

СТОМ-21 ИН

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Северо-Осетинская государственная медицинская академия»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**

Кафедра общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
протоколом заседания
Центрального координационного
учебно-методического совета
«23» мая 2023 г. № 5

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по дисциплине «Философия»
основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03
Стоматология (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке),
утвержденной 24 мая 2023 г.

для студентов 3 курса
по специальности 31.05.01 Стоматология
(программа частично реализуемая на английском языке)

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д.м.н., профессор



З.Р. Аликова

Владикавказ, 2023

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на оценочные материалы

по дисциплине «Философия»

для студентов 3 курса

по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология

(программа частично реализуемая на английском языке)

Оценочные материалы составлены на кафедре общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук на основании рабочей программы дисциплины «Философия» основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке), утвержденной в 2023 г., и соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО 3++ (Блок 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке).

Оценочные материалы включает в себя:

- вопросы к модулю,
- вопросы к зачету,
- эталоны тестовых заданий (с титульным листом и оглавлением),
- билеты к зачету

Эталоны тестовых заданий включают в себя следующие элементы: тестовые задания, шаблоны ответов. Все задания соответствуют рабочей программе дисциплины «Философия», формируемым при ее изучении компетенциям и охватывают все её разделы. Сложность заданий варьируется. Количество заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины достаточно для проведения контроля знаний и исключает многократное повторение одного и того же вопроса в различных вариантах. Эталоны содержат ответы ко всем тестовым заданиям.

Билеты к зачету выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Билеты к зачету включает в себя 2 вопроса. Формулировки вопросов совпадают с формулировками перечня вопросов, выносимых на зачет. Содержание вопросов одного билета относится к различным разделам рабочей программы дисциплины, позволяющее более полно охватить материал дисциплины.

Сложность вопросов в билетах распределена равномерно.

В целом, оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Философия» способствуют качественной оценке уровня владения обучающимися универсальными компетенциями.

Рецензируемые оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Философия» могут быть рекомендованы к использованию для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации на стоматологическом факультете (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке) у обучающихся 3 курса.

Рецензент:

Председатель ЦУМК
естественно-научных и математических
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Вопросы к модулю

MODULE 1

OPTION 1

1. Philosophy, its subject and role in human life and society.
2. Cultural and historical features of formation of philosophy of the Ancient East.
3. . Cosmocentrism of ancient Greek philosophy The Atomism of Democritus
4. The theocentrism of Medieval culture. The teachings of St. Augustine
5. . The theory of cognition of Kant. The ethics of Kant
6. The formation of the foundations of historical-materialistic ideology (Marxism).

OPTION 2

1. The origin of ancient philosophy as an independent form of consciousness
2. The classical period in Greek philosophy. The main ideas of the Plato's philosophy, his doctrine of the ideal state
3. The Renaissance philosophy. Renaissance as a synthesis of Antiquity and the culture of Medieval period
4. The formation of scientific knowledge in the philosophy of F. Bacon I. R Descartes. The empiricism and rationalism.
5. Marxist concept of society and history. The theory of socio-economic formations
6. The philosophy of existentialism.

MODULE 2

OPTION 1

1. The concept of being-the Foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.
2. Consciousness and speech. Speech as a sign system. The main functions of speech.
3. Philosophy of cognition. Essence, structure and functions of cognitive activity
4. Forms of social consciousness.
5. The problem of the meaning of human life.
6. The concept of the historical process. Methodological approach to the study of the typification of the historical process.

OPTION 2

1. The concepts of "being", "non-being", "nothing". Basic concepts of being: monistic and pluralistic
2. . The main structural components of consciousness
3. The unity of sensual and rational cognition
4. The essence and structure of morality. Moral consciousness.
5. . The concept of historical process. Formational and civilizational models.
6. . Society and Global problems of modern time

