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Notes to the Teacher

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

One morning, about a week after Bingley’s engagement with Jane had been formed, as he and the females of the family were sitting together in the dining room, their attention was suddenly drawn to the window by the sound of a carriage; and they perceived a chaise and four driving up the lawn. It was too early in the morning for visitors, and besides, the equipage did not answer to that of any of their neighbors. The horses were post; and neither the carriage, nor the livery of the servant who preceded it, were familiar to them. As it was certain, however, that somebody was coming, Bingley instantly prevailed on Miss Bennet to avoid the confinement of such an intrusion, and walk away with him into the shrubbery. They both set off, and the conjectures of the remaining three continued, though with little satisfaction, till the door was thrown open, and their visitor entered. It was Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

They were of course all intending to be surprised; but their astonishment was beyond their expectation; and on the part of Mrs. Bennet and Kitty, though she was perfectly unknown to them, even inferior to what Elizabeth felt.

She entered the room with an air more than usually ungracious, made no other reply to Elizabeth’s salutation than a slight inclination of the head, and sat down without saying a word. Elizabeth had mentioned her name to her mother on her ladyship’s entrance, though no request of introduction had been made.

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

Words for Everyday Use

- **equipage.** Carriage with horses and servants

310 PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
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 Access Edition 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 Organizer Activities

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 organizer activities 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 exercises involve sentence completion that draws from the Words for Everyday Use. The vocabulary assessment includes vocabulary handouts, pre-tests, and separate vocabulary tests. A vocabulary section is included in each of the exams in the exam masters section. 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 are also included in each of the exams in the exam masters section.

How to Use the Exam Masters

The exam masters section contains three exams that test students’ recall and interpretation of the three volumes of Pride and Prejudice. These tests can be used separately, 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 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.
Access Edition
Answer Key
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 1–6, page 24)

1. R: People believe that a single man with a good deal of money must want a wife.

2. I: The main subject of the novel is marriage. Students might also say that money is an important subject of the novel.

3. R: People think Mr. Bingley is attractive, charming, and well-mannered, but they are even more impressed by his friend, Mr. Darcy, who is tall and handsome, and is reputed to have more money than Bingley. However, by the end of the ball, the people decide that Darcy is overly proud and disagreeable and go back to favoring Bingley. Mr. Darcy says that Elizabeth is “tolerable” but that she is not attractive enough to tempt him to dance.

4. I: Mr. Darcy’s pride and rudeness toward the people at the ball make people dislike him. Their opinions seem justified, but Miss Bingley suggests that Mr. Darcy can be quite charming to people who know him well. While he has made a bad first impression, people might not be completely justified in their opinions. Elizabeth laughs about Darcy’s rejection with her friends. Her reaction suggests that she has a sense of humor and is not too proud to laugh at herself.

5. R: Jane is beginning to fall in love with Mr. Bingley. Elizabeth and Charlotte discuss how one should react if one is in love or interested in marrying a certain person. Charlotte believes in making a plan to catch a husband, while Elizabeth believes that one should take time to explore one’s feelings and to fall in love before getting married. Charlotte believes in marriage of convenience and that happiness in marriage is a “matter of chance.” She is concerned with finding a husband who can support her rather than finding one with whom she will be happy. Elizabeth believes in marrying for love.

6. I: Jane does not tell Bingley about her feelings because she wants to get to know him better. By nature, she is much more reserved than her mother, who might prefer that Jane take Charlotte’s approach and make sure that she has secured Bingley’s affections before concentrating on her own feelings.

7. R: Darcy listens in on Elizabeth’s conversation with Colonel Forster. He has been watching Elizabeth’s “fine eyes” all evening.

8. I: Darcy is starting to admire Elizabeth. He sees that she is attractive, intelligent, and lively. He did not want to like her. He wished to have the same disdain for her that he has had for the other people of Meryton.

Synthesizing
Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. The main goal of young women in the society portrayed in this novel is to make a good match and to get married. Social position and financial condition are supposed to be important to them. At the time, women of the gentry did not work, so it was important for them to marry well to ensure a good home, clothes, food, and other necessities. Mr. Bennet thinks girls and women are generally silly. He does not think that making a good marriage is an important activity. He probably does not understand the concerns of his wife and other women about money and making a good match for their own future security.
10. Students might say that marriage is more important in the society portrayed by Austen. They may notice that the people in Austen’s world value leisure and look down on labor. Students might say that class stratification exists in both their society and Austen’s.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 1–6, page 25)

1. Irony.
   a. In the opening line of the novel, it is assumed that a single man with money must want a wife. The statement is ironic because such a man may have no intention of looking for a wife, but many women may make it their business to try to become his wife.
   b. Mrs. Bennet is unhappy with her husband because he says he will not go to visit Bingley. Later, he acts as if he has not visited Bingley. The reader knows that Mr. Bennet has already visited Mr. Bingley.
   c. People think that Darcy is too proud and that he is disdainful of everyone present at the Netherfield ball. The reader is aware of Darcy’s change of opinion toward Elizabeth Bennet and that he is now attracted to her.

2. Theme. Darcy is full of pride. Because of his pride he is prejudiced against the people in the region of Netherfield. Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst share these traits with Darcy. Elizabeth is quick to judge and is prejudiced against Darcy.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 7–12, page 54)

1. R: Mrs. Bennet does not allow Jane to take the carriage to Netherfield because she reasons that if Jane is caught on horseback in the rain she will have to stay at Netherfield overnight. Jane catches a cold from riding in the rain and must extend her stay at Netherfield.

2. I: Jane and Elizabeth are not impressed with their mother’s plan. Jane would be much more comfortable taking the carriage, making her visit, and returning home. Elizabeth thinks the plan is foolish and full of holes. Mrs. Bennet values the opportunity for Jane to spend time with Bingley more than she values her daughter’s health.

3. R: Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst are very kind to Jane when in her presence. They immediately forget about Jane and her condition when not in her presence. They often talk about Elizabeth or about her family as soon as she leaves the room.

4. I: Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst show themselves to be two-faced, petty, selfish, and prejudiced. They mock others for being uncivilized, but their behavior reveals them to be less civilized than the subjects of their scorn. Elizabeth might be eager to leave Netherfield because she recognizes the true characters of Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst and because she feels that she and Jane are imposing on the Bingleys.

5. R: A woman who paints tables, covers screens, and nets purses is often called accomplished. Mr. Darcy thinks that an accomplished woman must also have a knowledge of music, be able to sing, dance, draw, and speak modern languages.
She should also have a certain manner of movement, speech, and gesture, and more substantially, she must improve her mind through reading.

6. **I:** Miss Bingley does not meet the requirements because she has an aversion to reading. Elizabeth meets the last requirement, but some, perhaps Darcy included, would say that she lacks proper refinement of movement. Darcy is very particular, perhaps because he is wealthy and has many women interested in him. He may also enjoy the company of a woman who has accomplishments beyond those normally expected of a woman.

7. **R:** Miss Bingley notices Darcy watching and talking to Elizabeth. She is anxious for Jane to recover so that Elizabeth will leave Netherfield. She discusses the ways she thinks Darcy might “improve” the Bennets were he to marry Elizabeth.

8. **I:** Miss Bingley hopes to remind Darcy of the vulgarity of Elizabeth’s connections and the faults of her character to dissuade him from thinking further of Elizabeth. Miss Bingley is jealous of the attention that Elizabeth draws and wants Darcy’s attentions for herself. Darcy is beginning to fall in love with Elizabeth, but he does not feel that she would be a proper mate for him. He is eager to see her go so he will no longer be tempted by her. Elizabeth thinks that Darcy’s attention to her is meant to criticize or ridicule her. She delights in spoiling his attempts to do so.

**Synthesizing**

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

9. Darcy’s actions have not proved his words true. His opinion of Elizabeth has changed to a positive one. Although he still has reservations regarding her connections and social status, he finds himself more and more attracted to her. He appreciates her physical features as well as aspects of her character that he originally found unattractive. Elizabeth might believe that Darcy will never appreciate her or anyone in her family since he seems to have a bad opinion of them and has declared that once he has a bad opinion of someone, he never changes his mind.

10. Bingley’s attention to Jane and the time that they spent together without other company seem to have served Mrs. Bennet’s purpose well. Some of her other efforts, such as the conversation during her visit to Netherfield, have had a negative effect. Although Bingley seems to ignore her pressing, vulgar behavior, other members of his party do not and find Mrs. Bennet to be one of the strikes against Jane.

**Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 7–12, page 55)**

1. **Character and Characterization.**
   a. Elizabeth’s decision to walk to Netherfield to see Jane shows that she has high regard for her sister and that she does not strictly heed the codes of decorum of the day.
   b. Elizabeth’s appearance—wind-blown, glowing, spirited from the exercise, and muddy—is represented in the conversation. Her country manner and lack of decorum are noted.
c. Elizabeth is embarrassed by her mother’s pointed praise, misunderstandings, and incivility. Her reaction shows that she is sensitive to the perceptions of others and that she is more cultured and sensible than her mother.

d. Elizabeth words show that she values friendship and affection. She also argues and reasons well.

e. Elizabeth shows that she is quick-witted, that she recognizes Mr. Darcy’s contempt, and that she is not willing to be made a fool. She realizes that Darcy is making fun of her friends’ and family’s love of dancing.

f. Elizabeth shows that she values laughter, goodness, and wisdom and is quick to ridicule folly or failings in others. She also demonstrates that she does not give in easily if she disagrees with someone, but is willing to let an argument go.

2. **Motivation.** Mrs. Bennet contrives to have Jane stay overnight at Netherfield by having her ride there on horseback when there is a high likelihood of rain. She uses every opportunity to turn the conversation to Jane’s assets when she visits Netherfield. She will not send the carriage for her daughters because her plan calls for them to stay longer at Netherfield. She expresses her disappointment when her daughters return home.

**Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 13–18, page 92)**

1. **R:** Mrs. Bennet is upset when she hears that Mr. Collins is coming to visit because he is going to inherit the Bennet home when Mr. Bennet dies. Mr. Collins intends to mend the rift that existed between his father and Mr. Bennet.

2. **I:** Mrs. Bennet is soothed by Mr. Collins’s letter and his desire to make amends to her daughters. She does not realize, as Elizabeth does, that Mr. Collins is pompous and ridiculous.

3. **R:** Wickham, a handsome and personable young man who has just joined the corps, attracts the attention of the Bennet ladies. Darcy and Wickham are disconcerted to see each other. One blushes and the other pales. After a pause, they stiffly exchange greetings. Wickham tells Elizabeth that he is well acquainted with Darcy and that they had grown up together. He further explains that Darcy has treated him poorly by denying him the living promised by Darcy’s father.

4. **I:** Elizabeth is inclined to believe Wickham because he is handsome and looks honest. He seems reliable because he provides a rational explanation of the events, with specific facts and names. She is also inclined to believe the worst about Darcy because of her opinion of him. Elizabeth shows poor judgment in believing, without hesitation or thought, somebody she has just met. Her instant belief in Wickham’s story is based largely on her prejudice against Darcy and Wickham’s handsome appearance.

5. **R:** Elizabeth’s hopes are disappointed because Mr. Collins asks to have the first two dances with her and because Wickham is not at the ball. Elizabeth discusses Darcy’s character, especially his long-term resentments. Miss Bingley tells Elizabeth that Wickham treated Darcy in an “infamous manner” and that, although she does not
know the details, she does know that Darcy is blameless. She also points out that Wickham was the son of the late Mr. Darcy’s steward.

6. I: Elizabeth does not change her opinion, based on what she learns from Miss Bingley. Her prejudice against both Darcy and Miss Bingley affect the way in which she accepts what they say or what is said about them.

7. R: Elizabeth is embarrassed by her mother’s loud discussion of her expectations for Jane and Bingley’s marriage, Mary’s singing and fawning for attention, and Mr. Collins’s loud and lengthy speech about the duties of a clergyman.

8. I: The unrestrained desire for attention and lack of social grace of Elizabeth’s relatives is displayed. Elizabeth’s reaction reveals her to have more social sense, discretion, and understanding of what others think than the rest of her family. Some students might say that Elizabeth is too concerned about what others think and should just let her relatives be themselves.

Synthesizing
Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. Mrs. Bennet’s plans now include having two of her daughters married within a short time. Both Jane and Elizabeth are happy about Jane’s prospects with Bingley, although Elizabeth is not happy with the way her mother has been broadcasting her hopes and plans. Elizabeth does not like the idea of being married to Mr. Collins at all, but has decided to ignore the problem until it becomes an issue.

10. Responses will vary. Students might suggest that none of the candidates seems to be a good suitor for Elizabeth. Points for or against each man might include the following: Darcy is wealthy and handsome, he intellectually stimulates Elizabeth, and he is attracted to her, although he despises her connections; by marrying Collins, Elizabeth would preserve the family home, but he is foolish and absurd; and Wickham appears to be a perfect gentleman, but questions have been raised about his character. At this point in the novel, Elizabeth would probably find Wickham to be the most desirable suitor.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 13–18, page 93)

1. Theme. Elizabeth’s prejudice against Darcy makes her very willing to believe Wickham’s story of ill-use at the hands of Darcy. She is unwilling to hear Darcy’s side of the story and uses her conversation with him to find ways of supporting what she has heard from Wickham.

2. Cliché. Mr. Collins uses the cliché of the olive branch as a symbol of peace, the idea of a beautiful woman as a jewel or ornament of society, and the idea that a fine figure and noble bearing do honor to a rank.

3. Character and Characterization. Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. The narrator notes that “Mr. Collins was not a sensible man, and the deficiency of nature had been but little assisted by education or society.” The overblown language of Mr. Collins’s letter and in his conversation with others is comical because
he tries to be very formal and dignified but appears foolish. The shallowness of his feelings about choosing a wife is shown when the narrator says, "Mr. Collins had only to change from Jane to Elizabeth—and it was soon done—done while Mrs. Bennet was stirring the fire." His repeated mention of his patron, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, and his insistence on meeting Darcy show that he is unduly impressed by money and social position.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 19–23, page 118)

1. R: Mr. Collins thinks that a clergyman should set a good example for his parish by getting married. He also believes that marriage will make him happier, and he wants to follow the advice of his patron, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who is adamant that he marry. He cannot accept Elizabeth’s refusal because he thinks it is a habit of women to reject their suitors at first, he offers her a desirable position, he has fine connections to important people as well as to her family, and he knows that she does not have the money that would make her a wise choice for many men.

2. I: Elizabeth finds Mr. Collins ridiculous and pompous and recognizes that she would not be happy with him. Elizabeth has already expressed a belief that marriage should be based on love, so she would be unimpressed by Mr. Collins’s proposal, knowing that he is not asking her to marry him out of love. Someone who is concerned with prestige or who is equally pompous might find Mr. Collins’s proposal persuasive. Charlotte might think Elizabeth is foolish for not accepting Mr. Collins’s proposal. Charlotte thinks of marriage as a matter of practicality; she recognizes the financial comfort and good connections that marriage to Mr. Collins would have. Jane also believes that love is important in marriage, so she probably agrees with Elizabeth on this issue. Miss Bingley would most likely find Elizabeth foolish because she does not believe the Bennets have enough to offer for any of the girls to make a fine match. Lady Catherine would not understand Elizabeth’s refusal because she would probably think that any young lady should consider herself lucky to be married to her rector.

3. R: Jane is upset that Miss Bingley is confident that her brother will marry Miss Darcy. Elizabeth suggests that Miss Bingley merely hopes her brother will marry Miss Darcy.

4. I: Jane believes Miss Bingley to be sincere because Miss Bingley has always treated her well. Elizabeth has observed the way Miss Bingley acts when not with Jane and has doubted the closeness between Jane and Miss Bingley since the beginning. Jane tends to trust everyone while Elizabeth is more cynical.

5. R: Charlotte accepts Mr. Collins’s proposal because she realizes that she must marry to be provided for. She has no romantic notions of marriage, so the fact that she does not find him agreeable is no object.

6. I: Responses will vary. Charlotte probably will not be happy with Mr. Collins because he is annoying and foolish. While she will not enjoy his company, she will have a comfortable home and, after the death of Mr. Bennet, she will become the mistress of Longbourn. She will probably be satisfied with her position and the security of her position in life, but it is unlikely that she will ever love her husband. Elizabeth is
Volume I

more concerned with finding happiness and a companion she loves and respects than is Charlotte, who is practical and thinks only of economic and social concerns.

7. R: Mrs. Bennet will not believe that Mr. Collins is to marry Charlotte; she believes that Mr. Collins must have been fooled, that Charlotte and Mr. Collins will never be happy together, that the match might be broken off, and that Elizabeth is to blame. Mrs. Bennet hates to have Charlotte at Longbourn because she assumes that Charlotte is thinking of the day when she will be mistress of the estate.

