BORYS GRINCHENKO KYIV UNIVERSITY
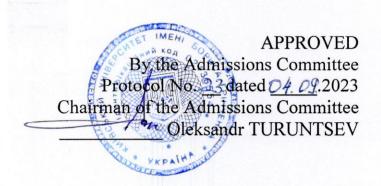
ENTRANCE EXAM PROGRAM
(in Philosophy and English)

Level of Higher Education: third (educational-scientific)

Field of knowledge: **03 Hummanities**

Specialty: **033 Philosophy**

**Educational and
scientific programme:**   **«Philosophy»**

Based on: Master's degree
(educational and qualification level –specialist)

Entrance Exam Program for Foreigners (Philosophy and English Language) Kyiv Borys Grinchenko University, 2023.

The entrance exam program in the form of an interview on Philosophy and English Language is designed for foreign citizens applying for the educational and research program "Philosophy" (with English as the language of instruction) in the field of specialty 033 Philosophy at the third (educational and research) level of higher education at Kyiv Borys Grinchenko University.

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Content

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The entrance examination in the form of an interview in Philosophy and English is a means of assessing the knowledge level of applicants in the field of Philosophy (specialty 033) and their language competencies sufficient for mastering the educational components in English. During the examination, the applicants' ability for research work in their chosen specialty should also be evaluated.

The purpose of conducting the entrance examination in the form of an interview for the educational-scientific program in Philosophy is to determine the applicants' knowledge level in the field of Philosophy (specialty 033) and their development of communicative and linguistic competence relevant to its professional application.

Linguistic competence entails the possession of a certain body of formal knowledge in the areas of phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar, along with the skills to apply them in the process of learning and professional communication.

STRUCTURE OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN THE FORM OF AN INTERVIEW

The entrance examination in the form of an interview is designed to assess the applicant's ability to communicate in English on professional topics and participate in discussions related to philosophical issues as a scientific discipline. Applicants are invited to discuss, in English, questions from the thematic areas listed below regarding the content of specific philosophical questions. The topic of the interview is chosen by the commission from the "Philosophy" block of the presented program.The interview also covers the anticipated subject matter of scientific research and the identification of its objectives and hypotheses.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The interview assesses knowledge of the history of philosophy, social philosophy, philosophical anthropology, theoretical philosophy, logic, philosophy of culture, and foreign language, taking into account parameters such as phonetic and grammatical correctness, lexical accuracy, sentence and discourse organization. Scoring 60 points or higher indicates a positive assessment corresponding to level B2 and an acceptable result for the interview.

Scores (max – 100)	Criteria
90 – 100	Awarded for thorough, systematized knowledge of program material; the ability to analyze the phenomena being studied, in their relationship and development, clearly and succinctly; answer the questions logically and consistently; the ability to apply theoretical provisions when solving practical problems; showed creativity in understanding and creative use of acquired knowledge and skills.
82 – 89	Awarded for strong, systematized knowledge of educational program material, reasoned answers to the questions; the ability to apply theoretical provisions when solving practical problems.
75 – 81	It is presented for solid knowledge of the program material, reasoned answers to the questions, which, however, contain certain (insignificant) inaccuracies; the ability to apply theoretical provisions when solving practical problems.

69 – 74	It is presented for mediocre knowledge of the software material, poorly reasoned answers, weak application of theoretical provisions when solving practical problems.
60 – 68	It is presented for weak knowledge of the program material, inaccurate or poorly reasoned answers, with a violation of the sequence of its teaching, for weak application of theoretical provisions when solving practical problems.
1 – 59	It is presented for ignorance of a significant part of the program material, significant errors in answering questions, inability to navigate when solving practical problems, ignorance of the main fundamental provisions.

ENTRANCE EXAM INTERVIEW

PHILOSOPHY

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPY

Subject and Objectives of the History of Philosophy as a Science. The History of Philosophy as a Process of Cognition and Resolution of Scientific-Philosophical Problems. Methodological Principles and Principles of Historical-Philosophical Research. Historiography of the History of Philosophy. Philosophical Text as an Object of Scientific Reflection. Historical-Philosophical Fact and Methods of its Interpretation. Features of Interpretation in Historical-Philosophical Research and its Place and Role in Historical-Philosophical Knowledge. Historical Concepts of the History of Philosophy as a Specific Form of Scientific Knowledge. Relationship between the History of Philosophy and Philosophy. The Significance of Historical-Philosophical Knowledge for the Development of Scientific Cognition and Philosophy.

