

The ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras stated:

- a. **All things are similar in number**
- b. War is the father of everything and the mother of everything
- c. Know thyself
- d. I know that I don't know anything
- e. Everything flows, everything changes

The ethical concept of Confucianism, identifying the positive qualities of a person:

- a. **a noble person**
- b. short man
- c. an official
- d. warlord
- e. statesman

Representative of the Milesian school:

- a. Socrates
- b. Democritus
- c. Heraclitus
- d. Diogenes
- e. **Thales**

Created the heliocentric system:

- a. **Nicolaus Copernicus**
- b. Giordano Bruno
- c. Nicholas of Cusa
- d. Galileo Galilei
- e. Tycho Brahe

Recognition of the plurality of substance:

- a. monism
- b. **Pluralism**
- c. dualism
- d. Deism
- e. Rationalism

The sphere of philosophical knowledge about human being:

- a. **Anthropology**
- b. epistemology
- c. axiology
- d. ontology
- e. logic

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

- a. Aristotle
- b. Pyrrho
- c. Zeno
- d. Democritus**
- e. Heraclitus

Author of the doctrine of the four truths:

- a. Siddhartha Gautama**
- b. Confucius
- c. Patanjali
- d. Lao Tzu
- e. Mahavira

Adam Bol - the principle first proclaimed:

- a. A. Baitursynov
- b. Sh. Kudaiberdiev
- c. Sh. Ualikhanov
- d. A. Bukeikhanov
- e. A. Kunanbaev**

Indicate the law of dialectics:

- a. the law of gravity
- b. Law of conservation of matter and energy
- c. the law of the excluded middle
- d. The law of unity and struggle of opposites**
- e. Law of Sufficient Reason

Mayeutics is:

- a. The ability to cleverly debate
- b. The art of having a conversation, an argument
- c. Socratic method of finding the truth**
- d. The ideal of physical and moral perfection
- e. The beginning of being

Man is the measure of all things - believes:

- a. Parmenides
- b. Protagoras**
- c. Socrates
- d. Democritus
- e. Plato

Basic laws and categories of formal logic discovered:

- a. Socrates
- b. Empedocles
- c. Aristotle**
- d. Plato
- e. Plotinus

Forms of worldview

- a. Consciousness, thinking, mind
- b. Myth, religion, philosophy**
- c. God, nature, society
- d. Ontology, epistemology, axiology
- e. Man, person, individual

Know yourself - said:

- a. Confucius
- b. Heraclitus
- c. Protagoras
- d. Parmenides
- e. Socrates**

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

- a. Aurelius Augustine
- b. William of Ockham
- c. Roger Bacon
- d. Thomas Aquinas**
- e. Anselm of Canterbury

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

- a. Al-Ghazali
- b. Al-Farabi**
- c. Al-Biruni
- d. Al-Khwarizmi
- e. Al-Kindi

Philosophical direction, recognizing one beginning of the world:

- a. dualism
- b. Agnosticism
- c. mechanism
- d. Monism**
- e. Pluralism

Invisible, omnipresent law of nature, society, human behavior and thinking, the path:

- a. Lee
- b. Fa
- c. Siao
- d. Zhen
- e. **Tao**

The third law of dialectics:

- a. the law of gravity
- b. Law of conservation of matter and energy
- c. The law of the excluded middle
- d. Law of sufficient reason
- e. **The law of negation of negation**

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

- a. skepticism
- b. **Agnosticism**
- c. sensationalism
- d. Anthropologism
- e. Atheism

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

- a. Aristotle
- b. Democritus
- c. Heraclitus
- d. Epicurus.
- e. **Plato**

What is the meaning of the term Philosophy?

- a. **Love of wisdom**
- b. Love of Idea
- c. Love of thinking
- d. Love of Science
- e. Love of Truth

The first form of worldview:

- a. Religion
- b. **Myth**
- c. Philosophy
- d. Art
- e. morality

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

- a. **Analysis**
- b. Synthesis
- c. Dialectic
- d. Metaphysics
- e. Eclecticism

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

- a. Analysis
- b. Synthesis
- c. **Dialectics**
- d. Metaphysics
- e. Eclecticism

Meaning of Taoist principle "Wu-wei"

- a. Non-resistance to evil
- b. Action
- c. Discipline and order in society
- d. **Non-action**
- e. Infinity of the Universe

Teachings about Being:

- a. Epistemology
- b. Axiology
- c. Anthology
- d. Anthropology
- e. **Ontology**

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

- a. Materialism
- b. Objective idealism
- c. **Subjective idealism**
- d. dialectical materialism
- e. mechanistic materialism

Two main parts of philosophy:

- a. Sophistry, eclecticism, dogmatism
- b. Monism, dualism, pluralism
- c. Sociology, political science, cultural studies
- d. Ontology, Gnoseology**
- e. Mythology, religion, philosophy

Author of Utopia.

- a. T. More**
- b. T. Campanella
- c. N. Machiavelli
- d. J. Bruno
- e. N. Copernicus

Teaching about knowledge:

- a. ontology
- b. Gnoseology**
- c. metaphysics
- d. Axiology
- e. Anthropology

Recognition of two substances at the foundation of being:

- a. Pluralism
- b. Dualism**
- c. Monism
- d. Conventionalism
- e. Parallelism

An outstanding representative of medieval scholasticism:

- a. Al-Kindi
- b. Aurelius Augustine
- c. Thomas Aquinas**
- d. Ibn Sina
- e. Al-Farabi

Founder of Taoism:

- a. Confucius
- b. Lao Tzu**
- c. Shang Di
- d. Mencius
- e. Huang Di

What does humanism mean?

- a. **philanthropy**
- b. love for god
- c. love for knowledge
- d. love of wisdom
- e. love for truth

What is the principle of "Siao"

- a. philanthropy
- b. etiquette
- c. energy
- d. servility
- e. **Respect for elders**

What does Maya mean

- a. **Illusion**
- b. rebirth of souls
- c. fate
- d. action
- e. practice

What does Buddha mean in Sanskrit?

- a. Dark
- b. Smart
- c. **Enlightened**
- d. Universal
- e. Statue

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

- a. **Aesthetics**
- b. Epistemology
- c. Logic
- d. Metaphysics
- e. Moral

«Wu-Wei», means something like

- a. **non-action**
- b. action,
- c. the virtue
- d. moral disposition to do good
- e. the ability to see what is right and wrong

In the schools of Indian philosophical thought what means action

- a. **Karma**
- b. Dharma
- c. Samsara
- d. Reincarnation
- e. Nirvana

Before the Islam important role in the spiritual culture of Qazaq, there is....

- a. Sufism
- b. Tribalism
- c. Anarchism
- d. Hedonism
- e. **Tengrism**

Who said that "Love and justice as the attributes of God."

- a. **Abai**
- b. Comte
- c. Kierkegaard
- d. Nietzsche
- e. James

What does the Greek word "Logos" mean?

