Załącznik nr 3 do protokołu ze zdalnego posiedzenia Rady Dydaktycznej dla kierunków studiów bioetyka, filozofia, International Studies in Philosophy w dniu 28 września 2021 r.

# International Studies in Philosophy: Questions for Diploma Exams

1. The student is asked three questions during the diploma exam.

2. One question concerns the problems addressed in the diploma thesis.

- 3. Two questions are drawn from the list (see below), according to the following rules:
  - a) the student draws four questions from the list (each of the questions drawn is from a different group of subjects passed by a student during his/her studies);
  - b) the student selects two questions from the four questions drawn and answers them.

# Analytic Philosophy + Philosophy of Language

1. Compare and contrast the views of any two of the following authors on propositions: Frege, Russell, Wittgenstein, Carnap, Quine.

2. The use of linguistic and logical analysis in dissolving metaphysical puzzles

3. Language as a mirror of the world versus language as an instrument of action – compare the two views of language.

4. Compositionality in the context of the philosophy of language and mind

5. Theories of cognitive architecture (computationalism, connectionism, modularity, antirepresentationalism, etc.)

6. Describe at least two distinct theories of behavior of one of the following categories of singular terms: descriptions, proper names, indexicals. Present argument in favour of each and main problems they have to face.

7. Describe the problem of substitutivity in intensional (modal and psychological) contexts and possible reactions to it.

8. Present and compare at least two theories of meaning from the following list: Mill's theory of connotation and denotation, Frege's theory of sense and reference, Carnap's theory of extension and intension, Directival Theory of Meaning, Inferentialism, Kaplanian semantics, Putnam's theory of meaning.

# Ancient Philosophy + Medieval Philosophy

9. Ancient systems of virtue ethics: Aristotle, Epicurus and the Stoics. What is the structure of Aristotle's system of virtue? (definition of virtue, types of virtue, connection with the division of the soul, ways of acquiring virtue). How are Stoic and Epicurean systems of ethics connected with their physics? What is their understanding of good and evil?

10. Compare Plato's and Aristotle's theory of soul (division of the soul, the powers of the soul, relation of soul and body).

11. Compare metaphysical systems of Plato and Plotinus (first principle, the nature of Forms, the place of soul in the system, generation of the lower levels of reality from the first principle).

12. Describe some medieval views on the problem of universals and the principle of individuation.

13. Discuss the validity of Anselm's ontological argument for the existence of God.

# Contemporary Continental Philosophy + Social Philosophy

14. The idea of transcendental reduction in phenomenology

- 15. Philosophy of life on the relation between life and cognition
- 16. Concepts of power in contemporary thought
- 17. A chosen hermeneutical theory of understanding
- 18. The idea of postmodernity

19. Nature or culture – what determines the organization of social life? Explain using any theory.

20. Consent or conflict – what is the basis of human interactions? Explain using any theory.

21. What is the relationship between the theory of society and the concept of selfconsciousness? Explain using any theory.

## Epistemology A & B + Philosophy of Action

22. Explain the classical concept of knowledge and the Gettier problem. Explain at least two ways in which the Gettier problem can be solved.

23. Compare and contrast two positions in the debate on the structure of justification.

24. What is epistemological internalism and epistemological externalism? Give at least one argument for each position.

25. What are the main positions in the debate about the object of perception? Explain one argument in the debate.

26. Explain one strategy of dealing with skepticism. Is it a successful strategy? How could a skeptic reply?

27. What are philosophical problems? What do solutions to these problems consist of? Choose an example of a philosophical problem in epistemology to illustrate your answers.

28. "Actions are caused by intentions". Is this view accepted by all philosophers of action?

29. Explain the logical connection argument. How can one respond to the argument?

#### Ethics A & B + Political and Legal Philosophy

30. Description and norm. Ethical and cultural relativisms. Evolutionary and societal origins of morality.

31. Main normative ethical theories and their contemporary counterparts, including: perfectionism, consequentialism, principle theory, care ethics. Social contract theories. (The candidate is expected to discuss one of the theories selected by the examination board.)

