

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
HIGHER STATE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF UKRAINE
«BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY»

"APPROVE"

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Associate Professor _____ I.V. Gerush
" _____ " _____ 2020

**STUDENT GUIDE
(SYLLABUS)
of studying the discipline**

PHILOSOPHY

Field of knowledge 22 Healthcare
(code and name of the field of knowledge)

Specialty Pharmacy
(code and name of the specialty)

Educational degree Master
(master, bachelor, junior bachelor)

Educational year 1st year

Form of study full-time
(full-time, part-time, distance)

Department Psychology and Philosophy
(name of the department)

Approved at the methodical session of Psychology and Philosophy department
"20" August 2020 (Protocol № 1).

Head of Department _____ (M.P. Tymofieva)
(signature)

Approved by Social and Humanity Studies subject methodical commission
"25" August 2020 (Protocol № 1).

Chairman of subject methodical
commission _____ (N. I. Zorii)
(signature)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL WORKERS WHO TEACH THE SUBJECT

Department	Psychology and Philosophy
Surname, name of scientific and pedagogical staff, scientific degree, academic status	Manchul Bohdana, PhD, Assist. Prof. Pavliuk Olesia, PhD, Assoc. Prof.
Web page of the department on the official website of the university	https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/psihologiyi-ta-filosofiyi/
Department website	https://sites.google.com/a/bsmu.edu.ua/pssoc/home
E-mail	psychology@bsmu.edu.ua
Address	Heroiv Maidanu Str. 3
Contact phone	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISCIPLINE

Status of the discipline	normative
Number of credits	3
Total amount of hours	90
Lectures	20 hours
Practical lessons	20 hours
Individual work	50 hours
Type of final control	Credit control

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE (ABSTRACT)

Philosophy is the science of style and ways of thinking, which studies the development of philosophical ideas in terms of cultural and historical epochs and also explores ontological, epistemological, axiological and ethical problems.

4. POLICY OF THE SUBJECT

4.1. List of normative documents:

- Regulations on the organization of the educational process (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/polozhennya-pro-organizacziyu-osvitnogo-proczesu-u-vdnz-u-bukovinskij-derzhavnij-medichnij-universitet.pdf>);
- Instructions for assessing the educational activities of BSMU students in the implementation of the European credit transfer system of the educational process (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/bdmu-instrukcziya-shhodo-oczinyuvannya-%D1%94kts-2014-3.pdf>);
- Regulations on the procedure for reworking missed and uncredited classes (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/reworks.pdf>);
- Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of knowledge of higher education (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/polozhennya-pro-apelyacziyu-rezultativ-pidsumkovogo-kontrolyu-znan.pdf>);
- Codex of Academic Integrity (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/kodeks_academic_faith.pdf);
- Moral and ethical codex of students (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ethics_code.docx);
- Regulations on the prevention and detection of academic plagiarism (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/antiplagiat-1.pdf>);
- Regulations on the procedure and conditions for students to choose elective courses (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/nakaz_polozhennyz_vybirkovi_dyscypliny_2020.pdf);
- Rules of internal labor regulations of the Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bucovynian State Medical University" (<https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/17.1-bdmu-kolektivnij-dogovir-dodatok.doc>).

4.2. Policy on adherence to the principles of academic integrity of higher education students:

- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information;
- cheating during control of knowledge is prohibited;
- independent performance of individual tasks and correct registration of references to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information.

4.3. Policy on adherence to the principles and norms of ethics and deontology by higher education students:

- actions in professional and educational situations from the standpoint of academic integrity and professional ethics and deontology;
- compliance with the rules of internal regulations of the university, to be tolerant, friendly and balanced in communication with students and teachers, medical staff of health care institutions;
- awareness of the importance of examples of human behavior in accordance with the norms of academic integrity and medical ethics.

4.4. Attendance policy for higher education students:

- attendance at all training sessions (lectures, practical (seminar) classes, final modular control) is mandatory for the purpose of current and final assessment of knowledge (except for respectable reasons).

