

Answer 1

Timothy Dexter's rivals were fed up from his successful business ideas, which he turned up into profits. They advised him ^{idea of shipping} ~~and~~ coal to England to turn his profits into loss and they were expected that he might lose all his money, while executing this idea.

Answer 2

A strike was held at Newcastle, which stopped the local production of coal. It created an unexpected shortage, but when his ship ^{and} coal arrived at the station, the strike was ended. Dexter sold his cargo for a huge profit.

Answer 3

The authors marginalized the luck and intelligence in Dexter's success by considering that he ^{had} never done analysis before starting businesses, but his fortune had changed his ~~bad~~ luck into good luck to make profit.

Answer 4

Dexter's had no wisdom and education in businesses, but his repeated success in every business had changed minds thinking that earning profits from non-conventional ideas is possible.

Answer 5

People's success is measured by their success and failures of their life's. The Dexter case was similar that his rivals considered him a foolish, but when he succeeded in making profits, they tend to call him a genius.

different way.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(20)

In the late 1700s, American trader Timothy Dexter earned a reputation as both a fool and a genius. With little formal education but plenty of confidence, he constantly made bizarre business decisions that somehow turned into fortune. His rivals, tired of his success, decided to humiliate him by suggesting he ship coal to Newcastle, England, a city famous for its endless supply of coal. They expected him to lose everything.

But luck had other plans. When his ship reached England, a miners' strike had stopped local production, creating a sudden shortage. Dexter sold his entire cargo for a massive profit, leaving his rivals speechless. What was meant to be a joke became one of his greatest victories.

This wasn't his only stroke of luck. He once sent bed warmers to the Caribbean, and islanders bought them as molasses ladles. Another time, he shipped cats to the West Indies, where they were used to control rats, earning him another profit. Timothy Dexter's life became a living reminder that sometimes, being underestimated is the best advantage a man can have.

Questions:

1. Why did Timothy Dexter's rivals advise him to ship coal to Newcastle, and what was the intended outcome of this suggestion?
2. What unexpected event in England transformed Dexter's apparently foolish coal venture into a profitable success?
3. What does the author imply about the relationship between luck and intelligence in Timothy Dexter's success?

4. How does Dexter's repeated success in turning mockery into profit challenge conventional ideas about business wisdom and education?

5. What can be inferred about human perception of "foolishness" and "genius" from the way Dexter's rivals reacted to his achievements?