1. **<question>The specificity of the mythological worldview:**

<правильный> The unity of man and the world

<вариант> Logical representation of the world

<вариант> Believing in one God

<вариант> Reasoning and proving

<вариант> Expressing inner side of the man

1. **<question>Philosophical worldview has its own specifics:**

<вариант> based on the logical method of cognition

<вариант> based on the rational level of knowledge

<вариант> has its own set of concepts, categories, special terms.

<вариант> is a system of knowledge

<правильный> all answer are correct

1. **<question>The object of philosophy:**

<вариант> the man and society

<вариант> the nature and the god

<вариант> the being and reality

<вариант> the world and the man

<вариант> mind and thinking

1. **<question>The subject of philosophy is:**

<правильный> the most general laws and patterns of development and functioning of human society, thinking and the universe

<вариант> the fundamental principles of being

<вариант> the Arche

<вариант> the man in the world

<вариант> space and time

1. **<question>The main divisions of philosophy:**

<вариант> Sociology, culture, myth, religion

<вариант> Physics, psychology, chemistry

<вариант> Science, art, moral, politics

<правильный> Gnoseology, ontology, ethics, aesthetics

<вариант> Worldview, religion, mythology

1. **<question>Which function doesn’t belong to philosophy:**

<правильный> Worldview

<вариант> Scientific

<вариант> Ideological

<вариант> Critical

<вариант> Methodological

1. **<question>The basic question of philosophy:**

<вариант> What is primary: consciousness or matter?

<вариант> What is primary: egg or hen?

<правильный> What is primary: man or nature?

<вариант> To be or not to be?

<вариант> What is the essence of life?

1. **<question>The other side of the basic question of philosophy:**

<правильный> Relation of thinking to being

<вариант> Is there the God?

<вариант> What is the meaning of life?

<вариант> Who created the man?

<вариант> What is reality?

1. **<question>Solution of the basic question of philosophy:**

<вариант> Gnosticism and agnosticism

<вариант> Dualism and monism

<правильный> Materialism and idealism

<вариант> Naturalism and sociologism

<вариант> Theism and atheism

1. **<question>Solution of the other side of the basic question of philosophy:**

<вариант> Gnosticism and agnosticism

<вариант> Dualism and monism

<правильный> Materialism and idealism

<вариант> Naturalism and sociologism

<вариант> Theism and atheism

1. **<question>Metaphysics in philosophy states:**

<вариант> the world is unreal

<вариант> the world is flux

<вариант> the world is static, unchanging

<правильный> the world is real

<вариант> the world is complex

1. **<question>Dialectics in philosophy states**:

<вариант> the world is unreal

<правильный> the world is flux

<вариант> the world is static, unchanging

<вариант> the world is real

<вариант> the world is complex

1. **<question>Consciousness is state of:**

<вариант> mental

<вариант> perception

<вариант> sensation

<правильный> thinking

<вариант> feeling

1. **<question>The central problem of Consciousness:**

<вариант> Ideality

<вариант> Reality

<правильный> Mind and body

<вариант> Truth

<вариант> Qualia

1. **<question>What doesn’t belong to Sensory knowledge?**

<вариант> sensations

<вариант> perceptions

<вариант> representations

<правильный> reasoning

<вариант> imagination

1. **<question>What doesn’t belong to Rational knowledge?**

<вариант> concepts

<вариант> judgments

<вариант> conclusions

<правильный> intuition

<вариант> theories

1. **<question>True being according to Plato:**

<вариант> atoms

<правильный> ideas

<вариант> things

<вариант> souls

<вариант> god

1. **<question>Being according to Aristotle:**

<правильный> substance

<вариант> predicate

<вариант> quality

<вариант> quantity

<вариант> idea

1. **<question>Being according to Heidegger:**

<вариант> essence

<вариант> substance

<правильный> existence

<вариант> reality

<вариант> ideality

1. **<question>Human according to Social Darwinism is:**

<вариант> symbolic animal

<правильный> organism

<вариант> sentient being

<вариант> moral being

<вариант> social being

1. **<question>Human according to Marxism:**

<вариант> symbolic animal

<вариант> organism

<вариант> sentient being

<вариант> moral being

<правильный> social being

1. **<question>Human according to Descartes**:

<вариант> symbolic animal

<вариант> organism

<правильный> rational being

<вариант> moral being

<вариант> social being

1. **<question>Moral is an object of study of:**

<вариант> axiology

<вариант> epistemology

<вариант> aesthetics

<правильный> ethics

<вариант> logics

1. <question> «Things-in itself» by Kant is

<вариант> Thins we can cognize

<правильный> Things we cannot cognize

<вариант> Things existing

<вариант> Things non-existing

<вариант> Ideal things

1. <question> «noumena» by Kant is

<правильный> Unknowable world

<вариант> Knowable world

<вариант> Reality

<вариант> Sensual images of objects

<вариант> Existence

1. <question> «phenomena» by Kant is

<вариант> World

<вариант> Reality

<правильный> Sensual images of objects

<вариант> Essence

<вариант> Existence

1. <question>Tengrism can be defined as:

<вариант> Monotheism

<вариант> Deism

<правильный> System of beliefs

<вариант> Philosophy

<вариант> Theism

1. <question>Shamanism is a form of:

<вариант> Spiritualism

<вариант> Totemism

< правильный > Magic

<вариант> Mythology

<вариант> Religion

1. <question>Combination of different Beliefs, Faiths, Thoughts in one Unique Thinking System is called:

< правильный > Syncretism

<вариант> Natural philosophy

<вариант> Science

<вариант> Mythology

<вариант> Religion

1. <question>Levy-Bruhl explained this quality by saying that the primitive mentality obeys something he called ‘the law of participation’, which means that thoughts can be joined by connections which having nothing in common with those of our logic. What did he mean?:

<вариант> Animism

<вариант> Totemism

< правильный > Mythology

<вариант> Magic

<вариант> Spiritualism

1. <question>Kazakh nomads had various cults and rites. Which one was essential for Kazakh worldview?:

< правильный > Cult of ancestors

<вариант> Cult of the Sun

<вариант> Cult of the fire

<вариант> Cult of the earth

<вариант> Cult of the sky

1. <question>What is the name of philosophical system of Marxism?