- a. **science**
- b. goal
- c. religion
- d. idea
- e. subject

_____ is something that can be said to exist

- a. Knowledge
- b. Category
- c. **Being**
- d. Notion
- e. Space

_____ is the branch of philosophy that studies the nature of Being

- a. **Ontology**
- b. Neoplatonism
- c. Metaphysics
- d. Dualism
- e. Epistemology

The ability to create mental images or pictures is called ...

- a. **imagination**
- b. perception
- c. reflection
- d. consciousness
- e. will

What is common between myth, religion and philosophy:

- a. reflection
- b. **world outlook**
- c. scientific approach
- d. rationalism
- e. agnosticism

In Hinduism, the absolute reality is designated by the concept:

- a. atman
- b. moksha
- c. jina
- d. **Brahman**
- e. ahimsa

In Daoism adherence to the principle of “naturalness” means

- a. **following to the Dao as the law of nature and cosmos**
- b. following to your own needs
- c. transforming the outer world for the better
- d. implementing the principle of love for the neighbor
- e. faith in God

Author of the “double-truth” theory:

- a. Ibn-Sina
- b. Ibn-Rushd
- c. Al-Kindi
- d. **Ibn-Arabi**
- e. Al-Ghazali

The author of the expression: “thought and being are one and the same”

- a. Plato
- b. Pythagoras
- c. Heraclitus
- d. Aristotle
- e. **Parmenides**

Ancient Greek philosophers, who took money for teaching wisdom:

- a. atomists
- b. representatives of Peripatetic school
- c. sophists**
- d. Socratics
- e. all Ancient Greek thinkers

“Knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience”:

- a. skepticism
- b. rationalism
- c. agnosticism
- d. phenomenology
- e. empiricism**

Transition from the general to the specific knowledge:

- a. induction
- b. analysis
- c. deduction**
- d. abstracting
- e. synthesis

Protagoras is the author of remark:

- a. man is the measure of all things**
- b. man is a social animal
- c. man is a bizarre creature
- d. man is a superman
- e. man is a political animal

Suffering and evil deal with:

- a. ahimsa
- b. nirvana
- c. Brahmin
- d. moksha
- e. samsara**

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

- a. ahimsa**
- b. moksha
- c. samsara
- d. karma
- e. nirvana

“Motion is unthinkable” – assumed:

- a. Thales
- b. Heraclitus of Ephesus
- c. **Zeno of Elea**
- d. Diogenes of Sinope
- e. Pythagoras of Samos

“Maieutics” is the method of:

- a. Plato
- b. Protagoras
- c. **Socrates**
- d. Zeno
- e. Heraclitus

According to Parmenides, being is:

- a. **eternal, invariable, united**
- b. ideal, eternal, multiple
- c. the unity of the spiritual and material
- d. material, variable, ultimate
- a. c. invariable, plural

According to al-Farabi, the ideal of society:

- a. city of the sun
- b. city of panic
- c. **virtuous city**
- d. city of ambition
- e. city of freedom and collectivity

Rational knowledge includes:

- a. **concept, judgment, conclusion**
- b. analogy, hypothesis, ordering
- c. induction, deduction generalization
- d. intuition, reason, mind
- e. sensation, perception, representation

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

- a. Aristotelian syllogisms
- b. **Zeno's paradoxes**
- c. Pythagorean proves
- d. Socrates' definitions
- e. Plato's dialogues

Materialistic school in ancient Indian philosophy:

- a. **Charvaka**
- b. Buddhism
- c. Yoga
- d. Upanishads
- e. Jainism

"Cognition is the recollection of the ideas that soul had once beheld", affirms:

- a. Epicurus
- b. Aristotle
- c. **Plato**
- d. Socrates
- e. Pythagoras

In Hellenistic philosophy the word "ataraxia" means:

- a. **equanimity, impassivity**
- b. heartlessness
- c. fatigue, tiredness
- d. wisdom
- e. activity and creativity

In ancient times the concept "physis" meant:

- a. **nature**
- b. society
- c. psyche
- d. state
- e. human being

To the question: "What is difficult?" Thales replied:

- a. to know God
- b. **to know thyself**
- c. to give advices to others
- d. to know the essence of things
- e. to overcome the need

Any change, transformation, and process is:

- a. motion
- b. evolution
- c. involution
- d. **development**
- e. progress

Category, reflecting the external, sensibly perceived sides of objects and processes:

- a. **phenomenon**
- b. image
- c. configuration
- d. profile
- e. shape

The negation of the causality principle:

- a. determinism
- b. agnosticism
- c. **indeterminism**
- d. fatalism
- e. idealism

The science on forms, laws and ways of thinking:

- a. **logic**
- b. axiology
- c. ontology
- d. epistemology
- e. logistics

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

- a. Thales
- b. Anaximander
- c. Democritus
- d. **Heraclitus**
- e. Protagoras

The expression "One cannot enter into the same river even once" is...

- a. **relativism**
- b. sophism
- c. skepticism
- d. pessimism
- e. agnosticism

The form of empirical cognition:

- a. judgment
- b. hypothesis
- c. **observation**
- d. syllogism
- e. theory

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

- a. **cruel laws**
- b. custom
- c. tradition
- d. ritual
- e. morality

The expression "Everything I say is false" is...

- a. truth
- b. **sophism**
- c. wordplay
- d. deception
- e. error

School of thought that questions the possibility of certainty in knowledge:

- a. **skepticism**
- b. pessimism
- c. optimism
- d. realism
- e. nominalism

Ancient philosopher, who recognized water, earth, fire and air as a system of world's eternal elements and forces:

- a. Epicurus
- b. **Empedocles**
- c. Anaximenes
- d. Anaximander
- e. Heraclitus

Which Pre-Socratic philosopher claimed everything was made of atoms?

- a. Parmenides
- b. Thales
- c. Pythagoras
- d. **Democritus**
- e. Heraclitus

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

- a. **bind, connect**
- b. person
- c. faith, cult
- d. worshiping
- e. idol

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

- a. **fatalism**
- b. determinism
- c. formalism
- d. indeterminism
- e. providentialism

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

- a. Theocentrism
- b. Faith
- c. Spirituality
- d. Symbolism
- e. **Creationism**

The belief that God is present in all things of nature

- a. **Pantheism**
- b. Syncretism
- c. Animism
- d. Theology
- e. Anthropology

View that after the death the human beings live again in other forms. What is this?

