Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

federal state budgetary educational institution
higher education
"North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov"

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

(Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation)

DISCIPLINE WORK PROGRAM

"Philosophy"

Specialty: 31.05.01 General Medicine

Specialization: Organization and provision of primary health care to the adult population in medical organizations

Implementation language: Russian, English

2021

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The work program of the discipline "Philosophy" is compiled on the basis of the Federal state educational standard of higher education - specialty in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation dated August 12, 2020 No. 988 "On approval of the federal state educational standard of higher education - specialty in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine."

Compilers of the work program of the discipline:
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Reviewer:
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The work program of the discipline was discussed at a department meeting
social sciences, economics and law
April 05, 2021. Protocol No. 4.

Head of the department _____ / Seleznev V.D./
(signature)

Approved by the Methodological Commission for the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine
May 11, 2021

Chairman _____ / Bakulin I.G./
(signature)

Reviewed by the Methodological Council and recommended for approval by the Academic Council
May 20, 2021

Chairman _____ / Artyushkin S.A. /
(signature)

Date of update:

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1. The purpose of mastering the discipline

The purpose of mastering the discipline "Philosophy" is to comprehend the problem of philosophy, study medical and social knowledge at its intersection with philosophy and science, and develop the student's universal and general professional competencies. Formation of skills in using knowledge and methods of philosophy in the field of healthcare organization.

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline "Philosophy" refers to the mandatory part of Block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of the main professional educational program in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (specialty level of education), Focus: Organization and provision of primary health care to the adult population in medical organizations. The discipline is mandatory to study.

3. List of planned learning outcomes in the discipline, correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program

Code and name of competency	Code and name of the competency achievement indicator
UK-1. Able to critically analyze problem situations based on a systematic approach and develop an action strategy	**ID-1 UK-1.1. Analyzes a problem situation as a system, identifying its components and connections between them**
	ID-2 UK-1.2. Identifies gaps in information needed to resolve a problem situation and designs processes to address them
	ID-3 UK-1.3. Critically evaluates the reliability of information sources, works with conflicting information from different sources
	ID-4 UK-1.4. Develops and meaningfully argues a strategy for solving a problem situation based on systematic and interdisciplinary approaches
	ID-5 UK-1.5. Identifies and evaluates practical consequences of possible solutions and problems
UK-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction	**ID-1 UK-5.1. Analyzes and interprets the most important ideological and value systems in the context of world historical development**
	ID-2 UK-5.2. Builds social and professional interaction taking into account intercultural characteristics
UK-6. Able to determine and implement priorities for own activities and ways to improve them based on self-assessment and lifelong education	**ID-1 UK-6.1. Assesses one's resources and their limits (personal, situational, temporary), uses them optimally to successfully perform professional tasks**
	ID-2 UK-6.2. Determines educational needs and ways to improve one's own activities based on self-assessment
	ID-3 UK-6.3. Builds an educational trajectory for professional development
OPK-1. Able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	**ID-1 OPK-1.1. Complies with moral standards, ethical and deontological principles of behavior in professional activities.**

Competency achievement indicator code	Learning outcomes (assessment indicators)	Evaluation tools
ID-1 UK-1.1.	**knows the systems approach, general scientific methods, methods of empirical and theoretical research. The history of the formation of the scientific approach, the requirements for a scientific hypothesis, the concept of the problem and methodology. Concepts of science, categories of freedom and responsibility in their dialectical relationship.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report, practical tasks
	is able to distinguish between general scientific, empirical and theoretical methods. Apply methods of analysis and synthesis when considering ideological, social and environmental problems. Be able to apply basic conceptual approaches to interaction with the environment.	
ID-2 UK-1.2.	**knows the basic methodology of the scientific approach, which allows you to critically evaluate the reliability of information sources.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able, based on knowledge of scientific research methodology and knowledge of a systems approach, to formulate goals and consider various options for solving problem situations.	
ID-3 UK-1.3.	**knows methods of empirical and theoretical research, the concept of a problem and the classification of global problems.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able to put forward versions of a solution to a problem, relying on a systematic method of analysis, synthesis and comparison.	
ID-4 UK-1.4.	**knows the historical background for the formation of a scientific and systematic approach, the basics of analyzing problem situations and the main types of scientific rationality. General scientific methods, methods of empirical and theoretical research, interdisciplinary matrix of science and classification of scientific disciplines.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	can analyze and propose solutions to a problem, based on a systematic method, formulate a hypothesis, set a goal, tasks of scientific research.	
ID-5 UK-1.5.	**knows the main approaches to analyzing the development of historical forms of society: formational, cultural, civilizational. Global problems of modern social development, cultural characteristics and value orientations of subjects of social relations.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report. practical tasks
	can analyze global problems of modern social development, the influence of social, political, cultural factors on the development and behavior of social systems.	
ID-1 UK-5.1.	**knows the basic concepts of the concept of civil society, the position of scientism and anti-scientism, the ethics of scientific research and the post-non-classical type of scientific rationality. The main approaches to the analysis of historical forms of society: formational, cultural, civilizational.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report, practical tasks
	is able to use sociocultural knowledge to analyze the historical scientific tradition, ideological and value elements of social development.	

ID-2 UK-5.2.	**knows the basic deontological concepts of medicine, sociocultural features of the development of individual and social systems (based on the concepts of philosophical anthropology). Value, ideological elements of the social. Historical and philosophical ideas about ethics and modern philosophical concepts that explain trends in social development.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able to use sociocultural knowledge to analyze social relations and for ethical communication in a sociocultural environment.	
ID-1 UK-6.1.	**knows the concept of a systems approach, methodology of theoretical and empirical scientific level. Features of the sociocultural development of society: formational, cultural, civilizational approaches to the analysis of society. Basic concepts of philosophical anthropology, consciousness as a reflection of matter.**	test questions, test tasks, report.
	is able to select the optimally appropriate methodology of scientific knowledge for the search situation, which allows for optimal use of these ideas.	
ID-2 UK-6.2.	**knows the peculiarities of the connection between philosophy and science, the positions of scientism and anti-scientism in modern sociocultural discourse. Including sociocultural features of the development of the social system, taking into account modern philosophical concepts.**	test questions, test tasks, report, essay.
	is able to formulate the goals of scientific activity, determines ways to achieve them, taking into account personal and social resources, conditions, and means.	
ID-3 UK-6.3.	**knows general scientific, empirical and theoretical research methods, the role of science and technology at the present stage of development of human history.**	test questions
	is able, based on scientific methodology, to critically evaluate the strategy and technology for formulating and solving problems.	
ID-1 OPK-1.1.	**knows the principles of constructing ethical communication, the foundations of philosophical anthropology and deontology.**	test questions, test tasks
	knows how to apply the principles of deontology in communicative practice.	

