between myth, religion and philosophy:

world outlook

35. Author of the “double-truth” theory:

Ibn-Arabi

36. Ancient Greek philosophers, who took money for teaching wisdom:

sophists

37. “Knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience”:

empiricism

38. Transition from the general to the specific knowledge:

deduction

39. Protagoras is the author of remark:

man is the measure of all things

40. “Don’t harm the living, sentient beings” is the commandment of:

ahimsa

41. "Motion is unthinkable" – assumed:

Zeno of Elea

42. According to al-Farabi, the ideal of society:

virtuous city

43. Rational knowledge includes:

concept, judgment, conclusion

44. In ancient Greek philosophy, the impossibility of think about motion has been proven in:

Zeno's paradoxes

45. Materialistic school in ancient Indian philosophy:

Charvaka

46. In Hellenistic philosophy the word "ataraxia" means:

equanimity, impassivity

47. In ancient times the concept "physis" meant:

Nature

48. The negation of the causality principle:

Indeterminism

49. The science on forms, laws and ways of thinking:

logic

50. "Everything flows", there is nothing constant in the universe, considered:

Heraclitus

51. The basis for regulation of human behavior, according to legalism:

cruel laws

52. What is the translation of the word "religio" from Latin?

bind, connect

53. According to .. all phenomena in the world are planned in advance and the possibility of change is rejected:

fatalism

54. Christian world outlook stands for the idea of creation of the world out of nothing. It is ...:

Creationism

55. The belief that God is present in all things of nature:

Pantheism

56. The term "demarcation" between science and pseudoscience means:

Separation of scientific knowledge from non-scientific knowledge

57. The principle of falsification was introduced into scientific circulation:

K. Popper

58. Who introduced the concept of "borderline situation" into philosophy?

K. Jaspers

59. The main problem of existentialism:

The existence of a person

60. Representatives of marxism:

Marx, Engels, Plekhanov

61. Author of the work "Existentialism is humanism":

J.-P. Sartre

62. Representatives of positivism:

Karl Popper, Thomas Kuhn, Imre Lakatos

63. The author of the work "Thus spoke Zarathustra"

Friedrich Nietzsche

64. Positive sciences, according to positivism, are based on:

the "positive" data of experience

65. Author of the work "«The Revolt of the Masses»:

Teodoro A. Agoncillo

66. Author of concept of the model of scientific knowledge:

I. Lakatos

67. Who introduced the concept of "archetype" into psychoanalysis:

K. Jung

68. The term "axial time" was proposed by:

K. Jaspers

69. The famous words "Language is the house of being" belong to:

M. Heidegger

70. The author of the book "The World as Will and Representation", whose teaching became the source of the philosophy of life:

A. Schopenhauer

71. The value aspects expresses:

Axiology

72. The author of the term "paradigm":

Thomas Kuhn

73. Who has been looking for "Zheruyyk" (the promised land) all his life:

Asan kaigy

74. What principle is opposite to verification?

falsification

75. The concepts of "Ego", "It", "Super-Ego" are basic in:

psychoanalysis of S. Freud

76. Rationalism is:

doctrine that affirms that all knowledge is based on reason

77. For Hegel, Absolute Idea develops over time in a series of dialectic movements from:

Thesis + antithesis = synthesis

78. "The will to power" is the central category of:

the philosophy of 19th-century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche.

79. A system of philosophy that recognize only things that can be scientifically or logically proved is:

Logical Positivism

80. The concept of an "open society" was developed by:

K. Popper

81. The philosopher who introduced the concepts of "normal science" and "paradigm shift":

T. Kuhn

82. Thinker, who linked the origin of capitalism with the protestant ethics:

M. Weber

83. Moral law: "Act in such a way that man and mankind are always only an end, and not a means..."

Kant

84. The idea of "revaluation of all values" came up with:

F. Nietzsche

85. The author of conception "the end of history":

F. Fukuyama

86. A thinker whose ideas about man reflect the following judgment: "Man is a wolf to man":

Hobbes

87. Teaching about God is:

Theology

88. The thought that "ethics is nothing else than reverence for life" belongs to:

Albert Schweitzer

89. The work "Sum of Theology", "Sum against the Gentiles" wrote - ...

THOMAS AQUINAS

90. The work "On the City of God", "Confession" he wrote - ...

Augustine of Hippo

91. The work "Three Truths" was written by ...

SHAKARIM KUDAYBERDIYEV

92. Adam bol! Is an ethical appeal ..

Abai