4.5. Deadline policy and completion of missed or uncredited classes by higher education students:

- reworks of missed classes are held according to the schedule of missed or uncredited classes and consultations.

5. PRECISIONS AND POST-REQUIREMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE (INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONS)

List of disciplines, on which the study of academic discipline is based	List of academic disciplines, for which the basis is laid as a result of studying the discipline
History	Humanities
Culture studies	Social Sciences
Logic	History of medicine
Psychology	Deontology
	Interdisciplinary research

6. PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE:

6.1. The purpose of studying the discipline is to teach students to think for themselves by teaching them the fundamentals of both formal and informal reasoning.

6.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline are:

- to teach students to question their own basic assumptions as well as to articulate and support their own points of view carefully and thoughtfully, both on paper and in speech;
- to teach students how to subject someone else's viewpoint or theory or argument to careful, rigorous, yet fair critique
- to give students the confidence to engage in a sophisticated analytical way with the moral, political, aesthetic and religious questions which lie at the heart of their own culture in their own generation

7. COMPETENCIES, THE FORMATION OF WHICH IS CONTRIBUTED BY THE DISCIPLINE:

7.1. Integral: ability to solve typical and complex specialized problems and critically comprehend and solve practical problems in professional pharmaceutical and / or research and innovation activities using the provisions, theories and methods of basic, chemical, technological, biomedical and socio-economic sciences; integrate knowledge and solve complex issues, formulate judgments on insufficient or limited information; clearly and unambiguously convey their own knowledge, conclusions and their validity to professional and non-professional audience.

7.2. General competencies:

GC 1. Ability to act socially responsible and consciously

GC 4. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and be modernly trained.

7.3. Professional (special) competencies:

SC 11. Ability to analyze socio-economic processes in pharmacy, forms, methods and functions of the pharmaceutical supply system and its components in world practice, indicators of need, efficiency and availability of pharmaceutical care in terms of health insurance and reimbursement of the cost of drugs.

8. RESULTS OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE.

As a result of studying the discipline student must:

8.1. Know: patterns of human development as the main object of research and medical influence; basics of the process of scientific research, forms and methods of scientific knowledge; philosophical approach in the study of problems associated with the emergence of new medical and pharmaceutical technologies; basic principles and categories of medical ethics; philosophical understanding of the deep problems of existence, problems of life and death; functions of philosophy; the value of man as a person; humanism of social relations; the concept of social progress and scientific creativity.

8.2. Be able to: apply philosophical methodology in the study of medical problems

- apply philosophical thinking in medical practice;
- adapt to new information, technological paradigms;
- overcome negative stereotypes of thinking and focus on universal values, morals, general culture of mankind;
- independently make decisions in the subject-practical and spiritual-theoretical spheres;
- understand in the sense of values, in the system of medical activity as values.

8.3. Demonstrate: - ability to show interest in philosophical research of methodological and social problems of medical knowledge;

- ability to apply information and communication technologies in professional activities;
- ability to implement the norms of medical ethics and deontology in the system of interconnection

"Patient-patient"; at all levels of professional activity;

- ability to convey their public and social position.

9. INFORMATIONAL SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE

90 hours are allotted for studying the discipline (3 ECTS credits)

TOPIC 1. The subject of philosophy. Philosophy and worldview.

Philosophy and worldview. Component structure of worldview: picture of the world, beliefs, worldview feelings, values and ideals, life principles. Level structure of worldview.

Historical types of worldview: mythology, religion, philosophy. Mythology: syncretism, absolute cosmologism, anthropo- and sociomorphism, polytheism, magic, reversal of the past. Myth and tradition. Myth and religion. Doubling the world. Monotheism is a phenomenon of

religious faith. Religious cults and worship, worldview functions. Philosophy as a theoretical form of worldview. Philosophy and religion.

The subject of philosophy. Philosophy as a study of worldview problems by means of rational thinking. Specifics of philosophical problems. The structure of philosophical knowledge. The main questions of philosophy. The problem of dialogue of different philosophical directions and schools. Philosophy and science.

