

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE**

**ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of philosophy, bioethics, and foreign languages

**CONFIRM**

Vice-Rector for scientific and pedagogical work

\_\_\_\_\_ Eduard BURYACHKIVSKY

01 February 2023 year

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SEMINAR CLASSES ON THE  
EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

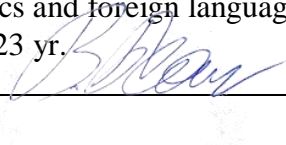
Medical faculty, 1st year

**PHILOSOPHY AND ACADEMIC INTEGRITY**

**Confirm:**

Meeting of the Philosophy, bioethics and foreign languages department (ONMedU)  
protocol №8 from “21” January 2023 yr.

Head of the department \_\_\_\_\_ (Volodymyr KHANZHY)



**Developer:**

*Dmitriy LYASHENKO, PhD, Associate Professor*

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## Seminar classes № 1-2

### Topic 1. *Philosophy as a worldview. Specifics of the philosophical knowledge (4h)*

**Purpose:** formulation of the subject matter of philosophy in relation to the subject matters of different sciences. Delineation of the basic branches of philosophy and its function in culture.

**Basic notions:** object of study, subject matter, agent-subject, natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, formal sciences, ontology, epistemology, logic, methodology, axiology ethics, critical function, cognitive function, worldview function, dialogical function.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### Plan:

- 1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).
- 2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).
- 3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### Discussion of theoretical issues:

**Topic 1:** Philosophy as a worldview. Specifics of the philosophical knowledge.

1. Notions of the object of study and the subject matter. Epistemological situation.
2. Classification of sciences in relation to their object of study.
4. Subject matters of different sciences.
5. Object of study of philosophy.
6. The structure of philosophy.
7. Subject matter of philosophy.
8. Functions of philosophy.
9. Categories and principles of philosophy.
10. Relation of philosophy to science, religion, and arts.
11. Philosophical foundations of modern medicine.

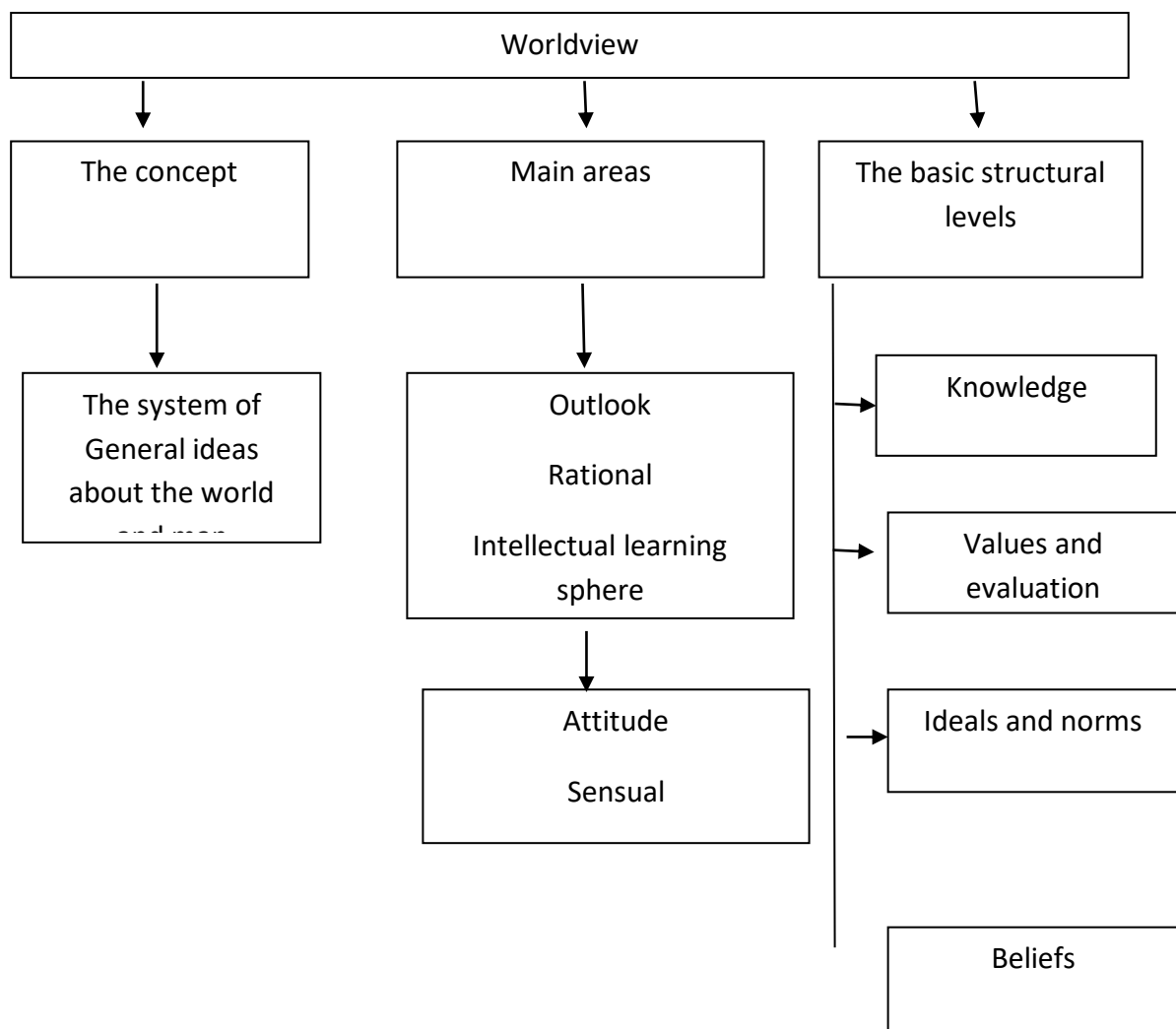
#### Essays:

- ✓ *Myths about philosophy.*
- ✓ *Why study philosophy?*
- ✓ *What is philosophy?*
- ✓ *Analytical vs. Continental types of philosophy.*
- ✓ *Philosophy of medicine.*
- ✓ *What kind of science is (if at all) medicine?*
- ✓ *Scientific and traditional medicine.*
- ✓ *No man's land: the significance of the dialogical function of philosophy.*

#### Summing up:

- a) Epistemological situation.
- b) Classification of sciences.
- c) The structure of philosophy.
- d) Philosophy as metaphysics.
- e) Categories and principles of philosophy.
- f) Philosophical foundations of all systems of knowledge.
- g) Philosophical pluralism.

№	Philosopher or philosophical period	The essence of the understanding of the subject of philosophy
1.	Pythagoras	"Love of wisdom" philosophy
2.	Heraclitus	Philosopher – a person engaged in research
3.	Plato	Special science aimed at knowledge of the eternal true being
4.	Socrates	Means of the knowledge of good and evil
5.	Aristotle	The research goal is the causes and principles of things
6.	Epicurus	The way to achieve happiness through reason
7.	Medieval Christian philosophy	Means of rational knowledge and evidence of God. A means of explaining the truths of Scripture.
8.	Hegel	The science of the absolute mind comprehending itself.
9.	Kant	Method knowledge of the world through abstract metaphysical concepts.
10.	Teaching "living ethics"	Means of understanding the world, based on spiritual insight and mind. The means of spiritual improvement of man and the world.





## MCQ`s

### 1. A worldview is:

- a) a total sum of scientific knowledge of a person about the world around him;
- b) the way of thinking in the centre of attention of which are problems of the general laws of being, the human thinking, feelings and emotions, the process of cognition;
- c) a system of views and opinions about the world, about a place of a person in the world and it's relation to reality, about the destination of a person, the sense of life;
- d) the area of intellectual activity underlying which is reflection on that activity itself and thus on it's meaning, purpose and forms;
- e) a specific type of thought when the focus is transferred from the idea of God to the idea of a man in his relation to the world.

### 2. Main functions of philosophy are:

- a) methodological and world-out looking;
- b) scientific and religious;
- c) idealistic and materialistic;
- d) social and anthropological;
- e) communicative and entertaining.

### 3. "A system of views and opinions about the world, about a place of a person in the world and it's relation to reality, about the destination of a person, the sense of life" is the definition of:

- a) philosophy;
- b) world-outlook;
- c) science;
- d) religion;
- e) agnosticism.

### 4. "The way of thinking in the centre of attention of which are problems of the general laws of being, the human thinking, feelings and emotions, the process of cognition" is the definition of:

- a) philosophy;
- b) world-outlook;
- c) science;
- d) religion;
- e) agnosticism.

