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| المادة: الفلسفة والحضارات الشهادة: الثانوية العامة الفرع: آداب وإنسانيات نموذج رقم -3- المدة: ثلاث ساعات | الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: الفلسفة |  المركز التربوي للبحوث والإنماء |
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نموذج مسابقة (يراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧ وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

Choose One of the following subjects:

• **Subject One:**

The observation is the basis of any interpretation in the sciences of nature.

- 1- Explain this statement and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss this statement in light of other theories that emphasize the primary role of the hypothesis. (7 points)
- 3- Do you believe that the scientific culture is able to resist intolerance? Justify. (4 points)

Subject Two:

Philosophical theories divert intelligence of the scientific explanation of natural phenomena.

- 1- Explain this idea and identify the problem. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss this idea in the light of other theories. (7 points)
- 3- Do you think that some of the scientific discoveries are in a position to decide on the philosophical problems? Justify your answer. (4 points)


• **Subject Three: text**

The law is a product of the weak and the masses. They make the appropriate law; they praise or condemn it, according to their own interests. They claim that every distinction is distasteful and unfair, and that the basis of the injustice lies in the quest to outdo the others, so as to intimidate the powerful and the most capable to beat them, and prevent them from achieving this. As for the weak, in my opinion, they have to rise to the level of others, without deserving it. For this reason, the law considers that every attempt to bypass the level of the common people is unjustly hated, and called it a breach of justice. However, I believe that nature itself proves that justice is the predominance of the superior over his underlings, and the victory of the capable over the impotent.

This is how, nature in all its aspects, reveals that in animals and in humans, in the cities and in the families, it is acceptable as such: achieving recognized control of the strong over the weak.

Plato

- 1- Explain the main ideas of the text by identifying the problem it raises. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss the ideas of the text in the light of your knowledge about the relationship between force and justice. (7 points)
- 3- Do you think that democracy ensures impartial laws? Justify your answer. (4 points)

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أسس التصحيح (تراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧ وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

SubjectOne:

First question: (9 points)

Introduction (2 points)

- The role of the scientific method in research and extensive studies. Philosophers tried to look for different means that are more suitable for researches and especially in natural sciences. Many philosophers and scientists have reached a method suitable for the natural sciences based on three steps: the observation, the hypothesis and the experiments. However they debated the priority of one step over the other. The above statement considered the empirical means.

Problematic (2 points)

General (0.5 pt.): What is the most suitable method in natural sciences?

Specific (1.5 pts.): Is the observation the most important step in explaining natural phenomena? Or is the hypothesis that plays a primary and essential role?

Thesis (5 points)

Preliminary idea (0.5 pt.)

- Define what is considered natural science: its subject is the natural phenomena and it is materialistic and able to observe.

Explanation of the judgment (4 pts.):

- The 5 senses are the essential means of observation. The meaning of observing and the condition; scientific observation.
- The incentives that pushed the philosophers to focus on the role of observation. The tangible aspect is at the heart of the observation and not the abstract ideas, which is a comeback at the intuition of philosophy on explaining nature.
- A historical overview on the emphasis on the observation for Francis Bacon and J.S. Mill and last the empiricists.
- The causes on which the empiricists constructed their beliefs and theory
- Presenting J.S. Mill and Bacon in their way of explaining natural phenomena by induction and the tables suggested by each for such process.
- The use and support of other philosophers' beliefs as well as scientists on the importance of the observation. Example: Newton and Magendie.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Second question: Discussion (7 points)

Transition (0.5 pt.): However, the true discovery, says Claude Bernard, is not that of the new fact, but that of the idea connected with it.

Internal review (1pt.):

- Criticism of induction
- Introduce hypothesis and its scientific condition

External review (3.5 pts.):

- The hypothesis represent the role of the mind in the method
- Present the rationalists' point of view: Bechelar, Popper and others
- The proofs on which the rationalists based their view
- Examples explaining the rationalists' point of view
- Other point of views by philosophers and scientists who emphasized the role of the mind in the method: Einstein and Claude Bernard...
- To distinguish between the different steps of the experimental method is theoretical and has nothing to do with the actual work of the scientist. For scientists move from one step to another according to the conditions that is present.

Synthesis (1.5 pt.):

- It would be desirable to synthesize: the dialectic of the experimental approach guarantees reliable scientific knowledge.
- The matter poses the problem, the intelligence proposes an answer, the matter judges this answer.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Third question: Personal opinion (4 points)

- Explanation of the question (1 pt.)

- Justification (2.5 pts):

- The candidate could answer this question affirmatively or negatively or dialectically, provided that he justifies his answer.
- Yes, since there is no identity of the scientist, he is free and a positive thinker no religious or political influence on him. The quest is purely humanistic in its totality.
- No, the candidate might become bias... or he might be corrupted till a point of causing war and agitation. The progressive production of weapon of mass destruction. (The Nazi regime and scientist who experimented on human being and tortured them).

