



Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bentham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, were inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they were inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this code, this system of legislation-- does it promote human happiness? Then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching -- does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable, or why duty is obligatory? The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misrepresentation"; this is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if it falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the Church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. They promise, for example, to fulfill the undertaking of their god--parents, that they will "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world" etc. "The Devil" Bentham comments: "who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" Has the child happened to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "works" are distinguished from the aforesaid "Pomps and Vanity". What king, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

Questions

(a) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

Multifarious activities, amelioration of human Life, it is sound, be their special advocate, Renounce the devil, drowsed, gauged, aforesaid.

(a) On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church

(b) What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?

(c) What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

Teaches children insincerity?

(d) In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted i.e. is he praised or condemned?

Comprehension 2000

Q1 - what does the writer mean by the following expressions

Bentham

- ① Multifarious activities:- Diverse activities that Bentham pursued throughout his life.
- ② Amelioration of human life: betterment of human life.
- ③ It is sound: It is good/correct.
- ④ Be their special advocate = proponent/follower
- ⑤ Renounce the devil:- not following the devil and his works.
- ⑥ Drowsed = dozed, faint
- ⑦ gauged = seen.
- ⑧ Afore said = said earlier, passed before.

Ans 2:- Bentham believes that church teaches children insincerity. He believes that the teachings of church are based on illogical ideas which the children do not understand. He explains it by giving the example that church teaches children not to follow devil with whom they come in contact with devil.

Ans 3:

⑤ Bentham's philosophy is based upon two things, the benevolence and veracity. The

objective of his philosophy was to find the improvement of human's life, the relief for them and also search for the truth.

④ Ans 4:

According to the writer,

Limitation of Bentham's philosophy are the his dismissal of poetry and religion. He declares these "as 'misrepresentation'". He says religion teaches insincerity to individuals.

Ans 5:

⑤ Bentham condemned the Archbishop of Canterbury

How?

There should be at least 2 sentences in your answer and the answer should be 5-7 lines long.

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry; hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd – boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt

Questions

- (a) In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- (b) How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- (c) What is the difference between history and poetry?
- (d) Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".
- (e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet?
- (f) Explain the followings underlined expression in the passage.
 - (i) It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart
 - (ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.
 - (iii) Cumbrous and unwieldy masses of things.
 - (iv) It is the stuff of which our life is made.



- (v) The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

Comprehension 2001

Ans a: The writer Poetry is the language of passion and imagination because it is not something that one can do or perform but it is an emotion that one can feel. Poetry is a feeling which gives instant delight or pain when one imagines its language.

Ans b: Poetry is Universal language of the heart because it holds no boundaries and is present everywhere in nature. Where there is beauty and power, there will be poetry. It is present from the thinnest part of nature - in the birth of a flower to the biggest waves of sea.

Ans C: The writer gives a clear distinction between poetry and history. He says, history includes represent the objective

reality of world. It includes the affairs of world, events and accidents of war without any presence of thoughts and emotions. On the other hand, poetry is subjective reality of man. It shows the feelings and imaginations that connect minds and communicate thoughts. It is everything around us whether it is love and hate or fear and hope.

Ans d:

The phrase "man is a poetical animal" means that poetry is present in the very essence and whole being of a human. Without poetry, there is nothing in man's life and he is as poor as a beast.

Ans e:

(According to Hazlitt, poetry is everywhere and in everything.) He calls everyone a poet, from a small child to a great king. He refers to the actions like playing or telling a story, giving someone flowers, ~~not looking at~~ ~~decorations~~ doing own job, building something with smile, being ambitious and a ward — poetry, performed by a child, a boy, the countrymen, the courtiers — poets.

Explain the Underlined Expression in Passage.



- 1) The writer says that poetry expresses feelings and emotions of human. So, it gives instant delight or pain to human heart while reading its language.
- 2) Writer talks about the universality of poetry that wherever is power, beauty and harmony, poetry will be there.
- 3) Cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things mean awkward and complicated things. In the context it means that while differently history from poetry, history deals with complicated things and awkward events.

4)

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, In YOUR OWN WORDS. 20

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liners, the CANBERRA, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were the days when computers were the size of small houses and were built by sheet metal workers). A short time after he started in this job, one of his colleagues was sacked for taking off time to get married. The workforce went on strike to get the colleague reinstated. The dispute, dubbed the Honeymoon Strike, made the Belfast papers. My mother told me not long ago that she and my father, with four young sons, were hit so

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hard by that strike, that for years afterwards they were financially speaking, running to stand still. I don't know how the strike ended, but whether or not the colleague got his old job back, he was soon in another, better one. I remember visiting him and his wife when I was still quite young, in their new bungalow in Belfast northern suburbs. I believe they left Belfast soon after the Troubles began.