4. Scope of discipline and types of academic work

Type of educational work	Labor intensity	Semesters	
		3	4
Contact work between students and teachers	48	24	24
Classroom work:	**46**	**24**	**22**
Lectures (L)	16	8	8
Seminars (C)	30	16	14
Independent work:	**24**	**10**	**14**
during the period of theoretical training	20	10	10
preparation for the test	4		4
Intermediate certification: test	**2**		**2**
Total workload: academic hours	**72**		
credit units	**2**		

5. The content of the discipline, structured by sections (topics) indicating the number of academic hours and types of training sessions

5.1.Content of discipline sections

item no.	Name of discipline section	Annotated content of the discipline section	List of competencies formed in the process of mastering the section
1	Philosophy and its role in society, historical and philosophical introduction	The meaning and purpose of philosophy. History of the development of philosophical thought. Origin and originality of ancient philosophy. Socio-economic, political and general cultural prerequisites for the emergence of medieval philosophy. Main trends in spiritual development of the Renaissance. Socio-economic prerequisites for Western European philosophy and culture. XVII – XVIII centuries. Philosophy of modern times XIX-XXI centuries. Russian patriotic thought in the philosophical heritage.	UK-1 UK-5
2	Ontology, the problem of consciousness in philosophy	The problems of being, the concept of "picture of the world" are considered. Philosophical understanding of matter, nature and its laws, the concept of development and the main categories of dialectics. The concept of consciousness as a "reflection", its properties. Evolution of forms of reflection in inanimate and living nature. Consciousness and the brain. The problem of the unconscious	UK-1 UK-5 UK-6
3	Epistemology and methodology of scientific research.	Philosophical concepts of cognition, the relationship between the subject and object of cognition, sensory and logical cognition and their forms are considered. The nature of science and its functions. The structure of scientific knowledge. The	UK-1 UK-6

		relationship between the empirical and theoretical levels of scientific knowledge. Philosophical and methodological foundations of medicine.	
4	A person in a system of social connections	Society is studied as a system of connections and relationships between people. Citizenship and respect for the heritage of philosophical thought. Material and ideal factors in the life of society. The origin of man, his place among living beings. Anthroposociogenesis. The unity of the spiritual and physical, biological and social in man. The problem of life and death in human spiritual experience. Medicine in the cultural system. The object and subject of medicine as a science. Principles of deontology.	UK-1 UK-5 UK-6 OPK-1

5.2.Thematic plan of lectures

3rd semester

item no.	Name of discipline section	Lecture topics	Active forms of learning	Labor intensity (academic hours)
1	Philosophy and its role in society, historical and philosophical introduction	L.1. Philosophy as a scientific discipline. Ancient philosophy	-	2
		L.2. Philosophy of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Modern times (17-18 centuries)	-	2
		L.3. Philosophy of the New Age (19-20 centuries)	-	2
2	Ontology, the problem of consciousness in philosophy	L.4. The concept of being.	-	2
			TOTAL:	8

4th semester

item no.	Name of discipline section	Lecture topics	Active forms of learning	Labor intensity (academic hours)
1.	Ontology, the problem of consciousness in philosophy	L.5. The concept of consciousness in philosophy.	-	2
2.	Epistemology and	L. 6. Theory of	-	2

	methodology of scientific research.	knowledge. Philosophy and methodology of science.		
3.	A person in a system of social connections	L. 7. Social philosophy.	-	2
		L. 8. Philosophical anthropology.	-	2
		TOTAL:		8

5.3.Thematic plan for practical classes is not provided.

5.4. Thematic plan of seminars

3rd semester

item no.	Name of discipline section	Seminar topics	Active forms of learning	Current control forms	Hard working bone (academic hours)
1	Philosophy and its role in society, historical and philosophical introduction	C.1. Philosophy as a scientific discipline. Ancient philosophy	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.	4
		P.2. Philosophy of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Modern times (17-18 centuries)	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.	4
		S. 3. Philosophy of the New Age (19-20 centuries)	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.	4
4	Ontology, the problem of consciousness in philosophy	P.4. The concept of being.	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report	4
				TOTAL:	16

4th semester

item no.	Name of discipline section	Seminar topics	Active forms of learning	Current control forms	Labor intensity (academic hours)
1	Ontology, the problem of consciousness in philosophy	P.5. The concept of consciousness in philosophy.	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.	42
2	Epistemology and methodology of scientific research.	P.6. Theories of knowledge. Philosophy and methodology of science.	TD	test questions Abstract test tasks.	4
3	A person in a system of social connections	P.7. Social philosophy.	TD	test questions, test tasks, report.	4
4		P.8. Philosophical anthropology.	TD	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report	4

TOTAL:	14

TD - thematic discussion

5.5. Thematic plan of laboratory work is not provided.

5.6. Independent work:

item no.	Name of discipline section	Types of independent work	Current control forms	Labor intensity (academic hours)
1	Philosophy and its role in society, historical and philosophical introduction	Preparation for classroom monitoring activities: 1.Working with lecture material. 2. Work with educational literature 3. Preparation of abstracts. 4. Completing a workbook on philosophy.	Interview on control questions, testing, writing an essay report preparation.	6
2	The doctrine of being and consciousness.	Preparation for classroom monitoring activities: 1.Working with lecture material. 2. Work with educational literature 3. Preparation of abstracts. 4. Completing a workbook on philosophy.	Interview on control questions, testing, writing an essay report preparation.	4
3	Cognition and methodology of scientific research.	Preparation for classroom monitoring activities: 1.Working with lecture material. 2. Work with educational literature 3. Preparation of abstracts. 4. Completing a workbook on philosophy.	Interview on control questions, testing, writing an essay report preparation.	4
4	A person in a system of social connections	Preparation for classroom monitoring activities: 1.Working with lecture material. 2. Work with educational literature 3. Preparation of abstracts. 4. Completing a workbook on philosophy.	Interview on control questions, testing, writing an essay preparation of a report, essay.	6
			Preparation for the test:	4
			TOTAL:	24

5.6.1. Abstract topics:

1. The main types of worldviews, their similarities and differences.
2. Eastern philosophy and oriental medicine.
3. Cosmocentrism and basic concepts of ancient philosophy.
4. Anthropocentrism and humanism in the philosophical thought of the Renaissance.
5. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas: two views on man and his historical mission.
6. Philosophy of K. Jaspers. Understanding psychology and psychiatry.
7. Nietzsche F. And the historical and philosophical tradition.
8. Philosophy of E. Husserl and phenomenological medicine.
9. Psychoanalytic philosophy and psychoanalysis.
10. Philosophical hermeneutics: its historical stages and current state.
11. Russian “cosmism”: moral insight of the future.

