

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Metaphysics Exercise 2

Hum. 11600 Sections 01 and 02.

1. Which word belongs in the following blank? “Socrates and Plato are different, but they belong to the same species. They do not differ in species; they differ only \_\_\_\_.”
  - a. numerically
  - b. equivocally
  - c. essentially
  - d. quantitatively
  - e. none of the above
2. Which of the following is correct (according to Aristotle/Porphyry)?
  - a. Although *animal* is often used as an example of a genus, it is not, strictly speaking, a genus, because it is a species of body.
  - b. Although *animal* is often used as an example of a genus, it is not, strictly speaking, a genus, because “animal” is used equivocally, and the name of a genus is always univocal.
  - c. *Animal*, unlike *horse*, is a genus, but, unlike *substance*, it is also a species.
  - d. *Animal* is a genus, but not a species, because it has no differentia, and every species must have a differentia.
  - e. (a) and (b).
3. Porphyry says that *black* is an “inseparable accident” in Ethiopians. Why not say that it is a differentia?
  - a. *Ethiopian* is not a species, because *human* is a lowest species. Therefore, *Ethiopian* has no differentia.
  - b. Since ravens are also black, *black* is only a proprium of Ethiopians, not a differentia.
  - c. Since ravens are also black, *black* is not even a proprium of Ethiopians, let alone a differentia.
  - d. *Ethiopian* is an essence, not a substance, because *human* is a secondary substance.
  - e. (a) and (c).
  - f. (c) and (d).

4. Consider the use of the word “healthy” in these two sentences: (i) “This chicken was ill before, but now it is healthy.” (ii) “This chicken is healthy; you should have another helping of it, rather than filling up on candy later.” Which of the following is correct?

- a. “Healthy” is used univocally in (i) and (ii), because in both cases it is used to describe a primary substance (this chicken), so it is used in the same category.
- b. “Healthy” is used univocally in (i) and (ii), because in both cases “healthy” is defined the same way, so the account which signifies the essence is the same.
- c. “Healthy” is used univocally in (i) and (ii), but in (i) it signifies the essence (what-is-it) of the substance, whereas in (ii) it signifies an inseparable accident of the substance.
- d. “Healthy” is used equivocally in (i) and (ii), because in (i) it signifies a substance and in (ii) it signifies a quality.
- e. “Healthy” is used equivocally in (i) and (ii), but the two meanings are related and meaning (i) is primary.

5. According to reading (U), the four elements are defined by qualities which have contraries. This is a problem because:

- a. It seems to imply that differentiae are accidents, whereas (according to readings (Q) and (X)) they are not accidents.
- b. It seems to imply that the differentiae are qualities of substance, whereas (according to reading (W)) only secondary substances are qualities of substance.
- c. It seems to imply that the elements are accidents, whereas (according to reading (F) from last time) they are substances.
- d. It seems to imply that there are four elements in nature, all of which have contraries, whereas (according to reading (T)) there are three elements: two which are contraries and a third which has no contrary.
- e. (a) and (d).