



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. Bent ham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, wee inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they wee 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 promotes 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 poms 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 "Poms 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?

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Q:1. What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

Ans: Meaning of the following expressions are given below:

Multifarious activities → Many consistence activities.

Amelioration of human life → ^{Improvement} Well being of human life.

It is sound → It is fine ^{guidance}

Be their special advocate → guidance to someone.

Renounce the devil → Re birth ~~the~~ devil.

Drow seed → sunk.

Gauged → [✓] Judged.

Aforesaid → [✓] Before said.

Q:2. On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church teaches children insincerity?

Ans. Bentham ^{believes} believe that the Church teaches children insincerity by making them ready to accept what they cannot possibly understand. For instance, the children promise to

fulfill the undertaking of their god-parents, that they will renounce the devil and all his works. On the ground of such **misguidance**, Bentham **believes** that the Church teaches children insincerity.

Q:3. What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?

Ans. The philosophy of Bentham is based upon the passion for truth and relief of man's estate. The **strengths** of Bentham philosophy were benevolence and veracity. Benevolence and veracity are supreme values, therefore, the philosophy of Bentham is based upon the truth and purpose of man's life.

Q:4. What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

- According to the writer, the limitation of Bentham's philosophy can be judged by his dismissal of all poetry as misrepresentation mostly of the religion. This is the negative side of Bentham's philosophy. Therefore, according to the writer, misrepresentation of the

Religion is the limitation of the Bentham's philosophy.

Q:5. In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted, i.e. is he praised or condemned?

Ans. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been quoted in the context of condemnation, ^{commented} because ~~the~~ Bentham ~~comment~~ that ~~let~~ the Archbishop of Canterbury ^{should} tell us about the further explanation that how his own works are distinguished from the afore-said "Pomps and Vanity". Hence, the Archbishop of Canterbury ^{has} had been ~~quoted~~ condemned.

Follow the tense of the passage.