<вариант> Objective idealism

<вариант> Subjective idealism

<вариант> Mechanical materialism

< правильный > Dialectical materialism

<вариант> Metaphysical materialism

1. <question>The central category of Marx’s Historical materialism:

<вариант> Politics

<вариант> Economics

<вариант> Forms of social consciousness

< правильный > Social-economic formation

<вариант> Industrial relations

1. <question>The main feature of Gnosticism:

<вариант> Struggle between Good and Evil

< правильный > Dualism between matter and mind

<вариант> Monotheism

<вариант> Deism

<вариант> Polytheism

1. <question>What does the word Apologetics mean?:

<вариант> Fighting Christianity

<вариант> Loving Christianity

<вариант> Hating Christianity

<вариант> Fearing Christianity

< правильный > Defending Christianity

1. <question>Which on is NOT characteristic of Patristics:

<вариант> Philosophy is a tool for knowing God

<вариант> Hermeneutics is a way of knowing the truth

< правильный > Rejection of ancient philosophy

<вариант> True comes only from divine revelation

<вариант> Defending Christianity

1. <question>Which principle does NOT belong to Augustine Aurelius:

<вариант> Creationism

<вариант> Theocentrism

< правильный > Anthropocentrism

<вариант> Personified God

<вариант> Divine determinism

1. <question>The main purpose of Scholasticism was:

<вариант> Defending the dogmas of Christianity

<вариант> Creating the dogmas of Christianity

< правильный > Clarifying the dogmas of Christianity

<вариант> Criticizing the dogmas of Christianity

<вариант> Denying the dogmas of Christianity

1. <question>Thomas Aquinas is famous for coming up with a cosmological proof of the existence of God. He put forward five proofs for the existence of God. Which one is odd to him?:

<вариант> God is the prime mover

<вариант> God is the ultimate cause of everything

< правильный > God is the power

<вариант> God is the perfection

<вариант> God is the main goal of everything

1. <question>They believed that universals (general concepts, ideas, were called universals) exist because material things exist. Universals do not exist outside of material things. Whose opinion is this?

<вариант> Realists

<вариант> Idealists

< правильный > Nominalists

<вариант> Materialists

<вариант> Existentialists

1. <question>They believed in the existence of the common, as the ideal world of Plato's eidos. Things can exist, because universals exists, it is the source of their existence. Whose opinion is this?

<вариант> Nominalists

<вариант> Idealists

< правильный > Realists

<вариант> Materialists

<вариант> Existentialists

1. <question> «What can be explained in terms of less should not be expressed in terms of more. To paraphrase a little, it sounds like this: "Entities should not be multiplied unnecessarily» - What is the name of this Logical Rule?

<вариант> Occam’s imperative

<вариант> Occam’s rule

< правильный > Occam's razor

<вариант> Occam’s sword

<вариант> Occam’s law

1. <question> «It means a system of views that recognizes the value of a person as a person, his right to freedom, happiness, development and manifestation of his abilities, considering the well-being of a person as a criterion for evaluating social institutions, and the principles of equality, justice - the desired norm of attitude between people.» - What is the name of this theory?

< правильный > Humanism

<вариант> Individualism

<вариант> Communism

<вариант> Rationalism

<вариант> Empiricism

1. <question> The founder of humanism and Renaissance literatures, the author of the famous "Book of Songs", who first spoke about the inherent value of human feelings:

< правильный > Francesco Petrarch

<вариант> Dante Alighieri

<вариант> Marsilio Ficino

<вариант> Pico della Mirandola

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>The great Italian poet and humanist, a militant critic of the church and its right to interfere in the affairs of man and society, the author of "Divine Comedy:

<вариант> Francesco Petrarch

< правильный > Dante Alighieri

<вариант> Marsilio Ficino

<вариант> Pico della Mirandola

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>The Italian philosopher, his most famous philosophical work is "Speech on the Freedom and Dignity of Man":

<вариант> Francesco Petrarch

<вариант> Dante Alighieri

<вариант> Marsilio Ficino

< правильный > Pico della Mirandola

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>He is the original thinker of the Renaissance, whose work “In Praise of Folly" was a satire on the mores and vices of society. The author proves that stupidity becomes the leading force:

<вариант> Francesco Petrarch

<вариант> Dante Alighieri

<вариант> Marsilio Ficino

<вариант> Pico della Mirandola

< правильный > Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>One of the great Renaissance philosophers and the author of this pantheistic opinion « God is as much a part of this world as everything else»:

<вариант> Nicholas of Cusa

<вариант> Galileo Galilei

< правильный > Giordano Bruno

<вариант> Leonardo Da Vinci

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>An outstanding scientist and philosopher of the Renaissance who developed the ideas of N. Copernicus and executed for his ideas:

<вариант> Nicholas of Cusa

<вариант> Galileo Galilei

< правильный > Giordano Bruno

<вариант> Leonardo Da Vinci

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question>One of the greatest thinkers of the Renaissance whose personality incorporated a scientist, an artist and a philosopher:

