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About The EMC Masterpiece Series Access Editions

The EMC Masterpiece Series Access Editions have been designed to make great works of literature accessible to all levels of students. Each Access Edition contains a complete literary masterpiece as well as a unique integrated study apparatus crafted to guide the student page by page through the entire work. This feature does away with the inconvenience of switching between a literary work and a study guide, since both are included in each Access Edition.

Each EMC Masterpiece Series Access Edition contains the following materials:
- The complete literary work
- A historical introduction including an explanation of literary or philosophical trends relevant to the work
- A biographical introduction with a time line of the author's life
- Art, including explanatory illustrations, maps, genealogies, and plot diagrams, as appropriate to the text
- Study apparatus for each chapter or section, including Guided Reading Questions; Words for Everyday Use entries for point-of-use vocabulary development; footnotes; Responding to the Selection questions; Reviewing the Selection questions (including Recalling, Interpreting, and Synthesizing questions to ensure that your students conduct a close and accessible reading of the text); and Understanding Literature questions
- Source materials used by the author of the work (where appropriate)
- A list of topics for creative writing, critical writing, and research projects
- A glossary of Words for Everyday Use
- A handbook of literary terms

Guided Reading Questions guide students through the work by raising important issues in key passages.

Footnotes explain obscure references, unusual usages, and terms meant to enter students' passive vocabularies.

Words for Everyday Use entries define and give pronunciations for difficult terms meant to enter students' active vocabularies.
How the Assessment Manual Is Organized

This Assessment Manual is divided into five parts: the Access Edition answer key, which provides answers to the Reviewing the Selection and Understanding Literature questions in the text; a selection of activities that allow students to use graphic organizers to further their comprehension of the work; a vocabulary and literary terms review, which tests students’ knowledge of the Words for Everyday Use and literary terms defined in the work; the exam masters, which contain two full exams that test students’ overall comprehension of the work through both objective and essay questions; and evaluation forms for self-, peer, and teacher assessment of creative writing, critical writing, and research projects.

How to Use the Access Edition Answer Key

The answer key contains answers to the Reviewing the Selection and Understanding Literature questions included in the Access Edition. In some cases, where no specific answer is required, possible responses are given. You will notice that no answers are provided for the Guided Reading Questions found throughout the Access Edition. This is because the answers to the Guided Reading Questions can be easily found in the text in the passages marked by gray bars.
How to Use the Graphic Organizers

Graphic organizers enable students to represent in a visual way information about the plot or characters in a book. The activities in the second section of this manual ask students to use graphic organizers, such as gradient scales, cluster charts, Venn diagrams, sequence charts, story maps, and Freytag’s Pyramid, to examine certain aspects of the literary work.

You can use the graphic organizers in this book in a variety of ways to supplement your lesson plan. For your convenience, they are designed as blackline masters. They can be assigned for students to complete as they read the work as a way to promote active reading, after students have read the book as a way to explore the book in more depth, or as a study aid before the test as a way to review ideas presented in the book. These activities can also be incorporated into a midterm or final exam.

Vocabulary and Literary Terms Review

The vocabulary review tests students’ comprehension of the Words for Everyday Use defined in the Access Edition. Because active vocabulary is learned most effectively in context, the vocabulary review is conducted contextually; the review exercise involves sentence completion that draws from the Words for Everyday Use. A vocabulary section is also included as part of each objective and essay test. The literary terms review tests students’ comprehension of the literary terms defined in the Understanding Literature section of the Access edition. Students’ understanding of these terms is also tested in the exam in the Matching section.

How to Use the Exam Masters

The exam masters section contains two exams, one which tests students’ recall and interpretation of chapters 1–15 of the book, and one which tests them on chapters 16–35. These tests can be used respectively as a midterm and final exam, or they can be combined in any fashion you choose. You may decide to use multiple choice and/or matching as check tests in conjunction with discussion, for example. Or you may decide to incorporate vocabulary questions and graphic organizer activities into the exams.

Each test is worth 100 points and consists of objective questions in the form of multiple choice and matching, as well as short answer, short essay, and long essay questions. Answers, or possible responses, are given for all exam questions. Note: You can use ScanTron answer sheets to correct the objective part of the test.

How to Use the Evaluation Forms

The Assessment Manual contains evaluation forms to help you assess student performance across the entire range of language arts skills. The forms include writing evaluation forms, a project evaluation form, and a revision and proofreading checklist that can be used for writing instruction.
Answers for Reviewing to the Selection (Chapters 1–6, page 50)

Recalling and Interpreting

1. R. The passengers and coachmen are nervous because holdups and robberies are common. The message tells Mr. Lorry to wait at Dover for Mam’selle; he sends the response, “Recalled to life.” Mr. Lorry thinks of digging somebody out of a grave. He keeps asking, “Buried how long?” “You had abandoned all hope of being dug out?” and “I hope you care to live?”

2. I. Mr. Lorry’s comment refers to Dr. Manette who has been freed from prison. In his dream he envisions actually digging somebody out of a grave. The questions he asks in his dream are related to his concern about Dr. Manette who has been imprisoned for eighteen years.

3. R. Mr. Lorry was a trustee of Dr. Manette’s affairs. He had accompanied Miss Manette to England when she was an infant. That the sight of Miss Manette leads to Mr. Lorry’s vision of the child he held in his arms during a Channel crossing suggests that he has met Miss Manette before. Miss Manette’s “involuntary action” suggests that she recognizes Mr. Lorry. Mr. Lorry tells Miss Manette that her father had not died as she had believed, but was imprisoned and has been released.

4. I. Miss Manette is stunned to learn that her father is alive; she feels that she will be meeting her father’s ghost. Mr. Lorry is accompanying Miss Manette because of his former ties to her and her father and because she needs somebody to go with her.

5. R. A cask of wine breaks in the street. The residents of Saint Antoine do anything they can to get some of the wine, including scooping it up, dipping cloth into it to soak it up, and chewing on bits of the cask itself. They are very poor and do not have much food. Monsieur Defarge is not amused by the joker and he seems to disapprove of the actions of those in the street. Madame Defarge does not speak, but she coughs, knits, chews on a toothpick, and nods to her husband. Monsieur Defarge first speaks to the three men he calls Jacques.

6. I. Monsieur Defarge is better off than the people in the street. Monsieur Defarge sends the three men up the stairs to see the prisoner. He obviously trusts the three men and seems to have some common bond with them, since they all call each other and respond to the name “Jacques.”

7. R. Monsieur Manette is working on shoes. Monsieur Manette is confused. He has trouble following a conversation and seems to think that he is still in prison.

8. I. Monsieur Manette asked to learn to cobble shoes to pass the time. Monsieur Defarge treats him as something to be viewed by others. He is condescending. Students might suggest that Monsieur Manette is strong to survive such a long imprisonment but feel some concern about his mental state.

Synthesizing

9. Jerry must deliver the message to Mr. Lorry about Miss Manette; Mr. Lorry must deliver the message about her father to Miss Manette; and Madam Defarge delivers a silent message to her husband. Each messenger must be careful since everyone
Book I

seems to be at constant risk and danger, especially the Manettes. Secrets must be kept; there is danger to the Manette family.

10. M. Manette is “recalled to life” by being freed from prison. Miss Manette is “recalled to life” because she learns of her father, whom she thought was dead, and starts a new life with him; Mr. Lorry is “recalled to life,” a life he knew before in his connection to the Manette family.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 51

1. Setting. The story begins in 1775. The opinions about the period vary from extremely optimistic to exceedingly pessimistic. The leaders of both France and Britain are ineffective. Crime is rampant; people are executed for any level of crime. It is a dangerous period. Because of this, people on the Dover mail trust no one and are constantly worried about being attacked by highwaymen. The excessive poverty and the stark differences between classes comes to light in chapter 5.

2. Personification and Foreshadowing. Death is personified as a farmer and Fate is personified as a woodman. Death has chosen carts to be used for the revolution and fate has chosen the wood to be used for guillotines. The passage indicates that although revolution has not started, the beginnings of it are in place and everyday objects will become objects of revolution. The images of wine stains and the word blood written in wine foreshadow the actual stain of shed blood.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 1–6, page 107)

1. R: Charles Darnay is being prosecuted for treason, and is accused of selling information about the British strategy in America to the French. If found guilty, he will be half-hanged: his intestines will be burned while he still lives, his head will be cut off, and then he will be cut into quarters. John Barsad and Roger Cly swear that they have seen Darnay in possession of lists revealing British strategy. Miss Manette’s obvious sympathy for the prisoner, her reluctance to condemn him, and her describing his kindly nature are favorable for Darnay, but she does reveal that Darnay traveled between France and England, kept company with Frenchmen, and sympathized with the Americans. Mr. Stryver points out that Charles Darnay looks much like Sydney Carton, undermining the witnesses’ certainty that they could correctly identify Darnay. The judge seems eager for the jury to convict Darnay. The jury, however, acquits Darnay.

2. I: The testimonies of John Barsad and Roger Cly reveal them to be men of low moral integrity who are willing to lie for their own personal gain. Mr. Lorry’s kindly and circumspect nature are reinforced, as well as his concern for his business. Miss Manette is shown to be very sympathetic and emotional, and it is revealed that her father, Dr. Manette, suffers from memory loss. Students may note any of the following: the English populace seems to have been eager to see others punished or executed, England was engaged in a struggle to keep the American colonies from attaining independence, and the English were extremely wary of the French influence both at home and abroad. In general, students may note that this time period seems characterized by restlessness, suspicion, and a sense of impending change. Students might say that Dickens seems to find the severity of punishments to be unnecessary, and that he criticizes the popular fascination of seeing others punished. He also satirizes the way in which lawyers use corrupt witnesses to turn facts to their own advantage. He also portrays the judges of the period as less than impartial.

3. R: Charles Darnay is described as being quiet, composed, self-possessed, and with the behavior of a gentleman. Darnay feels that Miss Manette’s qualities are more trying than the hostility of the crowd. He feels anxious in her presence.

4. I: Students may say that Charles Darnay seems to be noble, kindly, strong, and honorable. Responses will vary. Some students might argue that, since Charles Darnay feels strongly that the British are wrong in trying to keep the American colonies dependent, he may have hoped to aid America’s revolutionary cause. Others might say that because Darnay seems to be honest and noble, it is unlikely that he would commit any act that could be considered treason. Students might find Charles Darnay romantically interested in Miss Manette, and she in him, based on Miss Manette’s sympathy with Darnay, Darnay’s discomfort when she takes the stand, her description of his chivalrous behavior on the ferry, and his sending her a message once she becomes overwrought and must leave the courtroom.
Book II

5. **R:** The two discuss Carton’s disappointment with life, Carton teases Darnay about his affection for Miss Manette, Carton relates his dislike for Darnay, and Darnay points out that Carton could have used his talents better. Carton reveals that he is disappointed because no one cares for him and that he doesn’t care for anyone. He also reveals that he does not know why he helped Darnay because he doesn’t like him. Carton warns Darnay that he shouldn’t be too pleased with himself because he doesn’t know what might happen to him in the future.

6. **I:** Responses will vary. Some students might say that Carton takes him to dinner because he has been hurt by noting Miss Manette’s preference of Darnay and wants to reveal his resentment. Carton hates Darnay because he is the kind of man Carton himself could have been, and because Miss Manette seems to care for Darnay. Carton admits that he dislikes Darnay because he really dislikes himself and wishes he could have been more like Darnay—he would like to trade places with Darnay.

7. **R:** Sounds echo in this corner. Lucie Manette fancies that the echoing footsteps are those of people who will be coming into their lives. Darnay relates that the papers of an unknown prisoner were found in the Tower of London. Dr. Manette suddenly starts up, clutching his head. Mr. Lorry notes the doctor giving Darnay again a “singular” look, earlier described as almost one of “dislike and distrust, not even unmixed with fear.”

8. **I:** Students might predict that the main characters will encounter a “fast, fierce, and furious” crowd or mob; some might successfully predict that the main characters will encounter a mob of angry French revolutionaries, given this story’s setting and the background information they have read. Students might say that Dr. Manette’s reaction seems to reveal that the doctor recognizes and dislikes Darnay because of some past experience; students might predict that Darnay or those close to him had something to do with the doctor’s experience of imprisonment in the Bastille.

**Synthesizing**

9. In his interaction with Charles Darnay, Carton reveals his jealousy, his possible feelings for Lucie, his discontentment and frustration with his own life, and his self-loathing. With Mr. Lorry, Carton primarily reveals his wry sense of humor, teasing him about his unwillingness to be seen speaking with Darnay while he was still a prisoner. With Mr. Stryver, Carton reveals himself as a hard worker and an astute lawyer who can immediately get to the heart of any case but who never gains any credit for his talent; he is willing to slave away for others rather than to make a name for himself. Response will vary.

10. Students might note that the trial inspires love and admiration for Lucie Manette in both Carton and Darnay, it establishes Mr. Lorry more firmly as a friend of the Manette family, it points out an uncanny physical similarity between Carton and Darnay, and it sparks rivalry between Darnay and Carton. It also points out that Darnay has close ties in France, and that Dr. Manette, by his startled reaction to Darnay’s story about the Tower of London, may be connected to Darnay as well.
Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 1–6, page 107)

1. **Symbol.** Jackals might symbolize servility and skillfulness but lack of power or initiative to capitalize on their own skill. Like a jackal, Carton does the majority of Stryver’s legal work, carefully preparing his cases for him, and like a lion, Stryver receives almost all the benefits of Carton’s hard work. Students may say that this symbol makes them sympathize more with Carton and dislike Stryver.

2. **Foreshadowing.** Student might cite the following examples: Dr. Manette’s always keeping his cobbler’s bench and tools close by him, Darnay’s story about the prisoner’s papers, Dr. Manette’s strange reaction to Darnay, and Mr. Lorry’s comment about the night being one to bring the dead out of their graves.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 7–13, page 160)

1. **R:** The marquis’s carriage strikes and kills a child in the streets. The carriage has been speeding recklessly because the marquis, in his foul mood, enjoys seeing commoners scurry out of his way. The marquis tosses a coin to the child’s father, blames the father for not taking better care of his child, and is most concerned about whether his horses have been hurt. He responds with “the air of a gentleman who had accidentally broke some common thing, and had paid for it, and could afford to pay for it.” Defarge says that it was better for the child to die quickly and without pain, as its impoverished life would not have been happy and painless. Students should note that either Defarge or the father of the child threw the coin back at the marquis.

2. **I:** The nobles treat the common populace as worthless than mere animals and have no sympathy for their suffering; on the contrary, the nobles seem to find the suffering of the poor and oppressed tiresome or even amusing. The commoners seem to be cowed into submission, but they do seem resentful, and show some signs that resentment is brewing into action, as when the coin is tossed back. Students should recognize that “Drive him fast to his tomb” indicates that the marquis has been killed in retribution for killing the child. “This, from Jacques” indicates that the revolutionary group which refers to each other by that name is taking responsibility. The common people are no longer merely willing to accept injustice but want to strive against it.

3. **R:** Charles is the marquise’s nephew. They disagree about the family’s harsh treatment of the poor. Charles resolves to renounce his family name and live by his own labor in England. Should he inherit the family estate on his uncle’s death, he plans to try to slowly free the estate of debt so that the commoners who live there will be less burdened by taxes. The uncle seems to resolve to have Charles imprisoned, either in England and in France. The only thing keeping him from having Charles imprisoned in France is that the marquis is not in favor in Monseigneur’s court.

4. **I:** While Charles is disturbed by the harsh way his family has treated the common people and is upset when he sees people looking upon his family with “the dark deference of fear and slavery,” the marquis sees the people’s dislike and fear as tribute to the greatness and honor of his family; the marquis believes it in necessary to
Book II

repress people and inspire fear within them to make them obedient. Charles hides his true name and identity because he does not wish to be associated with a family noted for its cruelty.

5. R: Darnay has found it difficult to declare his love because he was aware of the deep love between father and daughter and did not wish to come between this love. Dr. Manette promises that if Lucie tells him that she has feelings for Darnay, he will acquaint her with Darnay’s declaration that he loves her. Darnay promises that, should Lucie love him, he will not reveal his true identity nor why he is in England until the morning they marry.

6. I: Responses will vary. Students might note that Dr. Manette’s reaction is not that of a typical father who is close to his daughter. Students might say that Dr. Manette is fearful of Darnay’s tie with Dr. Manette’s own past. He might be unwilling to deal with the truth until the wedding day because by then, it will be too late to do anything about it, or to impede the happiness between Lucie and Darnay.

7. R: Sydney Carton admits his love for Lucie, says that he knows she could never return this love, and says he is thankful for this because he knows that he will only sink further in degradation. Lucie is surprised and moved and encourages Carton to become a better person, saying the best parts of him might still emerge. Carton says that this a moment he always wishes to remember and asks Lucie not to reveal what he has said to anyone, even her future husband. Carton wants to have one good memory of himself opening his heart to Lucie. He asks her to remember that although he will return to his former ways and may even sink lower outwardly, inwardly he will always cherish his higher feelings of love for Lucie. He also asks her to remember that he would gladly give his life to save someone Lucie loves.

8. I: Carton is capable of noble feelings—unselfish love, self-sacrifice, self-knowledge, and honesty. Not only is Carton an alcoholic, but he also seems to have difficulty acting on his own behalf to better himself. He does not seem to possess any spark of energy that would allow him to turn his life around. Students may say that his final speech seems to foreshadow a time when Carton might have to sacrifice himself to save one of Lucie’s loved ones.

