

Name:

Chapter XXXI – *Natural Moral Virtues*

1. The two passions controlled by fortitude are _____ and _____.
2. Fortitude saves us from _____ and from _____.
3. One who risks his life out of vain glory (*is*) (*is not*) truly brave.
4. Bravery is shown in (*never feeling*) (*controlling*) fear.
5. Magnanimity means greatness of _____.
6. It regulates our thirst for (*honour*) (*knowledge*) (*beer*).
7. Pusillanimity means smallness of _____.
8. Vain glory is in itself a (*venial*) (*mortal*) sin.
9. Cathedrals are an effect of the virtue of _____.
10. It is _____ that enables us to keep our resolutions.
11. Scripture says: “Be thou faithful unto _____ and I will give thee the _____ of life.” Hence it asks us to practise the virtue of _____.
12. We regulate pleasure by the virtue of _____.
13. We must (*live to eat*) (*eat to live*). In other words, the (*act is for the pleasure*) (*the pleasure is for the act*).
14. We (*may*) (*may not*) lawfully exclude the end which nature has attached to an act.
15. Excess in eating and drinking is called _____.
16. Excess in taking intoxicating drink is called _____.
17. Gluttony is normally a (*venial*) (*mortal*) sin; drunkenness is a (*venial*) (*mortal*) sin.
18. It (*is*) (*is not*) a sin to break the pledge.
19. The mere feeling of sexual pleasure in one who is not married (*is*) (*is not*) in itself a sin.
20. Acts that cause sexual pleasure by their very nature (*admit*) (*do not admit*) light matter.

21. "A" says that we should get rid of dangerous images in our imagination by centring our attention on them. "B" says we should get rid of them by putting other good images there instead. Which is right? ("A") ("B").
22. Chastity gives us a share in three great perfections of God, namely, His _____, _____, and _____.
23. Anger is governed by the virtue of _____.
24. To punish rightly, we must exercise the virtue of _____.
25. It is the virtue of _____ which enables us to seek excellence in a reasonable way.
26. Humility is opposed to _____ and to _____.
27. To study wisely, we need the virtue of _____.
28. The virtue that regulates recreation, laughter and merriment is called _____. The Greeks called it by the beautiful name of _____.
29. The glorious religious ceremonies seen in the Church are an example of (*extravagance*) (*munificence*) (*pomposity*).
30. Meekness, clemency, humility, modesty, urbanity, studiousness. The most important of these virtues is _____, since it roots our pride which is at the back of every sin.

1. The two passions controlled by fortitude are (**fear**) and (**daring**). 2. Fortitude saves us from (**cowardice**) and from (**rashness**). 3. One who risks his life out of vain glory (is) (**is not**) truly brave. 4. Bravery is shown in (never feeling) (**controlling**) fear. 5. Magnanimity means greatness of (**soul**). 6. It regulates our thirst for (**honour**) (knowledge) (beer). 7. Pusillanimity means smallness of (**soul**). 8. Vain glory is in itself a (**venial**) (mortal) sin. 9. Cathedrals are an effect of the virtue of (**munificence**). 10. It is (**constancy**) that enables us to keep our resolutions. 11. Scripture says: "Be thou faithful unto (**death**) and I will give thee the (**crown**) of life." Hence it asks us to practise the virtue of (**perseverance**). 12. We regulate pleasure by the virtue of (**temperance**). 13. We must (live to eat) (**eat to live**). In other words, the (act is for the pleasure) (**the pleasure is for the act**). 14. We (may) (**may not**) lawfully exclude the end which nature has attached to an act. 15. Excess in eating and drinking is called (**gluttony**). 16. Excess in taking intoxicating drink is called (**drunkenness**). 17. Gluttony is normally a (**venial**) (mortal) sin; drunkenness is a (venial) (**mortal**) sin. 18. It (is) (**is not**) a sin to break the pledge. 19. The mere feeling of sexual pleasure in one who is not married (is) (**is not**) in itself a sin. 20. Acts that cause sexual pleasure by their very nature (admit) (**do not admit**) light matter. 21. "A" says that we should get rid of dangerous images in our imagination by, centring our attention on them. "B" says we should get rid of them by putting other good images there instead. Which is right? ("A") ("**B**"). 22. Chastity gives us a share in three great perfections of God, namely, His (**power**), (**love**), and (**light**). 23. Anger is governed by the virtue of (**meekness**). 24. To punish rightly, we must exercise the virtue of (**clemency**). 25. It is the virtue of (**humility**) which enables us to seek excellence in a reasonable way. 26. Humility is opposed to (**pride**) and to (**an inferiority complex**). 27. To study wisely, we need the virtue of (**studiousness**). 28. The virtue that regulates recreation, laughter and merriment is called (**urbanity**). The Greeks called it by the beautiful name of (**eutrapalia**). 29. The glorious religious ceremonies seen in the Church are an example of (extravagance) (**munificence**) (pomposity). 30. Meekness, clemency, humility, modesty, urbanity, studiousness. The most important of these virtues is (**humility**), since it roots our pride which is at the back of every sin.