8. I: Responses will vary. Mrs. Bennet probably would not be satisfied even if Longbourn were not entailed. She would still worry about marrying her daughters off. If Elizabeth had married Mr. Collins, she would still lament the loss of Mr. Bingley. She seems to complain about many things and she would most likely find something to complain about no matter what.

Synthesizing

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. Charlotte marries Mr. Collins for financial reasons. She knows that she does not have the fortune to support herself and she does not want to end up alone. While she feels no affection for Mr. Collins, she knows that he will be a good match for her in a practical sense. Mr. Collins expects that his financial and social position will appeal to Elizabeth, especially since he knows that her financial situation will probably hinder any desirable matches. Elizabeth, however, does not seem to be concerned about whether or not she will be able to make a good match. Miss Bingley tries to keep her brother from marrying Jane because Jane does not have enough money or an acceptable social position. Miss Bingley hopes her brother will marry the rich Miss Darcy.

10. Mrs. Bennet had hoped to have two daughters married. Now there seems little chance of either marriage taking place. Mr. Bingley has left Netherfield and does not seem likely to return, thus ruining plans for an engagement in the near future. Elizabeth firmly squelches her mother’s hopes by refusing Mr. Collins’s proposal. Mrs. Bennet’s hopes that Mr. Collins will marry one of her other daughters die when his engagement to Charlotte Lucas is announced. Responses will vary, but at this point students might think that Elizabeth will marry Wickham or Darcy and that things might still work out between Jane and Bingley.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 19–23, page 119)

1. Irony.

a. Mr. Collins is always exceedingly formal, so the idea of his being “run away with feeling” is amusing. Also, his feelings appear to be very shallow because he considers three different women as his potential bride in just one or two weeks.

b. Following Mr. Collins’s claim that he will speak with animated language of his affection, the reader might expect an eloquent expression of Elizabeth’s charms or a set of lover’s platitudes. Instead, his claim is followed by a discourse about Elizabeth’s financial state.
c. When Mr. Bennet calls Elizabeth to his study to discuss her marrying Mr. Collins, it appears that he will back his wife and force Elizabeth to marry Mr. Collins. Mrs. Bennet, and perhaps the reader, is surprised when Mr. Bennet says that he will have nothing to do with Elizabeth if she accepts the proposal.

d. Mrs. Bennet’s speech is ironic because, while making a long speech to Elizabeth, she says that she will never speak to Elizabeth again. Mrs. Bennet also complains, in a speech full of complaints, that she never receives sympathy because she never complains.

2. **Tone.** Mr. Collins’s proposal is formal and stilted, self-important, and condescending. An impassioned, heartfelt, or sincere tone might be expected.

3. **Satire.** Austen may have been satirizing overly romantic or sentimental ideas about women’s behavior by having Mr. Collins reject Elizabeth’s refusal because he believes such a refusal by a woman is common practice. She satirizes the love of money and status that ruled her society by having Mr. Collins speak only of socioeconomic matters after saying he would pour out his heart to Elizabeth.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 1–6, page 150)

1. **R:** Elizabeth refers to Charlotte marrying Mr. Collins and to Mr. Bingley leaving Jane.

2. **I:** Jane tries to convince Elizabeth that Charlotte may not have made a mistake because her decision to marry Mr. Collins is financially sound and Charlotte may end up being happy. She does not think that Mr. Bingley is to blame for deserting her and believes that she must have misunderstood his feelings.

3. **R:** Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are sensible, agreeable people. The ladies of Netherfield might look down on the couple because they do not live in a fashionable neighborhood of London and because Mr. Gardiner makes his living by trade.

4. **I:** Elizabeth and Jane enjoy the company of the Gardiners because they are more refined and sensible than the rest of their family. The Gardiners are admirable because they are intelligent, caring, and pleasant company. The lack of respect that the Netherfield ladies might have suggests that rank, wealth, and means of income are important to this society.

5. **R:** Jane thinks that the first visit goes well, although it is short. When Caroline returns the visit, she is cold and formal and makes no effort to explain to Jane her lack of contact or to make plans for a future visit. It probably took so long for Jane to recognize Miss Bingley’s true character because she only wants to see the best in people, she is optimistic and naive, and Miss Bingley pretended to be her friend.

6. **I:** Jane realizes that Miss Bingley may have tried to deceive her and may be scheming to keep her brother away from her. Jane now recognizes that she is not the type of person that Miss Bingley wishes her brother to marry.

7. **R:** Mr. Collins is especially eager to show his home off to Elizabeth because he wants her to see what she lost by rejecting him. Miss de Bourgh stopping in her carriage outside of the Parsonage causes quite a stir. Sir William and Maria are overcome by the grandeur of Lady Catherine and they are awed by her riches and rank. Elizabeth sees no reason to be intimidated and takes it calmly and in stride.

8. **I:** Mr. Collins expects Elizabeth to be more impressed by the de Bourghs and their home. He expects her to share his awe of Lady Catherine. He does not feel that Elizabeth praises the lady or her estate with enough amazement or appreciation. Elizabeth reacts differently from the others because wealth and social position are not important to her.

Synthesizing

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

9. Elizabeth does not place much value on rank or money, though she does recognize the effect that it has on others. If Elizabeth shared Charlotte’s or her mother’s view that a good match is based on money and standing, she would have married Mr. Collins. Elizabeth realizes that marrying Wickham would be foolish since he has no fortune, and she understands why he turns his attentions to Miss King. Elizabeth is not daunted by the meeting with Lady Catherine; she defends herself and her family and is not afraid to express opinions that differ from Lady Catherine’s.
10. Lady Catherine may not be as pleased with Elizabeth as Mr. Collins predicted. Lady Catherine is not used to people expressing opinions that differ from her own or evading her questions. She finds Elizabeth’s wit and vivacity impertinent.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 1–6, page 151)

1. **Characterization.** Direct description and portrayal of behavior are used to develop the character of Lady Catherine. Examples of direct description include the following: Mr. Collins says that Lady Catherine is “all affability and condescension,” he implies that any attention from her is a great honor and alludes to her riches by mentioning that she has several carriages; Charlotte calls her a respectable, sensible woman and an attentive neighbor; and Mr. Collins tells Elizabeth that Lady Catherine likes to have the distinction of rank preserved and thus will not mind if she is not well dressed. Examples of portrayal of behavior include the following: Lady Catherine likes to be seen as a generous benefactor so she orders her carriage to bring the Collinses home; she feels that her rank entitles her to privileges such as asking personal questions and giving advice on all matters large and small.

2. **Setting.** The new setting is the village of Hunsford and, specifically, the Parsonage and Rosings. The Parsonage is comfortable and orderly, with attractive gardens. Rosings is designed to impress, with expensive furnishings and many windows affording views of the magnificent grounds.

3. **Feminist Criticism.** Elizabeth understands Wickham’s attention to Miss King and justifies his actions to her aunt. She was disappointed in Charlotte for marrying a man for social position and financial security rather than love. *Responses will vary.* Some students may find Elizabeth’s opinions to be antifeminist because she believes that a man can be concerned with his financial state while she condemns a woman for doing the same thing. Others may say that Elizabeth cares about Charlotte and wants her to be happy, while she is not as concerned about Wickham’s future happiness.

4. **Foreshadowing and Irony.** *Responses will vary.* Elizabeth refers to Darcy as “that abominable Mr. Darcy” because of what she believes he has done to Wickham. Elizabeth does not realize that Darcy has fallen in love with her. Her negative views toward Darcy may change to those of affection or respect, so the ironic comments may foreshadow her change of feelings.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 7–13, page 188)

1. **R:** Mr. Darcy is expected to visit Rosings. Colonel Fitzwilliam, Darcy’s cousin, arrives. Elizabeth is pleased by the arrival of the visitors because they will liven up the atmosphere at Rosings.

2. **I:** Lady Catherine does not invite Elizabeth and the others from the Parsonage to her house for nearly a week after her visitors’ arrival because she does not need them to amuse her. Lady Catherine’s reaction to the visitors shows that she is a snob and only cares for the company of the people from the Parsonage when she cannot get anyone better.
3. **R:** Charlotte assumes that Mr. Darcy must be in love with Elizabeth. Charlotte’s assumptions about Darcy’s feelings for Elizabeth are quelled when Elizabeth tells Charlotte about the stilted conversation and frequent silences between her and Darcy during his visit.

