

Name: _____

Chapter XXX – *Natural Virtues*

1. A virtue is a good _____; a vice, a bad _____.
2. A virtue helps us to do things that are in line with our _____ and with our _____.
3. We have two spiritual faculties: our _____ and our _____.
4. Our intellect is perfected by the _____ virtues; our will, by the _____ virtues.
5. The five main intellectual virtues are called respectively
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____.
6. The most fundamental of them is _____.
7. The one that helps us to be a good human being is _____.
8. The habit of first principles is called the virtue of _____.
9. The virtue that helps us to know the ultimate causes of things is _____.
10. We acquire this virtue by studying that part of philosophy which is called _____.
11. Art is right reason in _____ things.
12. Prudence is right reason in _____ things.
13. Prudence helps us to judge and use the right means to attain our true _____.
14. Prudence perfects our (*speculative*) (*practical*) judgments.
15. It does this by imposing the golden _____ on the acts of the moral virtues.
16. The golden mean (*is*) (*is not*) compatible with heroism in conduct.
17. To be prudent, I must train myself to do three things: to _____ reasonably, to _____ rightly, and to _____ this judgment in practice.
18. By practical truth I mean the conformity of my practical judgment with an _____ will.

19. Aristotle wisely reminds us that “As a man _ _ _ so does an end seem to him.”
20. If a person habitually gives way to his passions, he (*can still*) (*cannot*) be prudent.
21. Lukewarmness is cured by increasing our love of the _ _ _ .
22. Our Saviour says: “Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of _ _ _ _ _ and His glory, and _ _ _ _ these things shall be added unto you.”
23. A person who shrewdly cheats in business (*is*) (*is not*) here exercising the virtue of prudence.
24. Attributing a nobler motive to our acts than that which we really have is called (*rationalisation*) (*nationalisation*) (*civilisation*).
25. The ancients called prudence the _ _ _ _ _ of the virtues.

1. A virtue is a good (**habit**); a vice, a bad (**habit**). 2. A virtue helps us to do things that are in line with our (**nature**) and with our (**end**). 3. We have two spiritual faculties: our (**intellect**) and our (**will**). 4. Our intellect is perfected by the (**intellectual**) virtues; our will, by the (**moral**) virtues. 5. The five main intellectual virtues are called respectively (**understanding, wisdom, science, art and prudence**). 6. The most fundamental of them is (**understanding**). 7. The one that helps us to be a good human being is (**prudence**). 8. The habit of first principles is called the virtue of (**understanding**). 9. The virtue that helps us to know the ultimate causes of things is (**wisdom**). 10. We acquire this virtue by studying that part of philosophy which is called (**metaphysics**). 11. Art is right reason in (**making**) things. 12. Prudence is right reason in (**doing**) things. 13. Prudence helps us to judge and use the right means to attain our true (**end**). 14. Prudence perfects our (speculative) (**practical**) judgments. 15. It does this by imposing the golden (**mean**) on the acts of the moral virtues. 16. The golden mean (**is**) (is not) compatible with heroism in conduct. 17. To be prudent, I must train myself to do three things: to (**reflect**) reasonably, to (**judge**) rightly, and to (**execute**) this judgment in practice. 18. By practical truth I mean the conformity of my practical judgment with an (**upright**) will. 19. Aristotle wisely reminds us that "As a man (**is**) so does an end seem to him." 20. If a person habitually gives way to his passions, he (can still) (**cannot**) be prudent. 21. Lukewarmness is cured by increasing our love of the (**end**). 22. Our Saviour says: "Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of (**God**) and His glory, and (**all**) these things shall be added unto you." 23. A person who shrewdly cheats in business (is) (**is not**) here exercising the virtue of prudence. 24. Attributing a nobler motive to our acts than that which we really have is called (**rationalisation**) (nationalisation) (civilisation). 25. The ancients called prudence the (**charioteer**) of the virtues.