**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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**LEVEL**: 300

**MATRIC No.:16/ENG06/082**

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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 zoon politikon, which means political animal.

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.

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 other things that are of value to the society and celestial beings among others.

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

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.

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. Research ethics and work 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? It is a rational inquiry.

10 what is the ultimate aim of ethics? To furnish human beings with standards with which they can make distinction 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 not acceptable 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 the good or the bad and the right or the wrong

12. By dividing human actions into two realms, what is ethics highlighting? Ethics seeks to highlight which actions are valuable and thus worthy of pursuit and which acts are ignoble and should be avoided.

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

14. What does the moral philosopher do in metaethics? The moral philosopher generates normative theories that ought to guide moral decisions.

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? Determining whether an action is right or wrong depends on what God says-if God says it is wrong, then such an act is immoral and if God says right, then one may undertake such action for it is a morally good act.

18. What is done in normative ethics? This branch of ethics is focused on determining principles that ought to guide human conduct or the formulation of moral rules that have direct implications for what human actions, institutions and ways of life should be like.

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

20. One shortcoming of teleological ethical theories is they require that we foresee the outcome of our actions, which incidentally is what humans are not totally capable of.