12. Philosophy of love for Russia.
13. Historical self-awareness of the nation and its philosophical conceptualization.
14. Citizenship and responsibility of the individual to society.
15. Philosophy of respect for heritage and principles of humanism.
16. Russian existential philosophy.
17. Hegel's anthropology and its significance for medicine and pedagogy.
18. The problem of meaning in logical positivism.
19. History of the formation and development of the philosophical concept of “matter”.
20. Modern ideas about the essence of consciousness.
21. The problem of self-awareness in philosophy.
22. The problem of the relationship between the subject and the object of knowledge is the central problem of epistemology.
23. Science in the modern world. Social functions of science.

5.6.3. Examples of reports.

1. Worldview and medicine.
2. The “common sense” worldview.
3. The role of ancient philosophy for the further development of human civilization.
4. Ancient philosophy and ancient medicine.
5. Problems of society and man in the philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment.

6. Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

To systematize knowledge in the discipline, the student needs to pay attention to the work program of the course, which includes sections and main problems of the discipline, within which questions for intermediate and final control are formed. Therefore, the student, having familiarized himself with the course program in advance, can better navigate the sequence of mastering the course from the standpoint of organizing independent work.

During lectures, the teacher discusses the issues of the course program, drawn up in accordance with the state educational standard. To better master the material and systematize knowledge in the discipline, you need to independently analyze the lecture materials using notes and textbooks. During independent study of lecture material, special attention should be paid to questions that arise, unclear terms, and controversial points of view.

Seminar classes are one of the most important types of theoretical and practical training. The purpose of the practical lesson is an in-depth study of the discipline, instilling in the student the skills of independent search and analysis of educational information, the formation and development of his scientific and professional thinking, the ability to actively participate in discussions, draw the right conclusions, argue and defend his opinion, and develop the skills of applying the acquired theoretical knowledge in the language practice of expressing thoughts. An important condition for successful preparation for a seminar lesson is the clear organization of students’ independent work in studying educational and additional literature. The ability to analyze and apply the acquired knowledge during self-study to answer questions and assignments largely determines the success of mastering the material in the discipline and the development of relevant competencies in students.

7. Evaluation materials

Assessment materials for the discipline for ongoing monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students include examples of assessment tools (Appendix A to the work program of the discipline), procedure and assessment criteria.

8. List of educational literature and Internet resources necessary for mastering the discipline

8.1. Educational literature:

1. Ward Dave, Alasadair Richmond, Matthew Chrisman, Duncan Pritchard, Jane Suilli Lavelle, Michela Massimi. Philosophy for Everyone Routledge. London and New York, The University of Edimburgh, 2014. - 142 p. – access mode: https://kupdf.net/download/philosophy-for-everyone_5afefd79e2b6f5230b50c1f5_pdf

2. Paul Draper, Charles Talliaferro & Phillip L. Quinn (eds.). A Companion to Philosophy of Religion. Wiley-Blackwell. 2010. - 780 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929690?hash=ba508199dba8495727&dl=db86bdc5fc5f67a335

3. Kenny Anthony, John Patrick. An illustrated brief history of western philosophy. Blackwell publishing, 2006. - 392 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929708?hash=b614ef0346c613d99f&dl=e7064eb504151b695b

4 Audi Robert. Epistemology: a contemporary introduction to the theory of knowledge. Taylor & Francis, London. 2011. – 399 p. Access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929712?hash=a57dca7b8889ef7c39&dl=2323c276499e21dcff

5. Flynn Thomas. Existentialism. A Very Short Introduction. Oxford, New York. 2006. – 136 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929718?hash=be10239d3015edaaf5&dl=ff8885ac4d9a46a585

6. Eighth Edition, Robert C. Solomon, Kathleen M. Higgins. The Big Questions: A Short Introduction to Philosophy. Wadsworth, Belmont, USA. 2020. – 423 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929802?hash=a1f934b67ba4265e5d&dl=bbbf26c5beb396c7e5

7. Baggini Julian, Peter I. Fosl. The philosopher’s toolkit: a compendium of philosophical concepts and methods. Blackwell Publishing, UK. 2010. – 277 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929803?hash=73e424c2913db913a9&dl=a0fa99c9e1be9123c6

8. Nagel Thomas. What Does It All Mean? A Very Short Introduction to Philosophy. Oxford, USA.1987. – 49 p. – access mode: https://vk.com/doc458410919_603929804?hash=5789aec41a322fd12e&dl=2b96720b7a28fe3e75

9. Philosophy. Ed. Gubina V.D. and Sidorina T.Yu. Year of publication 2016. EBS “Student Consultant” Access mode: http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970436851.html

10. Sobolnikova, E. N. Philosophy. Part 1 : study guide : in 2 parts / E. N. Sobolnikova; Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Federation, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-West. state honey. University named after I. I. Mechnikova, Department of Social and Humanitarian Science, Economics and Law. – Saint-Petersburg: Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after. I. I. Mechnikova Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, 2022. – 204 p.
https://sdo.szgmu.ru/pluginfile.php/922495/mod_resource/content/1/%D0%A1%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0_%D0%A4%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80.%20%D1%81%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B2.%20%D0%A7.%201_%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%BF.%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B6_%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA_2023.pdf

