Metaphysics Exercise 2
Phil. 93, Winter 2006

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. in independent nature
   b. equivocally
   c. essentially
   d. numerically
   e. (a) and (d).

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 “animal” is a secondary substance, not a genus.
   b. Animal, unlike horse, is a genus, but, unlike substance, it is also a species.
   c. Animal is a genus, but not a species, because it has no differentia, and every species must have a differentia.
   d. Animal is a genus, but not a species, because it has no genus, and every species must have a genus.
   e. (c) and (d).

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 only a secondary substance, and so it is equivocal.
   e. (a) and (c).
   f. (a) and (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), but in (i) it signifies the essence (what-is-it) of the substance, whereas in (ii) it signifies an inseparable accident of the substance.

c. “Healthy” is used equivocally in (i) and (ii), because it would be defined differently in each case, and so the account that signifies the essence is different.

d. “Healthy” is used equivocally in (i) and (ii), but the two meanings are related and meaning (i) is primary.

d. (c) and (d).

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

a. According to reading (K) (the part “On differentiae”), all differentiae surpass the genus in substance. But if one contrary is greater than the genus, the other must be less.

b. 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.

c. It seems to imply that differentiae are quantities, whereas (according to reading (V)) they are qualities.

d. It seems to imply that differentiae are accidents, whereas (according to reading (Q)) they are not accidents.

e. (c) and (d).