A pick two of the following three questions and answer

each of the two questions you’ve picked with a short answer

of one or two paragraphs.

1. (a) give an example of a productive activity, an activity that’s done for the sake of some product that is good

independently of the fact that the producer produces it. give

an example of an action that is not a production and that is

done for its own sake.

(b) use your example of a productive activity to illustrate

aristotle’s picture of deliberation by spelling out the

deliberation through which, according to aristotle, a person

might decide to perform that activity.

2. in ii.4 aristotle is considering an objection to his claim

that a person becomes excellent through performing the

actions that an excellent person performs: for example, that

you become just through performing just actions. what’s the

objection? what’s aristotle’s reply to it?

3. aristotle claims that every excellence of character is

intermediate between two badnesses of character, one badness

that’s excessive and another that’s deficient in some quality

of which the excellent is the right amoung. answer one or the

other of the following. either: (a) give your own example of

an excellence that’s intermediate in this respect; be sure to

describe the correspondingly excessive or deficient

characters. or: (b) give an example of an excellence thanks

to which a person counts as a good person that in your view

is not intermediate between some corresponding excess and

deficiency.

B pick one of the following three questions and answer it

with a slightly longer essay of five, six, or seven

paragraphs.

4. the starting points of aristotle’s reflections about

ethics are the activities that his audience is already

engaged in, the ends for which they’re already acting, and

the judgments they already hold about which ends are worth

pursuing and how. he seems to be trying for an account of