Вопросы к зачету

1. The concept and structure of the worldview. Historical types of worldview.
2. . Philosophy, its subject and role in human life and society.
3. Worldview and its levels
4. Cultural and historical features of formation of philosophy of the Ancient East.
5. Confucianism and Taoism in Ancient China.
6. Ancient Indian philosophy.
7. The origin of ancient philosophy as an independent form of consciousness. Cosmocentrism of ancient Greek philosophy
8. Early philosophical schools. The Atomism of Democritus.
9. The development of ancient dialectics.
10. The classical period in Greek philosophy. The main ideas of the Plato's philosophy, his doctrine of the ideal state.
11. The classical period in Greek philosophy is Aristotle's theory in the history of philosophy and science.
12. The main characteristics of the culture of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Physics and ethics of Epicurus, the fatalism of stoicism, skeptic's rationalism.
13. Philosophical ideas in Ancient Greek medicine.
14. The theocentrism of Medieval culture. The teachings of St. Augustine.
15. The Scholastic period of Medieval philosophy: the controversy of nominalism and realism.
16. St. Thomas Aquinas philosophy. The justification of the idea of God. The problem of reason and faith.
17. The Renaissance philosophy. Renaissance as a synthesis of Antiquity and the culture of Medieval period.
18. Anthropocentrism and humanism of the Renaissance. The problem of human individuality.
19. Renaissance philosophy of nature.
20. The formation of scientific knowledge in the philosophy of F. Bacon I. R Descartes. The empiricism and rationalism.
21. Sensual cognition and its specificity.
22. The doctrine of being (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza). The problem of method of cognition.
23. French materialism of the XVIII century.
24. The specific features of the European Enlightenment. The problem of person in the philosophy of Enlightenment (Voltaire, Rousseau).
25. The philosophical concept of Immanuel Kant.
26. The theory of cognition of Kant. The ethics of Kant.
27. The main ideas of Hegel's philosophy. The concept of Idealistic dialectic.
28. German classical philosophy.
29. Anthropological materialism and humanism of L. Feuerbach.
30. The formation of the foundations of historical-materialistic ideology (Marxism).
31. The principles of the dialectical-materialist concept nature, society and consciousness.
32. Marxist concept of society and history. The theory of socio-economic formations.
33. Philosophical ideas in Russia in the XVIII century. M. V. Lomonosov, A. N. Radishchev.

34. Russian religious philosophy.
35. The philosophy of Russian cosmism. (N. Fedorov, Tsiolkovsky, V. Vernadsky).
36. European philosophy of the XXth century: positivism and post-positivism.
37. The philosophy of existentialism.
38. Philosophy of irrationalism of the late XIX – early XX centuries (F. Nietzsche, Z. Freud).
39. The concept of being-the Foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.
40. The concepts of "being", "non-being", "nothing". Basic concepts of being: monistic and pluralistic.
41. Philosophy of cognition. Essence, structure and functions of cognitive activity.
42. The problem of truth. The criteria of truth. The types of truth.
43. The problem of the meaning of human life.
44. Society and Global problems of modern time.
45. The concept of historical process. Formational and civilizational models.
46. Art as a phenomenon of human being.
47. The content of the concept of personality. The person in historical process.
48. Political and legal culture of personality.
49. The philosophical concept of culture. Typology of culture. Culture and civilization.
50. Political and legal consciousness.
51. Religious consciousness.
52. Aesthetic consciousness.
53. Social and individual consciousness.
54. The essence and structure of morality. Moral consciousness.
55. Social psychology and social ideology.
56. The structure of social consciousness.
57. Spiritual life of society: concept and characteristics.
58. Social being: concept and structure.
59. Ethnic communities of people.
60. The concept of the historical process. Methodological approach to the study of the typification of the historical process.
61. The concept of the historical process. Methodological approach to the study of the typification of the historical process.
62. Rational cognition and its forms.
63. The main historical types of society. Industrial society. Postindustrial society.
64. Society as a developing system. The interaction of nature and society.
65. The concept of "society" in the history of philosophy.
66. Consciousness and speech. Speech as a sign system. The main functions of speech.
67. The main structural components of consciousness.
68. The social nature of consciousness.
69. The category of "practice": concept and basic forms. The role of practice in cognition.
70. The nature of reflection in matter. Evolution of reflection forms in non-living and living nature.
71. Consciousness as an essential property of human. The structure of consciousness.
72. Antroposociogenesis- as a complex process of formation of the person and society. Labor as the central factor of human evolution.
73. The philosophical concept of human as the basis of human Sciences.
74. The problem of truth in knowledge. Truth and error. Truth and lie.
75. The unity of sensual and rational cognition.
76. Forms and categories of dialectics.

