

FORM OF INTERMEDIATE CONTROL ON PHILOSOPHY

TERMS FOR THE 1ST COLLOQUIUM (conducted after the 6th seminar in the form of dictation)

1. **Worldview** is the fundamental cognitive orientation of an individual or society encompassing the whole of the individual's or society's knowledge and point of view. A worldview can include natural philosophy; fundamental, existential, and normative postulates; or themes, values, emotions, and ethics.
2. **Philosophy** is the systematized study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language.
3. **4 noble truths** are the truths or realities for the "spiritually worthy ones", taken from Buddhism.
4. **Nirvana** is a concept in Indian religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism) that represents the ultimate state of the liberation from suffering.
5. **Logos** is a term used in Western philosophy, psychology and rhetoric and refers to the appeal to reason that relies on logic or reason, inductive and deductive reasoning.
6. **Theocentrism** is the belief that God is the central aspect to existence, as opposed to anthropocentrism and existentialism.
7. **Creationism** is the religious belief that nature, and aspects such as the universe, Earth, life, and humans, originated with supernatural acts of divine creation.
8. **Providentialism** is the belief that all events on Earth are controlled by God.
9. **Empiricism** is an epistemological theory that holds that knowledge or justification comes only or primarily from sensory experience.
10. **Categorical imperative** is the central philosophical concept in the deontological moral philosophy of Immanuel Kant. its original formulation: "Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law."
11. **Socio-economic formation** is a Marxist concept (synonymous with 'society') referring to the concrete Prehistory Slavery, Feudalism, Capitalism, Communism.
12. **Irrationalism** is 19th- and early 20th-century philosophical movement that claimed to enrich the apprehension of human life by expanding it beyond the rational to its fuller dimensions.
13. **Existentialism**, any of various philosophies, most influential in continental Europe from about 1930 to the mid-20th century, that have in common an interpretation of human existence in the world that stresses its concreteness and its problematic character.

TERMS FOR THE 2d COLLOQUIUM (conducted after the 9th seminar in the form of dictation)

1. **Ontology** is the philosophical study of being in general, or of what applies neutrally to everything that is real.
2. **Idealism** is any view that stresses the central role of the ideal or the spiritual in the interpretation of experience.
3. **Materialism** is the view that all facts (including facts about the human mind and will and the course of human history) are causally dependent upon physical processes, or even reducible to them.
4. **Matter** is material substance that constitutes the observable universe and, together with energy, forms the basis of all objective phenomena.
5. **Space** is the boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events have relative position and direction.
6. **Time** is the continued sequence of existence and events that occurs in an apparently irreversible succession from the past, through the present, into the future.
7. **Philosophical anthropology** is a discipline within philosophy that seeks to unify the several empirical investigations of human nature in an effort to understand individuals as both creatures of their environment and creators of their own values.
8. **Social philosophy** is a branch of philosophy that examines the concepts, methods, and logic of the social sciences.
9. **Globalization** is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide.
10. **Epistemology** is the philosophical study of the nature, origin, and limits of human knowledge.
11. **Cognition** is the states and processes involved in knowing, which in their completeness include perception and judgment.
12. **Philosophy of science**, the study, from a philosophical perspective, of the elements of scientific inquiry.