4. **I:** Mr. Darcy might have visited out of politeness. He might have stopped by to see all of the ladies of the Parsonage, or he might have visited, despite his explanation, to see Elizabeth. The lack of conversation between Elizabeth and Darcy is not surprising; they have often had such slow conversations. Perhaps Darcy is nervous around Elizabeth.

5. **R:** When Darcy proposes to Elizabeth, he expresses his shame at being unable to stop himself from loving someone whose family is so far beneath him. Elizabeth angrily rejects his proposal.

6. **I:** Elizabeth responds negatively to Darcy’s proposal because she is insulted by the things he says when he proposes and cannot believe he would have the nerve to ask her to marry him after breaking up Jane and Bingley. Elizabeth’s decision may be wise, although she may be acting without knowing his side of the story. People such as Charlotte and Mrs. Bennet, who are more inclined to think of marriage as a means of achieving status and financial security, might find her decision to be a poor one. They would see only the benefits of Mr. Darcy’s fortune and connections and would feel that these things were good enough reasons to marry Darcy. Jane would probably understand Elizabeth’s decision more than anyone else because she knows what it feels like to be in love. Lady Catherine might be shocked that anyone would refuse her nephew, but relieved that someone so unsuitable would not marry into the family.

7. **R:** In his letter, Darcy tells Elizabeth that he felt justified in coming between Jane and Bingley because he did not think that Jane really cared for Bingley. He also felt obligated to protect Bingley from marrying into the Bennet family because not only did Mrs. Bennet have undesirable family connections, but he was shocked by the improper behavior of Mrs. and Mrs. Bennet and their three youngest daughters. Darcy’s story differs from Wickham’s in that Darcy claims that Wickham refused the living and agreed to receive a one-time sum of money instead. According to Darcy, he refused to help Wickham only after Wickham spent the money and then demanded that Darcy give him the living originally promised. Elizabeth judges Darcy’s story as true after reading the tale involving his sister. The story makes sense based on her conversation with Colonel Fitzwilliam the day before and her belief that Darcy would not tell such a damaging story about his family unless it were true.

8. **I:** Elizabeth is painfully aware that Darcy’s criticism of her family is true because she has often been embarrassed by their impropriety. Her opinion of Darcy has changed; she recognizes the strength of his character and that he is blameless in the Wickham affair. Elizabeth may regret her rejection of Darcy’s proposal now that she has a more favorable opinion of his character, but she might still think that he is too proud. Even though she has seen a different side of Darcy, she may not actually be in love with him.
Synthesizing
Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. Neither Mr. Collins nor Mr. Darcy offer very impassioned or romantic proposals. Both focus on finance and social standing. The proposals differ in that Darcy’s is motivated by love, while Mr. Collins’s is motivated by more practical reasons. Mr. Collins and Mr. Darcy both think that they are making Elizabeth an offer she cannot refuse based on their financial situations and connections. Elizabeth refuses both proposals because she is not in love with either man.

10. Darcy is shamed by Lady Catherine’s rudeness when she implies that Mrs. Collins belongs in the servants’ quarters. His feelings in both situations reflect his gentility and his desire for propriety, good breeding, and manners. He might make the distinction of rank, allowing Lady Catherine greater leniency in her behavior because of her social position and wealth. On the other hand, he might expect that Lady Catherine’s rank would make her a model of good breeding and therefore condemn her rudeness more strongly.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 7–13, page 189)

1. Dialogue. Colonel Fitzwilliam is accustomed to a life of leisure and comfort. He is determined to find a wife whose fortune will allow him to maintain such a lifestyle. Elizabeth learns that Mr. Darcy was involved in keeping Jane and Bingley apart.

2. Central Conflict. In order to resolve their conflict, Darcy must overcome the pride that keeps him from accepting his feelings for Elizabeth and Elizabeth must overcome the prejudice that has influenced her opinion of Darcy’s actions to this point.

3. Turning Point. Elizabeth’s change of feelings based on Darcy’s letter marks a turning point. Darcy’s proposal shows him attempting to overcome his pride. Elizabeth, after reading and pondering the contents of the letter, begins to change her opinion of Darcy and to realize how prejudiced she has been.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 14–19, page 216)

1. R: Mr. Collins would like Elizabeth to report that he and Charlotte are happy together and that they benefit daily from the generosity and benevolence of Lady Catherine.

2. I: Elizabeth sees that Charlotte is satisfied with her situation even though Mr. Collins does not make her especially happy. For Charlotte’s sake, Elizabeth is likely to report that the Collinsses are doing very well. While she will not be as effusive as Mr. Collins might wish, she will probably be as positive as she can.

3. R: Elizabeth shares the information regarding Wickham with Jane.

4. I: Elizabeth does not share the information about Bingley with Jane because it would pain her sister to know Darcy’s reasons—the impropriety of her family and her own apparent lack of emotions—for turning Bingley away from her. Also, it would only make things worse for Jane if she knew that Bingley really had cared for her.
Elizabeth and Jane decide not to expose Wickham’s character because to do so would involve disclosing Georgiana’s secret and because Wickham will be leaving soon, anyway.

5. **R:** Lydia wants to go to Brighton to be near the officers. She looks forward to the active social life the trip will provide and imagines herself to be the center of attention among the officers.

6. **I:** Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. Some students might say that Mr. Bennet’s decision is foolish because he knows little about Lydia’s chaperone, Mrs. Forster. Lydia is foolish, unruly, and young and he and Mrs. Bennet have provided little guidance and have not instilled a sense of responsibility or propriety in her. Some students might say that Mr. Bennet’s decision is wise because Lydia is headstrong and determined to go. She might run away if Mr. Bennet does not allow her to go to Brighton. Lydia’s heedless behavior, Mrs. Bennet’s desperate attempts to marry off her daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennets’ inability to control Lydia confirm Darcy’s assessment.

7. **R:** The Gardiners choose Derbyshire as their new destination. Elizabeth associates Derbyshire with Darcy and his estate, Pemberley.

8. **I:** Mrs. Gardiner is unsympathetic to Elizabeth’s aversion to visiting Pemberley because she does not know about Darcy’s recent proposal. Elizabeth is uncomfortable about meeting Darcy again because she is embarrassed about the things she said to him when he proposed. If Darcy met Elizabeth at Pemberley, he might think that she is running after him or that she has changed her mind about his offer of marriage.

**Synthesizing**

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. Mr. Bennet thinks his wife is foolish and that his three youngest daughters are very silly. He usually ignores his family and treats them with little respect when he does interact with them. Mr. Bennet’s attitude has shown itself in the way he withheld information about his visit to Bingley and the visit of Mr. Collins, the way he made Mrs. Bennet think he would upbraid Elizabeth for refusing Mr. Collins when he had no intention of doing so, and the fact that he embarrassed his daughters at Mr. Bingley’s ball. Mr. Bennet’s distaste for his family and his refusal to act as a father or to try to curb his wife’s insensitivity by any means other than ridicule have allowed these traits to become stronger.

10. Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. Although Elizabeth has made poor judgments about Darcy and Wickham, she may still be considered a good judge of character. Her judgments of Miss Bingley, Mr. Collins, Lady Catherine, and her family seem well supported. Elizabeth has realized that her judgments of Darcy and Wickham were wrong and she is willing to accept her failure and change her opinion.

**Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 14–19, page 217)**

1. **Characterization.** Lydia shows herself to be frivolous, greedy, and unrestrained when she meets Jane and Elizabeth in town. Lydia brags that she is treating her sisters to...
lunch but then has to borrow money from them because she spent her own money on a new hat. She shows herself to be vain and insensitive to the feelings of others when she talks about the fun she will have and the admiration she will receive in Brighton, even though Kitty is feeling terrible because she is being left behind. Because Mrs. Bennet is foolish and indiscreet, her approval makes Lydia’s behavior even more reprehensible. While he is not overly fond of his daughter, Mr. Bennet seems to think that Lydia’s behavior is basically harmless.

2. **Caricature and Satire.** Through Mary’s didactic speeches, quotations, and antisocial behavior, Austen satirizes people who try to appear more accomplished than they are. Through Lydia’s lack of propriety, self-centeredness, and recklessness, Austen satirizes coarse, foolish behavior. Through Mrs. Bennet’s complaining, senselessness, and judgmental attitudes, Austen satirizes people who have a “grass is always greener on the other side” mentality. Responses will vary, but students might say that Mary will continue to be didactic and will be the last to marry, if she marries at all. Lydia’s headstrong, thoughtless actions may get her into trouble. Mrs. Bennet will probably continue to complain and find things to make her unhappy. Her behavior might cause further embarrassment to Jane and Elizabeth.