77. Dialectics as a method of cognition. The basic laws of dialectics.
78. Space and time as forms of existence of matter. Philosophical concepts of space and time.
79. The category of "motion" and its essence. The main forms of motion.
80. The category of "matter": approaches to interpretation

Income control

01. The chronological framework of the development of ancient philosophy:

- a) 28 – 18th centuries BC
- b) the VI century BC – VI century ad.
- C) VI – XVI.
- d) the VI century BC – II century BC.

02. The basic principle of ancient philosophy was:

- a) cosmocentrism
- b) theocentrism
- C) anthropocentrism
- d) scientism

03. The main problem to be solved by the philosophers of the Milesian school:

- a) the problem of the knowability of the world
- b) the problem of primacy of matter or spirit
- C) the problem of first principles
- g) the problem of the nature of the human soul

04. The thesis belonging to the thinker to Thales:

- a) "know thyself"
- b) "the fundamental principle of the world – fire"
- C) "everything flows"
- g) "the same river can not enter twice"

05. The thesis belonging to the thinker to Thales:

- a) "everything flows"
- b) "the same river can not enter twice"
- C) "a fundamental principle of the world – fire"
- g) "the beginning of all things is water"

06. Anaxsimen for the fundamental principle of all things was taken:

- a) air
- b) fire
- C) the number of
- g) water

07. Status: "Number is the essence and meaning of all that is in the world", belongs to:

- a) Pythagoras
- b) Protagora
- C) Euclid
- d) Zeno

08. A follower of Pythagoras, who drew first system in the world and placed in the center of the universe Central Fire:

- a) Filoli
- b) Lucretius Carus
- in) N. Copernicus
- d) Parmenides

09. The concept of being in philosophy used:

- a) Boethius
- b) Dams
- C) Parmenides
- d) G. V. F. Hegel

10. Movement, any change are illusory sensory world, stated:

- a) the Pythagoreans
- b) Elea
- C) miletti
- g) the Epicureans

Ancient Greek Philosophy

11. Representatives of some philosophical schools put the issue of being opposed to the world of the senses world of the mind and argued that the movement, any change is only an illusion of the illusory sensory world:

- a) Pythagorean
- b) Elea
- in) Miletus
- d) epicurean

12. Do You think a hypothetical dispute what the philosophers depicted Pushkin in the poem "Movement"?

- a) Plato and Aristotle
- b) Descartes and Spinoza
- C) Zeno and Heraclitus
- g) Thales, and Empedocles

13. The ancient philosopher who believed that one and the same river can not enter twice:

- a) Thales
- b) Heraclitus
- C) Plato
- g) Democritus

14. Who of the ancient philosophers taught that everything develops that the root cause of the world and its fundamental principle is the fire, that in one and the same river can not enter twice?

- a) Thales
- b) Heraclitus
- C) Plato
- g) Democritus

15. The concept of "Logos" in the philosophical teachings of Heraclitus means:

- a) the universal law, the action of which is subordinated to all in the world
- b) the universal variation of things
- C) the divine Word
- g) one of the primary elements

16. For the first time expressed the idea of atomistic structure of matter:

- a) Heraclitus
- b) Democritus
- C) Plato

d) Diogenes of Sinope

17. Statement: "Man is the measure of all things" belongs to:

- a) I. Kant
- b) Marx
- c) Aristotle
- g) Protagora

18. "I know that I know nothing...". The author of the aphorism:

- a) Thales
- b) Plato
- c) Socrates
- d) Epicurus

19. Knowledge according to Socrates is identical:

- a) feelings
- b) wisdom
- c) moral laws
- d) virtue

20. The essence of "ethical rationalism" of Socrates:

- a) to treat another as yourself
- b) virtue is the result of knowing what is good, while lack of virtue is the result of ignorance
- c) to treat someone as an end and never as a means
- g) to love your neighbor as yourself