- a. **Reincarnation**
- b. Fetishism
- c. Animism
- d. Religion
- e. Syncretism

_____ is the belief in and worship of controlling power,

- a. **Religion**
- b. Culture
- c. Science
- d. Art
- e. Game

Denial of the boundary between "living" and "non-living" and considering "life" as an integral characteristic of the primary matter:

- a. **hylozoism**
- b. vitalism
- c. hylomorphism
- d. emanation
- e. pantheism

Impartial and just treatment or behavior without favoritism or discrimination:

- a. tolerance
- b. **fairness**
- c. humbleness
- d. straightforwardness
- e. rigidity

Shakarim called human modesty, justice, kindness in their unity as:

- a. blessing
- b. happiness
- c. knowledge
- d. wisdom
- e. **conscience**

What does the word "maya" mean in Indian philosophy:

- a. action
- b. rebirth of souls
- c. practice
- d. fate
- e. **Illusion**

A Platonic teaching consisting of the harmonious combination of bodily, moral and spiritual virtues:

- a. arete
- b. eidos
- c. ataraxia
- d. mimesis
- e. **kalokagathia**

The principle that people get what they deserve with the interpretation of what constitutes deserving:

- a. sympathy
- b. empathy
- c. propensity
- d. justice**
- e. tolerance

Moral law "Act so that people and humanity have always been only a goal but not a means" is called:

- a. Kant's hypothetical imperative
- b. Feuerbach's anthropological materialism
- c. Schweitzer's ethics of reverence for life
- d. Buddhist ethics of compassion
- e. Kant's categorical imperative**

The normative ethical position that moral agents ought to act in their own self-interest:

- a. psychological egoism
- b. ethical egoism**
- c. amoralism
- d. immoralism
- e. rational egoism

Understanding of facts, information, descriptions, which is acquired:

- a. view
- b. vision
- c. experience
- d. knowledge**
- e. stereotype

The idea of the infinity of nature and multiplicity of worlds belongs to:

- a. Michel de Montaigne
- b. Pico della Mirandola
- c. Giordano Bruno**
- d. Nikolas Copernicus
- e. Galileo Galilei

An attribute, quality, or characteristic of something:

- a. measure
- b. quantity
- c. property**
- d. trait
- e. feature

Complete the thought of Lao-Tzu "Who knows others is that smart. Who knows himself, that ... "

- a. genius
- b. wise**
- c. omnipotent
- d. good
- e. powerful

A view that philosophical anthropology and its concepts of human nature, man or humanity should be rejected as historically relative, ideological or metaphysical:

- a. radical humanism
- b. anti-humanism**
- c. secularism
- d. neo-humanism
- e. transhumanism

According to Abay, three things are capable to outrage the entire human race:

- a. ignorance, lack of faith, indolence
- b. evil deed, poverty, lack of will
- c. indolence, evil deed, ignorance
- d. indolence, lack of knowledge, ignorance
- e. ignorance, lack of will, shamelessness**

In Leibniz's conception, monads are interconnected in order of:

- a. pre-established harmony**
- b. neutrality
- c. cause and effect
- d. opposites
- e. unity

What does the concept "negative utilitarianism" mean:

- a. the danger of complete happiness of all people
- b. elimination suffering from human's life
- c. priority to reducing suffering than to increasing pleasure**
- d. the impossibility of elimination suffering from human's life
- e. the importance of increasing suffering

Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre thought that person was condemned to:

- a. *loneliness*
- b. *freedom***
- c. *suffering*
- d. *death*
- e. *happiness*

A philosophical method based on the decomposition of a phenomenon into its constituent parts:

- a. *dialectics*
- b. *analysis***
- c. *metaphysics*
- d. *synthesis*
- e. *eclecticism*

A person who behaves in a way that is acceptable by most people and who avoids doing things that could be considered different or unusual:

- a. *adherent*
- b. *supporter*
- c. *follower*
- d. *proponent*
- e. *conformist***

According to al-Farabi, the ideal of society:

- a. *city of freedom*
- b. *city of panic*
- c. *city of virtue***
- d. *city of ambition*
- e. *city of the sun*

Immediate perception of truth, that not based on preliminary logical reasoning:

- a. *intuition***
- b. *memory*
- c. *mind*
- d. *reason*
- e. *feeling*

Type of cognition woven into the tissue of life of the subject, but not possessing evidential force:

- a. *scientific*
- b. *mathematical*
- c. *abstract*
- d. *ordinary***
- e. *theoretical*

Reflection of separate properties of the real world's objects with the help of sense organs is:

- a. will
- b. affect
- c. perception**
- d. sensation
- e. imagination

Bacon called misconceptions which result from the discrepancy between the word definitions and the real things which these words represent:

- a. idols of mountain
- b. idols of tribe
- c. idols of cave
- d. idols of marketplace**
- e. idols of theater

The result of the process of cognition, usually expressed in language or in any symbolic form:

- a. knowledge**
- b. skill
- c. picture
- d. model
- e. pattern

What does the word "maieutics" mean:

- a. the ability to cleverly debate
- b. the art of having a conversation, an argument
- c. Socratic method of finding the truth**
- d. the ideal of physical and moral perfection
- e. the beginning of being

This philosophy calls for enduring what cannot be changed and for maintaining abstinence from temptation:

- a. quakerism
- b. quietism
- c. Epicureanism
- d. providentialism
- e. stoicism**

How do you understand Nonsense?

- a. **Absurd**
- b. confused thinking
- c. logics
- d. bureaucracy
- e. abstract idea

The transcendental means

- a. "exist here and now»
- b. being
- c. consciousness
- d. truth
- e. **"going beyond**

The "Immanence» means

- a. **"internal, integral, innate.**
- b. «come from outside, otherworldly»
- c. Abstract idea
- d. consciousness
- e. truth

The term "Culture» originated from

- a. Being
- b. Natural
- c. Nature
- d. Civilization
- e. **Cultivate**

"Ontos» means

- a. Essence
- b. Existence
- c. Nature
- d. **Being**
- e. truth

To be «Outside, otherworldly» means

- a. **Transcendental**
- b. Existence
- c. Nature
- d. Being
- e. Truth

The «Ability of an entity to interact with physical or mental reality» is

- a. **Existence**
- b. Being
- c. Consciousness
- d. Truth
- e. Nature

What is the opposite of Being?

- a. **Nothingness**
- b. Absurd
- c. Consciousness
- d. Truth
- e. Nature

What is the opposite to Culture?

- a. Existence
- b. Being
- c. Consciousness
- d. Truth
- e. **Nature**

Teaching about knowledge:

- a. Ontology
- b. **Epistemology**
- c. Metaphysics
- d. Axiology
- e. Anthropology

Confucius and Meng-tzu believed that human nature is:

- a. Inherently evil
- b. Initially fair
- c. Initially moral
- d. Initially beautiful
- e. **Inherently good**

The highest individual subjective principle in Ancient Indian Philosophy is:

- a. Brahman
- b. **Atman**
- c. Samsara
- d. Karma
- e. Nirvana

The law of retribution is:

- a. Brahman
- b. Atman
- c. Samsara
- d. Karma**
- e. Nirvana

The direction of Aristotle's followers in Medieval Arab-Muslim Philosophy is:

- a. Eastern peripateticism**
- b. Kalam
- c. Ismailism
- d. Ishraqism
- e. Sufism

The main principle of Abai's philosophy is:

- a. Be fair
- b. Be moral
- c. Be human**
- d. Be good
- e. Be beautiful

The words "Man is the measure of all things" belong to:

- a. Socrates
- b. Plato
- c. Aristotle
- d. Pythagoras
- e. Protagoras**

In what period of philosophy was Man the image and likeness of God?