### 5. What type of the world-outlook is based on the life experience?

- a) mythological;
- b) scientific;
- c) living;
- d) religious.
- e) nonscientific

### 6. What is the living world-outlook based on?

- a) a belief in existence of some supreme supernatural powers;
- b) on a rational consciousness, proofs and evidences;
- c) on the life experience of a person.
- d) absent of belief in existence of some supreme supernatural powers;
- e) belief in existence of some supreme supernatural powers.

### 7. What type of the world-outlook is based on a belief in existence of some supreme supernatural powers?

- a) mythological;

- b) scientific;
  - c) living;
  - d) religious;
  - e) nonscientific.
8. The fundamental question of philosophy is:
- a) the relation of matter to spirit;
  - b) the essence of time;
  - c) the relations of good and evil;
  - d) the essence of culture;
  - e) the structure of heaven.

### **Recommended literature:**

#### **Main:**

1. Gensler H. Ethics: a contemporary introduction / 3 ed. – Bosa Roca: CRC Press Inc, 2017. – 238 p.
2. Huemer M. Knowledge, Reality, and Value: A Mostly Common Sense Guide to Philosophy. – Milton Keynes: LSUK, 2021. – 330 p.
3. Johansson L-G. Philosophy of science for scientists. – Springer undergraduate texts in philosophy. – Springer Cham: Springer IP, 2019. – 257 p.
4. Yandell K. Philosophy of religion: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2016. – 320 p.

#### **Additional:**

- 1 Lakoff G., Johnson M. Philosophy in the flesh: the embodied mind and its challenge to western thought. – New-York: Basic books, 2017. – 624 p.
2. Swart H. Philosophical and mathematical logic. - Springer undergraduate texts in philosophy. - Springer Cham: Springer IP, 2018. – 540 p.

### **Electronic information resources**

1. <https://repo.odmu.edu.ua/xmlui/>
2. <https://info.odmu.edu.ua/>
3. <https://plato.stanford.edu/index.html>
4. <https://iep.utm.edu/>

## Seminar classes № 3-4

### Topic:

### 2. *Philosophy of the ancient Greece and the Middle Ages. (4h)*

**Purpose:** Survey of the historical development of philosophy from Ancient Greece till Renaissance.

**Basic notions:** pre-socratic philosophy, Arche, philosophy of Plato, Forms, phenomena, Chora, three kind of Being, philosophy of Aristotle, Form and Matter, substance, four causes, neoplatonism, categories, scholastic philosophy, nominalism, realism, conceptualism.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

### Plan:

1. **Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).
2. **Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).
3. **Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

### Discussion of theoretical issues:

**Topic :** Philosophy of the ancient Greece and the Middle Ages.

1. Miletus school (Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes). The dialectic of Heraclitus.
2. Pythagoras' doctrine of the number and "harmony of spheres". The problem of being and movement in the teachings of the Eleates (Parmenides, Zeno).
4. Sophists and Socrates.
5. Philosophy of Plato.
6. Philosophy of Aristotle.
7. Comparative analysis of the atomistic concepts of Epicurus and Democritus.
8. Stoicism. The fatalistic tendency of the Stoics. Skepticism.
9. The teachings of Augustine Aurelius.
10. Discussion on the nature of universals.
11. Philosophy of Thomas Aquinas.

### Essays:

- ✓ *Mythological thinking of Pre-socratics.*
- ✓ *Anthropological turn.*
- ✓ *The significance of Plato's philosophy for the Western culture.*
- ✓ *Plato's anthropology.*
- ✓ *Three kinds of Being.*
- ✓ *Political views of Plato.*
- ✓ *Plato on reincarnation.*
- ✓ *"Timaeus" and ancient medicine.*
- ✓ *Aristotle's metaphysics.*
- ✓ *'Neoplatonism' of Aristotle.*
- ✓ *Philosophy of time of Aristotle.*
- ✓ *Comparative analysis of Stoicism and Scepticism.*
- ✓ *Aurelius vs. Aquinas.*

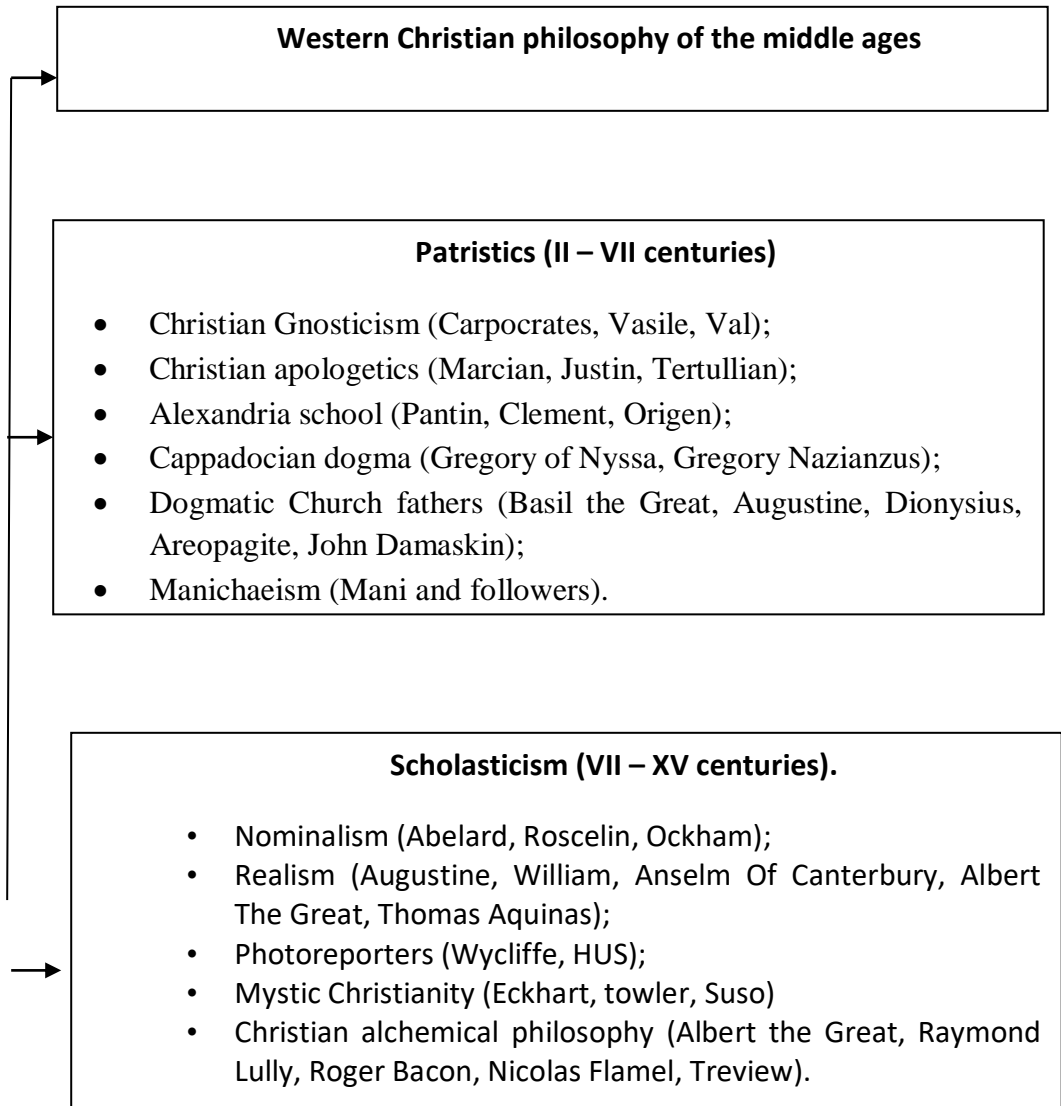
### Summing up:

- h) Prerequisites and sources of ancient philosophy.
- i) Anthropological line in ancient philosophy.

- j) The structure of philosophy according to ancient Greek philosophy.
- k) Metaphysics, ontology, cosmology, and theology of Plato.
- l) Episteme of Arisototle.
- m) Middle Ages philosophy as a consequence of Platonism.

