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| **logo_unec**  **AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT İQTİSAD UNİVERSİTETİ** |
| **BEYNƏLXALQ İQTİSADİYYAT MƏKTƏBİ** |
| **BEYNƏLXALQ İQTİSADİYYAT (İNGİLİS DİLLİ) KAFEDRASI**  Fənn: \_\_Fəlsəfə  Müəllim: \_\_ Anar Qafarov  Qrup: \_\_\_ 1027- 1028  **(2017-2018 YAZ)**  **İmtahan suallar** |

1. Why we have to know things that surround us in our life?
2. How it can be defined the term of philosophy? What is study object or problem of philosophy?
3. What is difference between terms of “sofos” and “philosophy”
4. What distinguishes philosophy from other subjects? Or how it differs from mathematics and science?
5. Why does human being need to deal with the field of philosophy?
6. What is the true nature of wisdom?
7. How can it be had knowledge?
8. What is role and importance of relations in terms of getting knowledge?
9. Why we need to think?
10. How it can be defined the true nature of human being?
11. How can human being make him/her immortal or eternal?
12. Why is to think important in getting knowledge?
13. Who are the main agents of analytical philosophy?
14. What is subject of the theory of knowledge?
15. What are the basic concepts in the theory of knowledge?
16. Why Plato divide world as two parts and what are they?
17. What is the reality as a term of epistemology?
18. What is the justification as a term of epistemology? And why it is important?
19. What kind of questions does epistemology and especially analytical philosophy deal with?
20. What kind of questions does analytical philosophy deal with?
21. What kind of knowledge is true according to analytical philosophers?
22. What do we need to understanding whether knowledge is true?
23. What is the meaningful suggestion in analytical philosophy?
24. What is value of reality in analytical philosophy?
25. What is importance of language in analytical philosophy?
26. What are the bases of scientific knowledge?
27. What is ethics as a discipline?
28. Why does human being need to study ethics?
29. How ethics is defined in terms of etymology?
30. What is study object or problem of ethics?
31. What is advantage of ethical knowledge?
32. What kind of virtues can we talk in the field of ethics?
33. What kind of relations are there between fact and value?
34. What is objective value?
35. What is subjective value?
36. What kind of values are universally in terms of nature?
37. What kind of values can not be universal?
38. What is epistemology? What topic does epistemology deal with?
39. Can it be said that the foundation of economical values is ethical values? Can you explain this topic?
40. Can the economical evaluation of something be objective? If not, why? If yes, why?
41. What is perfection in ethics?
42. What should human being do to achieve theoretical and practical perfection?
43. Clarify thoughts of thinkers about stationary predisposition of human being?
44. Which disciplines does ethics make use of?
45. What is theoretical ethics or moral philosophy?
46. What is importance of human necessities, wishes and sensations in ethics? What are roles of them in especially ethical evaluation?
47. What is difference between objective and subjective values?
48. What did Moor who was a philosopher of ethics say about values? Discuss please!
49. What type of values (objective or subjective) is important for social reconciliation?
50. How many principles are there in logic? Discuss the logical principles please.
51. What are the most basic characters of God in the theistic understanding?
52. What is theism?
53. What specific difference differentiates deism from pantheism?
54. What is panentheism?
55. What specific difference differentiates pantheism from panentheism?
56. How does Deism define God? Explain God conception in Deism.
57. How does panentheism define God? Clarify God conception in panentheism.
58. Why did the conception of deistic godhead spread especially in Europe?
59. What is key features of Deism?
60. What makes Pantheistic understanding of God different from Monotheistic understanding of God?
61. What kind of issues does Epistemology deal with?
62. What is role and importance of relations in terms of getting knowledge?
63. Why is to think important in getting knowledge?
64. What is subject of the theory of knowledge?
65. What are the basic concepts in the theory of knowledge?
66. What is the reality as a term of epistemology?
67. What is the justification as a term of epistemology? And why it is important?
68. What kind of questions does epistemology deal with?
69. What do we need to understanding whether knowledge is true or not?
70. What differences are there between truth and reality? Compare truth with reality in terms of epistemology?
71. Why these intellectual principles are important? Or why we should pay attention while we are thinking of something?
72. How many methods does reasoning have?
73. How many principles does logic have?
74. What is advantage of logic?

How many methods has Logic got? Talk about Logical methods.

**Kafedra müdiri: İsmayılov A.H.**