

# NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## Questions for Philosophy (PhD Studies)

1. Subject and method of philosophy.
2. Matter and movement. Types of matter movement.
3. Philosophy and Weltanschauung (world-view).
4. Origin of philosophy.
5. Functions of philosophy.
6. Philosophy and science.
7. Space and time. Modern science about space and time.
8. General characteristics of ancient Greek philosophy.
9. Characteristics of Immanuel Kant's philosophy.
10. Friedrich Hegel's philosophical framework. The essence of Hegelian dialectic.
11. Object and subject of cognition.
12. Substance issue in philosophy.
13. Objective and subjective dialectic.
14. Principles of determinism. Cause and effect.
15. General description of contemporary philosophy.
16. Social functions of science.
17. The issue of method in philosophy.
18. The universal and national in human life.
19. Origins of British empiricism: John Locke, George Berkeley, and David Hume
20. Experimental and theoretical cognition. Experiment and theory in natural sciences.
21. Philosophy of positivism. Types of positivism.
22. Philosophy of existentialism.
23. Conscience modeling, the issue of creating an artificial intellect.
24. Issue of conscience in philosophy. Person's psycho, sub-conscience, conscience and self conscience.
25. Logical forms of cognition.
26. Suspiciousness and agnosticism in philosophy.
27. Practice as a basis and aim of cognition and truth criterion.
28. The structure of society: economic, social, political and religious spheres of society.
29. Objective truth: the relative and absolute in truth.
30. Man's issue in philosophy: the biological and social in the man.
31. Ludwig Feuerbach: Man in the center of the philosophy.

32. Origin and essence of science. Philosophical bases for science.
33. Ratio of the sensual and the reasonable in cognition.
34. Levels of cognition. Scientific and daily cognition.
35. System and structure of science.
36. Achievements on genetics and human issue.
37. Sensual level forms of cognition.
38. Scientific methods of experimental research.
39. Necessity and coincidence.
40. Human freedom as a value. Modern issues of human rights and freedoms.
41. Scientific methods of theoretical research.
42. Conscience and language. Role of language in cognition process.
43. Development as a philosophical category. Metaphysical and dialectical concepts of development.
44. Analysis and comparison.
45. Quantitative and qualitative changes/modifications. Mechanism for qualitative change/modification.
46. Society and person.
47. Quantity, quality and measure. Main types of quantitative change.
48. Society and nature: contemporary environmental issues.
49. Possibility and reality.
50. Induction and deduction.
51. Difference and contradiction: contradiction as a source for development.
52. The essence of dialectic negation in the development process.
53. The world's scientific picture.
54. The role of value factor in scientific research.
55. The structure of public conscious, main types and development regularities.
56. Part, whole, system: Types of system objects. The whole and the part in norm and pathology.
57. Man's topic as a philosophical issue.
58. The conscious and subconscious in cognition.
59. Law and regularity.
60. The issue of human life's meaning.
61. Pragmatism and its criticism.
62. Conscious freedom.
63. Philosophical anthropology.
64. Contemporary philosophy of history.

65. Philosophy of culture.
66. Philosophy of global issues.
67. Global modeling.
68. Linguistic philosophy.
69. Modernization theory .
70. Main features of E. Kant's aesthetic philosophy.
71. Peculiarities of Socratic philosophy.
72. Plato. Sovereign kingdom of "World of Ideas".
73. Aristotle "First philosophy" as supreme wisdom.
74. Epicurus philosophy of the meaning of life.
75. The structure and functions of the conscience.
76. Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.
77. The rule of law.
78. Democracy and its types.
79. Culture, values and ideals.
80. Belief and mind /reasoning/ as an issue of scholastic philosophy.
81. Progress of science and technique and its social consequences.
82. Alkindus: Founder of the Arabian philosophy.
83. Ibn Sina and his "Danishnamah" book.
84. Al-Ashari.
85. Sufism: Al-Ghazali, Abu al-Najib al-Suhrawardi etc.
86. Ibn Rushd and Aristotle: comparison.

## **LITERATURE**

1. Bible, the Qur'an
2. Asatryan V, "Introduction to Philosophy" Yerevan, 2004
3. Kanke V, "Philosophy", Yerevan, 2001
4. Russel Bertran, "Philosophical Problems" Yerevan, 2004
5. <http://plato.stanford.edu/>
6. <http://ebook30.com/history/history/138071/history-of-philosophy>