Synthesizing

9. Some students may suspect that given the cruelty and injustice of Charles’s family and the marquis’s willingness to have his own nephew imprisoned, the family may have had something to do with Dr. Manette’s long imprisonment in the Bastille. Students might note that the doctor will have to overcome his resentment of Charles’s family to be able to see Charles for himself and to accept him into his family. Until Dr. Manette does so, this might strain the relationship between Lucie and Charles. Students might suggest that this relationship may cause some sort of a mental relapse in Dr. Manette.

10. Students may describe them as idle flatterers who exploit the poor and do nothing to better themselves or their society. Lavish living has depleted Monseigneur’s finances, so he relies upon a farmer general or tax collector to exploit the populace.
to provide his income. He believes that the world was made for him and his pleasure. The rich seem corrupt, shallow, cruel, and given to exploit others. Monseigneur and his court, in their devotion to luxury, exploitation of the poor, corruption, and idleness, represent the characteristics of those at the top of French society and government just before the Revolution.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 7–13, page 161)

1. Irony and Verbal Irony. The examples of verbal irony students choose will vary widely because of the wealth of examples in these chapters. However, students may be drawn to some of the following: the narrator’s comment that Monseigneur would have died if only two servants prepared his chocolate—actually the narrator means that Monseigneur would have been embarrassed or his dignity would have been affronted. This passage points out the pretensions of members of the upper class. Another example is Stryver’s description of himself as gallant and agreeable to women, when in reality he is pushy and rather obnoxious. A third example is the description of Mr. Stryver’s decision to wed Lucie as a “magnanimous bestowal of good fortune”; the passage humorously points out Stryver’s vanity and that he would not make a suitable husband.

2. Characterization. Students’ choices and examples will vary; students should choose appropriate examples of all three techniques of characterization. Students might point out that given Stryver’s vanity and his self-important manner, it is characteristic that he simply assumes that Lucie will marry him when he has no evidence at all that she cares for him. Students might state that given Darnay’s good, kind, and honorable nature, it is appropriate that he tries to allay Lucie’s father’s concerns and to win his approval before even mentioning his love to Lucie. Students should note that given Sydney Carton’s low opinion of himself, it is characteristic that he entertains no hope of Lucie returning his love or of love bettering him and making him more noble.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 14–20, page 221)

1. R: Jerry Cruncher digs up bodies and sells them to doctors for research. On the night of Roger Cly’s funeral, Jerry Cruncher announces that he is going fishing. His son follows him and sees the elder Jerry digging up a grave and opening a coffin.

2. I: Jerry’s comments in chapters 1 and 2—that if recalling to life came into fashion it would be bad for business—become more sensible, because if the dead sprang to life again, Jerry would be hard pressed for bodies to sell. Now that the reader knows Jerry’s occupation, his early comments are understandable: Mrs. Cruncher’s constant praying for her husband makes more sense, as does Jerry’s opposition to religion because grave-digging can certainly be considered irreligious. Jerry’s accusations that his wife is praying against his prosperity makes more sense, because most people would certainly be opposed to money gained by such a horrible deed. The nightly mud on Jerry’s boots and the rust on his fingers makes more sense because Jerry spends each night using a metal spade to dig in muddy ground for bodies.
3. R: The mender of roads reveals that the tall man, Gaspard, the father of the child who was killed by the marquis’s chariot, was captured and executed. They decide to mark the château for destruction and to register the race, or the entire family of the marquis, for extermination. To be “registered” means that the revolutionary group has added your name to a death list, and that you will be killed with the coming revolution. The register is kept in the coded patterns Madame Defarge knits.

4. I: If the Jacquerie gain power and encounter Charles Darnay, they will kill him because he is of the marquis’s “race.” Shrouds are cloths used to wrap the dead, and Madame Defarge is knitting death sentences.

5. R: Barsad is trying to find out whether the populace is angered about the execution of the marquis’s killer, whether the populace is angered against the nobility, and probably whether the common people have any plans to rebel or in other ways struggle against the established order. Barsad reveals that the new marquis is in England, goes by the names Charles Darnay, and is engaged to wed Dr. Manette’s daughter.

6. I: John Barsad sees that Ernest Defarge is troubled by this news of Charles Darnay, although he tries not to show it. Later Defarge tells his wife that he hopes that Charles Darnay stays out of France. Defarge sympathizes with Dr. Manette and his daughter and hopes that no harm will come to one who is closely associated with them. Madame Defarge does not seem so sympathetic to Darnay, expressing the attitude that what will be, will be. Barsad may have shared this information to determine indirectly their feelings about the marquis and his family. He learns that Defarge is upset that a descendant of the marquis is marrying Lucie Manette, possibly revealing that the Jacquerie intends some action against the marquis’s relatives.

7. R: Darnay promised to reveal his true identity as well as why he left France. Dr. Manette is very pale and appears as if he had just heard something dreadful. Dr. Manette begins making shoes again, seems to think he is in prison again, and is confused by the people around him and their topics of conversation. Mr. Lorry consults Dr. Manette’s opinion. Dr. Manette says the cause was a sudden, distressing association brought to mind on a particular occasion.

8. I: Learning that his daughter’s husband is part of the family that unjustly imprisoned him might bring Dr. Manette’s imprisonment—and the mental state in which he suffered this imprisonment—to Dr. Manette’s mind in a shocking way. Responses will vary. Students may say that Mr. Lorry hoped to inspire honesty and impartiality by presenting a “case” for Dr. Manette to discuss, as well as to save Dr. Manette embarrassment. Students should note that Dr. Manette is aware that he himself is being discussed, indicated when he tells Mr. Lorry that it was very kind when Mr. Lorry says that the daughter of the imaginary patient was not informed, and by the cooperative way he answers Mr. Lorry’s questions.
Synthesizing

9. Dr. Manette is mentally imprisoned, believing that he is once again in the Bastille and taking up the occupation of cobbler again. Dickens seems to indicate that a mental prison can be just as powerful as a physical one—even safe at his home, Dr. Manette again believes he is a prisoner. Gaspard, the father of the child killed by the marquis’s chariot who murdered the marquis, is imprisoned and executed. The action against Gaspard makes the Jacquerie determined to destroy the marquis’s former home and to exterminate all his relatives, thereby endangering the life of Charles Darnay and the happiness of the Manettes. Defarge is imprisoned or forced to think of Darnay as a marked man, despite his sympathy with the Manettes. Darnay becomes imprisoned in his role as a member of the hateful, despised, and doomed family of the marquis, despite the fact that he has renounced his family.

10. Monsieur Defarge’s job seems to be to recruit revolutionaries and to gather information, while Madame Defarge is in charge of keeping the list of people to be killed when the revolution dawns. Monsieur Defarge seems more interested in ending injustice, but his wife seems more interested in violence and vengeance. He tends to lose hope or weaken in his belief that the revolution will occur in their lifetime, while Madame Defarge reminds him that “[v]engeance and retribution require a long time.” She is ultimately more patient and strong in her conviction that “[n]othing that we do, is done in vain.” While she believes “with all my soul that we shall see the triumph,” her struggle is not conditional on seeing the outcome. She urges her husband out of his depression, and both of them recognize that she is the stronger of the two.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 14–20, page 222)

1. Conflict. Students should identify most of the following: Dr. Manette’s internal conflict to forgive Darnay of his family’s crimes and to accept him as his daughter’s husband; the external conflict between the nobility and the poor in France; the Jacquerie’s external conflict to revenge themselves on certain members of the nobility, including Charles Darnay; Sydney Carton’s internal struggle between his nobler and baser qualities; and Defarge’s internal struggle between his hatred of and wish to exterminate the marquis’s family and his sympathy for the Manettes.

2. Plot and Rising Action. Students may say that many of the conflicts seem to lead toward a violent uprising in France, in which Charles Darnay’s life may come in jeopardy.

3. Allusion. Madame Defarge knits a list that determines people’s fates—whether they will be killed or allowed to live. She is also as pitiless as fate.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 21–24, page 261)

1. R: Lucie gives birth to her first child, a daughter named Lucie; Lucie has a son who dies at a young age; young Lucie grows up speaking French and English; and Carton becomes a favorite guest with Lucie’s children.
Book II

2. I: Lucie is described as winding a golden thread that binds the family together. She spends her time making her home elegant and happy and trying to please others. The narrator’s descriptions reflect the Victorian attitude that a woman’s proper sphere of influence is in the home, as well as the idea that women should be self-sacrificing and live to please the men in their lives. Women were supposed to be pleasant, uncomplaining, and concerned with light matters rather than serious ones. Students’ reaction to these ideal of womanhood will vary.

3. R: The residents of Saint Antoine storm the Bastille, killing many of the guards and freeing the prisoners held there. The Defarges lead the attack against the Bastille; Defarge mans a cannon and his wife cuts off the head of the governor of the Bastille. Defarge goes to the cell that once held Dr. Manette and searches for something there. The people vent their fury against a wealthy man named Foulon who hoped to escape the wrath of the people by faking his own death. Foulon once suggested that the famished should eat grass, incurring the wrath of the people.

4. I: Students may say that the author appears to have been horrified by the bloody excesses of the French Revolution but to understand that these actions had their roots in the brutal way the French nobles oppressed the poor. Students might point to the description of Madame Defarge cutting off the Bastille governor’s head, or to the brutal description of the crowd torturing Foulon.

5. R: Members of the Jacquerie come and set the château of the murdered marquis on fire, burning it to the ground. The villagers ring the church bells with joy and light candles in their own windows to celebrate the blaze. Gabelle is a village official who was in charge of collecting rent and taxes; he is a servant of the marquis’s family and is now Charles Darnay’s servant. He is imprisoned and his home is razed because he has acted following an emigrant’s—Darnay’s—orders.

6. I: The villagers despised the cruel marquis and are delighted to see his château—a symbol of their oppression—burn to the ground. Students may say that the villagers treat Gabelle unjustly, as he has done much to alleviate the villagers’ impoverished suffering, following Darnay’s instructions. The narrator might be indicating that the revolution is beginning to turn from its original course: rather than seeking justice it is causing injustice and violence.

7. R: The French nobles are naturally attracted to any place associated with money, many French nobles sent their money there, and they can learn news of their country by gathering at Tellson’s. The nobles and Stryver feel that the marquis’s nephew was a misled radical who gave away his property to a bloodthirsty rabble to incite them and then fled France as a coward. Darnay resolves to return to France to help Gabelle and to try to curb the bloody tide of the revolution. He thinks he will be safe because he personally never oppressed anyone, he abandoned his title and his property, he has earned his own living, and he has tried to ease the suffering of the impoverished villagers near his family château.

8. I: Darnay might be upset because he feels that there is some truth in the charge that it was cowardly of him to leave France, feeling that he should have done more there. Darnay is strongly drawn to France, heedless of the danger. The comparison foreshadows that his trip will have disastrous consequences.
Synthesizing

9. Students should note that while Dickens reveals sympathy toward the poor and the oppressed in this novel, he also reveals a fear that the poor and oppressed, perhaps even in his own country, might wage a bloody revolt against their oppressors. His gruesome portrayal of Madame Defarge’s excessive violence shows he is not entirely sympathetic toward the peasants.

10. Students might describe Darnay’s decision as bold and foolish or as an example of blind optimism; they should realize that he will probably endanger himself and that his talking to the revolutionaries about being less violent is a plan almost certainly doomed to failure. Charles Darnay perceives his innocence and generosity as heroic qualities that will keep him safe and perhaps be revered by the French people.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 21–24, page 262)

1. Symbol and Foil. The golden thread represents loving bonds among people. Lucie uses it to happily bind together her family members. Students might suggest that Book II focuses on the connections or ties between various characters and groups as they come into contact, either happily or violently. Students should recall that Madame Defarge is associated with her knitting. While Lucie uses her golden thread to tie people together lovingly, Madame Defarge uses her thread to condemn people to death. The two characters serve as foils for one another: while Lucie epitomizes angelic, maternal womanhood, Madame Defarge manifests a more vindictive, bloodthirsty side of female nature. You may wish to discuss with students ideas about the duality of female nature that were popular in previous centuries, pointing out that many male writers have described women as extremes of either goodness or wickedness.

2. Sentimentality. Most students will find the beginning of chapter 21 sentimental, pointing to examples and phrases such as the following: Lucie’s concern about dying in childbirth and leaving her husband lonely and mournful, the parting words of the angelic dying boy, young Lucie having a sympathetic love for Sydney Carton as the man who loved and lost her mother, and Darnay’s praise of Lucie.

3. Metaphor. Students might point to several metaphors, including the description of the heads of the mob as “billowy”; “With a roar . . . the living sea rose, wave on wave, depth on depth, and overflowed the city to that point”; “suddenly the sea rose immeasurably wider and higher, and swept Defarge”; “So resistless was the force of the ocean bearing him on”; “When the foremost billows rolled past”; and “so tremendous was the noise of the living ocean, in its irruption . . . and its inundation.” Dickens may have chosen this metaphor to point out that the revolutionaries, once set in motion, become as unstoppable as a force of nature. Like a stormy sea, the revolutionaries have great momentum and force and can do great violence.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 1–6, page 307)

1. **R:** Laws were passed for selling the property of all emigrants; emigrants were banished and condemned to death should they return. Darnay realizes that it will be impossible for him to leave Paris without being declared a good citizen; later he realizes that he will probably be unjustly imprisoned for a while, but he still does not recognize the jeopardy his life is in. Darnay is imprisoned and held in solitary confinement in La Force. People dismiss his protests and claims that he is innocent, seeing him merely as another noble to be imprisoned.

2. **I:** Darnay finds it incomprehensible that no attention would be paid to the particulars of his case and his past good deeds but that he would be judged solely on his family name. Students might ascribe him with blind optimism—believing that people will behave rationally and fairly even in times of fear and intolerance.

3. **R:** A wild, bloodstained mob comes to sharpen their weapons on the grindstone outside. The crowd has been busy murdering prisoners. The crowd cheers for Dr. Manette and they rush with him to try to free Charles from La Force. Dr. Manette is able to guarantee Charles’s safety, stay with him, send messages between him and Lucie, allow Lucie to show herself to him, and arrange for a trial with evidence in Charles’s favor.

4. **I:** Students might say that it is strange that a murderous, bloodthirsty crowd would act with charity and kindness toward Dr. Manette. The doctor had for many years been unjustly held by order of the old regime in one of the most horrible prisons in France. Dr. Manette now sees his imprisonment as something that has strengthened him. He feels pride in his influence, and is confident he can save Charles from execution.

5. **R:** Monsieur Defarge says that Madame Defarge must visit Lucie and her daughter so that she might identify them and protect them from the crowd or from imprisonment. Lucie senses that Madame Defarge is a frightening person with bad intentions toward her husband and her family. She begs Madame Defarge to recognize her as a sister-woman, wife, and mother by showing mercy to Charles. Madame Defarge remains unmoved by Lucie’s pleas, promising nothing but saying that she has seen many other wives and mothers suffer and that Lucie’s suffering is not likely to move her.

6. **I:** Students may say that Madame Defarge may wish to be able to recognize Lucie and her daughter so that she knows her enemies or can inform against them. Lucie is very intuitive and perceptive. Madame Defarge is not sentimental and she feels no pity.

7. **R:** Charles says he abandoned his position and property to ease the strain on the overburdened French populace, that he married the daughter of a celebrated French hero, that he did not return sooner because he had no non-exploitive means of living in France, and that he finally did return to save a fellow citizen’s life. Dr. Manette says that Charles became his faithful friend after his imprisonment and that Charles was not in favor of the aristocrats but actually stood trial for his life as a foe of the English aristocracy and a friend to the American revolutionaries. The jury frees Charles Darnay.
8. I: While at first the jury and crowd wear ferocious expressions and eagerly wait to see Charles condemned to death, as evidence is presented in his favor they are moved to sympathetic tears and cry out for his freedom. The revolutionaries are very fickle and are easily swayed. Charles’s freedom may not be secure among this fickle bunch, especially as the Defarges seem to be plotting against him.

Synthesizing

9. Dr. Manette becomes completely “recalled to life,” discovering strength and pride anew, comforting his daughter rather than relying on her to comfort him; he does his best to use his influence to free Charles from prison. While Lucie used to comfort her father, now he comforts her in her distress; she tries to create a cheerful home as usual, but is disheartened by the imprisonment of her husband and is frightened by Madame Defarge and what she might do. Charles Darnay is once again on trial for his life and is dependent on others to save him. The Defarges have risen to positions of high power and prestige among the revolutionaries and seem to be able to determine who lives and who dies. Mr. Lorry remains as astute a businessman as ever and takes a more predominant role in comforting Lucie.

10. The narrator seems highly sympathetic toward the imprisoned French nobility, dwelling on their refinements and the inappropriateness of their captivity. In earlier chapters, the narrator condemned the nobility for the lavish living that impoverished the common people and for their indifference to the poor. Students may say that as Dickens has predominantly described the nobles as haughty oppressors who oppress and even kill commoners, the imprisonment of some of these nobles may be justifiable. However, students should note that imprisoning a group of people based solely on their social class is unjust. Responses will vary. Students may say that the narrator is so horrified by the excesses of the revolution that he has a tendency to condemn all revolutionaries and to support all victims of the revolution.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 1–6, page 308)

1. Image. Students will be drawn to different passages. Many, however, may be drawn to the passage in which a bloodthirsty mob sharpens their weapons on the grindstone, as it is full of imagery. This passage involves sight, sound, and touch. Some of the more striking images are the startling noise of the weapons upon the grindstone and the crowd stained with blood and gore and decorated with bits of the noble prisoners’ clothing. Students might point out that if the author simply told the reader, “A cruel mob suddenly appeared to sharpen their weapons so that they might kill more prisoners,” the scene would be much less vivid. The reader would not get a good sense of the bloodthirsty nature of the mob and how they seem to be swept up in a madness of killing.