- a. Ancient Philosophy
- b. Medieval Philosophy**
- c. Renaissance Philosophy
- d. Philosophy of Modern Time
- e. Philosophy of 20th century

Anthropocentrism and humanism are inherent in the epoch of:

- a. Ancient Philosophy
- b. Medieval Philosophy
- c. Renaissance Philosophy**
- d. Philosophy of Modern Time
- e. Philosophy of 20th century

In the philosophy of this period, the motives of individualism, egoism, and utilitarianism associated with nascent capitalism are clearly heard:

- a. Ancient Philosophy
- b. Medieval Philosophy
- c. Renaissance Philosophy
- d. Philosophy of Modern Time**
- e. Philosophy of 20th century

A philosophical concept that denies the possibility of a reasonable knowledge of reality:

- a. Irrationalism**
- b. Existentialism
- c. Utilitarianism
- d. Personalism
- e. Pragmatism

The expression: "The greatest pride, or the greatest despondency, is the greatest ignorance of one's self" indicates the necessity of

- a. compliance with measure**
- b. self-respect
- c. self-education
- d. getting rid of prejudice
- e. self-restriction

The position that some system of ethics applies for all similarly situated individuals, regardless of culture, race, religion, or any other distinguishing feature:

- a. moral absolutism
- b. moral universalism**
- c. moral indulgence
- d. metaethical coherentism
- e. moral dogmatism

The act of matching attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to group norms, politics or being likeminded in the result of subtle unconscious influences, or direct social pressure:

- a. cohesiveness
- b. non-conformism
- c. conformity**
- d. obedience
- e. commonality

The author of the dictum: "True philosophy must start from the most immediate and comprehensive fact of consciousness, which says: 'I am life, which wills to live in the midst of life, which wills to live.'"

- a. Albert Camus
- b. Albert The Great
- c. Albert Einstein
- d. Albert Schweitzer**
- e. Albert Bandura

According to J. Bentham and J.S. Mill, happiness is:

- a. freedom of choice
- b. pleasure and well-being
- c. the absence of pain and freedom of choice
- d. well-being
- e. pleasure and the lack of pain**

The author of the exclamation: "Who is really close to you? Faithful friend, affectionate grandson, your descendant, great-grandson, and the land where you were born and raised!"

- a. Kazybek bi**
- b. L.Gumilyov
- c. W. Shakespeare
- d. B. Franklin
- e. Socrates

According to this conception, actions are good when they increase humanity's net happiness, creating more pleasure than they cause pain, and evil when they cause more pain than pleasure:

- a. hedonism
- b. utilitarianism**
- c. stoicism
- d. epicureanism
- e. cynicism

A trait or quality that is deemed to be morally good and thus is valued as a foundation of good moral being

- a. charity
- b. dignity
- c. virtue**
- d. prudence
- e. justice

The English word "ethics» is derived from the ancient Greek word ēthikós, meaning

- a. compliance with the moral rules
- b. establishing moral order
- c. elimination of evil
- d. relating to one's character**
- e. purposeful life

An ethical view that all actions are inherently right or wrong, regardless of the purpose for which they are performed:

- a. moral dogmatism
- b. moral universalism
- c. moral relativism
- d. moral skepticism
- e. moral absolutism**

The author of the dictum: "It is impossible to think of anything at all in the world, or indeed even beyond it, that could be considered good without limitation except a good will."

- a. I. Kant**
- b. A. Schopenhauer
- c. Abay
- d. B. Spinoza
- e. A. Augustine

Nothing is morally right or wrong because there are no moral features in this world; thus, no moral judgments are true":

- a. moral relativism
- b. moral nihilism**
- c. moral objectivism
- d. moral ignorance
- e. moral eliminativism

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

- a. Deni Diderot
- b. Leo Tolstoy
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Korkyt Ata
- e. Albert Schweitzer**

The ancient Greek root word êthos from which the word êthikós ("ethics") comes, means:

- a. mannerliness
- b. manner
- c. character, moral nature**
- d. civility
- e. courtesy

A class of meta-ethical theories in which all members entail that no one has any moral knowledge, more over it is impossible:

- a. moral skepticism**
- b. moral nihilism
- c. moral absenteeism
- d. ethical realism
- e. agnosticism

"Postmodernity is best described as modernity without illusion, without the belief that humanity can be repaired by some ethic principle":

- a. Jacques Derrida
- b. Zigmunt Bauman**
- c. Richard Rorty
- d. Jean-François Lyotard
- e. Albert Camus

A person who does not behave the way most people behave:

- a. remonstrant
- b. antagonist
- c. nonconformist**
- d. opponent
- e. adversary

A perspective on reality as a whole, a belief system, person's relation with what he accepts as being of ultimate importance:

- a. approach
- b. worldview**
- c. life style
- d. life stance
- e. attitude

Belief system or life stance that embraces human reason, secular ethics, while rejecting religious dogma, supernaturalism, and superstition as the basis of morality and decision making:

- a. naturalistic pantheism
- b. humanism
- c. atheism
- d. dogmatism
- e. **secular humanism**

The author of the concepts of “philosophical belief”, “axial time”:

- a. **K. Jaspers**
- b. M. Heidegger
- c. M. Buber
- d. A. Camus
- e. J.-P. Sartre

Understanding of facts, information, descriptions, which is acquired through

- a. **Knowledge**
- b. Misunderstanding
- c. Stereotype
- d. Work
- e. experience

The set of beliefs, values, technical means adopted by the scientific community and providing a scientific tradition.

- a. **scientific paradigms**
- b. scientific experiments
- c. scientific schemes
- d. scientific theories
- e. Scientific revolutions

The branch of philosophy that studies the of knowledge

- a. Neoplatonism
- b. Ontology
- c. Dualism
- d. **Epistemology**
- e. Metaphysics

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

- a. Kant
- b. Hegel
- c. Cusa
- d. Hobbes**
- e. Pascal

A philosophical theory, which emphasizes the existence of the individual freedom

- a. Liberalism**
- b. Nihilism
- c. Romanticism
- d. There is no correct answer
- e. Empirism

The principle of falsification was introduced into scientific circulation:

- a. A. Camus
- b. K. Popper**
- c. K. Jaspers
- d. J. Derrida
- e. T. Kuhn

What was dialectics in antique philosophy?

- a. the study of the objective world
- b. the art of debate**
- c. the development of the "absolute idea"
- d. the theory of scientific cognition
- e. alternative style of thinking

The author of 3 laws of dialectics?

- a. L. Feuerbach
- b. J. Fichte
- c. I. Kant
- d. F. Schelling
- e. G. Hegel**

The main problem of existentialism:

- a. The human mind
- b. The essence of man
- c. Human conscience
- d. The existence of a person**
- e. Human faith

Doubts in varying degrees the existence of knowledge and reality

- a. Pragmatism
- b. Empiricism
- c. Skepticism**
- d. Rationalism
- e. Solipsism

An integral view on reality, a belief system, a person's attitude to what he considers the most important:

- a. opinion
- b. approach
- c. worldview
- d. life stance**
- e. life style

Who introduced the concept of "archetype" into psychoanalysis:

- a. E. Fromm
- b. Z. Freud
- c. F. Nietzsche
- d. A. Schopenhauer
- e. K. Jung**

The author of conception "the end of history":

- a. M. Weber
- b. A. Toynbee
- c. O. Spengler
- d. F. Fukuyama**
- e. D. Bell

The science of beauty:

- a. ontology
- b. ethics
- c. logic
- d. axiology
- e. aesthetics**

What does the Greek word "logos" mean?