**The main directions of development of Western philosophy in the Middle ages**

**(II – XIV centuries)**



**MCQ's**

- 1. Philosophy originated in**
  - a) India, China, Ancient Rome;
  - b) India, Egypt, Ancient Greece;
  - c) China, Egypt, Ancient Greece;
  - d) India, France, Ancient Greece;
  - e) India, China, Ancient Greece.
- 2. When did the first philosophical schools appear?**
  - a) in 6 – 5 centuries B. C.;
  - b) in 10 – 9 centuries B. C.;
  - c) in 17 – 16 centuries B. C.;



- d) in 2 – 1 centuries B. C.;
  - e) in 2 – 1 centuries A. D.
- 3. The first Western philosophical school was founded in**
- a) Miletus;
  - b) Elea;
  - c) Athens;
  - d) Paris;
  - e) Rome.
- 4. Xenophanes taught that**
- a) there were many gods who looked like men;
  - b) there were only 12 gods who were alike men;
  - c) there were many gods, but they didn't have bodies;
  - d) there was only one God who was alike men;
  - e) there was only one God who was not alike anything in this world.
- 5. Heraclitus lived in**
- a) Miletus;
  - b) Elea;
  - c) Ethes;
  - d) Rome;
  - e) Athens.
- 6. The representatives of the school of Miletus were**
- a) Thales, Heraclitus, Xenophanes;
  - b) Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes;
  - c) Heraclitus, Anaximander, Anaximenes;
  - d) Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno;
  - e) Heraclitus, Parmenides, Zeno.
- 7. the words "All things flow, everything runs" belong to:**
- a) Thales;
  - b) Heraclitus;
  - c) Parmenides;
  - d) Anaximander;
  - e) Zeno.
- 8. In the centre of the attention of the first Western philosophers was a problem of**
- a) morality;
  - b) freedom;
  - c) origin of the world;
  - d) cognition;
  - e) existence of God.
- 9. According to Anaximander, the first animal was**
- a) frog;
  - b) bird of prey;
  - c) fish;
  - d) amphibian;
  - e) man.
- 10. The Eleatic School was founded by**
- a) Plato;
  - b) Anaximander;
  - c) Thales;
  - d) Xenophanes;
  - e) Socrates.
- 11. Philosophers, who belonged to the eleatic school, were**
- a) Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes;

- b) Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus;
- c) Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno;
- d) Xenophanes, Anaximander, Anaximenes;
- e) Thales, Parmenides, Zeno.

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## Seminar class № 5

### **Topic 3: *The development of philosophical knowledge from Renaissance to Modern.*** (2h)

**Purpose:** Survey of the historical development of philosophy from Renaissance till Modern times.

**Basic notions:** scientific revolution, scientific method, mechanicism, determinism, induction, deduction, rationalism, dualism, cartesianism, sensualism, apriorism, aposteriorism, dialectics, positivism, philosophy of life.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

- 1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).
- 2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).
- 3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** The development of philosophical knowledge from Renaissance to Modern.

1. The scientific revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and its role in shaping a new picture of the world.
2. The problem of the method of cognition. Empiricism and rationalism.
3. Determinism and denial of human free will in the philosophy of B. Spinoza.
4. Mechanism as one of the aspects of philosophical thought of the XVII-XVIII centuries..
5. Subjectivist tendency of modern philosophy: Berkeley, Hume.
6. Kant's teachings on cognition, the concept of a priori and a posteriori knowledge. Kant on the dualism of natural and moral in man.
7. O. Comte's positivism.
8. Voluntarism of A. Schopenhauer and F. Nietzsche.

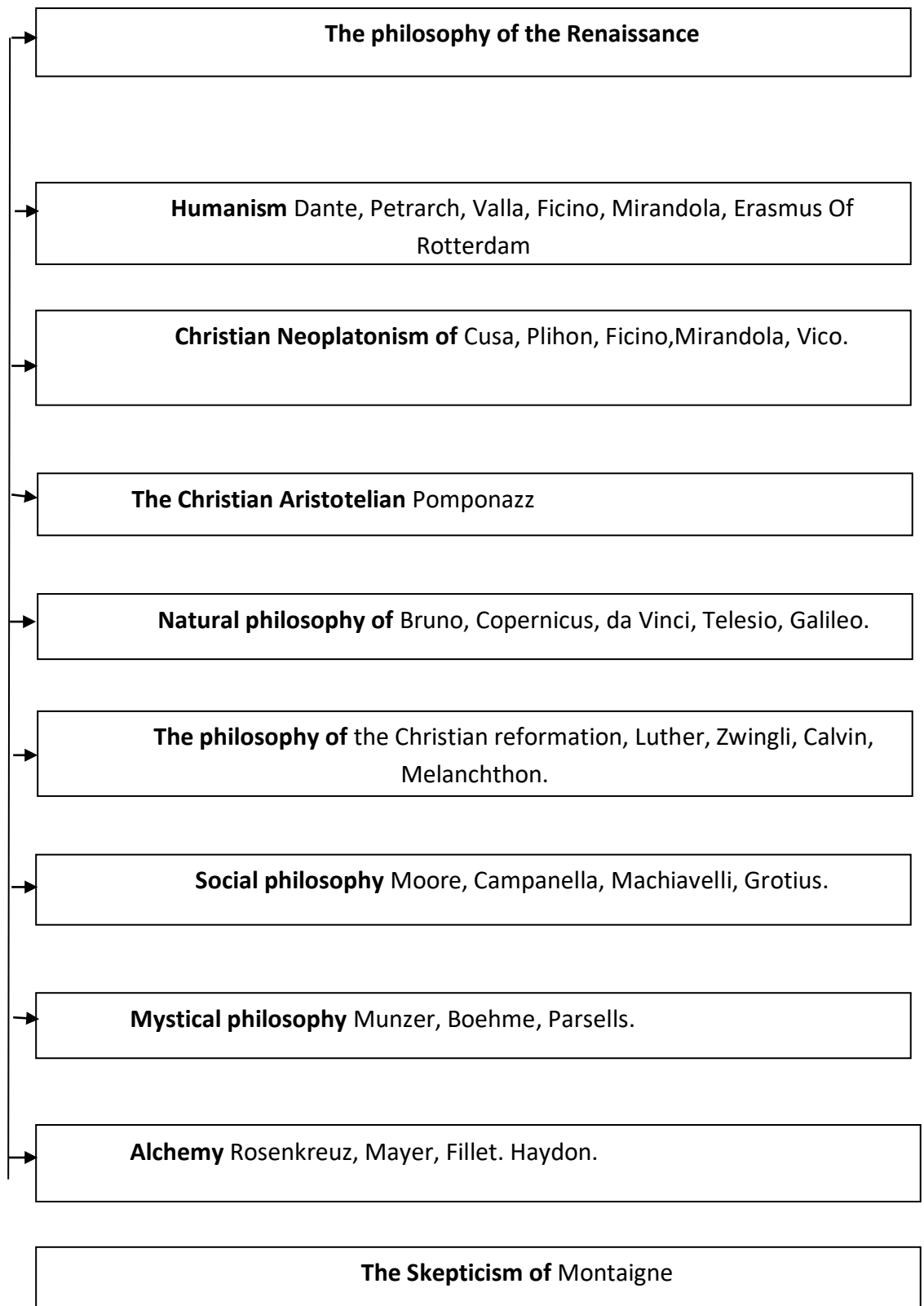
#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *F. Bacon's philosophy about the optimal way of cognition.*
- ✓ *The teachings of Descartes.*
- ✓ *Anthropological teachings of T. Hobbes,*
- ✓ *Mechanistic nature of French materialism (Holbach, Lametri, Diderot).*
- ✓ *Kant on the dualism of natural and moral in man.*
- ✓ *Objective idealism of Hegel.*
- ✓ *Development of the theory of dialectics: Hegel to Marx.*
- ✓ *The path of Zarathustra in XX century.*

#### **Summing up:**

- n) The birth of modern scientific worldview.
- o) Anthropological aspects of the philosophy of Modern times.
- p) Ontology and metaphysics of Modern era.
- q) Cartesian dualism in ontology and epistemology.
- r) Mechanicism of the philosophy of Enlightenment.
- s) German classical philosophy.
- t) Paradoxes of XIX century philosophy.