<вариант> Nicholas of Cusa

<вариант> Galileo Galilei

<вариант> Giordano Bruno

< правильный > Leonardo Da Vinci

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

1. <question> «The founder of political philosophy and the author of the thesis "The end justifies the means»:

< правильный > Niccolo Machiavelli

<вариант> Thomas More

<вариант> John Bodin

<вариант> Hugo Grotsky

<вариант> Tomasso Campanella

1. <question>His main work in social philosophy is «Utopia»:

<вариант> Niccolo Machiavelli

< правильный > Thomas More

<вариант> John Bodin

<вариант> Hugo Grotsky

<вариант> Tomasso Campanella

1. <question>The representative of utopian socialism, the author of "City of the Sun" and an adept of Christian morality:

<вариант> Niccolo Machiavelli

<вариант> Thomas More

<вариант> John Bodin

<вариант> Hugo Grotsky

< правильный > Tomasso Campanella

1. <question>Francis Bacon’s new scientific method goes from the particular to the general. General law is deduced by means of abstraction from individual facts, and thus the path to truth is revealed. It should not just generalize the facts, but draw the right conclusions, lead to the classification of knowledge.

<вариант> Deduction

<вариант> Dialectics

< правильный > Induction

<вариант> Metaphysics

<вариант> Experiment

1. <question>John Locke believes that the human soul is a blank sheet. This blank sheet in the process of human life and development is filled with letters based on experience. Experience is the impact of objects of the material world on our senses. Experience, therefore, is the basis of all knowledge…. How did he call this black sheet?

<вариант> Notice board

<вариант> Black board

< правильный > Tabula rasa

<вариант> White board

<вариант> Blank soul

1. <question>The main method of rational cognition by René Descartes bases on logical thinking. Its name:

< правильный > Deduction

<вариант> Dialectics

<вариант> Induction

<вариант> Metaphysics

<вариант> Experiment

1. <question>Freedom in accordance with the teachings of Baruch Spinoza is:

<вариант> Human will

<вариант> God’s will

<вариант> Human action

< правильный > Recognized necessity

<вариант> Natural law

1. <question>Thomas Hobbes’s social contract theory means:

<вариант> Human will is suppressed

<вариант> Individuals fight

<вариант> People help each other

< правильный > natural law is replaced by civil law

<вариант> people make up a state

1. <question>John Locke’s socio-political idea that Individual rights are more important that common rights is called:

< правильный > Liberalism

<вариант> Communism

<вариант> Individualism

<вариант> Democracy

<вариант> Socialism

1. <question>In the irrational philosophy of Soren Kierkegaard, the central problem is:

<вариант> The essence of man

<вариант> Rational thinking

<вариант> The problem of truth

< правильный > Human existence

<вариант> Knowledge of God

1. <question>The central category of Arthur Schopenhauer's philosophy is:

<вариант> Intelligence

<вариант> Genesis

<вариант> Human

< правильный > Will

<вариант> Life

1. <question>The central category of Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophy is:

<вариант> Intelligence

<вариант> Genesis

<вариант> Human

< правильный > Will

<вариант> Life

1. <question>The ethical ideal of Nietzsche's philosophy is:

<вариант> Hedonist

<вариант> Christian

<вариант> Muslim

<вариант> Stoick

< правильный > Superman

1. <question>The main philosophical category of Karl Jaspers:

<вариант> Essence

<вариант> Genesis

<вариант> Life

<вариант> Death

< правильный > Existence

1. <question>The main philosophical category of Martin Heidegger:

<вариант> Existence

< правильный > Dasein

<вариант> Essence

<вариант> Life

<вариант> Death

1. <question>The main philosophical categories of Albert Camus:

<вариант> Being and thinking

< правильный > Absurdity and rebellion

<вариант> Existence and non-existence

<вариант> Essence and existence

<вариант> Life and death

1. <question>Why does Jean Paul Sartre believe that Existentialism is humanism?

<вариант> Man is a free creature

< правильный > Man himself determines his existence

<вариант> Man loves

<вариант> Man is a god-like creature

<вариант> Man creates

1. <question>What layer of the human psyche was discovered by Sigmund Freud?

<вариант> Thinking

< правильный > Unconscious

<вариант> Archetypes

<вариант> Imagination

<вариант> Memory

1. <question>The central categories of the philosophy of Erich Fromm:

<вариант> Yin and yang

< правильный > Eros and Thanatos

<вариант> Ego and Super Ego

<вариант> Me and It

<вариант> Archetypes

1. <question>The central categories of Carl Jung's philosophy are:

<вариант> Yin and yang

<вариант> Eros and Thanatos

<вариант> Ego and Super Ego

<вариант> Me and It

< правильный > Archetypes

1. <question>What exactly is both a gift from God and a curse for a person, according to Khoja Ahmet Yassaui?

<вариант> The human body

<вариант> Free will

< правильный > Human soul

<вариант> Human consciousness

<вариант> Creativity

1. <question>The main 3 truths in the philosophy of Shakarim Kudaiberda:

<вариант> Body and soul

<вариант> Mind and feeling

< правильный > God, Soul, Conscience

<вариант> God and man

<вариант> Faith and knowledge

1. <question>What ancient Greek philosopher believed that the main task was self-knowledge:

<вариант> Plato

< правильный > Socrates

<вариант> Aristotle

<вариант> Thales

<вариант> Plotinus

1. <question> “Phenomenology of Spirit” was written by…

<вариант> St. Albert

< правильный > G.Hegel

<вариант> Socrates

<вариант> J. Dewey

<вариант> Protagoras

1. <question>Translation of word “axiology”:

< правильный > Study of values.

