

Week 4

Grammar

Common particles: UP and DOWN

This week you will explore some PVs that end with either UP or DOWN.

Flower's, page 10, describes the different meaning that these two particles can have and these are set out below with a selection of verbs (using these particles) from the Text. [Later, after you have done the exercises, try and identify the UP/DOWN PVs and decide which meaning it is.]

UP

Meaning	Verbs using UP in A Passage to India
- Upward	Come, Get
- Increase or Improvement	Gone, Speed, Put, Brush
- Complete or End	Used, Set, Sum, Blow
- Approach	Draw, Pull, Go

DOWN

Meaning	Verbs using DOWN in A Passage to India
- Downward	Sit, Tumble, Bring, Pelt
- Decrease	Turn, Die, Go, Water
- Complete or End or Stop	Close, Keep, Wave

Let's look at some of the verbs which can take either UP or DOWN as particle with examples from the Text:

Turn up	Turn down
<i>He had not turned up at the party (p54)</i>	<i>[this feeling] bade her turn down any fresh path (p63)</i>

Bare up	Bare down
<i>Wings bore him up (p66)</i>	<i>He had borne down on them with hospitable intent (p79)</i>

Get up	Get down

<i>I don't get up much to the Club (p41)</i>	<i>I know, I know, and we never get down from it (p42)</i>
Come up	Come down
<i>She would deal with each problem as it came up (p142)</i>	<i>[the water] it comes down and fills this tank (p65)</i>

Vocabulary

The Raj	Viceroy	Govern Governor	District Collector
Magistrate	The Civil Station	The Club	Hill station
Subordinate(s)	Adjunct(s)		
	Anglo-Indians	Maharajah (rajah)	Council(s)
Committee(s)	Advise Advice Advisory	Consult Consultancy Consultation	Elect Elected Election
Collaborate Collaboration	Cooperate Cooperation	Mutual cooperation	Mutual benefit
Allies Allegiances	Unite United	Influence To have influence To be in positions of influence	Advantage To take advantage To have an advantage
Better-off	Bring/offer benefits	Lend support	Patronage
Obedient Obedience	Well-off	Well-bred	Ill-bred
Public School	Educated Highly educated	Uneducated	

Expressions from A Passage to India

INFLUENCE/CONTROL

- To get hold of someone/something = *[the Anglo Indians] will have got hold of him* (p85)
- To use one's influence (p195)
- High and mighty
- A bit above themselves
- To be well brought up

TO MAKE/CAUSE TROUBLE

- To take the trouble (pay attention/take care) = *so few ladies take the trouble [to remove their shoes]* (p16)
- To cause (so much) trouble (p142)
- All the trouble you have taken over me (p154)
- Don't trouble me (someone)

YOUR OWN SORT

- To be one of us (accepted member of a group) = *[Ronny] he's one of us*
- To be amongst your own sort/your sort (people that share the same qualities) = *I prefer my smoke at the Club amongst my own sort; I don't think Adela'll ever be quite their sort (p44)*
- To hang together (p160)
- To toe the line (to come/fall into line) (p16)
- To keep to your own people (p218)
- To break ranks (p293)

TO TAKE/HEAR SIDES

- To take sides (p164)
- To hear someone's side (p224)

Exercises

1. Complete the following exercises, using the particle UP, from Flower's:

Unit 3, 1

Unit 4, 1

Unit 6, 1

Unit 8

2. Complete the following exercises, using the particle DOWN, from Flower's:

Unit 11, 1

Unit 12, 1

Unit 14

Unit 16

3. Complete Unit 2 C-D (Vocabulary), page 21 in Close-up

4. Complete Unit 3 F-G (Vocabulary), page 35 in Close-up

5. Look at Chapters 6-11 in A Passage to India and make a list of PVs that have the particle UP or DOWN. Add these to your lists on page 136 and 138 in Flower's.

Civilisation

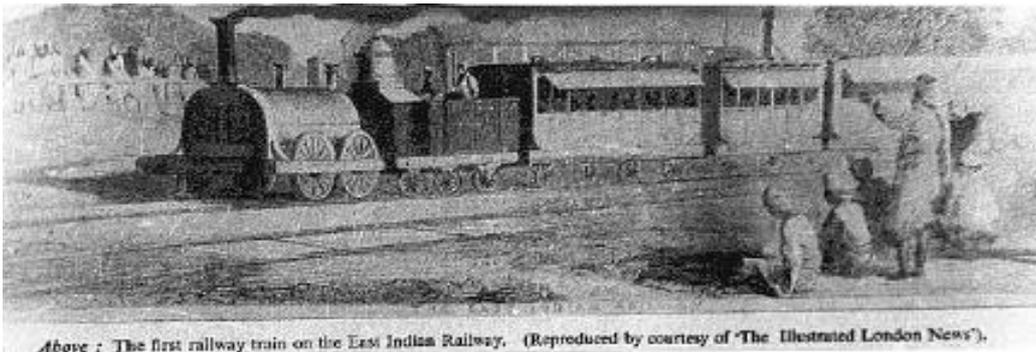
The British Raj

The Raj in Hindi means 'to rule' or 'kingdom'. British rule in India, however, covered only 3/5th of the sub-continent. The other 2/5th continued to be governed independently. These Indian rulers or landowners were powerful and wealthy. They entered into treaties of cooperation with the British and were useful allies giving money and military support during the two World Wars.

