

**Northern State Medical University**

**Chair of the Humanities**

**A.V. MAKULIN**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**A COLLECTION OF TEST QUESTIONS**

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## PREFACE

Philosophy is the study of universal and basic problems, and it is one of the most strenuous and challenging undertakings a human can enter into. Philosophy is one of the most powerful theoretical disciplines that people have ever developed.

The goal of philosophy is to address the “academic questions” which do not fall into other areas of knowledge and science: what exists (ontology), how we know what we know (epistemology), how we should act (ethics), how we should reason (logic), and what is the difference between pretty and ugly, what is art (aesthetics).

Nevertheless, this doesn't mean philosophy is separated from the traditional disciplines of science: practically, the relationship of philosophy and science is almost as close as the relationship between logic and science, theory and practice.

Many disciplines have a corresponding philosophy behind them, for example, philosophy of language, philosophy of law, philosophy of science, philosophy of history, philosophy of politics, social philosophy etc.

Nominally, a philosophy is just a way of understanding and interpreting of the academic questions and thinking about something.

And a final reason for studying the history of philosophy is that, for all of the problems and obstacles associated with it, the acquisition of philosophical knowledge is enjoyable. To be sure, it is an exquisite enjoyment, and once you become immersed in it, it carries its own well-deserved rewards, and it is difficult to resist becoming addicted to it.

This collection of philosophical test questions are grouped according to subject. These tests provide a useful study tool for students. For students, they are a good resource for homework, quiz or test questions.

**PART 1. THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY**  
**1. AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. HISTORICAL TYPES OF**  
**WORLDVIEW (MYTHOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL,**  
**SCIENTIFIC) AND THEIR MAIN FEATURES**

**1. What is a name of the philosophical study of the nature of being (existence or reality)?**

- A. Axiology
- B. Aesthetics
- C. Ontology
- D. Social philosophy

**2. What concept is a most wide?**

- A. Culture
- B. Philosophy
- C. Art
- D. Religion

**3. Epistemology is related to**

- A. Values
- B. Cognition
- C. Existence
- D. Morality

**4. Philosophical studying of human is**

- A. Ontology
- B. Philosophical anthropology
- C. Axiology
- D. Epistemology

**5. The main functions of philosophy is**

- A. Comparative
- B. Cognitive
- C. Regulative
- D. Descriptive

**6. Aesthetics (also spelled æsthetics or esthetics) is a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of**

- A. Morality
- B. Beauty, art, and taste
- C. Values
- D. Cognition

**7. Anthropology is the study of**

- A. Beauty, art, and taste
- B. Humanity
- C. Values
- D. Cognition

**8. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that addresses questions about:**

- A. Values;
- B. Morality
- C. Existence;
- D. Politics

**9. Axiology is the philosophical study of**

- A. Science
- B. Humanity
- C. Beauty, art, and taste
- D. Cognition

**10. A comprehensive world view (or worldview) is**

- A. the system of dogmas and rituals
- B. the fundamental cognitive orientation of an individual or society.
- C. themes, values, emotions, and ethics.
- D. the normative postulates;

**11. The term "myth" can refer to**

- A. the fundamental cognitive orientation
- B. any traditional story.
- C. fundamental, existential, and normative postulates
- D. morality

**12. According to ontology, on the basis of two attributes of being (space and time) there are 4 types of existence.**

- A. The physical
- B. The temporal
- C. The ideal
- D. The empty

**Complete the table.**

space	+	-	-	+
time	+	+	-	-
Types of existence				
Examples of objects				

**13. Science ...**

- A. is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.
- B. can refer to either the study of myths, or to a body of myths.
- C. is a collection of cultural systems, belief systems, and worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and moral values.
- D. is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.

**14. Philosophy ...**

- A. is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.
- B. can refer to either the study of myths, or to a body of myths.
- C. is a collection of cultural systems, belief systems, and worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and moral values.
- D. is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.

### 15. Religion ...

- A. is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe
- B. can refer to either the study of myths, or to a body of myths
- C. is a collection of cultural systems, belief systems, and worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and moral values.
- D. is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language

### 16. Logic ...

- A. is any philosophical account which holds that final causes exist in nature, meaning that design and purpose analogous to that found in human actions are inherent also in the rest of nature
- B. is the formal systematic study of the principles of valid inference and correct reasoning
- C. is the systematic and rational study of religion and its influences and of the nature of religious truths, or the learned profession acquired by completing specialized training in religious studies, usually at a university or school of divinity or seminary

### 17. Complete the table. Epistemological. position of the researcher. There are three main informative positions.

The true - a riddle, is inaccessible.	
True - correspondence of knowledge and object.	
Doubt. The middle between the extreme points of view.	

- A. Agnosticism
- B. Optimism epistemological
- C. Scepticism

### 18. One of the aims of philosophy is to think critically about whether there are good reasons for adopting our beliefs. Reasons are considered "good reasons" if they are consistent with everyday experience and:

- A. are part of a set of religious, moral, or political beliefs that an individual feels deeply about
- B. are considered good by at least one culture, sub-culture, or individual
- C. cannot be interpreted in different ways by different people or cultures
- D. take into account objections, are acceptable to impartial third parties, and avoid undesirable consequences

**19. A philosophical inquiry improves our critical thinking skills and problem solving abilities by...**

- A. clarifying what our concepts or words mean and evaluating the reasons we give for our beliefs
- B. indicating which issues or problems are considered most important in contemporary society
- C. providing final and specific answers to questions about the nature of human existence
- D. showing how each person's view about the clarification of concepts or evaluation of arguments is to be respected because they are equally valuable

**20. Philosophy differs from the social sciences (e.g., psychology, sociology) in that, instead of attempting merely to describe individual or social beliefs and practices, philosophy examines whether those beliefs and practices are:**

- A. found in cultures other than our own
- B. consistent with other (e.g., religious) beliefs
- C. used as the bases for civil laws
- D. justified, that is, based on good reasons

**21. Philosophy differs from science, law, and religion because philosophy raises questions about whether:**

- A. it is psychologically possible for human beings to agree on scientific, legal, and religious set of beliefs
- B. assumptions, practices, and beliefs in those areas of human action are meaningful and justified
- C. one of these three ways of reasoning describes the nature of reality more accurately than the other two
- D. our scientific, legal, and religious beliefs and practices can be found in other species of animals

**22. Which of the following questions are epistemological rather than ontological or metaphysical questions?**

- A. How are real things and imaginary things different? What distinguishes reality from appearance?
- B. How is the existence of an individual thing different from the existence of the totality of all things?
- C. Are human beings free? Does God exist? Is there an afterlife?
- D. What does it mean to know something? How is knowledge different from belief or opinion?

**23. One of the aims of philosophy is to think critically about whether there are good reasons for adopting our beliefs. Reasons are considered "good reasons" if they are consistent with everyday experience and:**

- A. are part of a set of religious, moral, or political beliefs that an individual feels deeply about.
- B. are considered good by at least one culture, sub-culture, or individual.
- C. cannot be interpreted in different ways by different people or cultures.
- D. take into account objections, are acceptable to impartial third parties, and avoid undesirable consequences.

**24. "Is there anything you would be willing to die for?" is a philosophical question insofar as:**

- A. it does not have any right or wrong answer because it is a meaningless question.
- B. it is a meaningless question because everyone could have a different answer to it.
- C. it forces us to articulate and justify our beliefs about what we know and ought to do.
- D. it is more concerned with one's religious beliefs than with factual claims about the world.

**25. Philosophy is concerned primarily with identifying beliefs about human existence and evaluating arguments that support those beliefs. These activities can be summarized in two questions that drive philosophical investigations:**

- A. why should we bother? and what are the consequences of our believing one thing over another?
- B. what do you mean? and how do you know?
- C. who really believes X? and how can we explain differences in people's beliefs?
- D. how do philosophers argue? and are their differences important?

**26. Whereas the social sciences (e.g., psychology, sociology, economics) ask questions about how people think and act, philosophy is the study of:**

- A. how people with different beliefs or backgrounds disagree with one another.
- B. what beliefs mean and whether people with different beliefs are justified in having them.
- C. the reasons why philosophic questions never have better or worse answers.
- D. questions that can be answered better by appealing to scientific experiments.

**27. Which of the following areas of philosophy IS NOT normally as an area of axiology?**

- A. logic
- B. ethics
- C. social-political philosophy
- D. aesthetics

**28. Because aesthetics refers to the study of what is sensed or felt, it addresses questions of art but not beauty.**

- A. True
- B. False

## 2. PHILOSOPHY OF THE ORIENT

### 1. Major type of outlook in Ancient India and China.

- A) Myth
- B) Science
- C) Philosophy
- D) Technology

### 3. Karma and Sansara are related to:

- A) Daoism
- B) Indian philosophy
- C) Chinese philosophy
- D) Confucius

### 5. Indian philosophy is characterized by

- A) religion dominates philosophy
- B) interest to empiric science
- C) agnosticism
- D) Materialism

### 6. One of the most famous Chinese philosophers was

- A) Laozi
- B) Thomas Aquinas
- C) Sage Kanada
- D) Sage Kapila

### 7. Major philosophic schools in Chinese philosophy was

- A) Confucianism
- B) Jainism
- C) Buddhism
- D) Cārvāka (Lokāyata)

### 8. Who said: “There is government, when the prince is prince, and the minister is minister; when the father is father, and the son is son”

- A) Confucius
- B) Mozi
- C) Gongsun Long
- D) Buddha

**9. Which book was written by Laozi?**

- A) Tao Te Ching (the Way and Its Power)
- B) Lunyu or Analects (Theoretical Discussions)
- C) Pai-ma fei ma (When a White Horse is Not a Horse)
- D) I Ching (Changes, Book of Changes)

**10. According to the teachings of .....all people should seek to imitate heaven by engaging in the practice of collective love. The philosophy of .....rested on the idea of universal love. He believed that "everyone is equal before heaven".**

- A) Confucius
- B) Mozi
- C) Laozi
- D) Gongsun Long

**11 Representatives of the school of naturalists attempted to explain the universe in terms of basic forces in nature.**

- A) Ren and Li
- B) Yin and Yang
- C) Xiao and Yi
- D) Dao and De

**12. The author of the concept of the noble man (" jūnzǐ "gentleman) was**

- A) Confucius
- B) Mozi
- C) Laozi
- D) Gongsun Long

**13. Who was the founder of Daosism?**

- A) Gongsun Long
- B) Laozi
- C) Confucius
- D) Mozi

**14. These philosophers believed that human nature was incorrigibly selfish. According to their philosophy the only way to preserve social relations and ideological system of values was to impose discipline from above.**

- A) Confucianism
- B) Daoism
- C) Mohism
- D) The Yin-Yang School
- E) The School of Names
- F) Legalism

**15. The Book of Changes consist of:**

- A) 64 Hexagrams.
- B) 80 Diagrams
- C) 30 Trigram

**16. The Vedas are the collection of sacred texts originating in ancient India. The term Vedas means:**

- A. Virtue
- B. Force
- C. Faith
- D. Knowledge

**17. During the trip, the Buddha met these people.**

Once, at age 29, the Prince (Siddhartha) left home. Prince asked a charioteer to take him on a series of rides through the countryside. On these journeys he was shocked by the sight of:

- A. an aged man,
- B. a sick man,
- C. a warrior
- D. a corpse
- E. a trader
- G. a wandering ascetic.

## **18. Karma is**

- A. the cycle of birth, life, death, rebirth **or** reincarnation) within Buddhism, Hinduism, Bön, Jainism, Sikhism, and other Indian religions.
- B. one of the central concepts in the Indian religions and philosophy, the universal causal law according to which the righteous or the sinful human actions determine his fate.
- C. the perfect peace of the state of mind that is free from craving, anger, and other afflicting states.

## **19. Foundations of Buddhism there are:**

- A. 4 noble truths;
- B. 5 noble truths;
- C. 8 noble truths;

## **20. Indian philosophical schools which cite the Vedas as their great authority are classified as:**

- A. "orthodox" (āstika).
- B. "non-orthodox" (nāstika) schools.

## **21. Samkhya, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Yoga, Vedanta and Purva Mimamsa are classified as:**

- A. astika schools;
- B. (nāstika) schools.

## **22. Jainism and Buddhism are classified as:**

- A. astika schools;
- B. (nāstika) schools.

## **23. Nirvāna is**

- A. the cycle of birth, life, death, rebirth **or** reincarnation) within Buddhism, Hinduism, Bön, Jainism, Sikhism, and other Indian religions.
- B. one of the central concepts in the Indian religions and philosophy, the universal causal law according to which the righteous or the sinful human actions determine his fate.
- C. the perfect peace of the state of mind that is free from craving, anger, and other afflicting states.

## 24. Saṁsāra (or SaṁsārA)is

- A. one of the central concepts in the Indian religions and philosophy, the universal causal law according to which the righteous or the sinful human actions determine his fate.
- B. the perfect peace of the state of mind that is free from craving, anger, and other afflicting states.
- C. the cycle of birth, life, death, rebirth **or** reincarnation) within Buddhism, Hinduism, Bön, Jainism, Sikhism, and other Indian religions.

## 25. Find the right relationships of concepts and definitions.

The corpus of **Vedic Sanskrit** texts includes:

<b>I. The Samhita</b>	
<b>II. The Brahmanas</b>	
<b>III. The Aranyakas</b>	
<b>IV. The Upanishads</b>	

- A. "wilderness texts" contain discussions and interpretations of dangerous rituals.
- B. "sitting down near", implying sitting near a teacher to receive instruction.
- A. are collections of metric texts ("mantras")<sup>1</sup>.
- B. are texts that discuss the solemn sacrificial rituals as well as comment on their meaning.

## 26. Find the right relationships of concepts and definitions.

<b>1. Brahmin</b>	
<b>2. Kshatriya.</b>	
<b>3. Vaishya</b>	
<b>4. Shudra</b>	

- A. is the second to the lowest Varna in the caste system. Their assigned and expected role in post-Vedic North India was that of craftsmen and labourers.
- B. is one of the four varnas (social order) of Hinduism. According to Vedic tradition, this order primarily comprises merchants, cattle-herders and artisans.
- C. meaning warrior (the military and ruling elite) is one of the four varnas (social orders) in Hinduism
- D. is a member of the priestly class in the Indian subcontinent. Brahmins belong to the self-designated upper caste society.

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<sup>1</sup> A mantra is a sound, syllable, word, or group of words that are considered capable of "creating transformation".

**27. For Buddhists philosophy frees us from the ignorance that causes the cycle of birth, suffering, and death, by:**

- A) describing the cycle of birth and death as endless thus comforting us with the thought of immortality.
- B) proving that after we die, God will protect those individuals who have had faith in him.
- C) portraying the cycle of birth and death as a blessing, something we should hold onto as long as we can.
- D) showing us how the changing world of individuality, life, and death is really an illusion.

**28. According to the Buddhist way of life, enlightenment and peace are possible only by replacing the desire for pleasures with a concern for others and meditation on things that allow us to control our need for material goods. The Buddhist critique of modern Western life is thus like Marx's critique of the capitalist life, in that both:**

- A) describe ways to change economic relations in society in order to promote better social relations.
- B) recommend turning away from material concerns and toward seeing all things in terms of karma.
- C) insist that selfish individualism is tied to our attitudes toward, and relations with material possessions.
- D) define the meaning of life as harmony between this-worldly self-interest and other-worldly meditation.

**29. In Buddhism, one ends suffering in this life through scientific knowledge and the pursuit of sensual pleasures.**

- A. True
- B. False

**30. The Upanishads are rich with**

- A. philosophical thoughts
- B. hums or prayers
- C. discussions on rituals
- D. ritual guidance

**31. According to Buddhism nirvana means**

- A. complete extinction of life
- B. complete extinction of desires
- C. complete extinction of karma
- D. complete extinction of suffering

**32. According to Buddha, if a person understood \_\_\_\_\_ and followed \_\_\_\_\_, then one could reach salvation.**

- 1. The eightfold path
- 2. The four noble truths

**33. Han Fei and his legalism ideas encouraged**

- A. create and enforce strict laws
- B. offer rewards and strict punishments
- C. do not trust that people will behave, enforce them and control their behavior
- D. all of the above

**34. The main reason why the Chinese philosophers created their ideas and teachings was**

- A. to help solve problems in society.
- B. to create a new world religion.
- C. to help in the afterlife.
- D. to teach middle schoolers about culture.

**3. ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHY**  
**3.1. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. PRESOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY**

**1. An important representative of the Eleatic school was**

- A. Thales
- B. Anaximander
- C. Parmenides
- D. Anaximenes
- E. Pythagoras
- F. Heraclitus

**2. Thales believed that fundamental principle of Universe is**

- A. Air
- B. Fire
- C. Water
- D. Apeiron

**3. The apeiron is central to the cosmological theory created by Anaximander. The origin of the world is the apeiron, an eternal substance without any definite attributes. The apeiron meaning ...**

- A. Unlimited, infinite or indefinite
- B. Uncuttable
- C. The smallest element of any quality (seed)

**4. Who is an author of expression “All things move and nothing remains still”**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Thales Anaximander
- C) Anaximenes
- D) Pythagoras
- E) Heraclitus

**5. Zeno of Elea tried to defend the doctrine of Parmenides. Theses of Zeno traditionally was called aporias or paradoxes (the Dichotomy, the Achilles and the tortoise, the Moving Rows, the Arrow). The best known aporias against ...**

- A) motion.
- B) Time
- C) Space
- D) Matter

**6. There are approximately ..... percent of information on natural philosophy (ancient Greek).**

- A) 2.5%
- B) 50%
- C) 70%
- D) 100%

**7. By tradition, the early Greek philosophers called their work .....**

- A) "On God"
- B) "On Nature"
- C) "On Life"
- D) "On Laws"

**8. Aporia translated from Greek as**

- A) impasse; lack of resources; puzzlement; doubt; confusion
- B) uncuttable
- C) right thinking

**9. So, according to ....., all things will be in everything; nor can they exist separately, but all participate in a portion of everything**

- A. Pythagoras
- B. Heraclitus
- C. Thales
- D. Parmenides
- E. Zeno of Elea
- F. Anaxagoras

**10. Philosopher.....proclaimed identity of being and thinking. It is necessary to speak and to think what is; for being is, but nothing is not. His central thesis, that it is impossible to think or talk about what does not exist.**

- A. Zeno of Elea
- B. Anaxagoras
- C. Democritus
- D. Pythagoras
- E. Heraclitus
- F. Thales
- G. Parmenides

**11. Arche is an ancient Greek term meaning**

- A. 'beginning', 'origin', 'first principle'
- B. 'End', 'completion'
- C. detail

**12. Who was the founder of the Milesian school of philosophy?**

- A. Pythagoras
- B. Heraclitus
- C. Thales
- D. Parmenides
- E. Zeno of Elea
- F. Anaxagoras
- G. Democritus

**13. A founder of antique atomism is**

- A. Democritus
- B. Thales
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

**14. Find the correct relationship between the names of philosophers and their concepts.**

1. Thales	
2. Anaximander	
3. Anaximenes	
4. Pythagoras	
5. Heraclitus	
6. Parmenides	
7. Zeno of Elea	
8. Anaxagoras	
9. Democritus	

- A. aporia
- B. fire
- C. homoiomereiai
- D. atom
- E. number
- F. Being as such is identical with thought.
- G. water.
- H. apeiron
- I. air

**15. Thales of Miletos proposed that everything in the world is ultimately made up of water. In suggesting this way of thinking about the world, he displayed a shift in attitude away from mythic thinking to what became known as philosophy insofar as he attempted to provide:**

- A) a reason for why ice melts and for why steam condenses to form water.
- B) a justification for substituting philosophy for myth.
- C) an answer for why Anaximander's theory of "the Indeterminate" still had to rely on mythic concepts (like injustice and reparation) to explain change.
- D) a way of making all things intelligible in terms of something constant and universal.

