Name of Student

Name of Professor

Name of Class

Day Month Year

Virtue Ethics

**1. Name some virtues and some vices.**

Virtue is referred to as constructive patterns of behavior having generalized approach because they add something significantly positive to the society for example, self-control, generosity, bravery, satisfaction, respect and altruism. On the other hand, behavioral patterns having destructive effects in society are referred to as vice encompassing violence, discrimination, gambling, and so on.

**2. What virtues do you have or have seen in others? Can you think of anyone you would call virtuous?**

Everyone possesses some prominent moral features. After deliberate retrospection I came to know that helping others particularly when you have time and resource constraints is a great virtue—fortunately possessed by me. Yes, others consider it the most valued virtue because it revolves around the welfare of others. Non-Profit organizations and shelters homes are some examples of large scale altruism.  **3. What do you think about making personal moral character primary?**

What makes us unique from other creatures is consuming our mind to acquire utmost civilization and desirability. Moral sense is what makes us conductive to society and helps building proximal interpersonal relationships. Moral ethics are the part of every sort of relationship; parents, friends, siblings, teachers, peers, colleagues and community members.  **4. Have you ever found it too hard to do the right thing? Why was it so hard?**

Yes, I am introvert. I find it hard to talk to people openly and share my thoughts and opinions which sometimes make me seem arrogant. Therefore, I try to act against my will sometimes which is unexplainably laborious job.  **5. Should our motivations to act morally always be moral motivations? What amoral (not immoral!) motivations impel you to act?**

No, we necessarily do not act under moral motivations. Some amoral motivations also compel us act in particular ways; these amoral motivations are “avoidance of punishment.” A person does well, just because he possesses moral values? No, necessarily not. He may act this way because he may get negative consequences upon not committing certain act. Hence, both moral and amoral motivations compel us to act.