<вариант> Cosmo centrism.

<вариант> Love Theo

<вариант> Pantheism

<вариант> Love Humanity.

1. <question>*A priori* and *A posteriori* are important categories in philosophy of…

<вариант> E.Husserl

<вариант> M.Heidegger

<вариант> B.Spinoza D.Hume

<вариант> D.Hume

< правильный > I.Kant

1. <question> “There are only two substances in the beginning of the world – thinking and extended substances” (dualism) is from philosophy of…

<вариант> E.Kant

<вариант> D.Hume

< правильный > R.Descartes

<вариант> J.-P.Sartre

<вариант> Protagoras

1. <question>Theory of scientific knowledge is called as…

<вариант> Cognition

< правильный > Epistemology

<вариант> Social philosophy

<вариант> Feeling

<вариант> Axiology

1. <question>The object of philosophy is:

<вариант> Cognition process and the place of man in this world

< правильный > World in whole and the place of man in this world.

<вариант> Human being.

<вариант> Truth, unconcealment.

<вариант> Mind at whole

1. <question>Ethic is:

<вариант> A study of nature, origin and limits of human cognition

<вариант> A study of wisdom

< правильный > A study of morality and moral

<вариант> Branch of physics

<вариант> World religion

1. <question>Aesthetics is:

<вариант> A study of nature, origin and limits of human cognition

<вариант> A philosophical study of principles, moral and human behavior

< правильный > A study of beauty and art

<вариант> One of the directions of Buddhism

<вариант> Philosophy as a system

1. <question>Thales postulated that the primary substance is:

< правильный > Water

<вариант> Air

<вариант> Ground

<вариант> The heaven

<вариант> Fire

1. <question>Anaximander defined the primary substance as:

<вариант> Wind

<вариант> Air

<вариант> Ground.

< правильный > Apeiron

<вариант> Fire

1. <question>Anaximenes considered the primary substance supposing:

<вариант> Number

< правильный > Air

<вариант> Ground

<вариант> Apeiron

<вариант> Fire

1. <question>Who defined the beginning of the world (ARCHE) as Fire:

<вариант> Parmenides

<вариант> Xenon Eley

< правильный > Heraclitus of Ephesus

<вариант> Pythagoras

<вариант> Democritus

1. <question>Who is the author of this statement: “It’s impossible to enter the same river twice”?

<вариант> Parmenides

<вариант> Democritus

<вариант> Xenon Eley

<вариант> Pythagoras

< правильный > Heraclitus of Ephesus

1. <question>Who is considered as the first thinker of Renaissance?

< правильный > D.Alighieri

<вариант> N.Machiavelli

<вариант> G.Galilei

<вариант> L.Valla

<вариант> Cicero

1. <question>Who is considered as the most famous Turkic philosopher in the medieval Arab-Muslim philosophy?

<вариант> Ibn Sina

<вариант> Ibn Rushd

< правильный > Al Farabi

<вариант> Al Kindi

<вариант> Al Ghazali

1. <question>The first historical type of outlook that is considered as is a system of ancient legends.

<вариант> Philosophy

<вариант> Science

<вариант> Ethics

< правильный > Mythology

<вариант> Theology

1. <question>Faith in the supernatural force(-s), which is based on a strong system of moral norms and the special organization of people, is…

< правильный > Religion

<вариант> Ontology

<вариант> Physics

<вариант> Epicurianism

<вариант> Substancialism

1. <question>The Socratic ethical rationalism was formulated as

<вариант> Virtue is religion

<вариант> Virtue is arts

< правильный > Virtue is knowledge

<вариант> Virtue is war

<вариант> Virtue is interests

1. <question>The famous representative of patristic studies, author of the books “The City of God”, “Confessions”:

<вариант> Thomas Aquinas

<вариант> Boethius

<вариант> M.Heidegger

<вариант> A.Kamus

< правильный > St.Augustin

1. <question>Apologetics, Patristic and Scholasticism are the periods of…

<вариант> Renaissance philosophy

< правильный > Medieval philosophy

<вариант> German classical philosophy

<вариант> Kazakh philosophy

<вариант> Ancient philosophy

1. <question> Eidos Urania (world of ideas) is a concept of philosophy of...

<вариант> Aristotle

<вариант> Pithagoras

< правильный > Plato

<вариант> Zeno of Eley

<вариант> Thales

1. <question>The author of “Three Truths” (Үш анық):

<вариант> Kunanbayev

<вариант> Altynsarin

<вариант> Bekmakhanov

<вариант> Seifullin

< правильный > Shakarim

1. <question>The author of “Traces of Shamanism among the Kazakhs”:

<вариант> Kunanbayev

<вариант> Altynsarin

< правильный > Ualikhanov

<вариант> Seifullin

<вариант> Kudaiberdiyev

1. <question>One of the outstanding French existentialist:

<вариант> David Hume

<вариант> Georg Hegel

< правильный > Albert Camus

<вариант> Francis Bacon

<вариант> Martin Heidegger

1. <question>Division to Subjective spirit, Objective spirit, Absolute spirit comes from philosophy of…?

<вариант> Fichte

< правильный > Hegel

<вариант> Kant

<вариант> Shelling

<вариант> Marx

1. <question>One of the main Nietzsche’s concept was called

<вариант> Will to life

< правильный > Will to power

<вариант> Good and Evil

<вариант> The myth on religion

<вариант> Being of human

1. <question>Kant’s work about Moral is “Critique…………….”