Philosophy in the system of spiritual culture. The main functions of philosophy: worldview, cognitive, methodological, axiological, socio-practical, etc. Social orientation of philosophical knowledge. Human-dimensional essence of philosophy. Universal values in philosophy. Man as the highest value. Philosophy and humanism. General civilization and national in philosophy. The purpose of philosophy. The humanitarian essence of philosophy.

TOPIC 2. Philosophy of the Ancient World. Ancient philosophy.

Cultural and historical preconditions for the emergence of philosophy. The subject of the history of philosophy. The main stages of development of philosophy. Features of Eastern and Western philosophy. Prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy in ancient India. Majestic and epic literature about man, his origin and existence. Orthodox and unorthodox schools in India: Jainism, Charvaka-lokayata, Buddhism. The birth of philosophy in ancient China. Confucianism and Taoism.

The main stages of development of ancient philosophy. Peculiarity of the philosophy of Ancient Greece. Cosmocentrism of early Greek (pre-Socratic) philosophy. The doctrine of substance (Miletus school) The doctrine of motion and rest (Heraclitus, Elea school). Pythagorean union on the numerical structure of space.

The turn of ancient philosophy to man (Sophists, Socrates). Ancient atomism about man as a microcosm (Democritus). Plato's philosophy: the doctrine of being (ideas, their relationship with the world of things), man, knowledge and the ideal state.

Aristotle's philosophy: critique of Plato's "concept of ideas", the doctrine of being (matter and form, four reasons), the essence of man and the state, the nature of knowledge. Aristotle as a the one who systemized ancient philosophy.

Philosophy of the Hellenistic era: Epicureanism, Stoicism, skepticism. Roman ancient philosophy. Neoplatonism.

TOPIC 3. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

The development of Christianity in Western Europe. Apologetics, patristic. Philosophical views of Augustine Aurelius. Theological concept of progress. Scholasticism. Dispute about the nature of concepts: realism and nominalism. Features of Western European and Eastern European religious philosophy. Muslim and Jewish culture and philosophy (M. Maimonides, Avicenna, Averroes).

The teachings of Thomas Aquinas on the unity of soul and body, on the duality of being, on the relationship of religion, philosophy and science.

Renaissance philosophy. Humanism and anthropocentrism. Natural philosophy of the Renaissance: pantheism; return to the original understanding of the essence of dialectics. Heliocentrism and the doctrine of the infinity of the universe (M. Copernicus, M. Kuzansky, J. Bruno, G. Galileo, I. Kepler).

Reformation, its ideas (T. Munzer, M. Luther, J. Calvin).

Social philosophy (N. Machiavelli). Utopian teachings of T. More and T. Campanella.

TOPIC 4. Modern philosophy and classical German philosophy. Crisis of rationalist thinking

Scientific revolution of the XVII century. (I. Newton). New European program for building the philosophy of science: methodological opposition of empirical-inductive (F. Bacon, D. Locke, J. Berkeley, D. Hume) and rational-deductive methodology (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza,

G. Leibniz). Creating a mechanical-materialist picture of the world. Variety of ontological concepts of the XVII-XVIII centuries (monism, dualism, pluralism). Substance and psychophysical problem (R. Descartes and B. Spinoza). Subjective idealism and solipsism (J. Berkeley, D. Hume).

The specifics of German classical philosophy and its influence on the development of philosophical thought of the XIX-XX centuries. I. Kant's transcendental philosophy, its key problems and variants, their solution (the problem of cognition of the world, possibilities of knowledge, antimony of reason, etc.). Kant's solution to the problem of freedom and necessity in the principle of autonomy of will. Hegel, his philosophical system and method. Anthropological materialism and critique of religion by L. Feuerbach. Crisis of rationalist thinking. German classical philosophy and modern worldview.

TOPIC 5. Contemporary Philosophy

Characteristic features of socio-political life, scientific and technological progress, spiritual culture. Non-classical philosophy. The first attempts to overcome Hegel's philosophy. Arthur Schopenhauer. Friedrich Nietzsche as a prologue to the non-classical philosophy of the XIX-XX centuries.