8.2. Resources of the Internet information and telecommunications network:

Name of Internet resource	Email address of the resource
Portal “digital education”	http://digital-edu.ru/fcior/139/
Federal portal “Russian Education”	https://www.edu.ru/
New Encyclopedia of the Russian Academy of Sciences	https://iphlib.ru/library/collection/newphilenc/page/about
Electronic educational resources (EER) Electronic library systems (ELS)	https://ifl.ru/poleznyie-ssyilki/elektronnyie-obrazovatelnyie-resursyi-(eor)-elektronnyie-bibliotechnyie-sistemyi-(ebs).html
Encyclopedia of Philosophy	http://philosophy.ru/
Educational portal "intention"	http://intencia.ru/
Educational portal "anthropology"	http://anthropology.ru/
Text resources on the website of the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences	http://iph.ras.ru/page52248384.htm
Federal educational portal	http://ecsocman.hse.ru/net/27572262/

9. List of information technologies used to master the discipline, including a list of software, professional databases and information reference systems

9.1. List of information technologies used in the educational process:

item no.	Name of discipline section	Information technology
1	Philosophy and its role in society, historical and philosophical introduction	Placement of educational materials in the EIOS FSBEI HE North-Western State Medical University named after. I.I. Mechnikov Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, https://moodle.szgmu.ru/course/view.php?id=150
2	The doctrine of being and consciousness.	
3	Cognition and methodology of scientific research.	

4	A person in a system of social connections	

9.2. List of software used in the educational process (licensed and freely distributed software, including domestically produced):

item no.	Software product name	License validity period	Documents confirming right to use software products
licensed software			
1.	ESET NOD 32	1 year	Government contract № 07/2020
2.	MS Windows 8 MS Windows 8.1 MS Windows 10 MS Windows Server 2012 Datacenter - 2 Proc MS Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter - 2 Proc MS Windows Server 2016 Datacenter Core	Unlimited	State contract No. 30/2013-O; Government contract No. 399/2013-OA; Government contract No. 07/2017-EA.
3.	MS Office 2010 MS Office 2013	Unlimited	Government contract No. 30/2013-OA; Government contract No. 399/2013-OA.
4.	Academic LabVIEW Premium Suite (1 User)	Unlimited	Government contract № 02/2015
licensed software of domestic production			
1.	Anti-plagiarism	1 year	Government contract № 2409
2.	“WEBINAR (WEBINAR)” VERSION 3.0	1 year	Contract No. 347/2020-M
3.	"3KL e-learning environment"	1 year	Contract No. 348/2020-M
4.	TrueConf Enterprise	1 year	Contract No. 396/2020-EA
free software			
1.	Google Chrome	Unlimited	Open License Agreement GNU GeneralPublicLicense
2.	NVDA	Unlimited	Open License Agreement GNU GeneralPublicLicense
freely distributed software of domestic production			
1.	Moodle	Unlimited	Open License Agreement GNU GeneralPublicLicense

9.3. List of professional databases and information reference systems:

item no.	Name software product	License validity period	Documents confirming right to use	Mode access for disabled students and persons with

			software products	limited health capabilities
1.	Consultant Plus	1 year	Agreement No. 655/2020-EA	-
2.	EBS “Student Consultant”	1 year	Contract No. 307/2020-EA	http://www.studmedlib.ru/
3.	EMB “Doctor Consultant”	1 year	Contract No. 281/2020-EA	http://www.rosmedlib.ru/
4.	EBS "Ibooks.ru/ibooks.ru"	1 year	Contract № 06/2020	https://ibooks.ru
5.	EBS “IPRBooks”	1 year	Contract No. 08/2020-ZK	http://www.iprbookshop.ru/special
6.	Electronic library system “Bukap”	1 year	Contract № 05/2020	https://www.books-up.ru/
7.	EBS "Lan Publishing House"	1 year	Contract No. 395/2020-EA	https://e.lanbook.com/

10. Material and technical support of discipline

Classrooms for conducting lecture-type training sessions, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students, St. Petersburg, Piskarevsky Prospekt, 47, lit. AZ room. No. 25 lit. N, room. No. 23, lit. P, room No. 26, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after. I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; equipped with equipment and technical means of training:
Equipment: board (chalk); teacher's table student's table four/double;
Technical teaching aids: teacher's laptop, system unit, monitor, DVD player, TV.
Special technical teaching aids: Roger Pen (Roger personal wireless transmitter in the form of a pen), Roger MyLink (Roger Pen system signal receiver) (for students with hearing impairments); IntelliKeys (wired keyboard with Russian Braille with a matte black finish), (St. Petersburg, Piskarevsky Prospekt, 47, lit. R (building 9), room No. 18.19, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation).

Classrooms for conducting seminar-type training sessions, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students, St. Petersburg, Piskarevsky Prospekt, 47, lit. AE, room. No. 49, No. 51, No. 30, No. 32 lit. D, room. No. 34, No. 32, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after. I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, equipped with equipment and technical means of training:
Equipment: board (chalk); teacher's table student's table four/double;
Technical teaching aids: teacher's laptop, system unit, monitor, DVD player, TV.
Special technical teaching aids: Roger Pen (Roger personal wireless transmitter in the form of a pen), Roger MyLink (Roger Pen system signal receiver) (for students with hearing impairments); IntelliKeys (wired keyboard with Russian Braille with a matte black finish), (St. Petersburg, Piskarevsky Prospekt, 47, lit. R (building 9), room No. 18.19, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation).

Premises for independent work of students, equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provided with access to the electronic information and educational environment of the University: St. Petersburg, Piskarevsky Prospekt, 47, lit. AE (building 32), room. No. 1, lit. R (building 9), room. No. 18.19 FSBEI HE North-Western State Medical University named after. I.I. Mechnikov of the Russian Ministry of Health.

