

مسابقة في مادة الفلسفة والحضارات

المدة: ساعتان

(باللغة الإنكليزية)

الاسم:

الرقم:

Choose one of the following subjects:

First Subject:

Perception is a mental construction and organization of the sensible parts.

1- Explain this judgment and state the problematic it raises. (2 points)

- Write a suitable introduction on perception and its importance.
- Write the general and the specific problematic.
- Write a preliminary idea to introduce the intellectualist theory as a knowledge of the real.
- Explain the intellectualist theory of perception:
 - Perception is an Intellectual judgment, an analysis, a mental operation.
 - Descartes, Alain.
 - Give some examples.

2- Discuss this judgment in light of another attitude. (7 points)

- Write a transitional idea linking the explanation to the discussion.
- Write the Internal criticism of the intellectual theory. (two ideas)
- Write the external criticism: the Gestalt theory.
 - Perception is seen as global and immediate of the whole and not an interpretation of sensations. (Write the laws of the gestalt theory. The law of similarity and the law of proximity).
 - The position of Kohler, Koffka and Guillaume on perception.
- Write a synthesis that links the two theories and give a final opinion.

3- Do you think that the development of the individual's culture changes his perceptions? Justify your answer. (4 points)

- Explain the question, and answer by yes or no and give some suitable examples.

Second Subject:

Science is the fruit of the creativity of the hypothesis.

1- Explain this judgment of Albert Jacquard and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)

- Write a suitable introduction on the different aspects of knowledge and their method to reach scientific knowledge and experimental method.
- Write the general and the specific problematic.
- Write a preliminary idea on the rational conception of the experimental method and the importance of the hypothesis.
- Explain the rationalist point of view of the hypothesis
 - Claude Bernard who considered the hypothesis guides the reasoning of the scientist.
 - Give examples and the importance of the hypothesis and its role in the scientific discovery.

2- Discuss this judgment in light of another step of the experimental method. (3 points)

- Write a transitional idea linking the explanation to the discussion.
- Write the internal criticism of the rationalist theory. (Two ideas)
- Write the external criticism:

The empiricist point of view that gives a priority to the observation by emphasizing the point of views of Stewart Mill and Francis Bacon.

- Observation is the first and the most important step in the experimental method; It is enough to observe in order to discover.
- Give some examples.
- Write a synthesis that links the two theories the rationalist and the empiricists.

3- • Do you think that scientific research is motivated by the practical needs of man? Justify your answer. (4 points)

- Explain the question, and answer by yes or no and give some suitable examples.

Third Subject: Text

If **society** is the aim (goal) of **morality**, then it is also its maker. The individual does not hold within the moral principles (Laws) drawn **from before (innate)** [...], but they can only emerge from the **relations** that are established between individuals; in addition, they express the life of the group or the concerned groups.

What shows that morality **is the work of society is that it varies** (changes) like societies. The morality of the Greek and Roman cities was not ours, just as the morality of the primitive tribes was not that of the city.

Therefore, **morality is formed by society** itself which faithfully reflects its structure.

It is society that, in forming us morally, has placed in us those feelings which dictate imperatively (that order us) our conduct, or which react with this energy, when we refuse to **comply**(to obey) **with** their orders.

Our moral conscience is the work of society, and it expresses it; when our moral conscience speaks, society speaks in us.

Emile Durkheim

1- Explain this text and state the problematic it raises. (9 points)

- Write a suitable introduction on moral conscience.
- Write the general and the specific problematic.
- Write a preliminary idea for the text stating that moral conscience is acquired according to Durkheim.
- Explain this text:
 - Moral conscience according to Durkheim is acquired by society and the relationships between its members.
- Develop the conception of Durkheim on moral conscience.
 - Give suitable examples.

- 2- • **Discuss the thesis of the text in light of other conceptions about the innate nature of moral conscience.** (7 points)
- Write a transitional idea linking the explanation to the discussion
 - Write an internal criticism. (Two ideas)
 - External criticism:
 - Write the conception that affirms the innate nature of the moral conscience.
 - Present the theses of Rousseau and of Emmanuel Kant.
 - Write a synthesis that links the two theories.

- 3- **Do you think that the individual can ignore the voice of the moral conscience? Justify your answer.** (4 points)
- Explain the question, and answer by yes or no and give some suitable examples.