**16. Even though Anaximander agrees with Thales that all things are real and intelligible in terms of a material principle, he argues that that principle cannot be water but rather must be the "Apeiron" because:**

- A) anything with determinate characteristics (e.g., water) cannot be the ultimate principle in terms of which other contrary things (e.g., fire) are understood.
- B) the Indeterminate or Unlimited is experienced by itself whenever any one of the other four elements (earth, air, fire, and water) is experienced.
- C) it makes no sense to say that water is the ultimate metaphysical principle if it is possible that natural changes occur as a result of being "moved" by the gods that are in all things.
- D) unlike water, the Indeterminate has specific characteristics (hot-cold, wet-dry, rough-smooth, light-dark) that are apparent in sense experience.

### **3.2. SOPHISTRY. SOCRATES AND THE SOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN PHILOSOPHY**

**1. Who is an author of expression “Man is the measure of all things”**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Plato
- D. Protagoras
- E. Thales

**2. Who is an author of expression “I know that I know nothing”**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Protagoras
- E. Thales

**3. Representative of Sophistry is**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Protagoras
- A. Thales

**4. A founder of Maieutics is**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Protagoras
- E. Thales

**5. Who is an author of expression "As to the gods, I have no means of knowing either that they exist or that they do not exist. For many are the obstacles that impede knowledge, both the obscurity of the question and the shortness of human life."**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Protagoras
- E. Thales

**6. Socratic irony is**

- A. a pedagogical method based on the idea that the truth is latent in the mind of every human being due to innate reason but has to be "given birth" by answering intelligently proposed questions (or problems).
- B. a pedagogical technique used in the Socratic method of teaching. Socrates might pretend to think his students wise. Socrates might denigrate his own intelligence, as by pretending he doesn't know the answer too.
- C. is a method of argument for resolving disagreement that has been central to Indic and European philosophy since antiquity.

**7. ....was an adherent of Eleatic Zeno and tried to prove through dialectics that universally nothing is. His dialectical arguments consists of several parts:**

- 1. Nothing exists;**
- 2. Even if something exists, nothing can be known about it; and**
- 3. Even if something can be known about it, knowledge about it can't be communicated to others.**
- 4. Even if it can be communicated, there is no incentive to do so.**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Gorgias
- C. Socrates
- D. Plato
- E. Protagoras
- F. Thales

## 8. Maieutics is

- A. a pedagogical technique used in the Socratic method of teaching. Socrates might pretend to think his students wise. Socrates might denigrate his own intelligence, as by pretending he doesn't know the answer too.
- B. a pedagogical method based on the idea that the truth is latent in the mind of every human being due to innate reason but has to be "given birth" by answering intelligently proposed questions (or problems).
- C. is a method of argument for resolving disagreement that has been central to Indic and European philosophy since antiquity.

## 9. According to the Socratic doctrine of "Ethical rationality"

- A. Nobody ever willingly does wrong
- B. Everybody ever willingly does wrong

## 10. The Paradox of the Court is a very old problem in logic stemming from ancient Greece.

“For a dispute arose between them and an altercation as to the fee which had been agreed upon, as follows: Euathlus, a wealthy young man, was desirous of instruction in oratory and the pleading of causes. He became a pupil of Protagoras and promised to pay him a large sum of money, as much as Protagoras had demanded. He paid half of the amount at once, before beginning his lessons, and agreed to pay the remaining half on the day when he first pleaded before jurors and won his case. Afterwards, when he had been for some little time a pupil and follower of Protagoras, and had in fact made considerable progress in the study of oratory, he nevertheless did not undertake any causes. And when the time was already getting long, and he seemed to be acting thus in order not to pay the rest of the fee, Protagoras formed what seemed to him at the time a wily scheme; he determined to demand his pay according to the contract, and brought suit against Euathlus”.<sup>1</sup>

And when they had appeared before the jurors to bring forward and to contest the case, Protagoras argued that if he won the case he would be paid his money. If Euathlus won the case, Protagoras would still be paid according to the original contract, because Euathlus would have won his first case.

Euathlus, however, claimed that if he won then by the court's decision he would not have to pay Protagoras. If on the other hand Protagoras won then Euathlus would still not have won a case and therefore not be obliged to pay.

**The question is: which of the two men is in the right?**

- A. Euathlus
- B. Protagoras
- C. Both options are correct
- D. This irresolvable paradox

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<sup>1</sup> The Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius. With An English Translation. John C. Rolfe. Cambridge. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press; London, William Heinemann, Ltd. 1927.

**11. The Socratic revolution is the move**

- A. from natural philosophy to moral philosophy.
- B. from moral philosophy to natural philosophy.
- C. from natural philosophy to Sophistry

**12. Asclepius is the god of .....in ancient Greek religion.**

- A. Medicine and healing
- B. War
- C. Low
- D. Wisdom

**13. Meno dialogue, Socrates takes an untutored slave (a slave boy), who never learned geometry, on a process of asking him questions to help him formulate the Pythagorean theorem. According to Socrates thus demonstrating that such knowledge**

- A. is innate in the soul, rather than learned from experience.
- B. gained by sense experience.

**14. Shortly before his death, Socrates speaks his last words to Crito: "Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to pay the debt? The debt shall be paid, said Crito; is there anything else? There was no answer to this question; but in a minute or two a movement was heard, and the attendants uncovered him; his eyes were set, and Crito closed his eyes and mouth".**

- A. Socrates believes he is being "cured" of the pains and sorrows of this world's injustices by passing on to the Underworld. In this sense, he is being healed of an illness and, thus, the reference to sacrificing a cock to Asclepius.
- B. Socrates was a very honest man, he took care of his debt.

**15. According to Socrates, "the unexamined life is not worth living" and "virtue is knowledge" because:**

- A. human existence is valuable precisely because everyone is interested in examining his or her life.
- B. unless our society tells us what we should do, we will never be considered virtuous.
- C. the excellence or value (aretê) of our lives consists in the extent to which we act virtuously.
- D. without asking what makes life worthwhile, we cannot know how we ought to live.

**16. Socrates acknowledges that he does not know certain things (e.g., what justice is), but he claims to know the method by which he and others can learn those things. In this "Socratic method" we:**

- A) ask questions to discover the essence or defining characteristic of what makes a thing be what it is.
- B) act as if we know the truth of a thing even though we acknowledge that we can never know it.
- C) follow the instructions of the philosophers, for they are the only ones who have seen beyond the cave.
- D) agree that there is a distinction between how things appear to us and the reality that is beyond us.

**17. In spite of the fact that Socrates claims to be ignorant of the essence or nature of certain things like justice, he is wise insofar as he recognizes that without such knowledge actions are rationally unjustified. That is, his wisdom consists in his recognition not only that he is ignorant of such essences but also that:**

- A. justice, like knowledge, requires that he admit that he knows nothing and never will.
- B. he knows what he is supposed to be looking for, that is, knowledge of the essences of things.
- C. knowing the essences of things is impossible, because he does not know beforehand what he is looking for.
- D. asking questions about essences is itself unjustified without knowing why he engages in such a practice.

**18. According to Socrates, the value or quality of one's life depends on understanding the principles of, or basic rationale for human existence. Without such knowledge (he suggests) life lacks virtue, because:**

- A. acting virtuously means acting in way that is informed about what one is doing and why.
- B. someone who does not understand existence philosophically could never do anything right.
- C. to have the power or ability to do anything at all requires that we know what we are doing.
- D. not only is virtue knowledge but also the unexamined life is not worth living.

**19. For Socrates, the belief that "virtue is knowledge" is related to his claim that "the unexamined life is not worth living," because he believes that:**

- A. the unexamined life is one in which we live day to day without asking questions about who we are and why we are here in the first place.
- B. the Delphic oracle identified Socrates as the wisest person on earth because he claimed to know nothing.
- C. by questioning traditional beliefs, we learn to recognize how some answers seem to be more satisfactory than others.
- D. the only way to be a good or worthwhile person is to know how human beings should behave based on universal norms or values.

**20. The point of the Socratic method is to determine the truth of a belief by means of dialectical exchange (questions and answers, hypothesis and counter-example).**

- A. True
- B. False

### **3.3. THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLATO AND ARISTOTLE**

**1. The representative of objective idealism was**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Anaximander
- C) Plato
- D) Pythagoras
- E) Heraclitus
- F) Aristotle

**2. Who is an author of expression “Plato is my friend, but truth is a better friend (literally: truth is more my friend (than he is))”**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Thales
- C) Aristotle
- D) Anaximenes
- E) Pythagoras
- F) Heraclitus
- G) Plato

**3. Philosopher .....often used myths to explain some thoughts. His theory of knowledge more details on the myth of the Allegory of the Cave.**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Thales
- C) Plato
- D) Aristotle
- E) Anaximenes
- F) Pythagoras
- G) Heraclitus

4. The Allegory of the Cave is an allegory illustrate "our nature in its education and want of education". Find correct correlation of concepts and myth symbols. So, what the following aspects of Plato's cave mean:

Cave	
Man	
Prisoners	
Shadows and echoes	
Outside	
Sun	
Journey out	
Journey in	

- A) What we perceive as the whole of our reality i.e. all empirical knowledge
- B) The philosopher, perhaps Socrates or Plato
- C) Enlightenment or the perfect Form of the Good
- D) Visible world, our universe or your body
- E) The rest of humanity who are unable to understand the words of men who are 'enlightened'
- F) Towards enlightenment and escape from bodily desires
- G) Philosopher's attempt to explain his ideas to others.
- H) The eternal and unchanging world (true reality).



**5. Aristotle created a classification of forms of government. Aristotle wrote the following: “It is evident that every form of government or administration, for the words are of the same import, must contain a supreme power over the whole state, and this supreme power must necessarily be in the hands of one person, or a few, or many; and when either of these apply their power for the common good, such states are well governed; but when the interest of the one, the few, or the many who enjoy this power is alone consulted, then ill; for you must either affirm that those who make up the community are not citizens, or else let these share in the advantages of government”.**

**Complete the table.**

**Use following terms:** Timocracy, Oligarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, Ochlocracy, Tyranny, Monarchy.

	<b>One ruler</b>	<b>Few rulers</b>	<b>Many rulers</b>
<b>Correct</b>			
<b>Deviant</b>			

**6. Find correct relations between concepts and their definitions.**

<b>1. Timocracy</b>	
<b>2. Oligarchy</b>	
<b>3. Aristocracy</b>	
<b>4. Democracy</b>	
<b>5. Ochlocracy</b>	
<b>6. Tyranny</b>	
<b>7. Monarchy</b>	

- A) It is rule by the wealthy, or power provided by wealth.
- B) It is extreme forms of government where power derives from honor. It is the power of military men.
- C) It is the form of the government established by a violent way and based on the individual power.
- D) It is a form of government in which the office of head of state is usually hereditary or, in some cases, elected and which includes a royal house.
- E) It is a form of government in which the best qualified citizens rule.
- F) It is government by mob or a mass of people, or the intimidation of constitutional authorities.
- G) It is a political form of government in which governing power is derived from the people.

7. Aristotle was also the author of an interesting ethical concept. Political philosophy of Aristotle similarly developed out of a critical examination of Platonic philosophy. Aristotle regarded ethical rules as practical guides to a happy life. The core of Aristotle's account of moral virtue is his doctrine of the golden mean. According to Aristotle, most moral virtues are to be understood as falling at the mean between two accompanying vices. His list may be represented by the following table:

Complete the table.

Vice of Deficiency	Virtuous Mean	Vice of Excess	Examples
			Rashness Cowardice Courage
			Temperance Insensibility Intemperance
			Liberality Illiberality Prodigality

8. Aristotle's three laws of logic, on which foundation rests all mathematical, physical, and rational thinking, can ordinarily be stated as shown in Table. Complete the table.

<b>The law of identity.</b>	
<b>The law of non-contradiction</b>	
<b>The law of the excluded middle</b>	

A) This law states, in the words of Aristotle, that "There are some who, as we said, both themselves assert that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be, and say that people can judge this to be the case. Once cannot say that p and not p in the same respect at the same time

B) This law states that an object is the same as itself.

C) This law is also known as the law (or principle) of the excluded third, or, in Latin, principium tertii exclusi. Yet another Latin designation for this law is tertium non datur: "no third (possibility) is given". "Everything must either be or not be."

**9. According to Aristotle, everything real is a combination of potentiality and actuality. The development of potentiality to actuality is one of the most important aspects of Aristotle's philosophy. Everything real thing is explained in terms of the causes which act on things.**

**There are four causes. Find correct relations. Complete the table.**

1. Material cause	
2. Efficient cause	
3. Formal cause	
4. Final cause	

- A) or the end for which it is.
- B) or the expression of what it is;
- C) or the elements out of which an object is created;
- D) or the means by which it is created;

**10. For Plato the form alone is sufficient, while for Aristotle a definite link with matter is also required. Their views can be summarized quite simply in the following way:**

**Find correct relations. Complete the table.**

<b><u>1. Plato's Idealism</u></b>	
<b><u>2. Aristotle's Realism</u></b>	

- A) Form (Idea)+ matter =substance (reality)
- B) Idea = reality; matter = illusion

### **11. Objective idealism**

- A) is an idealistic theory that postulates that there is an independent and self-sufficient ideal reality.
- B) describes a relationship between experience and the world in which objects are no more than collections or "bundles" of sense data in the perceiver.
- C) maintains that the mind shapes the world we perceive into the form of space-and-time.

**12. The best-known philosophical conception of Plato is the idea of an ideal state or government. The elements of this are contained in the Republic during his middle period, as well as in the Laws and the Statesman. It is important to note that there is some discrepancy between his early and later views.**

**Plato asserts that societies have a tripartite class structure corresponding to the moderation/ courage/ wisdom structure of the individual soul. This parts symbolize the castes of society. In The Republic, Plato divides the city into three classes: gold, silver, as well as bronze and iron souls. Each class is designated to posses a specific virtue. Plato leads the myth that God has put metal in souls of people.**

**Find correct relations. Complete the table.**

Society part.	Type of metal	Specific virtue	Part of the soul.
<b>Philosophers</b>			
<b>Warriors</b>			
<b>Handicraftsmen</b>			
	A) Bronze B) Silver C) Gold	A) moderation B) wisdom C) Courage	A) the spirited sector of the soul. B) the appetative part of the soul. C) the knowledgeable part of the soul.

**13. According to Plato ideas exist independently of man and his sensory experience. In the world of ideas there is the supreme idea. The supreme Idea is the Idea of .....**

- A) the Good.
- B) Happiness
- C) Beauty

**14. Through his Allegory of the Cave, Plato seeks to show how philosophy promotes independent thinking by helping people recognize how:**

- A) only personal opinions ultimately matter because knowledge of reality varies among individuals.
- B) disagreements about the meaning of words can be resolved only by compromising our principles.
- C) our ordinary experience is a poor copy of what a full understanding of the nature of reality is.
- D) personal fulfillment depends on accepting traditional beliefs without questioning the reasons for them.

**15. Socrates claims that no one knowingly wills to do evil. Immorality, he says, is due to ignorance about what is in our own best interest. In response to this, critics (e.g., Aristotle) point out that Socrates overlooks the fact that:**

- A) simply knowing what is good is often insufficient to overcome irrational or evil desires.
- B) doing what is good is often its own reward, regardless of whether it promotes our interests.
- C) to will to do evil, we have to know what evil is; but since evil cannot be known, we cannot will it.
- D) knowing the good is impossible, and thus no one can knowingly will to do either good or evil.

**16. For Plato, ordinary sensible objects exist and are knowable as examples or instances of Ideas or "Forms" that do not exist in our ordinary sensible world. Forms do not exist in the sensible world because:**

- A) in the sensible world only mathematical objects (e.g., triangles) can be known using hypotheses which are recollected when we are asked the right kinds of questions.
- B) unlike everything in the sensible world, Forms are not individual things but rather the universal essences or natures by which individual things are what they are and are known.
- C) nothing in the sensible, experienced world could exist or be identified as one particular thing or another unless there were a "Sensible World" Form (like the Form of beauty or justice).
- D) the sensible world consists of changing Forms that exist and are known in terms of other changing Forms, which in turn exist and are known in terms of yet others in an endless regress.

**17. Plato's suggestion that knowledge is innate or remembered as a result of being triggered by experience is in response to a paradox he sets up for himself. The paradox, now referred to as Meno's Paradox, has to do with the question of:**

- A) how a person can remember anything about the realm of the Forms after the shock of being born into this world.
- B) how knowledge of the Forms can ever be anything other than a generalization of experience.
- C) how anyone can recognize the correct answer to a question without already knowing the answer.
- D) how concepts bound to the realm of becoming have meaning only when associated with the realm of Being.

**18. Aristotle says that what makes things be what they are--their essence--does not exist apart from individuals that exist in the world. So if all the members of a species were destroyed, then their essence or form:**

- A) would likewise be destroyed.
- B) would be destroyed only if there were no one around to remember the species.
- C) would continue existing (as with Plato's Forms) in some other realm of being.
- D) would not be destroyed because there was no essence or form originally to be destroyed; there are only individuals, not universal essences or natures of things.

**19. According to Plato, we can attain knowledge only by seeing beyond this world of particular, changing objects to the true essences or Forms in terms of which things in this world are intelligible. For example, we know what triangularity is not from comparing sensible triangles but by thinking of the ideal of triangularity in terms of which these sensible figures are recognized as triangles. From this Plato concludes that all knowledge (as opposed to opinion) is innate, because:**

- A) from the moment we are born we know what things are in the world in terms of ideas that we get through our senses.
- B) since we are born with senses (that is, our senses are innate), we can know things about the sensible world with certainty as long as we rely on the senses alone.
- C) our knowledge of the world is not really of the sensible world itself but of the world grasped mathematically and ideally.
- D) since our absolutely certain knowledge of things cannot be based on the changing things in sensible experience, it must merely be triggered by sensible experience.

**20. Moral virtue, for Aristotle, entails acting in accord with the dictates of reason as determined by:**

- A) an objective, shared standard of right and wrong equally applicable to all people.
- B) a mean or point of moderation between the extremes of morally good and morally evil behavior.
- C) the mean or point of moderation between the extremes of possible alternative ways of acting.
- D) the denial of one's own interests in favor of the good of one's community.

**21. According to Plato, because the rulers of a society are motivated solely by their self-less commitment to the welfare of the State, they do not have to be told the "noble lie."**

- A) True
- B) False

**22. Who proposed material, formal, final, and efficient causes?**

- A) Mill
- B) Aristotle
- C) Plato
- D) Creighton

### **3.4 . HELLENISTIC PHILOSOPHY AND ROMAN PHILOSOPHY**

**1. The representative of Stoicism was**

- A) Plato
- B) Seneca
- C) Pythagoras
- D) Antisthenes.
- E) Heraclitus
- F) Aristotle

**2. According to legend, ..... lit a lamp in broad daylight and said, as he went about, "I am looking for a man"**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Aristotle
- C) Pythagoras
- D) Heraclitus
- E) Antisthenes.
- F) Diogenes of Sinope

**3. Who is an author of expression "While therefore all pleasure because it is naturally akin to us is good, not all pleasure is should be chosen, just as all pain is an evil and yet not all pain is to be shunned."**

- A) Democritus;
- B) Aristotle
- C) Epicurus
- D) Antisthenes.
- E) Diogenes of Sinope

**4. The term "Hellenistic" itself is derived from**

- A) Ἑλλην (Héllēn), the Greeks' traditional name for themselves.
- B) the modern English word Hell.
- C) Ἥλιος (Helios), "Sun" in ancient Greek.

