

1. Human Acts - Are actions that proceed from insight into the nature and purpose of one's doing and from consent of freewill.
2. Moral freedom - refers to using freedom in a manner that upholds human dignity and goodness.
3. Freedom it is doing whatever we want in life; the human capacity to act (or not to act) as we choose or prefer without any external compulsion or restraint
4. Responsibility - It is the state or fact of being responsible, answerable, or accountable for something within one's power, control, or management
5. Involuntary - An action performed under force or ignorance of consequence
6. Voluntariness refers to the ability of a person to act out of his or her own free will and self-determination.
7. Freedom and obligation -according to John Mothershead, what are the two indispensable conditions for morality to occur?
8. Intellectual choice- It is based on moral principles and societal acceptance.
9. Practical choice- In a situation where a person is under emotional stress, which type of choice is most likely to be affected?
10. Intersubjectivity - It is a state of sharing of subjective states by two or more individuals.
11. Confucius -the philosophers focus on the concept of human-heartedness in his philosophy of intersubjectivity
12. Martin Buber - is the Jewish philosopher who introduced the "I-Thou" and "I-It" relationships?
13. Participation -is the main focus of Karol Wojtyla's philosophy of intersubjectivity?
14. Discrimination -It can be defined as the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
15. Rejection -It can be defined as the act of pushing someone or something away.
16. Alienation -It arises when a person ceases to view the other as a distinct and authentic person and merely considers the other person as a mere object or a means to satisfy personal interest
17. Empathy -It is the ability to share emotions and it is an important aspect in Inter-subjectivity.
18. Availability -It is the willingness of a person and be at the disposal of another.
19. Society -Is an organized group of people whose members interact frequently and have a common territory and culture.
20. Post-industrial -This society is composed of members with higher educational attainment, better training, & specialized roles.
21. Virtual society -It arises where people organize themselves through communication technology and Internet.
22. Social institutions -Certain groups that perform vital functions in society which include the family, school, government, & religion.
23. Tribal society- A small, primitive group with a leader, usually focused on social unity and close relations.
24. Industrial -It is based on the use of specialized machinery in the production of goods and services.
25. The political structure of feudal society- Kings and lords granted land to vassals in exchange for loyalty and military service.
26. The serfs play in the feudal system as they were peasants bound to the land and subject to the will of their lords.
27. Digital citizenship" refer them as being responsible and knowledgeable in using social platforms and participating in society and politics online.
28. The significant consequence of disembodied interactions in modern society-People prefer interacting with technology and virtual societies over real-life engagements.
29. According to Heidegger one key characteristic of death is Death is certain
30. Heidegger describes death as "indefinite." -Death is certain but unpredictable in its timing.
31. Death is "non-relational." means that a person must face death alone, without others.
32. Heidegger mean by "death is not to be outstripped" is death is inevitable and cannot be postponed indefinitely
33. The existentialist concept of authenticity is primarily concerned with living a true, meaningful life based on personal choice.
34. According to Søren Kierkegaard, one barrier to leading an authentic life is fear of death.
35. The concept of death play an important role in the existentialist idea of authenticity because Death reminds us that life is finite, urging us to live authentically.

Part 2 - Sentence Analysis. Read the following statements. Base on the following options (sample question)

- a. First Statement (S1) is True, Second statement (S2) is False
- b. Second statement (S2) is True, First statement (S1) is False
- c. both statements are True
- d. both statements are False

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41. S1: Common Good include peace within the community.

S2: Friendship helps individuals to relate with one another.