

CHAPTER TEN TEST

I. Vocabulary Matching (2 points each = 50 points)

A. Universals	H. Reason	O. Immateriality	U. Capacity for Objectivity
B. Immortality	I. Freedom	P. Image	V. Human Person
C. <i>Imago Dei</i>	J. Sensory	Q. Justice	W. Man and Woman
D. Person	K. Self-possession	R. Moralism	X. Self-love
E. Communion	L. Virtues	S. Goodness	Y. Prudence
F. Dualism	M. Love (self-gift)	T. Courage	
G. <i>Tzelem</i>	N. Stewardship		

- _____ 1. "Image"; in the Ancient Near East, quality of the rulers, who were the image of God. In the First Creation Account, quality of all human beings, male and female, who are the image of God. (p. 240)
- _____ 2. Quality of the spiritual human soul whereby it survives the death of the body and remains in existence without end, to be reunited with the body at the general resurrection. (p. 243)
- _____ 3. Any being that is capable of knowledge and love. (p. 249)
- _____ 4. Habit of choosing what is right regardless of the consequences and the willingness even to endure suffering rather than betray what is right. (p. 251)
- _____ 5. "Image of God"; reality that all human beings image God by virtue of their rationality and freedom. It is the central definition of being human (p. 239)
- _____ 6. Not made of matter; having no mass and taking up no space, which is a quality of spiritual beings and of the human soul. (p. 243)
- _____ 7. Equal, different, and complementary. (p. 248)
- _____ 8. Intellectual ability to know truth: to comprehend, infer, or think in an orderly way. (p. 241)
- _____ 9. Commitment of self to other persons in which mutual self-giving forms a spiritual reality. (p. 249)
- _____ 10. Basis for knowing the good of others and how to provide it. (p. 245)
- _____ 11. Habits of goodness; apart from supernatural grace, the greatest realization of what a human life can be according to its God-given nature. (p. 250)
- _____ 12. Philosophical view that asserts that the body and soul are separate substances, different things. (p. 247)
- _____ 13. Power to act or not to act based on reason; the ability to perform deliberate acts for which one is morally responsible. (p. 241)
- _____ 14. Ideas that do not refer to a particular object but to all objects of a particular kind. (p. 242)
- _____ 15. Ability of humans, by reason and will, to make their lives a gift and blessing for others. (p. 246)
- _____ 16. Member of the species *Homo sapiens* who can reason and freely determine him- or herself, with a level of uniqueness that is much more radical than membership in a species. (p. 249)

- _____ 17. That which contributes to the perfection of a being; all creatures share in this by virtue of their existence. (p. 244)
- _____ 18. Habit of giving to others what is due to them (p. 251)
- _____ 19. Relating to or perceived by the physical senses possessed by all animals. (p. 242)
- _____ 20. Participation in the ownership of something whose primary ownership belongs to another. (p. 251)
- _____ 21. Opposite of prudence whereby a person approaches moral decisions focused on moral rules without understanding the reasons for them. (p. 251)
- _____ 22. Virtue which perfects our capacity for knowing the truth; ability to see things as they really are and understand how to best choose what is right and good in the light of the whole truth about God, the world, oneself, and others. (p. 250)
- _____ 23. According to St. Thomas Aquinas, something that expresses a thing directly, unlike a vestige, which just contains a trace of its maker. (p. 240)
- _____ 24. Theological virtue by which a Christian loves God above all things for his own sake and loves neighbors as him- or herself for the love of God. (p. 245)
- _____ 25. Ability of human beings to go beyond immediate interests and needs and to perceive oneself and others as the beings that they are in their own right. (p. 241)

II. Short Answer (5 points each = 30 points)

Answer these questions in 2–3 sentences.

26. Name and describe the two characteristics of the human soul and how they relate to God.

27. What are abstract concepts, and how does the human ability to understand them differentiate humans from nonrational animals?

28. Nonrational animals can appear to love; they can be attracted to goodness. How is the human ability to love different from this animal ability?

29. Why would it be incorrect to say that the union of body and soul in a human person is a mere co-functioning of two parts?

30. List and explain the three ways that men and women are able to image God.

31. Name and describe the four natural virtues.

III. Essay (20 points)

Answer the following in 2-3 paragraphs.

32. Scripture says that we are made in the image of God. It also says that God is Truth and Love. What does this second statement tell us about the first?