**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 ‘’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

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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the environment\_\_ 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. It is a field that seeks to unearth the nature of morality and what the right moral judgement 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. \_Work Ethics \_\_\_\_and\_\_Medical 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.

9. What type of inquiry is ethics? Rational inquiry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10 what is the ultimate aim of ethics? is to furnish human beings with standards with which they can make distinction between those actions that are good and those that are bad, good and wrong.

11. The divide that ethics draws between actions categorises them into two, which are good or bad and \_right or wrong\_\_\_

12. By dividing human actions into two realms, what is ethics highlighting? \_\_It is highlighting which actions are valuable and thus worthy of pursuit and which acts are ignorable and should be avoided.

13. What is the first step in philosophical reasoning? \_\_Conceptual analysis.

14. What does the moral philosopher do in metaethics? He 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\_reavealing 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? \_Depends on what God says – if God says it is wrong, then it is wrong; if God says it is right, then it is right. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. What is done in normative ethics? \_\_The main focus of normative ethics is determining principles that ought to guide human conduct. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. What do teleological ethical theories have in common? \_These 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 \_\_that it makes it appear that the end justifies the means. But the problem is that an evil means cannot justify a good end. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_