My father then was thirty-seven, the age I am today. My Hither and I are father and son, which is to say we are close without knowing very much about one another. We talk about events, rather than emotions. We keep from each other certain of our hopes and fears and doubts. I have never for instance asked my father whether he has dwelt on (he direction his life might have taken if at certain moments he had made certain other choices. Whatever, he found himself, with a million and a half of his fellows, living in what was in all but name a civil war. As a grown up I try often to imagine what it must be like to be faced with such a situation. What, in the previous course of your life, prepares you for arriving, as my father did, at the scene of a bomb blast close to your brother's place of work and seeing what you suppose, from the colour of the hair, to be your brother lying in the road, only to find that you are cradling the remains of a woman? (Glenn Patterson)

Questions

- (a) From your reading of (he passage what do you infer about the nature of (he "Troubles" (he writer mentions.
- (b) What according to the writer were (he working conditions in the Electronics firm where his father worked?
- (c) Why was his father's colleague sacked?
- (d) How docs the writer show that as father and son they do not know much about each other?
- (e) Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage:
Made the Belfast papers, had a spell, dubbed, was sacked, hit hard.

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250-300) words on ONE of the following: (20)

11:20-11:56

Fic. No.

3.6 minutes

Comprehension 2003

1)

The troubles were a protest against electronic firm when it removed its employ for taking off for his marriage. and the financial crisis as a result of protest.

2) The working conditions in the electronics firm were not satisfactory. The employees were not allowed to do anything on their own. Even nobody was allowed to take a holiday.

3) The colleague of the writer's father was succeed for taking off from work for his marriage & wedding.

4) The writer says that the father and son donot know each other because they dono share their emotions, hopes, fears and chertes with one another. They hide their feeling from each other.

- 6-^a made the breakfast paper → X X
X .
- (b) had a spell →
- (c) was sacked → dismissed from job
- (d) hit hard → affected
- (e) Dubbed → second name given to the
strike (nickname)





Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS. (20)

We look before and after, wrote Shelley, and pine for what is not. It is said that this is what distinguishes us from the animals and that they, unlike us, live always for and in the movement and have neither hopes nor regrets. Whether it is so or not I do not know yet it is undoubtedly one of our distinguishing mental attributes: we are actually conscious of our life in time and not merely of our life at the moment of experiencing it. And as a result we find many grounds for melancholy and foreboding. Some of us prostrate ourselves on the road way in Trafalgar Square or in front of the American Embassy because we are fearful that our lives, or more disinterestedly those of our descendants will be cut short by nuclear war. If only as" squirrels or butterflies are supposed to do, we could let the future look after itself and be content to enjoy the pleasures of the morning breakfast, the brisk walk to the office through autumnal mist or winter fog, the mid-day sunshine that sometimes floods through windows, the warm, peaceful winter evenings by the fireside at home. Yet all occasions for contentment are so often spoiled for us, to a greater or lesser degree by our individual temperaments, by this strange human capacity for foreboding and regret - regret for things which we cannot undo and foreboding for things which may never happen at all. Indeed were it not for the fact that over breaking through our human obsessions with the tragedy of time, so enabling us to enjoy at any rate some fleeting moments untroubled by vain yearning or apprehension, our life would not be intolerable at all. As it is, we contrive, everyone of us, to spoil it to a remarkable degree.

Questions

1. What is the difference between our life and the life of an animal? (3)
2. What is the result of human anxiety? (3)
3. How does the writer compare man to the butterflies and squirrels? (3)
4. How does anxiety about future disturb our daily life? (3)
5. How can we make our life tolerable? (3)
6. Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage. (5)

..... Write a short passage (250-300 words) on ONE of the following: (20)



Comprehension 2004

Ans 1:

Animals live in present time, fulfill the need of the time. They neither have hopes for future nor regrets for past. In contrast, humans while doing anything look before (in past) and after it (in future).

Ans 2: Human anxiety results in missing of the beautiful moments of life. Thinking about the future and past cause fears in human life.

Ans 3: Like squirrels or butterflies, human should also cease the moment and enjoy the delight and cheerfulness of real life.

Ans 4:

worrying about the future causes unhappiness and hopelessness in real life. Due to this anxiety human misses the real meaning of life.

Ans 5:

By enjoying the short and fading moments of life and not troubling the succeeding desires humans can make their life tolerable.