The Emergence of Philosophical Thought in Ancient East. Main Concepts of the Genesis of Philosophy. "Axial Age." Indian Philosophy. Religious and Natural-Philosophical Origins of Philosophy in China.

Cultural-Historical Space of Development of Ancient Civilization. Formation of Ancient Greek Philosophy. Preclassical Philosophy. Classical Greek Philosophy. Hellenistic-Roman Philosophy. Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Era. General Characteristics of Medieval Philosophy. Humanistic Ideas of the Renaissance. Natural Philosophy of the Renaissance Era.

New Philosophy of the 16th-17th Century and the Enlightenment Era. English Empiricism of the 16th-17th Centuries. Rationalism in Modern Philosophy. Philosophy of the Enlightenment Era. Development of the Eastern European Philosophical Tradition in the 17th-18th Centuries.

Classical German Philosophy and its Place and Role in the Development of World Philosophical Thought. Ideological Sources and Cultural Preconditions for

the Formation of German Classical Philosophy. Natural Philosophy of the Pre-Critical Period of Immanuel Kant's Work. Immanuel Kant's Transition to the Position of "Critical Idealism." The Main Problem of Immanuel Kant's Philosophical System. Structure of the System. System of Subjective Idealism of Johann Fichte and Friedrich Schelling. System of Absolute Idealism by G.W.F. Hegel. Anthropological Materialism of Ludwig Feuerbach. The Historical Fate of Feuerbach: Marxism, Neo-Marxism, Non-Marxism.

New Philosophy of the 19th Century. Post-Classical Philosophy of the 19th Century: the German Path. Formation of Post-Classical Philosophy. Neo-Kantianism. Immanent Philosophy and Empiriocriticism. Irrationalism. Metaphysics of Arthur Schopenhauer. Existential Dialectics of Søren Kierkegaard. Philosophy of Life. Voluntarism of Arthur Schopenhauer. "Philosophy of the Unconscious" by Eduard von Hartmann. Will to Power by Friedrich Nietzsche. Oswald Spengler as a Representative of the Philosophy of Life. Influence of the Philosophy of Life on the Further Development of Western European Philosophical Thought. Karl Jaspers and His Relation to the Cyclical Nature of Cultures. Positivism. Auguste Comte and the Program of "Positive Philosophy." Evolutionism and the "Phenomenalist" Theory of Knowledge by Herbert Spencer. Marxism. Emergence and Evolution of Marxist Philosophy. Karl Marx. Friedrich Engels. Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of Dialectical Materialism. Historical Materialism. Historical Fate of Marxism. Pragmatism. Foundations of Pragmatism (Charles S. Peirce, John Dewey, William James).

Contemporary World Philosophy. Rejection of the Monistic "Two-Pole" Model of the Philosophical Process in Favor of Pluralism. Concept of the Philosophical Process. Post-Positivism and Analytical Philosophy. Logical Positivism. Phenomenology. Formation of Edmund Husserl's Phenomenological Teaching. Philosophy of Martin Heidegger. Existentialism and Personalism. German Existentialism. French Existentialism. Personalism. Evolution of Critical Philosophy. Freudism and Its Influence on Critical Philosophy. Neo-Marxism and Post-Marxism. Philosophy of Postmodernism. Contemporary Religious Philosophy and Hermeneutics.

THEORETICAL PHILOSOPHY

Metaphysics and Ontology. Classical Metaphysics. Definition of Classical Ontology. Fundamental Metaphysical Concepts. Categories. Cause and Purpose. Form and Matter. Analytical Ontology. Predication and the Problem of Universals. Reference and Questions of Existence. Identity and Modality. Particulars.

Theory of Knowledge. Subject of the Theory of Knowledge. Fundamental Problems of Epistemology. Metaphysical Theory of Knowledge in the History of Philosophy. Theoretical-Epistemological Psychologism. Rationalism. Empiricism. Theoretical-Epistemological Transcendentalism. Transcendental-Phenomenological Theory of Knowledge. Historiocentric, Biocentric, and Linguistic Theories of Knowledge. Nature of Knowledge. Sources and Limits of

Knowledge. Justification of Knowledge. Truth. The Mind-Body Problem. Skepticism. Current State of Epistemological Theory.

LOGIC

History of Logic. Logic in Ancient East. Ancient Logic before Aristotle. Medieval Logical Thought. Logic in Modern Times. Contemporary Logic.