<вариант> Critique of Pure Reason

<вариант> Critique of Judgement

< правильный > Critique of Practical Reason

<вариант> Lectures on Ethics

<вариант> Three Truths

1. <question>Hegel’s outstanding work is…

<вариант> “Will to power”

<вариант> “Critique of practical reason”

<вариант> “Nihilism”

< правильный > “Science of Logic”

<вариант> “Being and time”

1. <question>Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel belongs to

<вариант> Philosophy of the Middle times

<вариант> Philosophy of the New time

<вариант> Nihilism of XVIII century

<вариант> Conservatism of XVII century

< правильный > German classical philosophy

1. <question>Ancient eastern philosophy developed mainly in…

< правильный > India and China

<вариант> India and Japan

<вариант> Persia and China

<вариант> Egypt and China

<вариант> India and Korea

1. <question> “Act only on that maxim through which you can at the same time will that become a universal law” is...

<вариант> the Hegel’s Categorical imperative

< правильный > the Kant’s Categorical imperative

<вариант> the Kant’s Hypothetical imperative

<вариант> the Fichte’s Hypothetical imperative

<вариант> the Hegel’s Hypothetical imperative

1. <question>In metaphysics, Kant claimed some cognitive situations that contain contradictory statements. Human reason, in its attempt to reach absolute truth, faces to them. Kant calls them as…

<вариант> Aesthetics and Beauty

<вариант> God, freedom and immortality

< правильный > Antinomies

<вариант> Power and authority

<вариант> Perception and contemplation

1. <question>A posteriori by Kant means…

< правильный > After experience

<вариант> Before experience

<вариант> Before Antinomies

<вариант> Before authority

<вариант> After contemplation

1. <question>A priori by Kant means

<вариант> After experience

< правильный > Before experience

<вариант> Before Antinomies

<вариант> Before authority

<вариант> After contemplation

1. <question>The first Kant’s greatest work in metaphysical area is…

<вариант> “Will to power”

<вариант> “Critique of Judgement”

<вариант> “The Phenomenology of Spirit”

< правильный > “Critique of Pure Reason”

<вариант> “Critique of Practical Reason”

1. <question>Kant’s greatest critique about Art and Beauty is…

<вариант> “Will to power”

<вариант> “Critique of practical reason”

<вариант> “The Phenomenology of Spirit”

<вариант> “The Critique of Pure Reason”

< правильный > “The Critique of Judgment”

1. <question>Descartes divides the world into a metaphysical dualism of two substances:

< правильный > Body and mind

<вариант> Experience and thing

<вариант> Antinomies and time

<вариант> Authority and belief

<вариант> Contemplation and comparison

1. <question>The famous Descartes’s formula “Cogito, ergo sum” is translated from Latin as

<вариант> I think, therefore, I have truth

<вариант> I think, therefore, I have power

<вариант> I think, therefore, I have faith

< правильный > I think, therefore, I exist

<вариант> I think, therefore, I have values

1. <question>Universal law in Indian philosophy, which operates in the past, present and future, is called…

<вариант> Thinking

<вариант> Experience

<вариант> Analysis

<вариант> Induction

< правильный > Karma

1. <question>Who is the author of “Discourse on Method”?

<вариант> Parmenides.

< правильный > Descartes.

<вариант> Bacon.

<вариант> Anaxagoras.

<вариант> Zeno of Elea.

1. <question>According to Plato, everything can be divided in:

< правильный > Things and ideas

<вариант> Matter and form

<вариант> Matter and idea

<вариант> Idea and form

<вариант> Thing and matter

1. <question>The method that comes from common to specific knowledge is…

<вариант> Blessedness

< правильный > Deduction

<вариант> Analysis

<вариант> Induction

<вариант> Kindness

1. <question>In J.Locke’s philosophy *tabula rasa* is…

<вариант> Struggle

<вариант> Knowledge of random experience

<вариант> Reason

<вариант> Logic

< правильный > Pure table

1. <question>Heliocentric system of the Universe was proposed by:

< правильный > Copernicus

<вариант> Galileo

<вариант> Bruno

<вариант> Plato

<вариант> Ptolemy

1. <question>The first Fr.Baconian idol of all human mind is

<вариант> Cave

<вариант> Marketplace

< правильный > Tribe

<вариант> Theatre

<вариант> Mind

1. <question>The second Fr.Baconian idol of personal mind is

< правильный > Cave

<вариант> Marketplace

<вариант> Tribe

<вариант> Theatre

<вариант> Mind

1. <question>The third Fr.Baconian idol of mind referred to using terms and words is

<вариант> Cave

< правильный > Marketplace

<вариант> Tribe

<вариант> Theatre

<вариант> Mind

1. <question>The fourth Fr. Baconian idol of mind referred to authorities is

<вариант> Cave

<вариант> Marketplace

<вариант> Tribe

< правильный > Theatre

<вариант> Mind

1. <question>The doctrine about that knowledge is based on experience is:

< правильный > Empiricism

<вариант> Rationalism

<вариант> Agnosticism

<вариант> Abstract general ideas

<вариант> Complexity

1. <question>E.Kant’s categorical imperative is about…

<вариант> There’s no place like home.

<вариант> The world is round.

< правильный > Moral problems.

<вариант> Everybody everywhere is pretty much the same.

<вариант> Physical problems.

1. <question>The translation of the word “philosophy”:

<вариант> Pantheism

< правильный > Love of wisdom.

<вариант> Cosmo centrism.

