

THEO 204

Quiz 2 Material

Lessons [5|6|7|8]

Acknowledgment

*Huge thanks to all of you (beautiful, generous and thoughtful souls) who contributed in the compilation of this [successful] document*

|A • C • F • J • K • M • N • S • T • Y|

## LESSON 5

1. What is the foundation of ethics? {Slide 31}  
Ans: **The basic experience of responsibility that all humans experience**
2. How is conversion understood in this course? {Slide 34}  
Ans: **The process of expanding our moral horizons**
3. How is ethics defined in this course? {Slide 19}  
Ans: **The activity of knowing and doing good behaviour**
4. Which of the following is a source for ethical deliberation? {Slide 5}  
Ans: **(All of the above – Virtue \* Tradition \* Law)**
5. What occurs at the step of judgement in the process of ethical deliberation? {Slide 28}  
Ans: **We weight the evidence to confirm the accuracy of our insights**
6. What is the focus of intention-based ethics? {Slide 14}  
Ans: **One's motives**
7. What is the first step in the process of ethical deliberation? {Slide 28}  
Ans: **Experiencing**
8. What is utilitarian ethics? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **An ethical theory stating that individual action is right if it increases happiness more than unhappiness**
9. The four operations of ethical deliberation are experiencing, understanding, judging, and... {Slide 29}  
Ans: **Deciding**
10. What is the focus in virtue-based ethics? {Slide 12}  
Ans: **The person one is**
11. What are moral horizons? {Slide 33}  
Ans: **The extent of our moral vision**
12. What is the categorical imperative? {Slide 8}  
Ans: **Acting according to a maxim we desire to be applied universally**

### True[T] / False[F] Section

- **[T]** Ethics is defined as knowing and doing the good in concrete situations of our lives. {Slide 19}
- **[T]** The role of feelings in moral knowing is a response to our personal values. {Slide 34}

## LESSON 6

1. Which values concerns meaning in people's lives? {Slide 14}  
Ans: **Cultural values**
  
2. Which value concerns the human desire to bring order to the world? {Slide 14}  
Ans: **Social values**
  
3. Which of the following types of conversion (from Bernard Lonergan) concerns choosing value over satisfaction? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **Moral conversion**
  
4. Which level of the good evaluates social orders? {Slide 18}  
Ans: **The third level**
  
5. What is religious conversion? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **Being grasped by ultimate meaning**
  
6. Which level of the good concerns the satisfaction of individual desire or personal interest? {Slide 18}  
Ans: **The first level**
  
7. Which form of freedom concerns our capacity to exercise a determinate control over our actions through the operations of moral meaning? {Slide 20}  
Ans: **Essential freedom**
  
8. Which of the following types of biases involves an insufficient concern for long-term problems and makes it easy for us to conform to the current ways of doing things? {Slide 9}  
Ans: **General bias**
  
9. What do specific moral obligations refer to? {Slide 28}  
Ans: **Situation here and now**
  
10. Which form of freedom concerns the limits of our capacity to exercise a determinate control over our actions through the operations of moral meaning? {Slide 20}  
Ans: **Effective freedom**
  
11. Which values lie at the heart of the meaning and value of our living and our world? {Slide 14}  
Ans: **Religious values**
  
12. The first part of the double thrust of moral action concerns the concrete issue we are dealing with here and now. What does the second part concern? {Slide 28}  
Ans: **The shaping of our moral character**
  
13. What helps us understand the values operative in the decisions and choices we make? {Slide 17}  
Ans: **A scale of values**

14. What is moral knowledge? *{Slide 25}*

Ans: **An understanding of living together**

15. "Have I asked all of the relevant questions and if not what gets in the way of my asking?" This question is important as it help to understand:

Ans: **Our biases** *{\*Slide 6, maybe\*}*

16. What do general moral obligations refer to? *{Slide 28}*

Ans: **The shaping of our moral character**

17. Which form of freedom is considered negative freedom? *{Slide 20}*

Ans: **Freedom from domination**

18. What do feelings respond to? *{Slide 14}*

Ans: **Values**

19. What does Melchin mean when he refers to moral knowledge as relational? *{Slide 25}*

Ans: **That moral knowledge concerns understanding the relations among all factors**

20. Which value concerns one's survival? *{Slide 14}*

Ans: **Vital values**

21. What are social structures? *{Slide 29}*

Ans: **Linkages among acts of meaning**

22. Which of the following is a social structure? *{Slide 29}*

Ans: **(All of the above – A university \* A hospital \* A family)**

23. At which form of the good do we begin to critique corrupt social structures? *{Slide 18 & 30}*

Ans: **Good as value**

24. Which form of freedom did Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Maximillian Kolbe exhibit when they faced execution?

Ans: **Freedom as self-determination** *{\*Slide 14, maybe\*}*

25. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the Melchin's components of fundamental moral obligations?

