



قسم الفلسفة

رؤية قسم الفلسفة :

استثمار التراث المعرفي في ميدان العلوم الطبيعية و الرياضية والإنسانية بأفرعها المتعددة ؛ من خلال إبراز البعد الفلسفي وأبعاده الإنسانية التي تعكس وتؤكد علي التواصل الثقافي والفكري بين البشر علي حد سواء ، وفقا لأحدث أساليب التعليم والبحث العلمي وخدمة المجتمع في اطار من الأصالة والابتكار والتميز .

قسم الفلسفة الدراسات البحثية الفرقة الثالثة مادة النصوص لائحة جديدة الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2020/2019

الفرقة الثالثة	
المقرر	النصوص الفلسفية بلغة أجنبية
عضو هيئة التدريس	د/مني محمود عثمان
موضوعات الدراسة البحثية	<u>المطلوب من الطالب</u> أ- يختار الطالب مجموعة واحدة فقط من المجموعتين التاليتين ويجب عنها مع المجموعة يختار الطالب نصا من النصوص المظلة باللون البرتقالي ويترجمها. ----- <u>المجموعة الأولى</u> <u>السؤال الأول في المجموعة الأولى</u> <u>Restoring Common Sense</u> Irish philosopher George Berkeley believed that Locke's Essay did not carry the principles of empiricism far enough. While still an undergraduate he criticized Locke and proposed a simple but startling alternative. Philosophers like Descartes and Locke distinguished

between material objects and the ideas by means of which we perceive them. (perceiver—ideas—material objects) But the representationalist approach can provide no reliable account of the connection between ideas and the objects they are supposed to represent. The results of this failure, Berkeley believed, are bound to be skepticism and atheism.

There is, however, an obvious alternative. Common sense dictates that there are only two crucial elements involved in perception: the perceiver and what is perceived. All we need to do, Berkeley argued, is to eliminate the absurd, philosophically-conceived third element in the picture: that is, we must acknowledge that there are no material objects. For Berkeley, only the ideas we directly perceive are real. (perceiver———ideas)

Immaterialism is the only way to secure common sense, science, and religion against the perils of skepticism

أسئلة السؤال الأول المجموعة الأولى

- 1- for Berkeley, the problem of the representationalist approach was
- 2-Berkeley criticized
- 3-George Berkeley was born in
- 4 -For Berkeley representationalist approach will lead to
- 5-Descartes and Locke talked about three terms in knowledge which were
- 6- Berkeley gave an alternative for the philosophies of Locke and Descartes which was.....
- 7- Berkeley proposed common sense to
- 8- for Berkeley there were only two terms in knowledge .this means that we perceive objects

.....

السؤال الثاني المجموعة الأولى

Sensible Objects

As the self-proclaimed defender of common sense, **Berkeley** held that what we perceive really is as we perceive it to be. But what we perceive are just sensible objects, collections of sensible qualities, which are themselves nothing other than ideas in the minds of their perceivers. In the Dialogues Berkeley used Lockean arguments about the unreliability of secondary qualities in support of his own, more radical view.

Take heat, for example: does it exist independently of our perception of it? When exposed to great heat I feel a pain that everyone acknowledges to be in me, not in the fire, Berkeley argued, so the warmth I feel when exposed to lesser heat must surely be the same.

أسئلة السؤال الثاني المجموعة الأولى

1-Berkeley defended common sense .
(true or false)

2- the "**Dialogues**" is a lockean book.
(true or false)

3-Berkeley never discussed secondary qualities.(true or false).

المجموعة الثانية

السؤال الأول في المجموعة الثانية

But sensible objects are nothing more than collections of sensible qualities, so they are merely complex ideas in the minds of those

who perceive them. For such ideas, Berkeley held, to be just is to be perceived (in Latin, **esse est percipi**). There is no need to refer to the supposition of anything existing outside our minds, which could never be shown to resemble our ideas, since “nothing can be like an idea but an idea.” Hence, there are no material objects.

أسئلة السؤال الأول المجموعة الثانية

- 1- In this text Berkeley presented a proof on his Immaterialism . what is it?
- 2- Real Being for Berkeley is the being of Complete.
- 3-An idea for Berkeley is only like an idea ,so Complete

السؤال الثاني المجموعة الثانية

Ideas of Sensation

Everything begins, then, with simple ideas of sensation. Most of these are uniquely produced in the mind through the normal operation of just one of the organs of sense. Our ideas of colors, sounds, smells, tastes, and heat, Locke supposed, are acquired respectively through our eyes, ears, noses, tongues, and skin. Lacking the appropriate organ in any of these cases would wholly prevent our having any of the characteristic ideas of that sense. With normal sensory organs, we come to have so many simple ideas of sensation that we don't bother to

<p>invent words naming all of them.</p> <p><u>أسئلة السؤال الثاني المجموعة الثانية</u></p> <p>1- The source of knowledge for Locke is</p> <p>2- We can find many kinds of ideas of sensation . mention three of them .</p> <p>3- How can we find our mind without ideas of sensation according to Locke?</p> <p>4- How does Locke distinguish ideas of sensation from ideas of reflection?</p> <p>5- Locke subsumes under the word of "Idea" _Complete_.</p> <p>6- For Locke Primary qualities arebut Secondary one are complete.</p>	
<p>1- أن يختار نص واحد من النصوص المظلة باللون البرتقالي وعددها (14) والتي تبدأ من صفحة 12 ويقوم بترجمتها بنفسه</p> <p>2- أن يقوم بتلخيص معني النصوص في السؤال الثاني باللغة العربية ويجب علي الأسئلة التابعة لكل منها باللغة الانجليزية .</p> <p>وفي بحث الطالب عليه أن يقوم بنسخ الفقرة ويكتب تحتها ملخصها ويعيد كتابة كل سؤال تحت الفقرة ثم يسجل إجابته</p>	<p>ضوابط الدراسة البحثية</p>