- a. scientific
- b. science**
- c. research
- d. subject
- e. scientist

Western attitude towards Middle Eastern, Asian and African societies that characterizes these societies as static and undeveloped:

- a. medievistics
- b. orientalism**
- c. medievalism
- d. westernism
- e. occidentalism

Immanence idea are known as:

- a. Adventitious ideas
- b. Beliefs
- c. Innate ideas**
- d. Factitious ideas
- e. rational thoughts

The quality or character of a person or thing that makes them different from others is ...

- a. Personality
- b. Communication
- c. Stereotype
- d. There is no correct answer
- e. Individuality**

Scientism is:

- a. The doctrine of the laws of scientific knowledge.
- b. religious as worldview
- c. The declaration of science as the highest cultural value**
- d. Broad criticism of science
- e. The development of social inequality

The subject of the study of social philosophy:

- a. Consciousness
- b. Cognition
- c. Society**
- d. Nature
- e. Genesis

Teaching about God is _____

- a. Metaphysics
- b. Theology**
- c. Dialectics
- d. Mythology
- e. History

class struggle is a principle of

- a. Marxism**
- b. Pragmatism
- c. Existentialism
- d. Structuralism
- e. Intuitionism

In the philosophy of science, the problem of distinguishing the science and non-science:

- a. proliferation
- b. falsification
- c. verification
- d. demarcation**
- e. negative heuristics

Philosophical term of ethics

- a. reflection
- b. sense
- c. imagination
- d. moral**
- e. perception

The purification and purgation of emotions through dramatic art, or any extreme emotional state that results in renewal and restoration:

- a. mimesis
- b. catalepsy
- c. ataraxy
- d. phronesis
- e. catharsis**

Position, which is based on an idea of scientific knowledge as a high cultural value and sufficient condition for human orientation in the world:

- a. agnosticism
- b. anti-scientism
- c. secularism
- d. voluntarism
- e. **scientism**

The normative ethical position that moral agents ought to act in their own self-interest:

- a. **ethical egoism**
- b. psychological egoism
- c. amorality
- d. immorality
- e. rational egoism

For Hegel, Absolute Idea develops over time in a series of dialectic movements from _____

- a. Unity + struggle = opposites
- b. Quantitative + qualitative = certain limit
- c. Own self + not-self = Absolute Idea
- d. Affirmation + Negation
- e. **Thesis + antithesis = synthesis**

The concept used in the logic and methodology of science to denote the process of establishing the truth of scientific statements as a result of their empirical verification:

- a. Demarcation
- b. Falsification
- c. Hypothesis
- d. The concept
- e. **Verification**

Understanding of facts, information, descriptions, which is acquired through

- a. experience
- b. Stereotype
- c. **Knowledge**
- d. Misunderstanding
- e. Work

The concept that reflects the interaction of nature and society, as well as emphasizes the role of science and the human mind:

- a. technosphere
- b. sociosphere
- c. biosphere
- d. noosphere**
- e. geosphere

The study of ethical issues of medical policy and practice, environment, well-being and public health, arising from advances in biology, medicine and technology:

- a. applied ethics
- b. medical humanitarianism
- c. bioethics**
- d. normative ethics
- e. ethics of care

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

- a. F. Nietzsche
- b. A. Gehlen
- c. M. Scheler
- d. Z. Freud
- e. A. Schopenhauer**

The standard of something when compared to other things like it, how good or bad something is _____

- a. quality**
- b. quantity
- c. property
- d. space
- e. measure

Who claimed "God is dead and we killed him"?

- a. Nietzsche**
- b. Kierkegaard
- c. Schopenhauer
- d. Marx
- e. Freud

The application of knowledge to reach practical goals in a reproducible way and also the product of such an endeavor:

- a. reproduction
- b. technology**
- c. qualification
- d. production
- e. quantification

In the ontology, what does the Greek word "ontos" mean?

- a. being**
- b. knowledge
- c. consciousness
- d. cognition
- e. dialectics

The statement "If existence really precedes essence, then a person is responsible for what he is " characterizes:

- a. philosophy of life
- b. existentialism**
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. Philosophical anthropology
- e. Pragmatism

Lewis Mumford considers a strongly hierarchical, technocratic organization of society as...

- a. technopark
- b. megamachine**
- c. coordination
- d. technicism
- e. compunication

Who is a philosopher?

- a. person primarily interested in the truth about moral matters
- b. Someone who studies the stars and planets
- c. A clever and tricky arguer
- d. A person that attempt to resolve any questions
- e. Lover and pursuer of wisdom**

Categories of aesthetics:

- a. concept and judgment
- b. being and consciousness
- c. good and evil
- d. beautiful and ugly**
- e. form and content

A Renaissance thinker who believed that a ruler should combine the qualities of a lion and a fox:

- a. Campanella
- b. Machiavelli**
- c. More
- d. Petrarch
- e. Bruno

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

- a. I. Kant
- b. M. Foucault
- c. F. Engels
- d. M. Weber**
- e. K. Marx

According to _____, all phenomena in the world are planned in advance and the possibility of chance is rejected

- a. providentialism
- b. fatalism**
- c. indeterminism
- d. determinism
- e. formalism

A system of philosophy that recognize only things that can be scientifically or logically proved is _____

- a. Existentialism
- b. Positivism**
- c. Nihilism
- d. There is no correct answer
- e. Romanticism

The will to power is the central category of

- a. There is no correct answer
- b. Nietzsche**
- c. Freud
- d. Marx
- e. Yung

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

- a. K. Jaspers
- b. M. Heidegger**
- c. J.-P. Sartre
- d. A. Camus
- e. K. Popper

What principle is opposite to verification?

- a. generalization
- b. falsification**
- c. regeneration
- d. stimulation
- e. verification

A person who behaves in a way that is acceptable by most people and who avoids doing things that could be considered different or unusual:

- a. follower
- b. proponent
- c. conformist**
- d. adherent
- e. supporter

According to A. Camus, way out of absurdity situation:

- a. suicide
- b. reconciliation with absurdity
- c. religious struggle
- d. revolt**
- e. religious faith

According to al-Farabi, the ideal of social organization:

- a. **virtuous city**
- b. city of panic
- c. city of ambition
- d. city of the sun
- e. city of freedom

A person who does not behave the way most people behave:

- a. **nonconformist**
- b. antagonist
- c. opponent
- d. adversary
- e. remonstrant

Representatives of marxism:

- a. Popper, Mach, Avenarius
- b. Freud, Jung, Simmel
- c. Scheler, Gehlen, Plessner
- d. **Marx, Engels, Plekhanov**
- e. Sartre, Camus, Jaspers

A person's mental power is

- a. Work
- b. Knowledge
- c. There is no correct answer
- d. Misunderstanding
- e. **Intellect**

The belief that nothing has any values, especially religious and moral principles _____

- a. **Nihilism**
- b. There is no correct answer
- c. Empirism
- d. Existentialism
- e. Romanticism

What was dialectics in antique philosophy?