Concepts. Definition. Types of Concepts. Relations between Concepts. Operations on Individual Concepts. Operations on Multiple Concepts Together. Expression of Concepts in Language.

Judgment. Simple Attributive Judgments. Modal Judgments. Complex Categorical Judgments. Other Types of Complex Judgments. Questions.

Inference. Immediate Inferences. Simple Categorical Syllogism. Polysyllogisms and Abbreviated Syllogisms. Disjunctive Inferences. Conditional Inferences.

Induction. Analogy. Laws of Logic. Law of Identity. Law of Non-Contradiction. Law of Excluded Middle. Law of Sufficient Reason. Other Laws of Logic.

Contemporary Logic. Propositional Logic. Semantics of Logical Symbols. Typology of Formulas by Semantic Features. Logical Relations between Formulas. Normal Forms of Propositional Logic. Predicate Logic.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Social Philosophy as the Ontology of Social Being. The Problematic Field of Social Philosophy. Subject and Functions of Social Philosophy. Formation and Development of Social-Philosophical Thought from Antiquity to the Mid-19th Century. Society in the Middle Ages: Two Worlds – Ecclesiastical and Secular.

The Social-Philosophical Paradigm of the Renaissance Era. Social-Philosophical Ideas of Reformation Leaders. Social-Philosophical Ideas of Representatives of German Classical Philosophy. Contemporary Social Philosophy. Preconditions of the "Spring of Nations" and the Development of Ethnonational Social-Philosophical Theories.

Key Spheres of Social Life. The Socioeconomic Sphere of Society. Labor and Production in Human Social Life. Social Production and Its Structure. The Human as a Subject of Social Production. Productive Forces and Production Relations. Forms of Ownership and the Issue of Social Inequality. The Causes of the Emergence of Capitalism and Capitalist Society: Karl Marx, Max Weber, Werner Sombart. The Individual in Planned and Market Economies. The Concept of Competition. The Theories of Closed and Open Societies by Henri Bergson and Karl Popper. Globalism and Anti-Globalism.

The Philosophy of Technology and Its Significance in Understanding the Dynamics of Social Processes (Oswald Spengler, Karl Jaspers, Martin Heidegger, Lewis Mumford). Techno-Optimism and Techno-Pessimism. The Essence of the New Technological Revolution. Concepts of Post-Industrial and Information

Society (Raymond Aron, Walt Rostow, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Daniel Bell, Alvin Toffler, Alain Touraine, Yujiro Masuda, and others).

The Social Sphere of Society. The Essence of the Social. The Concept of the "Social Sphere." Rational and Irrational Nature of the Social. Social Time and Social Space. Social Communities: Kinship, Tribe, Family, Ethnicity, Nation, Political Nation. The School of "Psychology of Nations." Artificial Formation of the Supranational Community of the "Soviet People" during the USSR. Issues in the Formation of the Ukrainian Political Nation.

The Structure of Society: Class and Stratification Concepts in the Differentiation of Society (Karl Marx, Pitirim Sorokin, Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton). Communicative Connections in Society. Contemporary Social Escapism as an Escape from Reality.

The Political System of Society. The Essence of Political Life in Society, Its Elements, and Branches. Philosophical Issues of Power, Its Structure, and Types (Rational, Traditional, and Charismatic). Theories of the Origin of the State. Major Political Ideologies: Emergence, Development, and Contemporary Transformations.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

Subject of the philosophy of history, its main principles, and approaches. Major stages in the development of the philosophy of history. The problem of the value of history. Evolution of historical consciousness. Ancient Greek historiography: from recording events to the science of history. Christian interpretation of history as a kind of integrity. Giambattista Vico's philosophy of history as the first experience of a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of human society. Substantialist concepts of history in Western European philosophy of history in the modern era. Development of the philosophy of history as a theory of historical progress (Johann Gottfried Herder, Condorcet). Philosophical-historical ideas of representatives of German classical philosophy.

Critical philosophy of history: issues and trends. Epistemological trend in critical philosophy of history. Logical and methodological intentions of critical philosophy of history (Wilhelm Windelband, Heinrich Rickert). Transformation of the ontological vector of historical development in Martin Heidegger's neo-historicism. Conceptual toolkit of the ontologization of history: temporality, Dasein (being-here).

The problem of the direction and progress of history. The substantialization of history: universalist concepts of linear historical development. The cultural-civilizational model of historical development.