3. **Irony.** Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. Examples of dramatic irony include Mr. Bennet’s opinion that Elizabeth and Jane will not be affected by the behavior of their sisters when in fact he does not realize the effect that their impropriety has had on Jane’s relationship with Bingley, as well as Wickham’s comment that Darcy intends to marry his cousin because, as Elizabeth observes, Mr. Darcy shows no interest in Miss de Bourgh.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 1–7, page 271)

1. **R:** The housekeeper gives a very positive description of Mr. Darcy. She says that he is a good brother, landlord, and master, that he is generous, that she has never had a cross word from him, and that people who call him proud are mistaken. Mr. Darcy is startled and discomposed when he first sees Elizabeth, but he is courteous and lacks the arrogance and incivility that Elizabeth is used to finding in him.

2. **I:** Responses will vary, but students might say that Mr. Darcy is more comfortable at his own home. He may have taken Elizabeth’s criticism to heart and, after his initial anger, he may have realized that she was right about some of his faults. For the first time, Darcy seems to be trying to make a good impression on Elizabeth.

3. **R:** Elizabeth no longer dislikes Mr. Darcy. She has come to respect him and even feels grateful to him for his marriage proposal. Darcy wants Elizabeth to meet his sister, Georgiana. Miss Bingley treats Elizabeth rudely. After Elizabeth leaves, Miss Bingley begins to criticize her and tries to get Miss Darcy and Mr. Darcy to agree with her criticisms.

4. **I:** Elizabeth notices a change in Darcy. He no longer seems haughty and disdainful. She realizes, after hearing his side of the story, that she blamed him unfairly for ruining Wickham’s life and that his reasons for keeping Bingley and Jane apart were not entirely without merit. Darcy’s desire to have Elizabeth meet his sister is significant because he shows that he wants her to meet his family and to become friends with his sister. Miss Bingley’s efforts do not have the desired effect. She does not realize that her barb about Wickham stings not only Elizabeth but also the Darcys. In trying to get Mr. Darcy to criticize Elizabeth’s beauty, Miss Bingley forces him to admit that he finds Elizabeth to be one of the most handsome women he knows.

5. **R:** Elizabeth receives news from Jane that Lydia has eloped with Wickham. Elizabeth tells Darcy what Lydia has done. She assumes that she is sinking in Darcy’s estimation.

6. **I:** Responses will vary, but students might say that Elizabeth shares the news with Darcy because she is very distraught and he happens to be present. Also, she knows that Darcy understands Wickham’s true character. Darcy may find Lydia’s deportment to be another example of the impropriety of the Bennet family. In this case, Elizabeth’s ideas about what Darcy is thinking are probably correct. However, based on his own experience with Wickham and his sister, Darcy may be more understanding than Elizabeth expects. In this case, he may be sympathizing with Elizabeth rather than condemning her.

7. **R:** The situation worsens when the family realizes that Wickham does not intend to marry Lydia and that he has unpaid debts in Meryton and Brighton. After receiving Mr. Gardiner’s final letter, Jane is relieved to know that Lydia will be married to Wickham. She hopes that Lydia and Wickham will be able to put the past behind them and settle into some kind of happy life. Elizabeth is relieved that her sister will marry, although she disapproves of her sister marrying a scoundrel like Wickham. Mr. Bennet is disgusted by the whole affair and is concerned about the financial debt he now owes his brother-in-law. Mrs. Bennet is overjoyed that one of her daughters is finally getting married and does not care about the scandal attached to the marriage.
8. **I:** Responses will vary, but students might say that Lydia will be received joyfully by Mrs. Bennet, with restraint by Jane and Elizabeth, and with anger and disgust by her father. The people of Meryton will probably find this marriage to be a good source of gossip. Lydia will probably never realize the seriousness of her actions and will continue to behave foolishly and recklessly.

**Synthesizing**

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

9. Mr. Bennet’s reaction reflects his lack of responsibility for his children. Mrs. Bennet has also done little, if anything, to instill responsibility or sense into her children. Her overindulgence has played a large role in Lydia’s wild, impetuous behavior. Mrs. Bennet’s reaction to her daughter’s marriage is typical of her shallowness because she is more concerned with Lydia’s wedding clothes and with letting people know of her daughter’s marriage than she is with Lydia’s choice of a husband, the circumstances of their marriage, or the life they will have together. Once things calm down, Mr. Bennet will probably revert to his old method of parenting.

10. Things were looking up for both couples—Darcy and Elizabeth were starting to get to know each other, unhindered by Darcy’s pride and Elizabeth’s prejudice, and Darcy’s feelings for Elizabeth might have helped smooth the way for Bingley and Jane to renew their relationship. However, Lydia’s elopement may have ruined the chances of both relationships by bringing shame on the Bennet family and sinking their reputation in Darcy’s eyes once again.

**Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 1–7, page 272)**

1. **Description.** Pemberley is a large, handsome stone building situated on beautiful but unpretentious grounds. The furnishings in the home are elegant and tasteful. Elizabeth is impressed by the style of Pemberley and what it says about Darcy’s taste—that it is refined and dignified, but not ostentatious.

2. **Character.** Mr. Collins and Mary are one-dimensional characters. Darcy, Elizabeth, and Jane are three-dimensional characters. Mr. Darcy is a dynamic character. He has overcome his pride and changed his opinion of Elizabeth Bennet. He is making attempts to be more humble and less standoffish.

3. **Stereotype.** Mr. Darcy’s snobbish belief that a man in trade who lives in an unfashionable area of London is not worth knowing is broken. Elizabeth is proud to introduce her aunt and uncle because they are elegant and personable; she is pleased when her uncle and Darcy become friends.

4. **Epistolary Fiction.** Austen uses letters for many purposes. Letters show Lydia’s thoughts, feelings, and intentions while she is missing. They add suspense by allowing the reader to know only what the reader of the letter knows. They contribute to characterization; for example, Mr. Collins’s letter is didactic, preachy, pompous, overly formal, and ridiculous. In his letter, Darcy reveals a great deal of information about himself, his feelings, and his family that he had not been able to tell Elizabeth in person.
Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 8–13, page 308)

1. **R:** Mrs. Bennet is happy when Lydia arrives because she cannot wait to show off her married daughter to the neighbors. The others are ashamed and embarrassed by the way in which the marriage came about, as well as by Lydia’s lack of remorse.

2. **I:** Neither Lydia nor Mrs. Bennet understand the social ramifications of Lydia’s marriage. They are so caught up in the excitement of the marriage that they have forgotten its scandalous beginnings. Students might say that Lydia’s and Mrs. Bennet’s attitudes are shallow and self-centered, and that they do not care if they embarrass their family. Lydia’s experience has failed to alter her character because she got what she wanted without suffering in any way.

3. **R:** Elizabeth is surprised that Darcy was present at Lydia’s wedding. She learns from Mrs. Gardiner that Mr. Darcy had found Lydia and Wickham, convinced them to marry as soon as possible, and taken care of the matter financially.

4. **I:** Elizabeth is surprised to find out that Darcy has helped Wickham and Lydia because she knows how much he dislikes Wickham. Elizabeth hopes that Darcy did it for her, but she thinks it more likely that he is trying to make up for not telling everyone about Wickham’s true nature in the first place.

5. **R:** Bingley seems pleased and embarrassed during his visit to Longbourn. Darcy is quiet and exceedingly formal. Elizabeth sees Darcy looking often at Jane. Elizabeth is embarrassed that her mother treats Darcy coldly because she knows that Darcy saved the Bennet family from scandal.

6. **I:** Bingley is still in love with Jane and has returned to see whether she still has feelings for him. Darcy may be formal and terse because he is nervous about seeing Elizabeth and unsure of her feelings. Her quietness might make him believe that she does not care for him at all. Jane is pleased with the visit because she was glad to see Bingley, but Elizabeth is upset because she does not understand why Darcy would come if he were not going to act happier to see her.

7. **R:** Jane’s engagement to Bingley makes Mrs. Bennet forget about Lydia and Wickham.

