

Aristotle, Christianity & Virtue Theory

- 1 What according to Aristotle is the 'ultimate purpose' of human beings?
 - A to live
 - B to aim for eudaimonia
 - C to breed
 - D to live in society
- 2 What is a virtue?
 - A a habit or character trait
 - B a good deed
 - C a constant series of good deeds
 - D a good habit or character trait
- 3 What does 'cardinal' literally mean?
 - A key
 - B hinge
 - C Catholic
 - D heart
- 4 Which was recognised as a cardinal virtue?
 - A joy
 - B honesty
 - C justice
 - D wittiness
- 5 What is the vice on the defect side of courage?
 - A foolhardiness
 - B buffoonery
 - C cowardice
 - D stinginess
- 6 What vice is on the excess side of friendliness?
 - A obsequiousness
 - B buffoonery
 - C boorishness
 - D indulgence
- 7 In what domain of action is 'temperance'?
 - A self-indulgence
 - B pleasure
 - C fear
 - D sociability
- 8 Of what virtue is buffoonery the vicious excess?
 - A patience
 - B wittiness
 - C friendliness
 - D courage
- 9 Of what virtue is irascibility the vicious excess?
 - A justice
 - B courage
 - C mildness/patience
 - D temperance
- 10 Of what virtue is insensibility the vicious defect?
 - A justice
 - B courage
 - C mildness/patience
 - D temperance
- 11 Which Christian thinker 'rediscovered Aristotle', joining his philosophy with Christian revelation?
 - A Thomas Aquinas
 - B Augustine of Hippo
 - C Plato
 - D Martin Luther
- 12 Which of the following is a theological virtue?
 - A Patience
 - B Understanding
 - C Hope
 - D Practical Wisdom
- 13 Why are the theological virtues so called?
 - A because they are the 'hinge virtues'
 - B because they are divinely infused
 - C because they're about God
 - D because they help you to pray
- 14 Christian equivalent to Aristotle's *Eudaimonia*?
 - A happiness
 - B flourishing
 - C beatitude
 - D fulfilment
- 15 Why is the *Natural Law* ethical theory so called?
 - A because it's got nothing added or taken away
 - B because it fits with human nature
 - C because one follows it by instinct
 - D because it's primitive
- 16 When did Aristotle and Aquinas live?
 - A 4th Century AD, 12th Century AD
 - B 4th Century BC, 13th Century AD
 - C 4th Century BC, 12th Century BC
 - D 10th Century BC, 1st Century AD
- 17 The thinking of Aristotle and Aquinas?
 - A Aristotlist, Aquinese
 - B Aristotelian, Thomistic
 - C Aristotelian, Aquinan
 - D Ariston, Aquinistic
- 18 Which of these is *not* a requirement for the Principle of Double Effect to apply?
 - A two simultaneous effects
 - B one effect acceptable, the other harmful
 - C one effect is unforeseen
 - D one effect is not directly intended