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**Answer to the question no.: 5**

Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, defined two types of desirable qualities or virtues. They are moral virtue and intellectual virtue. To begin with, he considers intellectual virtue to be knowledge, both theoretical and practical. This type of virtue can be cultivated through education, as we gain knowledge through it. It is, after all, a human's rational part. For example, intellectual virtues include open-mindedness, practical insight, and intellectual honesty and many more. Moral virtue, on the other hand, is a human's irrational side. This virtue comes from the soul, from within. We get wisdom after we recognize what is good and what is not. That wisdom cannot be taught; rather, it must be realized via a variety of experiences. Courage, honesty, kindness, and other moral virtues are a few examples of moral virtue. Furthermore, the moral virtues are in the middle of the spectrum, neither too heavy to maintain nor too light to dismiss. Aristotle distinguishes these two virtues in this way.