Features of modern philosophy. The main directions and currents of Western philosophy of the XIX-XX centuries. Positivism, neopositivism, postpositivism. Neo-Kantianism, neo-Hegelianism.

Formation of a relativistic scientific picture of the world. Pragmatism. Freudianism and neo-Freudianism and the idea of the subconscious and the unconscious in psychoanalysis. Phenomenology. Philosophical hermeneutics.

Neo-scholasticism and neotomism - a religious philosophy. Philosophical mysticism.

Man in the world of technology. Existential philosophy and its varieties. The problem of the essence and existence of man, life and his death. / M. Berdyaev, S. Kierkegaard, M. Heidegger, J. P. Sartre. Personalism.

Post-classical philosophy. Postmodernism is the most modern post-classical philosophical trend.

TOPIC 6. Metaphysics

Philosophical meaning of the problem of existence. Being and non-being. Formation of the category of "being" in the history of philosophy, in particular in the philosophy of the twentieth century. (Marxism, phenomenology, existentialism, neotomism, analytical philosophy). Types and forms of existence: material and spiritual; natural, social and socio-natural (human). The specifics of human existence.

Material existence. Evolution of philosophical ideas about matter. Modern science of the structure, properties, mode of existence of matter. The problem of the unity of the world and substance (monism, dualism, pluralism).

Universal forms of existence of matter: motion, space, time. Movement as a way of existence of matter, its internal contradiction. Movement and development. Forms of motion of matter, their qualitative originality and interrelation. Space and time. Substantial and relational concepts of space and time, features of spatio-temporal organization of biological and social forms of motion of matter.

Dialectics as a concept of development and methodology, a general method of cognition and activity. The main historical forms of dialectics: ancient dialectics, German idealist (Hegel) dialectics, materialist (Marxist) dialectics. Forms of dialectics in Western philosophy of the twentieth century: negative dialectics (T. Adorno, G. Marcuse), dialectical theology (K. Barth, P. Tillich). Critique of dialectics by K. Popper.

Metaphysics, sophistry, eclecticism as alternatives to dialectics. The structure of dialectics as a theory: principles, laws, categories.

Dialectics and synergetics.

TOPIC 7. Philosophy of mind

Spiritual being: sign-symbolic form of being of the spirit. The problem of consciousness in philosophy, religion and psychology (neotomism, psychoanalysis, behaviorism, vulgar materialism).

Origin and evolution of consciousness: natural and socio-historical bases of consciousness, labor activity, communication, language.

The nature of consciousness: reflection and its forms. Reflection and creativity. The ideality of consciousness, its structure (component and level).

Consciousness and psyche. Levels of human mental life: unconscious, subconscious, conscious, superconscious. Intuition.

Consciousness and the brain. Psychophysiological aspects of consciousness.

Individual, group and social consciousness. The problem of determination of public consciousness. The structure of social consciousness (levels, forms, their interaction).

TOPIC 8. Epistemology. Methodological problems of scientific knowledge.

Cognition as a philosophical problem. The problem of defining the limits of human cognition. The essence of cognition as a specific relationship between man and the world. Subject and object of cognition, the nature of their interaction. Object-subject and subject-subject cognitive situations. Man's recognizability of the world and himself.

Consciousness and cognition. The role of structures of consciousness in the process of cognition. Self-awareness and reflection. Reflection as the unity of reflection and transformation of its object.

Collective and individual subject. The concept of cognition as a socially oriented activity. Cognition and practice. Science as a specific type of cognitive activity, social institution and system of knowledge. The role of reason and feeling in cognition.

The problem of truth. Concepts of truth. The classic concept of truth. Correspondent truth concept. Coherent concept of truth and consistency of knowledge. Pragmatic concept of truth and utilitarian knowledge. Regulatory concept of truth. Types of truth: truth is objective and subjective, absolute and relative, factual and logical, analytical and synthetic. The problem of the criteria of truth in modern philosophy. Critique of dogmatism and relativism.