**5. Cynicism (originating in the mid-fourth century BC) was arguably the most original and influential branch of the Socratic tradition in antiquity... The name Cynic derives from the Greek word κύων, kyôn. This word means:**

- A) Dog.
- B) Lion
- C) Donkey

**6. The era of Hellenism represents the culmination of Greek influence in the ancient world from**

- A) 323 BC (the death of Alexander) to about 146 BC (the final conquest of the Greek heartlands by Rome).
- B) 264 to 241 BC (struggle between Rome and Carthage that ended with victory for Rome)
- C) 218 to 201 BC ("The Carthaginian War")

**7. This philosopher .....became famous for his anti-social behavior. He ate in the marketplace. It was contrary to Athenian customs to eat within the marketplace. Somebody rebuked him. He explained that he felt hungry. Plato in Academy had defined Man as an animal, biped and featherless, and was applauded. This philosopher .....plucked a fowl and brought it into the lecture-room with the words, "Here is Plato's man." After this incident, "with broad flat nails" was added to Plato's definition.**

- A) Epicurus
- B) Diogenes of Sinope
- C) Seneca
- D) Pythagoras
- E) Plato

**8. The history of ancient Western philosophy spans over a millennium, from its origins in the mid 7th century BC approximately to the ..... century CE. Officially it is often regarded as ending in....., when the Christian emperor Justinian is believed to have banned the teaching of pagan philosophy at Athens.**

- A) 529 AD
- B) 800 AD
- C) 330 AD

**9. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

	is a school of thought which argues that pleasure is the only intrinsic good.
	is an ethical theory holding that the proper course of action is the one that maximizes the overall "happiness", by whatever means necessary.
	is a school of thought which argues that pleasure is the only happiness or welfare.

- A) Utilitarianism
- B) Eudaimonism
- C) Hedonism

**10. Skepticism is**

- A) a position that refrains from making truth claims.
- B) the established belief or doctrine held by a religion, or by extension by some other group or organization.
- C) the view that the truth value of certain claims—especially claims about the existence or non-existence of any deity, but also other religious and metaphysical claims—is unknown or unknowable.

**11. The history of ancient Western philosophy is commonly divided into four periods. Find a correct relation of the period and its date.**

Roman philosophy	
Pre Socratic philosophy	
Hellenistic philosophy	
Classical philosophy	

- A) VII – V BC
- B) 430 - 323 BC
- C) 323 BC - I century AD
- D) I - VI century AD

**12. Which of the following philosophies believed that the goal of life was happiness?**

- A) Epicureanism
- B) Stoicism
- C) Both Epicureanism and Stoicism

**13. Which of the following Greeks was least interested in applying math to Natural phenomena?**

- A) Plato
- B) Archimedes
- C) Pythagoras

**14. Why is the Greek world after Alexander called “Hellenistic”?**

- A) After Alexander’s conquests living in Greece is like living in Hell
- B) In tribute to Alexander’s wife, Helen
- C) There was a mix of cultures from the countries Alexander conquered
- D) Hellenia in Egypt became the new cultural capital of Greece

**15. Which of the following is correct about events that occurred after Alexander’s death?**

- A) Athens remained the cultural center of Greece
- B) The Greek empire was stabilized into a single unit
- C) Alexander’s general competed for prestige

**16. The representative of Skepticism was**

- A) Plato
- B) Seneca
- C) Pyrrho
- D) Heraclitus
- E) Antisthenes.
- F) Aristotle

**17. Who was the author of the geocentric model?**

- A) Antisthenes.
- B) Seneca
- C) Pyrrho
- D) Ptolemy
- E) Aristotle

**18. Epicurus proposes that, even though decision-making should be based on the pursuit of pleasure, not all pleasures ought to be pursued equally, because:**

- A) pleasures are the fulfillment of our desires; and insofar as we are determined by nature to fulfill our desires, we must seek after pleasure.
- B) we ought not to get pleasure out of fulfilling certain desires.
- C) we cannot make decisions based on whether our actions produce pleasure without knowing beforehand whether we are justified in doing so.
- D) simple pleasures (as opposed to extreme pleasures) are easier to satisfy, less prone to disappointment, and make us appreciate luxuries all the more.

**19. For the Stoic a meaningful life is one in which she commits herself to do her duty, whatever it might be. Limiting herself to doing her duty (regardless of what that entails) means:**

- A) recognizing how her freedom is limited by what she chooses to desire.
- B) heroically resigning herself to accept whatever happens as out of her control and affected by her action.
- C) committing herself with all her power to take responsibility for what she does as her own.
- D) not caring what she does or how she does it, as long as she thinks she won't be disappointed by taking unnecessary chances.

#### 4. MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY and RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY

1. The representative of Patristics was

- A) Plato
- B) Augustine of Hippo
- C) Anselm of Canterbury
- D) Thomas Aquinas

2. The term "Middle Ages" first appears in Latin in the 15th century. This term reflects the view that this period was .....

- A) a bad, poor.
- B) a good, rich, high.

3. The main features of the medieval philosophy. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.

	is the belief that God is the central aspect to human existence.
	is the superseded theory that the Earth is the center of the universe, and that all other objects orbit around it.
	is the established doctrine held by some other group or organization.
	is an important tenet (dogma) of the Christian religion. According to a doctrine proposed in Christian theology, humanity's state of sin resulting from the Fall of Man. In Christian doctrine, the Fall of Man, or simply the Fall, refers to the transition of the first humans from a state of innocent obedience to God to a state of guilty disobedience to God.
	The Christian doctrine defines God as three divine persons— Father, Son, and Holy Spirit — distinctly coexisting in unity as co-equal, co-eternal, and consubstantial.
	God's creation of persons with morally significant free will is something of tremendous value. God could not eliminate evil and suffering without thereby eliminating the greater good of having created persons with free will who can make moral choices.

- A) The Trinity.
- B) The principle of free will.
- C) Dogmatism
- D) Theocentrism
- E) Geocentrism
- F) Original sin

**4. The City of God ("The City of God against the Pagans") is a book dealing with issues concerning many aspects of Christian philosophy.**

**The author of the book of this book was...**

- A) Plato
- B) Augustine of Hippo
- C) Anselm of Canterbury
- D) Thomas Aquinas
- E) William of Ockham

**5. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

	is a method of critical thought which dominated teaching by the academics (scholastics, or schoolmen) of medieval universities in Europe from about 1100–1500, and a program of employing that method in articulating and defending orthodoxy in an increasingly pluralistic context. It originated as an outgrowth of, and a departure from, Christian monastic schools.
.	is the study of Early Christian writers, known as the Church Fathers. The period is generally considered to run from the end of New Testament times or end of the Apostolic Age (c. 100 CE) to either 451 CE (the date of the Council of Chalcedon), or to the 8th century Second Council of Nicaea

- A) Patristics
- B) Scholasticism

**6. This philosopher gave five rational proofs for the existence of God.**

- A) Plato
- B) Augustine of Hippo
- C) Anselm of Canterbury
- D) Thomas Aquinas
- E) William of Ockham
- F) Giordano Bruno
- G) Nicolaus Copernicus
- H) Galileo Galilei

7. The problem of universals is a very old problem in metaphysics and ontology about whether universals exist. What are universals? The noun "universal" contrasts with "individual", while the adjective "universal" contrasts with "particular". For example, Peter, John, Catherine have in common the universal quality of being human or humanity. The problem of universals is about their status. As to whether universals exist independently of the individuals of whom they can be predicated or if they are merely convenient ways of talking about and finding similarity among particular things that are radically different?

This has led philosophers to raise questions like, if they exist,

1. do they exist in the individuals?
2. do they exist only in people's minds?
3. do they exist in some separate metaphysical domain?

Complete the table.

The name of the school	Realism	Nominalism	Conceptualism
Features.			
Representatives of the school.	Guillaume de Champeaux (1070 -1121).	Roscellinus, also called Roscelin of Compiègne (1050– 1125).	Peter Abélard (1079 –1142)
The nature of universals.			

- A) Only individuals or particulars exist. Universals don't exist independent of particulars
- B) Universals are real entities and they exist independent of particulars.
- C) Universals exist only within the mind and have no external or substantial reality.

**8. The main features of the Renaissance philosophy. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

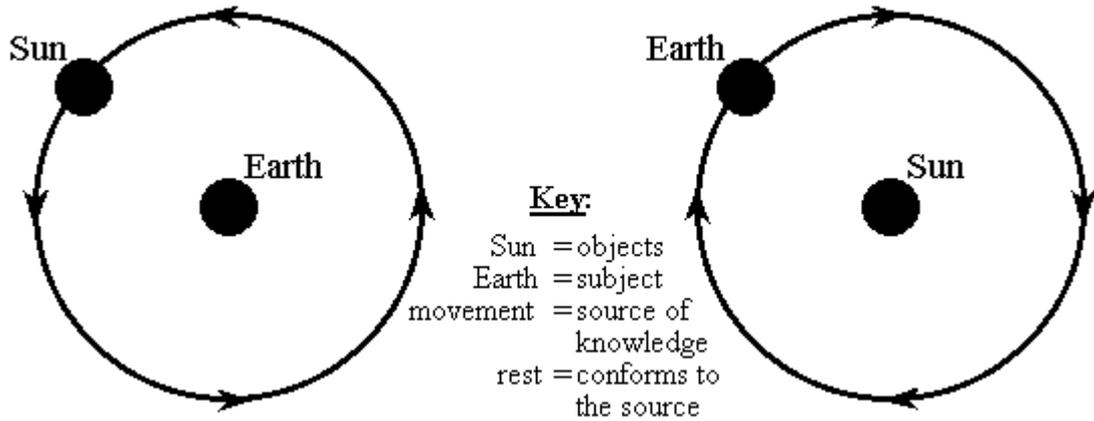
	is an approach in study, philosophy, or practice that focuses on human values and concerns. It was a cultural movement of the Italian Renaissance based on the study of classical works.
	describes the tendency for human beings to regard themselves as the central and most significant entities in the universe.
	is the astronomical model in which the Earth and planets revolve around a stationary Sun at the center of the solar system. Historically, it was opposed to geocentrism, which placed the Earth at the center.
	It was one of the starting points of the Scientific Revolution of the 16th century. The revival of natural philosophy. Giordano Bruno, Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei.
	refers to various social and political movements, and a significant body of religious and secular literature, based upon the idea of paradise on earth.
	is the view that the Universe (Nature) and God (or divinity) are identical.

- A) Utopianism.
- B) Pantheism
- C) Anthropocentrism
- D) Heliocentrism, or heliocentricism
- E) Humanism
- F) The Copernican Revolution.

**9. According to popular legend, after recanting his theory, .....allegedly muttered the rebellious phrase And yet it moves. The first account of the legend dates to a century after his death. This phrase demonstrates the courage of a scientist who was persecuted for telling the truth.**

- A) Nicolaus Copernicus
- B) Plato
- C) Augustine of Hippo
- D) Galileo Galilei.
- E) Anselm of Canterbury
- F) Thomas Aquinas
- G) Giordano Bruno
- H) William of Ockham

9. Complete the table.



Author	1	5
Time	2	6
Essence of the theory	3	7
Name of the concept	4	8

- A) Geocentric model of the universe
- B) II century
- C) Ptolemy
- D) Nicolaus Copernicus
- E) Heliocentric model of the universe
- F) XVI century
- G) the Earth at the center of the galaxy
- H) the Sun at the center of our Solar System

**5. EARLY MODERN PHILOSOPHY.  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT.  
5.1. EARLY MODERN PHILOSOPHY.**

**1. The main features of the philosophy of early Modern times (or Modern philosophy). Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

	is the analysis of the principles or methods employed by a discipline (or science).
	is an epistemological theory that asserts that knowledge comes only or primarily via sensory experience.
	is an epistemological theory that asserts that knowledge comes only or primarily via reason as a source of knowledge or justification.
	is the theory of knowledge, according to which sensations and perception are the basic form of true cognition. The basic idea "there is not anything in mind, which hasn't been in the sensations."
	is the theory of knowledge that asserts that only one's own mind is sure to exist.
	is reasoning which constructs or evaluates arguments. A conclusion necessarily follows from a set of premises or hypotheses.
	is a kind of reasoning that constructs or evaluates arguments. It makes generalizations based on individual instances.
	is a political and social theory that explains the appropriate relationship between individuals and their governments.
	is the theory that asserts that individuals are born without built-in mental content or innate ideas.
	is the standpoint that rejects supernatural events such as miracles, tending to assert that a god has a plan for the universe that this god does not alter by intervening in the affairs of human life.
	The medieval view of the world as a hierarchical divine order was supplanted by the mechanistic picture of the world.
	All people had a natural right to defend his "Life, health, Liberty, or Possessions".
	is the concept that the Nature and God are identical.

- A) Deductive reasoning
- B) Deism
- C) Mechanism and Materialism.
- D) Natural law
- E) Inductive reasoning
- F) Sensualism
- G) Solipsism
- H) Pantheism.
- I) The social contract
- J) Tabula rasa
- K) Methodology
- L) Empiricism
- M) Rationalism

**2. The philosophy of early modern times (or early modern philosophy) - the period of the development of philosophy in Western Europe in the .....**

- A) XVII-XVIII centuries
- B) II-VIII centuries
- C) VII-XV centuries

**3. Substance theory, or substance attribute theory, is an ontological theory about objecthood, positing that a substance is distinct from its properties. Substance is a key concept in ontology and metaphysics. Philosophies may be divided into monist, dualist, or pluralist varieties according to the number of substances they consider the world to comprise. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

Monism meaning	
Dualism meaning	
Pluralism meaning	

- A) "doctrine of multiplicity"
- B) "doctrine of unity"
- C) "doctrine of duality"

**4. The famous phrase “scientia potentia est” is a Latin mean "knowledge is power" commonly attributed to**

- A) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- B) David Hume
- C) Francis Bacon
- D) Thomas Hobbes
- E) Rene Descartes
- F) George Berkeley
- G) Benedict de Spinoza

**5. This philosopher denied the existence of material substance. Material objects cannot exist without being perceived. He is best known for the philosophical statement "esse est percipi" ("to be is to be perceived").**

- A) Francis Bacon
- B) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- C) David Hume
- D) Thomas Hobbes
- E) Rene Descartes
- F) George Berkeley
- G) Benedict de Spinoza

**6. This philosopher postulates what each person would have a right to everything in the state of nature (the natural condition of mankind), where man lives a brutish existence. State of nature is a term used to describe the hypothetical condition of humanity before the state's foundation, rule of positive law. This philosopher says that people can not long remain in its natural state, because it leads to mutual annihilation of people. Therefore, they conclude that it is necessary to establish a state that would regulate their relations and end the "war of all against all". The state should be formed as a result of the conclusion of the social contract.**

- A) Francis Bacon
- B) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- C) David Hume
- D) Thomas Hobbes
- E) Rene Descartes
- F) George Berkeley
- G) Benedict de Spinoza

**7. This philosopher believed that the human mind is at birth a "Tabula rasa"<sup>1</sup>. In a natural state all people were independent and equal, and everyone had a natural right.**

- A) Francis Bacon
- B) David Hume
- C) John Locke
- D) Thomas Hobbes
- E) Rene Descartes
- F) Benedict de Spinoza

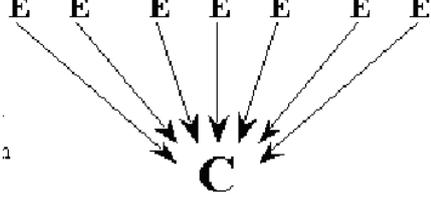
**8. According to the theory of John Locke, there are several natural rights.**

- A) Health
- B) Liberty
- C) Life
- D) Murder
- E) Possessions
- F) Revenge

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<sup>1</sup> *Tabula rasa* is the theory that asserts that individuals are born without built-in **mental content** or innate ideas. The term in Latin equates to the English "blank slate". Blank slate is wax tablet, used for notes.

**9. What is the difference between deduction and induction? Complete the table.**

<p>All men are mortal Socrates is a man</p> <hr/> <p>Therefore, Socrates is mortal</p>	<p>Mercury revolves around the Sun. Venus revolves around the sun. The Earth revolves around the sun. Mars revolves around the sun. Jupiter revolves around the Sun. Saturn revolves around the Sun. Uranus revolves around the Sun. Neptune revolves around the Sun. Pluto revolves around the Sun</p> <hr/> <p>All planets in our Solar System, revolves around the Sun.</p>
	 <p><b>Key:</b> C = conclusion A = assumption E = evidence</p>
<p>1.....</p>	<p>2.....</p>

- A) Deduction
- B) Induction

**10. Francis Bacon in his magnum opus, Novum Organum criticizes the deduction. He argued that philosophy at the time mainly used deductive Aristotle's logic (or Organon). Francis Bacon advocated the inductive method ie inductive reasoning from fact to axiom to physical law. According to Francis Bacon, before beginning this inductive reasoning, the inquirer is to free his or her mind from tendencies which distort the truth. These are called "Idols" (idola), and are of four kinds:**

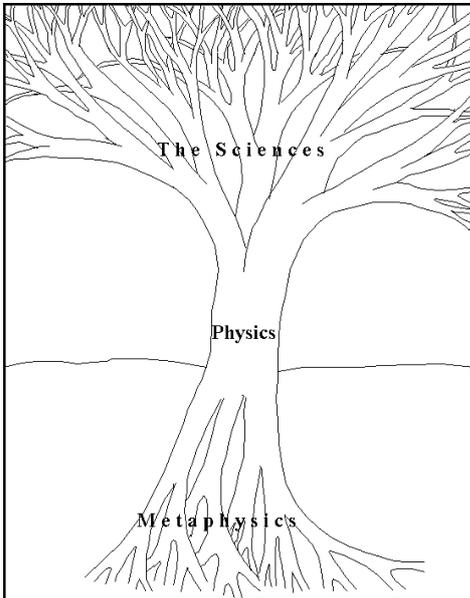
"Idols of the Tribe"	
"Idols of the Den"	
"Idols of the Marketplace"	
"Idols of the Theatre" (idola theatri),	

- A) which are peculiar to the individual;
- B) which result from an abuse of authority.
- C) which are common to the race;
- D) coming from the misuse of language;

**Find the correct relation between concept and definition.**

**11. Science, philosopher says, may be compared to a tree:**

Metaphysics is the root;  
Physics is the trunk;  
and the three chief branches are mechanics, medicine.



- A. Francis Bacon
- B. David Hume
- C. John Locke
- D. Thomas Hobbes
- E. Rene Descartes
- F. Benedict de Spinoza

**12. This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement "Cogito ergo sum". "Cogito ergo sum" is a philosophical Latin statement can be less ambiguously translated as "I think, therefore I am" or "I am thinking, therefore I exist" or "I do think, therefore I do exist".**

- A. Francis Bacon
- B. David Hume
- C. John Locke
- D. Thomas Hobbes
- E. Rene Descartes
- F. Benedict de Spinoza

**13. For Descartes, because the mental (spiritual) and the physical (material) can be conceived distinctly, there is good reason to think that they are really different kinds of things and are distinguishable insofar as:**

- A) mental things (e.g., ideas) exhibit characteristics that some bodies exhibit, just as physical things (e.g., brains) exhibit characteristics that some minds exhibit.
- B) when compared to real, physical, sensibly experienced things in the world, mental things must ultimately be considered as imaginary or illusory.
- C) mental things are not in space, they have no weight or shape and are not sensibly experienceable; whereas physical things do have these characteristics.
- D) mental things (for example, my own ideas) are the only real things in the world; everything physical or bodily is really a projection of my own mind.

**14. As the product of his methodic doubt, the proposition "I think, therefore I am" provides Descartes with exactly what he as a rationalist needs to develop an epistemology, namely:**

- A) a criterion or rule by which to distinguish a priori from a posteriori propositions.
- B) an indubitable, certain principle on which to ground all other claims of knowledge.
- C) a way of distinguishing empiricist principles from rationalist principles of knowledge.
- D) the basis for an a posteriori proof for the existence of God.

