**ONLINE TEST 2**

Critically Read Chapters Nineteen (pp. 199-205) of Adeyemi J. Ademowo and Temidayo D. Oladipo (eds.), *Engaging the Future in the Present; Issues in Culture and Philosophy*. Ibadan: Hope Publications and provide answers to the questions below.

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**INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Print Out This Question and Fill in the Gap; 2. STRICTLY use a BLUE Pen in filling in the gap; 3. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION 09/NOVEMBER/2017. SUBMIT IN ROOM A41 COLLEGE 1. 4. Submit a copy on the LMS. 5. For the LMS copy, just type out the answers and submit online**

1. Aristotle in his book, Politics, referred to man as social beings, which means that no man is an island or is self sufficient.

2. The inevitability of individuals living in a community throws up a challenge. What is the challenge? The challenge relates to having a code of conduct that will guide everyone in relating with other persons. Perhaps the dearth of such code of conduct which is able to regulate individual proclivities is the reason why life was nasty, brutish and short in it.

3. In Thomas Hobbes’ state of nature, life was nasty, brutish and short in it.

4. The rules in a society do not have to do with how people should relate to other people but also how people should relate to animals and environments among others.

5. The realisation of the importance of moral rules to the society led to the systematic study of what is wrong or right, good or bad, just or unjust.

6. In two sentences on page 200, ethics is defined. Use the exact words between line 3 and 4 to define ethics. Ethics is a field of philosophy where the analytical and critical tools of philosophy are focused on human actions. It is a field that seeks to unearth the nature of morality and what the right moral judgment entails.

7. The fact that ethics touches nearly every facet of life is the reason why we have ethics of nearly everything. Mention two types of ethics in this regard. Business ethics and Environmental ethics

8. The different variation of ethics recognise that there are diverse ethical challenges that lurk around in different disciplines and facets of life that require effective response that is able to ensure that moral principles are sustained in the various areas of human operations.

9. What type of inquiry is ethics? Ethics is a rational inquiry.

10 what is the ultimate aim of ethics? It is to furnish human beings with standards with which they can make distinctions between those actions that are good and those that are bad, between those that are right and those that are wrong, between those that are acceptable and those that are unacceptable, and between those that are commendable and those that are not commendable.

11. The divide that ethics draws between actions categorises them into two, which are presenting us with better understanding of concepts employed in moral discourse and developing theories that people can appeal to in making moral decisions and which serves as justification for human conducts\_

12. By dividing human actions into two realms, what is ethics highlighting? It is highlighting that there can be both good and bad or moral and immoral behaviours in humans.

13. What is the first step in philosophical reasoning? The first step in philosophical reasoning is conceptual analysis.

14. What does the moral philosopher do in metaethics? The philosopher explicates the concept or idea being discussed, thereby allowing the philosopher to unearth the meaning of his terms and avoid linguistic muddle.

15. Antinaturalism is the metaethical theory that holds that goodness is a simple non-natural, and indefinable property.

16. Someone in support of emotivism will have us interpret the statement “stealing is wrong” as revealing the emotion of the speaker and at the same time, a call to sharing the same sentiment towards the idea of stealing as the person making the claim.

17. How, according to the divine command theory, should one determine whether an action is right or wrong? An action is said or determined to be right or wrong if God says so.If God says it is wrong, then such an act is immoral and should not be done; and if God says such an act is righ, then such an act is moral and one may undertake such act.

18. What is done in normative ethics? Normative ethics deals with determining principles that ought to guide human conduct . It does the work of formulating moral rules that have direct implications for what human actions, institutions, and way of life should look like.

19. What do teleological ethical theories have in common? They have in common the emphasis placed on the consequences of an action in determining its righteousness or wrongness.

20. One shortcoming of teleological ethical theories is \_that there is no consensus among proponents of theological ethical theories as to what qualifies a result as good or bad.