Nonlinearity and the Morphology of History by Oswald Spengler. Arnold Toynbee's Theory of Local Civilizations. Pitirim Sorokin's Theory of Cultural-Historical Supersystems. Samuel Huntington's Theory of the "Clash of Civilizations."Covariant (correlated) models of world history. The problem of unity and diversity in historical development in contemporary philosophy of history. The complementarity of formation-based and civilizational approaches to understanding

history. Karl Jaspers' concept of the "axis of time" and its methodological potential.

Post-metaphysical and postmodern projections of history. The problem of the subject of history, its factors, and direction. The meaning of history as a philosophical and worldview issue.

PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE

The human being as the subject of philosophical contemplation. "Human nature" in the philosophical doctrines of antiquity. The study of humanity in the works of European thinkers from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. The uniqueness of philosophical ideas concerning human nature during the Renaissance. Philosophical-anthropological ideas of the Modern era and the Enlightenment. A new perception of the human being in the philosophy of the Modern era: the human as an intermediary between their own nature and the natural world. The perspective of the philosopher-rationalist René Descartes regarding the unity of the essence (nature) of the human being with their thought. Descartes' thesis: "I think, therefore I am." The "ultimate goal" and the "higher good" of humanity as a result of social agreement in the philosophical works of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and other representatives of empiricism.

The defining concept of German classical philosophy regarding the human being as a subject of spiritual activity. The viewpoint of representatives of German classical philosophy towards the human being as the creator of the cultural world, as the carrier of a universal ideal principle, spirit, and reason.

"Human nature" in Western post-classical philosophy. The irrationalism of Arthur Schopenhauer's philosophy. Friedrich Nietzsche's "Philosophy of Life." Henri Bergson's intuitionism. Edmund Husserl's phenomenology. Martin Heidegger's definition of transcendence as a fundamental characteristic of the human being. Karl Jaspers' position on the necessity of concentrating one's efforts on elevating the present to the scale of transcendence. Freedom as an essential condition for spontaneous self-creation by individuals according to Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialism. The philosophical-anthropological aspect of American pragmatism.

The "Human Essence" in the works of representatives of philosophical anthropology. Personality in the "descriptive psychology" of V. Dilthey and E. Spranger. The problem of the contradiction of individual existence in modern rationalized society in the works of Max Weber. The philosophical concept of personality in the philosophy of Xavier Ortega y Gasset. Talcott Parsons' theory of social roles.

The meaning of culture and the diversity of its definitions. Culture and nature, civilization and culture – fundamental concepts in the philosophy of culture. Philosophical contemplation of the differences in Eastern and Western cultures. The social and spiritual foundations of ancient culture. Paganism and Christianity: the interpenetration of traditions. The culture of medieval Western Europe: ecclesiastical and folk culture. The culture of Byzantium and the Christian East. The Renaissance era as the beginning of a new European culture. The influence of the

Reformation on the formation of rationalistic European culture. The state of Europe's spiritual culture from the Enlightenment era to the crisis of rationalism at the end of the 19th to the early 20th century. Industrial culture in the first half of the 20th century. The idea of cultural and scientific-technical progress. The crisis of progressivism.

The problem of cultural choice as a philosophical issue of the 20th century. Features of modern culture. Art in the modern era. The culture of the postmodern era. Postcolonial cultural processes. Globalization and the issue of blurring national cultures. Multiculturalism and its crisis in the 2010s.

"Cyclical" concepts of culture. Structuralism and post-structuralism. Claude Lévi-Strauss's structural anthropology. Johan Huizinga's play concept of culture. Contemporary interpretation of ecological culture: "deep ecology," "ecoteology," and others. Postmodernist concepts of culture.

