1. Give and explain how the definition of virtues summarizes the four causes.
2. Explain exactly where the virtue of prudence resides.
3. Does prudence include speculative knowledge as well as practical knowledge?
4. Does a person have to know singular ultimates to have prudence? How is it possible to have a science of singulars?
5. Define prudence and explain why it is a virtue.
6. How is prudence a special virtue? In other words, how does it differ from the other intellectual virtues, from the moral virtues and from art.
7. Does prudence give the end to the acquired moral virtues?
8. Is it up to prudence to establish the mean in the moral virtues?
9. What are the acts of prudence? What is the chief act and why?
10. Does solicitude belong to prudence?
11. Does prudence extend to governing many?
12. Is the prudence about one's own good specifically the same as the prudence about the common good?
13. Is prudence only in subjects or also in rulers?
14. What kind of prudence can there be in sinners? Distinguish between false prudence, imperfect prudence as to its twofold source and true and perfect prudence.
15. Does everyone in the state of grace possess prudence?
16. Do we have prudence by nature? Careful, distinction!
17. Can prudence be lost by forgetfulness?
18. Explain the difference between potential, integral and subjective parts of a virtue.
19. Give the various parts of prudence.
20. Does memory respecting prudence mean only reflective memory?
21. What does docility mean respecting prudence?
22. Why is foresight necessary for the virtue of prudence?
23. Why is circumspection necessary for prudence?
24. Is the common good only the end of the community? Explain.
25. Which power is the source of the social character in man?
26. Explain the social contract theory of law and authority in society. Explain how the ideas of Hobbes and Rousseau express this theory.
27. What is the common good?
28. Give and explain the definition of society of St. Thomas Aquinas.
29. What is the relationship between regnative and political prudence?
30. Are both necessary? Why?
31. Explain eboulia and why it is necessary for prudence.
32. Explain synesis and gnome and why they are necessary for prudence.
33. Explain similarities and the dissimilarities between the infused moral virtues and the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
34. Why are the gifts necessary for salvation?
35. What is the contribution of the infused virtue of prudence and the gift of counsel to prudence?
36. What is the basic division of vices against prudence?
37. Explain the source of precipitation, thoughtlessness, inconstancy and negligence and the source of these vices.
38. Explain the prudence of the flesh, craftiness, guile, fraud, solicitude for temporal things and the origin of these vices. 39. Why must the study of justice begin with the study of the doctrine of right?
40. Explain the various kinds of right and their source.
41. What is the Ius Gentium?
42. Define justice and explain how each of the elements of the definition expresses something necessary to virtue.
43. What is the difference between true justice and metaphorical justice? Why is metaphorical justice not true justice?
44. Where does justice reside and why?
45. Is justice a general virtue? Which one?
46. Is justice as a general virtue the same as all virtue?
47. Is there a particular justice? What is its subject matter?
48. Is justice about the passions.
49. What is the mean of justice, real or a mean of reason?
50. What is the act of justice?
51. Why is justice the first among the virtues?
52. Who is harmed more in an act of injustice, the one who suffers it, or the one who commits it? Explain.
53. Is it possible to suffer injustice willingly?
54. Is injustice a mortal sin?
55. Explain judgement?
56. When is it lawful to judge?
57. Is it ever lawful to judge from mere suspicion?
58. When in doubt, should one always give the benefit of the doubt? Explain.
59. Should judgement always be made according to written law?
60. Should anyone judge who is not in authority?
61. Give the various subjective parts of justice.