8. **I:** Jane’s situation is more pleasing to Mrs. Bennet than Lydia’s because Jane will have more money than Lydia. The rest of the family is pleased with the manner in which Lydia and Bingley will be married. Jane is clearly marrying for love, while Lydia’s marriage is based on physical attraction and Wickham’s desire to get out of debt.

Synthesizing

*Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.*

9. The townspeople pity the Bennets when Lydia runs off with Wickham because they do not believe that any respectable man will marry into their family now. But when Lydia marries Wickham, she becomes acceptable. The townspeople think the Bennets are lucky when they find out that they will have two married daughters. This suggests that marriage is the most important goal for families in this society. Apparently, the important thing is to be married and people might quickly forget how one gets married.
10. Mr. Bennet had not been careful with his money when he first married because he assumed that he would have a son who would inherit Longbourn and free him from financial worries concerning his wife and daughters. By the time five daughters were born, the Bennets had developed poor spending habits and it was too late for them to start saving. If they had planned better and been more economical, they would have fewer worries at this point.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 8–13, page 309)

1. **Subplot.** Jane and Bingley met at the same time that Elizabeth and Darcy did, although they liked each other from the start and Elizabeth and Darcy had to learn to like each other. Both couples have come close to resolving their feelings for each other, only to be separated. Jane and Bingley’s engagement suggests that Elizabeth and Darcy may be brought together yet.

2. **Foil.** Lydia might be considered a foil to Jane and Elizabeth because her foolishness, recklessness, and lack of propriety contrast with Jane’s and Elizabeth’s sensibility, restraint, and sense of propriety. Her relationship with Wickham is based on an overt display of her affection for him, while Jane’s reserve in showing her feelings is a factor in her near loss of Bingley. While Lydia and Wickham elope and marry under circumstances that cause distress to most of the Bennet family, Jane’s marriage to Bingley is a source of joy to the family. Jane’s relationship with Bingley boasts love on the side of both parties, as well as a financial gain for Jane. Lydia, on the other hand, has entered a marriage that is not based on solid emotional or financial ground. Lydia’s marriage serves as a foil to Elizabeth’s relationship with Darcy: while Lydia and Wickham hastened into marriage, Elizabeth and Darcy are taking a long time to get to know each other.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection (Chapters 14–19, page 342)

1. **R:** Lady Catherine hears a rumor that Elizabeth is engaged to Darcy. Lady Catherine visits Elizabeth at Longbourn to order her not to marry Darcy.

2. **I:** Lady Catherine expects Elizabeth to submit humbly to her demands. Lady Catherine’s attitude is similar to Darcy’s earlier attitude in that she treats Elizabeth as an inferior and criticizes her connections and position in society.

3. **R:** Mr. Collins writes to congratulate Mr. Bennet on the pending marriage of Jane and to warn Mr. Bennet that Lady Catherine firmly opposes the idea of Elizabeth marrying Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bennet thinks it ridiculous to think that either Darcy or Elizabeth would be interested in such a union.

4. **I:** Elizabeth is hurt by her father’s reaction. She does not reveal her feelings because she no longer thinks that she has any chance of having them returned.

5. **R:** Elizabeth thanks Darcy for his help in Lydia’s affair. Darcy says that he did it for Elizabeth’s sake because he still cares for her.

6. **I:** Elizabeth and Darcy have both been embarrassed and unsure of what to expect from the other. They have doubted that the other could feel love or affection toward
them because of past actions or words. Lady Catherine is responsible for giving
them both hope that the other might be interested. Because Lady Catherine was
unable to get the assurance she wanted from Elizabeth, she turned to Darcy, who
realized that Elizabeth would have spoken frankly to Lady Catherine if she had no
interest in him.

7. R: No one believes that Elizabeth wants to marry Darcy. Mrs. Bennet is thrilled
because Elizabeth will be rich. Georgiana is pleased with the marriage.

8. I: Mr. Bennet and Jane are satisfied that Elizabeth does love Darcy and will be happy
in the marriage. Mrs. Bennet’s appreciation of Darcy’s fortune allows her to over-
come the dislike she once had toward him. After a period of not speaking to each
other, Darcy and Lady Catherine make up and Lady Catherine comes to visit.

Synthesizing
Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

9. Mrs. Bennet’s hopes at the beginning of the novel were to find husbands for her
daughters. Three of her daughters are married, so her hopes are well on their way to
being satisfied. Mrs. Bennet is happy with Lydia’s match because it is the first, Lydia
is her favorite daughter, and she thinks that Wickham is charming and handsome.
She is happiest with Elizabeth’s marriage from a financial point of view.

10. Responses will vary, but students might say that both couples will live comfortably
and that their money will benefit the rest of the Bennet family. Both couples seem to
have enough sense not to squander money. Both marriages are based on respect
and love and therefore have a foundation that is not solely financial. Lydia’s mar-
riage, on the other hand, will face difficulties because it is not based on real love
and she and Wickham will probably fight over money. Lydia does not try to live
within her means and she is not too proud to ask her sisters for financial assistance.

Answers for Understanding Literature (Chapters 14–19, page 343)

1. Narrator, Tone, and Dénouement. The tone in the last chapter is detached,
humorous, and ironic. The narrator explains what happens to the various members
of the Bennet family and their connections after the marriages of Jane and Bingley
and Elizabeth and Darcy.

2. Novel of Manners. In Pride and Prejudice, Austen examines and satirizes the class
distinctions of her society, including the distinction between old money and new, as
well as the institution of marriage. Austen suggests that despite convention, people
of lower social status can be admirable while those of higher status can be despicable
or ridiculous. She draws to light problems women faced because they lacked financial
security.

3. Historical Criticism. Elizabeth’s defiance of Lady Catherine shows a shift from the
deference usually given to members of the upper class. It shows that Elizabeth is not
willing to be bullied out of her own desires because of class. The eventual marriage
between Elizabeth and Darcy shows a blurring of the strict lines of social delineation.
Elizabeth, who understands social propriety, does do some surprising things. For
example, her decision to walk to Netherfield to see Jane shocks the ladies of Netherfield, but shows Elizabeth’s spirited personality. Throughout the novel, Elizabeth refuses to debase herself to a person of rank. She is not awed by social position or money and is able to keep her wits about her in the face of both. Her actions and attitudes may indicate a lessening of the power of the upper class and a lessening of the distinction between classes.
Graphic Organizers
Gradient Scale

Below the gradient scale write the names of the seven members of the Bennet family, according to your perception of their intelligence and how likeable they are. Draw a line connecting each name to the appropriate rating on the scale. Below each name write a statement to justify that family member’s place on the scale. The members of the Bennet family are Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, and Kitty.

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Venn Diagram

In the Venn diagram below list Jane’s and Elizabeth’s different qualities in the separate circles and their similar qualities in the interlocking space. Then write a paragraph in which you state how these qualities work to create the strong bond between the two sisters.

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**Pride and Prejudice Chart**

A *theme* is a main idea in a work of literature. The title of this novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, hints at a major theme in it. Which characters are especially full of pride, and which are especially prejudiced, and against what or whom? In the column labeled *Pride*, list at least two characters who are proud and briefly describe incidents that support this judgment. In the column labeled *Prejudice*, list at least two characters who are prejudiced. Be sure to identify against what or whom each character is prejudiced.

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Using the Freytag’s Pyramid plot diagram below, chart the plot of *Pride and Prejudice*. Briefly describe in the spaces provided elements such as the exposition, inciting incident, rising and falling action, climax, resolution, and dénouement. Be sure to include in the rising action the key events that build toward the climax of the novel.
Gradient Scale

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. Students might list the members of the Bennet family in the following order, from least intelligent and least likeable to most intelligent and most likeable: Lydia is the least intelligent and likeable because she is shallow, reckless, and foolish, and she does not care about anyone but herself; Mrs. Bennet is manipulative, selfish, and petty; Mary is intelligent, but so pompous that she is difficult to tolerate; Kitty is almost as shallow and foolish as Lydia, but she begins to improve at the end of the novel when she is no longer under Lydia’s influence; Mr. Bennet is affable and diffident, but he can be overly cynical and does not do a good job of controlling his children; Jane is kind-hearted and trusting, although a bit naive; and Elizabeth is charming, intelligent, and quick-witted.

Venn Diagram

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. The two women share a strong bond for several reasons. Of the six Bennet women, only they behave with decorum and without selfishness. They also share a desire to marry for love and to treat others with respect. They are different primarily in that Elizabeth is more shrewd in her judgments of others and is willing to think ill of people and their motives, while Jane thinks kindly of everyone. This important difference helps the two sisters share their experiences and provide advice to one another.