Diagnostic process as a specific form of cognition.

TOPIC 9. Philosophical anthropology. Personality in the system of public relations.

The concept and subject of philosophical anthropology. The problem of man in the history of philosophy. Anthropological issues in domestic philosophy. Modern philosophical anthropology (neotomism, existentialism, personalism, psychoanalysis, anthropological philosophical school, etc.). The question of the origin of man in modern scientific thought. Anthroposociogenesis.

The essence and existence of man. The problem of human origin Biological, mental and social in man, their unity and relationships. The problem of spiritual dimensions of human existence in philosophy and religion. The value and meaning of human life. Contents of categories: "man",

"Individual", "individuality", "personality". Philosophy of personality. Social functions (roles) and social positions of the individual. The problem of optimizing the forms of human self-realization in modern society. Freedom and responsibility of the individual.

TOPIC 10. Philosophical problems in medicine.

Anthropological issues in medicine. Issues of human life, death and immortality in the context of philosophical, religious and scientific approaches. Philosophical methods (in conjunction with general and special methods) in the medical field. The problem of truth criteria

in diagnosis. The place of medical science in the system of modern knowledge. Well-known physicians and philosophers.

Basic philosophical approaches to understanding medical business. The essence of the philosophical understanding of medicine and its main features. Philosophy as a self-developing system. The relationship between philosophy and medicine: cultural and historical aspect.

The main philosophical aspects in medical practice:

- axiological;
- epistemological;
- ethical;
- aesthetic;
- ontological;
- anthropological.

Medical aspects that require in-depth philosophical reflection. The role of religion in medicine. Problems of euthanasia. Cloning. Philosophy of personality in philosophy.

10. STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Names of content modules and topics	Amount of hours					
	Total	including			Independent students' work	Individual work
		Classroom				
		Lectures	Practicals			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Module 1						
Content module 1. Name						
Topic 1. Introduction to philosophy	4	2	2			
Topic 2. Ancient philosophy	10	2	2	6		
Topic 3. Medieval and Renaissance philosophy	10	2	2	6		
Topic 4. Modern philosophy	4	2	2			
Topic 5. Contemporary philosophy	16	2	2	12		
Topic 6. Metaphysics	4	2	2			
Topic 7. Epistemology	10	2	2	6		
Topic 8. Philosophy of mind	14	2	2	10		
Topic 9. Philosophical anthropology	10	2	2	6		
Topic 10. Philosophy of medicine/ Credit	8	2	2	2	2	
Total on the content module 1	90	20	20	48	2	

11. Lecture Plan

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	Introduction to philosophy	2
2	Ancient philosophy	2
3	Medieval and Renaissance philosophy	2
4	Modern philosophy	2
5	Contemporary philosophy	2
6	Metaphysics	2
7	Epistemology	2
8	Philosophy of mind	2

9	Philosophical anthropology	2
10	Philosophy of medicine	2
	Total	20

12. Seminar Plan

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	Introduction to philosophy	2
2	Ancient philosophy	2
3	Medieval and Renaissance philosophy	2
4	Modern philosophy	2
5	Contemporary philosophy	2
6	Metaphysics	2
7	Epistemology	2
8	Philosophy of mind	2
9	Philosophical anthropology	2
10	Philosophy of medicine	2
	Total	20

13. Students Self Study plan

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	The role of philosophy in modern world	5
2	The bond of ancient religions with medicine	5
3	Connection of philosophy to culture and religion	5
4	Philosophy of mind	5
5	Philosophy of medicine	5
6	Philosophy of science	5
7	Ethics	5
8	Philosophy of globalism	5
9	Futurology	5
10	Ethical dimensions of modern medicine	5
	Total	50

14. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TASKS (if provided)

- Speeches at the scientific student group.
- Participation in scientific conferences.
- Publication of reports in the form of abstracts and articles in periodicals (journals, collections of scientific papers).
- Writing essays

15. LIST OF THEORETICAL TASKS FOR CREDIT CONTROL

1. What is the meaning of the word "Philosophy"?
2. View of the world with a beginning and an end is...
3. View of the world with an eternal repetition is...
4. What is worldview?
5. Which branch of philosophy answers the question: "What should I do?"