Appendix A

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

federal state budgetary educational institution
higher education
"North-Western State Medical University
named after I.I. Mechnikov"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

(Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation)

EVALUATION MATERIALS

(for ongoing monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students)

Direction of preparation:	31.05.01 General medicine
Direction:	Organization and provision of primary health care to the adult population in medical organizations
Name of discipline:	Philosophy

Implementation language: Russian, English

St. Petersburg – 2021

1. List of planned learning outcomes in the discipline

Competency achievement indicator code	Learning outcomes (assessment indicators)	Evaluation tools
ID-1 UK-1.1.	**knows the systems approach, general scientific methods, methods of empirical and theoretical research. The history of the formation of the scientific approach, the requirements for a scientific hypothesis, the concept of the problem and methodology. Concepts of science, categories of freedom and responsibility in their dialectical relationship.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report, practical tasks
	is able to distinguish between general scientific, empirical and theoretical methods. Apply methods of analysis and synthesis when considering ideological, social and environmental problems. Be able to apply basic conceptual approaches to interaction with the environment.	
ID-2 UK-1.2.	**knows the basic methodology of the scientific approach, which allows you to critically evaluate the reliability of information sources.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able, based on knowledge of scientific research methodology and knowledge of a systems approach, to formulate goals and consider various options for solving problem situations.	
ID-3 UK-1.3.	**knows methods of empirical and theoretical research, the concept of a problem and the classification of global problems.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able to put forward versions of a solution to a problem, relying on a systematic method of analysis, synthesis and comparison.	
ID-4 UK-1.4.	**knows the historical background for the formation of a scientific and systematic approach, the basics of analyzing problem situations and the main types of scientific rationality. General scientific methods, methods of empirical and theoretical research, interdisciplinary matrix of science and classification of scientific disciplines.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	can analyze and propose solutions to a problem, based on a systematic method, formulate a hypothesis, set a goal, tasks of scientific research.	
ID-5 UK-1.5.	**knows the main approaches to analyzing the development of historical forms of society: formational, cultural, civilizational. Global problems of modern social development, cultural characteristics and value orientations of subjects of social relations.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report. practical tasks
	can analyze global problems of modern social development, the influence of social, political, cultural factors on the development and behavior of social systems.	
ID-1 UK-5.1.	**knows the basic concepts of the concept of civil society, the position of scientism and anti-scientism, the ethics of scientific research and the post-non-classical type of scientific rationality. The main approaches to the analysis of historical forms of society: formational, cultural, civilizational.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report, practical tasks
	is able to use sociocultural knowledge to analyze the historical scientific tradition, ideological and value elements of social development.	

ID-2 UK-5.2.	**knows the basic deontological concepts of medicine, sociocultural features of the development of individual and social systems (based on the concepts of philosophical anthropology). Value, ideological elements of the social. Historical and philosophical ideas about ethics and modern philosophical concepts that explain trends in social development.**	test questions, test tasks, abstract, report.
	is able to use sociocultural knowledge to analyze social relations and for ethical communication in a sociocultural environment.	
ID-1 UK-6.1.	**knows the concept of a systems approach, methodology of theoretical and empirical scientific level. Features of the sociocultural development of society: formational, cultural, civilizational approaches to the analysis of society. Basic concepts of philosophical anthropology, consciousness as a reflection of matter.**	test questions, test tasks, report.
	is able to select the optimally appropriate methodology of scientific knowledge for the search situation, which allows for optimal use of these ideas.	
ID-2 UK-6.2.	**knows the peculiarities of the connection between philosophy and science, the positions of scientism and anti-scientism in modern sociocultural discourse. Including sociocultural features of the development of the social system, taking into account modern philosophical concepts.**	test questions, test tasks, report, essay.
	is able to formulate the goals of scientific activity, determines ways to achieve them, taking into account personal and social resources, conditions, and means.	
ID-3 UK-6.3.	**knows general scientific, empirical and theoretical research methods, the role of science and technology at the present stage of development of human history.**	test questions
	is able, based on scientific methodology, to critically evaluate the strategy and technology for formulating and solving problems.	
ID-1 OPK-1.1.	**knows the principles of constructing ethical communication, the foundations of philosophical anthropology and deontology.**	test questions, test tasks
	knows how to apply the principles of deontology in communicative practice.	

2. Examples of assessment tools and assessment criteria for ongoing monitoring

2.1. Examples of incoming control

Quiz on basic knowledge of philosophy:

1. Name the social functions of philosophy. What is the essence of the critical function of philosophy?
2. How do the everyday meanings of the words “materialist” and “idealist” differ from similar philosophical concepts?
3. What does the term “agnosticism” mean?
4. What is dialectics?
5. Name the main forms of human cognition.
6. Name the forms of sensory and rational knowledge.
7. How does sensory cognition differ from rational cognition?
8. What is practice? What role does practical activity play in cognition?

9. What is the difference between knowledge and information?
10. Why is truth in epistemology viewed as “objective truth”? What is the objectivity of truth?
11. Why is truth always concrete?
12. What concepts of truth can be identified?
13. What is the difference between a delusion and a lie?
14. What is the essence of relativism and dogmatism in the understanding of truth?
15. When did science arise and what are the historical prerequisites for its birth?

Evaluation criteria, grading scale pass/fail

Rating	Description
"passed"	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task have been met
"not accepted"	Demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem. Many requirements for the assignment have not been met. No answer.

2.2. Examples of test tasks:

ID-1 UK-1.1; ID-2 UK-1.2; ID-3 UK-13; ID-4 UK-1.4; ID-5 UK-1.5,

Question name: Question No. 1
Philosophical concept meaning the immaterial beginning of the world{
1) Spirit
2) Genesis
3) Thinking
4) Intuition

Question name: Question No. 2
Philosophy is not the object of consideration{
1) Life of a specific person
2) Knowledge about a person, his essential qualities
3) The problem of the meaning of human life
4) The Problem of Human Origins

Question title: Question No. 3
The first to call the new way of thinking “philosophy”{
1) Pythagoras
2) Heraclitus
3) Plato
4) Socrates

Question title: Question No. 4
The type of worldview in which the highest level of abstraction is formed{
1) Philosophical
2) Ordinary
3) Mythological
4) Religious

Question name: Question No. 5
A logical, intellectual characteristic of a worldview is called {
1) Worldview
2) Worldview

3) Attitude
4) Worldview

Question name: Question No. 6
Worldview stands{
1) A holistic image of the world
2) The intellectual side of the worldview
3) The emotional and psychological side of the worldview
4) Reflection of individual fragments of the world

UK-5. (ID 1 UK-5.1.; ID 2 UK-5.2.)