Pride and Prejudice Chart

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given. Under Pride, students might say that Mr. Darcy is an obvious candidate, as are Miss Bingley, Mrs. Hurst, and Mr. Collins. Under Prejudice, students might include Elizabeth’s prejudice against Mr. Darcy, Mrs. Bennet’s prejudices against Mr. Collins and Mr. Darcy, Caroline Bingley’s prejudices against Elizabeth and Jane, the early prejudices in favor of Mr. Wickham because of his “amiable appearance,” and the townspeople’s general prejudice against Mr. Darcy.

Plot Diagram

Vocabulary and Literary Terms Review
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Vocabulary Worksheet

Exercise: Sentence Completion

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

alacrity
defereence
peevish
scrupulous
avail
fastidious
pliancy
taciturn
candor
inducemnt
resignation
unassailed
cessation
languor
satirical
variance

EX. The basketball players were in awe of their new coach and treated him with _____________.

1. Margaret is usually cheerful, but today she is _______________ because she stayed up late studying for the test and did not get much sleep.

2. Steve enjoyed the comedian’s sarcastic sense of humor and laughed hysterically at his _______________ jokes about the government.

3. During the war, the townspeople hoped that each day would bring a _______________ to the fighting.

4. My grandfather is very _______________ and speaks only when spoken to.

5. On hot, humid summer nights, I feel such _______________ that I barely have enough energy to get ready for bed.

6. I appreciated my teacher’s _______________ in telling me what I need to work on to improve my grades.

7. My father’s promise of a trip to the mall gave me an _______________ to complete my chores without complaining.

8. When Great-aunt Sophia offered me a plate of pickled pigs’ feet, I accepted it with _______________, knowing that she would insist I try it no matter what.

9. I responded with _______________ when my parents asked if I would like a new bicycle for my birthday.

10. My piano teacher is often overly _______________; no matter how hard I practice, she always finds something to criticize.
Exercise: Sentence Completion

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

- anecdote
- equivocal
- officious
- solicitude
- congenial
- impolitic
- prodigious
- trepidation
- curtail
- indisposed
- querulous
- unalloyed
- duplicity
- obeisance
- remonstrance
- volubility

EX. Frustrated by the ___volubility___ of the two girls, Mrs. Hanson moved them to opposite corners of the classroom.

1. Stella made a(n) ________________ attempt to pass the exam by studying several hours each night, and her efforts were rewarded when she received an A.

2. The salesperson tried to soothe the ________________ customer, who complained that she had been waiting in line for hours.

3. Peter's ________________ was revealed when we discovered that he had asked three girls to the homecoming dance.

4. Mr. Kuseske told our history class an amusing ________________ about his visit to the White House while on vacation in Washington, D.C.

5. Fred decided that it would be ________________ to insult the extremely large defensive player facing him across the line of scrimmage.

6. When I broke my leg, I was grateful for the ________________ of my friends, who volunteered to carry my books to class for me.

7. My mother gave a(n) ________________ response when I asked if I could use the car Saturday night, replying simply, "We'll see."

8. We climbed the stairs inside the haunted house with growing ________________, fearful of what might be waiting at the top.

9. Susan and Jake were impressed by the ________________ nature of their waiter, whose good humor made their dining experience highly enjoyable.

10. Helen ignored her brother's ________________ and continued to play the piano loudly while he tried to watch the football game on television.
Exercise: Sentence Completion

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

affable  embargo  netted  requite
ardently  hermitage  pecuniary  sagacity
caper  infamy  purport  sanguine
diffidence  insipid  repine  vehemente

EX. Cheri’s _sanguine_ attitude made her a pleasant person to be around.

1. Our government lifted the trade __________________ against the foreign country when it enacted new laws ensuring equality for all of its citizens.

2. Sylvester __________________ pursued the affections of Seraphina, sending her flowers every day and serenading her every evening outside her bedroom window.

3. The whole class fell asleep during the __________________ movie about the life of the common garden slug.

4. Because Jason is so good at __________________ transactions, we voted for him as class treasurer.

5. As I read the mystery novel, I was impressed by the __________________ of the detective and her ability to find meaningful clues.

6. Susan auditioned for the school play, hoping that performing onstage would help her overcome her natural fear and __________________ in speaking in front of crowds.

7. The babysitter was __________________ by the child’s refusal to go to bed.

8. Max and I enjoyed watching the puppy __________________ about in excitement as he played with the older dogs.

9. I always look forward to Ms. Shaw’s science class because she is such a patient and __________________ teacher.

10. Mike was surprised at the __________________ with which his little brother refused to turn out the light until he realized that the boy was afraid that there was a monster under his bed.
Cumulative Exam

Exercise: Sentence Completion

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

affable  diffidence  ingenuity  unabashed  
candor  duplicity  obsequious  veracity  
censure  impel  solicitude  verdure  
conciliatory  incipient  taciturn  whimsical  

EX. I felt it was ___________ upon me to tell the truth when my mother asked who had broken the lamp.

1. The science fair judges were impressed by Clare’s ___________ in designing an engine that uses garbage to operate.

2. Most of the time, my family finds Aunt Serena’s ___________ nature charming, but sometimes we wish she would stick to one plan.

3. Brad’s attempts to ___________ his father to buy him a new sports car for his birthday fell on deaf ears.

4. The townspeople admired the mayor’s ___________ for the elderly and were especially impressed by his efforts to provide them with medical care.

5. Usually I trust my sister implicitly, but when my stash of Halloween candy disappeared, I questioned her ___________ when she said that she did not know anything about it.

6. The speaker’s ___________ was apparent in the way he kept clearing his throat and glancing nervously around the room.

7. We all thought that Elena’s attempts to flatter the teacher were overly ___________.

8. Naturally high-spirited, George was ___________ when the teacher asked him to quit talking in class.

9. The guidance counselor’s ___________ in talking about sensitive issues helped many students work through their problems.

10. The diplomat hoped that the government leader’s ___________
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Literary Terms Worksheet

Exercise: Sentence Completion

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

caricature  foil  subplot
characterization  historical criticism  theme
cliché  novel of manners  tone
epistolary fiction  stereotype  turning point

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

1. The exaggerated portrayal of Mrs. Bennet as a foolish, judgmental woman is an example of ________________.

2. A(n) ________________ is a tired, overused expression such as hungry as a horse.

3. ________________ is a form of prose that tells a story through letters.

4. Much of the ________________ of Pride and Prejudice is sarcastic and ironic.

5. Austen was a master of the ________________, a type of work that satirically examines the conventions of a particular social group.

6. The ________________ in Pride and Prejudice occurs when Elizabeth reads Darcy’s letter and realizes that she has misjudged him.

7. Lydia’s foolishness and lack of propriety serve as a(n) ________________ to Elizabeth’s level-headedness and restraint.

8. An example of a(n) ________________ is Darcy’s belief that people who work in trade are vulgar and unsophisticated.

9. The story of the romance between Jane and Bingley is a(n) ________________ of Pride and Prejudice.

10. Pride and Prejudice can be interpreted as a commentary on social change if read from the point of view of ________________.
Vocabulary and Literary Terms

Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume I
1. peevish
2. satirical
3. cessation
4. taciturn
5. languor
6. candor
7. inducement
8. resignation
9. alacrity
10. fastidious

Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume II
1. prodigious
2. querulous
3. duplicity
4. anecdote
5. impolitic
6. solicitude
7. equivocal
8. trepidation
9. congenial
10. remonstrance

Vocabulary Worksheet, Volume III
1. embargo
2. ardently
3. insipid
4. pecuniary
5. sagacity
6. diffidence
7. nettled
8. caper
9. affable
10. vehemence

Cumulative Vocabulary Exam
1. ingenuity
2. whimsical
3. impel
4. solicitude
5. veracity
6. diffidence
7. obsequious
8. unabashed
9. candor
10. conciliatory

Literary Terms Worksheet
1. caricature
2. cliché
3. Epistolary fiction
4. tone
5. novel of manners
6. turning point
7. foil
8. stereotype
9. subplot
10. historical criticism
Exam Masters
Pride and Prejudice, Volume I

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

1. The novel begins with the following statement: “It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of _____.
   a. a wife
   b. a house in the country
   c. a good education
   d. nothing

2. This opening statement hints at events that will be important in the novel. The literary term for such a statement is _____.
   a. plot
   b. understatement
   c. foreshadowing
   d. theme