**15. Rationalists (like Descartes) and empiricists (like Locke and Berkeley) differ on what they see as the primary topic with which epistemology should be concerned, in that rationalists:**

- A) doubt that there is anything that can be known with certainty; whereas empiricists doubt we can ever make mistakes when we appeal to the senses.
- B) emphasize the origin and extent of knowledge, and empiricists emphasize its nature and justification.
- C) emphasize the nature and justification of knowledge; empiricists emphasize its origin and extent.
- D) say that reasoning is based on sense experience; empiricists say that sense experience is based on reasoning.

**16. Hume points out that, if all our ideas are based on experience, then our idea that every event has a cause would likewise have to be based on experience of every event. But we have not had experiences of future events, nor have we had experiences even of every past event. So how can we be sure that all (even future) events have causes? Hume's answer:**

- A) since past events are going to be like future events, we can be sure they will all have causes.
- B) we can't be sure: all we do is "imagine" events will have causes, we develop that habit.
- C) there is no such thing as a future event or (for that matter) a past event, only present events.
- D) it is impossible even to imagine an event without imagining it as having had a cause.

**17. According to Hume, I cannot know (or predict with any certainty or high probability) that things in the future will occur in particular ways, because:**

- A) I know that the future will not resemble the past: that is what distinguishes the future from the past.
- B) to have an idea of the future, I would have to have an idea of my future self (which is impossible).
- C) knowledge of the future would require an infinite intellect; for Hume, only God knows the future.
- D) I have no experience on which to base the claim that the future will resemble the past.

**18. Hume's analysis of cause and effect undermines any claim to know that our ideas are caused by things in the world, because (according to Hume):**

- A) even though we cannot know that our ideas are caused by things in the world, we can at least believe that things in the world cause our ideas.
- B) the very notion of cause is unintelligible because it is not based on any sense experience.
- C) we have no experience of any necessary connection between ideas and the things outside of our ideas that supposedly cause them.
- D) even if I can know exactly what it is that I am experiencing at a particular moment, that does not mean that what I am experiencing actually exists in the world as the cause of that experience or idea.

**19. According to Francis Bacon, the task of science is to discover the hidden causes or "forms" of phenomena in order to be able to manipulate things to satisfy human needs.**

A. True

B. False

20. For Berkeley, "To be is to be perceived or to perceive" means that the only things that are real are ideas and the minds that have those ideas.

A. True

B. False

21. Berkeley recognizes that to his claim "to be is to be perceived" he has to add "or to perceive" in order to allow for the existence of minds (which are not perceived).

A. True

B. False

**22. Metaphysical dualists (e.g., Descartes) argue that the two kinds of things in the world--namely, spiritual things (minds, ideas) and material things (bodies)--cannot be explained in terms of one another.**

A. True

B. False

**23. Descartes argues that, because mental things are not in space nor do they have weight, shape, or other sensible characteristics, they are a different kind of thing than physical (material) objects.**

A. True

B. False

**24. According to pantheism, God is everything.**

A. True

B. False

## 5.2. THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT.

### 1. The main features of the Philosophy of the Enlightenment.

Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.

	According to Rousseau, because a state is based on force, it can only be overthrown by force.
	is a form of absolute monarchy. It embraced the principles of the Enlightenment, especially its emphasis upon rationality.
	The trias politica principle refers specifically to the separation of powers into three branches of government: legislative, judicial and executive.
	is a social doctrine that progressive social and political reforms should be based on positive scientific knowledge, rather than on theology.
	is a radical, fundamental, deep, qualitative change, a leap in the development of nature, society, or knowledge, combined with the open break with the previous state.
	is a development from lower to higher, sustained movement for the better.
	is associated with intellect, thinking and cognition. It is normally considered to be a definitive characteristic of human nature.
	was an ideological system established and intended in France as a replacement for Christianity during the French Revolution. Its goal was the perfection of mankind through the attainment of Truth and Liberty.
	is a concept that identifies the condition in which human beings are able to govern themselves.
	is a historical movement directed against the pretensions of religious organizations and clergy to rule or influence in the political, economic and cultural fields. Voltaire, attacked the Catholic Church, claiming moral corruption of many of its clergy.
	is a work of Julien Offray de La Mettrie. In this work, La Mettrie extends Descartes' argument that animals were mere automatons or machines to human beings, denying the existence of the soul as a substance separate from matter.

- A) Secularism
- B) Revolution
- C) Liberty
- D) Anti-clericalism
- E) "Man a Machine"
- F) The people's right to revolution.
- G) Enlightened absolutism
- H) The separation of powers
- I) Progress
- J) Reason
- K) The Cult of Reason

**2. The Philosophy of the Enlightenment - the period of the development of philosophy in Western Europe in the .....**

- A) XVI-XVII centuries
- B) II-VIII centuries
- C) VII-XV centuries
- D) XVIII century

**3. French Enlightenment philosopher, writer, satirical polemicist, publicist, one of the founders of the French Enlightenment, which argued against religion, especially Catholicism (in regard to religion he belongs to a famous saying: "Crush the infamous").**

- A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- C) François-Marie Arouet Voltaire
- D) Julien Offray de La Mettrie
- E) Denis Diderot
- F) Baron d'Holbach
- G) Claude Adrien Helvétius

**4. Prominent French materialists of the 18th century include:**

- A) Francis Bacon
- B) Julien Offray de La Mettrie
- C) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- D) Denis Diderot
- E) Thomas Hobbes
- F) Baron d'Holbach
- G) Rene Descartes
- H) Claude Adrien Helvétius
- I) Benedict de Spinoza

**5. This philosopher proposed the metaphor of the human being as machine, denying the existence of the soul as a substance separate from matter. He was author of the book "L'homme machine ("Machine man")"**

- A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- C) François-Marie Arouet Voltaire
- D) Julien Offray de La Mettrie
- E) Denis Diderot
- F) Baron d'Holbach
- G) Claude Adrien Helvétius

**6. This philosopher was a French art critic, and writer, philosopher. He is best-known as co-founder to the Encyclopédie. He held a completely materialistic view of the universe. He owns a brilliant hunch that all human behavior is determined by heredity. He wrote several articles for the Encyclopédie. Encyclopedia was published in France between 1751 and 1772. According to this philosopher in the article "Encyclopédie", the Encyclopédie's aim was "to change the way people think". Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Louis de Jaucourt contributed to the Encyclopédie.**

- A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- C) François-Marie Arouet Voltaire
- D) Julien Offray de La Mettrie
- E) Denis Diderot
- F) Baron d'Holbach
- G) Claude Adrien Helvétius

**7. So, the separation of powers is a model for the governance of a state. Under this model, the state is divided into branches, each with separate and independent powers. The normal division of branches is into:**

- A) a legislature, and a judiciary.
- B) an executive, a legislature,
- C) an executive, a legislature, and a judiciary,
- D) an executive and a judiciary.

**8. Prominent American philosophers of the 18th century include:**

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D) Benjamin Franklin
- E) François-Marie Arouet Voltaire
- F) Julien Offray de La Mettrie
- G) Thomas "Tom" Paine
- H) Baron d'Holbach

**9. This philosopher was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the USA.**

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C) Benjamin Franklin
- D) Thomas "Tom" Paine

**10. This philosopher was an author, radical, revolutionary, pamphleteer, inventor and intellectual. He was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He wrote his famous work, titled - Common Sense.**

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D) Benjamin Franklin
- E) Thomas "Tom" Paine

**12. This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement "Time is money".**

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D) Benjamin Franklin
- E) Thomas "Tom" Paine

**13. The Russian Enlightenment, like the Western European Enlightenment, may be described as the intellectual preparation for the revolution. Enlightenment thought was the characteristic form of antifeudal ideology, as long as and to the extent that antifeudal forces were not differentiated. This philosopher is associated with certain elements of Enlightenment thought, including enlightened absolutism, criticism of the church, and the idea that every man has worth, regardless of his social estate.**

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) M. V. Lomonosov
- C) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D) Benjamin Franklin
- E) Thomas "Tom" Paine

**14. According to proponents of hard determinism (e.g., Holbach), we think we are free (though really we are not) because:**

- A) we do not know the causes of our actions and thus assume our actions have no causes
- B) the causes of our actions are so complex that there really isn't any cause for our actions
- C) the choices we make are themselves uncaused, though actions based on the choices are determined.
- D) everything that exists naturally is causally determined (including our thinking we are free)

**6.PHILOSOPHY AT THE END  
OF THE 18TH – THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH.  
6.1.GERMAN IDEALISM**

**PART 1.**

**1. Who is an author of expression “Act only according to that maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law”.**

- E) Immanuel Kant
- F) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- G) Friedrich Schelling
- H) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- I) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**2. This philosopher argues that philosophy can be separated in different fields guided by main questions: 1. What can I know? 2. What ought I to do? 3. What may I hope? He also said that the first three questions are all related to the question - what is man?**

- A) Immanuel Kant
- B) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- C) Friedrich Schelling
- D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- E) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**3. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

The hypothetical imperative declares:	
The categorical imperative declares:	

- A) No matter what end you wish to achieve, act in such-and-such a way.
- B) If you wish to achieve a certain end, act in such-and-such a way.

**4. Agnosticism ...**

- A) is the doctrine of the Unknowable,
- B) is a method of obtaining knowledge through systematic doubt and continual testing,
- C) is a theory of knowledge that asserts that knowledge comes only or primarily via sensory experience.

**5. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions.**

	is independent of experience (for example “All triangle has three sides and three angles”)
	is dependent on experience or empirical evidence (for example “Some swans are black”)
	is any event that is observable
	is a posited object or event that is independent of the senses
	is a special type of philosophical knowledge, concerned with the necessary conditions for the possibility of experience
	is that which can not be known by human reason.
	is the ability to form concepts
	is the ability to form metaphysical ideas

- A) The noumenon
- B) The phenomenon
- C) “Transcendent”
- D) “Transcendental”
- E) A priori knowledge
- F) A posteriori knowledge
- G) Pure Reason
- H) Intellect, or understanding

**6. According to this philosopher, whenever a person obtains some empirical knowledge, the human reason unavoidably forms "ideas" about things. And some ideas go beyond the boundary of what we can know. He argued, that the most important of these ideas are the metaphysical ideas of "God, freedom, and immortality". Reason impels us to postulate each of these ideas, yet we cannot prove any of them.**

- A) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- B) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach
- C) Immanuel Kant,
- D) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- E) Friedrich Schelling

**7. Who is an author of expression “I have ... found it necessary to deny knowledge, in order to make room for faith”**

- A) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- B) Friedrich Schelling
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- E) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**8. I. Kant tried to argue that the faculty of reason can necessarily fall into a contradiction, or an antinomy. Antinomies necessarily arose from the continual attempts of reason to arrive at the knowledge of the “thing in itself”. According to Kant, insofar as this is impossible, every such departure leads to an antinomy.**

**Antinomy literally means:**

- A) the mutual incompatibility, real or apparent, of two laws
- B) The correct decision of paradox
- C) logic consequence

**7. Who is an author of expression “Nature is to be invisible mind, mind invisible nature”.**

- A) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- B) Friedrich Schelling
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- E) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**8. According to this philosopher, God (the absolute subject, the great active and creative "I") and nature (the not I," the aggregate of objects) are united in a similar manner as soul and body; that the absolute intellect pervades all and everything, and that the human mind is an integral part of the absolute intellect.**

- A) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- B) Friedrich Schelling
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- E) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**9. All our knowledge, Kant says, starts with the senses, proceeds from the senses to the understanding, and ends with reason....‘Pure reason thus furnishes the idea for a transcendental doctrine of the soul, for a transcendental science of the world, and finally for a transcendental knowledge of God.’”**

**According to Kant, the doctrines of traditional metaphysics are illusions arising “from the attempt to use the categories of understanding to gain information about objects beyond the horizon of our forms of intuition.”.**

**So “our knowledge is limited by subjective conditions of the possibility of experience, and hence our knowledge is restricted to possible objects of experience, or ‘appearances’.**

**Find the correct relation between a stage of knowledge and specificity of knowledge.**

<b>A phenomenon</b>	
<b>(The pure forms of intuition and The Pure concepts of the understanding. The system of 12 categories)</b>	
<b>Antinomy</b>	

- A) Pure Reason
- B) Senses
- C) Intellect, or understanding

**PART 2.**

**1. Who is an author of expression “What is rational is actual and what is actual is rational”**

- A) Immanuel Kant
- B) Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- C) Friedrich Schelling
- D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- E) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

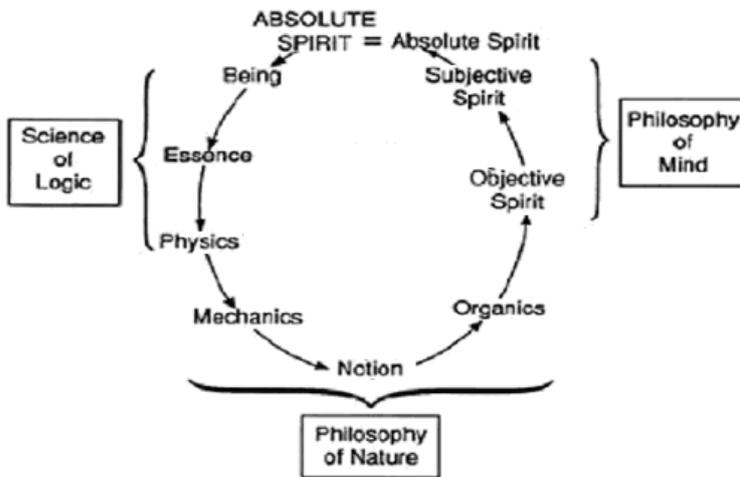
**2. The Absolute Idea, plays the same kind of role for Hegel as a deity. The Absolute idea goes over into nature as objectivity as the antithesis of the Idea, but in the sphere of the human spirit – history – the Absolute idea returns to itself in that it is in this sphere that it manifests itself as it really is. The transition process of the absolute idea into nature is called alienation. According to Hegel, the Absolute comprises three phases: the (1) Idea/Concept/notion, (2) the sphere of nature, and (3) the sphere of Spirit. Similarly philosophy falls into three domains (1) logic (metaphysics –studying the Absolute in itself), (2) philosophy of nature, and (3) philosophy of Spirit. Complete the table.**

THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC		
?	?	?
PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE		
?	?	?
PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRIT		
?	?	?

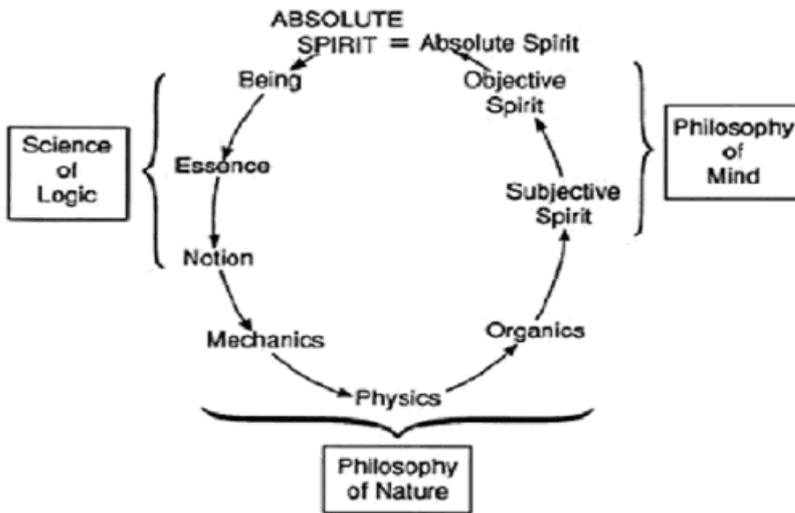
- A. Subjective Spirit
- B. Being
- C. Essence
- D. Mechanism
- E. Objective Spirit
- F. Absolute Spirit
- G. Chemism
- H. Organism
- I. Notion

3. Find the correct scheme "Absolute idealism". Correct wrong schemes.

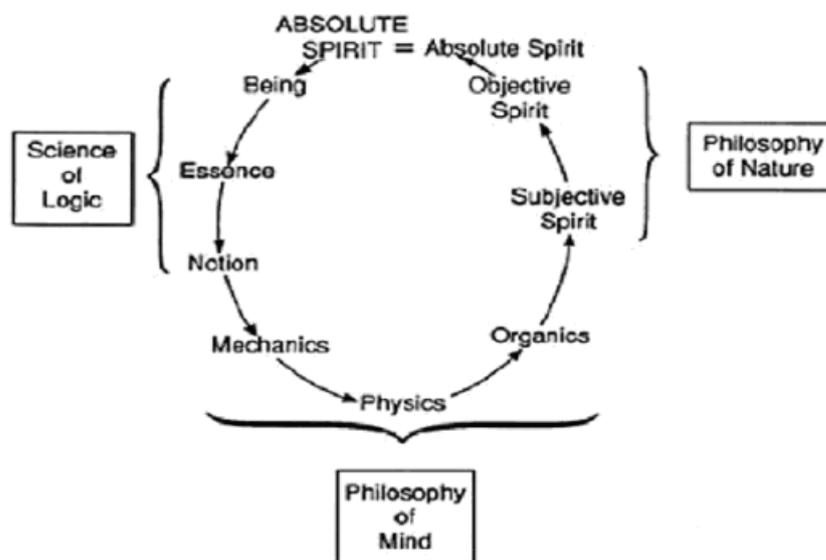
A.



B.



C.



**4. According to Hegel, this leaves room for the grand culminating synthesis of human culture, which is....., in which the Absolute learns to cognize itself in perfectly literal terms.**

- A. Philosophy
- B. Art
- C. Religion

**5. With respect to philosophical history, Hegel stresses that national histories, as phases in the development of the World-Spirit, can be judged by historians only in terms of the categories and prejudices of their own cultures and national spirits [b]: complete impartiality is not attainable. Indeed he attempts to trace stages in world history as possessing characteristic features — the .....of the oriental world, consciousness of .....in the Graeco-Roman cultures, the Christian and latterly the 'Germanic' recognition of.....**

**Fill in the gaps with these sentences.**

- A. freedom for the few
- B. human freedom in general
- C. despotism

**6. Who is an author of expression “God is only a projection of positive attributes of human nature because that is what humans want.”**

- A) Immanuel Kant,
- B) Johann Gottlieb Fichte,
- C) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach
- D) Friedrich Schelling.
- E) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

**7. These philosophers were strongly influenced by Feuerbach's atheism, though they criticised him for his inconsistent espousal of materialism.**

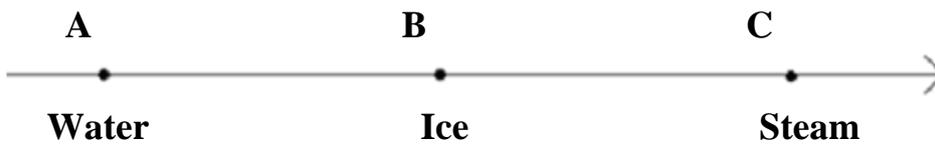
- A) John Lock and Thomas Gobbs
- B) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- C) Friedrich Nietzsche and Arthur Schopenhauer

8. Find the correct relation of concepts and their definitions (and pictures.).

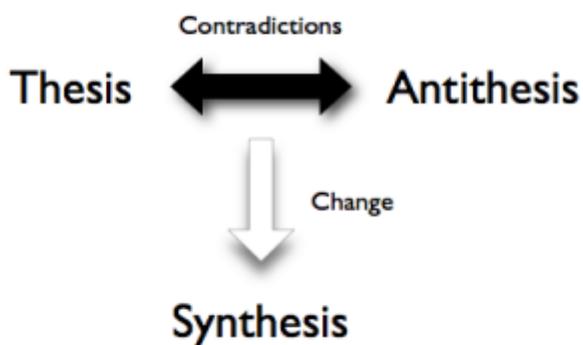
№ Picture	The right answer	Definitions
		Change negates what is changed, and the result is in turn negated, but this second negation leads to a further development and not a return to that with which we began.
		The nature of everything involves internal opposition or contradiction.
		Quantitative change always eventually leads to qualitative change or development.