- a. the study of the objective world
- b. the development of the "absolute idea"
- c. alternative style of thinking
- d. the art of debate**
- e. the theory of scientific cognition

Impartial and just treatment or behavior without favoritism or discrimination:

- a. tolerance
- b. rigidity
- c. fairness**
- d. straightforwardness
- e. humbleness

According to Nietzsche, there are no transcendental ethics or values for us to use, so _____

- a. we must live in transcendental world
- b. we must live in absurdity
- c. we must create our own values**
- d. we must destroy everything
- e. we must live its imagine form

"I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it", said:

- a. Aristotle
- b. Abai
- c. Voltaire**
- d. Socrates
- e. Cicero

Moral law: "Act so that people and humanity have always been only a goal but not a means" is called:

- a. Kant's hypothetical imperative
- b. Feuerbach's anthropological materialism
- c. Kant's categorical imperative**
- d. Schweitzer's ethics of reverence for life
- e. Buddhist ethics of compassion

The reflection of separate properties of the objects of real world with the help of our sense organs is ____

- a. imagination
- b. will
- c. perception
- d. sense**
- e. affect

Position, that is based on an idea of the limited possibilities of science, and considering it as a force alien to the true nature of human:

- a. panlogism
- b. anti-scientism**
- c. anthropocentrism
- d. pragmatism
- e. scientism

The value aspects expresses:

- a. Epistemology
- b. Axiology**
- c. Epistemology
- d. Futurology
- e. Ontology

A class of meta-ethical theories in which all members entail that no one has any moral knowledge, more over it is impossible:

- a. ethical realism
- b. agnosticism
- c. moral nihilism
- d. moral skepticism**
- e. moral absenteeism

The author of the saying "Freedom is a conscious necessity":

- a. G.F. Leibniz
- b. J. Locke
- c. B.Spinoza**
- d. Fr. Bacon
- e. R. Descartes

Which is the Epistemological question?

- a. Is some art unethical?
- b. How can we prove our answers?**
- c. What is happiness?
- d. What sorts of things exist?
- e. Do divine commands make right acts right, or are their rightness based on something else?

"I know that I don't know anything, but others don't know that either" believed:

- a. Epicurus
- b. Seneca
- c. Plato
- d. Protagoras
- e. **Socrates**

Complete the model "thesis - ... - synthesis"

- a. **antithesis**
- b. existence
- c. dialectics
- d. dialectics method
- e. coexistence

Author of the work "Existentialism is humanism":

- a. **J.-P. Sartre**
- b. A. Camus
- c. K. Jaspers
- d. M. Heidegger
- e. G.O. Marcel

"Love and justice as the attributes of God."

- a. Kierkegaard
- b. Comte
- c. James
- d. Nietzsche
- e. **Abai**

The power or right to act, speak, or think independently

- a. Despotism
- b. There is no correct answer
- c. Terrorism
- d. Will
- e. **Freedom**

Philosophical term of rationalism

- a. imagination
- b. sense
- c. **ratio**
- d. perception
- e. reflection

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

- a. G.Marcel
- b. K.Jaspers**
- c. J.-P. Sartre
- d. M.Heidegger
- e. A.Camus

The author of the dictum: "It is impossible to think of anything at all in the world, or indeed even beyond it, that could be considered good without limitation except a good will.":

- a. Abay
- b. Augustine
- c. Spinoza
- d. A. Schopenhauer
- e. I. Kant**

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

- a. P. Feyerabend
- b. A. Comte
- c. L. Wittgenstein
- d. T. Kuhn**
- e. I. Lakatos

The term "demarcation" between science and pseudoscience means:

- a. Separation of empirical knowledge from rational knowledge
- b. Separation of scientific knowledge from non-scientific knowledge**
- c. Separation of religious knowledge from mythological knowledge
- d. Separation of rational knowledge from irrational knowledge
- e. Separation of the conscious level from the unconscious level

Before the Islam run important role in the spiritual culture of Qazaq, there is _____

- a. Tribalism
- b. Sufism
- c. Tengrism**
- d. Hedonism
- e. Anarchism

Who said: "Religion is the "opiate of the masses"

- a. **Marx**
- b. Kierkegaard
- c. Freud
- d. Schopenhauer
- e. Nietzsche

Nothing is morally right or wrong because there are no moral features in this world; thus, no moral judgments are true":

- a. moral eliminativism
- b. moral relativism
- c. moral objectivism
- d. **moral nihilism**
- e. moral ignorance

The English word "ethics» is derived from the ancient Greek word ēthikós, meaning:

- a. establishing moral order
- b. purposeful life
- c. **relating to one's character**
- d. compliance with the moral rules
- e. elimination of evil

In Ancient Greece, an idea that governed the creation of works of art with correspondence to the physical world that understood as a model for beauty, truth, and the good:

- a. eidos
- b. gnosis
- c. **mimesis**
- d. logos
- e. anamnesis

Metaphysical sentences are meaningless because the concepts like god, soul, and the absolute cannot be verified in any way:

- a. Saul Kripke
- b. Georg Hegel
- c. **Rudolf Carnap**
- d. Albert Camus
- e. Plato

Antonio Gramsci coined this term to identify the cultural hegemony that excludes and displaces specific people and social groups from the socio-economic institutions of society, in order to deny their agency and voices in colonial politics:

- a. **subaltern**
- b. suburban
- c. sublimation
- d. substructure
- e. subjugation

The psychological or cultural attitudes and behaviors that reflect the influence or internalization of colonial values, norms, or power dynamics:

- a. **colonial mentality**
- b. cosmopolitanism
- c. social realism
- d. mental indifference
- e. political marginality

Movement in the late 19th century which privileged the aesthetic value of literature, music and the arts over their socio-political functions:

- a. pre-Raphaelites
- b. moral relativism
- c. romanticism
- d. conceptualism
- e. **aestheticism**

This artist's paintings, which have a symbolic meaning and a moral message, mainly depicted peasant life:

- a. Domenico Ghirlandaio
- b. **Pieter Breughel the Elder**
- c. Hieronymus Bosch
- d. Giorgio Vasari
- e. Filippo Brunelleschi

The phrase "Big Brother is watching you" in novel "1984" demonstrate:

- a. concern of the authorities for the safety of citizens
- b. benefits of technological progress for authorities
- c. **overall surveillance in totalitarian state**
- d. reminder of the need to maintain public order
- e. benefits of technological progress for people

In postcolonial studies, a term that designates the colonial populations who are socially, and politically excluded from the hierarchy of power of an imperial colony:

- a. suburban
- b. substructure
- c. subproduct
- d. sublimation
- e. **subaltern**

The author of the dystopian novel "Brave New World":

- a. Tommaso Campanella
- b. Herbert Wells
- c. Thomas More
- d. George Orwell
- e. **Aldous Huxley**