**The main directions of development of Western philosophy of the Renaissance  
(XV - XVI centuries)**



<b>Ontology</b>	The mechanism. the confrontation of idealism and materialism. Dialectic.
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<b>God (Theology)</b>	Deism. Atheism.
<b>Anthropology</b>	The mechanism. Dualism: the body is the soul. Materialism: a denial of the immortality of the soul and life after death. The biological nature of man. Biological or social essence of the person.
<b>Epistemology</b>	Rationalism and empiricism (sensationalism). Criticism of metaphysics. Irrationality: a critique of scientific reason. Positivism.
<b>Logic</b>	Dialectics and its laws.
<b>Ethics</b>	Humanism. Freedom. The assertion of inalienable human rights. Substantiation of the value of the individual.
<b>Social philosophy</b>	The theory of "social contract". The theory of separation of powers. The rule of law. Critique of traditional culture.
<b>The philosophy of history</b>	Idealism: history as the development of the Absolute Idea.  Materialism: history as the development of material relations (the mode of production and distribution)

## MCQ's

### 1. According to F. Bacon the most effective way of cognition is:

- a. a way of an ant;
- b. a way of a spider;
- c. a way of a bee;
- d. a way of a fly;
- e. a way of a tortoise.

### 2. Bacon's method of cognition is:

- a. thinking;
- b. notion;
- c. induction;
- d. pragmatism;
- e. deduction.

### 3. A supporter of an inductive method was:

- a. F. Bacon;
- b. R. Descartes;
- c. B. Spinoza ;
- d. J. Locke;
- e. T. Hobbes.

### 4. Bacon calls idols:

- a. statues and paintings of ancient gods;
- b. famous scientists who doctrines are considered an absolute truth;
- c. prejudices and errors of the mind;
- d. oriental philosophical writings;
- e. objects of a religious cult.

**5. The father of modern philosophy has been called:**

- a. F. Bacon;
- b. R. Descartes;
- c. B. Spinoza ;
- d. J. Locke;
- e. T. Hobbes.

**6. Method of cognition of R. Descartes is:**

- a. thinking;
- b. notion;
- c. induction;
- d. pragmatism;
- e. deduction.

**7. A supporter of an deductive method was:**

- a. F. Bacon;
- b. R. Descartes;
- c. B. Spinoza ;
- d. J. Locke;
- e. T. Hobbes.

**8. A central point of theory of knowledge of Descartes is:**

- a. observation;
- b. experiment;
- c. pray;
- d. methodical doubt;
- e. reading Aristotle.

**9. The most famous words of Descartes are:**

- a. "Everything that begins to exist must have a cause for its existence";
- b. "homo homini lupus est";
- c. "Cogito ergo sum";
- d. "Omne esse est percipi";
- e. "Si fallor, sum".

**10. The ontological position of Descartes was:**

- a. positivism;
- b. dualism;
- c. optimism;
- d. idealism;
- e. materialism.

**11. What gnoseological direction does Descartes belong to?**

- a. empirism;
- b. dualism;
- c. rationalism;
- d. idealism;
- e. sensationalism.

**12. Intellect, at the first moment of its being, was considered as a tabula rasa by:**

- a. F. Bacon;
- b. R. Descartes;
- c. B. Spinoza ;
- d. J. Locke;
- e. T. Hobbes.

**13. J. Locke was a supporter of a gnoseological direction:**

- a. empirism;
- b. dualism;

- c. rationalism;
- d. idealism;
- e. sensationalism.

**14. According to J. Locke, man's fundamental rights are rights:**

- a. of life, liberty, property;
- b. of free choice between good and evil;
- c. of war and free trade;
- d. of pleasure, peace, justice;
- e. of knowledge and education.

**15. Locke and Hobbes connected the appearance of society with a sovereign as it's head with a:**

- a. God's law;
- b. conquest;
- c. contract;
- d. natural law;
- e. innovation.

**Recommended literature:**

**Main:**

1. Gensler H. Ethics: a contemporary introduction / 3 ed. – Bosa Roca: CRC Press Inc, 2017. – 238 p.
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5. Johansson L-G. Philosophy of science for scientists. – Springer undergraduate texts in philosophy. – Springer Cham: Springer IP, 2019. – 257 p.
6. Power S.E. Philosophy of time: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2021. – 310 p.
7. Yandell K. Philosophy of religion: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2016. – 320 p.

**Additional:**

1. Capra F., Luisi P.I. The systems view of life: a unifying vision. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016. – 510 p.
2. Lakoff G., Johnson M. Philosophy in the flesh: the embodied mind and its challenge to western thought. – New-York: Basic books, 2017. – 624 p.

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4. <https://iep.utm.edu/>

## Seminar class № 6

### Topic:

#### 4. *The category of 'Being' in philosophy. The specifics of human existence. (2h)*

**Purpose:** consideration and formulation of the problem of being in a categorical way as the basic problem of ontology. Delineation of the specific nature of human existence.

**Basic notions:** metaphysics, ontology, natural, structural and dynamic ontological questions, causality, determinism and indeterminism, necessity, contingency, possibility and actuality, human existence, reductionism, human activity spirituality.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

### Plan:

**1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).

**2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).

**3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

### Discussion of theoretical issues:

**Topic:** The category of 'Being' in philosophy. The specifics of human existence.

1. Basic concepts of ontology.
2. Categorical and non-categorical notion of being.
3. Ontological categories.
4. Types of ontological questions. Natural, structural and dynamic ontology.
5. Reality and existence.
4. Time, causation and modality.
6. The concept of determinism and indeterminism.
7. Realism and antirealism in ontology.
8. Ontological commitments of modern science.
9. Human existence and the problem personal identity.

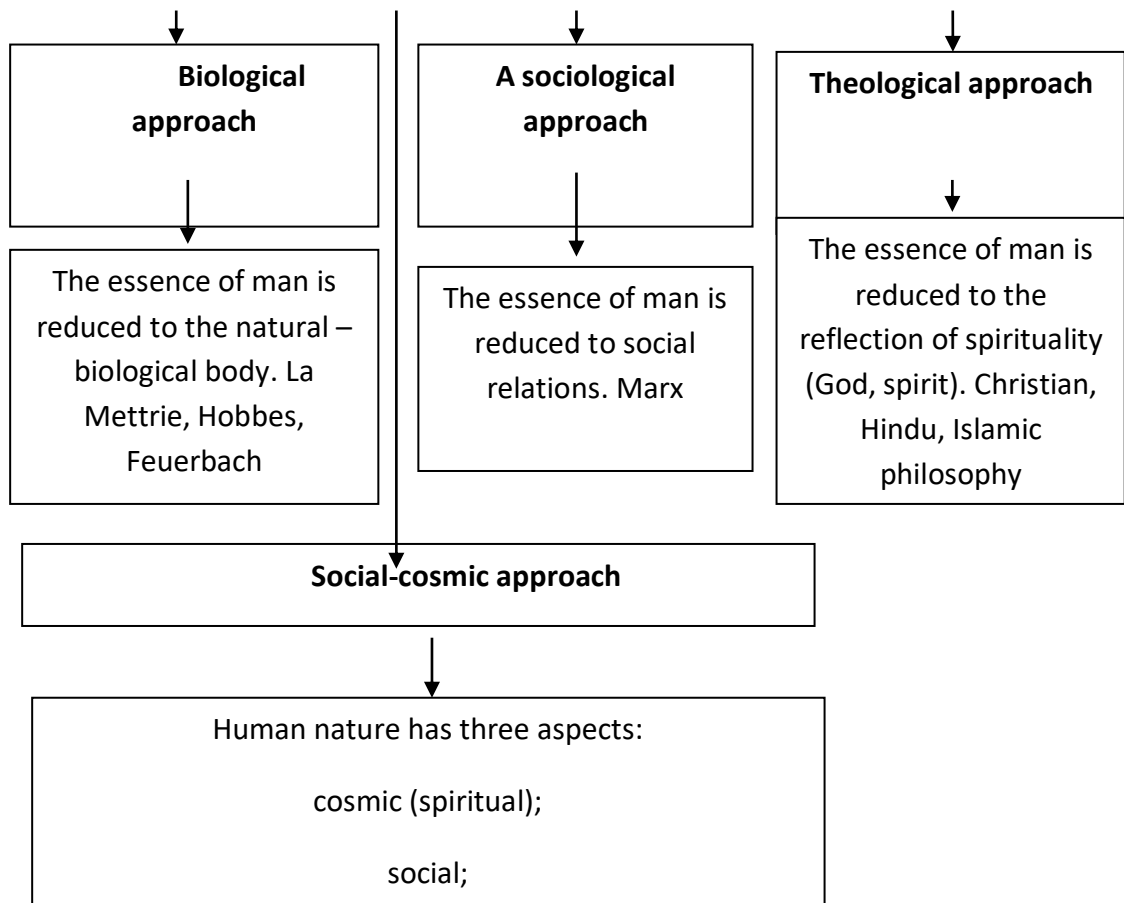
### Essays:

- ✓ *Classification of sciences by types of ontology.*
- ✓ *Types of movement (Aristotle).*
- ✓ *Causality in classical and non-classical science.*
- ✓ *Possibility and actuality in metaphysics and in modern science.*
- ✓ *What is real?*
- ✓ *On natural and moral in man.*
- ✓ *Heidegger on Being and beings.*
- ✓ *Types of human social activity as a manifestation of its existence and evolution.*
- ✓ *Therapeutic and preventive activities of society as a type of human activity.*

### Summing up:

- u) Ontology and metaphysics.
- v) Being, existence, and reality.
- w) Natural ontology.
- x) Structural ontology.
- y) Dynamic ontology.
- z) Metaphysical dependence.
- aa) Temporality of human existence.