- A) The Law of negation of the negation
- B) The Law of the unity of opposites
- C) The Law of Transformation of Quantity into Quality

I.



II.



III.



**7. PHILOSOPHY THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX - EARLY XX C.  
7.1.MARXISM.**

**1. Marxism's philosophical roots were thus commonly explained as derived from three sources:**

- A. Hegel's philosophy
- B. Hellenistic philosophy
- C. Philosophical ideas of the Enlightenment
- D. English political economy
- E. Natural philosophy

**2. Dialectical and historical materialism are basic parts of**

- A. Marxism.
- B. Liberalism
- C. Hedonism

**3. Marx "put Hegel's dialectics back on its feet". This expression means.....**

- A. Marx transformed Hegel's idealistic understanding of dialectics into a materialist one.
- B. Marx transformed Hegel's idealistic understanding of dialectics into an idealist one

**4. The theory of materialism holds that:**

- A. the only thing that exists is matter; all things are composed of material elements
- B. the only thing that exists is idea; all things are composed of ideal elements

**5. Motion, space and time**

- A. do not exist outside of matter
- B. exist outside of matter

**6. Engels thus classified the forms of the matter's motion: biological, physical, social, chemical, mechanical. Complete the table**

5.	
4.	
3.	
2.	
1.	

What is the correct sequence of the five stages of the matter's motion according to Engels?

**7. F. Engels determined three laws of dialectics from Hegel's Science of Logic. Engels elucidated these laws in his work Dialectics of Nature:**

1. The law of the negation of the negation
2. The law of the unity and conflict of opposites
3. The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes

According to Engels, "Dialectics is nothing more than the science of the general laws of motion and development of Nature, human society and thought"

**Complete the table.**

<p>Marx described the motion of a planet around the Sun. This elliptical motion is the result of two contradictory tendencies, one to keep going straight ahead, and one to move toward the Sun.</p>	<p>Engels cites such phenomena as the suddenness of the transition between the solid, liquid and gaseous states of substances as their temperatures change.</p>	<p>Engels gives the example of a grain of barley planted in the ground. This is "negated" by the plant that succeeds it. This, in its turn, however, is negated (the negation of the negation) by its own decay.</p>

- A. The law of the negation of the negation
- B. The law of the unity and conflict of opposites;
- C. The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes

**8. According to materialist conception of history**

- A. social being determines social consciousness.
- B. social consciousness determines social being

**9. In defiance of idealism, Marxism, considered the .....as creators of history.**

- A. popular masses
- B. kings, generals, heroes
- C. Gods.

**10. According to Marx, the class struggle exists in all antagonistic formations. Complete the table.**

<b>Antagonistic classes</b>  <b>Antagonistic formations</b>	<b>Exploiters</b>	<b>Working people</b>	<b>Relations.</b>
<b>The Capitalist Formation.</b>			
<b>The Feudal Formation.</b>			
<b>The Slave-Ownning Formation</b>			

- A. Capital (Bourgeoisie or capitalists)
- B. Labour (the proletariat or workers)
- C. The combination of personal freedom and economic dependence.
- D. Feudal lords
- E. Peasants
- F. The combination of personal and economic dependence.
- G. Slave owners
- H. Slaves.
- I. In all the cases, it is the personal dependence with regard to a Master, the absence of freedom which defines the slave.

**11. “Marx was said to have formed a ‘materialist conception’, from which his analysis of capitalist society and its ‘secret’ of surplus value were derived”.**

**So, surplus value is**

- A. the mystical attitude of people to the product as a supernatural force. According to Marx, capitalism is not just deceptive, but also defective.
- B. new value created by workers in excess of their own labour-cost, a value which is freely appropriated by the capitalist as gross profit, and which is the basis of capital accumulation.
- C. characteristic of a situation in which (1) labour is directed towards the production of commodities (that is, goods exchangeable in the market) and (2) labour itself is such a commodity.

**12. Humanity's interest in understanding and overcoming alienation can be traced for thousands of years, from various academic disciplines and throughout the world... Marx's theory of alienation refers to the social alienation of people from aspects of their "human nature" ("species-essence" or "species-being"). Marx believed that alienation is a systematic result of capitalist system. So, alienation arises when one is unable to realize their potential for creative and cooperative production.**

**Alienation, Marx argues, is**

A. characteristic of a situation in which (1) labour is directed towards the production of commodities (that is, goods exchangeable in the market) and (2) labour itself is such a commodity.

B. new value created by workers in excess of their own labour-cost, a value which is freely appropriated by the capitalist as gross profit, and which is the basis of capital accumulation.

C. the mystical attitude of people to the product as a supernatural force. According to Marx, capitalism is not just deceptive, but also defective.

**13. The concept of commodity fetishism links the subjective aspects of economic value to its objective aspects, through the transformation of a symbolization of value into a reification which attains the power of an objective social force. Commodity fetishism appears in the form of domination of certain things over the people. Commodity fetishism is**

A. characteristic of a situation in which (1) labour is directed towards the production of commodities (that is, goods exchangeable in the market) and (2) labour itself is such a commodity.

B. new value created by workers in excess of their own labour-cost, a value which is freely appropriated by the capitalist as gross profit, and which is the basis of capital accumulation.

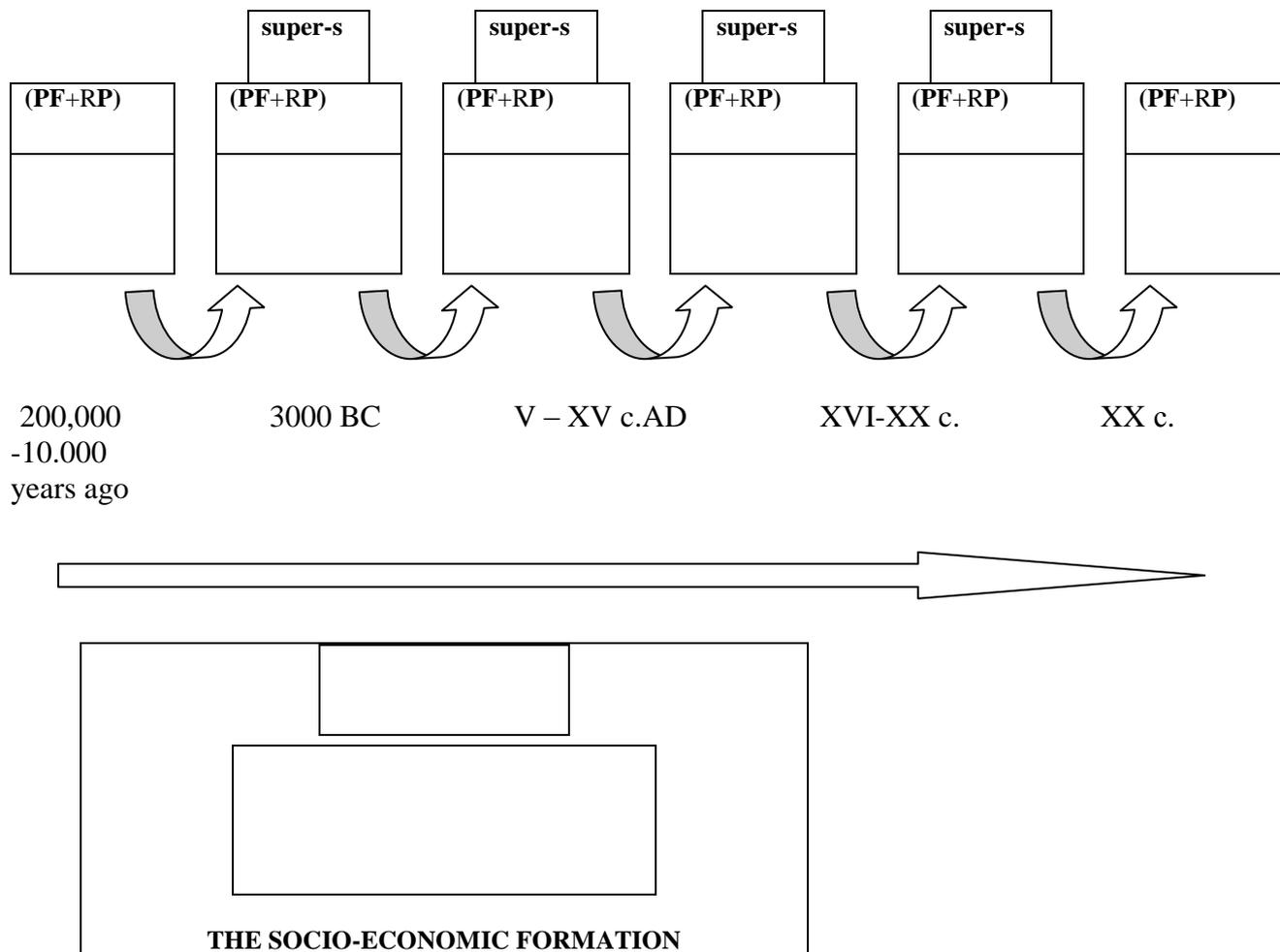
C. the mystical attitude of people to the product as a supernatural force. According to Marx, capitalism is not just deceptive, but also defective.

**14. The labor theory of value (LTV)**

A. is the theory that market prices are attracted by prices proportional to the labor time embodied in commodities.

B. is an important economic concept because economists use it to determine how much of an item a consumer will buy. Positive marginal utility is when the consumption of an additional item increases the total utility. Negative marginal utility is when the consumption of an additional item decreases the total utility.

**Complete the scheme.**



**Complete the formula.**

$$F = Mp ( \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ } ( \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ } + \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ } \uparrow ) + \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_ } )$$

F - formation

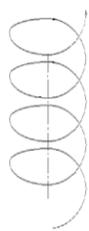
MP - mode of production.

PF - productive forces

HL - human labour

MP - means of production

RP- relations of production

Type of formation.	Name formation	Model	Chronology	Relationships between people.	The class structure of society	The superstructure
<b>Non-antagonistic formations</b>	6.					
	5.					
<b>Antagonistic formations</b>	4.					
	3.					
	2.					
<b>Non-antagonistic formations</b>	1.					
	<b>A.</b> The Primitive communism <b>B.</b> Socialism <b>C.</b> The Feudal Formation <b>D.</b> The Slave-Owning Formation. <b>E.</b> The Capitalist Formation <b>F.</b> Communism		<b>A.</b> 200,000 - 10.000y. ago  <b>B.</b> XVI-XXI c  <b>C.</b> 3000 BC  <b>D.</b> V – XV c.AD	<b>A.</b> The lack of exploitation <b>B.</b> The lack of exploitation. <b>C.</b> The combination of personal and economic dependence. <b>D.</b> In all the cases, it is the personal dependence with regard to a Master, the absence of freedom which defines the slave. <b>E.</b> The combination of personal freedom and economic dependence.	<b>A.</b> No <b>B.</b> Slaves. <b>C.</b> Bourgeoisie or capitalists <b>D.</b> Feudal lords <b>E.</b> Peasants <b>F.</b> Labour (the proletariat or workers) <b>G.</b> Slave owners <b>H.</b> No	<b>A.</b> The principle - "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." <b>B. State</b> - Capitalists and business people are the legislators. <b>Right</b> – “The judicial system protects the interests of the capitalist”. <b>Religion</b> – Luther's Doctrine of Vocation: “To be rich means to be a favorite of God.” <b>Ideology</b> - “Money is power, power is money”. <b>C. State.</b> - All branches of government (legislative, judicial and executive) are subordinate to the great feudal lords and the heads of the church. <b>Right.</b> - The judicial system protects the rights of landlords. <b>Religion.</b> In the Old Testament the people on whom the Holy Spirit rested, named anointed Divine sovereigns. The anointed sovereign is the person authorized by the God to make any business, which not in power to other people. <b>Ideology.</b> “fighting, praying, and working the land” <b>D.</b> The principle - "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work”. <b>State</b> - The dictatorship of the proletariat. <b>E. State</b> - All branches of government are subordinate to slave owners. <b>Right.</b> The judicial system protects the rights of slave owners. <b>Religion.</b> – “Ruling strata came from the gods”. <b>Ideology.</b> “Slave is speaking tool”. <b>F.</b> No

15. Find the correct relation between type of a formation and modes of production which corresponds to a certain formation.

<b>Socio-economic formations.</b>	<b>Modes of production.</b>
<p><b>1.The primitive-communal system</b> was the first socioeconomic formation. At that time implements were very simple and imperfect—a stick, stone axe, bows and arrows, etc. People learned to make fire, which was of exceptional importance for mankind's evolution.</p>	<p>A)Production relations were based on the feudal lords' ownership of the means of production (above all, land) and partial ownership of the labourer, the peasant serf.</p>
<p><b>2.The Slave-Ownning Formation.</b> Ancient Greek and Roman societies are the most typical examples of this mode.</p>	<p><b>B)This mode of production</b> is based on <b>private ownership by the bourgeois class of the means of production and on the exploitation of the labour of hired workers</b> who are deprived of the means of production, and are thus compelled to sell their labour power.</p>
<p><b>3.The Feudal Formation</b> is usually typified by the systems of the West between the fall of the classical European culture and the rise of capitalism, though similar systems existed in most of the earth.</p>	<p><b>C)It based on communal ownership of the means of production</b> and relations of co-operation and mutual assistance resulting from it.</p>
<p><b>4.The Capitalist Formation</b> is the production system of capitalist societies, which began in Europe in the 16th century, grew rapidly in Western Europe from the end of the 18th century, and later extended to most of the world.</p>	<p>D)Production relations in this system were based on the slaveowners' <b>private ownership not only of the means of production, but also of the labourer, the slave himself.</b></p>
<p><b>5.Socialism</b> is the first stage of the communist socio-economic formation.</p>	<p>E) Fundamental principle of this stage: <b>"From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."</b></p>
<p><b>6.Communism</b> (Upper-stage communism). The ideal of communism did and does refer to a hypothetical future state of affairs where the good of all is obtained by scientific management (whence the name "scientific socialism") to obtain democratically determined social goals.</p>	<p><b>F) This mode of production</b> is characterised by public ownership of the means of production, a planned economy, and the absence of exploitation of man by man. The principle of socialism states: <b>"From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work"</b>.</p>

Complete the table.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

**16. In the Preface to the first edition of Capital, Marx comments that “we suffer not only from the living, but from the dead. Le mort saisit le vif!”.**

- A. This means that new social ideas do not emerge in society by accident, but are a reflection of those changes that occur in society’s material life: aggravated socio-economic contradictions, vital material needs, etc.
- B. People have genetic diseases

**17. According to Marxism, man is**

- A. the product of the social environment and education by adding that people change this environment in the process of their activity.
- B. the best creation of God.

**18. This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of a spiritless situation. It is the opium of the people".**

- F) Thomas Jefferson
- G) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- H) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- I) Karl Marx
- J) Friedrich Engels
- K) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- L) Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**19. Who said: “The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways. The point, however, is to change it”**

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C. Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D. Karl Marx
- E. Friedrich Engels
- F. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- G. Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**20. Who was the author of this concept.**

Labour is both the source of value and, at the same time, under capitalism, a commodity itself. Yet this commodity (labour-power) is a commodity of a special kind. Its value is not the same as the value of the commodities produced by the labour that is exercised on behalf of its purchaser, the capitalist. This discrepancy explains the ‘origin’ of surplus-value - the fact that the capitalist appropriates the surplus-labour of the worker under the guise of a fair exchange. In discussing the manner in which, in capitalist society, labour is sold to

capitalists as a commodity, in exchange for wages, **this philosopher** writes: 'Hence we may understand the decisive importance of the transformation of the value and price of labour-power into the form of wages, or into the value and price of labour itself. This phenomenal form, which makes the actual relation invisible, and, indeed, shows the direct opposite of that relation, forms the basis of all the juridical notions of both labourer and capitalist, of all the mystifications of the capitalist mode of production, of all its illusions as to liberty, of all the apologetic shifts of the vulgar economists'.

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C. Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- D. Karl Marx
- E. Friedrich Engels
- F. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- G. Ludwig Andreas von Feuerbach

**21. History sometimes, repeats itself, but as Marx aptly puts it, the first time as a tragedy and second as a farce. The essence of the argument made by Marx is that although "Men make their own history, ... they do not make it as they please; they do not make it under self-selected circumstances, but under circumstances existing already, given and transmitted from the past."**

**Interpret the statement.**

**22. "You are horrified at our intending to do away with private property. But in your existing society, private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population. You reproach us with intending to do away with a form of property, the necessary condition for whose existence is the nonexistence of any property for the immense majority of society. In one word, you reproach us with intending to do away with your property. Precisely so; that is just what we intend." In this passage Marx notes how:**

- A) the ownership of property is necessary to maintain distinctions of natural abilities.
- B) capitalism's support for class distinctions is based on private property.
- C) the very existence of a classless society requires that the majority of people have little or no property.
- D) the difference between your property and mine is something that varies from one existing society to another.

**23. "Private property is the result of the analysis of the concept of externalized labor, i.e., externalized man, alienated work, alienated life, alienated man." Here Marx argues that it is the privatization of property that permits property:**

- A) to be used precisely within the communist overcoming of alienation.
- B) to serve as the basis for identifying the human (social) significance of nature.
- C) to revolutionize the meaning of social enjoyment into an act of mutually gratifying exploitation.
- D) to be owned and transferred, and thus divorced from the person's labor-existence.

**24. "While alienated labor alienates (1) nature from man, and (2) man from himself, his own active function, his vital activity, it also alienates the species from man." For Marx, alienated labor is thus characterized by thinking of nature, our professional activity, and other people as:**

- A) important aspects of our own self-education in resisting the capitalistic features of communism itself.
- B) objects or activities to be mastered, overcome, and appropriated in order to achieve individuality.
- C) means by which human productivity can fashion the world, ourselves, and others according to communistic ideals.
- D) different stages in the evolution of a Marxist notion of history.

**25. According to Marx, capitalism causes people to be alienated from (1) the things they make, (2) the labor that defines them personally, (3) their natures as productive creators, and (4) other human beings--all as a result of:**

- A) natural human inclinations to be selfish.
- C) the conflict between proletariat and bourgeoisie
- B) the economic institution of private property
- D) the replacement of religion with secular values.

**26. According to Marx, if individuals are allowed to own private property, they will not share common goals or strive to achieve a dependable peace. As long as there is the potential for dividing people from one another in terms of what they own, they will never identify themselves with one another and will always be engaged in class conflict. This diagnosis, like his solution (communal ownership of property), assumes that:**

- A) each person should give according to his/her abilities and take according to his/her needs.
- B) everyone is defined by what he/she produces and what he/she has control over.
- C) liberalism, socialism, and communalism (or communism) are basically the same thing.
- D) class conflict and self-interest are innate, natural characteristics of human beings.

**27. Marx says that we should distribute goods, services, and obligations throughout society based on the rule "each according to his abilities, and each according to his needs." In other words:**

- A) since needs and obligations are the same for everyone, everyone should receive equal treatment.
- B) since needs and obligations vary from person to person, no social policy is ever just.
- C) justice requires that each person feel obliged to do what he/she can for the community and to make demands on others only when necessary.
- D) though the needs of a person are often greater than his/her abilities, it is still up to the individual to take care of those needs without making demands on others.

**28. "When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political power. Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another." In this passage Marx describes the process by which:**

- A) communal values replace the need for political power and private property.
- B) political power is used to maintain class distinctions by controlling production.
- C) class distinctions are used to determine who, after the revolution, will rule.
- D) those in power use the means of production to exercise political power.

