## Comprehension Workbook

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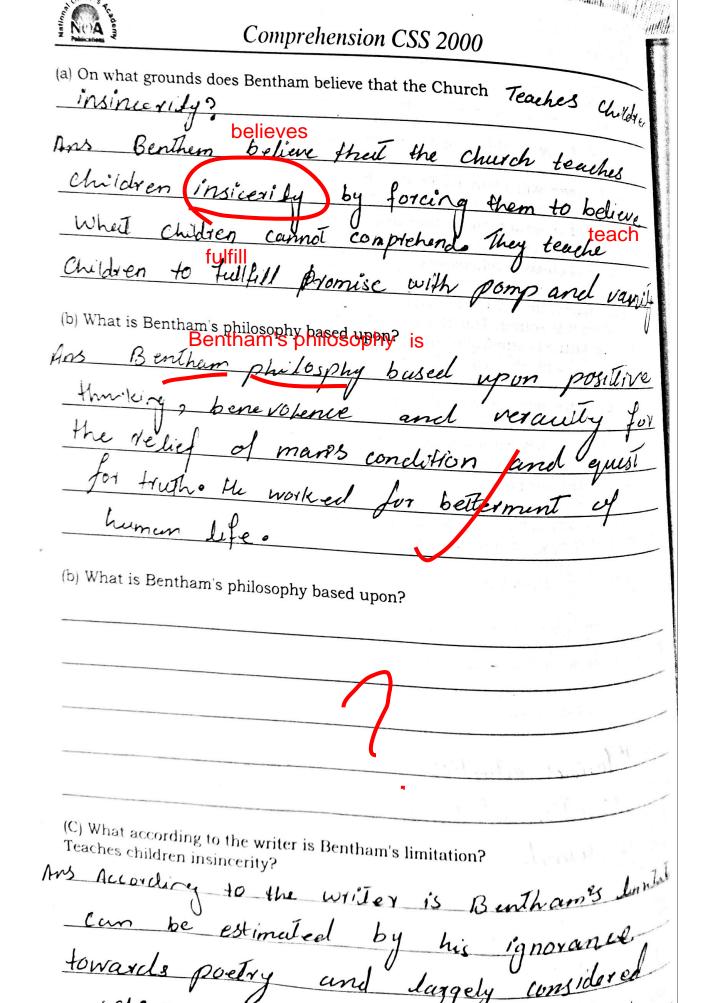


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The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms The vitality of the vitality of the what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and rather than upon will often mean that its positives are in the contract of the contr rather than upon will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by continued power. The grand positives of Bentham was because the grand positive of Bentham was bentham when the grand positive of Bentham was be opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the opposing school relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bent ham's multifaripassion for the end of a long life, wee inspired by a ous activities, inc, wee hispired 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 instituinspired, 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 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

What does the writer mean by the following expres Julifarious activities, amelioration of human Life, it is	sions: is sound, be their special advocate,
enounce the devil, drowsed, gauged, aforesaid.	
Multiforious activities	various wind of actifilies
Amelioration of human life	Betterment of himan being
It is sound	Men
be their special advocate	support the celuse
Renounce the devil	conden the guil
donsed	Became inative
Janged Estimulad	aforesaid above said.
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nigative side of Bentham's Philosophy.

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

Mus The Archbishop of Contexbury been quoted

is he praised or condemend. It means in the context of pomp and vanity. He is condemned because he has not condemend spomp and

Vanity which is moster often renounced by authorities.

Poor tense mistakes.