## MCQ`s

### 1. A section of philosophical knowledge that studies the problems of life:

- a) phenomenology,
- b) ontology,
- c) epistemology,
- d) axiology,
- e) Anthropology

### 2. Judgments that are philosophical:

- a) matter is matter, field, plasma, vacuum;
- b) matter is a collection of objects that have mass and energy;
- c) matter is the objective reality given to us in sensations;
- d) matter is the otherness of the absolute idea;
- e) all answers are correct.

### 3. The historical epoch in which the philosophical doctrine of being arose:

- a) antiquity,
- b) The Middle Ages,
- c) the Renaissance,
- d) the Age of Enlightenment,
- e) all answers are correct.

### 4. Philosophical school, which was first posed the problem of being:

- a) Athenian,
- b) Eleatic;
- c) Stoicism;

- d) Epicureanism;
- e) scholastic.

**5. The form of being, the development trends of which express the following concepts - "technologicalization", "institutionalization", "globalization":**

- a) the existence of nature,
- b) the existence of social,
- c) being of the spiritual (ideal);
- d) the existence of a material;
- e) all the correct answers.

**6. The ability to evolve (develop) differs:**

- a) a world of inanimate nature,
- b) the world of living nature,
- c) the social world,
- d) all listed objects;
- e) all answers are incorrect.

**7. "The philosophical discipline that studies beauty, its forms and laws, the essence and forms of creative work according to laws of beauty" is a definition of:**

- a) ontology;
- b) epistemology;
- c) philosophical anthropology;
- d) ethics;
- e) aesthetics.

**8. "The philosophical discipline that studies morality – the system of norms and values that determine behaviour of a man" is a definition of**

- a) ontology;
- b) epistemology;
- c) philosophical anthropology;
- d) ethics;
- e) aesthetics.

**9. Ontology is:**

- a) a discipline that studies problems of being, its essence and origin;
- b) discipline that studies morality – the system of norms and values that determine behaviour of a man;
- c) theory of knowledge;
- d) the philosophical discipline that studies beauty, its forms and laws, the essence and forms of creative work according to laws of beauty;
- e) the philosophical discipline that studies forms of thinking.

**10. The system property is:**

- a) The property inherent in each element of the system separately;
- b) A property that appears as a result of combining elements into a system, but not inherent in them individually;
- c) The ability of objects to meet the requirements of a certain classification, classification;
- d) A property that is not inherent in each element of the system separately;
- e) all answers are correct

#### **Recommended literature:**

##### **Main:**

1. Gensler H. Ethics: a contemporary introduction / 3 ed. – Bosa Roca: CRC Press Inc, 2017. – 238 p.
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4. Power S.E. Philosophy of time: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2021. – 310 p.
5. Yandell K. Philosophy of religion: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2016. – 320 p.

**Additional:**

1. Capra F., Luisi P.I. The systems view of life: a unifying vision. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016. – 510 p.
2. Lakoff G., Johnson M. Philosophy in the flesh: the embodied mind and its challenge to western thought. – New-York: Basic books, 2017. – 624 p.

**Electronic information resources**

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## Seminar class № 7

### Topic 5-6. *The problem of substance. The structure of reality. Philosophy of mind. The mind-body problem. (2h)*

**Purpose:** acquaintance with the problem of substance and its main solutions as distinct but related to the mind-body problem.

**Basic notions:** substance, materialism, idealism, dualism, pluralism, nihilism, inconsistent tetrad, consciousness, reductionism, qualia, neuroscience, the hard problem of consciousness.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

**1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).

**2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).

**3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** The problem of substance. The structure of reality. Philosophy of mind. The mind-body problem.

1. Problem of substance and options for its solution (monism, dualism, pluralism, nihilism).

2. Modern science of the structure and properties of the objective world and the category of matter.

3. The human body as a material, organic unity of natural, biological and social - the object of medical activity.

4. Development of natural-scientific ideas about space and time.

5. The mind-body problem. Inconsistent tetrad.

6. Category of "consciousness": its scientific, philosophical content.

7. The hard problem of consciousness.

8. Artificial intelligence: strong and weak version.

9. Social and cultural aspects of consciousness. A system approach to consciousness. Externalism.

10. Consciousness and the unconscious.

11. Consciousness and language.

12. The problem of the relationship between language and reality

#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *What is there the best solution for the problem of substance?*
- ✓ *Substance as the foundation of Reality.*
- ✓ *Which solution of the problem of substance is viable for the medicine?*
- ✓ *What is real according to the solipsist?*
- ✓ *Towards the fourth type of ontological questions.*
- ✓ *Origins of the mind-body problem (from Descartes to neuroscience).*
- ✓ *Philosophical foundations of neuroscience.*
- ✓ *Consciousness from a neurobiological point of view.*
- ✓ *The problem of neural correlates of consciousness.*

- ✓ *What's like to be Mary in the Chinese Room?.*
- ✓ *Ontological and linguistic relativity: ontology as semantics.*

**Summing up:**

- bb) The problem of substance.
- cc) Materialism vs idealism.
- dd) Materialism vs dualism.
- ee) Pluralism and nihilism.
- ff) Materialistic foundations of the scientific worldview.
- gg) The mind-body problem.
- hh) Reductionism and holism.
- ii) Internalism and externalism.
- jj) Consciousness and unconscious.
- kk) Language, consciousness, and reality.

**MCQ's**

**1. The way of interrelation of elements of any integrity is:**

- a) the system,
- b) structure,
- c) self-organization,
- d) synthesis;
- e) all answers are correct.

**2. The minimal, indecomposable further component of the system is ...**

- a) molecule;
- b) atom;
- c) cell;
- d) thing;
- e) all answers are correct.

**3. The principle of dialectics, indicating the source of any development:**

- a) the principle of unity and struggle of opposites;
- b) the principle of interrelation and mutual transitions of quantitative and qualitative changes;
- c) the principle of negation of negation;
- d) the principle of a contradictory unity of necessity and chance;
- e) all answers are correct.

**4. What type of the world-outlook is based on the life experience?**

- a) mythological;
- b) scientific;
- c) living;
- d) religious;
- e) all answers are correct.

**5. What type of the world-outlook is based on a rational consciousness, proofs and evidences?**

- a) mythological;
- b) scientific;
- c) living;
- d) religious;
- e) all answers are correct.

<b>Forms of matter</b>	<b>Varieties</b>
<b>Space</b>	Physical three-dimensional space
	Transphysical multidimensional space
<b>Time</b>	Physical one-dimensional time
	Transphysical multidimensional time
<b>Substance</b>	Quarks, protons, neutrons, atoms, molecules, etc.
<b>Physical field</b>	The gravitational field
	The electromagnetic field
	The weak nuclear field
	The strong nuclear field
	Torsion field (?)

#### **Recommended literature:**

##### **Main:**

1. Gensler H. Ethics: a contemporary introduction / 3 ed. – Bosa Roca: CRC Press Inc, 2017. – 238 p.
2. Gibson P. A Short History of Philosophy: From Ancient Greece to the Post-modernist Era. – London:AP, 2020 – 256 p.
3. Heil J. Philosophy of mind: a contemporary introduction. - 4 ed. – London: Routledge, 2019. – 264 p.
4. Huemer M. Knowledge, Reality, and Value: A Mostly Common Sense Guide to Philosophy. – Milton Keynes: LSUK, 2021. – 330 p.
5. Johansson L-G. Philosophy of science for scientists. – Springer undergraduate texts in philosophy. – Springer Cham: Springer IP, 2019. – 257 p.
6. Power S.E. Philosophy of time: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2021. – 310 p.
7. Yandell K. Philosophy of religion: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2016. – 320 p.

