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SHS EXAM CORRECTION 1 st SEMESTER 2018

Activity 01 : Find concepts whose definitions follow (5pts)

1. **Psychopedagogy**: is considered as a way of combining psychological theory and practice of teaching and education
2. **Religion**: an organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to an order of existence.
3. **Philosophy**: is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with reality, existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.
4. **Human sciences**: academic disciplines that study human culture , using methods that are primarily analytical or critical , and have a significant historical elements.
5. **Social sciences**: a branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society.

Activity 02: Fully answer these questions (5pts)

1. Provide **10** most common **philosophical problems** that philosophers are concerned with:
Reality, Existence, Knowledge, Values, Reason, Mind, Language, Logic, Aesthetics, and Death
2. Cite **04** famous **Anthropologists**:
01- Alfred L. Kroeber 1876-1960 02- Alfred Russel Wallace 1823-1913
03- Jane Goodall 1934 04- Louis Leakey 1903-1972
3. The research process is divided into **8 steps**. Respectively mention them:
1 Selection of Problem 2 Review of Literature 3 Formulating Hypothesis/Objectives 4 Preparing a Research Design 5. Data Collection 6. Analysis of Data 7 Conclusions/Suggestions 8. Research Report
- 4 **SHS** scientists use different **methodologies**: state **(04)** of them
1) description , 2) experiential methods , 3) statistics and 4) historical methods.
5. Mention the three main **categories of Religion (justify with examples)**
 1. **World religions**, a term which refers to transcultural, international faiths;
 2. **Indigenous religions**, which refers to smaller, culture-specific or nation-specific religious groups.
 3. **New religious movements**, which refers to recently developed faiths.

Activity 03: Fully answer these questions (5pts)

1. Pure Sciences are characterized by:
control, exactness, rationality, controlled variables and predictability

2. SHS are characterized by:

It is spontaneous, unpredictable or uncontrolled varieties and deal with human emotions and behaviours.

3. Give the **05 methods** of research in Psychology:

1) Naturalistic observation 2) Case study 3) Survey 4) Correlational study 5) Experimentation

4. State the three (**03**) main branches of Performing Arts:

1) Music 2) Theatre 3) Dance

5. State the similarities that **Natural** and **SHS** sciences share:

- ✓ Both employ the **same scientific model** in order to **gain information**. Some branches of each science even employ both **natural and social sciences components**.
- ✓ Both have general laws that each science apply in its numerous applications.
- ✓ Both use empirical and measured data evidence that can be seen and discerned by the senses.
- ✓ Also, theories in both sciences can be tested to produce theoretical statements and general positions.

Activity 04: in a few lines account for the history of **SHS (5pts)**

1- The History of the Social Sciences:

The history of the social sciences begins in the Age of Enlightenment after 1650, which saw a revolution within natural philosophy, changing the basic framework by which individuals understood what was "scientific". Social sciences came forth from the moral philosophy of the time and was influenced by the Age of Revolutions, such as the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution. The term "social science" may refer either to the specific sciences of society established by thinkers such as Comte, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber, or more generally to all disciplines outside of "noble science" and arts. By the late 19th century, the academic social sciences were constituted of five fields: jurisprudence and amendment of the law, education, health, economy and trade, and art.

2- The History of the Human Sciences:

In the West, the study of the humanities can be traced to ancient Greece, as the basis of a broad education for citizens. A major shift occurred with the Renaissance humanism of the fifteenth century, when the humanities began to be regarded as subjects to study rather than practice, with a corresponding shift away from traditional fields into areas such as literature and history. In the 20th century, this view was in turn challenged by the postmodernist movement, which sought to redefine the humanities in more egalitarian terms suitable for a democratic society.