2. Allusion. The revolutionaries are trying to purge their world of wickedness, an evil which they associate with the nobles who have exploited and oppressed them. The revolutionaries were, in a sense, trying to create their world, their society anew. However, they were doing so by destroying rather than by creating.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 7–11, page 360)

1. **R:** Lucie is concerned and fearful because there are so many innocent people being put to death by malicious people; she also starts when she hears a noise outside the door. Dr. Manette seems very proud and self-congratulatory for having saved Charles; he is condescending about his daughter’s fears. Charles Darnay is arrested and is ordered to stand trial again because he has been denounced by Monsieur and Madame Defarge and “one other.”

2. **I:** Students might say that Dr. Manette seems vain and disapprove of his attitude toward his daughter’s fears, especially since she herself has served so many years to assuage her father’s fears. Responses will vary, but students should support their opinions with reasons and with evidence from the text.

3. **R:** He is also known as John Barsad, the person who falsely informed against Charles Darnay in England and who is now a prison spy in France. Sydney Carton essentially blackmails a favor from Barsad by threatening to denounce him to the nearest patriotic committee. After Carton suspects that Roger Cly is alive and is working with Barsad, Barsad claims that Cly is dead. Jerry, however, tried to rob Cly’s grave and so he can tell Carton that the grave was filled with paving stones. Carton wins a favor of Barsad—to be allowed to have one brief visit with Darnay if Darnay should be sentenced to death.

4. **I:** The cards are pieces of evidence that would put Barsad in jeopardy if the bloodthirsty and suspicious French patriots were to learn of them; while Carton does reveal his “cards,” he only threatens to play them—meaning that he threatens to denounce Barsad. If Jerry had not been engaged in such an unsavory occupation, Carton would not have obtained the final piece of condemning evidence to win a favor from Barsad. Responses will vary. Some students may successfully predict that Carton hopes to use his similar appearance to Darnay again to some advantage. Students might also suggest a possible escape attempt or a chance for Darnay to pass some last message on to his family.

5. **R:** Students should list most of the following details of the story: Dr. Manette describes how noble twin brothers brought him to their estate to tend to a woman whom the younger brother raped after working her husband to death. After the woman’s brother defended his sister’s honor, the younger brother fatally wounded him with his sword. The doctor then relates that after both patients died, he refused the money the brothers offered as payment and wrote a letter to the minister reporting the brothers’ crimes. He then met with the wife of the marquis who was horrified by the actions of her family, wished to make amends to the family whose lives her husband and brother-in-law shattered, and hoped to raise her child to atone for his family’s sins. The marquis somehow intercepted the doctor’s letter and had him brought away from his home by someone saying he needed a doctor. The doctor was bound, brought to the Bastille, and secretly imprisoned. Students should note that the Evrémonde family is guilty of many cruelties against the poor people who lived on their land, including torture, rape, and murder. The marquis’s wife is good and compassionate; she is horrified by the way her family treats the poor. The
little boy named Charles is Charles Darnay; his mother hoped to raise him to make amends for his family’s sins. The doctor denounces the family and all their descendants “to the times when all these things shall be answered for.” He denounces them to the judges of both earth and of heaven. The jury is outraged and unanimously votes that Darnay should be put to death.

6. **I:** Responses will vary. Students may suggest any of the following reasons: Defarge feels some loyalty to the doctor and has not wished to wound him by having his own words convict his daughter’s husband unless it was absolutely necessary; the Defarges wait to produce this evidence at a second trial so that the jury would not be swayed by the evidence produced in Charles’s defense at the first trial; or Defarge has not wanted to produce the evidence at all but was talked into doing so at the second trial by his wife. Students may suggest that the jury is swayed by the doctor’s passionate pleas denouncing the entire family at the end of the letter; the jury may also be moved to condemn all of the family because of the horrible nature of its crimes as described by the doctor. The jury is outraged by the doctor’s story and is not likely to look reasonably at Darnay’s particular situation or to make exceptions. Dr. Manette is probably filled with horror and guilt that his own words convict his son-in-law.

7. **R:** Sydney Carton points out that Mr. Lorry can look back with pleasure on a long life in which he has been trusted, respected, and admired; Carton asks Mr. Lorry whether he would consider his life a curse if he had won no one’s respect, admiration, or love and had done no good; he asks Mr. Lorry whether now at the end of his life his childhood seems far off, and when Mr. Lorry says it seems close again, Carton says he can understand this feeling; Carton says that although he is young he will never live to an old age. Carton seems to be troubled that he will do no good before he dies and that no one will mourn his passing. He stops at a chemist’s shop to buy drugs that are dangerous when combined. The words that keep echoing through his mind are “I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.” As Carton kisses Lucie he whispers, “A life you love.”

8. **I:** Based on Carton’s preoccupation with death and resurrection, students should be able to tell that he probably plans to use his physical similarity to Darnay to take his place and die for him. Evidence from earlier chapters that suggest this plan include the fact that during Darnay’s trial for treason in England, Carton saved Darnay because of their physical similarity. Carton has also said that he would be willing to give his life to keep a life Lucie loves beside her. Students may say that these chapters reveal a resourceful, inventive, caring, and noble side to Carton.

**Synthesizing**

9. Students should recognize that both men are imprisoned unjustly. Dr. Manette was imprisoned by the marquis and his brother for trying to alert authorities about the crimes of this noble family, and Charles Darnay is imprisoned by the patriots simply for being born to this noble family. Students should recognize that both men did
not commit a crime and were punished for trying to help others. Both men are imprisoned unjustly. As differences, students should note that Dr. Manette was imprisoned by the nobility for being on the people’s side and Charles Darnay is imprisoned by the people for presumably representing the nobility. Students should also note that while Darnay has some contact with friends and family and is allowed trials, Dr. Manette was not allowed to have such contact and was never given a trial. Students should note that all three trials are similar in that Darnay’s life was at stake and that he is essentially accused of treason in all three; the English trial and the first French trial are similar in that the trials end in acquittal; the English trial and the second French trial are similar in that much circumstantial evidence of Darnay’s guilt is provided. The three trials are also similar in that the court has been partial and usually turned against Darnay. The trials are different in that while in England Darnay was tried for supporting the common people against the aristocracy, in France he is accused of supporting the aristocracy against the common people. In the English trial evidence is produced both for and against Darnay, while in the first French trial the evidence is entirely in Darnay’s defense and in the second French trial the evidence presented is entirely against Darnay. In the English trial, John Barsad, Roger Cly, Dr. Manette, Lucie Manette, Mr. Lorry, and Sydney Carton played major roles. In the first French trial Dr. Manette played the major role, with Darnay himself and Mr. Lorry supporting to a lesser degree. In the second French trial Dr. Manette, through written testimony, plays the major role, along with the Defarges, who brought the accusation against Darnay. Lucie’s role has been supportive and sympathetic throughout all three trials, even though in the English trial, she had provided evidence unwillingly against Darnay. Dr. Manette had no role in Darnay’s English trial because of his mental condition at the time, he was Darnay’s primary supporter in his first French trial, and he was Darnay’s primary accuser in his second trial. Students should note that Sydney Carton’s primary role in the English trial and the second French trial has been behind the scenes. (He was not involved in the first French trial.) In the English trial, he discovered and prepared for the main evidence in Darnay’s favor—his physical similarity to Carton. In the second French trial, for which no one has any hope for Darnay, Carton seems to be preparing to take action to help Darnay.

10. Responses will vary but should be supported with evidence from the text. Students might note the following changes in characters: Sydney Carton has become less of a degenerate character and is using his intellect and asserting his noble and self-sacrificing nature. Students might note that Charles Darnay has become a character who inspires strong feelings in others, either of love and self-sacrifice, or of hatred because of his family background. Some students may note that at this point in the novel, Charles Darnay seems to be one of the most well-intentioned but least effective characters in the novel. He always depends on others to save him when his good intentions get him into trouble. Although Lucie Darnay still tries to offer strength and comfort to her husband, she has gone from the role of comforting others to a weaker role of requiring care and comfort. After Charles is pronounced guilty at the second French trial, however, she overcomes her own shock, realizing
“that it was she of all the world who must uphold him in his misery and not augment it.” In these chapters she reveals a perceptive side that her father lacks. Dr. Manette goes from being a broken man to a proud one. Students might speculate that his fall might break him mentally again. Jerry Cruncher changes from a low comic character who treats his family poorly and who robs graves for a living to a person who can stand up and do the right thing in a crisis and who resolves to change himself for the better. Student’s attitudes toward characters will vary.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 7–11, page 362)

1. Climax. The text of the letter explains that Charles Darnay was so solicitous toward the Manettes because of his mother’s influence and her injunction to find out and help the family so injured by the Evrémondes. Dr. Manette’s strange attitude toward Charles Darnay and his relapse at the wedding are made clear because the reader now knows that the doctor had suspected and then confirmed that his son-in-law was a member of a cruel family that ruined many years of his life. Charles’s differences with his uncle the marquis are made clearer, as is the Defarges’ ruthless hatred of the Evrémonde family, since Ernest Defarge, as Dr. Manette’s servant, witnessed the doctor’s suffering firsthand.

2. Dramatic Irony and Irony of Situation. The doctor’s claims are ironic because he fails to realize that he has not saved Charles at all—Charles is arrested at the end of the chapter, and we later discover that Charles would not have been arrested if it were not for Dr. Manette. That Dr. Manette is Darnay’s accuser is an event that violates the expectations of all the main characters, including the doctor himself as well as the reader; only the Defarges expect this action. As a result of Dr. Manette’s power and influence, the Defarges are forced to use his own words to condemn his son-in-law. Dr. Manette could not possibly have known that some day he would have such a close relationship with a member of the Evrémonde family.

3. Motif. Students should recognize that doubling of characters and events is an important motif in the novel. This doubling not only serves as an important plot device, but encourages the reader to look for similarities and differences between other characters. Students should note that Darnay and Dr. Manette serve as doubles in their unjust imprisonment; Lucie and Madame Defarge are doubled in that Lucie weaves together a golden thread to bind together her loved ones, while Madame Defarge knits the names of those on whom she seeks revenge—in Lucie’s gentle sympathy and Madame Defarge’s bloodthirsty violence these doubles characters serve as excellent foils; the many revolutionaries who identify each other as Jacques is an example of doubling which highlights the violence and determination of the revolutionaries; the trials themselves can also be considered doubles. Student might also point out that Jerry Cruncher’s son, young Jerry, serves as a double for his father by being so similar in physical appearance, demeanor, and attitude.
Answer Key

Book III

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 12–15, page 403)

1. R: Carton decides to go to the wine shop in Saint Antoine to show himself to the Defarges, Jacques Three, and The Vengeance. He reveals that he is an Englishman unfamiliar with the city who speaks poor French. Carton overhears Madame Defarge reveal that the Evrémondes destroyed her family, as Dr. Manette’s letter revealed: she is the only survivor of the peasant family, the sister of the woman who was raped and left to die and the brother who was murdered in a duel. She seeks revenge even upon Lucie, her daughter, and the doctor, planning to denounce them all. Dr. Manette has sunk into his former mental state, believing that he again is a prisoner who must cobble shoes. Carton tells Mr. Lorry to take the certificates of passage for all of them and to order a coach to start out for the coast tomorrow at two. He makes it clear that he must leave for England as soon as they are in the coach.

2. I: Carton may feel that people should be aware that there is a man in France who is similar in appearance to Darnay so that if the coach is stopped with Darnay in it, people will not be surprised and suspicious. Carton must show himself to people who have influence without arousing their suspicions that he is plotting to free Darnay. The reader finally knows that Madame Defarge comes from a family that has suffered immensely at the hands of the Evrémonde family, so her unrelenting vengeance is somewhat more understandable; the reader can at least ascribe a motivation to her cruel actions and cold attitude. Defarge feels that the doctor has suffered enough and that the rest of the family should be spared. Defarge doesn’t have his wife’s powerful motivation for revenge; on the contrary, having worked for Dr. Manette, he still feels some loyalty toward him and his family. Students may say that the doctor has regressed after seeing how powerless he actually is in trying to free Charles. The rentless forces of Madame Defarge and the pitiless revolutionaries are too much for him to combat in his realization that he has no control over Charles’s impending death. Carton may be afraid that once the group discovers that it is Darnay in the carriage and that Carton has changed places with Darnay, they may hesitate to continue or turn back to try to save him.

3. R: Carton says that what he asks Darnay to do is a final, emphatic entreaty from Lucie. Carton intends the message Darnay writes to be read by Lucie; the message states that Lucie will remember the words that passed between them many years ago and that he is thankful that he has a chance to prove them; he also says that his actions should not be a subject for grief or regret. Carton drugs Darnay. This shift occurs when Dickens describes the flight of Mr. Lorry, Lucie, Darnay, their daughter, and Dr. Manette on page 387 with the phrase “Houses in twos and threes pass by us.”

4. I: Carton uses the ruse of an earnest entreaty from Lucie because he knows that it is the one thing that will move Darnay to act rather than to question. Carton is reminding Lucie of his promise to die to save a life she loves and is telling her to feel no grief because he does so gladly. Darnay is an honorable man who would never consent for another to die in his place; it was necessary for Carton to trick Darnay to take his place. Students may suggest that the shift in point of view is intended to
engage the reader in the escape and to make the action more dangerous and exciting.

5. **R:** Madame Defarge plans to denounce Lucie Darnay, her daughter, and Dr. Manette on a charge of plotting with prisoners, using the wood sawyer as a witness as well as serving as a witness herself; she is also relying on Jacques Three to move the jury to condemn them. Students may say that Jacques Three's delight in seeing the heads of women and children cut off is particularly ghoulish. Madame Defarge decides to go visit Lucie Darnay. Miss Pross and Jerry Cruncher have decided to have Jerry intercept the carriage and have it wait at a cathedral to arouse less suspicion in departing. They plan then to overtake Mr. Lorry's carriage so as to speed their way by ordering horses in advance. When Madame Defarge arrives, Miss Pross hopes to delay her. Madame Defarge becomes suspicious that the group has fled, the two struggle, Madame Defarge pulls out her gun, and in the ensuing struggle the gun goes off and Madame Defarge is killed. Miss Pross goes deaf because of the blast of the gun.

6. **I:** Madame Defarge knows that her husband is too weak and sympathetic to participate in any plan against the doctor and his immediate family. Madame Defarge hopes to witness Lucie grieving so she might use this as evidence against her, revealing her sympathy for the enemies of the Republic. Both are very determined women, but the narrator points out that Madame Defarge is motivated by hatred and vengeance, while Miss Pross is motivated by love. Most students will feel little sympathy with Madame Defarge's death because of her cold-blooded cruelty. Students should note that the author does not intend for the reader to feel any sympathy because of the negative way in which he portrays Madame Defarge; he intends for the reader only to feel relief that she can no longer harm the Darnays and Dr. Manette. Miss Pross’s action has probably ensured the safety of the fleeing party.

7. **R:** Carton shares a tumbril with a young seamstress. He holds the seamstress's hand, speaks to her of heaven as a better world to which they will go, shields her from witnessing the beheadings, and kisses her goodbye before it is her turn to go to the guillotine. Although the seamstress is innocent, she was accused of plotting; the seamstress does not understand how her death will benefit the Republic. The seamstress recognized that Carton was not Evrémonde but a brave man willing to die in his place. Carton’s imagined final words predict that before the time of the guillotine is ended, it will be turned against Barsad, Cly, Defarge, The Vengeance, the judge, the jury, and all its present abusers. He foresees that France will eventually rise from its bloody abyss to become a beautiful and free land after many struggles. Those who fled to England will be happy and prosperous. Carton sees Lucie having a child which she will name after him, Dr. Manette mentally restored, and Mr. Lorry dying in ten years and leaving his money to Dr. Manette and the Darnays. He sees that the Darnays and Dr. Manette will remember him fondly and that his namesake will become an honorable man who will raise his own children to remember his namesake's noble deeds.
Book III

8. I: Students may say that Dickens included Carton’s interaction with the seamstress to emphasize the nobility, kindness, and thoughtfulness that have emerged in Carton’s character and to portray negatively the excesses the revolution took in claiming its victims. Carton thinks of others more than himself; even facing his own execution he seeks only to comfort others when he can. The revolutionaries chose their victims arbitrarily, wreaking their vengeance on guilty and innocent, rich and poor, strong and weak, male and female, old and young alike. Students should recognize that while Carton loses his life, he gains love and a respect and nobility of character in death that he never had in life.

Synthesizing

9. Responses will vary. Students may find heroic aspects to each of the characters listed as long as they provide reasons and examples from the text to support their opinions. Students should recognize that characters may be heroic in different ways and despite character flaws. For example, Charles Darnay is heroic because of his strong desire to help his countrymen despite his blindness in failing to recognize the fury of the revolution, and Sydney Carton emerges as one of the novel’s strongest heroic figures because, despite his immoral lifestyle, he sacrifices himself for love.