<вариант> Love Theo

<вариант> Love Human

1. <question>The word “Sophist” is translated from Greek as:

< правильный > Wise man

<вариант> Warrior

<вариант> Judge

<вариант> Man

<вариант> Thinker

1. <question>He was called «the first teacher»:

<вариант> Socrates

< правильный > Aristotle

<вариант> Plato

<вариант> Diogenus

<вариант> Heraclitus

1. <question>What beginning (Arche) did Heraclitus recognize?

< правильный > Logos (fire)

<вариант> Virtue

<вариант> Intelligence

<вариант> Honor

<вариант> Pleasure

1. <question>What beginning did Pythagoras recognize?

< правильный > Numbers

<вариант> Dialectical argument

<вариант> Rational instruction

<вариант> Learning from our mistakes

<вариант> Breathing

1. <question>A teaching of Aristotle is called as…

<вариант> Academicism

< правильный > Peripatetism

<вариант> Buddhism

<вариант> Atheism

<вариант> Pantheism

1. <question>Who of them is mostly considered as an ethnographer?

<вариант> Al-Biruni.

< правильный > Shokan Ualikhanov

<вариант> Al-Khorezmi

<вариант> Abai Kunanbayev

<вариант> Ybyrai Altynsarin

1. <question>Who of them is a representative of the Milesian school?

<вариант> Al-Biruni.

<вариант> Al-Khorezmi

< правильный > Anaximander

<вариант> Heraclitus

<вариант> Altynsarin

1. <question>Under the Renaissance human was considered to be as

<вариант> Man is a political creature.

<вариант> Man is a thinking being.

<вариант> Man is a religious being.

< правильный > Human is a creator, artist, enriched microcosm.

<вариант> Man is a siner.

1. <question>He founded the Philosophy of Politics in the epoch of formation of the early bourgeois relations…

<вариант> Mirandola

< правильный > Machiavelli

<вариант> Campanella

<вариант> Cardinal Mazzarini

<вариант> Cardinal Rischelier

1. <question> “I know that I know nothing” was proclaimed by…

<вариант> Thales

<вариант> Pythagorus

<вариант> Democritus

<вариант> Seneka

< правильный > Socrates

1. <question>A thinker who formulated 5 proofs of existence of God:

<вариант> Augustine

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam.

< правильный > Thomas Aquinas.

<вариант> Machiavelli

<вариант> Abelyar

1. <question>Myth of the Cave was developed by:

<вариант> Augustine

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

< правильный > Plato

<вариант> Makiavelli

<вариант> Abelyar

1. <question>Theocentrism provides that in the center of the universe is…

< правильный > God

<вариант> Something mystical

<вариант> Poetics

<вариант> Human

<вариант> Science

1. <question>Defining characteristic of the religious outlook is:

<вариант> Belief in art of superstitions

<вариант> Belief in contemptuous attitude to science, the denial of their validity

<вариант> Belief in wisdom

< правильный > Belief in the supernatural, otherworldly forces, having the opportunity to influence the course of world events

<вариант> Belief in denial of human freedom, the belief that all actions originally defined by God

1. <question>One of the main characteristics of the Renaissance is:

<вариант> Atheism

<вариант> Theologism

<вариант> Sociocentrism

<вариант> Cosmocentrism

< правильный > Anthropocentrism

1. <question>Creationism is the idea that the world and mankind created by…

< правильный > God

<вариант> Something mystical

<вариант> Poetics

<вариант> Human

<вариант> Science

1. <question>Searching human individuality is the specific feature of Philosophy of...

<вариант> Conventialism

<вариант> Life

< правильный > Renaissance

<вариант> Rationalism

<вариант> Conformism

1. <question>The idea that destinies of the world and people are determined by God is…

<вариант> Freedom

<вариант> Desire

<вариант> Canon

< правильный > Providentialism

<вариант> Emotions

1. <question>The founder of social agreement (*Leviathan*) theory is…

< правильный > T. Hobbes

<вариант> J. Locke

<вариант> R. Descartes

<вариант> D. Hume

<вариант> F. Bacon

1. <question>The author of «Divine comedy»

<вариант> Rene Descartes

< правильный > Dante Alighieri

<вариант> Erasmus of Rotterdam

<вариант> Lorenzo Valla

<вариант> Petrarch

1. <question>Who offered psychoanalytic theory in human nature?

<вариант> Leonardo da Vinci

<вариант> Nikolas of Cusa

<вариант> Loranzo Valla

<вариант> Tomaso Campanella

< правильный > Sigmund Freud

1. <question> “Thus Spoke Zarathustra” is a work of …

<вариант> R.Descartes

< правильный > F.Nietzsche

<вариант> Albert Camus

<вариант> Karl Marx

<вариант> Martin Heidegger

1. <question>Branch of philosophy that studies historical knowledge and interpretation of historical process:

< правильный > Philosophy of history

<вариант> Logics

<вариант> Ontology

<вариант> History of philosophy

<вариант> Epistemology

1. <question>The definition of social economic formation in materialism was first developed by...

<вариант> Engels

<вариант> Stalin

< правильный > Marx

<вариант> Rousseau

<вариант> Lenin

1. <question>Who is the author of the books “*Either/or*”, *“Fear and Trembling”*?

<вариант> Rousseau

<вариант> Lenin

< правильный > Kierkegaard

<вариант> Marx

<вариант> Sartre

1. <question>Who indicated the difference between conscious and unconscious in human mind?

<вариант> Plato

< правильный > Freud

<вариант> Hume

<вариант> Marx

<вариант> Sartre

1. <question> “Adam bol” is a principle cultivated by...