Recommended Literature

1. Wu K., Brenner J. Philosophy of Information: Revolution in Philosophy. Towards an Informational Metaphilosophy of Science. Philosophies 2017, 2, pp. 1-30.
2. Gordana Dodig-Crnkovic, Marcin J. Schroeder. Contemporary Natural Philosophy and Philosophies. Philosophies 2018, 3(42), pp.2-4; https://doi.org/10.3390/philosophies3040042
3. Mollgaard E. The Uneasy Relation between Chinese and Western Philosophy. Journal of comparative philosophy 2021, 20 (3), pp.377-387.
4. He S., Pan Y., Zhang N., Qian Z. The Educational Significance of Ancient Philosophy and the Reconstruction of Its Contemporary Value. Jahrbuch der berliner museen 2018, 60 (1), pp.48-54.
5. Lim D. Experimental philosophy and philosophy of religion. European journal for philosophy of religion 2017, 9 (3), pp.139-158.
6. Agassi J, Jarvie IC. The Problem of Analytic Philosophy. Philosophy of the social sciences 2019, 49 (5), pp.413-433.
7. Gatley J. The Educational Value of Analytic Philosophy Journal: Journal of the American Philosophical Association 2021. Volume 7. Issue 1, pp. 59-77.
8. Stoljar D. Philosophy as Synchronic History. Journal of the American Philosophical Association 2021, Volume 7, Issue 2. pp.155-172.
9. Sorell T. Experimental philosophy and the history of philosophy British journal for the history of philosophy 2018, 26 (5), pp.829-849.
10. Bramall S. Understanding philosophy in communities: The spaces, people, politics and philosophy of Community philosophy. Philosophy and commu: theories, practices and possibilities, 2020, pp.3-14.
11. Akiba, K. (2020). *The Philosophy Major's Introduction to Philosophy: Concepts and Distinctions.* Routledge. https://www.tnteu.ac.in/pdf/library/Philosophy/06.%20The%20Philosophy%20Major%E2%80%99s%20Introduction%20to%20Philosophy.%20Concepts%20and%20Distinctions%20author%20Ken%20Akiba.pdf

12. Blackburn S. (1999). *Think: a compelling introduction to philosophy*. Oxford University Press. https://www.academia.edu/36552818/Think_A_compelling_introduction_to_philosophy

13. Falzon C. (2007). *Philosophy goes to the movies: an introduction to philosophy* (2nd ed.). Routledge. https://e-edu.nbu.bg/pluginfile.php/620157/mod_resource/content/1/Christopher%20Falzon%20Philosophy%20goes%20to%20the%20Movies%20%202002.pdf

14. Irvine, W. B. (2009). *A guide to the good life: The ancient art of Stoic joy*. Oxford University Press.

15. Payne, W. R. (2015). *An Introduction to Philosophy*. Bellevue College. https://openlibrary-repo.ecampusontario.ca/jspui/bitstream/123456789/475/2/Intro-to-Phil-full-text.pdf

16. Solomon R. C. & Higgins K. M. (2017). *The big questions : a short introduction to philosophy* (Tenth). Cengage. https://www.abdabrs.com/uploads/5/1/0/4/51042467/philosophy_the_big_questions.pdf

17. Tebbit, M. (2000). *Philosophy of Law: An Introduction*. Routledge. http://ai-makurdi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/88.-Philosophy-of-Law.-An-Introduction-Mark-Tebbit.pdf https://www.academia.edu/39256730/An_Introduction_to_Political_Philosophy

18. Wolff J. (1996). *An introduction to political philosophy*. Oxford University Press. https://www.academia.edu/39256730/An_Introduction_to_Political_Philosophy

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Grammatical Material

Word classes and phrases.
Nouns. Noun phrases.
Determiners.
Pronouns: Personal pronouns. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.
Relative pronouns. Other pronouns.
Tenses and aspects: present, past and future; simple, continuous, perfect.
Active and passive voice with all tenses.
Modal verbs: meaning and usage.
Conditional sentences. Alltypes of condition.
Verbs. Gerunds. Infinitives.
Phrasal Verbs. Verb phrases.
Adjectives: Comparison. Adjective phrases.
Adverbs. Adverb phrases.

Prepositions.
Conjunctions.
Questions and negations.
Clause and sentence structure
Dependent clauses.
Imperatives.

Recommended Literature

1.   Biber, D.; Courad, S.; Leech, G. Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English. – Harlow: Longman, 2003.
2.   Carter, R. & McCarthy, M. Cambridge Grammar of English. – Cambridge: CUP, 2007.
3.   Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. – Cambridge: CUP, 2005.
4.   Eastwood, J. Oxford Learner's Grammar. – Oxford: OUP, 2005.
5.   Foley, M. & Hall, D. Advanced Learner's Grammar. – Harlow: Longman, 2003.
6.   Paterson, K.; Harrison, M.; Yule, G. Oxford Practice Grammar. Advanced. – Oxford: OUP, 2004.
7.   Stanton, A. & Morris, S. Fast Track to CAE. – Harlow: Longman, 2001.
8.   Swan, M. Practical English Usage. – Oxford: OUP, 2006.
9.   Trappe, T. & Tullis, G. Intelligent Business English. Advanced Business English. – Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2007.
10.   Vince, M. & Clarke, S. Macmillan English Grammar in Context. – Oxford: Macmillan, 2008.