32. Distributive and retributive justice. Classical and contemporary theories of justice.

33. Selected questions of normative ethics: akrasia, moral knowledge, intention, moral conflict, moral luck, guilt and punishment. (The candidate is expected to discuss one of the questions selected by the examination board.)

34. Selected problems of metaethics: facts, norms and values, naturalistic fallacy, ethical intuitionism, emotivism, ethical nihilism, ethical realism, motivational internalism/externalism. (The candidate is expected to discuss one of the problems selected by the examination board.)

35. Selected argumentative strategies in applied ethics: slippery slope argument, the principle of double effect, argument from potential. (The candidate is expected to discuss one of the argumentative strategies selected by the examination board.)

36. Compare the classical (e.g., Plato, St. Augustin) and the modern (e.g., Machiavelli, Locke) approach to the political community.

37. Outline the most important differences and similarities between liberals and communitarians.

## Logic A, B & C

38. What is the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning?

39. Name at least four fallacies of relevance. Give examples.

40. Name three fallacies of clarity. Explain the difference between vagueness and ambiguity.

41. How should definite descriptions be analysed according to Bertrand Russell?

42. Name and explain three natural deduction introduction rules for sentential connectives.

43. How are validity and soundness defined? Give examples of valid/sound arguments.

44. What does a relation have to be like to be a function?

45. Describe the principle of mathematical induction.

46. Describe Russel's paradox and its role in the development of set theory.

47. Explain the notion of countable and uncountable sets; provide examples.

## **Ontology A & B + Logical Semiotics**

48. Do universals (abstract objects) exist?

49. How do objects persist in time?

- 50. The role of possible worlds in the metaphysics of modality
- 51. Compare counterfactual and regularity theories of causation.
- 52. Explain the concepts of a law of nature, determinism, and fatalism.
- 53. Discuss the key arguments in the compatibilism versus incompatibilism debate.
- 54. What is a conversational implicature and how is it generated? Give an example.
- 55. Present one of Kripke's arguments against descriptivism.
- 56. Present one of Frege's puzzles. How does Frege solve it?

#### Modern Philosophy A & B + Recent Polish Philosophy

57. Critique of the idea of causality in modern philosophy

58. The problem of psycho-physical dualism and its solutions in modern philosophy (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz)

- 59. Modern philosophical concepts of history
- 60. Freedom and necessity in modern philosophy
- 61. Origins and development of modern empiricism (Bacon, Locke, Berley, Hume)
- 62. Main ideas of modern rationalism Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz

63. Describe the differences between the Lvov-Warsaw School and other centres of analytic philosophy.

64. List and characterize five important conceptions of the members of the Lvov-Warsaw School.

#### Philosophical Problems of Science A & B + Philosophy of Mind

65. The paradigm shift from Aristotelian-Ptolemaic science to Copernican-Galilean-Newtonian science

66. The nature of time and space in classical physics and in relativistic physics

67. Time irreversibility in classical mechanics and in thermodynamics (statistical mechanics)

68. Philosophical and methodological aspects of the Darwinian revolution

69. Altruism and egoism from the vantage point of the theory of evolution

70. What is the intentionality of the mind? Give examples of different kinds of intentional states. Characterize naturalistic and anti-naturalistic approaches to intentionality.

71. Please explain the relations between the following concepts: "reductionism", "physicalism", "anti-reductionism", "emergentism", "functionalism", "multiple realization". Concentrate on their applications to philosophy of mind.

72. Please define weak and strong AI. Discuss arguments for and against strong AI. Consider among others the standpoints of A. M. Turing and J. Searle.

# Philosophy of Value Including Philosophical Anthropology A & B + Philosophy of Culture with Elements of Aesthetics: 8

73. What are the distinctive features of philosophical anthropology and/or of an anthropological philosophy of culture?

74. Present at least two conceptions of human subjectivity and describe their cultural determinations.

75. In what sense hermeneutics can be seen as philosophy of language?

76. The body as a space of cultural experience and its axiological implications.

77. Describe at least three different accounts of aesthetic experience.

78. Explain at least four different philosophical concepts of culture.

79. The category of symbol in the light of philosophy of culture: what are its possible meanings? What role symbol plays in constituting and understanding culture?

80. What is the ontological, phenomenological and cultural status of image?