**29. Critics of Marx (e.g., Hospers) claim that the communistic ideal of universal ownership would result in the gradual deterioration and exhaustion of resources, because:**

- A) some individuals would insist that the property be shared equally or according to need.
- B) "freeloaders" would consume resources without being motivated to contribute anything to the communal good.
- C) governmental bureaucracy would so clog up the operations of the commune that no work would get done by anyone.
- D) government--even a Marxist government--is inherently and necessarily corrupt.

**30. Unlike Hobbes and Locke, Marx claims that there is no natural right to private property.**

- A) True
- B) False

**31. In Marx's view, the liberal claim that every individual acts in self-interested ways is the unnatural and anti-human product of the externalization of productive labor.**

- A) True
- B) False

**32. According to Marx, since government is needed only to protect private property, the need for government will disappear when private property is communally owned.**

- A) True
- B) False

**33. According to Marx, by alienating their labor in private property, human beings regain the freedom to pursue their individual interests.**

- A) True
- B) False

**34. In capitalism, Marx notes, the reason why people obey laws and are concerned for others depends on self-interest or fear of punishment.**

- A) True
- B) False

**35. According to Marx, because individuals are naturally interested in owning private property, the social concern for others implicit in communism has to be taught to them by means of laws.**

- A) True
- B) False

**36. In a capitalist society the worker (according to Marx) is alienated from himself because he has no control over the products of his labor.**

- A) True
- B) False

**37. According to Marx, the alienation of workers from their labor and from one another is the result of their natural, human need to own private property.**

- A) True
- B) False

**38. According to Marx, the alienation of workers from their labor and from one another is the result of their natural inclination to promote their rational self-interest.**

- A) True
- B) False

**39. According to Marx, human beings are naturally sociable and like to work because they define what and who they are by means of their labor.**

- A) True
- B) False

**40. Marx claims that when people are no longer alienated from the products of their labor and from one another by the economic relations imposed in capitalism, their lives will once again have meaning.**

- A) True
- B) False

**41. As the goal of history, the communist revolution will occur (according to Marx) when all members of society recognize how people have always been free from economic influences.**

- A) True
- B) False

## 7.2. POSITIVISM AND PRAGMATISM.

**1.This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement ""The law is this: - that each of our leading conceptions, -each branch of our knowledge, -passes successively through three different theoretical conditions: the Theological, or fictitious; the Metaphysical, or abstract; and the Scientific, or positive."'**

- A) Rudolf Carnap
- B) Bertrand Russell
- C) Thomas Kuhn
- D) Karl Popper
- E) Paul Feyerabend
- F) Auguste Comte
- G) Imre Lakatos
- H) Ludwig Wittgenstein
- I) Richard Heinrich Ludwig Avenarius
- J) Mach, Ernst
- K) Moritz Schlick

**2. Who said: "Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent"**

- A) Rudolf Carnap
- B) Bertrand Russell
- C) Thomas Kuhn
- D) Karl Popper
- E) Paul Feyerabend
- F) Auguste Comte
- G) Imre Lakatos
- H) Ludwig Wittgenstein
- I) Richard Heinrich Ludwig Avenarius
- J) Mach, Ernst
- K) Moritz Schlick

**3.Who said: "Philosophy of science without history of science is empty; history of science without philosophy of science is blind."**

- A) Bertrand Russell
- B) Thomas Kuhn
- C) Karl Popper
- D) Paul Feyerabend
- E) Imre Lakatos
- F) Ludwig Wittgenstein

#### **4. What is the Verification Principle?**

A. The core element of a scientific hypothesis is that it must be capability of being proven false. For example, the hypothesis that "atoms move because they are pushed by small, invisible, immaterial demons" is pseudo-science since the existence of the demons cannot be proven false (i.e. cannot be tested at all).

B. A simplified form of the theory states that a proposition's meaning is determined by the method through which it is empirically verified. In other words, if something cannot be empirically verified, it is meaningless. For example, the statement "It is raining" is meaningless unless there is a way whereby one could, in principle, verify whether or not it is in fact raining.

#### **5. The demarcation problem (or boundary problem[1]) in the philosophy of science is about how and where to draw the lines around ....**

- A. Science
- B. Religion
- C. Philosophy

#### **6.What is the Falsification Principle?**

A. The core element of a scientific hypothesis is that it must be capability of being proven false. For example, the hypothesis that "atoms move because they are pushed by small, invisible, immaterial demons" is pseudo-science since the existence of the demons cannot be proven false (i.e. cannot be tested at all).

B. A simplified form of the theory states that a proposition's meaning is determined by the method through which it is empirically verified. In other words, if something cannot be empirically verified, it is meaningless. For example, the statement "It is raining" is meaningless unless there is a way whereby one could, in principle, verify whether or not it is in fact raining.

C. A principle that generally recommends that, from among competing hypotheses, selecting the one that makes the fewest new assumptions usually provides the correct one, and that the simplest explanation will be the most plausible until evidence is presented to prove it false.

#### **7.The term "sociology" was created by .....**

- A) Rudolf Carnap
- B) Bertrand Russell
- C) Thomas Kuhn
- D) Karl Popper
- E) Paul Feyerabend
- F) Auguste Comte
- G) Imre Lakatos
- H) Ludwig Wittgenstein

**8. Find a proper correlation between the theory and its description.**

	is an epistemological theory advanced by Austrian philosopher of science Paul Feyerabend which holds that there are no useful and exception-free methodological rules governing the progress of science or the growth of knowledge. It holds that the idea that science can or should operate according to universal and fixed rules is unrealistic, pernicious and detrimental to science itself.
	Lakatos's theory of rationality is based on the idea of the ....., which is a sequence of theories characterized by a hard-core, the protective belt (the features that may be altered), the negative heuristic (an injunction not to change the hard core), and the positive heuristic (a plan for modifying the protective belt).
	The core element of a scientific hypothesis is that it must be capability of being proven false.
	Kuhn argued that science does not progress via a linear accumulation of new knowledge, but undergoes periodic revolutions, also called "paradigm shifts" (although he did not coin the phrase), in which the nature of scientific inquiry within a particular field is abruptly transformed.

- A) The Epistemological anarchism
- B) The Scientific Research Programmes
- C) The Falsification Principle
- D) The Structure of Scientific Revolutions

**9. Popper split the world into three categories. Define correct types.**

- A) the world of physical objects and events, including biological entities
- B) the world of political relations
- C) the world of interaction of people
- D) the world of mental objects and events
- E) the world of objective knowledge

**10. The Poverty of Historicism is a book by twentieth century philosopher .....which seeks to persuade the reader of both the danger and the bankruptcy of the idea of historicism.**

- A. Rudolf Carnap
- B. Bertrand Russell
- C. Thomas Kuhn
- D. Karl Popper
- E. Paul Feyerabend
- F. Auguste Comte
- G. Imre Lakatos

**11. There are several modes of human existence. Find a proper correlation between the mode of human existence and its description.**

	(Latin for "wise man" or "knowing man"), are the only living species in the Homo genus of bipedal primates in Hominidae, the great ape family. Many philosophers believe that the mind is the main feature of the people.
	(Latin for "Man the Maker"; in reference to the biological name for man, "Homo sapiens" meaning "man the wise"). It refers to humans as controlling the environment through tools.
	— (Latin for "symbolic man"). The author of this trend - the German philosopher, Ernst Cassirer (1874 –1945). People have the ability to produce the symbols. These symbols have meaning and significance.
	- (Latin for "Playing Man") is a book written in <b>1938</b> by Dutch historian, Johan Huizinga (1872 - 1945). Huizinga suggests that play is primary to and a necessary (though not sufficient) condition of the generation of human culture.
	Over 2000 years ago Aristotle had noted that "without friends no one would choose to live, though he have all other goods." For Aristotle, the man is a political animal. But the man is however not the only one which lives in group. Many gregarious species live in groups. But the man is the only animal which live in a politically organized company.

- A. Homo faber
- B. Homo sapiens or humans.
- C. Homo simbolicum
- D. Homo ludens
- E. Z|oon politikon

**12. Complete the table.**

	People	Animal
Homo sapiens or humans.		
Homo faber		
Homo simbolicum		
Homo ludens		
Z oon politikon		

A. Abstract thinking	E. Play as training	F. Symbols
B. Concrete thinking	G. Play as the dialogue form	H. -----
C. Intelligent work	I. Political relations (political institutes)	
D. Spontaneous (unconscious) work	J. The power of one over another	

**13. Who was the founder of Pragmatism?**

- A. Rudolf Carnap
- B. Bertrand Russell
- C. Thomas Kuhn
- D. Charles Sanders Peirce
- E. Richard Heinrich Ludwig Avenarius
- F. Mach, Ernst
- G. Moritz Schlick

**14. This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement ""The true"... is only the expedient in our way of thinking"**

- H. Rudolf Carnap
- I. Bertrand Russell
- J. Thomas Kuhn
- K. William James
- L. Charles Sanders Peirce
- M. Richard Heinrich Ludwig Avenarius
- N. Mach, Ernst
- O. Moritz Schlick

**15. The history of positivism is commonly divided into four periods: Find a correct relation of the period and its date.**

	The early 19th century
	The end XIX - the beginning of XX century
	The 1920s and early 1930s.
	The 1950s and early 1990s.

- A. The philosophy of science
- B. The doctrine of "empirical criticism"
- C. Comte's positivism.
- D. Logical positivism (also known as logical empiricism, scientific philosophy, and neo-positivism)

**16. Although pragmatism and positivism differ in other respects, they are both anti-metaphysical because:**

- A) they define reality in ontological, rather than metaphysical, terms.
- B) they insist that concepts and distinctions are meaningless unless they have a practical application
- C) they recognize how true reality is always beyond anything we can experience.
- D) they reject the feminist description of reality as a masculine social construction.

**17. According to Popper's falsifiability criterion of science, theories proven to be false must not really have been scientific in the first place.**

- A. True
- B. False

**18. According to Kuhn, scientific progress is possible only because there is a growing base of theory-neutral data.**

- A. True
- B. False

**19. In Kuhn's account, the correctness of a scientific theory is ultimately determined by whether it describes nature, regardless of whether it is accepted by the scientific community.**

- A. True
- B. False

**20. According to Wittgenstein's early approach to language, it is possible to create an ideal language that expresses facts about the world in a clear and unambiguous way.**

- A. True
- B. False

**21. In Wittgenstein's later doctrine of "meaning as use," the meaning of a text can vary depending on how people interpret it in their life activities.**

- A. True
- B. False

### **7.3. PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE. PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS**

**1. According to Schopenhauer, our lives will never have meaning unless we reach the goals we set for ourselves.**

- A) True
- B) False.

**2. Nietzsche argues that the task of true morality is to indicate how human beings, as part of nature, can move "beyond good and evil" by means of the attempt to:**

- A) overcome and gradually do away with our natural inclinations of aggression and struggle.
- B) show our nobility through self-restraint and compassion for the less fortunate.
- C) accept tolerantly our own weaknesses as indications of our place within God's plan.
- D) make moral distinctions the explicit products of the exercise of human will.

**3. According to Nietzsche, members of the herd endorse the slave values of sympathy, kindness, and the "common" good because:**

- A) they feel that they should be treated kindly and compassionately since they are not responsible for their lack of power.
- B) they believe that, if they treat the master-morality overmen kindly, those noble individuals will not harm them.
- C) they fear that a lack of sympathy or kindness, or failure to consider the common good, will cause the men of nobility to feel threatened by them.
- D) they prefer following God's will rather than struggling against it (like the overmen are constantly having to do).

**4. Critics of morality (e.g., Callicles or Nietzsche) argue that recommending that people act morally (that is, with self-restraint, moderation, or concern for others) is itself an attempt by "common" people to impose their will on their superiors. They conclude, therefore, that doing something because it is moral makes no sense, since:**

- A) even common people admit that no one should act morally unless it produces happiness for him or her.
- B) only a personality that harmonizes the competing interests of reason, emotion, and appetite is moral.
- C) the "all too human" values of ordinary people do not provide any guidance for how people should act.
- D) that would require us to affirm our power to decide values by restricting that power.

**5.The "first principle" of Nietzsche's version of humanism is this: "The weak and the failures shall perish. They ought even to be helped to perish. What is more harmful than vice?--Practical sympathy and pity for all the failures and all the weak: Christianity." In Nietzsche's trans-valuation of humanism, Christianity is:**

- A) Nietzsche's attempt to reintroduce values into his theory of the will to power.
- B) an afterlife project that Nietzsche endorses as promoting the overman.
- C) the means by which noble aims filter down from masters to slaves.
- D) that which frustrates the prospects of human advancement.

**6.Nietzsche claims that "because life is precisely Will to Power," the attempt to bend all wills to a common good, avoiding violence and exploitation in order to achieve peace in society, is:**

- A) "the fundamental principle of society" and the necessary means for the development of all life.
- B) the goal of the noble class.
- C) "the Will to the denial of life," which itself invites dissolution and decay.
- D) the dark night of barbarism in which "all who are born after us belong to a higher history than any history hitherto."

**7.Nietzsche's critique of "slave morality" includes an attack on the belief in the existence of God, because as long as God exists:**

- A) human beings will continue to experience guilt for their failing to live up to God's call for them to improve themselves in accord with His law.
- B) there will always be the possibility that God could aid the individuals of the slave or herd mentality against the noble individual (the overman).
- C) human beings will always have someone to fall back on and blame for their failings, rather than take responsibility for their destiny.
- D) there is always the possibility that God may bring peace to the world and thus destroy the need for the overman.

**8.Nietzsche's attack on religious (specifically Judeo-Christian) belief is based on his claim that religion stands in the way of true human development to the extent that religious beliefs:**

- A) prize values (such as humility and meekness) that do not encourage human advances.
- B) encourage people to turn to one another for assistance when turning to God fails.
- C) allows for the possibility that even if God is dead, we can still think he lives.
- D) prevent us from making the authentic commitment to God necessary for true salvation.

**9. According to Freud, art is a means by which the irrational and anti-social drives of infantile sexuality and aggression are sublimated in socially acceptable forms of creativity. In this regard, art is:**

- A) a means by which one can distinguish between those who deny reality (neurotics) and those who try to replace reality with something else (psychotics, the insane).
- B) the way in which unresolved and repressed drives displace the pleasure principle with the reality principle.
- C) like other aspects of "higher culture" such as religion, philosophy, law, science, and morality.
- D) simply a form of reasoning that attempts to destroy the emotions rather than to express them.

#### **7.4. EXISTENTIALISM. PHENOMENOLOGY AND HERMENEUTICS. PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.**

**1. According to Kierkegaard, the attempt to understand God rationally is contrary to the "leap of faith" required in a religious commitment, because:**

- A) if knowledge of God could be reasoned to, there would be no need for passionate faith.
- B) no other argument for God's existence is as rational as the leap of faith argument.
- C) a religious commitment has to be based on a belief that is rationally intelligible; otherwise, no one would understand what it means to believe.
- D) after all, most of us believe because our parents or society tell us what to believe.

**2. Kierkegaard notes that the truth about human existence is not knowable as are other facts about the world, because those other things are facts concerning which we do not really care. What makes our beliefs true, though, is not only that we care about them but also that:**

- A) they are based on an objective, impersonal relation between the belief and the world.
- B) even after adopting those beliefs we continue to experience anxiety and doubt about them.
- C) after adopting the belief we are comforted in the knowledge that God's grace has saved us.
- D) faith in God allows us to believe anything we want and that will make it true.

**3. According to existentialist ethics, there is no absolute foundation upon which moral judgments are based; we are free to adopt any moral system we choose. As Sartre notes, however, we are responsible for choosing that set of values. Any system of moral values that is established by some means other than human choice, then:**

- A) contradicts the principle on which the ability to make moral distinctions is based.
- B) ought to be grounded in the will of God or in generally accepted social practices.
- C) in fact never are used by people (even mistakenly) to make moral judgments.
- D) is immoral if the consequences are bad for us.

**4. Sartre claims that, for human beings, "existence precedes essence"; in other words:**

- A) when human beings are rational, they fulfill their essence of being human.
- B) human beings are essentially determined to exist according to certain God-given directives.
- C) human beings are free to choose even not to act in any way whatsoever.
- D) human beings are condemned to be free and to become anything they choose through their actions.

**5. According to Camus, like Sisyphus we should commit ourselves to living in spite of life's absurdity.**

- A) True
- B) False

**6. Because hermeneutics is concerned with the interpretation of words and actions, it does not address questions about whether such interpretations are true.**

- A) True
- B) False

**7. By means of his phenomenology, Husserl argues that we can achieve certainty regarding metaphysical claims about reality as long as we limit those claims to consciousness and its objects.**

- A) True
- B) False

**8. Helmuth Plessner states three fundamental anthropological laws. Find the right relationships of concepts and definitions.**

	Natural artificiality describes the fact that man expresses himself in discovering the already existing reality and through this discovery process artificially transforms reality and creates culture.
	Man creates culture and technologies, but as soon as cultural artifacts and institutions exist, they start to determine man as well
	culture promises man to give him a home, but the promise to provide that which by definition man must do without - "safety, reconciliation with fate, understanding reality, a native soil" - can be no other than a religious illusion.

- 1. The law of the natural artificiality** (culture).
- 2. The law of the mediatized immediacy** (history).
- 3. The law of the utopian place** (the religion)

## 8. RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHY

**1. This philosopher is best known for the philosophical statement "Two Romes have fallen. The third stands. And there will be no fourth. No one shall replace your Christian Tsardom!"**

- A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- B. Saint Nestor the Chronicler
- C. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov
- D. Hilarion of Kiev
- E. The Russian monk Philoteus (Filofey)

**2. This philosopher was the first pioneer of theoretical space exploration and cosmonautics. In 1903, he published Изслѣдованіе міровыхъ пространствъ реактивными приборами (The Exploration of Cosmic Space by Means of Reactive Devices [Rockets]), the first serious scientific work on space travel.**

- A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- B. Saint Nestor the Chronicler
- C. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov

**3. When and by whom was Rus baptized?**

- A. Prince Vladimir the "Bright Sun" (988)
- B. Vladimir Lenin (1917)
- C. Peter the Great (1721)

**4. In 1829, ..... began circulating amongst Russian intellectuals and was published in the journal Teleskop in 1836.<sup>1</sup>**

**The publication was quite unpopular with the Russian government, claiming that \_\_\_\_\_ was insane. Nicholas I relieved all duties of every individual involved with the publishing. Despite the strict government reaction, the writings offered the first glimpse into the future debates between Slavophiles and Westernizers.**

- A. Peter Chaadayev's "Philosophical Letters"
- B. Fyodor Dostoyevsky's "Crime and punishment"
- C. Nikolay Danilevsky's "Russia and Europe"

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<sup>1</sup> James Edie, ed. *Russian Philosophy Vol. 1* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1976), 101.

