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**Department of Anatomy**

**16/MHS03/035**

**300L (DIRECT ENTRY)**

**GST 113 (LOGIC, PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN EXISTENCE) ONLINE TEST 2**

1. Aristotle in his book, **Politics**, referred to man as **zoos politikon**, which means **political animal.**
2. **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 **one another**.
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. **Ethics is a field of philosophy where the analytical and critical tools of philosophy are focused on human actions**.
7. **Medical 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. Ethics is a **rational inquiry.**
10. The ultimate aim of ethics is **to furnish human beings with standards with which they can make distinction between those that are good and those that are bad, between those that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable and between those that are commendable and this 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. **Ethics is highlighting whose actions are valuable and thus worthy of pursuit and which acts are ignoble and should be avoided.**
13. The first step in philosophical reasoning is **conceptual analysis.**
14. **The modern philosopher explicates the concept or idea discussed, thereby allowing the philosopher to unearth the meanings 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 and the person making the claim.**
17. According to the divine command theory, **determining whether an action is right or wrong depends on what God says.**
18. **Normative ethics aims to determine “principles that ought to guide human conduct”**
19. **The emphasis placed on the consequence(s) 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.**