



2. According to Aristotle, friendship is like *distributive* justice. (In Book 7, see chapter 4.)

(i) According to Aristotle, *how* is friendship similar to distributive justice?

(ii) On these matters, consider Aristotle's two examples.

(a) According to Aristotle, why can't an adult and a child be friends?

(b) According to Aristotle, if humans should love God, then should humans also expect God to love them? Why or why not? Explain.

(iii) According to Aristotle, why does the truly friendly person love *to love* more than they love *to be loved*?

3. According to Aristotle, friendship is based on virtue, pleasure, or usefulness.

(i) According to Aristotle, which kind(s) of friendship did the poet Homer have in mind? Explain your answer.

(ii) According to Aristotle, which kind(s) of friendship did the playwright Euripides have in mind? Explain your answer.

4. Consider what Aristotle had to say about love of opposites.

(i) According to Aristotle, if someone loves their opposite, then why would they *accidentally* love something good?

(ii) According to Aristotle, if someone loves their opposite, then what would they *really* love?

5. Consider what Aristotle said in Chapter 6 of Book 7 of his *Eudemian Ethics*.

(i) According to Aristotle, if two people are friends with each other, then what standard would be a basis for how their friendship can be judged?

(ii) According to Aristotle, if an adult human is *incontinent*, then why *can't* they be friends with themselves?

(iii) According to Aristotle, if an adult human is *not* incontinent, then why are they friends with themselves?

(iv) According to Aristotle, why can't a human child be friends with themselves?

(v) According to Aristotle, how are human children like adult horses and adult birds?