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Subject Two:

First question: (9 points)

Introduction (2 points)

- Philosophy was the mother of science. Science shared the legacy of philosophy, mathematics, and physics, chemistry, biology, and finally the humanities.
- The relationship between philosophy and science remain a subject of debate.

Problematic (2 points)

General (0.5 pt.): Is philosophy devalued?

Specific (1.5 pts.): Would it resist the invasion of Sciences?

Thesis (5 points)

Preliminary idea (0.5 pt.): This judgment implies that in philosophizing we move away from science. Adherents of this view argue the following remarks:

Explanation of the judgment (4 pts.):

- Philosophy is unable to provide "certainty". By offering several answers
- The philosophy will never advance. The same questions continue to haunt the minds of philosophers for centuries ... Science managed to recognize a mistake and move on.
- No proof is possible. Science does not have to imitate this model; it will always be in love with universal certainties!

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Second question: Discussion (7 points)

Transition (0.5 pt.): It would be injustice (and lightness) to pretend to choose one or the other discipline

Internal review (1 pt.):

- Despite the increasing evolution of the sciences, philosophy will remain a necessity:

The problems of society and political problems are becoming more and more complex, hence the need for a good general education based on philosophy.

Every human being has a philosophy of his own that governs his whole life. Through this philosophy, he discusses the most heated questions that concern the meaning of life. But this preoccupation is the characteristic of philosophy.

The mission of today's philosophy is to raise awareness of the issue of human dignity, which means that every human being is above all at all costs.

External review (3.5 pts.):

- First, Science needs a philosophy which acts as the judge.
- Philosophy poses problems that science ignores.
- Man, who needs to understand what surrounds him, also needs to give meaning to his life, to discuss ethics, politics, metaphysics ...

Synthesis (1.5 pts.):"Philosophy nourishes science and feeds it. " Philosophy and science are on two different planes; they are complementary and they render mutual services.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Third question: Personal opinion (4 points)

Explanation of the question (1 pt.)

Justification (2.5 pts):

- The candidate could answer this question affirmatively or negatively or dialectically, provided that he justifies his answer

- Philosophy cannot ignore the advance in science
- There is a close correlation between the theories of modern physics and dialectics.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Subject three:Text

First question: (9 points)

Introduction (2 points)

- Introduce and reflect on the terms "right" and "justice."
- The importance of a debate about values ...
- Specify The concepts "natural right", "positive law" ...

Problematic (2 points)

General (0.5 pt.): What is the relationship between justice and force?

Specific (1.5 pts.): Can we achieve justice without force? Is might right?

Thesis (5 points)

Preliminary idea (0.5pt.) In This text Plato says that the stronger should dominate the weaker according to the law of nature and contrary to the law of men, who, by introducing a certain equality, lowers the strongest men to the rank of the weakest. It is because they are more numerous and more cunning that the weakest succeed in imposing their will on the strong.

Explanation of the text (4pts.): In the first chapter of Plato's *The Republic*, Thrasymachus claims "justice is nothing else than the interest of the stronger".

- Darwin: survival of the fittest
- The theory of Hobbes (the man and the human wolf), Spinoza, Hegel (subjects must undergo the "perfect" will of the State) , Marx (the workers' revolution) ...
- It would be possible to explain the relationship between law and power, justice and violence, and the opposition between justice and charity.

Creativity and coherence (0.5pt.)

Secondquestion: Discussion (7 points)

- **Transition (0.5 pt.):** However, whether it is Hobbes, Hegel / Marx, the right is confused with force. The value of being, the order of what must be with what is.

- **Internal review (1 pt.):**

- Rousseau traces the limits of a natural right by showing that this is unacceptable from the point of view of reason.
- Right is might -not might is right

External review (3.5 pts.): Other theories:

- A right is recognized as such because there is a need (a child has "rights" that are needed ...)
- A right is an expression of interest (many families have "rights" because these are the interests of the nation)
- What is the difference between human society and the world of animals in this case?
- The right is the "need" (worker in a family compensation because he needs it right, the right of the child care ...)
- The right is the " interest" (for women the right to grant their nationalities to their children, and for the immigrants the right to obtain the citizenship of the host country ...)

Synthesis (1.5 pt.): The State must make possible a relationship between its members which is a legal relationship and prevent or reduce the relationship of violence. Strength, to be acceptable, must be subject to the law. Violence is illegal, apart from the force of constraint exercised by the State.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Third question: Personal opinion (4 points)

Explanation of the question (1 pt.)

Justification (2.5 pts):

- The candidate could answer this question affirmatively or negatively or dialectically, provided that he justifies his answer.

- Yes, only democracy can claim to express, in laws, the aspirations of the people who voted for them. These laws are just.
- No, no justice is absolute. One always tends to produce "a more just world." These laws are "accepted" and "respected".

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)