


المادة: الفلسفة والحضارات الشهادة: الثانوية العامة الفرع: آداب وإنسانيات نموذج رقم -4- المدة: ثلاث ساعات	الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: الفلسفة	 المركز العربي للبحوث والدراسات
--	--	---

نموذج مسابقة (يراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧ وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

Choose One of the following subjects:

Subject One:

Science and philosophy are contradictory.

- 1- Explain this judgment and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss this judgment in light of other theories. (7 points)
- 3- Do you believe that A World Philosophy Day is sufficient to reclaim this discipline? Justify your answer. (4 points)

Subject Two:

"The study of society cannot provide scientific knowledge unless it follows the model of physics"

- 1- Explain this judgment of Durkheim and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss this judgment in light of other theories. (7 points)
- 3- Do you believe that laws slowdown the social progress? Justify your answer. (4 points)


Subject Three: *text*

The comfort and advantage of society not being to be had without communication of thoughts, it was necessary that man should find out some external sensible signs, whereof those invisible ideas, which his thoughts are made up of, might be made known to others. For this purpose nothing was so fit, either for plenty or quickness, as those articulate sounds, which with so much ease and variety he found himself able to make. Thus we may conceive how words, which were by nature so well adapted to that purpose, came to be made use of by men as the signs of their ideas; not by any natural connexion that there is between particular articulate sounds and certain ideas, for then there would be but one language amongst all men; but by a voluntary imposition, whereby such a word is made arbitrarily the mark of such an idea. The use, then, of words, is to be sensible marks of ideas; and the ideas they stand for are their proper and immediate signification.

When a man speaks to another, it is that he may be understood: and the end of speech is, that those sounds, as marks, may make known his ideas to the hearer.

John Locke

- 1- Explain this text and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)
- 2- Discuss this text in light of other theories. (7 points)
- 3- Do you believe that art is more influential than the spoken or written language? Justify your answer. (4 points)

المادة: الفلسفة والحضارات الشهادة: الثانوية العامة الفرع: آداب وإنسانيات نموذج رقم -4- المدة: ثلاث ساعات	الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: الفلسفة	 المركز التربوي للبحوث والإنماء
--	--	---

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

Subject One:

Introduction:(2 points)

You can start with the etymological origin of the concept "philosophy" and "science".

Or a brief history of the relationship between science and philosophy....

... To come to our time: science is progressed and philosophy is stalled and is being questioned.

Problematic: (2 points)

General (0.5 pts): What is the relationship between these two disciplines?

Specific (1.5 pts): Are they at the service of each other? Do they complement each other?

Or are they in rival: whereas one developing at the expense of the other?

Thesis: (5 points)

Preliminary Idea (0.5 pt.): This judgment assumes that philosophy and science are in permanent conflict. The followers of this point of view advance the following remarks:

Explanation of the judgment (4 pts):

- A comparison allows us to conclude a divergence:

• At the level of the object: a science is limited to an object, with all ambition, the discovery of LAWS, and philosophy develops PRINCIPLES

• A scientific law is general and universal.Philosophical conceptions are multiple,

• Science experiments and proves, philosophy speculates and argues

• Science is "fertilized" in techniques. Philosophy remains theoretical and sterile.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Discussion: (7 points)

Transition (0.5 pt.): However, this rivalry between science and philosophy must not hide the complementarity and mutual services that go hand in hand.

Internal review (1 pt.):

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

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

- Today's philosophy is to raise awareness of the issue of human dignity, which means that every human being is above all and at all costs.

External review (3.5 pts):

- It is right to advocate and remember that philosophy was "encyclopedic knowledge"

Plato demanded that we are engineers to learn philosophy.

- Many philosophers were scholars (Descartes, Poincaré ...)

Philosophy teaches the scientist to distance himself from his knowledge, which is in the interest of science.

- The history of science is a series of "revolutions" and "corrections": no scientific certainty is definitive. We cannot therefore blame philosophy for the absence of unanimity! Or agreement.
- Philosophy "monitors" the scientific labor (bioethics, for example) it ensures to guarantee objectivity (philosophy of history ...) it therefore renders a service to the sciences.
- It is possible and desirable to synthesize.

Synthesis (1.5 pts):

"Philosophy nourishes and is nourished by sciences. Philosophy and science are situated on two different levels, they are complementary and they render mutual services.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

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/her answer.
 - A positive answer is possible: such a day will prevent us from forgetting philosophy, and everyone will be able to become aware of the place that it occupies in the whole of the human culture.
- It is also possible to judge that this rite remains unimportant, the effect being ephemeral. We return to the breathless race that turns us away from questions of "meaning" and "finality".

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Subject Two:

Introduction: (2pts.)

- To start the debate, we can start by drawing attention to the late appearance of the human sciences....
 - Or the need for each of these disciplines to have a proper object and a method, to reserve a place among the sciences.
 - Or observe a fact: man has always lived in a group: the primitive horde to the state.
- Hence the importance of sociological studies.

Problematic: (2pts.)

General (0.5 pt.): What is the preferred method in sociology?

Specific (1.5 pts.): Should the social fact be studied as a thing through the experimental method? Is not subjectivity present in sociological studies to certain extend?

Explanation: (5pts.)

Preliminary idea (0.5 pt.): Indeed, it is to A. Comte that we owe the name "sociology". This discipline scrabbles in search of a method that would ensure objectivity and generality.

- It is tempting to follow the model of the natural sciences: to treat social facts as "a social physics".