Q2. Here is an excerpt from the autobiography of a short story writer. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

My father loved all instruments that would instruct and fascinate. His place to keep things was the drawer in the 'library table' where lying on top of his folder map was a telescope with brass extensions, to find the moon and the Big Dipper after supper in our front yard, and to keep appointments with eclipses. In the back of the drawer you could find a magnifying glass, a kaleidoscope and a gyroscope kept in black buckram box, which he would set dancing for us on a string pulled tight. He had also supplied himself with an assortment of puzzles composed of metal rings and intersecting links and keys chained together, impossible for the rest of us, however, patiently shown, to take apart, he had an almost childlike love of the ingenious. In time, a barometer was added to our dining room wall, but we didn't really need it. My father had the country boy's accurate knowledge of the weather and its skies. He went out and stood on our front steps first thing in the morning and took a good look at it and a sniff. He was a pretty good weather prophet. He told us children what to do if we were lost in a strange country. 'Look for where the sky is brightest along the horizon,' he said. 'That reflects the nearest river. Strike out for a river and you will find habitation'. Eventualities were much on his mind. In his care for us children he cautioned us to take measures against such things as being struck by lightning. He drew us all away from the windows during the severe electrical storms that are common where we live. My mother stood apart, scoffing at caution as a character failing. So I developed a strong meteorological sensibility. In years ahead when I wrote stories, atmosphere took its influential role from the start. Commotion in the weather and the inner feelings aroused by such a hovering disturbance emerged connected in dramatic form.

Questions

- a. why did the writer's father spend time studying the skies ? (3)
- b. why the writer thinks that there was no need of a barometer? (3)
- c. what does the bright horizon meant for the writer's father ? (3)
- d. How did her father influence the writer in her later years ? (3)
- e. explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage. (8)

Comprehension 2005



Ans a:

3

Writer's father spent time in studying the skies to find moon and to check eclipses with the use of fascinating instruments.

Ans b

The writer thinks that there was no need of barometer because her father already had enough knowledge about weather pattern and changing skies.

Ans c

The 'bright horizon' symbolizes that the place has water (river) in it. It also symbolizes the presence of life and habitats.

Ans d

In later life, the writer acquired a strong understanding of nature from her father. that influenced her writing style. she became able to describe her feelings and emotions that would create a dramatic impact in the short stories.

Q # 2... Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 Marks)

"Elegant economy!" How naturally one fold back into the phraseology of Cranford! There economy was always "elegant", and money-spending always "Vulgar and Ostentatoin;" a sort of sour grapeism which made up very peaceful and satisfied I shall never forget the dismay felt when certain Captain Brown came to live at Cranford, and openly spoke of his being poor ___ not in a whisper to an intimate friend, the doors and windows being previously closed, but in the public street! in a loud military voice! alleging his poverty as a reason for not taking a particular house. The ladies of Cranford were already moving over the invasion of their territories by a man and a gentleman. He was a half-pay captain, and had obtained some situation on a neighbouring rail-road, which had been vehemently petitioned against by the little town; and if in addition to his masculine gender, and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of his being poor ___ why, then indeed, he must be sent to Coventry. Death was as true and as common as poverty; yet people never spoke about that loud on the streets. It was a word not to be mentioned to ears polite. We had tacitly agreed to ignore that any with whom we associated on terms of visiting equality could ever be prevented by poverty from doing anything they wished. If we walked to or from a party, it was because the weather was so fine, or the air so refreshing, not because sedan chairs were expensive. If we wore prints instead of summer silks, it was because we preferred a washing material; and so on, till we blinded ourselves to the vulgar fact that we were, all of us, people of very moderate means.

(a) Give in thirty of your own words what we learn from this passage of Captain Brown. (4 marks)

(b) Why did the ladies of Cranford dislike the Captain. (2 marks)

(c) What reasons were given by the ladies of Cranford for "not doing anything that they wished"? (2 marks)

(d) "Ears Polite". How do you justify this construction? (2 marks)

(e) What is the meaning and implication of the phrases? (2 marks each)

(1) Sour-grapeism

(2) The invasion of their territories

(3) Sent to Coventry

(4) Tacitly agreed

(5) Elegant economy

This one is quite simple and easy. THANKS ALMIGHTLY.

Comprehension 2006.

Ans 1

In the passage, the writer describes the way of living of in Cranford. He says that poverty was so common but no one has the courage to talk about it. ~~except~~ The writer was not able to forget the shock when Captain Brown openly complaint about his poor situation despite on good position. People there were silently ignoring the situation and were showing themselves in a good situation.

Ans 2

The ladies of Cranford disliked the Captain because being masculine and in good position he was still complaining about poverty.

Ans 3

They give the reason for not doing anything they wished is that they believed in the equality of all and to whom they are associated with.

Ans 4 "pleasant to ear" It means that telling about ~~poor~~ being poor is something that is not good and favorable to hear.

5) Phrase.

4

- i) Invasion of their territories → attack on their place of living
- ii) Sent to Coventry → sent to outside or to a far pledge place
- iii) tacitly agreed → silently agree to something or ignore something.
- iv) Elegant Economy → graceful and refined economy.
- v) Sour-grapeism → blaming someone for something.