

Note: Kindly, read the text and provide me your valuable insight on my answers' comprehension element. How much accurate my comprehension is?

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (20)

The civilization of China - as every one knows, is based upon the teaching of Confucius who flourished five hundred years before Christ. Like the Greeks and Romans, he did not think of human society as naturally progressive; on the contrary, he believed that in remote antiquity rulers had been wise and the people had been happy to a degree which the degenerate present could admire but hardly achieve. This, of course, was a delusion. But the practical result was the Confucius, like other teachers of antiquity, aimed at creating a stable society, maintaining a certain level of excellence, but not always striving after new successes. In this he was more successful than any other man who ever lived. His personality has been stamped on Chinese Civilization from his day to our own. During his life time, the Chinese occupied only a small part of present day China, and were divided into a number of warring states. During the next three hundred years they established themselves throughout what is now China proper, and founded an empire exceeding in territory and population any other that existed until the last fifty years. In spite of barbarian invasions, and occasional longer or shorter periods of Chaos and Civil War, the Confucian system survived bringing with it art and literature and a civilised way of life. A system which has had this extra ordinary power of survival must have great merits, and certainly deserves our respect and consideration. It is not a religion, as we understand the word, because it is not associated with the super natural or with mystical beliefs. It is purely ethical system, but its ethics, unlike those of Christianity, are not too exalted for ordinary men to practise. In essence what Confucius teaches is something is very like the old-fashioned ideal of a 'gentleman' as it existed in the eighteenth century. One of his sayings will illustrate this: 'The true gentleman is never contentious.....he courteously salutes his opponents before taking up his position,.....so that even when competing he remains a true gentleman'.

Questions:

- (1) Why do you think the author calls Confucius' belief about the progress of human society as a delusion? (04)
- (2) How did Confucius' thought affect China to develop into a stable and 'Proper' China? (04)
- (3) Why does the author think that Confucian system deserves respect and admiration? (04)
- (4) Why does the author call Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion? (04)
- (5) Briefly argue whether you agree or disagree to Confucius' ideal of a gentleman

# COMPREHENSION

## Questions:

(1) Why do you think the author calls Confucius' belief about the progress of human society as a delusion?

~ The Confucius' belief about the progress of society is a delusion. This is because he believed that society/societies do not follow the evolutionary course and contrary, societies ~~are~~ remained as the same. The current progress of

China is a phenomenon because in history King were wise and people were happy, which is not true and delusional. Therefore, the writer calls Confucius' belief as delusion.

(2) How did Confucius' thought affect China to develop into a stable and proper China?

~ Confucius' thought acted as a cementing idea for the society that helped China to develop. Prior, China was divided into conflicted

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state. With the help of his thought, states united into a large <sup>one</sup> empire which was stable.

(3) Why does the author think that Confucian system deserves respect and administration?

~ The author thinks that Confucian system deserves respect and <sup>admiration</sup> administration because of its survivality. This system has survived many barbaric invasions and civil wars. Interestingly amidst this chaos art and literature flourished. So it deserves respect.

Use your own vocabulary as much as possible, without borrowing phrases from the original passage.

(4) Why does the author call Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion?

~ The author <sup>calls</sup> Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion because of its belief system. This system is not founded on the supernatural or mystical belief. In religion, these <sup>beliefs</sup> are cornerstone. Therefore, Confucian system is a purely ethical system, not a <sup>religious</sup> one.

(5) Briefly argue whether you agree or disagree to Confucius' ideal of a gentleman.

→ I agree with <sup>the</sup> Confucius' ideal for of a gentleman. He defines a gentleman who <sup>salutes</sup> his opponent in battlefield. This is a war ethics. When a person <sup>practices</sup> ethics in a war which is in <sup>an</sup> intense moment, that person will be more ethical in everyday life. Therefore, I agree with his ideal of a gentleman.

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