##### **Additional:**

1. Capra F., Luisi P.I. The systems view of life: a unifying vision. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016. – 510 p.
2. Lakoff G., Johnson M. Philosophy in the flesh: the embodied mind and its challenge to western thought. – New-York: Basic books, 2017. – 624 p.

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## Seminar class № 8

### **Topic 7. Basic categories of epistemology. The problem of justification of knowledge.** (2h)

**Purpose:** get acquainted with the basic notions and problems of theory of knowledge, including such problems as the problem of the source of knowledge and the problem of its justification.

**Basic notions:** knowledge, belief, understanding, sensualism, rationalism, true belief, empiricism, reliabilism, truth, correspondence, coherence, pragmatism.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

- 1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).
- 2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).
- 3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** Basic categories of epistemology. The problem of justification of knowledge.

1. The problem of the definition of knowledge. Epistemological categories and principles.
2. Types and kinds of knowledge. The structure and function of scientific knowledge.
3. The problem of knowledge justification. Sensualism, rationalism, skepticism.
4. The subject and object of cognition.
5. Activity of the subject of cognition. Epistemological constructivism.
6. The social, cultural and historical nature of cognition. Biological limitations of cognition.
7. Epistemological relativism.
8. Realism and anti-realism in epistemology.
9. Correspondence vs. coherence theory of truth. Pragmatism and conventionalism.

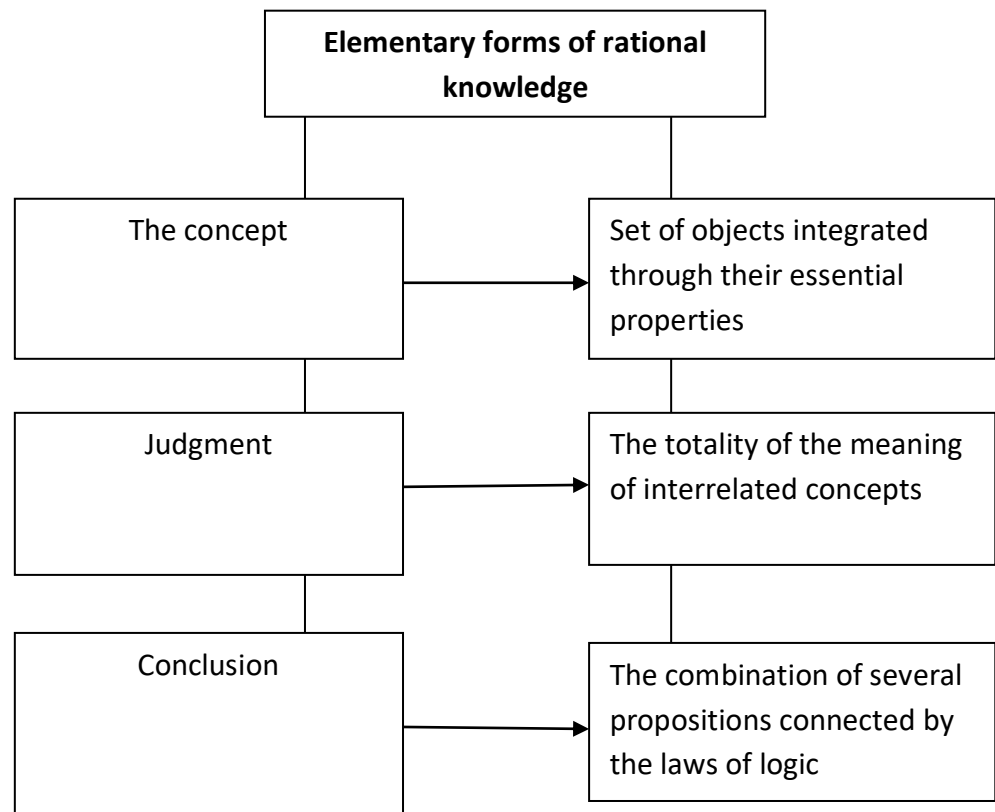
#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *Knowledge and information.*
- ✓ *Gettier problem.*
- ✓ *Fitch's paradox.*
- ✓ *Marxist epistemology vs. pragmatism.*
- ✓ *Are there limits of cognition?*
- ✓ *On sceptical solipsism*
- ✓ *Language and cognition.*
- ✓ *Knowledge and consciousness.*

#### **Summing up:**

- ll) Definition of knowledge.
- mm) Scientific knowledge and rationality.
- nn) The problem of the reliable source of knowledge.
- oo) The problem of justification of knowledge.
- pp) Limits of cognition.
- qq) Theories of truth.





### MCQ's

#### 1. Forms of sensory cognition:

- a) the concept,
- b) sensation,
- c) Inference,
- d) perception,
- e) representation.

#### 2. The forms of the rational stage of cognition:

- a) concepts,
- b) perception,
- c) representation,
- d) judgments,
- e) inferences.

#### 3. Philosophical position expressing doubt in the possibility of achieving the truth:

- a) agnosticism;
- b) skepticism;
- c) existentialism;
- d) pragmatism;
- e) all answers are correct.

#### 4. The level of cognition, based on the everyday life experience of a person:

- a) empirical;
- b) theoretical;
- c) scientific;

- d) commonsensical;
- e) all answers are correct.

**5. The system of rules, techniques, methods of cognitive and practical research activity, proceeding from the features of the object under study:**

- a) theory,
- b) science,
- c) the method,
- d) simulation.
- e) all answers are correct.

**Recommended literature:**

**Main:**

1. Gibson P. A Short History of Philosophy: From Ancient Greece to the Post-modernist Era. – London: AP, 2020 – 256 p.
2. Huemer M. Knowledge, Reality, and Value: A Mostly Common Sense Guide to Philosophy. – Milton Keynes: LSUK, 2021. – 330 p.
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**Additional:**

1. Capra F., Luisi P.I. The systems view of life: a unifying vision. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016. – 510 p.
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## Seminar class № 9

### Topic 8. *Philosophy of science* (2h)

**Purpose:** understanding the foundations, principles, structure and functions of scientific rationality.

**Basic notions:** science, modeling, model, target system, theoretical and observable, data, methodology, facts, verification, falsification, fallibilism, semiotic view of scientific theory, paradigm, cumulativism, incommensurability, normal science, scientific community, internalism, externalism.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

- 1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).
- 2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).
- 3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** Philosophy of science.

1. History of modern science. The problem of scientific method.
2. Origins of the philosophy of science.
3. Logical positivism and the Received view.
4. Verificationism. Protocol sentences. Theoretical and observable. Viena Circle.
5. Falsificationism of K. Popper. Logic of scientific discovery.
6. Criteria of demarcation of scientific from non-scientific.
7. The structure of scientific revolutions according to T. Kuhn.
8. Metaphysical, methodological, and social aspects of science.
9. Classic, non-classic, and post-non-classic scientific rationality.
10. Syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic view of theories.
11. Models and theories in scientific practice.
12. The problem of the unity of science. Reduction vs. Synthesis.

#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *Timaeus and the history of science.*
- ✓ *Aristotle and modern science.*
- ✓ *Science and religion.*
- ✓ *Approximation and scientific rationality.*
- ✓ *Paradox of confirmation.*
- ✓ *The Viena 'Circus' of Wittgenstein.*
- ✓ *Wittgenstein's 'poker' with Popper.*
- ✓ *What's like to be a 'normal' scientist?*
- ✓ *Are facts theoretically laden?*
- ✓ *Logic or psychology of scientific research?*

#### **Summing up:**

- rr) Three 'faces' of science. Worldview, method, community.
- ss) Theory, method, facts, models, data.
- tt) Verification and confirmation.

- uu) Falsification and fallibilism.
- vv) Paradigms and revolutions
- ww) The structure of scientific theories.
- xx) Semiotic analysis of scientific theory.
- yy) Facts vs. Values.
- zz) Externalism and internalism.
- aaa) Academic integrity and scientific community.

### **Questions**

1. Philosophical presuppositions and their role in scientific knowledge.
2. Epistemological problems of scientific knowledge. The structure of cognition.
3. The notions of scientific method and methodology.
4. Basic elements of methodology of scientific inquiry.
5. Empirical methods. Theoretical methods.
6. Forms of scientific cognition.
7. Inter- and transdisciplinarity. System approach and its scientific essence.
8. Demarcation line between science and non-science. Verification, falsifiability (falsification), paradigm.
9. Science as communicative process. Forms of communication in today science: dialog, polemics, discussion, argumentation.
10. The notion of scientific paradigm (T. Kuhn). Scientific progress and the structure of scientific revolutions.
11. Types of scientific rationality: classical, nonclassical, postnonclassical.
12. Technics as an object of philosophical investigation. Evolution of technics. Technics and medicine.
13. Specific features of medical sciences.
14. Information revolution and its role in the development of postindustrial civilization.