Scientific claims or studies that are considered to be unreliable, flawed, or lacking in scientific integrity:

- a. metascience
- b. anti-science
- c. non-science
- d. pseudoscience
- e. **junk science**

The absence of obstacles, barriers, or interference that would limit an individual's freedom of action:

- a. anarchy
- b. liberty
- c. positive freedom
- d. **negative liberty**
- e. freedom

The human body inscribed in a circle and a square is called:

- a. Immortal man
- b. **Vitruvian man**
- c. Exemplary man
- d. Renaissance man
- e. Ideal man

Simplification, reduction, or lowering of intellectual or educational standards, often resulting in the dilution or loss of depth, complexity, or critical thinking:

- a. social regress
- b. noble savage
- c. intermittence
- d. primitivism
- e. **dumbing down**

A system of philosophy that holds that all genuine knowledge is either true by definition or positive - meaning facts derived by reason and logic from sensory experience:

- a. nihilism
- b. panlogism
- c. providentialism
- d. **positivism**
- e. existentialism

Author of the work «The Revolt of the Masses»:

- a. E. Toffler
- b. K. Jaspers
- c. E. Fromm
- d. A. Schweitzer
- e. **J. Ortega y Gasset**

The term that was coined in 1992 and means the elite of digitalization, social media, content marketing, computer industry and online communities:

- a. glitterati
- b. E-democracy
- c. algocracy
- d. **digerati**
- e. noocracy

A type of historical record or chronicle that presents events in a year-by-year or day-by-day format, often recording significant occurrences, rulers, or notable figures:

- a. memoirs
- b. notes
- c. protocols
- d. reports
- e. **annals**

Positive sciences, according to positivism, are based on:

- a. a priori knowledge
- b. scientific facts of observation and experiment**
- c. auxiliary conclusions
- d. deductive methods
- e. innate feelings and intuition

Scientific ideas or research that exist on the periphery of mainstream scientific thought, often controversial or unsupported by substantial evidence:

- a. astrology
- b. auxiliary hypothesis
- c. alchemy
- d. pseudoscience
- e. fringe science**

A cultural phenomenon where individuals create new works by combining, modifying, or sampling existing cultural materials, often enabled by digital technologies:

- a. hacker culture
- b. multiculturalism
- c. counter culture
- d. remix culture**
- e. permission culture

What means the term "aura" in Walter Benjamin's "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction":

- a. pleasure
- b. uniqueness**
- c. impression
- d. dominance
- e. recognition

A situation in which people do whatever they want to or whatever is necessary to survive or succeed, is expressed by the idiom:

- a. add fuel to the fire
- b. the law of the jungle**
- c. fortune favors the bold
- d. the apple doesn't fall far from the tree
- e. see eye to eye

The phrase "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" expresses:

- a. **satire on distortion of socialist ideals in practice**
- b. the law of survival depicted in Kipling's The Jungle Book
- c. the policy "might is right"
- d. Platonic denial of the principle of universal equality
- e. the policy "the best defense is a good offense"

A set of beliefs or practices that claim to be scientific but do not meet the standards of scientific methodology, often relying on faulty reasoning, lack of empirical evidence, or untestable claims:

- a. protoscience
- b. anti-science
- c. prescience
- d. **pseudoscience**
- e. non-science

A historiographical approach that interprets history as a progressive and linear march towards greater freedom, democracy, and enlightenment values:

- a. Reasonable history
- b. **Whig history**
- c. Free history
- d. Radical history
- e. White history

Who is the author of words "All human beings are born to be free and equal, because they are the property of the God".

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Jean-Paul Sartre,
- e. **John Locke**

Author of book «Man's Search for Meaning»?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. **I. Kant**
- e. B. Spinoza

Who is the author of Categorical imperative "Freedom of one person must be compatible with the freedom of the other people on the basis of common law."?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. I. Kant**
- e. B. Spinoza

Who is the author of principle «Freedom - is a recognized necessity»?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. I. Kant
- e. B. Spinoza**

Who is called the father of existentialism?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Jean-Paul Sartre**
- e. John Locke

What is Liberty?

- a. Social construct
- b. internal construct.
- c. individual freedom
- d. Positive Freedom**
- e. Negative freedom

Respect for the person as an individual, priority of his personal interests is the core of the ideology of

- a. Liberalism**
- b. Utilitarianism
- c. Conservatism
- d. Existentialism
- e. Anarchism

Who is the author of words «the man himself better than any government knows what it needs»?

- a. **John Stuart Mill**
- b. Viktor Frankl
- c. Erich Fromm
- d. Abraham Maslow
- e. I. Kant

Author of The theory of natural human rights ?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. Erich Fromm
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Jean-Paul Sartre,
- e. **John Locke**

Who is the author of words «People always have the choice to do good or evil which is the essence of Human freedom»?

- a. Viktor Frankl
- b. **Erich Fromm**
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Jean-Paul Sartre,
- e. John Locke

Who first described the epistemological perspective of positivism?

- a. Karl Popper
- b. **Auguste Comte**
- c. Paul Feyerabend
- d. Albert Einstein
- e. Thomas Kuhn

Science periodically experiences revolutions, which are called "paradigm shifts". This is a point of view of

- a. Karl Popper
- b. Immanuel Kant
- c. Paul Feyerabend
- d. Albert Einstein
- e. **Thomas Kuhn**

An adherent of epistemological anarchism, who opposed all programs in general

- a. Karl Popper
- b. Immanuel Kant
- c. Paul Feyerabend**
- d. Albert Einstein
- e. Thomas Kuhn

The 'demonism of technology' means

- a. The unpredictable destructive consequences of its use for man, society and all mankind, its harmful effects on nature**
- b. The relationship between religion and technology
- c. Technical foundations of religious beliefs
- d. Religious grounds of technology
- e. Deification and worship of technology

The main purpose of science is

- a. To achieve the truth**
- b. Make a discovery
- c. Do experiments
- d. Explore nature
- e. Create theories

The practical value of science is as follows

- a. Do experiments
- b. Explore nature
- c. Make a discovery
- d. To bring benefits to humanity**
- e. Create theories

"All sciences are divided into physics and stamp collecting", - said

- a. Richard Dawkins
- b. Ernest Rutherford**
- c. Immanuel Kant
- d. Albert Einstein
- e. Isaac Newton

Author by the famous book "The Selfish Gene" (1976)

- a. Ernest Rutherford
- b. Immanuel Kant
- c. Richard Dawkins**
- d. Albert Einstein
- e. Isaac Newton

Aristotle divided the Sciences into three group

- a. Theoretical, practical and rational
- b. Theoretical, practical and cultural
- c. Theoretical, practical and ethical
- d. Theoretical, practical and empirical
- e. Theoretical, practical and poetic**

Who said: "There is beauty in everything, but not everyone will see"?