**5. Find a proper correlation between the theory and its description.**

	The "sphere of human thought" is the third in a succession of phases of development of the Earth
	It can also be called the zone of life on Earth, a closed (apart from solar and cosmic radiation) and self-regulating system
	It is often used to refer to the densest parts of Earth, which consist mostly of rock and regolith. The geosphere consists of the inside of the Earth or other planets or bodies

- A. Noosphere
- B. Geosphere
- C. Biosphere

**6. Who said: “'It is only when the 'lower classes' do not want to live in the old way and the 'upper classes' cannot carry on in the old way that the revolution can triumph...revolution is impossible without a nationwide crisis.'”**

- D. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- E. Peter Chaadayev
- F. Fyodor Dostoyevsky
- G. Nikolay Danilevsky
- H. Vladimir Lenin

**7. This philosopher is mainly remembered for his opposition to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and for his theory of historical-cultural types.**

- A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- B. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov
- C. Nikolay Danilevsky
- D. Peter Chaadayev
- E. Fyodor Dostoyevsky

**8. Who was the founder of the theory “Moscow as the "Third Rome”?**

- A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- B. Saint Nestor the Chronicler
- C. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov
- D. Peter Chaadayev
- E. Nikolay Danilevsky

**9. Find a proper correlation between the theory and its description.**

	A movement in the mid-19th century aimed at unity of all the Slavic peoples. The main focus was in the Balkans where the South Slavs had been ruled for centuries by other empires, Byzantine Empire, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Venice. It was also used
	It was a philosophical and cultural movement that emerged in Russia in the early 20th century. It entailed a broad theory of natural philosophy combining elements of religion and ethics with a history and philosophy of the origin, evolution and future existence of the cosmos and humankind.
	An intellectual movement originating from 19th century that wanted the Russian Empire to be developed upon values and institutions derived from its early history.
	It is the theory intellectuals of 19th century who believed that Russia's development depended upon the adoption of Western European technology and liberal government. In their view, western ideas such as industrialisation needed to be implemented throughout Russia in order to make it a more successful country.

- A. Slavophilism
- B. Pan-Slavism
- C. Westernism
- D. Russian cosmism

**10. This philosopher condemned nationalism but assigned Russia a messianic role in his grand utopian project of “free theocracy,” which would unify eastern and western Christianity under the spiritual authority of the pope and the imperial authority of the tsar.**

- A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- B. Saint Nestor the Chronicler
- C. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov
- D. Vladimir Solovyov
- E. Peter Chaadayev
- F. Nikolay Danilevsky

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## PART II. SYSTEMATIC PHILOSOPHY.

### 1. ONTOLOGY.

**1. What is a name of philosophical study of existence (being, reality)?**

- A. Ontology
- B. Axiology
- C. Aesthetics
- D. Social philosophy

**2. Further example of ontological question include:**

- A. What exists?
- B. How we know what we know?
- C. How we should act?
- D. How we should reason?
- E. What is the difference between pretty and ugly, what is art?

**3. According to ontology, on the basis of two attributes of life (space and time), there are 4 types of existence.**

- A. The temporal
- B. Dinosaur
- C. The physical.
- D. The ideal
- E. The empty.
- F. Atom
- G. Dragon
- H. The formula  $1=1$

**Complete the table.**

space	+	-	-	+
time	+	+	-	-
Types of existence				
Examples of objects				

**4. Find a proper correlation between the concept and its definition.**

	This is the foundation of everything.
	This is something from which all things are made.
	In general, the idea is that, for some particular domain, there are two fundamental kinds or categories of things or principles.
	This is any philosophical view which holds that there is unity in a given field of inquiry.
	This is a term used in philosophy, meaning "doctrine of multiplicity".

- A. Dualism
- B. Substance
- C. Pluralism
- D. Substrate
- E. Monism

**5. This philosopher argued that "nothing" (not-being) cannot exist by the following line of reasoning. To speak of a thing, one has to speak of a thing that exists. Since we can speak of a thing in the past, it must still exist (in some sense) now and from this concludes that there is no such thing as change. As a corollary, there can be no such things as coming-into-being, passing-out-of-being or not-being.**

- A. Thales
- B. Anaximander
- C. Parmenides
- D. Anaximenes
- E. Pythagoras
- F. Heraclitus
- M. Democritus

**6. This philosopher accepted the monist position that there could be no motion without a void. The void is the opposite of being, it is "nothing" (not-being).**

- A. Thales
- B. Anaximander
- C. Parmenides
- D. Anaximenes
- E. Pythagoras
- F. Heraclitus
- G. Democritus

**7. The .....principle is the philosophical argument that observations of the physical Universe must be compatible with the conscious life that observes it. The principle was formulated as a response to a series of observations that the laws of nature and parameters of the Universe take on values that are consistent with conditions for life as we know it rather than a set of values that would not be consistent with life on Earth. The .....principle states that this is a necessity, because if life were impossible, no one would know it. That is, it must be possible to observe some Universe, and hence, the laws and constants of any such universe must accommodate that possibility.**

- A. The anthropic principle.
- B. The mediocrity principle

**8. The .....principle is the notion in philosophy of science that there is nothing very unusual about the evolution of our solar system, the Earth, any one nation, or humans. It is a heuristic in the vein of the Copernican principle, and is sometimes used as a philosophical statement about the place of humanity. The idea is to assume mediocrity, rather than starting with the assumption that a phenomenon is special or has somehow violated the laws of the universe.**

- A. The anthropic principle.
- B. The mediocrity principle

**9. Who was the author of the theory about impossible objects (square circle, wooden iron).**

- A. Russell Bertrand
- B. Alexius Meinong
- C. Karl Marx

**10. The question "What does it mean for something to exist?" is different from the question "What does it mean for us to know that something exists?" The difference between the two questions highlights the difference between two branches of philosophy, namely:**

- A)epistemology and aesthetics.
- B)epistemology and logic.
- C)axiology and ontology/metaphysics.
- D)ontology/metaphysics and epistemology.

**11. Metaphysics attempts to provide a rational explanation for why things in nature are the way that they are. This is different from a mythic explanation, insofar as myth provides:**

- A) a way to act rather than a way to understand.
- B) a materialist rather than an idealist philosophy.
- C) a natural account of supernatural events.
- D) a supernatural account of how things come to be.

**12. Idealism explains physical reality as a function of thought just as materialism explains thought as a function of matter. In this way both theories can reduce the physical or the mental to one monistic account, only by assuming a basic ontological distinction, namely that between:**

- A) appearance and reality.
- B) truth and falsity.
- C) reason and experience.
- D) rationalism and empiricism.

**9. Though ontological dualists claim that only two kinds of things are real, they admit that mental and physical things can ultimately be reduced to one kind of reality.**

- A. True
- B. False

**34. According to ontological pluralism, reality consists of a variety of things or different kinds of things that cannot be reduced to one or two categories.**

- A. True
- B. False

**16. To say that materialism is a form of ontological monism means that it identifies what is real in terms of the practical (pragmatic) value of things.**

- A. True
- B. False

## 2. GNOSEOLOGY (EPISTEMOLOGY)

### 1. What is a name of philosophical theory of knowledge?

- A. Ontology
- B. Axiology
- C. Aesthetics
- D. Social philosophy
- E. Epistemology

### 2. Epistemology addresses the questions:

- F. What exists?
- G. How we know what we know?
- H. How we should act?
- I. What is knowledge?
- J. How we should reason?
- K. What is the difference between pretty and ugly, what is art?

### 3. Find a proper correlation between the concept and its definition.

	It is a school of philosophers of whom it was said that they “asserted nothing but only opined”. No one assertion can be known to be better than another.
	It is a philosophical doctrine of the theory of knowledge, according to which sensations and perception are the basic and most important form of true cognition. It may oppose abstract ideas. The basic principle of sensualism is "there is not anything in mind, which hasn't been in the sensations."
	It is a theory of knowledge that asserts that knowledge comes only or primarily via experience.
	It is a theory of knowledge that asserts science can and does deliver theoretical truth no less than it can and does deliver observational truth. It's an implicit part of the realist thesis that the ampliative-abductive methods employed by scientists to arrive at their theoretical beliefs are reliable: they tend to generate approximately true beliefs and theories.
	It is a theory of knowledge that asserts that knowledge is arrived at by means of our minds. We do not necessarily need experience to have knowledge.
	It is the view that the truth value of certain claims—especially claims about the existence or non-existence of any deity, but also other religious and metaphysical claims—is unknown or unknowable.

- A. Agnosticism
- B. Skepticism
- C. Sensualism
- D. Epistemic optimism.
- E. Rationalism
- F. Empiricism

**4. Find a proper correlation between the concept and its definition.**

	A belief is true if it corresponds to some fact or real object
	A belief is true if it coheres with a body of other statements that we take to be true
	A belief is true if it works for you. It helps you understand things and leads you to successes.
	A belief is true if it connected with intuition.

- A. Pragmatic theory
- B. Correspondence Theory
- C. Coherence Theory
- D. Intuitive Theory

**5. Find a proper correlation between the concept and its definition (Classification of logic methods).**

	It is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain a better understanding of it.
	It is a kind of reasoning that constructs or evaluates inductive arguments. It makes generalizations based on individual instances.
	It is reasoning which constructs or evaluates deductive arguments. A conclusion necessarily follows from a set of premises or hypotheses.
	It is process of quantitative or qualitative comparison of different properties of two objects. (Similarities, differences, advantages and lacks)
	It is refers to a combination of two or more entities that together form something new.

- A. Synthesis
- B. Inductive reasoning
- C. Deductive reasoning
- D. Analysis
- E. Comparison

**6. It is anything used in any way to represent anything else. It is anything used in any way to represent anything else.**

- A. Comparison
- B. Modelling
- C. Inductive reasoning

**7. By claiming that theories are intended to describe the world as it is, scientific realists assume a:**

- A) coherence theory of truth
- B) pragmatic theory of truth
- C) correspondence theory of truth
- D) a hermeneutic theory of interpretation

**8. The three standard theories of truth discussed in epistemology are the correspondence, coherence, and pragmatic theories. Which of the following descriptions DOES NOT match any one of these three?**

- A) A belief is true if, when acted upon, it results in the satisfaction of expectations.
- B) A belief is true if it is consistent with other beliefs we hold
- C) A belief is true if it describes the way the world is
- D) A belief is true if a person really wants it to be true

**9. In the correspondence theory of truth, the proposition "There is a desk in this room" is true only if:**

- A) I think there is a desk in this room.
- B) it is reasonable to think that there is a desk in this room.
- C) there is a desk in this room.
- D) if I try to sit on what I think is the desk, it will support me.

**10. Critics charge that the coherence theory of truth is unable to explain falsehood, because if truth is defined as the coherence of a proposition or belief with other propositions or beliefs, then are not all coherent systems of belief true? That is, if a belief is true because it is consistent with other beliefs in a system, then:**

- A) how do we tell whether a proposition is inconsistent with other beliefs in that same system?
- B) can't a belief be false and yet the whole system with which it is consistent still be true?
- C) why can't judgments that are consistent with many other beliefs still be false within the same system of beliefs?
- D) couldn't the whole set of consistent beliefs be false?

**11. According to the coherence theory of truth, a proposition is true if it is consistent with a set of mutually supporting propositions. Critics (e.g., Russell) claim that this means that false propositions could be considered true as long as they are consistent with other propositions in a whole set of false propositions. The coherence theorist replies to this criticism this way:**

- A) just because one proposition in a set of propositions is false, that does not mean that the whole set of propositions is false.
- B) a proposition is false only if it is inconsistent with other propositions.
- C) a set of propositions cannot be internally consistent without also being consistent with all other sets of propositions.
- D) to say that a whole set of propositions is false is simply to say that the set is inconsistent with a larger set of propositions.

**12. In William James' pragmatic theory of truth, a belief is validated, verified, or produces satisfactory results—in short, it works—because it describes the way things really are.**

- A. True
- B. False

**13. In the pragmatic theory of truth developed by James and Dewey, a belief is true because it "works" or produces expected results.**

- A. True
- B. False

### 3.ETHICS, AESTHETICS, AXIOLOGY

#### 1. Further example of ethical question include:

- A. What exists?
- B. How we know what we know?
- C. How we should act?
- D. How we should reason?
- E. What Is Good? What Is Bad?
- F. What is the difference between pretty and ugly, what is art?

#### 2. Ethics deals with:

- A. In what manner does a thing exist?
- B. Justice; right and wrong
- C. the nature of values and valuing
- D. beauty
- E. the afterlife, the soul, God
- F. investigation of the natural world

#### 3. Find a proper correlation between the concept and its definition.

	is a philosophical discipline.
	is the object of ethical research.

- A. Morality
- B. Ethics

#### 4. Explain sense of the given ethical principles.

The law of talion. Eye for an eye.	
Turning the other cheek	

**5. An Ethical dilemma is a complex situation that will often involve an apparent mental conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another.**

1. In Sophie's Choice, Sophie, a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp, is given the task of choosing which of her two children will be executed by the Nazi commander. If she refuses to choose between them, both will be killed. If she chooses one to die, the other can live. What should she do?

2. You are driving a trolley down the track, when all of a sudden the brakes fail so that you cannot stop the trolley at the red light. Ahead of you on the track, ten men are working, many of whom would likely be killed. Fortunately there is a side spur you can turn onto. But a child is playing on that track. What should you do?

3. You have discovered that your parents have embezzled a large sum of money from the corporation for which they work. You have spoken to them about this, and they have denied it, but you know they are lying. If you report them, they will go to jail, and their lives will be ruined. If you don't report it, the owner of the company will be financially ruined. How do you handle this situation?

As you attempt to judge which course you would take in the preceding dilemmas, what is your primary guide?

- Common Sense
- Intuition
- Gut Response
- Religious Beliefs
- Our Legal System
- Other

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**6. What is Aesthetics?**

- A. Branch of philosophy that deals with beauty.
- B. Branch of philosophy that deals with the legitimacy of government
- C. Branch of philosophy that concerns good/bad and right/wrong
- D. Branch of philosophy that deals with the human ultimate reality/being
- E. Branch of philosophy that deals with the question of truth/knowledge and justification

**7. Axiology deals with:**

- A. Justice; right and wrong
- B. Beauty
- C. the nature of values and valuing
- D. the afterlife, the soul, God
- E. investigation of the natural world
- F. linguistics, translation (hermeneutics)

**8. Because aesthetics is limited to the study of the relationship of art and reality, it cannot consider epistemological questions about how we know whether an object of art is beautiful.**

- A. True
- B. False

#### 4.LAWS OF DIALECTICS.

Engels determined three laws of dialectics from his reading of Hegel's Science of Logic.

Engels elucidated these laws in his work Dialectics of Nature:

The law of the unity and conflict of opposites;

The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes;

The law of the negation of the negation

<b>Laws of dialectics</b>	<b>Explain essence of dialectic laws in written form.</b>
The law of the unity and conflict of opposites;	
The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes;	
The law of the negation of the negation	

<b>Laws of dialectics</b>	<b>Represent dialectics laws graphically.</b>
The law of the unity and conflict of opposites;	
The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes;	
The law of the negation of the negation	

## 5.LAWS OF LOGIC.

**1. Logic - one of the oldest sciences. Formal logic - the science of the laws and operations of correct thinking. Logic is the attempt to systematize and classify the rules of rational thought. As a formal science, logic investigates and classifies the structure of statements and arguments, both through the study of arguments in natural language and through the study of formal systems of inference.**

The three classic laws of thought are attributed to Aristotle and were foundational in scholastic logic. They are:

1. law of identity
2. law of noncontradiction
3. law of excluded middle

The author of the fourth law was a German philosopher and mathematician Leibniz.

### 4. Law of Sufficient Reason.

Laws of Logic.	Explain essence of logical laws in written form.
Law of identity	
Law of noncontradiction	
Law of excluded middle	

<p>Law of Sufficient Reason.</p>	
<p><b><u>Laws of Logic.</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Present logical laws in the form of a picture, illustrations, models or an imaginary situation.</u></b></p>
<p>Law of identity</p>	
<p>Law of noncontradiction</p>	

Law of excluded middle	
Law of Sufficient Reason.	

**B. Find a proper correlation between the law and its definition.**

Law of identity.	
Law of (non) Contradiction.	
Law of Exculded Middlle.	
Law of Sufficient Reason.	

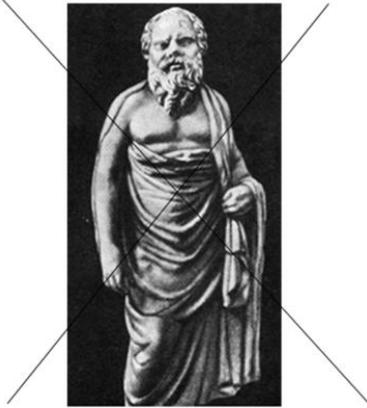
- A. A is either a or not A. This law simply states that A cannot equal or be non-A
- B. There should be sufficeint reason to all happenings. (leibnitz).
- C. Everything is what it is. A is A or A is Identical with A. It states that  $A=A$  or that "if any statement is true, then it is true.
- D. A cannot be A and not A at the same time. Basically it states that no statement (proposition, assertion, etc.) can be both true and not true—false. In other words, a statement cannot be both true and false at the same time.

C. Define, what law of logic is illustrated?

All men are mortal



Excluded middle



Socrat is immortal



1. \_\_\_\_\_

All people wise



All people are not wise



2. \_\_\_\_\_

Cube!!!



or

box??!



3. \_\_\_\_\_

**4.” All fishes have fins  
Prawn is a fish  
Therefore, prawn has fins”  
This is an example of ...**

- A) induction
- B) deduction
- C) analogy
- D) non-observation

**5. Enumerative induction is-----**

- A) induction based on mere character
- B) induction based on mere counting
- C) induction based on analogical reasoning
- D) induction based on analysis of observed facts

**6. Imperfect induction is -----**

- A) induction by complete counting
- B) induction by analogy
- C) induction by incomplete counting
- D) induction by parity of reasoning

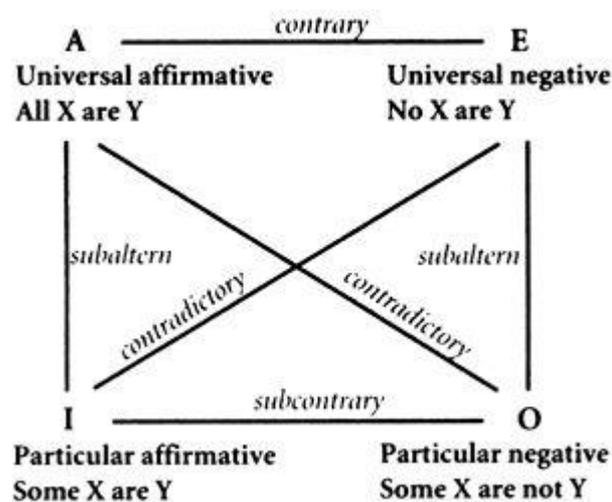
**7. Analogy is**

- A) a method of Induction in which a more complete resemblance between things is inferred from their partial resemblances in certain points
- B) making a mental union of facts observed by means of a general conception
- C) the process of establishing the truth of a general proposition on the ground that at the same reasoning which proves a particular case will also prove every other similar case covered by the general proposition
- D) perfect induction

**8. Verification of hypothesis means**

- A) testing a hypothesis
- B) proving a theory
- C) observation only
- D) stating a law

9. In traditional logic the square of opposition summarizes the logical relationships between the four forms of subject-predicate proposition known as A, E, I, O: All X are Y; no X are Y; some X are Y; some X are not Y. In the diagram, contradictories are propositions that cannot both be true and cannot both be false. Contraries cannot both be true, but can both be false. A proposition is subaltern to another if it is implied by it, but does not imply it. Subcontraries can both be true, but cannot both be false. The relations as indicated depend upon reading existential import into, for example, 'All X are Y'. In modern quantification theory the generalization carries no implication that there are any things that are X, and indeed, is bound to be true when there are none (see vacuous).



Explain opposition of propositions with the help of square of opposition.

- All drugs useful
- All drugs harmful
- Some medications are useful
- Some medications are harmful

10. Induction is -----

- A) the process by which universal is arrived at
- B) deriving particular from universal
- C) the process of arriving at particular from universal
- D) formal logic

**11. The following is a postulate of induction**

- A) the law of gravitation
- B) the law of identity
- C) the law of uniformity of Nature
- D) the law of excluded middle

**12. The aim of induction is**

- A) formal truth of argument
- B) material truth of argument
- C) formal validity of argument
- D) consistency of the premises and conclusion

**6.SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY**

**1.Find a proper correlation between the term and its definition.**

Social class (or simply "class")	
Social stratification	
Caste	
The Estates of the realm	

- A. is an elaborate and complex social system that combines some or all elements of endogamy, hereditary transmission of occupation, social identity, hierarchy, exclusion and power.
- B. were the broad social orders of the hierarchically conceived society, recognized in the Middle Ages and Early Modern period in Christian Europe.
- C. is a set of concepts in the social sciences and political theory centered around models of social stratification in which people are grouped into a set of hierarchical social categories. (Exploiters and exploited).
- D. is a concept involving the "classification of persons into groups based on shared socio-economic conditions ... a relational set of inequalities with economic, social, political and ideological dimensions."