Question title: Question No. 7
The science that studies the mechanisms of self-organization in both living and inanimate nature is called:{
1) Synergetics
2) Dialectics
3) Cybernetics
4) Logistics

Question name: Question No. 8
The main characteristics of closed systems are:{
1) Non-equilibrium and non-linearity
2) Equilibrium and linearity
3) Openness and fluctuation
4) Closedness and bifurcation

Question title: Question No. 9
From Descartes' doctrine of two substances follows the concept of consciousness{
1) Psychophysiological dualism
2) Psychophysiological parallelism
3) Psychophysiological identity
4) Neutral monism

Question title: Question No. 10
Freud is the founder of the philosophical movement{
1) Psychoanalysis
2) Existentialism
3) Positivism
4) Neo-Thomism

UK-6. (ID 1 UK-6.1.; ID 2 UK-6.2.; ID 3 UK-6.3.)

Question title: Question No. 11
Method of scientific knowledge, in which the theory is based on certain evidence, starting points that do not require proof:{
1) Idealization method
2) Abstraction method
3) Axiomatic method
4) Formalization method

Question title: Question No. 12

Sciences aimed at identifying general patterns of existence of natural objects are called:{

1) Nomothetic

2) Idiographic

3) Nominalistic

4) Casuistic

Question title: Question No. 13

There are two forms of rationality:{

1) Causal and target

2) Abstract and nominal

3) Causal and meaningful

4) Essential and target

Question title: Question No. 14

Socio-humanitarian knowledge is almost always:{

1) Rational

2) Intuitive-emotional

3) Sensual

4) Value-colored

Question title: Question No. 15

The falsification method for separating scientific knowledge from non-scientific knowledge was proposed to be used{

1) B. Russell

2) R. Carnap

3) K.Popper

4) I.Lakatos

ID 1 GPC-1.1.

Question title: Question No. 16

The consciousness of an individual is the only reliable reality, and the material world is its creation. This position is characterized as:{

1) Objective idealism

2) Vulgar materialism

3) Solipsism

4) Sensualism

Question name: Question No. 17

Mental reflection of reality in a person's head:{

1) Motive

2) Image

3) Target

4) Feeling

Question title: Question No. 18

Which position is characterized by the following statement: "our brain secretes our thoughts like the liver secretes bile?":{

1) Objective-idealistic

2) Subjective-idealistic

3) Vulgar materialistic

4) Religious

Question title: Question No. 19

Speech is not thinking, otherwise, according to Feuerbach, the greatest talkers should have been the greatest:{

1) **Thinkers**
2) Speakers
3) Politicians
4) Thinkers and speakers

Question name: Question No. 20

Which judgment correctly expresses the socio-historical essence of consciousness:{

1) Consciousness cannot help but reflect social life
2) Social life does not affect consciousness
3) **Consciousness is a product of the social environment and does not arise outside of communication**
4) Human consciousness determines social life

Evaluation criteria, grading scale for test tasks

Rating		**Description**
"excellent"	5	Completed in full – 90%-100%
"good"	4	Not fully implemented – 80%-89%
"satisfactory"	3	Completed with deviation – 70%-79%
"unsatisfactory"	2	Partially completed – 69% or less correct answers

2.3. Examples of essay topics

ID-1 UK-1.1; ID-2 UK-1.2;

1. The main types of worldviews, their similarities and differences.
2. Eastern philosophy and oriental medicine.
3. Cosmocentrism and basic concepts of ancient philosophy.
4. Anthropocentrism and humanism in the philosophical thought of the Renaissance.
5. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas: two views on man and his historical mission.
6. Philosophy of K. Jaspers. Understanding psychology and psychiatry.
7. Nietzsche F. And the historical and philosophical tradition.
8. Philosophy of E. Husserl and phenomenological medicine.
9. Psychoanalytic philosophy and psychoanalysis.
10. Philosophical hermeneutics: its historical stages and current state.
11. Russian “cosmism”: moral insight of the future.
12. Philosophy of love for Russia.
13. Russian existential philosophy.

ID-3 UK-13

14. Hegel's anthropology and its significance for medicine and pedagogy.
15. The problem of meaning in logical positivism.
16. History of the formation and development of the philosophical concept of “matter”.
17. Modern ideas about the essence of consciousness.
18. The problem of self-awareness in philosophy.
19. The problem of the relationship between the subject and the object of knowledge is the central problem of epistemology.

ID-4 UK-1.4;

20. Science in the modern world. Social functions of science.
21. Unity of language and thinking. The word as a healing factor.

22. Methods of scientific knowledge in medicine.
23. The problem of law in philosophy, natural science and medicine.
24. Object and subject of knowledge in medicine.
25. The problem of law in philosophy, natural science and medicine.
26. The concept of civil society in the history of social and philosophical thought.
27. Historical personality types.
28. Does the story make sense?

ID-5 UK-1.5,

29. Historical development of ethical teachings.
30. Is man free?
31. Values and the spiritual world of man.
32. Current problems of bioethics.
33. Man, law, state.
34. Philosophical problems of anthroposociogenesis.
35. The problem of the meaning of life.
36. Science as a sociocultural phenomenon.
37. The relationship between the sensual and the rational, the subjective and the objective in diagnosis.

ID-1 UK-5.1; ID-2 UK-5.2

38. The problem of life and death in modern philosophy.
39. Life and mind in the context of the global evolution of the Universe.
40. Information revolution and the formation of the information society.
41. Humanity in the face of global problems.
42. The origin and essence of morality.

Evaluation criteria, abstract grading scale

Rating		**Description**
"excellent"	5	All requirements for writing and defending an abstract are met: the problem is identified and its relevance is justified, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically presented, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the scope is maintained, requirements for external design are met, correct answers to additional questions are given
"good"	4	The basic requirements for the abstract and its defense have been met, but there are some shortcomings; in particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical consistency in judgments; the scope of the abstract is not maintained; there are omissions in design; Incomplete answers were given to additional questions during the defense
"satisfactory"	3	There are significant deviations from the abstracting requirements; in particular: the topic is only partially covered; there were factual errors in the content of the abstract or in answering additional questions; no output during protection
"unsatisfactory"	2	The topic of the abstract is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is revealed, or the abstract is not presented at all