- a. Confucius**
- b. Socrates
- c. Thales
- d. Democritus
- e. Heraclitus

A branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and examines values, often expressed through judgments of taste:

- a. Aesthetics**
- b. Ethics
- c. Axiology
- d. Praxeology
- e. Valeology

The term "aesthetics" was appropriated and coined with new meaning by:

- a. I. Kant
- b. A. Baumgarten**
- c. L. da Vinci
- d. F. Hutcheson
- e. F. Schiller

The quality of moral, intellectual, metaphysical, or aesthetic greatness, beyond all possibility of measurement, or imitation:

- a. beauty
- b. harmony
- c. excellence
- d. sublime**
- e. eloquence

According to him, human figure is the principal source of proportion:

- a. Paracelsus
- b. Helvetius
- c. Vitruvius**
- d. Cornelius
- e. Scopas

The absence of artistic representations of the natural and supernatural worlds, or representations of certain figures in religions:

- a. iconoclasm
- b. aniconism**
- c. idolatry
- d. paganism
- e. absenteeism

An ornament consisting of the closest geometric figures, an interweaving of lines, curls, plant shoots, stylized flowers:

- a. calligraphy
- b. qasida
- c. arabesque**
- d. muraqqa
- e. ghazal

In Islamic religion poetry has equality of:

- a. evil
- b. beauty**
- c. wisdom
- d. honesty
- e. frivolity

The theory of artistic aesthetics was formed during:

- a. Antiquity**
- b. Middle ages
- c. Renaissance
- d. Modern time
- e. XXth century

"Beauty is rooted in nature of the things themselves":

- a. Leon Batista Alberti**
- b. Michaelangelo
- c. Plato
- d. Francisco Goya
- e. Albrecht Dürer

The author of the triptych "The Garden of Earthly Delights":

- a. Pieter Breughel the Elder
- b. Hieronymus Bosch**
- c. Raphael
- d. Paul Rubens
- e. Joshua Reynolds

A genius who epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal:

- a. Piero della Francesca
- b. Michaelangelo
- c. Leonardo da Vinci**
- d. Masaccio
- e. Donatello

The author of the "Four Books on Human Proportion":

- a. Leonardo da Vinci
- b. Aristotle
- c. Albrecht Durer**
- d. Leon Battista Alberti
- e. Ibn Sina

The author of the thought: "The one way for us to become great, perhaps inimitable, is by imitating the ancients"

- a. Dante Alighieri
- b. Johann Winckelmann**
- c. John Ruskin
- d. Friedrich Schelling
- e. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Who made a distinction between "Apologetic music" and "Critical music":

- a. Max Weber
- b. Herbert Marcuse
- c. Theodor Adorno**
- d. Jacques Rancière
- e. John Dryden

In his "Aesthetic Letters" (1794) Friedrich Schiller proposed concept of art as:

- a. battle of tastes
- b. conversation with nature
- c. rejection of mortality
- d. play drive**
- e. rejection of morality

What is the purpose of the philosophy of religion?

- a. To reveal the essence of religion**
- b. Make a discovery
- c. Do experiments
- d. Explore nature
- e. Create theories

What is religious studies?

- a. A kind of religion
- b. The worldview of people
- c. A field of scientific research**
- d. Behavior of people
- e. A system of symbols

The belief that natural objects have souls that may exist apart from their material bodies:

- a. Magic
- b. Totemism
- c. Fetishism
- d. Shamanism
- e. **Animism**

The belief in the existence of a special kind of mystical connection between a group of people (genus, tribe) and a certain kind of animals or plants:

- a. Magic
- b. **Totemism**
- c. Fetishism
- d. Shamanism
- e. Animism

The belief in objects that possess supernatural powers:

- a. Magic
- b. Totemism
- c. Shamanism
- d. Fetishism
- e. **Animism**

What religions do we call world religions?

- a. **Buddhism, Christianity, Islam**
- b. Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana
- c. Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism
- d. Sunnism, Shiism, Sufism
- e. Tengrianism, Judaism, Taoism

What areas of Buddhism do you know?

- a. Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
- b. **Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana**
- c. Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism
- d. Sunnism, Shiism, Sufism
- e. Tengrianism, Judaism, Taoism

What directions is Christianity divided into?

- a. Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
- b. Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana
- c. Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism**
- d. Sunnism, Shiism, Sufism
- e. Tengrianism, Judaism, Taoism

What are the most famous trends of Islam?

- a. Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
- b. Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana
- c. Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism
- d. Sunnism, Shiism, Sufism**
- e. Tengrianism, Judaism, Taoism

Which of the following religions belong to local religions?

- a. Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
- b. Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana
- c. Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism
- d. Sunnism, Shiism, Sufism
- e. Tengrianism, Judaism, Taoism**

Who is the author of the term "philosophy of history"?

- a. Voltaire**
- b. Nicolo Machiavelli
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

Who is the author of the words «The Goal justifies the means»?

- a. Voltaire
- b. Nicolo Machiavelli**
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

Who is the author of idea of "Lions" and "Foxes" in politics?

- a. Voltaire
- b. Nicolo Machiavelli**
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

Who said "All people are born to be equal and free, because they are all the property of God."

- a. Voltaire
- b. Nicolo Machiavelli
- c. John Locke**
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

What theory argue that a person by nature or by birth, is a free being, endowed with the same rights to life, liberty and property.

- a. Theory of natural human rights**
- b. Theory of rationalism
- c. Theory of humanism
- d. Theory of empiricism
- e. Theory of pragmatism

Who is the author of the words "Man is a wolf to man»?

- a. Thomas Hobbes**
- b. Saint-Simon
- c. Fourier
- d. T. More
- e. T. Campanella

Who is the author Theory of Dialectics and 3 lows of dialectics

- a. Karl Marx
- b. F. Hegel**
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

Who is the author of the words "Philosophers have only explained the world in various ways, but the point is to change it."

- a. Karl Marx**
- b. F. Hegel
- c. John Locke
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Georg Lukacs

Who is the author of idea of creative class?

- a. John Naisbitt
- b. Richard Florida**
- c. Fourier
- d. T. More
- e. T. Campanella

Who said "the Elite is a Creative Minority that Opposes the Uncreative Majority"

- a. John Naisbitt
- b. Richard Florida
- c. A. Toynbee**
- d. T. More
- e. T. Campanella

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

- a. K. Marx
- b. Plato
- c. V. Lenin
- d. G. Hegel
- e. K. Popper**

Branch of philosophy that studies the value aspects of reality:

- a. Futurology
- b. Praxeology
- c. Epistemology
- d. Ontology
- e. Axiology**

A feeling of inferiority or self-consciousness about one's own culture or artistic productions, often influenced by external cultural influences or perceived cultural superiority:

- a. cultural marginality
- b. cultural cringe**
- c. self-deception
- d. cosmopolitism
- e. self-abasemen

Author of concept "the model of scientific knowledge":

- a. A. Schopenhauer
- b. J. Fichte
- c. G. Hegel
- d. I. Lakatos**
- e. G. Leibniz

Metaphysics itself being an observational science whose job is to study the most general features of reality and real objects:

- a. *Al-Ghazali*
- b. *George Berkeley*
- c. *Baruch Spinoza*
- d. ***Al-Farabi***
- e. *Charles Pierce*

c