**2. Walt Whitman Rostow (also known as Walt Rostow or W.W. Rostow) (October 7, 1916 – February 13, 2003) was a United States economist and political theorist who served as Special Assistant for National Security Affairs to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson. Rostow developed the Rostovian take-off model of economic growth, one of the major historical models of economic growth.**

**The Rostow's Stages of Growth model (also called "Rostovian take-off model") is one of the major historical models of economic growth. It was developed by W. W. Rostow. The model postulates that economic growth occurs in five basic stages, of varying length:**

**What is the correct sequence of the five stages?**

Complete the table.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

- A. Drive to maturity
- B. Age of High mass consumption
- C. Traditional society
- D. Preconditions for take-off
- E. Take-off

**3. Social Institutions-organized patterns of beliefs and behaviors centered on basic social needs five Social Institutions (in no specific order).**

**Write five main public institutes.**

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

**4. Sociologist Gerhard Lenski differentiates societies based on their level of technology, communication, and economy.**

**This system of classification contains four categories:**

- A. Tribal societies in which there are some limited instances of social rank and prestige.
- B. Civilizations, with complex social hierarchies and organized, institutional governments.
- C. Hunter-gatherer bands (categorization of duties and responsibilities).
- D. Stratified structures led by chieftains.

What is the correct sequence of the four stages?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

## **7. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION**

**1. Find a proper correlation between the term and its definition.**

<b>Polytheism</b>	
<b>Monotheism</b>	
<b>Pantheism</b>	
<b>Freedom of religion</b>	
<b>Atheism</b>	
<b>Creationism</b>	
<b>Evolution</b>	

- A. is the belief in the existence of one god or in the oneness of God.
- B. is the belief of multiple deities also usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses, along with their own mythologies and rituals.
- C. is, in a broad sense, the rejection of belief in the existence of deities.
- D. is the view that the Universe (or Nature) and God (or divinity) are identical.
- E. is the process of change in all forms of life over generations, and evolutionary biology is the study of how evolution occurs.
- F. is the religious belief that humanity, life, the Earth, and the universe are the creation of a supernatural being, most often referring to the God.
- G. is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or community, in public or private, to manifest religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance; the concept is generally recognized also to include the freedom to change religion or not to follow any religion.

**2. Belief in many gods is known as**

- A) Polytheism
- B) Monotheism
- C) Henotheism
- D) Monism

**3. Monotheism means**

- A. Many Gods were reduced to one God
- B. The whole of existence is reduced to one
- C. Multiplicity of Gods
- D. None of these

**4. According to Feuerbach, religion has played a significant role in human history by pointing out how human existence aspires to what it has not yet achieved. Belief in God (he says) now stands in the way of human fulfillment, however, because it prevents us from seeing how God is simply:**

- A) the infinite, positive counterpart to Satan and the forces of evil.
- B) the source of human existence and the inspiration to human endeavors.
- C) the cause of human suffering and thus the reason why we must rely only on ourselves.
- D) the infinite extension of humanity, idealized and alienated from our essence.

**5. Marx criticizes Feuerbach for not explaining why human beings are so alienated from themselves that they are willing to escape from reality through the "opium" of religion. The real source for why people turn to the illusions of religion, Marx claims, is:**

- A) a tendency to idealize familial and social relations in order to protect religious beliefs.
- B) a willingness to avoid the misery caused by social inequities, structures, and relations.
- C) the inability to reconcile an all-knowing God with human freedom.
- D) the fact that people are unwilling to implement religious teachings into their lives.

**6. According to Marx, religion is "the opium of the masses" insofar as religious beliefs:**

- A) make us dissatisfied with social inequalities and prompt us to call for social change.
- B) alienate us from one another by emphasizing just how transcendent God really is.
- C) create in us a mentality that we are not individuals in God's eyes, only human masses.
- D) desensitize us to the human misery caused by social structures we should change.

**7. Freud argues that religious beliefs are born out of infantile fears of helplessness and a longing for a father figure to protect us from the anxieties of life. But (a critic might say) what is wrong with someone's having such a delusion? As long as it makes people feel better, what's the harm? To this, Freud answers:**

- A) As long as religion provides people with the means for redirecting their lives to productive ends, it is a viable way of dealing with frustration and anxiety.
- B) Because religion suggests that people are ultimately powerless to change things in their lives, it prevents them from developing the maturity to cope with reality.
- C) The problem is not with religion as such, but only with those forms of religion that make people feel better; fatalistic or depressing religions are realistic and OK.
- D) To say that religion is a delusion does not mean that it is not true; it is only to say that, for some immature people, religion can become a way of avoiding reality.

**8. By referring to religious belief as a illusion, Freud tries to show how our wanting something to be true often has the effect of making us believe that it is true. In the case of religion, what we want to believe is that:**

- A) our faith in God and an afterlife is enough to overcome our illusion that there is no God.
- B) there is some God, heaven, or reward that compensates for earthly frustrations and death.
- C) all of the wishes and hopes that we have can be fulfilled by God in this life.
- D) our fear of death and abandonment in a godless world can be overcome through psychoanalytic enlightenment.

**9. According to Freud, "What is characteristic of illusions is that they are derived from human wishes. In this respect they come near to psychiatric delusions. But they differ from them too. . . . In the case of delusions, we emphasize as essential their contradiction with reality. Illusions need not necessarily be false." By applying this distinction to religious beliefs, Freud concludes:**

- A) all religious doctrines are illusions, and some are so improbable that they are delusions.
- B) all religious doctrines are delusions because there is no way they could be true.
- C) some religious doctrines are known to be true; false ones are illusions, not delusions.
- D) religious doctrines can be neither illusions nor delusions since they are only beliefs.

**10. Pascal's wager assumes that the probability of God's existence is 50-50; either God exists or he doesn't. Some critics counter by saying that the probability of the kind of Christian (infinite) God Pascal claims we should believe in is much less than 50%, and so we have more reason not to believe in such a being. Pascal's answer to this is:**

- A) even if the probability is very small, the payoff is worth believing in such a God.
- B) the probability of there being such a God is even greater than 50-50.
- C) since the probability of someone's believing in God is 50-50, so is God's existence.
- D) because the probability of our being sure that God exists is zero, the probability that he exists is 50-50.

**11. At issue in the discussion of Pascal's wager is whether it is reasonable to believe in the existence of God without convincing evidence. Since the religious believer could be wrong, isn't it philosophically irresponsible to believe without that evidence? To this Pascal says:**

- A) in the absence of a proof one way or the other, we in fact choose to live our lives based on something: why not use the anticipated rewards of religious belief as that basis?
- B) it would be contrary to human nature to believe in the existence of a God for whom we have no evidence.
- C) God would not reward a believer with eternal happiness if the person adopts the belief as a result of considering the possible rewards of such a belief.
- D) the Christian life is fulfilling enough that, even if there is no God or afterlife, people should adopt Christianity for its own sake.

**12. Kant's moral argument for God's existence assumes that no a posteriori or a priori proof succeeds and that only a practical argument can justify belief in God. That is why Kant says that his argument ultimately depends not on some theoretical proof but on an assumption, namely, that:**

- A) moral distinctions are based on God's laws.
- B) no one can be happy without being virtuous.
- C) morality (distinguishing right/wrong) makes sense.
- D) the summum bonum is good only in God's eyes.

**13. Which of the following remarks best describes Nietzsche's position on believing in God?**

- A) "Religious ideas are fulfillments of the oldest and most urgent wishes of mankind. The benevolent rule of a divine Providence allays our fear of the dangers of life."
- B) "Religious knowledge represents the function of that aristocratic agent of the soul, which ranks so high that it communes with God, face to face, as he is."
- C) " God is dead: now we want the Superman-live"
- D) "Religion is the fantastic realization of the human being inasmuch as the human being possesses no true reality. It is the sigh of the oppressed creature."

**14. Atheism is**

- A) absence of belief in the existence of any gods.
- B) a belief in the existence of at least one god - nothing more, nothing less.
- C) a philosophical explanation of the cosmos rather than as a scientific account of events in the cosmos
- D) is the belief that there is at least one supernatural god, a perfect (all-powerful, all-knowing) person who created the natural universe

**15. A theodicy is**

- A) someone who believes that there is a God (even though he or she might not claim to know that God exists).
- B) an attempt to explain how an omniscient, omnipotent, all-good God can exist simultaneously with evil in the world.
- C) a proof of God's existence based on the belief that both good and evil are matters of perspective.
- D) an extreme form of agnosticism.

## 8. PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE

### 1. Find a proper correlation between the term and its definition.

Civilization (or civilisation)	
Reverse Culture Shock or "own culture shock"	
Multiculturalism	
Culture shock	
Culture "cultivation"	
Subculture	

A. It may take place — returning to one's home culture after growing accustomed to a new one can produce the same effects as described above.

B. It is the difficulty people have adjusting to a new culture that differs markedly from their own.

C. It has a number of different meanings. At one level the term means the appreciation, acceptance or promotion of multiple cultures, applied to the demographic make-up of a specific place, usually at the organizational level, e.g. schools, businesses, neighborhoods, cities or nations. In this sense multiculturalism approximates to respect for diversity.

D. It is a group of people with a culture (whether distinct or hidden) which differentiates them from the larger culture to which they belong.

E. It is a sometimes controversial term that has been used in several related ways. Primarily, the term has been used to refer to the material and instrumental side of human cultures that are complex in terms of technology, science, and division of labor.

F. It is a term that has many different inter-related meanings. However, this word is most commonly used in three basic senses:

- Excellence of taste in fine arts and humanities
- An integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behavior that depends upon the capacity for symbolic thought and social learning
- The set of shared attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterizes an institution, organization, or group

### 2. Who was the author of the book "The Decline of the West"?

- A. Oswald Spengler
- B. Samuel P. Huntington
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Karl Popper
- E. Ludwig Wittgenstein

**3. Who was the author of the book “The Clash of Civilizations”?**

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Karl Popper
- C. Samuel P. Huntington
- D. Ludwig Wittgenstein
- E. Auguste Comte
- F. Imre Lakatos

**4. The principal idea of the book “The Decline of the West” was:**

- A. The closing of Civilization and the rise of the Culture
- B. The closing of Culture and the rise of the Civilization.
- C. Loss European countries.

**5. Marx argues that while art--like other forms of culture (religion, morality, philosophy)--ordinarily embodies the socioeconomic values of the ruling class, great art exceeds a culture's ideology.**

- A)True;
- B)False

**6. According to the cultural relativist, the attempt to evaluate the moral beliefs of one's own culture is bound to fail because:**

- A)obviously some cultures have better systems of moral beliefs than others.
- B)values are not determined by one's culture as much as they are by the individual's personal beliefs and prejudices.
- C)even within a particular culture's belief system, no actions are really ever identified as good or bad.
- D)in order to make such an evaluation, one has to use the very values which are themselves being judged.

**7. Suppose that human well-being is the correct standard for evaluating ethical theories and judgments. Would this mean that we have to reject the cultural relativist's claim that each culture has a right to decide its own values?**

- A)No: no culture can impose its values on any other culture, even if those values promote human well-being.
- B)No: all cultures are different in what they value (indeed, that is what makes them different in the first place); so the destruction of cultural differences would mean the end of cultures.
- C)Yes: but each culture would have to decide whether "promoting well-being" for its members is really what it wants.
- D)Yes: any culture that would not satisfy basic material and social needs of all of its members would not be as good as it should be.

## 9. GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF MANKIND

1. What does this problem include (what are the affects of this problem)?

Fill in the blank.

A global problem affects all \_\_\_\_\_, affects all living and non-living things, is a problem that finding a solution ASAP (As Soon As Possible) is in the best interest of the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "Ecology" comes from the Greek words "oikos" and "logos". What is the literal translation of them?

- A. Household science
- B. Nature study
- C. Science of the world
- D. Natural life

3. Make a list of global problems facing society today.

Name	Definition
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

**4. This organization was founded in 1968 as an informal association of independent leading personalities from politics, business and science, men and women who are long-term thinkers interested in contributing in a systemic interdisciplinary and holistic manner to a better world. The members share a common concern for the future of humanity and the planet.**

- A. The Club of Rome
- B. Club of Madrid
- C. Club of Vienna
- D. Club of Budapest

**5.What Is the North and South Divide?**

- A. is also a geographical division of the world that theoretically demarcates the rich from the poor.
- B. is an economic, social and political division that separates the developed and developing countries. The North here referring to the more developed mostly the wealthy countries of the west and south referring to the less developed countries.
- C. The North and South divide refers to the cultural and economic disparities between South Britain and Northern Britain.

**6.Nuclear winter (also known as atomic winter) is**

- A. a hypothetical climatic effect of countervalue nuclear war.
- B. war in which nuclear weapons are used.
- C. a sustained state of political and military tension between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States with NATO and others) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and its allies in Warsaw Pact).

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## Famous models and laws

1. Alpha and Omega
2. A night watchman state, or a minimal state
3. A Solomonic Solution
4. Aesopian language
5. An Euler diagram (Eulerian circles)
6. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth
7. Blind men and an elephant
8. Buridan's ass
9. Buddhist Wheel
10. Descartes' tree of knowledge
11. Economic Robinsonade
12. Five Ways to Prove the Existence of God
13. Idols of the Den
14. Idols of the Marketplace
15. Idols of the Theatre
16. Idols of the Tribe
17. Maieutics
18. Occam's razor
19. Oedipus complex.
20. Platonic love
21. Plato's Ideal State
22. Revaluation of all values
23. Russell's paradox
24. Russell's teapot
25. Socratic irony
26. Tabula rasa (Lat. blank slate)
27. The Allegory of the Cave
28. The Ant, the Spider, and the Bee in Francis Bacon's "The New Organon"
29. The Antinomy of Pure Reason.

30. The Antinomy of Pure Reason.
31. The categorical imperative
32. The Chariot Allegory of Plato
33. The colossus with feet of clay
34. The doctrine of the golden mean.
35. The Golden Rule or ethic of reciprocity
36. The Hammer of Witches.
37. The hermeneutic circle
38. The hypothetical imperative
39. The invisible hand of the market
40. The law of excluded middle
41. The law of identity
42. The law of noncontradiction
43. The law of the negation of the negation
44. The law of the passage of quantitative changes into qualitative changes;
45. The law of the unity and conflict of opposites;
46. The liar paradox (Epimenides paradox)
47. The Myth Of Sisyphus
48. The paradox of omnipotence
49. The Paradox of the Court
50. The Prisoner's Dilemma
51. The Socratic gadfly
52. The Specter Of Communism
53. Wittgenstein's duckrabbit
54. Wolves in sheep's clothing
55. Zeno's arguments (aporias)
56. Piles in a swamp

## Famous aphorisms

1. There is government, when the prince is prince, and the minister is minister; when the father is father, and the son is son (Confucius)
2. Cogito ergo sum (Lat. "I am thinking, therefore I exist") (René Descartes)
3. Esse est percipi (Lat. "to be is to be perceived") (George Berkeley)
4. Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of a spiritless situation. It is the opium of the people.
5. The dead seizes the living (Karl Marx)
6. From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs (Karl Marx)
7. From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work (Karl Marx)
8. The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways. The point, however, is to change it (Karl Marx)
9. Plato is my friend, but truth is a better friend. Where both are friends, it is right to prefer truth (Aristotle)
10. I know that I know nothing (Socrates)
11. Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius (Socrates)
12. Man is the measure of all things (Protagoras)
13. You cannot step twice into the same stream (Heracleitus)
14. War is the father of all (Heracleitus)
15. Thinking and the thought that it is are the same; for you will not find thought apart from what is, in relation to which it is uttered. For thought and being are the same. It is necessary to speak and to think what is; for being is, but nothing is not (Parmenides of Elea)
16. I have ... found it necessary to deny knowledge, in order to make room for faith (Immanuel Kant)
17. There can be no doubt that all our knowledge begins with experience.... But ... it does not follow that it all arises out of experience (Immanuel Kant)

18. What is rational is actual and what is actual is rational (Georg Hegel)
19. I am just looking for a human (Diogenes of Sinope)
20. Defacing the currency (Diogenes of Sinope) (Diogenes went to the Oracle at Delphi to take its advice, and was asked that he should)
21. Here is Plato's man (Diogenes of Sinope)
22. "That than which nothing greater can be conceived" as God, and thus to establish that God exists in reality (Anselm of Canterbury)
23. The owl of Minerva spreads its wings only with the falling of the dusk (Georg Hegel)
24. Philosophy of science is about as useful to scientists as ornithology is to birds (Richard Feynman)
25. Philosophy of science without history of science is empty; history of science without philosophy of science is blind (Imre Lakatos)
26. Crush the infamous (Voltaire)
27. Sapere aude ("dare to be wise", or "dare to know") (Immanuel Kant)
28. I teach you the overman. Man is something that shall be overcome... The overman is the meaning of the earth. Let your will say: the overman shall be the meaning of the earth... Man is a rope, tied between beast and overman—a rope over an abyss ... what is great in man is that he is a bridge and not an end. (Friedrich Nietzsche)
29. Entities must not be multiplied beyond necessity (William Ockham)
30. Homo homini lupus est (Lat. man is a wolf to [his fellow] man). To speak impartially, both sayings are very true; That Man to Man is a kind of God; and that Man to Man is an errant Wolfe. The first is true, if we compare Citizens amongst themselves; and the second, if we compare Cities (Thomas Hobbes)
31. God is dead (Friedrich Nietzsche)
32. Once the people begin to reason, all is lost (Voltaire)
33. Philosophy is ancilla theologiae (servant of theology) (Caesar Baronius)
34. I have made a ceaseless effort not to ridicule, not to bewail, not to scorn human actions, but to understand them (Baruch Spinoza)

35. There is no royal road to geometry (Euclid)
36. If God did not exist, it should have been invented (Voltaire)
37. There is nothing in the intellect that was not previously in the senses (John Locke)
38. Every church is a stone on the grave of a god-man: it does not want him to rise up again under any circumstances (Friedrich Nietzsche)
39. One thing, however, is clear-nature does not produce on the one side owners of money or commodities, and on the other men possessing nothing but their own labour-power (Karl Marx)
40. If there is no God, everything is permitted (Dostoevsky)
41. They are blind guides leading the blind, and if one blind person guides another, they will both fall into a ditch (Christ Jesus)
42. The weapon of criticism cannot replace the criticism of weapons, and material force must be overthrown by material force; but theory also becomes a material force once it has gripped the masses (Karl Marx)
43. Eureka! (Archimedes)
44. The supposition that the future resembles the past, is not founded on arguments of any kind, but is derived entirely from habit (David Hume)
45. Dreams are the royal road to the unconscious (Sigmund Freud)
46. Divide and conquer (Roman proverb)
47. In his own preface to the Tractatus, Wittgenstein said that ‘the whole sense of the book might be summed up in the following words: what can be said at all can be said clearly, and what we cannot talk about we must pass over in silence’ (Ludwig Wittgenstein)
48. A religion, even if it calls itself a religion of love, must be hard and unloving to those who do not belong to it (Sigmund Freud)

## **INTERNET RESOURCES.**

1. TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY  
(<http://www.tamu.edu/index.html>)
2. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy  
(<http://plato.stanford.edu/contents.html>)
3. Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy  
(<http://www.rep.routledge.com>)

**A.V. MAKULIN**

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