

**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 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 aforsaid "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, aforsaid.

(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?



## Answer (a)

- (1) Multifarious activities means various variety of activities. Writer wants to talk about his activities like knowing about cause for relief of ~~an~~ ~~the~~ individual, truth, benevolence and veracity.
- (2) Amelioration of human life: It means betterment of human life. He tries to know the activities for to amend the human life in positive way.
- (3) It is sound: ~~It means that there should be~~ healthy writer talked about the system, custom and code of life. If they promote human happiness, they are sound means they are healthy and good.
- (4) to be their special ~~an~~ advocate: Writer asked the believers to be the special advocate of benevolence and veracity.
- (5) Renounce the devil: It means don't follow the devil, and all his works. It is advised by the Church to the children.
- (6) Drowned: In ~~the~~ By this expression, ~~writer~~ Bentham warns the believers that, if they will not follow truth and veracity, they will be drowned.
- (7) Guaged: The writer measured the limitation of Bentham as he was against the poetry and religion and creates misconception.
- (8) aforesaid: Write wants to discuss the pomps and vanity of devil by this expression. which is told by Church to children.



(a) Bentham criticizes the Church by ~~said~~ saying that he teaches the children insincerity. Church is asking to renounce the devil but he is not providing the solid proofs for arrogance and vanity of devil.

(b) Bentham's philosophy is based upon benevolence and veracity. He has the passion of providing men a better life & promote human happiness.

(c) All his poetry is dismissed because it is the misinterpretation of the most religions.

(d) Bentham condemned the ~~Archish~~ Archbishop of Canterbury by saying that, he also possess the qualities of pride and arrogance. He asked to renounce the devil but he never do it by yourself.



Q. 7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/ idiomatic expression.

(10)

عام لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ ملک کے قانون اور فرد کی آزادی ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہوتے ہیں۔ بظاہر یہ بات غلط معلوم نہیں ہوتی۔ ہر قانون شہریوں پر کوئی نہ کوئی پابندی عائد کرتا ہے۔ اگر ملک میں قوانین کی تعداد زیادہ ہو تو مجموعی پابندیاں بھی زیادہ ہوتی ہیں۔ زیادہ پابندیوں سے فرد کی آزادی ان کے بوجھ تلے دب کر رہ جاتی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس قوانین کی تعداد کم ہو تو شہریوں کی آزادی کا دائرہ وسیع ہوتا ہے۔

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It is a public opinion that country law and freedom of individual are opposite to each other. Apparently, it does not seem wrong. Every law impose some restrictions upon citizens. If the number of laws in the country is high, the overall restrictions are high. Too many restrictions weighs down the individuals freedom. On the other hand, if the number of laws is less, the freedom of citizens is wider.