

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

Your section day/time: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Metaphysics Exercise 13**

Phil. 100B, Winter 2010. Due Tues., Mar. 2.

1. What, according to Spinoza, is the relationship between virtue and pleasure?
  - a. Since virtue is simply another name for power, and the pleasurable is that which increases our power or activity, the pleasurable as such always tends to increase our virtue.
  - b. Since pleasure, strictly speaking, is a passive emotion, we do not seek pleasure, strictly speaking, insofar as we are virtuous.
  - c. We are free only insofar as we do not act out of the desire for pleasure, strictly speaking.
  - d. Virtue itself is in some sense the greatest pleasure, and the only pleasure we seek, insofar as we are virtuous.
  - e. All of the above.
  - f. (b) and (c).
2. About which of the following would Descartes and Spinoza disagree?
  - a. To become more virtuous is to gain more control over one's passions (passive emotions).
  - b. We are subject to passions because external causes act on our bodies.
  - c. We are subject to passions because our bodies act on our soul, overpowering our will.
  - d. The virtuous, or wise, person, as such, is entirely active and not subject to passions.
  - e. All of the above.
  - f. (b), (c) and (d).
3. Which of the following is correct, according to Spinoza?
  - a. Every body is perishable, but every soul is immortal.
  - b. The soul, in some sense, eternally exists in an eternal body.
  - c. The soul, in some sense, is in a body only in this life; before birth and after death it either exists without a body or perhaps in some other body.
  - d. Although to be virtuous can be unpleasant, it is worth the trouble, because it will be rewarded with eternal blessedness after we die.
  - e. All of the above.
  - f. None of the above.