10. Students should note that Carton’s fate—sacrificing himself for love—is in accordance with his life. Because of his great unrequited love, his noblest qualities have emerged. Lucie and Charles Darnay deserve their prosperous and happy fate because they are both good, kind, and sympathetic people who have suffered much. After his long period of mental suffering, Dr. Manette deserves to be restored to his senses and to be happy. Students might also note that Madame Defarge’s death at the hand of Miss Pross seems deserved because of all she has done to destroy the people Miss Pross loved. Students may have mixed feelings about Monsieur Defarge and John Barsad dying by the guillotine. Even though Defarge has sent many people to be executed, he seems to have desired the revolution as a cure for injustice, not as a vehicle for personal vengeance. Also, his sympathy toward the doctor and his family make him a more likable character than his wife. Students may realize that Barsad is an unsavory character who has done much to harm others, but point out that he was essential in the plot to help Darnay live and that at Carton’s execution he asked others to leave Carton in peace. Students might point out that Mr. Lorry’s long life is well deserved.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 12–15, page 405)

1. Theme. Students’ choices and responses will vary, but students should clearly state the theme they have chosen and provide some plausible explanation of the way Dickens treats this theme, providing reasons to support their opinions. Note: A question on theme is included in the long essay for the Book III exam. Please see the exam answer key, page 81, for a response to this question.

2. Neoclassicism and Romanticism. Students might note a dedication to tradition, authority, and conservatism in the way Darnay approaches his decision to go to France. Students should also note that Darnay went to France believing that the
revolutionaries would listen to reason because he himself is a reasonable person; he believed that he could use his influence to argue for moderation and self-control because these are qualities he himself possesses. Darnay failed to realize that the Revolution was motivated by passion and violent emotions, not reason. The desire to overthrow authority, rely on passion rather than reason, the elevation of common people over aristocrats, and value of wildness over human works were at the heart of the Revolution. Students might associate Neoclassicism with Mr. Lorry because of his conservative, reasonable, and businesslike nature. Students might recognize both movements at work in Dr. Manette, who can be rational but who is also very emotional and who also favors common people over aristocrats. Students might see in Lucie’s emotional nature signs of Romanticism. Students should see Sydney Carton as a Romantic in his willingness to perform the unreasonable act of dying for love, in his rebellion against authority, and in his assertion of his freedom to live his life as he wishes. Students should also see a more negative side of a Romantic in Madame Defarge, who is ruled solely by one violent emotion: her desire for revenge.
Graphic Organizers
Antithesis Chart

Antithesis is a rhetorical technique in which words, phrases, or ideas are strongly contrasted, often by means of a repetition of a grammatical structure. The opening sentence of A Tale of Two Cities contains one of the most famous examples of antithesis in literature. In fact, antithesis occurs seven times.

The first antithesis has been provided on the chart below. Following its example, write the remaining antitheses in the order they appear in the sentence. Then answer the following questions and briefly summarize the main idea of the opening sentence.

---

It was the . . .

1. best of times  
   worst of times

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Examine the remaining part of the sentence above by answering the following questions and summarizing its main point.

Q: What was this period like? ____________________________________________

Q: Who is talking about it? ____________________________________________

Q: What are they saying about it? ______________________________________

Q: Define superlative. ________________________________________________

Brief summary of main point in sentence: ____________________________________
Venn Diagram

In the Venn diagram below, compare and contrast the characters of Lucie and Madame Defarge. Consider such aspects as their roles as women, their values, the way thread imagery relates to their characters, and the way they relate to Charles Darnay and other men. Where the circles overlap, write in the things that the characters have in common; in the outer part of each circle, list their differences.

Lucie

Madame Defarge
Sequence Chart

In the sequence chart below, place in chronological order the major events affecting Charles Darnay’s return to France. The chart should begin with Charles’s discussion with Mr. Lorry about his desire to go to France (see Book II, Chapter 24), and end with his confinement in a solitary jail cell (see Book III, Chapter 1). Add more boxes if you need them.
Plot Diagram

Using the Freytag’s Pyramid plot diagram below, chart the plot of A Tale of Two Cities. Briefly describe in the places provided elements such as the exposition, inciting incident, rising and falling action, climax, resolution, and denouement. Be sure to include in the rising action the key elements that build toward the climax of the novel.

Exposition

Inciting Incident

Rising Action

Climax

Falling Action

Resolution

Denouement
It was the best of times, worst of times.

—In short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Examine the remaining part of the sentence above by answering the following questions and summarizing its main point.

Q: What was this period like? The period was like the present period.

Q: Who is talking about it? The noisiest authorities.

Q: What are they saying about it? It should be received, for good or evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Q: Define superlative. Utmost.

Brief summary of main point in sentence: Everything during this time period was seen as an extreme, whether for good or for bad.

Venn Diagram

This Venn diagram prepares students for one of the short essay questions in the exam on Book II. For more information, see pages 62 and 66 of this Assessment Manual.

Shared aspects of Lucie and Madame Defarge—Both are one-dimensional representations of one side of the female character; both serve as mother figures; both are symbolically connected by the image of a thread; both are connected to Charles Darnay.

Differences between Lucie and Madame Defarge—Lucie represents extreme goodness, while Madame Defarge represents extreme wickedness. Lucie epitomizes angelic, kind,
compassionate womanhood in serving the needs of her father, husband, and child; Madame Defarge epitomizes vindictive bloodthirstiness as she directs her “children,” the Jacquerie. Lucie’s “golden thread” represents the love and concern binding her to her family; Madame Defarge’s thread knits a death list that her “family” of revolutionaries will kill. Lucie is in love with Charles Darnay and directs her behavior to supporting him completely; Madame Defarge hates Charles Darnay and spends years plotting his demise. Students might also point out that each woman relates to men differently. Lucie defers to the will of her father and husband, while Madame Defarge is clearly stronger than her husband and he defers to her.

Sequence Chart
In Book II, Chapter 24, Charles Darnay tells Mr. Lorry he wishes he were going to France, hoping to persuade the people toward restraint, and then assures Mr. Lorry that for Lucie’s sake he will not go; a letter arrives at Tellson’s Bank addressed to the Marquis St. Evrémond and Mr. Lorry asks Darnay to deliver it after Darnay says he knows the gentleman; Darnay reads Gabelle’s letter and vows to return to France; Darnay prepares to leave with the naïve belief that he will be a hero and use reason to appeal to the revolutionaries; Darnay tells Mr. Lorry that he has delivered the letter and asks Mr. Lorry to inform Gabelle that “he has received the letter, and will come,” starting his journey the following night; Darnay writes two letters, one to Lucie and one to the doctor on the fourteenth of August concerning his trip to Paris and urging them to support each other; the next evening, Darnay pretends to leave the house briefly but leaves the letters with a porter to be delivered once he has left, and begins his journey toward Dover.

In Book III, Chapter 1, Darnay continues slowly on his journey. He is delayed by a “universal watchfulness” as he is inspected at every town gate and village, making him feel that his freedom is completely gone. Darnay is only allowed passage by showing the patriots Gabelle’s letter, but this also alerts the patriots to his identity. In a small town, three armed patriots wake him, sit on his bed, and announce that he will be escorted to Paris at his own expense. The paid escort begins at 3 a.m. Darnay begins to realize how alarming affairs in France have become. Many people curse him as an emigrant and traitor. Darnay learns from a postmaster that laws were passed the day he left England that allowed emigrants’ property to be sold; more laws are under way to banish all emigrants and condemn to death those that return. By the time they reach Paris, Darnay is called a “prisoner” by a man who turns out to be Ernest Defarge. Defarge questions him further and reveals his identity after he confirms that Darnay is really “the emigrant Evrémonde.” Darnay pleads for him to contact Mr. Lorry of Tellson’s Bank, but Defarge refuses. Darnay learns the king is in prison and that the old order has been completely overtaken. Although Darnay admits that with hindsight he would not have come to France, he still has “ignorant hope” that things will turn out. Darnay is taken to the La Force prison and brought to a room with many genteel prisoners, who act courteously toward him. Darnay is locked in his own cell away from the others. The chapter ends with Darnay pacing his cell, trying to distract himself from his situation and obsessed with the harsh realization that he faces the same confinement that his father-in-law experienced—that he is, indeed, a prisoner.

Plot Diagram
See pages 406-408 of the text.
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Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

- admonish
- evanescence
- incredulity
- potentate
- capitulate
- flourish
- inscrutable
- sagacity
- disclosure
- haggard
- mire
- squalid
- disconcerted
- homage
- placid
- vestige

EX. Kaneesha was so upset that she immediately began to _____ admonish_____ her younger brother, hoping that a good scolding would prevent future bad behavior.

1. After Troy stayed up all night writing his paper, he looked so _______________ that his friends thought he would not make it to class.

2. Only after it had lost every skirmish did the army _______________ to its enemy.

3. Sarah said that after all her struggles, she was only a _______________ of her former self.

4. Clare did not smile often, but Philip was attracted to the _______________ of her smile.

5. Jiannong not only had knowledge about strategy, but his wisdom and _______________ made him a valued member of the team.

6. Serena tried to guess the surprise, but her brother was _______________ and would give her no hints.

7. The banker promised a full _______________ of all financial activities that had occurred during the year.

8. Elizabeth dreamed that someday she would be a rich _______________ and that the people of England would bow before her.

9. The shantytown had some of the most _______________ conditions the social worker had ever seen.

10. “I don’t believe it!” Simon said with _______________ and doubt in his voice.
Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

antipathy  edifying  obsequiousness  render
broach     glib      palpable    sloth
 circuitously incommodious  pernicious  ubiquitous
 disclosure laconic  rend  venerable

EX. Shaundra was known for being able to talk her way out of anything and many of her friends wished they could be as ___________.

1. The room was so cramped and uncomfortable that I found it impossible to work in such a(n) ___________ environment.

2. The entire student body found the inspiration speaker’s message ___________.

3. The lawyer wandered from her argument so extensively and ___________ that the judge issued a reprimand.

4. The horror movie was so terrifying and engaged our senses so intensely that our fright seemed ___________.

5. The scenes in the movie seemed to ___________ the most heart-stopping emotions from the audience.

6. The new law would ___________ all my efforts useless.

7. Tony was so angry about his fumbled play that his friends were afraid to ___________ the subject.

8. Everyone was talking about the new video game so much that its presence seemed ___________.

9. Tina tried to do everything I said to such an extent that I found her ___________ too much to take.

10. The rival team was so obnoxious that we felt nothing but ___________ for its players.
Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

alacrity  expiation  mediation  slake
capricious  gregarious  prevaricate  staunch
droll  hovel  protracted  taciturn
egress  inference  rapacious  vie

EX. Although they didn’t have much money, the young couple transformed the small, ugly house from a(n) _____hovel_____ into a cozy bungalow.

1. The teacher was so popular that her preschool students would ____________ for her attention.

2. Because of the established weather patterns, it was logical for Luis to make the ____________ that flooding would be likely in the spring.

3. “I love asparagus and could have it for every meal,” Tim said with ____________.

4. The people in the crowd were so fickle that no one knew when their ____________ mood would change.

5. I tried to avoid confessing the truth until my father sternly told me not to ____________.

6. Every time we saw that greedy glint in the villain’s eyes, we knew his ____________ grin would soon follow.

7. Even when the rock group was hurt by the terrible rumors, Robert remained a ____________ defender of its music.

8. The hero’s sacrifice was so great that it served as full ____________ for the crimes of the people.

9. Mia’s ____________ personality lets her make new friends quickly and easily.

10. Although the mouse easily found its way into the trap, its ____________ was impossible.
Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

alacrity  detriment  florid  prevalent
capitulate  edifying  inference  propitiate
capricious  explicit  inscrutable  turbid
destitute  expound  pensive  vigilant

EX. The mud that the boat prop kicked up made the water so ______turbid____ that it was impossible to see the bottom of the lake.

1. Olivia wanted to know what Raoul was thinking, but his face was _______________ and gave her no clues.

2. My father warned us that if we did not spend our money more carefully, we would be _______________.

3. Lisa reasoned that the opposing debate team was unprepared and made the _______________ that she and her partner would have the advantage.

4. The mob was so _______________ in its beliefs that no one knew when it would riot and when it would respond peacefully.

5. Sam found his swim coach’s motivational speech so _______________ he wished he could hear it before every meet.

6. The girls spread the word so well that soon their ideas became _______________ throughout the school.

7. Yomiko was able to _______________ every detail of her argument so well that the argument of the opposing debate team collapsed.

8. Jorge felt such _______________ toward his new running shoes that he took them off only to go to bed.

9. Michael was so _______________ about his health that he ate nine servings of vegetables a day.

10. I tried to convince my friends to go to a movie, but when they all wanted to play hockey, I had to _______________ and give in to their wishes.
### Literary Terms Review

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Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

allusion characterization climax dramatic irony external conflict foal foreshadowing internal conflict metaphor motif Neoclassicism personification Romanticism setting

EX. The use of literary techniques to create a character is called _____________.

1. “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,” “There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne in England; there were a king with a large jaw and a fair face, on the throne in France,” and “It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five” all provide elements of the ____________ of the novel.

2. The reference to the three Fates controlling human destiny by spinning, weaving, and cutting the lives of human beings is a(n) ____________ Dickens connects to Madame Defarge and her knitting.

3. Among the ideas it valued, the literary movement called ____________ placed value on emotion over reason, the individual over society, and common people over aristocrats.

4. When Dickens indirectly compares the mob of peasants to water flooding the city, he is using the literary technique of ____________.

5. The recurring element of doppelgängers, or doubles, in the novel is an example of a ____________.

6. With their sharply contrasting attributes, Lucie Darnay and Madame Defarge each serve as a ____________ for the other.

7. The literary movement of ____________ valued, among other things, authority and tradition, austerity, reason, and control.

8. “Dear papa and mamma, I am very sorry to leave you both, and to leave my pretty sister; but I am called, and I must go!” is an example of ____________ in the novel.

9. Sydney Carton’s struggle between his nobler and baser qualities, and Ernest Defarge’s struggle between his hatred of the marquis’s family and his sympathy for the Manettes are two examples of ____________.

10. The reading of Dr. Manette’s letter at Charles Darnay’s second trial in France marks the ____________ of the novel.
### Answer Key

#### Vocabulary and Literary Terms

**Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume I**

1. haggard
2. capitulate
3. vestige
4. evanescence
5. sagacity
6. inscrutable
7. disclosure
8. potentate
9. squalid
10. incredulity

**Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume II**

1. incommodious
2. edifying
3. circuitously
4. palpable
5. rend
6. render
7. broach
8. ubiquitous
9. obsequiousness
10. antipathy

**Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume III**

1. vie
2. inference
3. alacrity
4. capricious
5. prevaricate
6. rapacious
7. staunch
8. expiation
9. gregarious
10. egress

**Cumulative Vocabulary Exam**

1. inscrutable
2. destitute
3. inference
4. capricious
5. edifying
6. prevalent
7. expound
8. alacrity
9. vigilant
10. capitulate

**Literary Terms Worksheet**

1. setting
2. allusion
3. Romanticism
4. metaphor
5. motif
6. foil
7. Neoclassicism
8. sentimentality
9. internal conflict
10. climax
Exam Masters
Multiple Choice (30 points total)

1. The setting in the opening of the novel suggests that life for the English citizens in 1775 was different from what the king of England would believe it to be. How?
   a. The industrial revolution was underway despite the king’s notion that people were content to farm the land.
   b. People were secretly hoarding money in anticipation of the collapse of banks.
   c. Poverty and hunger were widespread.
   d. The citizens were forming secret alliances with the people of France.

2. The farmer and the woodsman personify _____.
   a. death and fate
   b. industry and agriculture
   c. royalty and the peasantry
   d. England and France

3. If you completed a task *expeditiously*, you would have done it _____.
   a. poorly
   b. without anyone else’s help
   c. quickly
   d. by following the directions exactly

4. The exposition of the story continues through Chapter Two, where we learn that _____.
   a. Mr. Lorry is to return immediately to London
   b. Jerry’s father had been found
   c. Mr. Lorry is to wait at the inn for Miss Manette
   d. Mr. Lorry is the mayor of his town

5. When traveling across the countryside in the daily mail coach, everyone is suspicious of one another because _____.
   a. no one knew who worked as a spy for the king
   b. no one knew who would turn out to be a highway robber
   c. no one knew who was loyal to England and who was loyal to France
   d. no one knew who secretly worked for the revolutionary movement

6. In the quote, “The Dover was in its usual genial position that the guard suspected the passengers, the passengers suspected one another and the guard, they all suspected everybody else, and the coachman was sure of nothing but the horses;” the word *genial* is used to show _____.
   a. emphasis
   b. the setting
   c. foreshadowing
   d. irony
7. When the horseman gallops up to the daily mail, everyone is relieved when Mr. Lorry _____.
   a. produces a gun and holds the rider off
   b. recognizes the rider
   c. agrees to give his gold to the bandit
   d. throws his walking stick at the bandit and knocks him off of his horse

8. Mr. Lorry imagines that his mission is to _____.
   a. deliver good news
   b. dig someone out of a grave
   c. find food and wine
   d. save his niece’s life

9. Mr. Lorry’s dream predicts events that will soon occur in France. This literary device is known as _____.
   a. denouement
   b. personification
   c. foreshadowing
   d. satire

10. If someone looked at you gloweringly, you could assume that the person was _____.
    a. curious
    b. sad
    c. angry
    d. pleased

11. The message Mr. Lorry gives Jerry is _____.
    a. “I hope you care to live?”
    b. “You had abandoned all hope of being dug out?”
    c. “My niece will expect your arrival.”
    d. “Recalled to life.”