### **Recommended literature:**

#### **Main:**

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2. Gibson P. A Short History of Philosophy: From Ancient Greece to the Post-modernist Era. – London: AP, 2020 – 256 p.
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7. Yandell K. Philosophy of religion: a contemporary introduction. – London: Routledge, 2016. – 320 p.

#### **Additional:**

1. Capra F., Luisi P.I. The systems view of life: a unifying vision. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016. – 510 p.

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## Seminar class № 10

### Topic 9. *Philosophy of religion* (2h)

**Purpose:** understanding the foundations, principles, structure, functions and role of religion in culture.

**Basic notions:** ontology of religion, epistemology of religion, axiology of religion, structure of religion, religious consciousness, cult, ritual, religious organizations, sacralization, secularity, world religions.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

**1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).

**2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).

**3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** Philosophy of religion.

1. History of relations between philosophy and religion during periods of Antiquity, Middle Ages, Renaissance, New Time and the present.
2. Definition of conception of religion as a system of world-outlook.
3. Theological and scientific approaches to solving problem of essence and nature of religion.
4. Elements of structure of religion. Religious consciousness as a form of a social consciousness, it's specificity.
5. The proximity of Buddhism with a system of medicine and yoga. The notion of "samsara", "karma", "Dharma", "nirvana" as the basis of philosophical principles of Buddhism. Directions in Buddhism.
6. Directions in Christianity: Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Protestantism. Christianity in Ukraine: history and modernity.
7. Koran as the holy book of Muslims. The main directions in Islam.

#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *On relations between philosophy and religion.*
- ✓ *Religion and science.*
- ✓ *Knowledge and belief.*
- ✓ *Modernisation of religion.*
- ✓ *Dogmatization of science.*
- ✓ *Philosophy as a No Man's Land between science and religion.*
- ✓ *Religious beliefs of scientists.*
- ✓ *Religious nominalism.*

#### **Summing up:**

- a) The concept of "philosophy of religion"
- b). The relationship between philosophy and religion. Religion and science.
- c). Theological and scientific approaches in solving the question of the essence and nature of religion.
- d). Structural elements of religion.
- e). Religious consciousness as a form of social consciousness, its specifics.

- f). Religious cult.
- g). Religious organizations. Types and functions.
- h). Social functions of religion: worldview, compensatory, regulatory, communicative and integrative.
- j). Classification of religious beliefs. The concept of world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam).
- k). Ontology and anthropology of religion.
- l) Epistemology and axiology of religion. Religious ethics.

<b>BUDDHISM</b>	<b>Gautama Buddha VI century BC India</b>	Mahayana
		Hinayana
<b>CHRISTIANITY</b>	<b>Jesus Christ is the I. B. C. middle East</b>	Catholicism
		Orthodoxy
		Protestantism
<b>ISLAM</b>	<b>Muhammad VII century ad, Arabian Peninsula</b>	Shia
		Sunnism
		Sufism

### MCQ`s

1. "Analytical" is called psychology
  - a) K. Jung;
  - b) F. Nietzsche;
  - c) T. Hobbes;
  - d) R. Descartes;
  - e) K. Marx.
2. "Apostle of the Gentiles" is the apostle
  - a) Paul;
  - b) John;
  - c) Luke;
  - d) Yeshua;
  - e) Matvey.
3. "God was not the creator of the material world," they thought:
  - a) The Gnostics;
  - b) stoics;
  - c) scholastics;
  - d) the apologists of divine providentialism;
  - e) all answers are correct.
4. "The disease to death" S. Kierkegaard calls:
  - a) Extreme form of despair;
  - b) an extreme form of joy;
  - c) an extreme form of gloom;

- d) extreme form of apathy;
  - e) all answers are correct.
5. "Being-in-itself" and "being-for-yourself" in the philosophy of J.-P. Sartre
- a) unite by means of "nothing";
  - b) are united through all;
  - c) are united by means of it;
  - d) do not unite at all;
  - e) all answers are correct.
6. "Another," according to the philosophy of J.-P. Sartre makes an individual
- a) "thing-in-itself";
  - b) thing is not in itself;
  - c) spirit in itself;
  - d) generally does not;
  - e) all answers are correct.
7. "Single" - the basis of philosophy
- a) S. Kierkegaard;
  - b) J.-P. Sartre;
  - c) K.G. Jung;
  - d) F. Nietzsche;
  - e) T. Hobbes.
8. "Inconsistent atheism" J.-P. Sartre believes in faith in:
- a) reasonableness of being;
  - b) chaotic nature of life;
  - c) absence of life;
  - d) strength of mind;
  - e) all answers are correct.
9. "Nihilistic" religion called Christianity
- a) F. Nietzsche;
  - b) K.G. Jung;
  - c) F. Nietzsche;
  - d) T. Hobbes;
  - e) R. Descartes.
10. Protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism " - a work
- a) M. Weber;
  - b) K. Jung
  - c) F. Nietzsche;
  - d) T. Hobbes;
  - e) R. Descartes.

**Recommended literature:**

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## Seminar class № 11

### Topic 10. *Philosophy of culture* (2h)

**Purpose:** understanding the foundations, principles, structure, functions and role of religion in culture.

**Basic notions:** concept of culture, structure of culture, values, cultural anthropology, intersubjectivity, horizon of meaning, hermeneutics, semiotics, structuralism, structural functionalism.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

**1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).

**2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).

**3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** Philosophy of culture.

1. Culture as the form of human values and the way of self-realization of individuals at society, the way of their being.

2. Spiritual culture of Humanity as display of social being, historical experience and the regulator of people's social activity.

3. Cultural values as the forms of ideal (spiritual) mastering the World and the Person (scientific, ethical, and aesthetic) and as the set of knowledge.

4. Culture and values. Bivalency of cultural horizons.

5. Forming the features of comprehensively advanced personality as the social need.

6. Culture of the modern medical practitioners (the aspect of principles and features of medical ethics and medical deontology).

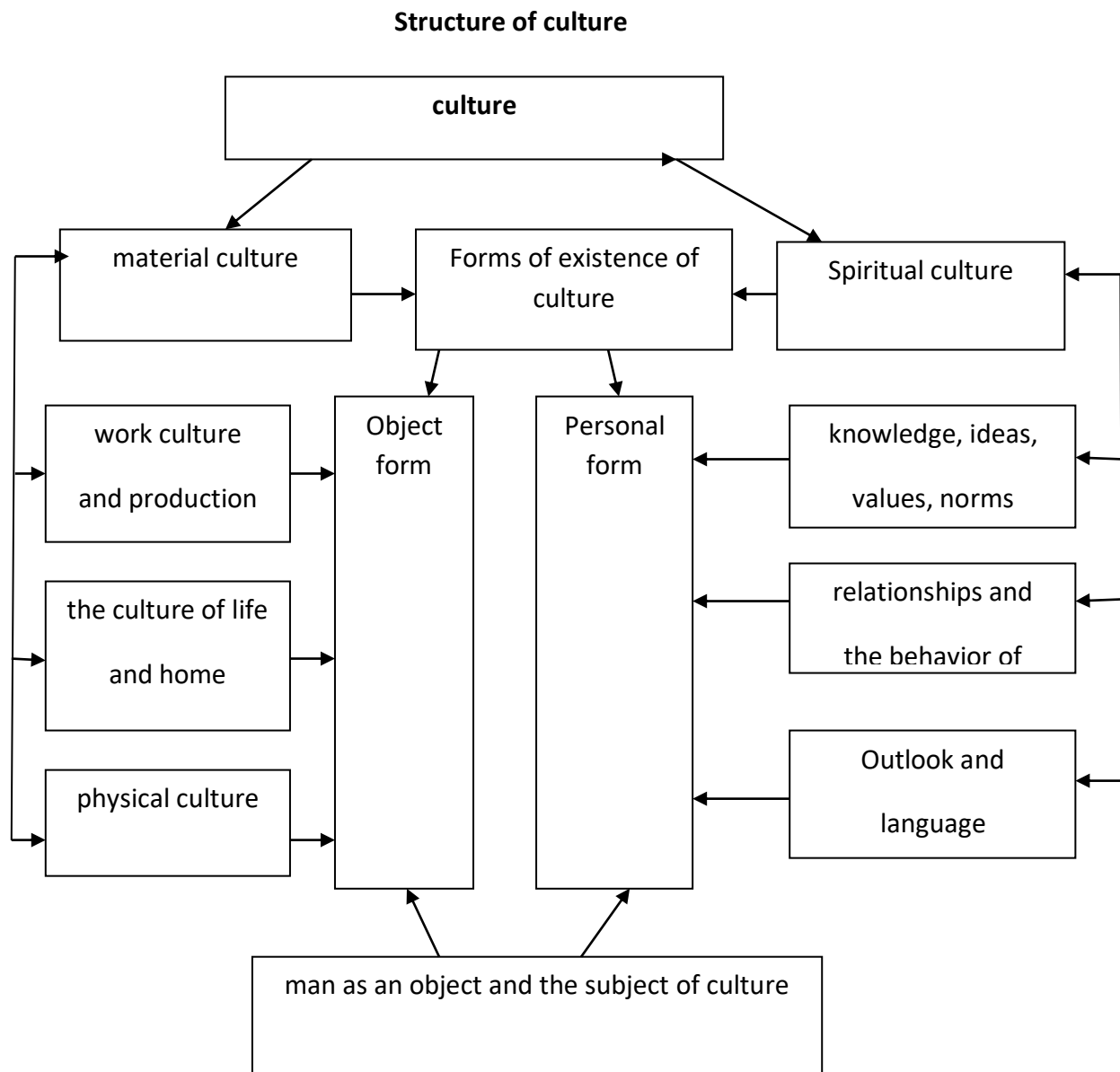
#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *Cultural view of the world.*
- ✓ *Natural sciences vs. humanities.*
- ✓ *Knowledge and belief.*
- ✓ *What grounds what: ontological relations between culture and religion*
- ✓ *Metaphysics of culture.*
- ✓ *Linguistic relativity as the basis of cultural?*
- ✓ *Human organism as a texts.*
- ✓ *The end of multiculturalism?*