Ans: **We are obligated to follow the moral systems of our traditions and cultures** *{Slide 28}*

26. Which level of the good concerns accountability to a wider social order that transcends personal desire?

Ans: **The second level** *{Slide 18}*

### True[T] / False[F] Section

- [F] Bias enables us to ask the relevant questions in order to make accurate judgements. *{Slide 8}*
- [F] Moral knowledge is only moral when it is not linked to a person. *{Slide 28}*
- [F] Knowing the right thing to do automatically leads to actually doing it. *{\*Slide 6, maybe\*}*
- [F] I do not participate in shaping the moral foundations of others by my actions. *{Slide 28}*
- [F] Moral knowledge is the same type of knowledge as knowledge of history or science. *{\*Slide 28, maybe\*}*
- [T] One's culture, community, and language are conditions that allow one to experience freedom. *{Slide 9}*
- [F] Feelings have no role to play in making moral decisions. *{Slide 11}*
- [T] Autonomy is realized only through and in a community of others. *{Slide 21}*
- [F] According to Lonergan, religious conversion strictly concerns changing from one religion to another. *{\*Slide 10, maybe\*}*
- [T] The three levels of the good are hierarchical in that they move from the first to the second to the third. *{Slide 18}*

## LESSON 7

1. What is an example of something that leads us to a limit situation? {Slide 6}  
Ans: **(All of the above** - An illness \* A natural disaster \* The death of a loved one)
2. Which question best encapsulates the problem of evil? {Slide 9}  
Ans: **How can we reconcile an imperfect world where evil happens with the goodness of God?**
3. Human development takes what form? {Slide 19}  
Ans: **(All of the above** – Biological \* Sensitive \* Intellectual)
4. What is material sin? {Slide 15}  
Ans: **Sin where the person who performed the act cannot be judged as fully responsible**
5. Which describes a fundamental tension in human development? {Slide 20}  
Ans: **Tension between limitation and transcendence**
6. Which of the following phrases best describes structural evil? {\*Slide 16, maybe\*}  
Ans: **Evil that is beyond individual, deliberate action**
7. What is a limit situation? {Slide 6}  
Ans: **A moment in our life where we come to the boundaries of our existence**
8. What are the two principles of change operative in human living? {Slide 24}  
Ans: **Progress and decline**
9. What is moral evil? {Slide 9}  
Ans: **(All of the above** – Premeditated murder \* The intentional breaking of a law \* Wilful cruelty)
10. What is the religious realm of human existence? {Slide 22}  
Ans: **It concerns ultimate value and meaning**
11. What is evil according to Thomas Aquinas? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **The privation of good**
12. What is Augustine's understanding of sin: {Slide 14}  
Ans: **Turning away from God**
13. What is premoral evil? {Slide 9}  
Ans: **(Both A and B** – Unintended evil \* Natural disasters)
14. What is formal sin? {Slide 15}  
Ans: **Sin done deliberately and voluntarily**
15. Which of the following is a religious question? {Slide 22}  
Ans: **(All of the above** – How can we be good? \* How can a good life be possible? \* In what can we hope?)

### True[T] / False[F] Section

- **[T]** It is impossible not to be limited by our moral horizon. *{Slide 18}*
- **[T]** Moral horizons are important as we are developmental creatures and our moral horizons can change and develop. *{\*Not sure\*}*
- **[F]** We can reverse decline from the resources of the decline itself. *{Slide 25}*
- **[T]** Redemption refers to the experience of being freed from some type of imprisonment. *{Slide 25}*
- **[T]** Ethical deliberation is also about ensuring that all relevant voices are heard. *{Slide 6}*
- **[F]** Sin refers only to moral transgressions. *{Slide 13}*
- **[T]** The New Testament expresses strongly that sin is separation from God. *{Slide 15}*
- **[F]** The surplus of evil is due to an individual's inability to do good. *{\*Not sure\*}*

## LESSON 8

1. What does progress result from? {Slide 19}  
Ans: **The natural development of human intelligence**
  
2. In restorative justice, what typically paves the way for conversion? {Slide 11}  
Ans: **The encounter with the other**
  
3. How does restorative justice achieve its goals of providing support and assistance to victims of crime and holding the offender responsible in a more direct way? {Slide 11}  
Ans: **By allowing victims and offenders to enter into dialogue**
  
4. How is redemption best understood in the Christian tradition? {Slide 21}  
Ans: **Liberation from one state to another**
  
5. Which of the following is a theme in the New Testament? {Slide 26}  
Ans: **(All of the above – God’s Justice \* The dignity of persons \* The preferential option for the poor)**
  
6. Because human beings are made in the image of God, the Judeo-Christian view perceives humanity as... {Slide 13}  
Ans: **Both creature and creator**
  
7. What is the final step in Gandhi’s steps for nonviolent action, as elaborated by Martin Luther King Jr.? {Slide 23}  
Ans: **Direct action**
  
8. What is restorative justice? {Slide 11}  
Ans: **(All of the above – A program inspired by First Nations people \* A way of dealing with crime and violence \* An attempt to bring together those affected by crime)**
  
9. What does development from above downwards refer to? {Slide 22}  
Ans: **The healing and recovery that comes about through redemption**
  
10. What does development from below upwards refer to? {Slide 22}  
Ans: **The natural growth we are all familiar with**
  
11. According to Augustine, what is operative grace? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **God’s act of replacing our heart of stone with a heart of flesh**
  
12. What is faith? {Slide 7}  
Ans: **(All of the above – The encounter with God’s redemptive grace \* An experience of God’s love having been “poured out into our hearts” \* A fundamental optimism about creation)**
  
13. According to Augustine, what is cooperative grace? {Slide 10}  
Ans: **Our participation in God’s love through freely doing what is good**

### True[T] / False[F] Section

- [T] Faith places all other values in the light of ultimate value or transcendent value. {Slide 8}
- [T] Dignity is understood as rooted in God's redemptive grace and not in human rights. {Slide 26}
- [T] In the thick of evil and sin, the cross symbolizes hope and trust for Christians. {Slide 15}
- [F] God's grace is given because of something we earned. {Slide 9}
- [T] Evil and sinfulness includes ignoring our conscience. {\*Slide 13 or 20, maybe\*}
- [T] Faith and grace promote human flourishing. {Slide 6}
- [F] Human beings can bring about their own conversion. {Slide 24}