6. Which branch of philosophy answers the question “How can I know?”
7. Which branch of philosophy answers the question: “What exists?”
8. What countries does Oriental philosophy include?
9. Whom did the idea of strong familial loyalty, ancestor worship, respect of elders by their children, belong to?
10. What were the basic concepts of Hindu philosophy?
11. Which philosophy preaches the idea of achieving victory over one’s own passions by means of self-denial?
12. Can universe be discussed apart from people (according to Oriental philosophy)?
13. Who is the father of Greek philosophy?
14. The Presocratic philosophers were usually called...
15. Everything comes from this, according to Thales
16. What Greek philosopher developed a view of a human life in harmony with all of the natural world?
17. All things are made of these, according to Democritus.
18. Which Greek philosopher formulated paradoxes rejecting motion?
19. Believed that everything is based on numbers.
20. Said that the unexamined life is not worth living and drank hemlock to prove his point.
21. Which Greek philosopher used the method of cross-examining people in order to find the truth?
22. Who was Socrates’ famous student?
23. Who was Plato’s famous student?
24. How did Renaissance humanists treat the medieval era?
25. Which questions were regarded as fundamental problems of medieval philosophy?
26. Medieval thinkers are usually called...
27. What was the medieval thinking based on?
28. What influenced the establishment of Modern philosophy?
29. Which contemporary philosophical school believed that truth must be practical?
30. Which contemporary philosophical school believed that human life is meaningless?
31. What are the three basic concepts of ontology?
32. What is an ontological name for characteristics or qualities of things?
33. An object that lacks a location in space and causal powers is...
34. What question does epistemology answer?
35. When the speaker predicts something that will prove to be useful or successful in some sense it is:
36. Which view states that the outside of the psychological states of those who gain knowledge can be conditions of knowledge?
37. Which statement summarizes Descartes’ philosophy?
38. The idea that knowledge is known independently of experience is:
39. Our perception is based on:
40. The capacity to know one’s mental state is:
41. The information we get from others is
42. Where is modern epistemology practically used?
43. Which theory of knowledge believes that perceptual observation is most reliable?
44. Which theory of truth believes that a statement is true when it conforms to the external reality?
45. Which of the following theories believes that truth must be practical?
46. The idea that statement is true only when related to some standard is:
47. Scientific chain consists of fact, observation, hypothesis, experiment, and:
48. The coherence theory of truth states that truth requires:
49. Which type of truth is based on observation of facts?
50. The idea that all statements are either true or false in all times and places is:

51. The theory that states that our knowledge doesn't reflect an external reality, but is based on social experience is:
52. The truth that is based on one's beliefs is:
53. What is the aim of scientific demarcation?
54. Which philosophical branch deals with society?
55. Give the definition to Rationalism, Empiricism, Anthropocentrism, Determinism, Dualism, Monism, Ethics, Idealism, Materialism, Metaphysics, Ontology, Skepticism, Sensualism,

16. LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TASKS TO THE CREDIT CONTROL

- Philosophical method of Eastern philosophy: "principle of inaction".
- Philosophical method of antiquity: its use in pharmacy
- Philosophical principle: "Occam's blade": its use in pharmacy
- Categories of dialectics. Their application in pharmacy
- Laws of dialectics. Their application in pharmacy.

17. METHODS AND FORMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTROL

During the study of the discipline all types of student activities are subject to control, both current (at each class) and final (during control activities).

Modular control is a diagnosis of the student's assimilation of the module material (credit). The semester ends with a test or final module control.

The initial control of students' knowledge is carried out during practical classes and includes testing knowledge of theoretical and practical material studied in previous courses, conducted by frontal oral examination, or writing tests, which uses questions for tests.