#### **Summing up:**

- a) The concept of culture.
- b). Cultural studies. Methodology of humanities.
- c) Culture and society. Culture and civilization.
- d). Semiotic nature of culture. Intersubjectivity of cultural ontology.
- e). Axiological nature of human culture.
- f) Culture and religion.

- g). Functions of culture.
- h). Culture and “universal values”.
- j) Cultural roots of global problems.



### MCQ's

1. **The form of being, the development trends of which express the following concepts - "technologicalization", "institutionalization", "globalization":**

- a) the existence of nature,
- b) the existence of social,
- c) being of the spiritual (ideal);
- d) the existence of a material;
- e) all the correct answers.

2. **The ability to evolve (develop) differs:**

- a) a world of inanimate nature,
- b) the world of living nature,

- c) the social world,
- d) all listed objects;
- e) all answers are incorrect.

**3. "The philosophical discipline that studies beauty, its forms and laws, the essence and forms of creative work according to laws of beauty" is a definition of:**

- a) ontology;
- b) epistemology;
- c) philosophical anthropology;
- d) ethics;
- e) aesthetics.
- f) semiotics

**4 "The philosophical discipline that studies morality – the system of norms and values that determine behaviour of a man" is a definition of**

- a) ontology;
- b) hermeneutics;
- c) philosophical anthropology;
- d) ethics;
- e) aesthetics.

**5. "Another," according to the philosophy of J.-P. Sartre makes an individual**

- a) "thing-in-itself";
- b) thing is not in itself;
- c) spirit in itself;
- d) generally does not;
- e) all answers are correct.

#### **Recommended literature:**

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5. Ricoeur P. Hermeneutics and the Human Sciences Essays on Language, Action and Interpretation. - Cambridge. Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2016. – 313 p.
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## Seminar classes № 12-13

### Topic 12. *Knowledge and its satellites. Scientific criteria and academic integrity in scientific activity (4h)*

**Purpose:** introduce students to the concept of academic integrity from a normative and epistemological point of view.

**Basic notions:** academic integrity, scientific knowledge, scientific values, scientific ethics, understanding, belief, faith, comprehension, professionalism, competence, demarcation, verificationism, falsificationism, paradigms.

**Inventory:** board, marker, tests.

#### **Plan:**

**1. Organizational measures** (greeting, presence check, notification of the topic, the purpose of the lesson, motivation of higher education students regarding the study of topics).

**2. Control of the reference level of knowledge** (written work, written test, frontal questioning on basic terminology, etc).

**3. Questions (test tasks) to check basic knowledge on the topic of the seminar.**

#### **Discussion of theoretical issues:**

**Topic:** Knowledge and its satellites. Scientific criteria and academic integrity in scientific activity.

1. Academic integrity as a set of epistemological, ethical, and legal principles.
2. Scientific, professionalism and competence.
3. Violation of academic integrity: main types.
4. The creative essence of scientific activity.
5. Scientific novelty and intellectual property.
6. The problem with the definition of scientific knowledge.
7. Demarcation problem: verificationism, falsificationism, paradigms.
8. The relationship between knowledge and faith.
9. Signs of rational knowledge.
10. Scientific criteria (rationality, reproducibility of empirical material, empirical (experiential, practical) verifiability, general significance, etc.) and academic integrity.
11. Academic integrity as a way to ensure the prevention of non-scientific and pseudoscientific elements in the scientist's research.
12. Ethics of a scientist and its legal justification relationships with participants in the educational process and professional (scientific) activity.

#### **Essays:**

- ✓ *Paradoxes of academic integrity.*
- ✓ *What's like to be a scientist?*
- ✓ *Einsteinian classification of scientific activity.*
- ✓ *What would Plato say about academic integrity?*
- ✓ *Lao-tzu (18 zhang) on academic integrity.*
- ✓ *Burocracy vs science: "one does not interfere with the other"?*
- ✓ *Science as a competition.*
- ✓ *Is post-non-classical science the end of science?*
- ✓ *The age of "burocratic science".*

#### **Summing up:**

- bbb) Academic integrity: epistemology, ethics, legality.
- ccc) Science as methodology and a social institute.
- ddd) Purposes of scientific activity.
- eee) Demarcation problem.
- fff) Paradigm dependence of science.
- ggg) Ethical and legal responsibility of a scientist.
- hhh) Scientific criteria.
- iii) Signs of rational knowledge.
- jjj) Science, pseudoscience, anti-science.
- kkk) Scientific dogmatism and academic integrity.

### MCQ's

#### 1. Choose the correct statement corresponding to the scientific use of the word "knowledge":

- a) If I understand the subject being studied, then I know it.
- b) Mature people know life better than younger people.
- c) I know how to drink tea.
- d) Without knowledge there is no faith, it is the basis of all faith.
- e) If there is knowledge, then there is faith.
- f) Knowledge is information.
- g) Knowledge is that a justified true belief.
- h) The head of a bank knows the account of money.

#### 2. The paradigm is:

- a) The rule by which one learns the grammar of a language.
- b) A paradox in a verification of a theory.
- c) The same as antinomy.
- d) A model associated with a theory, allowing you to solve problems.
- e) A system of beliefs of a dogmatically thinking scientist.

#### 3. Choose a judgment that correctly indicates the relationship between the concepts of belief, knowledge and understanding:

- a) There is no belief without knowledge.
- b) There is no knowledge without belief.
- c) If there is no knowledge, then there can be no understanding.
- d) If there is belief, then there is understanding.

e) If there is no belief, then there is no understanding.

e). Knowledge is the belief that a proposition is true.

#### **Recommended literature:**

##### **Main:**

1. Bretag T. (ed.) Handbook of Academic Integrity. – Singapore: Springer, 2016. – 1097 p.
2. Gensler H. Ethics: a contemporary introduction / 3 ed. – Bosa Roca: CRC Press Inc, 2017. – 238 p.
3. Huemer M. Knowledge, Reality, and Value: A Mostly Common Sense Guide to Philosophy. – Milton Keynes: LSUK, 2021. – 330 p.
4. Johansson L-G. Philosophy of science for scientists. – Springer undergraduate texts in philosophy. – Springer Cham: Springer IP, 2019. – 257 p.

#### **Electronic information resources**

1. <https://repo.odmu.edu.ua/xmlui/>
2. <https://info.odmu.edu.ua/>
3. <https://plato.stanford.edu/index.html>
4. <https://iep.utm.edu/>