<вариант> S.Seifullin

<вариант> M.Zhumabayev

<вариант> B.Mailin

<вариант> Y.Altynsarin

< правильный > A.Kunanbayev

1. <question>Aesthetical values are:

<вариант> Love, friendship

< правильный > Beauty, art, harmony, style

<вариант> Civil rights

<вариант> Freedom of word and personality

<вариант> Social justice

1. <question>What was the central problem of the Greek school of Philosophy of the Pre-Socratic period:

<вариант> The origin of man.

<вариант> Problem of life and death

<вариант> Acquisition of happiness and serenity

< правильный > Cosmos and its origin.

<вариант> Soul of the things

1. <question>In F.Nietzsche’s philosophy, human history is divided into...

< правильный > Camel, lion, child periods

<вариант> Sacred and mundane periods

<вариант> With classes and without classes

<вариант> Pre-Christian and Christian periods

<вариант> Traditional and modern periods

1. <question> “God is dead” said...

< правильный > F.Nietzsche

<вариант> Heraclitus

<вариант> Plato

<вариант> E.Kant

<вариант> F.Hegel

1. <question>Philosophy of the Middle Ages characterized as "school philosophy" was called:

<вариант> Mysticism

<вариант> Apologetics

< правильный > Scholastics

<вариант> Patristics

<вариант> Nominalists

1. <question>What are the main founders of philosophy of existentialism:

<вариант> Camus, Freud, Florensky

< правильный > Camus, Sartre, Kierkegaard

<вариант> Sartre, Spengler, Schelling B.Russel.

<вариант> I.Kant, Freud, Florensky

<вариант> Russel, Popper, Adler

1. **<question> «The man of absurd» according to Albert Camus is one who understands:**

<вариант> Essence of life

< правильный > Meaning of life

<вариант> Meaningless of existence

<вариант> Philosophy

<вариант> Others

1. **<question> «The man of rebellion» according to Albert Camus is one who states:**

<вариант> I think, therefore I exist

<правильный> I rebel, therefore I exist

<вариант> I doubt, therefore I exist

<вариант> I agree, therefore I exist

<вариант> I argue, therefore I exist

1. **<question> «Borderline situations» according to Sartre is the situation when a man becomes aware of:**

<вариант> Absurdity of his life

<вариант> Problems

<вариант> Conflicts

< правильный > The meaning of his existence

<вариант> His coming death

1. **<question> «Existential nausea»** **according to Sartre** **is the situation when a man becomes aware of:**

<вариант> Purpose of his life

<вариант> Problems

<вариант> Conflicts

< правильный > The meaningless of his existence

<вариант> His coming death

1. **<question> According to Sartre: man is:**

< правильный > A project of himself

<вариант> A social animal

<вариант> Microcosmos

<вариант> Symbolic animal

<вариант> God’s project

1. **<question> According to Heidegger, man is:**

<вариант> Here -being

<правильный> Being

<вариант> Nothing

<вариант> Other

<вариант> Creature

1. **<question> According to Heidegger language is:**

<вариант> Means of communication

< правильный > Home of the being

<вариант> Symbols

<вариант> Signal system

<вариант> Repository of culture

1. **<question>** **According to Sigmund Freud «Neurotic» is:**

<вариант> A crazy man

< правильный > A healthy person with neurotic symptoms

<вариант> A schizophrenic person

<вариант> An anxious man

<вариант> A sick person

1. **<question> According to Sigmund Freud «****The Unconscious» is:**

<вариант> Ego

<вариант> Super Ego

< правильный > Id

<вариант> Other Ego

<вариант> Animus

1. **<question> According to Carl Gustav Jung «Archetypes» are:**

<вариант> Symbols of Individual Unconscious

<вариант> Dreams

< правильный > Symbols of Collective Unconscious

<вариант> Myths

<вариант> Spirits

1. **<question> According to Carl Gustav Jung human behavior is determined by:**

<вариант> Individual unconsciousness

<вариант> Environment

<вариант> Education

<вариант> Parents

< правильный > Collective unconsciousness

1. **<question> According to Erich Fromm** **two main motives of human behavior:**

<вариант> Desire and Needs

< правильный > Eros and Tanatos

<вариант> Dreams and Aims

<вариант> Fear and Phobia

<вариант> Anima and Animus

1. **<question> According to Erich Fromm Person’s types can be:**

<вариант> Introvert and Extrovert

< правильный > Productive and Unproductive

<вариант> Optimist and Pessimist

<вариант> Good and Bad

<вариант> Mediocre and Genious

1. **<question> According to Sigmund Freud «** **Sublimation» is the transfer of libido energy from the object of sexual desire to:**

<вариант> Other activites

< правильный > Art, religion, culture, science

<вариант> Dreams

<вариант> War and military actions

<вариант> Other objects

1. **<question> According to Sigmund Freud human behavior is determined by three authorities:**

<вариант> Mind, will, desire

< правильный > Ego, Id, Super Ego

<вариант> Body, mind, soul

<вариант> Father, mother, teacher

<вариант> Nanny, teacher, boss

1. **<question> Irrationalism is a theory which believes that the basis of the world is:**

