



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 الثانية مادة النصوص الفلسفية لائحة قديمة
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الفرقة الثانية	
المقرر	النصوص الفلسفية بلغة أجنبية
عضو هيئة التدريس	د/ مني محمود عثمان
موضوعات الدراسة البحثية	<u>المطلوب من الطالب</u> <u>أ- يختار الطالب مجموعة واحدة فقط من المجموعتين التاليتين</u> <u>ويجيب عنها</u> <u>ب- مع المجموعة يختار الطالب نصا من النصوص الستة</u> <u>المظلة باللون البرتقالي ويترجمها</u> <u>المجموعة الأولى</u> <u>السؤال الأول في المجموعة الأولى</u> <u>(1) Skepticism</u> Belief that some or all human knowledge is impossible. Since even our best methods for learning about the world sometimes fall short of perfect certainty, skeptics argue, it is better to suspend belief than to rely on the dubitable products of reason. <u>أسئلة السؤال الأول في المجموعة الأولى</u> <u>Questions</u> a- What are skeptics' justification for their position ?

b- what was a skeptic's way to evade the impossibility of knowledge?

السؤال الثاني في المجموعة الأولى

(2)I think; therefore I am

A statement by the seventeenth-century French philosopher René Descartes. “I think; therefore I am” was the end of the search Descartes conducted for a statement that could not be doubted. He found that he could not doubt that he himself existed, as he was the one doing the doubting in the first place. In Latin (the language in which Descartes wrote), the phrase is “Cogito, ergo sum.”

Questions

أسئلة السؤال الثاني في المجموعة الأولى

true or false

- 1- Descartes was a philosopher of the 18th century ?
 - 2- . “I think; therefore I am” was the end of Descartes search for certainty ?
 - 3- Descartes can doubt his existence while he is thinking?
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السؤال الثالث في المجموعة الأولى

(3)The Method of Doubt

The basic strategy of Descartes' method of doubt is to defeat skepticism on its own ground. Begin by doubting the truth of everything—not only the evidence of the senses and the more extravagant cultural presuppositions, but even the fundamental process of reasoning itself. If any particular truth about the world can survive this extreme skeptical

challenge, then it must be truly indubitable and therefore a perfectly certain foundation for knowledge. The First Meditation, then, is an extended exercise in learning to doubt everything that anyone believes

Questions أسئلة السؤال الثالث في المجموعة الأولى

- 1- what was the subject of the first meditation?
- 2- descartes' plan was
- 3- Descartes doubts the evidence of the

المجموعة الثانية

السؤال الأول في المجموعة الثانية

representationalism

Theory of perception according to which we are aware of objects only through the mediation of the ideas that represent them. Descartes and Locke were both representationalists

أسئلة السؤال الأول في المجموعة الثانية

- 1- For Locke and Descartes, objects of perception are
- 2- Berkeley was an immaterialist ,for him objects of perception are
- 3- To represent in epistemology is to

السؤال الثاني في المجموعة الثانية

What is his response to the threat of skepticism? ‘I realized that it was necessary, once in the course of my life, to *demolish everything completely and start again right from the foundations* if I wanted to establish anything at all in the sciences that was stable’. Descartes’ response to the problem looks paradoxical: it is not to turn his back on skepticism,

but to embrace it. It is not to stop doubting, but instead to try to doubt everything: to refuse to accept anything that it is possible to doubt. Why? Because Descartes thinks that is the only way to discover *whether there is something that cannot be doubted*. If one has a house with rotten timber and shaky foundations, the solution is to demolish it, and find the foundations, and then rebuild from scratch.

أسئلة السؤال الثاني المجموعة الثانية

- 1- Descartes gave us a metaphor in this text .what is it ?
- 2- What did Descartes mean by " from Scratch "?
- 3- How did Descartes evade the threat of skepticism?

السؤال الثالث في المجموعة الثانية

Descartes points out that our senses deceive us with respect to objects ‘which are very small or in the distance’. This shows that at least sometimes, what is sensed is *not* as it appears to the senses. If you look at a circular tower that is a long distance away, it may look square. If you look at a straight stick half submerged in water, it will look bent, because of the refractive properties of the water. (This example is discussed by Descartes in his responses to some objections.) The conclusion of the thinker is that we have reason for caution. ‘From time to time I have found that the senses deceive, and it is prudent never to trust completely those who have deceived us even once’

أسئلة السؤال الثالث في المجموعة الثانية

- 1- Give a title to this paragraph.
- 2- Descartes gave us two examples about the deceit of the senses .explain one of them .
- 3- From these two examples Descartes taught us an important lesson What was it ?

1- أن يختار الطالب مجموعة واحدة فقط يجيب عنها (بكل مجموعة ثلاثة أسئلة)

2- أن يختار الطالب في كل مجموعة نص واحد فقط من النصوص المظلة باللون البرتقالي في ملف المقرر الذي تم تحويله لصيغة الكترونية وعددها (6) ويقوم بترجمتها بنفسه

3- أن يقوم بتلخيص معني النصوص الثلاثة الواردة في السؤال الثاني في المجموعة التي اختارها - باللغة العربية ويجيب علي الأسئلة التابعة لكل منها .

وفي بحث الطالب عليه أن يقوم بنسخ الفقرة ويكتب تحتها ملخصها ويعيد كتابة كل سؤال تحت الفقرة ثم يسجل إجابته