Final

1. Explain what restitution is as an act of justice.
2. Is restitution necessary for salvation?
3. Does it suffice to restore the exact amount taken?
4. Should one restore what is not taken?
5. Must one restore the thing to the person from whom it was taken and is the one who has taken the thing always bound to restitution?
6. Is restitution necessary for one who has taken nothing?
7. Is immediate restitution necessary?
8. Why is respect of persons against distributive justice? Is promoting something to someone who deserves it the same as respect of persons?
9. Is it respect of persons to show respect to those in authority? Explain.
10. Explain the sin of murder. Is it murder to kill any living thing? Sinners or capital criminals? For a private individual to execute someone who is a capital criminal as in vigilante justice? Is it murder to kill oneself?
11. May one ever kill the innocent? May one kill in self-defense. Please make all relevant distinctions.
12. Is it murder to kill someone by accident? Please make distinctions.
13. When is lawful to maim or strike another?
14. Is imprisonment against the law of God?
15. Does the number of persons an injury affects aggravate the injury?
16. Please explain the distinction between possession of material goods and the delineation of property.
17. What establishes the relationship between a man and his thing?
19. Is property an absolute natural right?
20. Distinguish between theft and robbery. Is theft always a sin? Is it always a mortal sin?
21. Explain the concept of occult compensation.
22. Explain the requirements of a just judge: must one judge only according the jurisdiction; only according to the evidence; only according to accusation; can lawfully show mercy in things not left to him by the law.
23. Explain the requirements of just accusation: is one always bound to accuse; must an accusation be made in writing; what punishment should be meted out to the one who fails to prove his accusation.
24. Explain the requirements of just defense: can one deny a just accusation without mortal sin; can one escape judgement by appeals; can one condemned to death lawfully defend himself?
25. Explain the requirements of justice as to just witness: is one bound to give evidence; how many witnesses are required; against whom does one sin in giving false evidence.
26. Explain the requirements for just advocacy: must one always defend the poor; is it lawful to disbar incompetent people; whether one can knowingly defend an unjust suit; to take a fee for defence.
27. Explain the unjust character and distinction between: reviling, backbiting, tale-bearing, derision, and cursing.
28. Explain the difference between usury and unjust interest.
29. Explain the quasi-integral parts of justice in relation to positive and negative commands.
30. Explain the virtue of religion in relation to justice.
31. Explain the interior acts of religion: adoration and prayer.
32. Explain the exterior acts of religion: adoration, sacrifice.
33. Explain the vice of superstition.
34. Explain the vice of irreligion: tempting God; perjury; sacrilege; simony.
35. Explain the virtues of piety and observance.
36. Why are gratitude, friendliness, truth and liberality necessary for the maintenance of justice?
37. Briefly explain the gift of piety.
38. Define and explain the nature of fortitude as to fear and endurance.
39. Is anger necessary for the maintenance of fortitude?
40. Explain the act of martyrdom as to fortitude.
41. Explain the vices against fortitude: fear, fearlessness, daring.
42. Explain why patience and perseverance are necessary to fortitude.
43. Explain the gift of fortitude.
44. Explain the nature of temperance as to the part of the soul where it is found.
45. Explain the necessity and standard for tempering the appetite for food and drink.
46. Explain the necessity and standard for governing sexual pleasure.
47. Explain the relation to chastity and continence.
48. Explain the nature of temperance as to humility, studiousness and eutrapelia.
49. Give and explain how the definition of virtues summarizes the four causes.
50. Define prudence. Explain why it is virtue and include the following characteristics in your answer:
   a. where the virtue of prudence resides
   b. if prudence requires both speculative and practical knowledge and why
   c. how one can have a science of singulars in prudence
   d. how prudence differs from art.
51. Explain the nature of the acts of prudence. Include in your answer:
   a. what the acts of prudence are
   b. what the chief act is and why
   c. if prudence is about governing many
   d. what solicitude pertains to prudence
   e. if prudence is only in the rulers or also in the subjects and why
52. Explain how prudence relates to the realization of the common good in society. Include in your answer:
   a. the nature of the common good and the source of the social character
b. the difference between the social contract idea of society and the definition of society of St. Thomas
   c. if the common good is only the end of the community
   d. what parts of prudence respect the common good of the state and why

53. Explain the source of the doctrine of right and how it is the basis of justice. Include in your answer:
   a. why the study of justice must begin with the study of the doctrine of right
   b. the various kinds of right and their source
   c. the nature of the Ius Gentium
   d. the definition of justice and how each of the elements expresses something necessary to a virtue