

2. According to Aristotle, every behavior can be an excess, a deficiency, or a mean.

(i) According to Aristotle, what is in *between* an excess and a deficiency?

(ii) According to Aristotle, why is the mean better than excess and deficiency?

(iii) According to Aristotle, if we are considering the equal, the bigger, and the smaller, then which is the excess, which is the deficiency, and which is the mean?

4. According to Aristotle, every virtue is a mean amount of something.
 - (i) According to Aristotle, justice is the mean amount of *what*?

 - (ii) According to Aristotle, temperance is the mean amount of *what*?

 - (iii) According to Aristotle, courage is the mean amount of *what*?

 - (iv) According to Aristotle, prudence is the mean amount of *what*?

 - (v) According to Aristotle, the virtue of *courage* is a mean in between the vices of *cowardice* and *recklessness*.
 - (a) According to Aristotle, how is cowardice an excess?

 - (b) According to Aristotle, how is recklessness a *deficiency*?

5. According to Aristotle, every virtue is a *mean* in between an excess and a deficiency. Yet, what about the *opposite* of virtue? What about *vice*? According to Aristotle, is every vice either an excess or a deficiency? Why or why not? Explain.