2.4. Examples of reports.

ID 1 UK-1.1.; ID 2 UK-1.2.; ID 3 UK-1.3.; ID 4 UK-1.4.; ID 5 UK-1.5

1. Worldview and medicine.

2. The “common sense” worldview.
3. The role of ancient philosophy for the further development of human civilization.
4. Ancient philosophy and ancient medicine.
5. Problems of society and man in the philosophy of the Age of Enlightenment.
6. The origins of scientific medicine and its connection with philosophy.
7. The problem of the knowability of the world and I. Kant’s apriorism.
8. The categorical imperative of I. Kant and the principle of humanism.
9. The problem of man in German classical philosophy.
10. Marxism – a pattern or an accident.
11. Dialectics of Marxism and dialectics of Hegel.
12. Russian philosophy and Christianity.
13. Humanism of philosophy N.A. Berdyaev.
14. Russian thinkers on philosophical issues of biology and medicine. (I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlov, A.A. Ukhomsky, I.I. Mechnikov, etc.).
15. Traditions of Westernism and Slavophilism in modern Russia.
16. Existentialism in art and literature.
17. ID 2 UK-5.2.
18. Analytical philosophy and scientific knowledge.
19. Biological space and time.
20. The problem of the origin of life on earth.
21. The relationship between the necessary and the accidental in biological evolution.
22. Part and whole. The problem of integrity in medicine.
23. The relationship between the concepts of “health” and “norm”, “disease” and “pathology”.
24. Synergetics: the phenomenon of chance.
25. Psychosomatic diseases are the scourge of the 20th century.
26. The role of the unconscious in human life.
27. Freudianism today (theory and practice).
28. Modern approaches and scientific prospects for studying the concept of “consciousness”.
29. The problem of self-awareness in philosophy
30. Problems of artificial intelligence in philosophy of the 20-21st centuries.
31. Creative activity of the individual and the role of consciousness in personal motivation
32. Basic forms of social consciousness. The relationship between individual and social consciousness.
33. ID 1 UK-6.1.; ID 2 UK-6.2
34. Is the truth accessible to man? Basic philosophical arguments.
35. How the relationship between the subject and the object of cognition changed in the classical, non-classical and post-non-classical concepts of cognition and science (based on the concept of V.S Stepin).
36. Information revolution and the formation of the information society.
37. Features of post-industrial society.
38. The role and importance of society in the formation of individual consciousness.
39. Prospects for human development: modern social and scientific
40. technologies aimed at preserving life on Earth.
41. The image of man in the history of philosophy. Modern image of a person. The unity of the spiritual and physical, biological.
42. The problem of self-identification of a modern person.

Evaluation criteria, report grading scale

Rating		**Description**
"excellent"	5	Presents own point of view (position, attitude) when disclosing the problem: the problem is fully disclosed at the theoretical level, in connections and justifications, with the correct use of social science terms and concepts in the context of the answer; provided arguments for your opinion based on facts of public life or personal social experience
"good"	4	One's own point of view (position, attitude) is presented when disclosing the problem: the problem is disclosed at a theoretical level, using social science terms and concepts in the context of the answer, theoretical connections are not present or are not clearly traced; provided evidence for your opinion based on personal social experience
"satisfactory"	3	One's own point of view (position, attitude) when disclosing a problem is poorly represented: the problem is revealed through the formal use of social science terms; provided an argument for your opinion based on facts of public life or personal social experience without theoretical justification
"unsatisfactory"	2	One's own point of view (position, attitude) is not presented when disclosing the problem: the problem is revealed at the everyday level; the argumentation of one's opinion is weakly connected with the facts of social life

2.5. Examples of control questions.

ID 1 UK-1.1.; ID 2 UK-1.2.; ID 3 UK-1.3.; ID 4 UK-1.4.; ID 5 UK-1.5

1. Name the social functions of philosophy. What is the essence of the critical function of philosophy?
2. What do philosophy and religion have in common and what significantly distinguishes them?
3. What is the essence of the problem of the fundamental question of philosophy?
4. How do the everyday meanings of the words "materialist" and "idealist" differ from similar philosophical concepts?
5. What does the term "agnosticism" mean?
6. The history of which peoples is associated with the era of antiquity? When and how did ancient philosophy arise?
7. Name the main periods in the history of ancient philosophy.
8. What is the Eleatic school known for? By whose names is it represented? Why did the Eleatics consider movement an illusion? Name the main aporia of Zeno. What was Zeno's logic, and what exactly was he trying to prove?
9. What is dialectics? Name the basic law of dialectics, which was already known to Heraclitus.
10. Why didn't Socrates leave a single manuscript? How did this relate to his understanding of cognition? What was the peculiarity of the Socratic method of knowledge?
11. What is the meaning of the basic principle of the philosophy of the Middle Ages, theocentrism?
12. Who are called the first Christian apologists? From whom was it necessary to defend the ideas of Christianity in the first centuries of our era?
13. Who are called "Church Fathers"?
14. What is the nature of evil according to Augustine?

15. What are the features of modern European classical philosophy? What was the cult of reason during this period?

ID 1 UK-5.1.; ID 2 UK-5.2.

16. Why is the 18th century called the Age of Enlightenment in European history?
17. Why did the idea of historical progress appear during the Enlightenment, and what is its essence? What is the novelty of the French Enlightenment's views on man and society?
18. Give a general description of German classical philosophy? What would you say are her main achievements?
19. Why is the second period of development of Immanuel Kant's philosophy (from the 70s) called critical?
20. What problems, according to Kant, cannot be solved by means of science? What did Kant consider to be the main problem of philosophy?
21. What defines Kant's categorical imperative?
22. What is the essence of Hegel's philosophy? Why is Hegel's world reasonable ("Everything that is real is rational")?
23. What is the essence of K. Marx's materialist understanding of history?
24. K. Marx states that his method is the opposite of Hegel's. What?
25. What periods does Russian philosophy go through in its development?
26. Where did the Slavophiles differ from the ideologists of Westernism?
27. What did P. Ya. Chaadaev see as the reason for the backwardness and troubles of Russia?
28. Which direction (Westernism or Slavophilism) did A. I. Herzen belong to?
29. What ideas of N. G. Chernyshevsky were developed by A. I. Herzen?
30. What is religious philosophy?
31. Why is the philosophy of F. M. Dostoevsky called the philosophy of suffering? Who is the "Grand Inquisitor"?
32. What does the main principle of V. S. Solovyov's philosophy mean - the principle of "all-unity"? What does V.S. Solovyov mean by "Sofia"? How did V.S. Solovyov feel about other religions?
33. Why is the philosophy of N. A. Berdyaev called the philosophy of freedom? Why is N.A. Berdyaev against the ideology of suffering of F.M. Dostoevsky? How did N.A. Berdyaev feel about communism and Marxism?
34. What are the natural prerequisites for consciousness? Can they be considered the cause of the emergence of consciousness?
35. Analyze the relationship between the concepts of "consciousness" and "thinking", "spirit" and "soul"?