12. The following passage can be described as an example of what literary device? “The mildew inside of the coach, with its damp and dirty straw, its disagreeable smell, and its obscurity, was rather like a larger dog kennel.”
    a. simile
    b. onomatopoeia
    c. hyperbole
    d. personification

13. Mr. Lorry’s reception at the inn suggests that he is _____.
    a. very late in arriving
    b. a respected customer
    c. close friends with the innkeeper
    d. a frequent visitor
A Tale of Two Cities, Book I

14. The following passage offers a good example of what literary device?
   “The beach was a desert of heaps of sea and stones tumbling wildly about, and the sea did what it liked, and what it liked was destruction.”
   a. simile
   b. onomatopoeia
   c. hyperbole
   d. personification

15. Upon meeting Mr. Lorry, Miss Manette’s attitude toward him could best be described as _____.
   a. suspicious
   b. rude
   c. respectful
   d. flirtatious

16. Mr. Lorry’s connection with Miss Manette is that he _____.
   a. was named trustee of her father’s affairs
   b. is her mother’s brother
   c. has been appointed her guardian by the courts
   d. was responsible for her father’s death

17. Mr. Lorry reveals to Miss Manette that _____.
   a. her father left her a great deal of money
   b. she must leave the country to escape prosecution
   c. he is now her guardian
   d. her father is in France

18. When the cask of wine breaks in the street of Saint Antoine, the behavior of the people suggests that they are _____.
   a. easily offended by poor manners
   b. scared of getting caught near the broken cask
   c. desperately poor and hungry
   d. disdainful of anything representing the king

19. Which of the following locations is most likely to be desolate?
   a. Disney World
   b. New York City
   c. Antarctica
   d. Tokyo

20. After the wine cask breaks, one man dips his finger in wine and writes on the wall the word(s) _____.
   a. repent
   b. freedom
   c. death to the king
   d. blood
A Tale of Two Cities, Book I

21. Compared to most people of Saint Antoine, Monsieur and Madame Defarge are _____.
   a. newcomers to the town
   b. overly concerned with appearances
   c. well-off
   d. ill-mannered

22. When Monsieur Defarge refers to the three men as “Jacques,” he is referring to _____.
   a. a code name for revolting peasants
   b. a slang term for a nobleman
   c. a general term for a businessman
   d. an homage to the current king

23. While Monsieur Defarge speaks to the men, Madame Defarge _____.
   a. looks over his shoulder to check his calculations
   b. pours wine for their wives
   c. hurls insults at her husband
   d. sits behind the counter knitting

24. When Mr. Lorry gets nervous, what does he repeat to himself to calm himself?
   a. “Recalled to life.”
   b. “Business.”
   c. “Peace be to God.”
   d. “All is well.”

25. While in prison, Dr. Manette occupied his time by _____.
   a. treating the illnesses of the other prisoners
   b. playing the guitar
   c. reading
   d. making shoes

26. If a person is atheistic, he probably _____.
   a. makes wise decisions
   b. saves as much money as he can
   c. will never marry
   d. does not go to church

27. Dr. Manette at first thinks that Miss Manette is _____.
   a. a ghost
   b. the jailer’s daughter
   c. part of a dream
   d. his wife
28. Dr. Manette has always kept _____.
   a. a small pouch with a golden hair
   b. a rosary
   c. a sketch of his daughter
   d. the watch given to him by his wife on their wedding day

29. What does the following passage illustrate about Dr. Manette?
   “In the submissive way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion,
   he ate and drank what they gave him to eat and drink, and put on the
cloak and other wrappings, that they gave him to wear.”
   a. He had lived so long in poverty that he was grateful for the food
   and clothing.
   b. He had been kidnapped and held by bandits.
   c. He did everything as a prisoner might.
   d. He was captured spying on the king and tortured.

30. When Mr. Lorry asks Dr. Manette if he is ready to be “recalled to life,”
   Dr. Manette replies _____.
   a. “With certainty.”
   b. “No, it is too soon.”
   c. “What do you mean by that?”
   d. “I can’t say.”

Matching (10 points total)

On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer.

1. Location of Tellson’s Bank
2. Allows customers to stare at Dr. Manette
3. Hints at events to occur later in a story
4. Never utters a word
5. Works as an agent for Tellson’s Bank
6. Where Mr. Lorry and Miss Manette meet
7. Time and place in which a literary work occurs
8. Must be roused from a fainting spell
9. Figure of speech in which an idea, animal, or thing is described as if it were human
10. Where Miss Manette and her father meet
A Tale of Two Cities, Book I

Short Essay (10 points each)

On a separate sheet of paper, write a brief essay answering the following questions.

1. Describe the meeting between Miss Manette and Mr. Lorry.
2. Briefly describe what life was like for a common person in England and in France in 1775.
3. Why does Dr. Manette keep muttering “One Hundred and Five, North Tower”? What does such behavior reveal about what he has experienced and how it has affected his character?

Long Essay (30 points each)

On a separate sheet of paper, write an essay answering one of the following questions.

1. In Book I, Dickens begins to develop the theme that all people have secrets and are essentially solitary beings who are never capable of fully sharing themselves with other people. How is this idea dramatized in Book I? Describe at least one key character or scene that illustrates this theme.
2. Discuss Mr. Lorry’s dream, explaining how it predicts his reunion with Dr. Manette. What elements in the dream are similar to his actual encounter with Dr. Manette?
3. Three messages were delivered in the course of Book I. Choose two and discuss them, telling what each meant and why the messenger had to be careful in the delivery of the message.
Exam Answer Key

A Tale of Two Cities, Book I

Multiple Choice (30 points total)

1. c  7. b  13. b  19. c  25. d
3. c  9. c  15. c  21. c  27. b
4. c  10. c  16. a  22. a  28. a
5. b  11. d  17. d  23. d  29. c
6. d  12. a  18. c  24. b  30. d

Matching (10 points total)

1. j  3. f  5. b  7. h  9. c
2. g  4. a  6. i  8. d  10. e

Short Essay (10 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. Mr. Lorry is treated as an honored guest in the inn at Dover, and is made comfortable. He receives word that Miss Manette has arrived and wishes to see him immediately, so he sends for her. She is exceedingly polite and exhibits good breeding. He tells her the story of her parents as dispassionately as possible, assuring her that he is involved only out of “mere business relations, miss; there is no friendship in them, no particular interest, nothing like sentiment.” When he does reveal to her that her father is alive, she cries that she will not see her father but his ghost, and she falls into a trancelike faint. Immediately her nurse, Miss Pross, rushes in and admonishes Mr. Lorry while tending to Lucie.

2. Life was difficult for the common person in both England and France, and becoming more difficult. In both countries, poverty and hunger were widespread. In France, the laws were harsh for the commoners while the nobles enjoyed lives of dissolute ease; the novel clearly shows the elevating tensions between the classes that led to the French Revolution. In England, violence was common and so was poverty; even people who held jobs were highway robbers at night. The scene in which the wine cask breaks indicates the desperation in France; the scene involving the Dover mail illustrates the fear and suspicion in England.

3. Dr. Manette had been prisoner 105 in the North Tower of the Bastille. In his demented state, he could not or would not remember his own name and he believes that “One Hundred and Five, North Tower” actually is his name. He had been locked up for so long that he follows his rescuers “in the submissive way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion.” This phrase also suggests the anonymity of prison, where he was stripped of his individuality and his dignity and became simply a cell number.
**A Tale of Two Cities, Book I**

**Long Essay (30 points each)**

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

1. This theme is directly addressed in the opening paragraph of Chapter 3, in which the narrator says that in every house, in every room, in every heart there live “some of its imaginings, a secret to the heart nearest it!” It is also illustrated in the fearfully suspicious nature of the passengers on the Dover mail, who go to great lengths to stay anonymous from one another. Dr. Manette embodies the theme as he struggles to regain his identity and recognize his daughter after years of anonymity as a prisoner. His daughter, Lucie, was raised under the belief that both of her parents were dead when, in truth, her father was alive. The theme is also illustrated by the confirmed bachelor Mr. Lorry, who attempts to impress upon everyone that he has “no feelings; I am a mere machine.” In France, Madame Defarge, who sits mutely in the corner of the shop and appears to notice nothing of her surroundings, also illustrates this theme.

2. In Mr. Lorry’s dream, he is literally unearthing a man who has been buried for eighteen years. In reality, he is going to metaphorically unbury Dr. Manette, when he rescues him from Paris, where he was recently released from prison, and brings him home to London. In his dream he imagines possible reactions on Dr. Manette’s part when he meets his daughter; and when they actually do meet he experiences many of these reactions. It is also prophetic that the ghostly, sunken, cadaverous face in the dream looked much like the face of Dr. Manette, who had suffered from insanity during his imprisonment. Finally, the conversation Mr. Lorry has in his dream is eerily like the exchange he and Dr. Manette actually do share. In both the dream and in reality, when Mr. Lorry asks Dr. Manette if he is ready to be “recalled to life,” the reply is, “I can’t say.”

3. First, Jerry Cruncher must deliver his message to Mr. Lorry. His is a perilous mission because he is traveling alone through dangerous territory and the guards accompanying the Dover mail are nervous and likely to be armed and trigger-happy. Second, Mr. Lorry delivers the message about her father to Lucie Manette. At the inn in Dover, Mr. Lorry realizes that the information will be a shock and so is quite careful in talking to Lucie, but she still faints. Perhaps because he recognizes the danger to the Manettes and perhaps because he is uncomfortable with emotional issues, Mr. Lorry is also nervous and repeats to himself, “Business! Business!” in order to remain as detached as possible. Last of all are the strikingly silent messages that fly from Madame Defarge to her husband. Without uttering a word, she communicates with him through subtle coughs and raised eyebrows, and he seems to understand her perfectly. She sits in the corner of the wine shop, knitting, and her keen awareness of all that occurs in the room goes unnoticed by all but her husband. There is a sinister air about this communication. Students may note that her silent signalling may be a method they devised because—either at this time or at some future time—verbal communication would be too dangerous.
Exam

A Tale of Two Cities, Book II

Multiple Choice (30 points total)

1. What is the year when Book II opens?
   a. 1775
   b. 1780
   c. 1785
   d. 1790

2. The title of Book II, “The Golden Thread,” most directly refers to ______.
   a. the yarn Madame Defarge uses for her knitting
   b. the line of communication between the members of the Jacquerie
   c. the travel route connecting London with Paris
   d. Lucie’s love for her family

3. Why does Jerry Crutcher throw his boot at his wife?
   a. She forgot to clean it.
   b. He caught her stealing money from his wallet again.
   c. He is drunk.
   d. She is praying.

4. Old Bailey was a nickname for ______.
   a. the judge
   b. the gallows
   c. the criminal court
   d. the prison

5. Charles Darnay is accused of committing the crime of ______.
   a. murder
   b. robbery
   c. treason
   d. forgery

6. When Lucie is called upon to testify against Darnay in court, she ______.
   a. falls unconscious so that her testimony goes unheard
   b. complies because she thinks he is guilty
   c. tells the truth reluctantly
   d. claims that she has no recollection of the events she witnessed

7. The literary device of ______ is employed in the opening sentence of Chapter 4: “From the dimly lighted passages of the court, the last sediment of the human stew that had been boiling there all day, was straining off...”
   a. metaphor
   b. personification
   c. exposition
   d. stereotype
8. A child prodigy might be described as ______.
   a. dissolute
   b. precocious
   c. destitute
   d. miscreant

9. Who of the following men does NOT fall in love with Lucie Manette?
   a. Crutcher
   b. Stryver
   c. Darnay
   d. Carton

10. In Paris, the quality of _____ is very important to the society surrounding the Monseigneur.
    a. honesty
    b. industriousness
    c. appearances
    d. humor

11. The Marquis St. Evrémonde’s nephew tells his uncle that if he inherits the Evrémonde estate, he will _____.
    a. sell it to pay off his tax debt
    b. donate it to local farmers
    c. be a better landlord than his uncle
    d. refuse to accept it

12. Dr. Manette asks Lucie’s future husband to promise that _____.
    a. he will not reveal his real name until the morning of their marriage
    b. he will never abandon Lucie even if a revolution occurs
    c. he will take her back to her native France
    d. he will never tell her how he came to be in England

13. Who says to Lucie, “...think now and then that there is a man who would give his life, to keep a life you love beside you!”
    a. Dr. Manette
    b. Mr. Lorry
    c. Sydney Carton
    d. Charles Darnay

14. A _profligate_ person lacks _____.
    a. money
    b. pride
    c. morals
    d. education
15. Young Jerry Crutcher spies on his father and catches him ______.
   a. cheating on his wife
   b. carrying secret messages to the enemy
   c. stealing money from his employer at Tellson’s Bank
   d. digging up bodies

16. The Jacquerie mark the entire family of the Marquis St. Evrémonde for death because ______.
   a. Gaspard has been executed
   b. Charles Darnay was acquitted
   c. Dr. Manette has escaped
   d. Madame Defarge was attacked

17. Which of the following events did not directly contribute to the launching of the Revolution?
   a. the Marqu is de Evrémonde’s visit with his nephew
   b. the Marquis’ tossing gold coins to Gaspard and Defarge
   c. the execution of the tall man
   d. the farmer general’s collection of taxes

18. Monsieur Defarge’s reaction to the news of Lucie Manette’s marriage is ______.
   a. disbelief, because he thought she had died at an early age
   b. distress, because he cares for Lucie and for Dr. Manette
   c. happiness, because Lucie had safely escaped Paris and made a life in England
   d. anguish, because he had never told her of his true feelings for her

19. Dr. Manette’s behavior following Lucie’s wedding suggests that ______.
   a. he is exceedingly proud of his only child
   b. he does not trust her husband to be able to earn a living
   c. he has not fully recovered from his mental problems
   d. he has long harbored feelings for Miss Pross

20. If someone wishes you felicity, he or she hopes you will be ______.
   a. successful
   b. rich
   c. lucky
   d. happy

21. While Dr. Manette is gone, Miss Pross and Mr. Lorry ______.
   a. decide to marry
   b. move Dr. Manette’s belongings into a smaller apartment
   c. Consult a doctor about him
   d. Destroy Dr. Manette’s cobbler’s bench and tools
22. The Revolution begins with an attack on ______.
   a. the Bastille
   b. the Monseigneur’s palace
   c. Saint Antoine
   d. Old Bailey

23. During the siege, Madame Defarge’s job is ______.
   a. guarding the prisoners
   b. preparing shrouds to bury the dead
   c. leading the women into the battle
   d. going door to door to rouse the Jacquerie

24. The word ______ might best describe Madame Defarge during the siege.
   a. ruthless
   b. clever
   c. terrified
   d. dispassionate

25. If you left a class thinking the lecture had been particularly edifying, you might ______.
   a. be angry that you had wasted your time
   b. complain that the teacher hadn’t spoken more clearly
   c. feel your spirits lift
   d. worry that you didn’t understand the material

26. What literary technique is used here to describe the Revolution? “In such risings of fire and risings of sea—the firm earth shaken by the rushes of an angry ocean which had now no ebb, but was always on the flow, higher and higher, to the terror and wonder of the beholders on the shore—three years of tempest were consumed.”
   a. simile
   b. rising action
   c. metaphor
   d. extended definition

27. The exiled French nobles congregate at ______.
   a. Dr. Manette’s home
   b. Tellson’s Bank
   c. Dover
   d. Stryver’s home
A Tale of Two Cities, Book II

28. Darnay is distressed by a letter from _____.
   a. a former servant imprisoned for his loyalty to Darnay’s family
   b. an old schoolmate imprisoned because he was a noble
   c. a relative of the Manettes who Lucie and her father mistakenly thought had gotten out of France
   d. Monsieur Defarge, threatening Darnay’s wife and family if Darnay does not help the Revolution

29. Darnay’s attitude toward the people leading the revolt can be described as _____.
   a. concern; he helps them with their fight
   b. disdain; he secretly assists the nobles in fighting back
   c. detached; he agrees with their cause but stays uninvolved
   d. disinterested; he does not think of the life he left behind in France

30. If a building is razed, it is ______.
   a. renovated
   b. painted
   c. completed
   d. destroyed

Matching (10 points total)
On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer.

1. Nephew of the Marquis St. Evremonde  a. Gaspard
2. Part of London where Lucie and her father live  b. The Vengeance
3. A spy  c. Soho
4. Home of leaders of the Jacquerie  d. Madame Defarge
5. Madame Defarge’s assistant in the Revolution  e. symbol
6. Literary device that represents both itself and something else  f. Saint Antoine
7. Bears a striking physical resemblance to Charles Darnay  g. John Barsad
8. His child is killed by a carriage  h. Charles Darnay
9. A statement that implies its opposite  i. verbal irony
10. Keeps the registry of people marked for death by the Jacquerie  j. Sydney Carton
A Tale of Two Cities, Book II

Short Answer (2 points each)

1. What does Lucie imagine the echoes outside her apartment to be?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. Why does Charles Darnay travel to Paris before he speaks to Dr. Manette about Lucie?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. Explain the irony in Jerry Crutcher’s statement to himself, upon hearing that his son wishes to grow up to be a resurrection man: “Jerry, you honest tradesman, there’s hopes wot that boy will yet be a blessing to you, and a recompense to you for his mother!”
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

4. Sydney Carton is the first to greet Lucie and her husband when they return from their honeymoon. What is his request? Later that night, what request does Lucie make of her husband regarding Carton?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

5. Why does Charles Darnay believe it is safe for him to return to France?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Exam

A Tale of Two Cities, Book II

Short Essay (10 points each)
On a separate sheet of paper, write a brief essay answering two of the following questions.

1. In Asia and Africa, the jackal is a wild dog that hunts game for lions but then eats only the scraps the lion leaves behind. Why are the jackal and the lion appropriate symbols for Carton and Stryver?

2. Three men are interested in a relationship with Lucie Manette. Describe each man. How does each man pursue her, and in what ways is the manner in which each of the men courts her typical of his character?

3. How do Lucie and Madame Defarge serve as foils for each other?

Long Essay (30 points each)
On a separate sheet of paper, write a brief essay answering one of the following questions.

