Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications

Department of Philosophy

APPROVED
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GRADED TEST QUESTIONS
on **«Philosophical Problems of Scientific Cognition»**

1. Science as a system of knowledge.
2. Science as a field of activity.
3. Science as a social institution.
4. The specifics of philosophical understanding of the phenomenon of science.
5. The place of science in the system of culture.
6. Western tradition in the methodology of science.
7. Domestic tradition in the methodology of scientific knowledge.
8. New European rationalism and empiricism in scientific knowledge (Fr. Bacon and R. Descartes).
9. The concept of "knowledge" and "mastering" of the world, their relationship.
10. Sensual and rational forms of cognitive activity.
11. Features of scientific knowledge.
12. Subject and object of scientific knowledge.
13. Empirical level of scientific knowledge.
14. Theoretical level of scientific knowledge.
15. The problem of truth in philosophy and science. Truth and lie.
16. The concept and essence of the logical foundations of scientific research.
17. The concept of "scientific rationality" and its types.
18. Historical types of scientific rationality.
19. The problem of formation of scientific concepts and terms.
20. The phenomenon of "migration" of terms in the process of functioning of science.
21. Basic forms of scientific knowledge: general characteristics.
22. Scientific idea as a form of scientific knowledge.
23. Scientific problem as a form of scientific knowledge.
24. Scientific hypothesis as a form of scientific knowledge.
25. Scientific theory as a form of scientific knowledge.
26. Scientific construct as a form of scientific knowledge.
27. The concept of "method" and "methodology", their relationship.
28. Methodological principles of scientific knowledge and their levels.
29. The ratio of methodology and techniques in research.
30. Basic criteria for classification of scientific methods.
31. Methods of empirical cognition.
32. Methods of theoretical knowledge.

33. General scientific research methods.
34. The relationship of philosophical and scientific methods of cognition.
35. The role of intuition and creativity in scientific knowledge.
36. Ancient natural philosophy as a pattern of the relationship of philosophical and scientific knowledge.
37. Traditions and innovations in the development of science.
38. The role of philosophy in the formation of natural sciences (XVI-XVIII centuries)
39. The specifics of the formation of the humanities and social sciences.
40. Hermeneutics as a methodology of socio-humanitarian knowledge.
41. Basic principles of classification of sciences.
42. Modernism and postmodernism in the science of the XX-XXI centuries.
43. Natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and technical sciences: the specifics of the subject of research.
44. Criteria for classifying of sciences into empirical and theoretical.
45. Fundamental and applied sciences.
46. Historical periodization of science: classics - nonclassics - postnonclassics.
47. Essential features of interdisciplinary sciences.