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| | |
| Question 6 Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 Time left 0:54 | ·1E |
| Time left 0.34 | .43 |
| According to Anaximenes is the first principle | |
| ○ a. Water | |
| ○ b. Ire | |
| ○ c. Infinite | |
| ○ d. Air | |
| ○ e. Earth | |
| | |
| Question 7 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| Indicate the law of dialectics: | |
| a. Law of conservation of matter and energy | |
| ಿ b. The law of unity and struggle of opposites | |
| ○ c. Law of Sufficient Reason | |
| O d. the law of the excluded middle | |
| ○ e. the law of gravity | |
| | |
| Question 8 | |
| Not yet answered Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| "The will to power" is the central category of: | |
| ○ a. Freud | |
| ▶ b. Nietzsche | |
| ○ c. Yung | |
| ○ d. Marx | |
| O e. Plato | |

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| Question 9 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| The Republic is the famous work of | |
| ○ a. Socrates | |
| ○ b. Thales | |
| ○ c. Descartes | |
| O d. Democritus | |
| O e. Plato | |
| | |
| Question 10 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| The term "axial time" was proposed by: | |
| | |
| ○ a. K. Popper | |
| ○ b. M. Heidegger | |
| ○ c. J. Derrida | |
| O d. A. Camus | |
| € e. K. Jaspers | |
| | |
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| Question 11 | |
| Not yet answered Marked out of 1 | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Author of the work "Existentialism is humanism": | |
| | |
| ○ a. K. Jaspers | Time left 0:54:34 |
| O b. A. Camus | |
| ○ c. G.O. Marcel | |
| od. JP. Sartre | |
| ○ e. M. Heidegger | |
| | |
| | |
| Question 12 Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Adam Bol - the principle first proclaimed: | |
| | |
| | |
| ○ a. Sh. Kudaiberdiev | |
| 🖰 b. Abai Kunanbayev | |
| A. Kunanbaev | |
| ○ c. A.Bukeikhanov | |
| ○ d. Sh. Ualikhanov | |
| ○ e. A. Baitursynov | |
| | |
| Question 13 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Implies accepting the authority of the Vedas | |
| ∵ a. orthodox | |
| O b. heterodox | |
| O c. oriental | |
| O d. occidental | |
| | |
| O e. western | |

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| Question 16 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Rationalism is: | |
| | |
| ○ a. doctrine that affirms that all knowledge is based on reason | |
| O b. a doctrine that affirms that all knowledge is based on experience | |
| ○ c. new ideas in all areas of the culture | Time left 0:54:24 |
| ○ d. the mechanistic picture of the world | Time left 0:54:24 |
| ○ e. a view more in harmony with science than with traditional religion | |
| | |
| | |
| Question 17 Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Recognition of the plurality of substance: | |
| | |
| ○ a. Rationalism | |
| | |
| O b. monism | |
| O d. Deism | |
| O d. Dualism | |
| • e. Pluralism | |
| | |
| Question 18 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| For Hegel, Absolute Idea develops over time in a series of dialectic movements from: | |
| | |
| oa. Thesis + antithesis = synthesis | |
| ○ b. Unity + struggle = opposites | |
| oc. Quantitative + qualitative = certain limit | |
| O d. Affirmation + Negation | |
| ○ e. Own self + not-self = Absolute Idea | |

c. Protagorasd. Parmenides

O b. Heraclitus

C e. Socrates

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| t 0:54:18 |
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| Question 24 | | |
| Not yet answered Marked out of 1 | | |
| Walked out of 1 | | |
| Author of Utopia | | |
| 🔾 a. N. Machiavelli | | |
| b. T. More | | |
| ○ c. J. Bruno | | |
| O d. N. Copernicus | | |
| ○ e. Plato | | |
| | | |
| Question 25 | | |
| Not yet answered | | |
| Marked out of 1 | | |
| Who introduced the concept of "bo | rderline situation" into philosophy? | |
| ○ a. JP. Sartre | | |
| 🗘 b. K. Jaspers | | |
| O c. A. Camus | | |
| O d. G. Marcel | | |
| ○ e. M. Heidegger | | |
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| Question 26 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| | |
| Metaphysics is a branch of | |
| O a. metaethics | |
| Ŭ b. Philosophy | |
| O c. physics | |
| O d. mathematics | Time left 0:54:10 |
| ○ e. logic | Time fert 0.54.10 |
| | |
| Question 27 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| The philosopher who introduced the concepts of "normal science" and "paradigm shift": | |
| ○ b. A. Comte | |
| ○ c. L. Wittgenstein | |
| Ö d. T. Kuhn | |
| ○ e. l. Lakatos | |
| | |
| Question 28 Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| The work "On the City of God", "Confession" he wrote | |
| 🦰 a. St. Augustine | |
| O b. T. Aquinas | |
| ○ c. Anselm Kenterberry | |
| O d. Mark Aurelius | |
| ○ e. Socrates | |
| | |

| .11.2022, 0 | i mai rest (page 6 0 0) | |
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| Question 2 | 29 | |
| Not yet ans | | |
| Marked out | it of 1 | |
| Who sa | aid: "Religion is the "opiate of the masses": | |
| t a. | Marx | |
| O b. | Kierkegaard | |
| ○ c. | Nietzsche | |
| ○ d. | Freud | |
| О е. | Schopenhauer | |
| | | |
| Question 3 | 80 | |
| Not yet ans | swered | |
| Marked out | rt of 1 | |
| | amous allegory of the Cave relates a story illustrating the journey of the soul from ignorance to knowledge Plato | |
| | Pythogoras | |
| ○ c. | Robert Nozick | |
| | Richard Rorty | |
| | Democritus | |
| | | |
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| | Time left 0:54:04 |
| Question 31 | |
| Not yet answered | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| In ancient times the concept "physic" meant: | |
| b a. nature | |
| O b. society | |
| C. state | |
| ○ d. psyche | |
| ○ e. human being | |
| | |
| Question 32 | |
| Not yet answered Marked out of 1 | |
| What does the Greek word "Logos" mean? | |
| 🖔 a. science | |
| ○ b. goal | |
| ○ c. subject | |
| ○ d. idea | |
| ○ e. religion | |
| | |
| Question 33 | |
| Not yet answered Marked out of 1 | |
| Marked out of 1 | |
| Who said number is the essence and basis of all things? | |
| ○ a. Descartes | |
| | |
| ○ c. Thales | |
| ○ d. Socrates | |
| ○ e. Plato | |

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| Question 3 4 Not yet ans Marked out | wered | |
| The aut | hor of the saying "Freedom is a conscious necessity": | |
| b.c.d. | J. Locke Fr. Bacon B. Spinoza G.F. Leibniz R. Descartes | |
| Question 3 . Not yet ans Marked out | wered | |
| In the p | philosophy of science, the problem of distinguishing the science and non-science: | |
| ○ b.○ c.○ d. | verification proliferation demarcation negative heuristics falsification | |
| ◄ Fina | al Exam to | |
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