1. Describe and analyze the scene in which the Marquis de Evrémonde tosses gold coins to Gaspard and Defarge. What tragedy has just happened? What does one of the men do with his coin? Why? What happens to the Marquis as a result? What does this incident suggest about the relationship between the common people and the nobility?

2. The theme of imprisonment and isolation is developed throughout Book II. Dickens is concerned with physical confinement, as in jail, but he is also concerned with the ways that one’s mind or that society can also be like a prison. Discuss this theme and how it affects at least two of the following characters: Charles Darnay, Gaspard, Dr. Manette, Sydney Carton, the Marquis de Evrémonde, Monsieur Defarge.
A Tale of Two Cities, Book II

Multiple Choice (30 points total)

1. b  7. a  13. c  19. c  25. c
2. d  8. b  14. c  20. d  26. c
4. c  10. c  16. a  22. a  28. a
5. c  11. d  17. a  23. c  29. c
6. c  12. a  18. b  24. a  30. d

Matching (10 points total)

1. h  3. g  5. b  7. j  9. i
2. c  4. f  6. e  8. a  10. d

Short Answer (2 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. The corner of the house is situated such that it encourages echoes, which Lucie imagines are the “echoing footsteps of years.” She hears the echoes of children’s feet, and believes she will have a child; footsteps at her own grave, and worries that she will die in childbirth and leave her husband alone; the “strong” and “firm” tread of her husband’s and her father’s footsteps; and, when her young son dies, she hears the “rustling of an angel’s wings.” When Sydney Carton visits, the “one other thing regarding him was whispered in the echoes, which has been whispered by all true echoes for ages and ages.” These imaginings reflect Lucie’s melodramatic nature as well as her aspirations for motherhood and her reliance upon the men in her life for protection and guidance; all of these qualities paint her as an ideal heroine for Dickens’ Victorian audience.

2. Charles feels that he must visit his uncle, the Marquis de Evrémonde, in France and denounce his family’s legacy before he can approach Dr. Manette and ask for Lucie’s hand in marriage. Darnay appears to have a need to tell his uncle his intentions regarding the estate, perhaps to try and see some glimmer of redemption in his uncle’s manner (there is none) and perhaps to give his uncle a chance to make other arrangements for the estate. The Marquis guesses, in an example of Dickens’ use of coincidence, that his nephew has made the acquaintance of Dr. Manette and Lucie, and this is the reason for his “new philosophy.” He is right, and when Darnay does develop the courage to speak to Dr. Manette it is a full year later, when he has managed to carve out an occupation for himself. Darnay wishes to tell Dr. Manette who he really is, but Dr. Manette, apparently sensing that the truth will be problematic, asks Darnay to wait until the morning of the wedding to reveal his real name.

3. There are several ironies in this statement. First, Jerry Crutcher refers to himself as “you honest tradesman.” His trade is robbing graves, which was not an honorable occupation. The irony goes deeper than this, for robbing graves was certainly not
the worst crime occurring in that time and place, and his intention was to sell the bodies to doctors to use for medical research. Still, it was a late-night activity and not an honest trade. Second, Jerry’s “hopes” that his son would be a “blessing” to him were based on the boy’s desire to be a grave-robber like himself. The description and behavior of young Jerry Crutcher do indicate that he will most likely grow up to be as coarse and ill-mannered as his father. The third irony is that this would be a “recompense” to Jerry Crutcher for his wife, whom Crutcher sees as a dismal failure and whom he disdains for her constant “flopping,” or praying, for which he beats her. There is a suggestion that he fears her praying because he does not understand it and is atheistic, preferring to deify business instead, worshiping, as it were, at banks and offices. He has no misgivings about unearthing and selling bodies because he feels no sacrilege or desecration in the act; to him, it is simply a business opportunity and therefore an act not burdened by morality.

4. Sydney Carton greets the married pair with a request that he and Charles Darnay “might be friends” and when Charles says that of course they already are, Carton insists that Darnay is merely being polite and asks for a more honest answer. He says he knows he is dissolute and not a man Darnay would choose as a friend, but he asks for the privilege of visiting the house as one of the family, as long as he does not take advantage of the opportunity often. This is an early inkling of the higher moral ground Carton achieves, that he can honestly rejoice in Lucie’s happiness and wish not to interfere; Darnay notices a new “rugged fidelity” in him. However, that night Darnay speaks of him as “a problem of carelessness and recklessness,” a characterization that bothers his wife. She asks Darnay to treat him well and speak of him kindly. She prophetically claims that although there is no hope that his “character or fortunes” would improve, she feels “that he is capable of good things, gentle things, even magnanimous things.”

5. As time goes on, the situation in France grows increasingly desperate and Darnay thinks more and more about returning. Finally, he receives a letter from a former family servant who is in trouble because of his ties to the Evrémondes, and Darnay resolves to go to him. Darnay believes that he will be safe in France because he had disowned his family name and property, he earned his own living in England, and because instead of personally oppressing anyone he had actually tried to help ease the suffering of the poor villagers living near his family’s estate. He is also influenced by the actions of Mr. Lorry, who travels to Paris and appears unconcerned by the danger. Darnay certainly could not be aware that the spy Barsad told the revolutionaries that the “new marquis” was living in England, nor could he predict the laws against emigrants that would be passed during the time he was traveling to France. His decision not to tell his wife and father-in-law about his journey, but to leave them notes, suggests that he is aware of some recklessness in his behavior. Primarily he is behaving boldly but foolishly, perhaps hoping that his efforts to help end the bloody revolution would satisfy the desire of his late mother that he somehow right the historic wrongs committed by their family.
**A Tale of Two Cities, Book II**

**Short Essay (10 points each)**

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

1. A jackal is a skillful hunter, but has no power or initiative to learn to fend for itself. In exchange for hunting game, the jackal receives only scraps to eat but can live in the shadow of the lion, which protects the jackal from other animals and also from having to learn how to direct its own life. The lion, which is actually a less skilled hunter than the jackal, nonetheless has no compunction with collecting the best of the spoils of the jackal’s efforts for himself. Sydney Carton is like the jackal in that he is a skilled lawyer, and does most of Stryver’s legal work for him, and Carton seems to lack the energy or drive to improve himself or his situation. Although he frequently laments his shortcomings, he does not take steps to overcome them, even when Lucie Manette tells him that she knows he is capable of it. Stryver has no difficulty leaving few benefits of Carton’s hard work to Carton, and, like the lion, exhibits a preening pride. There are suggestions in the novel that partnerships like the jackal and the lion help maintain balance in nature, and that both men are bound by their characters and are no more able to fundamentally change themselves than are the animals.

2. Lucie Manette is pursued by Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton, and C.J. Stryver. In simplest terms, Lucie’s choice is between a handsome and hardworking young man; a gross, portly lout; and a wasted alcoholic. Stryver is Darnay’s defense lawyer in London and Sydney Carton’s employer, and he is a grotesque, obese, ambitious boor. He is also proud, thinking of his proposal to Lucie as a “magnanimous bestowal of good fortune” and deciding that he would “make her happiness known to her.” He is so convinced of his potential success that he is astounded by Mr. Lorry’s gentle attempts to discourage him. Mr. Lorry offers to present Stryver’s offer to Lucy and again, as in the jackal and lion analogy (above), Stryver allows another to do his work for him. When he realizes that he is not to be accepted, Stryver sidesteps the issue by calling Lucie a girl of “mingling vanities and empty-headed” and claims that he was temporarily wooed by her false charms but never intended marriage. Later he claims to others, including his wife, that Lucie had pursued him but that he had eluded her. His pursuit of Lucie illustrates his coarse and pompous nature.

Charles Darnay loves Lucie from the moment he spots her in court, but waits over a year to disclose his feelings. First, he must establish himself in England, travel to France to meet with his uncle, and attempt to disclose his intentions and his true identity to Dr. Manette. Both Charles and Lucie are rather stock characters, lacking much depth or passion in the novel, and Charles’ very proper courtship of Lucie supports this. He follows each step correctly and his desire to speak to Dr. Manette before confessing his love to Lucie is telling on two counts. First, it shows that he has consideration for proper behavior and for the need to be able to support a family before marrying. Second, and more important, he demonstrates respect for the close relationship between Dr. Manette and Lucie, telling Dr. Manette not only that
"a word from her father in any suitor's favor, would outweigh herself and all the world" but that he sincerely wishes their marriage would make father and daughter even closer than they already were. All of these factors support him as an amiable, upstanding, proper and slightly shy man.

Sydney Carton’s pursuit of Lucie is not much of a pursuit at all, although he does lay some claim to Lucie’s heart. He visits the Manettes often through the year following Darnay’s trial, but never makes his feelings known. One day he seems seized by an impulse and goes to Lucie, presenting himself as a “like one who died young. All my life might have been.” The scene is genuinely moving. He sincerely tells her that he will undoubtedly sink lower in life and he realizes that she cannot return his love. Still, he says that she had “been the last dream of my soul” and that although he has abandoned hope of fixing his life, she has inspired him to at least a shadow of his old vitality and idealism. He promises her he will never speak of this again and leaves her with the request that she remember “now and then that there is a man who would give his life, to keep a life you love beside you!”

3. Lucie and Madame Defarge are juxtaposed as almost one-dimensional representations of two sides of the female character. Both appear to be mother figures and each displays strength, but while Lucie epitomizes angelic, kind womanhood, caring gently for her father, husband, and child, Madame Defarge embodies vindictive bloodthirstiness as she holds court over the Jacquerie, which is like an unholy brood of her own. The two characters are symbolically connected by the image of a thread. Lucie’s “golden thread” represents the love and concern with which she binds together her family members. Madame Defarge’s thread is used to knit a registry of the names of people destined to die at the hands of the revolutionaries. Students may describe each woman’s relationship with Charles Darnay; Lucie is deeply in love with her husband while Madame Defarge spends years plotting his demise. Students might also note the differences in how each woman relates to men. While Madame Defarge seems the stronger of the two in her marriage, influencing Monsieur Defarge when he wavers from the cause, there are several descriptions in the novel of how Lucie defers to the her father and her husband. This treatment of female characters as one-dimensional was common for writers of Dickens’ era, particularly male writers, who often portrayed female characters either as extremes of goodness or extremes of wickedness.

Long Essay (30 points each)
Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. After being treated coldly at the Monsieur’s house in Paris, which is filled with dissolute, dispassionate, well-dressed but idle courtiers, the Marquis St. Evrémonde decides to return to his country estate. He approves of his driver racing madly through town, followed closely by fashionable carriages carrying more aristocrats. The Marquis’ carriage careens recklessly through an impoverished suburb of Paris and strikes and kills a child. Far from being concerned with the death or the father’s grief, the Marquis coldly tosses two gold coins at the father, Gaspard, and at
Defarge, who is in the crowd. His composure is shaken, though, when one of the two men throws the coin back in defiance. Wishing he could trample the entire crowd, he drives off; the fancy carriages following him roar over the exact spot. Unknown to the Marquis, Gaspard is hiding under his carriage. That night, after Charles Darnay has left the Marquis after telling him he would renounce the family estate, Gaspard sneaks in and kills the Marquis, leaving a note that hints at his identity: “Drive him fast to his tomb. This, from Jacques.” After hiding for a few months, Gaspard is captured and hanged, an event that precipitates the storming of the Bastille.

The incident serves to illustrate the degenerate nature of the aristocracy and their disdain for the lower classes, as well as the near total power they hold. There is an indication that the Marquis would not have been punished for the death of the child, and that this knowledge may have helped Gaspard decide to kill him. It is also clear that the Marquis’ disdainful disregard for the lives of the lower classes—he claims that the gold coin will be recompense to the family for what the boy might have earned in his life—is shared by the other members of his class, represented by the aristocrats who zoom by in their fancy carriages. The scene also offers a comparison between the idle wastefulness of the upper classes and the hard, labor-intensive lives of the lower classes. Finally, when one of the men throws his gold coin back and Gaspard murders the Marquis, it is suggested that the common people are beginning to take action against their oppressors.

2. Charles Darnay is imprisoned both literally and figuratively. Literally, his frequent trips between England and France and the suspicious climate lead to his being jailed for treason. He is also imprisoned by his family name and the history of the Evrémondes. He feels he cannot be free to marry Lucie and make a life for himself until he separates himself from his uncle. In a very real sense he is isolated from the society of London and from the family he hopes to marry into; he doesn’t even reveal his real name or the circumstances which led him to London to Dr. Manette until the morning of his wedding to Lucie. He feels equally constrained to his mother’s wish that he try to right the historical wrongs of their family; when the former servant, Gabelle, writes to say he is in trouble because of his involvement with the Evrémondes, Darnay feels compelled to go to him despite the danger.

Gaspard is imprisoned by society, by the poverty that pervades his low social class. He is also restrained by the existing social structure that forces him to endure the disdain of the Marquis after the Marquis had killed Gaspard’s son in a carriage accident. Gaspard metaphorically “breaks out” of this prison by sneaking into the Marquis’ country home, where he murders him. Society then reasserts itself and he is then jailed himself and executed for the murder. On another level, Gaspard’s execution locks the Jacquerie onto a plan to destroy the marquis’ home and family and leads toward the beginning of the Revolution.

Dr. Manette is perhaps the most striking example of imprisonment and isolation. He is unjustly imprisoned for many years. In fact, the majority of the imprisonments in the novel are undeserved, suggesting that prison, as a tool wielded by the
controlling class of France, is another indicator of the corrupt nature of that class. After Dr. Manette is released, he continues to be mentally imprisoned, reacting to stressful situations by taking up his cobbling and acting as if he believes himself to still be a prisoner in the Bastille. This may be Dickens’ suggestion that mental imprisonment is even stronger than physical confinement. In the years that follow his release, he makes up for his isolation by forging an unusually close and loving relationship with his daughter. He demonstrates that he is not entirely held prisoner by his past when he consents to allow Darnay to marry Lucie despite his suspicions about Darnay’s real identity; his own reason, which has determined that Darnay is a good man and not evil like his uncle, wins out over his fears.

Sydney Carton is imprisoned by his life as an alcoholic. He is isolated from the Manettes, whose society he enjoys, by his base occupations, but this appears to be his choice. Still, he seems to be so far sunk into the lifestyle that even Lucie’s claim that she knows he can do better by himself does not persuade him to improve. So it does appear that he is imprisoned.

The Marquis St. Evrémonde is isolated from the common people by his social class and by his treatment of them. He voluntarily shuts himself inside his fancy dress and ornate homes, and refuses to acknowledge the difficult lives led by the people surrounding him. He could choose to help the commoners but instead treats them with disdain, furthering his seclusion from them. The scenes describing the Monseigneur’s fancy ball highlight the ridiculousness of their lifestyle and their obsession with appearances. With nowhere to go, the aristocrats dress up as if for a formal event and participate halfheartedly in occupations that neither interest them nor are of any usefulness to anyone. Once the Revolution begins, members of the upper class are further isolated: they are either imprisoned, forced into exile (a sort of prison), or killed (as the Marquis had been).

Monsieur Defarge is a leader in the Revolution, and his imprisonment is mental and societal. He is a member of the lower class, and thus confined by its restraints; he can sell little wine when no one has money to buy it. Following Gaspard’s execution, he is locked into a revolutionary path from which there is no escape. Even if he wavers, his wife’s steadfast dedication to the cause sets him straight. Despite his sympathy for the Manettes, his devotion to the Revolution requires him to think of Charles Darnay as the enemy because he is an Evrémonde.
A Tale of Two Cities, Book III

Multiple Choice (30 points total)

1. Charles Darnay is watched as he travels through France because he is suspected to be _____.
   a. English royalty
   b. a rebel
   c. an aristocrat
   d. a traitor

2. When Charles Darnay leaves England, he believes that he will be safe in France because _____.
   a. he was found innocent in an earlier trial
   b. he has denounced his family
   c. he is married to an Englishwoman
   d. he is friendly with leaders of the rebel movement

3. The red cap and the tri-color cockade represent _____.
   a. death by guillotine
   b. allegiance to the king
   c. royalty
   d. the new republic

4. What is odd about the prisoners Darnay meets in LaForce?
   a. They exhibit polite manners and refinement, as if at a party.
   b. Everyone of them was also an emigrant.
   c. They denounce him as heartily as the jailers did.
   d. Several of them knew him when he was a child.

5. If you exhibit impertinence to your teacher, you would likely _____.
   a. score well on a test
   b. score poorly on a test
   c. get in trouble
   d. be called on often in class

6. Dr. Manette is safe in the suspicious climate of Paris because he _____.
   a. is friendly with the Defarges
   b. is Charles Darnay’s father-in-law
   c. is not an aristocrat
   d. was a prisoner in the Bastille

7. Mr. Lorry decided to evict Lucie, her daughter, and Miss Pross because he _____.
   a. was sympathetic to the revolution
   b. was strongly dedicated to Tellson’s Bank
   c. believed that Lucie might be a traitor
   d. feared for his life
8. When the Defarges visit Lucie to deliver Charles’s note, what about their manner startles her?
   a. They seem cold and impassive.
   b. They appear sympathetic to Charles’s cause.
   c. They act as if they suspect her of treason.
   d. They are overly friendly to her and her daughter.