The current control of students' knowledge is carried out during practical classes and includes testing of knowledge of theoretical material and control of mastering practical skills, which are provided by methodical development of classes on relevant topics. Testing of students' knowledge is carried out with the help of oral face-to-face interviews, solving test problems of varying severity, solving typical and atypical situational problems.

Intermediate control of students' knowledge is carried out during the final tests during the last class of the content module.

The final control of students' knowledge is carried out at the last practical lesson after the completion of the module in the form of a test or final module control. Students find out the knowledge of theoretical material (according to the list of questions). Along with this, students perform test tasks that are attached to the ticket.

Credit or final module control (FMC) is carried out after the completion of the study of all topics of the module in the last test session of the module.

Students who have attended all the classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline and received positive grades ("5", "4", "3"), as well as scored a number of points during the study of the module, are not allowed less than the minimum.

A student who, for valid or non-valid reasons, has missed classes, is allowed to rework academic debt until a certain date.

The maximum number of points that a student can score during the final module control is 80.

The final module control is considered credited if the student scored at least 50 points.

Thus, the shares of the results of the assessment of current educational activities and the final module control are 60% and 40%, respectively.

The final module control or credit test is conducted by students writing a paper that includes 10 test and 2 theoretical questions. The evaluation of the student's answer is carried out in accordance with the developed and approved evaluation criteria in philosophy.

The maximum number of points of the modular final control is 80. The module is considered credited if the student has scored at least 50 points.

Writing a written paper includes:

1. Control of the level of theoretical training of students. Each student is offered 2 theoretical tasks, which are evaluated at 20 points for each (total 40 points)
2. Checking the level of mastery of practical skills and abilities is carried out by testing: 10 tests of 4 points. (only 40 points).

18. EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF STUDENT TRAINING IN THE DISCIPLINE

During the assessment of mastering each topic, the student is graded on a 4-point (traditional) scale and on a 200-point scale using the accepted and approved assessment criteria for the relevant discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the methodological development for the study of the topic.

The student must receive a grade on each topic. Grades on the traditional scale are converted into points depending on the number of topics.

Each topic within one module is evaluated in points. Forms of assessment of current educational activities should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. The final score for current activities is recognized as the arithmetic sum of scores for each lesson and for individual work. The maximum number of points that can be obtained by the applicant for the current activity during the study of the discipline is calculated by multiplying the number of points corresponding to the grade "5" by the number of topics with added points for the individual task, but not more than 200 points.

Distribution of points assigned to students

Number of modules/ number of study hours/ number of credits ECTS	Number of content modules	Number of practical classes	Conversion into point of the traditional scale								Minimum score
			Traditional scale				Score for individual task				
			5	4	3	2	5	4	3	2	
Модуль 1 90/3,0	2 (№№ 1-2)	10	19	16	12	0	10	8	6	0	120

The maximum number of points a student can earn while studying the module is calculated by adding the number of points that correspond to the grade "excellent" in each class: **200 = 10 x 19 + 10 (with ISRW)**.

The minimum number of points a student can earn while studying the module is calculated by adding the number of points corresponding to the grade "satisfactory" in each class: **120 = 10 x 12 (without ISRW)**.

19. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

WEB REFERENCES ON PHILOSOPHY

<http://www.iep.utm.edu/>

<http://philosophy.eserver.org/>

<http://www.philosophypages.com/>

<http://plato.stanford.edu/>

<http://people.brandeis.edu/~teuber/textsonline.html>

<http://www.ahymsin.org/main/index.php/Swami-Veda-Bharati/mind-field.html>

<http://consc.net/guide.html>

<http://philpapers.org/browse/philosophy-of-mind>

<http://consc.net/online>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth>

<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/truth/>

<http://books.google.com>

<http://www.michaelcarmichael.com/methodology.html>

<http://www.cscs.umich.edu/~crshalizi/notebooks/scientific-method.html>

http://www.sciencebuddies.org/mentoring/project_scientific_method.shtml

20. COMPILERS OF THE STUDENT HANDBOOK (SYLLABUS)

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