

Choose one of the following :**Topic I:**

“ There is nothing mysterious in tendency ... it is a movement or stopping of a movement at its birth instant ”.

- a- Explain Ribot's citation and state the problem. (9pts)
- b- Discuss this citation in light of other theories that explained nature of tendencies. (7 pts)
- c- Do you think, instead of defining tendency as a movement, is it more convenient to define it by its object? (4pts)

Topic II:

« Man is responsible in as much as he is free ».

- a- Explain the meaning of this saying and state the problem. (9 pts)
- b- Discuss this saying showing that in many cases it is not necessary for man to be free, in order to be responsible. (7 pts)
- c- To commit a bad deed, under the pressure of violence, does it make us responsible? (4 pts)

III- Text

“The character of the experimental method is to rely on itself, because it contains in itself its criterion which is the experience. It does not recognize any other authority except that of facts ... From here it results that, in science, when we emit an idea or a theory, we should not aim at keeping it and establish it by seeking all that could support it and dismiss all that could invalidate it. We must, on the contrary, examine with the greatest care the facts that may seem to revoke it, because real progress consists always in changing an ancient theory that contains fewer facts for a new theory which contains more facts. This is a proof of advancement... Our ideas are only intellectual instruments that serve us to penetrate phenomena; we have to change them when they have fulfilled their role, like we change a lancet which became dull when it has served for a long time.

The ideas and the theories of our predecessors should not be kept only in as much as they represent the state of science ... In this respect, it should be necessary to establish a distinction between mathematical sciences and experimental sciences. Mathematical truths being immutable and absolute, this science grows by simple and successive juxtaposition of acquired truths. In experimental science, on the contrary, truths being only relative, science cannot advance except by a revolution and by an absorption of ancient truths in a new scientific form.

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Introduction to the study of experimental medicine

- a- Explain the main ideas of the text and state the problem. (9 pts)
- b- Discuss the author's thesis concerning the importance given to the facts in light of the importance of the hypothesis in the experimental method. (7 pts)
- c- In spite of the distinction established by the author between mathematical sciences and experimental sciences, do you see that mathematical sciences have a role in experimental sciences? Develop. (4 pts)