9. Invented by a French doctor, the ____ became a symbol of the French Revolution.
   a. chloroform mask
   b. tri-cornered hat
   c. guillotine
   d. two-sided sword

10. If you precipitate an argument, you may ____.
   a. be a hero for preventing a fight
   b. have to explain why you started it
   c. be looking for someone to argue with
   d. not understand what is going on

11. As Lucie blows a kiss to her imprisoned husband, ____ spies on her.
    a. the wood sawyer
    b. The Vengeance
    c. Mr. Lorry
    d. Jerry Crutcher

12. The door of every home in France is required to be posted with ____.
    a. patriotic sayings
    b. the flag of the new France
    c. the motto of the new France
    d. names of occupants

13. Who is startled to recognize John Barsad in a store?
    a. Madame Defarge
    b. Lucie Manette
    c. Miss Pross
    d. Dr. Manette

14. How does Jerry Crutcher’s grave-robbing past help Sydney Carton when they meet in Paris?
    a. Jerry has extra money to help Carton bribe the prison guards.
    b. He helps Carton earn a favor from Barsad.
    c. He has access to drugs that will help Carton in his plan.
    d. He and Barsad now both work for Tellson’s Bank.
A Tale of Two Cities, Book III

15. What does Monsieur Defarge claim to have found in Dr. Manette’s cell in the Bastille?
   a. a letter denouncing Charles Darnay
   b. cobbler’s tools
   c. proof that Dr. Manette is an aristocrat
   d. evidence that Dr. Manette’s wife was still alive

16. In Charles Darnay’s second trial, it is revealed that _____.
   a. Darnay had rejected his family’s name and money
   b. Dr. Manette had attempted to report Darnay’s family’s crimes to the minister
   c. Darnay had helped Dr. Manette after Dr. Manette’s release from the Bastille
   d. Darnay had vowed never to return to England until France was free

17. Lucie’s last request of the tribunal after her husband is sentenced to death is that _____.
   a. she be allowed to die with him
   b. he be allowed to spend his last night at home
   c. she be allowed to embrace him
   d. they conduct his execution in private

18. When Sydney Carton visits Lucie after Charles’s second trial, what does he whisper as he bends down to kiss her goodbye?
   a. “Don’t worry; I have a plan.”
   b. “I will always love you.”
   c. “A life you love.”
   d. “I am the resurrection and the life.”

19. What does Sydney Carton do the night after Charles Darnay is sentenced to death?
   a. He spends it in church.
   b. He spends it at the prison, using his fortune to try and bargain for Darnay’s life.
   c. He spends it at Lucie Manette’s home, sleeping on the couch in case she should awaken and need him.
   d. He spends it walking the streets of Paris.

20. To convince someone to do something distasteful, money might be a good _____.
   a. presentiment
   b. immolation
   c. inducement
   d. anathema
Exam

A Tale of Two Cities, Book III

______ 21. Dr. Manette’s letter does NOT reveal ______.
   a. when he had first met Charles Darnay
   b. circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment
   c. atrocities committed by the Marquis de Evrémonde
   d. circumstances leading to the death of Lucie’s mother

______ 22. What effect does Charles Darnay’s death sentence have on Dr. Manette?
   a. He is astounded that his influence could not save Charles.
   b. He vows to stop the revolution.
   c. He agrees to work for the Defarges in exchange for Charles’s life.
   d. He loses his mental faculties.

______ 23. What Sydney Carton overhears in the Defarge’s wine shop leads him to believe that ______.
   a. Charles will be executed sooner than planned
   b. the Defarges would let Darnay go if Dr. Manette would work for them
   c. Lucie and her daughter are in grave danger
   d. Madame Defarge is planning to escape from Paris

______ 24. Carton visits the Defarges’ wine shop before Darnay’s execution because ______.
   a. he is trying to distract himself from the terrible events of the day
   b. he wants people to know that there is someone in Paris who looks like Darnay
   c. he is hoping to run into Lucie and Miss Pross
   d. he is trying to establish an alibi for himself

______ 25. Before the execution, Sydney Carton purchases ______.
   a. drugs
   b. paper
   c. new clothes
   d. a pass to get into the prison

______ 26. Madame Defarge completely lacks the virtue of ______.
   a. pity
   b. honesty
   c. strength
   d. courage

______ 27. After escaping from Paris, Miss Pross will never again ______.
   a. leave London
   b. speak badly of Jerry Crutcher
   c. hear soft sounds
   d. wear red
28. What is ironic about the final conversation between Miss Pross and Madame Defarge?
   a. Miss Pross reveals that she is a French aristocrat.
   b. Madame Defarge reveals that she was engaged to Charles Darnay when they were teenagers.
   c. Neither woman can speak the other’s language.
   d. Miss Pross discovers that Madame Defarge is an aristocrat by birth.

29. When Carton’s thoughts at the end of the novel are described as prophetic, this means that they _____.
   a. tell what would have happened had his plot not worked out
   b. reveal how the French revolution could have been avoided
   c. tell what will happen to the Darnays in years to come
   d. illustrate the kindness and strength that Carton symbolizes

30. Who escapes from Paris in the carriage with Mr. Lorry?
   a. Miss Pross, Lucie, her daughter, Jerry Crutcher
   b. Sydney Carton, Lucie, her daughter, Dr. Manette
   c. Charles Darnay, Lucie, their daughter, Dr. Manette
   d. Lucie, her daughter, Miss Pross

Matching (10 points total)
On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer.

1. “sharp female, newly born”
   a. John Barsad

2. Miss Pross’ brother
   b. Monsieur Defarge

3. Gather in the courtyard under Mr. Lorry’s window each night
   c. shave

4. Slang term for execution by guillotine
   d. guillotine

5. Wild dance performed at executions
   e. carmagnole

6. Sentenced to die by guillotine
   f. executioners

7. Prison where Charles Darnay is kept
   g. sheep

8. Slang term for prayer
   h. flopping

9. Slang term for a spy
   i. seamstress

10. Produces damaging evidence against Charles Darnay
    j. LaForce
Short Answer (2 points each)

1. Explain why Charles Darnay’s journey from England grew increasingly perilous as he traveled deeper into France.
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. Describe the atmosphere in Paris during Book III of the novel.
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. Why is it ironic that the crowd performs the carmagnole when Darnay is released from prison?
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

4. How does the wood Sawyer contribute to the Darnay family’s troubles?
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. Why is Madame Defarge’s vendetta against Charles Darnay personal?
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
A Tale of Two Cities, Book III

Short Essay (10 points each)

On a separate sheet of paper, write a brief essay answering two of the following questions.

1. How is Dr. Manette “recalled to life” in Book III? What changes does he undergo throughout Book III?

2. What circumstances had led to Dr. Manette’s confinement in the Bastille? How do these circumstances support the revolutionaries’ cause, both in general and in their desire to execute Charles Darnay?

3. Doubling is a plot device that encourages the reader to look for similarities and differences between the two characters who are doubles, or twins, of one another. In this novel, Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay share a remarkable resemblance. Compare and contrast these two characters.

Long Essay (30 points each)

On a separate sheet of paper, write a brief essay answering one of the following questions.

1. Dickens uses much biblical imagery in Book III of the novel. Why might he do this, particularly in relation to certain characters? Discuss this imagery.

2. A theme is a central idea in a literary work. Many novels explore several different themes; A Tale of Two Cities is no exception. Each of the following themes is explored in the novel. Choose one and discuss what Dickens reveals about the theme in the novel. Be sure to include a discussion of how various characters’ actions and motivations reflect the theme.
   - the disparity between rich and poor
   - love, both requited and unrequited
   - justice and injustice
   - death and resurrection
   - reason versus emotion
   - revenge
**Short Answer (2 points)**

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

1. On a literal level, Darnay’s journey grew more perilous during the time he was traveling to Paris because several laws were passed that increasingly restricted his freedom and ultimately made him a criminal. Figuratively, each new step toward the Kingdom of Death brought a new threat, a new loss of freedom, that ultimately ended in a cold, damp cell. He did not know of the laws when he embarked on his journey, which took longer than he expected. Along the route he came face to face with rude interference, charred ruins, people dancing and singing in the middle of the night, and a mob about to attack him. Various events also occurred in the Revolution and passions ran increasingly high. As he moved deeper into France, he realized that retreat would be impossible and he would have to go on to Paris to obtain official clearance. As he traveled he became more and more enmeshed in the country, until he was actually given “escorts” and arrived at Paris, where Defarge interrogated him and told him that he had no rights and that he was to be jailed “in secret.” By the time he arrived in Paris, he was an offender by the recently established laws against emigrants.

2. The atmosphere of Paris was suspicious, threatening, and bloodthirsty. The leaders of the Revolution were essentially in charge, but there was a sense of capricious and senseless violence that gave the city an ominous feeling. It seemed that almost anyone with any tie whatsoever to the aristocracy (like Gabelle, who had been a servant to the Evrémondes) could be accused of breaking the law. Students might note that there is also an atmosphere of irony, from such scenes as that at La Force, in which Darnay meets genteel prisoners who seem innocent of crimes despite their incarceration. At the same time, the revolutionaries are guilty of some of the same brutal and erratic behavior as those whom they defeated. The social hierarchy has indeed been reversed, as mobs flourish and respectability languishes in prison.
3. The carmagnole was a wild, frenzied dance that was performed at executions and prepared the ferocious crowds for blood. The carmagnole represents dance as an official function; it has been ritualized as part of the perversion of the Revolution. Rather than expressing joy, it signifies frenzy, and it is used to steel its participants to bloodshed. The scene is ironic in that the crowd has turned up to see men sentenced to death and knows nothing else but how to behave as if Darnay were indeed condemned, thus performing the carmagnole; students may recall that Darnay thinks for a moment that he is in a tumbril. The carmagnole is semi-religious in that it represents a frenzy of worshipers praising their unholy icon; Dickens points out that they have traded crosses around their necks for miniature guillotines. The dance is also prophetic, because in a few hours Charles will be rearrested, returned to prison, and this time, sentenced to death.

4. The wood Sawyer is a bloodthirsty revolutionary who was recruited into the movement by the Defarges. Students might recall that he was once the road-mender who told the Marquis that he thought he saw a man (Gaspard, who would murder the Marquis in his sleep that night) clinging to the underside of his carriage. He acts mostly circumstantially, spying and providing information to Madame Defarge. He is apparently the spy who tells Madame Defarge about Lucie’s visits to the street under the windows of La Force, where she stands each day in case her husband is able to glimpse her. The wood Sawyer is a jovial, malicious man who also speaks to Lucie during these visits and threatens her into giving him drinking money. His behavior continues to threaten her, as when he gleefully chops wood and pretends that the pieces are the heads of Lucie, her husband, and her daughter tumbling from the guillotine.

5. Madame Defarge is a superbly crafted character. Her malevolent presence grows throughout the novel, largely because there is a sense of an unrevealed but powerful motive for her actions. At no time is she moved by pity or sentimentality. She controls not only her own actions but her husband’s, prodding him when he begins to hesitate in the name of mercy. The reader begins to sense, long before it is verified, that Madame Defarge has a very personal stake in the Revolution. Her secret but all-engrossing lust for vengeance against the aristocracy, most particularly the Evrémonde family, has grown through long years of invidious brooding as she sat in the corner and knitted while her husband was the more active. Her vendetta, the reader might guess before it is revealed, stems from wrongs committed against her family at the hands of the Marquis St. Evrémonde and his brother. She was the younger sister of a woman who had died in a delirium after she was raped by the Marquis. Her brother, father, and husband also died at their hands or as indirect results of the Evrémondes’ cruelty. The brother laid a blood curse on the Evrémondes before dying of a stab wound inflicted by the Marquis. The younger sister was spirited away to be raised in seclusion, her only guarantee of safety from the Evrémondes, and she grew up to be Madame Defarge. No good works, denunciation, or other earthly endeavor could have saved Charles Darnay from Madame Defarge’s need for revenge against his family. When she died, she was planning the executions of his wife and young daughter.
Short Essay Questions (10 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. A major theme throughout the novel is resurrection—the release of people from the Kingdom of Death and from their own isolation, either self-imposed or imposed from without, usually undeservedly. The phrase “recalled to life” permeates Book I but is largely forgotten in Books II and III, although the theme continues to be important. When Charles Darnay is jailed in La Force, he hears ghostly voices saying, “he made shoes, he made shoes,” a reminder of Manette’s own unjust confinement. In Book III, Dr. Manette rises as a hero for several reasons. He is an automatic hero to the revolutionaries because of his past incarceration in the Bastille; he also grows in their estimation through his long hours tending to the sick and the wounded. He is also a hero to Lucie and her daughter, caring for them during the stressful time while Darnay is jailed, even arranging for Lucie to stand each day in a spot where Darnay might see her from the prison window. He is also a hero to her, and to Darnay, who is rendered helpless and dependent by his imprisonment, for his tireless efforts to have Darnay released from La Force. This serves as his repayment to Lucie for her service in restoring him and also brings out his masculine pride in assuming the role of head of the family to Lucie and Darnay, upon whom he had been dependent for so long; this was a favorite device with Victorian readers. He is also a charismatic figure to the mobs, and even engenders feelings of respect in his old servant, Defarge.

However, Defarge and his wife hold too strong a desire for vengeance against Darnay for loyalty to Dr. Manette to have much influence. When Defarge presents the letter Manette wrote in prison, denouncing the entire Evrémonde family, Dr. Manette begins to sink and, following Darnay’s death sentence, he reverts to the emotionally deficient state he had suffered in prison. Here the reader should recall that Dr. Manette has inner demons; even when he asked Darnay not to reveal his real name until the day of his wedding it was clear that Manette suspected the circumstances under which he had met Darnay before. His sanity is, in many ways, a conscious construct; he consciously chose not to enforce his blood curse on the Evrémondes upon Darnay, until the letter is read and the curse is enacted without his consent. Underneath Manette’s recently uncovered pride, the reader is reminded, he is always susceptible to the exposure of his tormented self. Still, Book III gives him a chance to recover the vitality lost many years ago, and Carton’s prophecy at the close of the novel suggests that Manette went on to live out his years in healthy, happy productivity.

2. A note which Dr. Manette had written in prison—later discovered by Ernest Defarge—reveals why Dr. Manette had been imprisoned. In 1757, Dr. Manette, a young doctor with a young wife, had been essentially abducted and commanded by the Evrémonde twins to accompany them in secret to their country house outside Paris. There he found a delirious young woman and, in a nearby building, her brother, who was dying of a stab wound. From the young man he discovered that the Evrémondes had caused the deaths of the whole family, except for a younger
sister who had been smuggled away to safety (and who would grow up to be Madame Defarge). The young man laid a blood curse on the Evrémondes and died. His delirious sister, who had been raped by the younger twin, also soon died. Dr. Manette told the brothers that he didn’t wish to accept payment, and they were clearly uneasy about what he had witnessed. He decided to write a letter reporting the incident to the authorities. Before he mailed it, he was visited by the older twin’s wife and her toddler son; the woman wanted to make amends to the younger sister. Dr. Manette could not help her, so she told her young son (Charles Darnay) that he must one day right the wrong committed by his father and his uncle. Dr. Manette mailed the letter and in a few days he was picked up, taken from his pregnant wife, and secretly jailed. The Evrémondes had intercepted the letter and presumably used their status and power to assure his imprisonment.

The story provides the crowd in the courtroom with a spellbinding tale, and the court with no real choice but to convict. It supports the revolutionaries’ cause by painting a true picture of the evil aristocrats, and helps the Defarges execute Darnay because he is a flesh-and-blood representative of the sinful family, upon whom they can inflict punishment.

3. The two men certainly share a love for Lucie Manette, and each carries out that love properly, in light of his particular position. Charles Darnay is a good husband to her; Sydney Carton worships her from afar, never intruding on their marriage but keeping his ultimate pledge to her: “A life you love.” Both men genuinely mean well and go about their lives trying to do the right thing, although this is manifested in different ways. Darnay takes steps to help others, as when he goes to France to assist Gabelle, but generally winds up being rescued. Carton, who is shrewd and smart enough to make something of himself (as demonstrated in the work he does for Stryver) nonetheless feels he is a reprobate and does the right thing by staying out of the way of those whom he feels he might hurt. For instance, he asks to visit the Manette home only on rare occasions.

Students may notice that the two characters act as foils for one another. As mentioned above, Darnay tries to do well but generally only does so by accident and spends much of the novel being rescued by others. After his heroic return to France, for instance, he ends up jailed not once but twice, each time relying on others to care for his family while he is incarcerated and to get him out. In actuality Darnay, in spite of his noble desires, is a passive character with a penchant for getting into trouble from which he must be rescued time and again, at an ever greater cost to his rescuers. Indeed, Darnay is the victim who must repay society for the transgressions of his family, and it seems that forces such as these, and not Darnay’s own free will, often dictate what happen to him.

Carton, on the other hand, is a frustrated alcoholic but rises to far more challenging and virtuous actions than Darnay. Until Carton arrives in Paris, the only noble part of his life has really been his chaste love for Lucie. When he conceives of a plan to save Darnay’s life, he carefully thinks it through and executes it, again showing himself to be much more capable of shrewd planning and careful performance than Darnay,
whose plans were always vague at best. Darnay’s intentions and efforts toward his family are genuine if relatively ineffectual; it is in Carton that the virtue of self-sacrifice for love is at its most sublime.

Carton takes on a mythic aspect in sacrificing himself to save his friends, an elevation that relies on a passion Darnay seems incapable of feeling. Carton becomes a hero who is ritually slaughtered of his own free will so that society can renew itself. His dying thoughts offer a prophecy of this better future. It is Carton who allows all the imbalances of the novel, and the society it represents, to right themselves. Both Madame Defarge’s family’s curse on the Evrémondes and Charles’s mother’s vow that Charles would right the family wrongs are satisfied even while Darnay himself is spared to assure the happiness of the Manettes. That Carton, who showed no real sign of religious fervor in the novel, is sustained during his final hours by Bible verses is no coincidence. If Darnay is the innocent victim who must suffer because of the sins of his fathers, Carton is the sacrificial hero who redeems those sins in a direct imitation of Christ.

