Quiz 8

Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*

1. Pleasure and happiness are alike in that both are:
   a. aimed at in all activities.
   b. concerned with living well.
   c. distinctive of man.
   d. sought for themselves.

2. Virtue is acquired by:
   a. instinct and action.
   b. instruction and memory.
   c. thought and reflection.
   d. practice and habit.

3. The problem with legal justice is that laws:
   a. are made by fallible legislators.
   b. may violate fundamental ethical principles.
   c. may violate God’s will.
   d. cannot take account of all particular differences.

4. The mean for cheating:
   a. does not exist.
   b. involves not being too greedy.
   c. involves not being too self-sacrificing.
   d. is roughly the same as the mean for dishonesty.

5. In acting morally, the virtuous person derives:
   a. pleasure.
   b. reward.
   c. reciprocity from others.
   d. happiness.

6. The function of man is an activity of the soul in conformity with:
   a. truth.
   b. feeling.
   c. love.
   d. reason.

7. A just man:
   a. takes pleasure in doing what is just.
   b. does what is just regardless of whether it gives him pleasure.
   c. overcomes displeasure to do what is just.
   d. is born just.
8. In his discussion of weakness of will (incontinence), Aristotle rejects Socrates’ view that:
a. knowledge must be in control or motivate.
b. weakness of will is not possible.
c. no one intentionally does wrong.
d. no one acts against their better judgment.

9. Aristotle’s concept of happiness is closest to:
a. pleasure.
b. enjoyable experience.
c. well being.
d. wisdom.

10. Which of the following best capture Aristotle’s most fundamental question:
a. What are the correct moral rules?
b. How can we maximize overall happiness?
c. What is the good life for man?
d. Can virtue be taught?

11. The acquisition of a virtue is like the acquisition of:
a. a craft.
b. a job.
c. good looks.
d. knowledge of chemistry.

12. Which of the following is not part of the definition of virtue: Virtue is:
a. a state that decides.
b. in accord with a mean.
c. happiness.
d. determined according to reason.

13. The mean is contrasted to:
a. the mode or median.
b. the extremes.
c. moderation.
d. vice.

14. To perform a genuinely virtuous action does not require that the agent:
a. perform the act automatically.
b. know that the act is virtuous.
c. decide on the act, and chose it for itself.
d. chose the right act from a firm character.

15. For moral learning, Aristotle rejects the idea that:
a. knowledge of, and motivation to do, what is right grow together.
b. some are not capable of truly successful moral learning.
c. before you do just acts, you must know what justice is.
d. we can acquire virtues through habit.
16. The virtue of a human being:
   a. is innate.
   b. allows him to perform his function well.
   c. is relative to that person.
   d. is not what makes a human being good.

17. Happiness can be ruined by:
   a. a life devoted to contemplation.
   b. a life devoted to God.
   c. a lack of external goods like wealth.
   d. a devotion to hitting the mean.

18. Happiness is:
   a. a quality of a whole life.
   b. pleasure.
   c. relative to the individual’s own contentment.
   d. relative to a culture’s own contentment.

19. The best good will be:
   a. virtue.
   b. a good sought for in itself, and for which we seek other ends.
   c. a world in which everyone strives for each other’s happiness.
   d. a life with much pleasure and little pain.

20. The way to discover what happiness is for Aristotle is to determine:
   a. what is the function of a human being.
   b. what people most prefer.
   c. what people most enjoy.
   d. what a life of virtue would be like.

21. An action is involuntary if it is due to:
   a. force.
   b. ignorance.
   c. force or ignorance.
   d. force and ignorance.