India had a huge population but it was not an united country. So, despite their numbers, Indians did not and could not unite against the British. As a result, the British were able to exploit or infiltrate the independent states. The local princes (Maharajahs) and local leaders realised they had a lot to gain by cooperating with the British; they would be able to keep their position, power and find jobs. [In *A Passage to India*, Hamidullah refers to the Committee of Notables; a mixed faith group 'nationalist in tendency' but 'if the English were to leave India the committee would vanish also' (p97).]



The British believed they were bringing order, good government and economic development (railways, irrigation and medicine). There were about 20,000 British officials and troops compared to 300 million Indians.



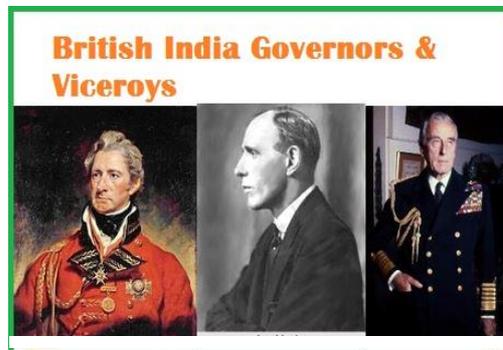
Above : The first railway train on the East India Railway. (Reproduced by courtesy of 'The Illustrated London News').



The highly stratified caste system in India meant that the better-off were educated in English (public) schools and universities and served in the civil service or military (army).

[In Passage to India we learn about Hamidullah's fondness for Cambridge University and Reverend and Mrs Bannister in whose care he stayed (p9-10).]

The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning in 1856 and the last was Lord Mountbatten in 1947. There were 22 other Viceroy's in-between including Lord Curzon. Many were appointed on a political party basis and had little or no direct experience of India or Indians or the conditions there.



However, by 1885 a group of Indian nationalists formed the India National Congress (INC) and became more involved in the politics in both India and the Empire. In time this movement would shape the future of India.

Literature

A Passage to India by E M Forster

Read Chapters 6-11.

Chapter 6 tells us that Aziz had not gone to the Bridge Party as he had been revolted by the idea and '*determined not to go*' (p50). It had also coincided with the anniversary of his wife's death. He goes, instead, to the maidan (the polo ground) where he meets his elderly colleague, a Hindu, Dr Panna Lal. We see, again, some of the religious tensions between the two men.

Chapter 7 is the occasion of Mr Fielding's tea party. He and Aziz meet properly for the first time and we see a growing friendship. We learn more about Mr Fielding's views and feelings about India and Indians ('*he found it convenient and pleasant to associate with Indians and he must pay the price*' (p58), that is: to be tolerated by the husbands and disliked by the wives at the Club). Mrs Moore and Miss Quested arrive, along with Professor Godbole (another member of the College). Aziz rashly suggests a visit to the Marabar Caves. Miss Quested (Adela) admits without thinking that she doesn't intend to settle in India (p66). Ronnie arrives, abruptly, to take his mother and Miss Quested home. The evening ends with Professor Godbole singing a religious song.

Chapter 8. In this long chapter, Adela reacquaints herself with Ronny and convinces herself that she should marry him. They are re-united during a ride in the Nawab Bahadur's car when they have a rather thrilling (exciting) '*small accident on the Marabar road ... [with something that] Adela thinks [it] was a hyena*'. (p88).

Chapter 9. Aziz has fallen ill and is visited by many friends. He and his friends learn that Professor Godbole is also ill and being looked after by Dr Panna Lal. They suspect poisoning after the tea-party or, worse still, cholera. Dr Panna Lal arrives to enquire about Aziz, later Mr Fielding comes too. They think of their benefits: a British education, membership of committees (Committee of Notables) and jobs they have but they question, too, '*how is England justified in holding India?*' (p102).

Chapter 10 is a short chapter describing the advancing heat. This could be a metaphor for what it is to come – in the story and in India: '*.. the seven gentlemen who had held such various opinions inside the bungalow came out of it, ... were aware of a common burden, a vague threat which they called 'the bad weather coming*'.

Chapter 11. Mr Fielding is called back by Aziz into his house. They feel a new, confirmed friendship as they reveal personal details about themselves; the women they have known, children they have (or don't have). It reveals that Aziz is '*rooted in society and Islam*' and Mr Fielding believes in '*travelling light*' '*I'm a holy man minus the holiness*' (p111).