<вариант> Some idealistic absolute spirit

< правильный > Some mystical transcendental principle

<вариант> Some materialistic principle

<вариант> Some materialistic elements

<вариант> Some subjective principle

1. **<question> According to S. Kierkegaard the main problem of philosophy is:**

<вариант> Human essence

< правильный > Human existence

<вариант> Human origin

<вариант> Human mind

<вариант> Human body

1. **<question> S. Kierkegaard wanted to understand why:**

<вариант> Man is an animal

<вариант> Man is social

< правильный > Man was thrown into the world

<вариант> Man is evil

<вариант> Man is kind

1. **<question> According to A. Schopenhauer the world is:**

< правильный > Will and representation

<вариант> Creature of the God

<вариант> The other of the Absolute

<вариант> The Matter

<вариант> The Matrix

1. **<question> According to A. Schopenhauer human manifests themselves in:**

<вариант> Will to die

< правильный > Will to live

<вариант> Will to power

<вариант> Will to kill

<вариант> Will to know

1. **<question> According to F. Nietzsche** **human manifests themselves in:**

<вариант> Will to die

<вариант> Will to live

< правильный > Will to power

<вариант> Will to kill

<вариант> Will to know

1. **<question> According to F. Nietzsche, Superman is a person who:**

<вариант> Does not like people

<вариант> Does not suffer

<вариант> Does not like moral

<вариант> Does not die

< правильный > Does not believe in God

1. **<question> The main problem of Kazakh philosophy is:**

<вариант> The problem of Universe

<вариант> The problem of Being

< правильный > The problem of Man

<вариант> The problem of Mind

<вариант> The problem of Cognition

1. **<question>** **in Kazakh philosophy the concept of Time is represented as:**

<вариант> A linear measurement

<вариант> A spiral measurement

< правильный > a cyclical measurement

<вариант> a discrete measurement

<вариант> a continuum measurement

1. **<question> in Kazakh philosophy the concept of Space is represented as:**

<вариант> Limited

<вариант> Cosmos

< правильный > Unlimited

<вариант> Perpetual Movement

<вариант> Home

1. **<question> How many period are there in Kazakh spiritual history until XX century?**

<вариант> Two

< правильный > Three

<вариант> Four

<вариант> Five

<вариант> Six

1. **<question> Which ones are the typical Kazakh mythological forms?**

<вариант> Totemism and animism

< правильный > Tengrism and shamanism

<вариант> Magic and spiritualism

<вариант> Polytheism and paganism

<вариант> Pantheism and fetishism

1. **<question> Which one was the traditional Kazakh Islam school?**

< правильный > Sufism

<вариант> Muslim peripatetism

<вариант> Sunnism

<вариант> Shiism

<вариант> Kharijit

1. **<question> The main form of Kazakh philosophical tradition:**

<вариант> Fairy tales

< правильный > Zhyrau’s poetic thoughts

<вариант> Legends

<вариант> Folk Songs

<вариант> Proverbs

1. **<question> The Kazakh Epic Poem is the repository of:**

<вариант> Symbols

<вариант> The Code of Honor

< правильный > Ethic norms

<вариант> Aesthetic values

<вариант> Religious principles

1. **<question> In Abay’s philosophy three principles of Holiness (имандылық, святость):**

<вариант> Love for wisdom, knowledge, curiosity

<вариант> Love for Allah, mankind, justice

< правильный > Love for virtue, beauty, truth

<вариант> Love for wealth, money, gold

<вариант> Love for intelligence, mercy, will

1. **<question> In Abay’s philosophy three characteristics of Perfect Person:**

< правильный > Mind, heart, will

<вариант> Body, mind, soul

<вариант> Beauty, virtue, truth

<вариант> Justice, mercy, wit

<вариант> Power, action, will

1. **<question> In Shakarims’s philosophy three truths:**

<вариант> Man, Nature, God

<вариант> Good, Beauty, Truth

< правильный > Creator, Soul, Conscience

<вариант> Intelligence, Mercy, Will

<вариант> Justice, Modesty, Honesty

1. **<question> According to Chaadayev P.Y. in his «Philosophical letters» Russia in order to progress should follow the path of:**

<вариант> Asia

< правильный > Europe

<вариант> Russia itself

<вариант> Africa

<вариант> China

1. **<question> In Russian philosophy Westerners (западники) kept the principle of:**

< правильный > Individualism

<вариант> Collectivism

<вариант> Egoism

<вариант> Altruism

<вариант> Globalism

1. **<question> In Russian philosophy Slavophiles (славянофилы) kept the principle of:**

<вариант> Individualism

< правильный > Collectivism

<вариант> Egoism

<вариант> Liberalism

<вариант> Globalism

1. **<question>** **In Russian philosophy Moderate Westerners (умеренные западники) kept the principle of:**

<вариант> Individualism

<вариант> Collectivism

<вариант> Egoism

< правильный > Liberalism

<вариант> Socialism

1. **<question> In Russian philosophy Radical Westerners (радикальные западники) kept the principle of:**

<вариант> Individualism

<вариант> Collectivism

<вариант> Egoism

<вариант> Liberalism

< правильный > Socialism

1. **<question> Philosophy of Marxism is called:**

<вариант> Metaphysical materialism

< правильный > Dialectical materialism

<вариант> Historical materialism

<вариант> Objective idealism

<вариант> Subjective materialism

1. **<question> Socio-political theory of Marxism is called:**

<вариант> Metaphysical materialism

<вариант> Dialectical materialism

< правильный > Historical materialism

<вариант> Objective idealism

<вариант> Subjective materialism

1. **<question> Philosophical method of Marxism is called:**

<вариант> Metaphysics

< правильный > Dialectics

<вариант> Deduction

<вариант> Induction

<вариант> Analogy

1. **<question> The idea of Communism in Marxism represents:**

<вариант> Class society

< правильный > Classless society

<вариант> Perfect society

<вариант> Free society

<вариант> Rich society

1. **<question> Historical type of societies in Marxism is called:**

<вариант> Basis and superstructure

< правильный > Social economic formation

<вариант> Class society

<вариант> Classless society

<вариант> Ideal society