Long Essay (30 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. The biblical imagery focuses primarily on two aspects of the novel: it is used as a backdrop by which to show the unholy nature of the revolution, and to underscore the sacrifice of Sydney Carton.

   Religious imagery is used to demonstrate that the mobs of revolutionaries are diabolic. This is particularly vivid in the mob scenes surrounding the trials and prisons. The people have discarded the crosses around their necks for miniature guillotines, and have canonized the instrument of execution, calling it “St. Guillotine,” the patron of the new republic. Even the Cathedral of Notre Dame must fly the black flag of this new government. Like Satan, the mob leaves its mark everywhere. These images symbolize the truly demonic nature of the revolutionaries, in their overpowering arrogance and godlike assumption of power over the lives of everyone in France. In contradiction to the Bible’s prediction that the “meek shall inherit the earth,” the mild-mannered are imprisoned and greet Charles Darnay with gracious politeness when he is brought into La Force, while the frenzied mob rages outside.

   The biblical doctrine of forgiveness is also suggested in contrast between Madame Defarge and Dr. Manette, the only two characters who can actually recall the story of the Evrémondes’ actions that led to her protected isolation and his imprisonment in the Bastille (which made him a hero to her cause). Dr. Manette embodies forgiveness, accepting Darnay into the family genuinely, even though he suspects who Darnay really is. His struggle is a mighty one. He asks Darnay not to reveal his name until the day of the wedding, and then is thrown into a fit of insanity by the revelation. Still, he recovers, Darnay and Lucie are married, and all live peacefully.

   Madame Darnay, on the other hand, targets Darnay and his wife and daughter as
A Tale of Two Cities, Book III

the only people left for her to exact revenge upon, and she methodically follows her fiendish plan despite her husband’s sympathy for the Manettes; there is no room in her philosophy for redemption.

Perhaps the biblical imagery is most pronounced in Sydney Carton’s appearance at the end of the novel. In many ways, Dickens’s novel shows the workings of a Divine Presence, which assures that wrongs will be righted; it is no coincidence that Darnay must repeatedly endure essentially the same unjust trial and imprisonment in punishment for his family’s offenses. Carton shows that there is room for grace in this scheme. As a Christ figure, Carton will take on the sins of the Evrémondes (note the name Evrémond might be read as “every man” or “every world”) and purge them with his self-sacrifice in the name of purest love. Darnay is sentenced under the Old Testament law, or “an eye for an eye,” but is saved under the New Testament ethic of love and self-sacrifice, by which Carton will pay the penalty so that the story can be morally closed. Carton sustains himself during his final hours with the words of Jesus (“I am the Resurrection and the Life”) and he goes to death at peace. He, like Jesus, is even able to comfort another person on the way. His dying thoughts, “It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far greater rest that I go to than I have ever known” take on a holy resonance. These words suggest that Carton has redeemed the degenerate life of his earlier self and secured his place in heaven; his prophecy at the close of the novel, if taken to be true, suggests that he may already have reached a higher place.

2. Dickens shows the disparity between rich and poor in several ways, first in the earliest chapters of the novel when the lifestyles of each group are vividly described. The novel suggests that the rich maintain superiority even when the poor seize power from them; students may note the refined behavior of the aristocrats in jail at La Force or the wild disorganization that characterizes the government by the revolutionaries. There is also an indication in the novel that rich and poor are closely allied with oppressor and oppressed, a situation that cannot be sustained forever and breeds violence. The Manettes and Mr. Lorry, who are neither tremendously rich nor desperately poor and who work and live simply, fare best in the novel.

No discussion of love in the novel can be undertaken without addressing Lucie Manette. She is the recipient of the comical overtures of Stryver, whose arrogance highlights the very real need for women in Victorian society to marry someone to take care of them financially, a situation which often led to marriages without love. The romantic love Charles Darnay felt for Lucie was quite real, if somewhat dispassionate and at times melodramatic, with his exclamations of “My own!” and “My life!” Finally, Sydney Carton represents pure, chaste, unrequited romantic love, for which he makes the ultimate sacrifice. Students may note that although she did not return his romantic feelings, Lucie felt very warmly toward Carton and at one point remarked that she suspected Carton capable of great things, which foreshadows the end of the novel. Students may also wish to discuss other types of love besides romantic love, such as the devotion between Lucie and Dr. Manette or Lucie’s love
for her family, which represented the very ideal of Victorian womanhood. They
might also contrast the love that guides the actions of Lucie and those around her
with the hate that drives Madame Defarge and her unholy band.

Justice and injustice are represented in many ways in the novel. There is, overall, a
suggestion of Divine Providence, that despite all the ills created by society, the world
and heaven will somehow manage to make things right. Indeed, human actions are
often unjust in the novel, while the attempts of a few characters to right them are
largely ineffectual. For instance, although Charles’s mother wishes the sins of her
husband’s family to be corrected, Darnay wishes to help Gabelle, Lucie and her
father work to get Darnay released from prison, none of these efforts succeed. It is
only the sacrifice of Carton that ultimately sets things right. Students may note in
their answers that there never is a real system of justice in the novel; in the begin-
ing the rich maintain an oppressive power over the poor, and later the revolution-
aries rule with capricious violence. The courtroom scenes reflect justice gone awry;
decisions of guilt and evidence are made from passion and rhetoric more than from
evidence.

From the earliest pages, death and resurrection are important themes in the novel.
Dr. Manette is “recalled to life” when he is released from prison, an act Mr. Lorry
likens to rising from a grave. In the Revolution, the old order is killed off and
replaced by a new one, which is more of a disorder than an order. When the
Evrémonde family is thought to have been killed off, it rises again to offer a focus for
the revolutionaries’ ire in the person of Charles Darnay, whom they, in turn, attempt
to extinguish but who is resurrected through the sacrifice of Sydney Carton. Darnay
undergoes a series of rebirths, too. He rejects his family’s name and legacy to
become Darnay, only to be forced back into it; he is sentenced to die and is only
reborn in the carriage on his way to safety and England. Carton undergoes a resur-
gence of vitality as he moves through the last pages of the novel, carefully executing
his plan. He is slaughtered of his own free will so that society can renew itself. His
dying thoughts offer a prophecy of this better future; this vision gives shape to the
rebirth that Carton secures for society and offers a suggestion that Carton too will
be reborn.

Victorian writers often explored the meeting of reason and emotion, and Dickens
was no exception in his fascination with the limits of each. Despite the appearance
of reason, most of the action in A Tale of Two Cities is directed by emotion except,
significantly, for the plan of Sydney Carton, which is founded on love but rationally
executed. Even the characters who are most directed by reason, epitomized by Mr.
Lorry, are shown to have an emotional side. Emotion is given a great deal of power
in the novel. The episodes of madness for Dr. Manette, and Darnay’s fight to keep
his faculties when he is imprisoned in La Force, suggest that reason is fragile. In the
society of the novel, emotion intrudes where reason should reign, as in issues of
governance and courts of law. Female characters are especially given to following
their emotions, whether positively, as with Lucie or Miss Pross, or negatively, as with
Madame Defarge. Lucie, who is portrayed as generally possessing emotional
resilience, as in the way she handled her young son’s death and in her patient nursing of her father, is given to fainting under moments of stress. Victorian audiences would have seen this as a feminine ideal.

If Lucie is the ideal of love, Madame Defarge is the epitome of revenge. The general forces of vengeance in the work, such as the vengeance of the oppressed when they wrest power from the oppressors, are symbolized by her. Her character is almost archetypal in its representation of the intensity and blood thirst of vengeance. Her urge for revenge has stored up its potency through long years of malevolent brooding; in its execution, it is as methodical as it is vicious. Madame Defarge is so focused that she thwarts any sympathetic urging in her compatriots and becomes a leader among them. This character may overshadow other examples of vengeance in the novel. Gaspard, for instance, kills the Marquis in revenge for the death of his son and the Marquis’s heartless indifference to it. This act, however, seems somewhat justified, especially considering that Gaspard as a peasant had no legal recourse against an aristocrat. On a larger scale, Dickens’s novel illustrates the unholy place the guillotine, and the thousands of aristocrats and others put to death by it, occupied in the hearts of the revolutionaries as the symbol of their vengeance.
Evaluation Forms
### Evaluation Form

**Writing Process**

#### PREWRITING

In prewriting I used
- [ ] freewriting
- [ ] imagining or role playing
- [ ] interviewing
- [ ] research
- [ ] graphic devices
- [ ] discussion
- [ ] asking questions
- [ ] observing and recalling
- [ ] other (explain)

(Comments)

The prewriting technique that was most successful for me was ____________________________

Other prewriting techniques that I would like to try are ____________________________

The prewriting technique that I would like to improve is ____________________________

#### PLANNING

In planning I
- [ ] made an outline
- [ ] decided on a specific audience
- [ ] decided on a specific purpose
- [ ] decided on a specific topic
- [ ] revised my initial writing plan
- [ ] decided on a mode of writing

(Comments)

The planning technique that was most successful for me was ____________________________

Other planning techniques that I would like to try are ____________________________

#### DRAFTING

In drafting I worked on
- [ ] writing topic sentences
- [ ] writing a conclusion
- [ ] achieving unity
- [ ] writing a thesis statement
- [ ] writing transitions
- [ ] other (explain)
- [ ] writing an introduction
- [ ] using supporting details

(Comments)

The drafting skill that was most successful for me was ____________________________

Other drafting skills that I would like to try are ____________________________

The drafting skill that I would like to improve is ____________________________

#### EDITING

In editing my draft I worked on
- [ ] writing or revising an introduction
- [ ] proofreading
- [ ] using vivid words and details
- [ ] revising or revising a conclusion
- [ ] revising for clarity
- [ ] other (explain)
- [ ] revising for coherence
- [ ] revising for unity

(Comments)

The editing skill that was most successful for me was ____________________________

Other editing skills that I would like to try are ____________________________

The editing skill that I would like to improve is ____________________________
# Evaluation Form

## Writing Plan

### Topic

The topic is clear and can be treated well in the available space.

- **Comments:**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  \[ \times 5 = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

### Purpose

The writer's purpose is clear, and the writer achieves his or her purpose.

- **Comments:**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  \[ \times 5 = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

### Audience

The language used and the complexity of the treatment of the subject are appropriate to the audience and occasion for which the writing was done.

- **Comments:**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  \[ \times 5 = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

### Form

The form chosen is appropriate, and the writer has observed the conventions of the form chosen.

- **Comments:**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  \[ \times 5 = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

### Mode

The writing makes use of appropriate modes (narration, dialogue, description, and various kinds of exposition such as analysis or comparison and contrast), and the writer has handled these modes well.

- **Comments:**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  \[ \times 5 = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

### Total

**Key:** 1 = needs substantial improvement 2 = needs improvement 3 = good 4 = outstanding

- **Student's Signature:**
- **Peer Evaluator's Signature:**
- **Teacher's Signature:**
Evaluation Form

Writing Summary

Title ____________________________
Purpose or aim of writing ____________________________
________________________________________________________________________
I chose this topic because _________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The form of the writing is _________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
I chose this form because _________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
My thesis or theme is _____________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
My intended audience is __________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The principle of organization that I used is _____________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The type of support or evidence that I used is _________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The type of introduction that I used is _________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The type of conclusion that I used is _________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Compositions/Reports

Assign a score from 1 to 10, 1 being the worst and 10 being the best.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVALUATION CRITERIA</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The paper contains an introduction that grabs the attention of the reader.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The paper contains an introduction that presents the main idea or thesis of the paper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. The body of the paper contains paragraphs that support and develop the main idea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Each paragraph develops a single main idea or serves a single main function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. The writer has used transitions effectively to connect the paragraphs of the paper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. The writer has used transitions effectively to connect ideas within paragraphs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. The paragraphs in the body of the paper are organized in a logical manner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. The paper contains a conclusion that gives the reader a satisfactory sense of an ending by summarizing the main points of the paper or by some other means.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Source materials used in the paper have been clearly documented to avoid plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. The writer has prepared the paper using proper manuscript form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL
# Evaluation Form

## Analytic Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT/UNITY</th>
<th>CIRCLE ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 4 = 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Contains only necessary or relevant ideas or information</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 4 = 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Is organized in a logical or sensible manner</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 4 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Uses transitions effectively to connect ideas</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 4 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION/COHERENCE</th>
<th>CIRCLE ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Uses language appropriate to the audience and occasion</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 2 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Uses vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 2 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANGUAGE/STYLE</th>
<th>CIRCLE ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Avoids spelling errors</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 1 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Avoids grammar errors</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 1 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Avoids usage errors</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 1 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Avoids punctuation and capitalization errors</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 1 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Avoids errors in manuscript form</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 × 1 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONVENTIONS</th>
<th>CIRCLE ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key:
- 1 = needs substantial improvement
- 2 = needs improvement
- 3 = good
- 4 = outstanding

**STUDENT’S SIGNATURE**

**PEER EVALUATOR’S SIGNATURE**

**TEACHER’S SIGNATURE**
**Holistic Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT AND COHERENCE</th>
<th>C O N V E N T I O N S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The writing</td>
<td>The writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• does not develop a single main idea or create a single dominant effect</td>
<td>• develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• contains irrelevant ideas</td>
<td>• contains only relevant ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• is not organized logically</td>
<td>• is organized logically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• does not use transitions effectively</td>
<td>• uses transitions effectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• uses language inappropriate for the audience and occasion</td>
<td>• uses language appropriate to the audience and occasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• does not use vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers</td>
<td>• uses vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Circle one.) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td>(Circle one.) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ \times 7 = ___$</td>
<td>$ \times 3 = ___$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTENT AND COHERENCE + CONVENTIONS = TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What I like most about this work is

________________________________________________________________________

What I like least about this work is

________________________________________________________________________

What I would do to improve this work is

________________________________________________________________________

STUDENT’S SIGNATURE

PEER EVALUATOR’S SIGNATURE

TEACHER’S SIGNATURE
# Evaluation Form

## Writing: Revising and Proofreading Checklists

### Revision Checklist: Content and Unity

1. Does the writing achieve its purpose?
2. Are the main ideas related to the thesis statement?
3. Are the main ideas clearly stated and supported by details?

### Revision Checklist: Organization and Coherence

1. Are the ideas arranged in a logical order?
2. Do transitions connect ideas to one another both within and between paragraphs?

### Revision Checklist: Voice and Style

1. Is the voice—the tone, word choice, and perspective of the writing—authentic? Is it consistent?
2. Is the level of language appropriate to the audience and purpose?
3. Is the mood appropriate to the purpose and form of the writing?

### Proofreading Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>- Are all words, including names, spelled correctly?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Grammar         | - Does each verb agree in number with its subject?  
                  - Are verb tenses consistent and correct?  
                  - Are irregular verbs formed correctly?  
                  - Is the referent of each pronoun clear?  
                  - Does every pronoun agree with its antecedent?  
                  - Are subject and object forms of pronouns used correctly?  
                  - Are there any sentence fragments or run-ons?  
                  - Have double negatives been avoided? |
| Usage           | - Have frequently confused words, such as *affect* and *effect*, been used correctly? |
| Mechanics       | - Does every sentence end with an end mark?  
                  - Are commas, semicolons, hyphens, and dashes used correctly?  
                  - Do all proper nouns and proper adjectives begin with capital letters?  
                  - Has proper manuscript form been used? |
# Discussion

## Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Nearly Always</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shares personal experience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contributes relevant ideas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supports statements with evidence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responds to others respectfully</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tries to understand others’ views</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shows willingness to change views when appropriate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shows willingness to clarify and defend views</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allows others to speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintains focus on discussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student’s participation has been valuable to the group in the following ways:

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

The student’s participation could be more valuable if she or he would

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

## Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Nearly Always</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>helps the group keep on track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helps ensure that everyone gets a chance to speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helps the group reach closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student’s leadership has been valuable to the group in the following ways:

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

The student’s leadership could be more valuable if she or he would

_____________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________

## Record Keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Nearly Always</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keeps accurate records of the discussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Comments)
**Evaluation Form**

1. **Describe the goal of the project.**

   ______________________________________

   Was the goal met satisfactorily? (Rate the overall success of the project on a scale from 1 to 5.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>met satisfactorily</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not met satisfactorily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Was the project an individual or a group effort?**  ____ individual  ____ group

   (If the project was a group effort, rate the effectiveness of the group in each of the following areas on a scale from 1 to 5.)

   a. **Cooperation among group members**
      |   |   | 3 | 4 | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | very cooperative | 4 | 5 |
      | not at all cooperative |

   b. **Leadership**
      |   |   | 3 | 4 | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | very effective |
      | not effective |

   c. **Division of tasks**
      |   |   | 4 | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | fair |
      | unfair |

   d. **Project organization**
      |   |   | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | organized |
      | unorganized |

   (If the project was an individual effort, rate the effectiveness of the effort in each of the following areas on a scale from 1 to 5.)

   a. **Effort**
      |   |   | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | much effort shown |
      | very little effort shown |

   b. **Creativity**
      |   |   | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | much creativity shown |
      | very little creativity shown |

   c. **Attention to goals**
      |   |   | 5 |
      | 1 | 2 | 3 | much attention to goals |
      | little attention to goals |

3. **Rate the overall group or individual performance on a scale of 1 to 5 with regard to the criteria given above.**

   |   |   | 5 |
   | 1 | 2 | 3 | outstanding performance |
   | very poor performance |

   **(comments)**

   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________