ID 1 UK-6.1.; ID 2 UK-6.2.; ID 3 UK-6.3.

36. What is the human spiritual world?
37. Is thinking possible without language?
38. What is practice? Why was the practical way of being necessary for the emergence of consciousness in humans?
39. What is subjective reality, ideal? What forms of ideal can you name?

ID 1 OPK-11.1

40. What is the unconscious? What forms of the unconscious do you know?
41. Name the main spheres of consciousness and their components.
42. What is "social consciousness". What is its structure? Name the main levels and forms of social consciousness.

43. Name the main forms of human cognition.

Assessment criteria, assessment scale for test questions:

Rating		Description
"excellent"	5	Knows all the educational material, understands it perfectly and has thoroughly mastered it. Gives correct, conscious and confident answers to questions (within the program). In oral answers he uses literary correct language and does not make mistakes.
"good"	4	Knows all the required educational material, understands it well and has mastered it firmly. Answers questions (within the program) without difficulty. In oral answers he uses literary language and does not make gross mistakes
"satisfactory"	3	Knows basic educational material. Answers questions (within the limits of the program) with difficulty. In oral answers, he makes mistakes when presenting the material and in constructing his speech.
"unsatisfactory"	2	Does not know most of the educational material, answers, as a rule, only to the teacher's leading questions, hesitantly. Makes frequent and serious mistakes in oral answers

3. Current control procedure

Current monitoring of academic performance in the discipline is carried out in the form of: test tasks, test questions, essay, report.

4. Examples of assessment tools and assessment criteria for intermediate certification

4.1. Sample checklist:

ID-1 UK-1.1.
The concept of "worldview", its historical types. Specificity of philosophical worldview.
ID-2 UK-1.2.
Social and economic concept of K. Marx. Theory of socio-economic formations.
ID-3 UK-1.3.
Specificity of philosophical knowledge. Basic functions of philosophy.
ID-4 UK-1.4.
A civilizational approach to the study of human history.
ID-5 UK-1.5.
What is the essence of K. Marx's materialist understanding of history?
ID-1 UK-5.1.
K. Marx states that his method is the opposite of Hegel's. What?
ID-2 UK-5.2.
What periods does Russian philosophy go through in its development?
ID-1 UK-6.1.
What did P. Ya. Chaadaev see as the reason for the backwardness and troubles of Russia?
ID-2 UK-6.2.
Where did the Slavophiles differ from the ideologists of Westernism?
ID-3 UK-6.3.
What is religious philosophy?

ID-1 OPK-1.1.
Which direction (Westernism or Slavophilism) did A. I. Herzen belong to?
What ideas of N. G. Chernyshevsky were developed by A. I. Herzen?

Evaluation criteria, assessment scale for control questions

Rating		Description
"excellent"	5	Knows all the educational material, understands it perfectly and has thoroughly mastered it. Gives correct, conscious and confident answers to questions (within the program). In oral answers he uses literary correct language and does not make mistakes.
"good"	4	Knows all the required educational material, understands it well and has mastered it firmly. Answers questions (within the program) without difficulty. In oral answers he uses literary language and does not make gross mistakes
"satisfactory"	3	Knows basic educational material. Answers questions (within the limits of the program) with difficulty. In oral answers, he makes mistakes when presenting the material and in constructing his speech.
"unsatisfactory"	2	Does not know most of the educational material, answers, as a rule, only to the teacher's leading questions, hesitantly. Makes frequent and serious mistakes in oral answers

4.2. Examples of practical tasks:

ID-1 UK-5.1

1. Fill out the table "Structure of Philosophy."

Sections of philosophy:	Definition	The main meaning of this section
Ontology		
Epistemology		
Aesthetics		
Ethics		
Axiology		
Logic		
Praxeology		
Philosophical anthropology		
Social philosophy		
Methodology of science		

ID-1 UK-1.1.

2. Define Aristotle's four reasons for the existence of things.
   1._____
   2._____
   3._____
   4._____

ID-1 UK-1.1.
ID-5 UK-1.5.

3. Fill out the table according to the theory of the golden mean with the following concepts: wastefulness, generosity, frugality, stinginess, shamelessness, straightforwardness, modesty, hypocrisy, recklessness, courage, prudence, cowardice.

Vice	Virtue	Virtue	Vice

ID-1 UK-1.1.

4. Come up with other examples, taking into account Aristotle's theory.

Vice	Virtue	Virtue	Vice

ID-5 UK-1.5.

5. Define logical laws.

Name	Definition	Formula
Law of Identity		
Law controversies		
Law of the Excluded third		

Evaluation criteria, scale for grading practical tasks

Rating		**Description**
"excellent"	5	Explanation of the process of solving a practical task is detailed, consistent, competent, with theoretical justifications, with the necessary schematic images and visual demonstrations, with correct and fluent use of terminology; answers to additional questions are correct and clear
"good"	4	Explanation of the process of solving a practical task is detailed, but not logical enough, with isolated errors in details, some difficulties in theoretical justification, schematic images and visual demonstrations, answers to additional questions are correct, but not clear enough
"satisfactory"	3	The explanation of the process of solving a practical task is

		insufficiently complete, inconsistent, with errors, weak theoretical justification, with significant difficulties and errors in schematic images and visual demonstrations, answers to additional questions are not clear enough, with errors in details
"unsatisfactory"	2	The explanation of how to solve a practical task was given incompletely, inconsistently, with gross errors, without theoretical justification, without the ability to provide schematic images and visual demonstrations or with a large number of errors, answers to additional questions are incorrect or missing

Evaluation criteria, final grading scale (pass)

Rating	Description
"passed"	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the problem. Knows the basic concepts within the framework of the issue under discussion, methods of study and their relationship with each other, practical problems and has an idea of promising directions for developing the issue under consideration
"not accepted"	Demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem. Does not know the basic concepts, methods of study, within the framework of the issue being discussed, has no idea about the main practical problems

5. Interim certification procedure

Intermediate certification in the discipline is carried out in the form of a test. The test includes: an interview on control questions and a practical task.