Explanation of the judgment (4 pts):

- Specify the characteristics of social facts (According to Durkheim).
- It is therefore possible to make statistics, graphs (by way of scientific observation) ... to obtain precise, reliable and objective results.
- It is also advisable to compare, to make case studies, opinion polls In order to note the evolution of the social fact in time and in space.
- We have even succeeded in drafting laws.

- The interest of these methods becomes evident in times of trouble: waves of crime, delinquency...
- It would be good to put forward a criticism: man is endowed with conscience. He is free. Therefore he/she cannot be studied as an inert matter.
- It would be absurd to pretend to generalize: a group has an "identity", a history, a "collective unconscious", which must be recognized and respected.
- Hence the passage to other methods, less "mechanical", more based on understanding.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Discussion: (7pts.)

Transition (0.5 pt.): However, the Durkheim's rationalism is now broken; There have nevertheless developed some subjective forms of sociology that ignore this objectivity and this specificity of the social.

Internal review (1 pt.):

It goes without saying that man cannot be "an object", reduced to a matter, or studied as a matter, because he is a conscious and free being.

- We cannot talk about causality when it comes to man, nor to elaborate universal and generalizable laws, nor to foresee....

External review (3.5 pts):

- The sociologist (like the historian) belongs to an era, a nation, a race, a political party ... he/she cannot be objective.
- That's why other methods are better suited to this discipline: Explanation, for example, and understanding...

Synthesis (1.5 pt.):

- Beyond the preference given to this or that technique of research or analysis, sociology is a certain look at life in society or, if one prefers, a certain way of conceptualizing social life. It is not a question of neglecting objectivity in the practice of sociology, but of overcoming it in order to reveal the reasoning it conceals. The sociological view substitutes the usual image of a multitude of individuals animated by their passions and their personal preferences, the vision of interactions structured by the elements that form social life.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Opinion: (4 pts.)

Explanation of the question (1 pt.)

Justification (2.5 pts):

- The candidate could answer this question affirmatively or negatively or dialectically, provided that he/she justifies his/her answer.
- Yes. Legislation hampers and slows progress. They are revised only afterwards, when they become absurd, or surpassed by facts.
- No. The evolution of a society is done within the framework of the laws, and respecting them.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Subject three: Text

Introduction: (2 points)

The debate can start by defining the concepts "language", "language and thought"... or by stressing the exclusive human character in these activities..

Problematic: (2 points)

General (0.5 pt.): What are the language - thought relationships?

Specific (1.5 pt.): Do we start thinking? Or would language precede thought?

Thesis: (5 points)

Preliminary idea (0.5 pt.): A broad philosophical current judges that language is the concretization of a thought that precedes and determines it. Their arguments are numerous:

Explanation of the text (4 pts):

- The same idea can be expressed in different languages, and in different ways (ironic, symbolic, ...).
- Language "dresses" thought.
- If you have no idea, the expression will be broken.
- We happen to have an idea, and to scabble in search of the expression that suits it. It had pre-existed, then.
- A language is, without ideas, a series of letters, or sounds, of no value.
- One can "create" a word: "chalk - plane" for example. Without an idea, a content, it is nothing.
- You can silence an idea, and keep it for yourself. It will remain "naked". One can also lie, and "betray" the idea.

It is that thought precedes expression. Otherwise, communication would be impossible.

- This communication succeeds: the message transmitted is itself received, because the language is conventional. By common agreement, we mean by such a word such meaning.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

Discussion: (7 points)

Transition (0.5 pt.): However, the primacy of thought over language does not imply in the individual himself an anteriority in the chronological sense of the word, of thought in relation to language.

Internal review (1 pt.):

- Kant: "Ideas without content are empty, intuitions without concepts are blind" (introduction of Transcendental Logic)
- Thought exists only by the concept: apart from the concept, there is no thought. We can think only through concepts, at least through words. This is the thesis asserted, for example, by Hegel: "We are conscious of our determined and real thoughts only when we give them the objective form, that we differentiate them from our interiority and, consequently, An external form, but a form which also contains the character of the highest internal activity. "
- Thought is necessarily thought formed in and by language, Merleau-Ponty defends the thesis according to which thought and word are made by one another: "Speech is not the" sign of thought "It is not a smoke announcing the fire." Thought does not exist outside the world, "thought is nothing interior".

External review (3.5 pts):

Some philosophers hold that language precedes thought. They are not short of arguments:

- Expression, when it is precise and rich, is essential to the reasoning (in the scientific, or legal field ...).
- By educating the expression, one guarantees a better thought, and even more noble feelings (the titles "Your Honor", "Master", a formal way of addressing others....).
- Psychoanalysis itself proves that the expression precedes and permits awareness.
- The study of etymological origin enriches thought
- By prohibiting abuses, or racist expressions, one purifies thought and ennobles feelings.
- When a new concept is forged, the judgment takes advantage of it.
- It may be added that language is not only used for communication:
- It has a national function: the language that is transmitted to us is the guardian of a culture, a heritage
- ...
- The repression of a group (the Ottomans imposing the Turkish language) requires the prohibition of language. A national identity is threatened (heritage, emotions, ideals, ...).
- Language therefore precedes thought and creates it.

Synthesis (1.5 pt.):

- It is good to synthesize. Relations are dialectical: thought produces the language that is being shaped by it.

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)

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/she justifies his/her answer.

- The candidate can answer:

- In the affirmative: we saw artists raising people (engaged art). We capture the message of an advertising poster, a caricature...

By a negation: art is an abstract language, and each deciphers it in his/her own way, often by projecting the self on painting, photography ...

Creativity and coherence (0.5 pt.)