3. The gentleman who has moved into Netherfield, thereby causing great excitement for Mrs. Bennet, is _____.
   a. Mr. Darcy
   b. Mr. Long
   c. Mr. Bingley
   d. Mr. Bennet

4. At the ball, where the girls meet the new gentlemen in Hertfordshire, Mr. Darcy insults Elizabeth when _____.
   a. he refuses to ask her to dance
   b. he knocks her over while dancing with Jane
   c. he tells her that her musical ability is terrible
   d. he flirts with her without being properly introduced

5. Elizabeth and her sister Jane are close and are alike in many ways, but _____.
   a. Elizabeth is more kindly in her judgments of people than Jane is
   b. Elizabeth is more shrewd in her judgments of people than Jane is
   c. the sisters compete with each other when it comes to winning men’s affections
   d. Jane is closer to her friend Charlotte than she is to Elizabeth

6. Mrs. Bennet insists on Jane riding to Netherfield on horseback, rather than in a carriage, because _____.
   a. she wants the townspeople to see what an accomplished horsewoman Jane is
   b. she wants to take the carriage into town herself
   c. she thinks it will rain
   d. she is ashamed that their carriage will be thought of as shabby
7. When Elizabeth travels to Netherfield to tend to her sister, _____.
   a. Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst make her feel at home
   b. Mr. Darcy speaks to her about his growing affection for her
   c. she finds Mr. Bingley to be very concerned for Jane’s welfare
   d. she becomes worried that Jane is faking her illness to remain at Netherfield

8. Miss Bingley often needles Mr. Darcy about his comment that Elizabeth _____.
   a. is a very poor dancer
   b. would make a good wife
   c. has fine eyes
   d. is the most accomplished woman in Hertfordshire

9. In her conversations with Darcy, Elizabeth _____.
   a. defers to him and says what she thinks he would like to hear
   b. seizes every opportunity to flatter him
   c. speaks her mind, even if it defies him
   d. tries to hide how much she has grown to love him

10. Of all his daughters, Mr. Bennet _____.
    a. most enjoys Lydia and Kitty, for their liveliness and sense of fun
    b. most enjoys Mary, for her studiousness
    c. most enjoys Elizabeth, for her sensibleness and wit
    d. most enjoys Jane, for her kindness and warmth

11. The Bennets are surprised by a visit from Mr. Collins, who _____.
    a. is going to inherit Longbourn
    b. is Mrs. Bennet’s long-lost cousin
    c. once asked for Jane’s hand in marriage
    d. is down on his luck

12. Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth agree that Mr. Collins is _____.
    a. quite a good match for Jane
    b. absurd and ridiculous
    c. worthy of receiving a loan
    d. probably going to squander the money Mr. Bennet gives him

13. Mr. Collins’s reason for traveling to Longbourn is _____.
    a. to obtain a loan
    b. to find a wife
    c. to buy new furniture for the house
    d. to reacquaint himself with Mrs. Bennet
**Pride and Prejudice, Volume I**

14. Mr. Wickham reveals to Elizabeth that _____.
   a. Mr. Darcy had tried to elope with Mr. Wickham’s sister
   b. Mr. Darcy had killed a man in a duel
   c. Mr. Darcy had been raised to become a clergyman but had refused
   d. Mr. Darcy had kept him from receiving his rightful inheritance

15. Lady Catherine de Bourgh is Darcy’s mother’s sister, and according to Wickham _____.
   a. her daughter is going to marry Mr. Darcy
   b. her daughter is going to marry Mr. Wickham
   c. her daughter is going to marry Mr. Collins
   d. her daughter is going to marry Mr. Bingley

16. At the Netherfield ball, _____.
   a. a fight between Mr. Wickham and Mr. Darcy is narrowly prevented
   b. Jane is upset that Mr. Bingley does not attend
   c. Elizabeth is disappointed to dance the first two dances with Mr. Collins
   d. everyone notices the attention Mr. Wickham pays to Lydia

17. Both Mr. Bingley and his sister Caroline _____.
   a. prefer Netherfield to London
   b. deny Wickham’s story of how Darcy treated him badly
   c. agree that Elizabeth would be a good match for Mr. Darcy
   d. believe that Jane would be a good match for Mr. Bingley

18. Mrs. Bennet is angry with Elizabeth when she _____.
   a. dances with Mr. Wickham
   b. refuses a marriage proposal
   c. goes walking with Mr. Darcy
   d. dances with Mr. Bingley

19. Caroline Bingley sends a letter that Mr. Bingley has gone to London, and Elizabeth realizes that _____.
   a. Miss Bingley wants to keep the Bennets away from her brother
   b. Mr. Bingley really does not have feelings for Jane
   c. the family should send Jane to London to be with Mr. Bingley
   d. Mr. Bingley really loves another woman

20. Charlotte accepts a marriage proposal from Mr. Collins primarily because _____.
   a. she wants to live in Derbyshire, where his home is
   b. she wishes to move away from her family
   c. she wants to be married
   d. she is recently widowed and needs someone to help raise her children
21. Following Charlotte’s engagement to Mr. Collins, her friendship with
Elizabeth cools because _____.
   a. Charlotte’s mother tells Charlotte that Elizabeth is jealous
   b. married women were expected to be close friends only with other
      married women
   c. Elizabeth is disappointed in her friend
   d. Mr. Collins asks Charlotte not to be friends with Elizabeth

22. At the end of Volume I, _____.
   a. the Bennets are preparing to travel to London for the winter
   b. the Bingleys and Mr. Darcy return to Hertfordshire
   c. Elizabeth receives a letter from Mr. Darcy
   d. Mrs. Bennet is distraught over Charlotte Lucas’s impending marriage

23. Mrs. Bennet can best be described as _____.
   a. loving
   b. perceptive
   c. disloyal
   d. scheming

24. When Mr. Bennet says, “An unhappy alternative is before you, Elizabeth.
   From this day you must be a stranger to one of your parents. Your mother
   will never see you again if you do not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never
   see you again if you do,” this is an example of _____.
   a. irony
   b. cliché
   c. foreshadowing
   d. subplot

25. Charlotte’s expectations of her life with Mr. Collins are that _____.
   a. he will make her the “happiest of women”
   b. his wealth will compensate for their lack of love
   c. she has as much chance of happiness with him as with anybody
   d. he will make a much better husband than her mother predicts

Quote Identification (5 points each)

Each of the following quotes characterizes a major character or characters in the novel.
Read each one, identify the type of characterization (direct description, portrayal of the
character’s behavior, or representations of internal states), tell what the quote reveals
about the character(s), and briefly describe the actions and the importance of the char-
acter(s) in the novel. Keep in mind that more than one type of characterization may be
used in any one passage.

1. “Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humor, reserve, and
caprice, that the experience of three and twenty years had been insufficient to make
his wife understand his character. Her mind was less difficult to develop. She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.”

2. “‘Which do you mean?’ and turning round, he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said, ‘She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me; and I am in no humor at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles, for you are wasting your time with me.’

“Mr. Bingley followed his advice. Mr. Darcy walked off; and Elizabeth remained with no very cordial feelings towards him. She told the story, however, with great spirit among her friends; for she had a lively, playful disposition, which delighted in anything ridiculous.”

3. “‘To walk three miles, or four miles, or five miles, or whatever it is, above her ankles in dirt, and alone, quite alone! what could she mean by it? It seems to me to show an abominable sort of conceited independence, a most country town indifference to decorum,’ said Miss Bingley.

“‘It shows an affection for her sister that is very pleasing,’ said Bingley.

“‘I am afraid, Mr. Darcy,’ observed Miss Bingley, in a half whisper, ‘that this adventure has rather affected your admiration of her fine eyes.’

“‘Not at all,’ he replied; ‘they were brightened by the exercise.’”
4. “Elizabeth related to Jane the next day what had passed between Mr. Wickham and herself. Jane listened with astonishment and concern; she knew not how to believe that Mr. Darcy could be so unworthy of Mr. Bingley’s regard; and yet, it was not in her nature to question the veracity of a young man of such amiable appearance as Wickham.”

Vocabulary (5 points total)
Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

- abhorrence
- deference
- laconic
- supercilious
- candor
- implicit
- pliancy
- variance

EX. The community leaders were at variance as to the best site for the new shopping mall.

1. Joe thought he was better than everyone else, and his _______________ attitude made his classmates avoid him.

2. We were surprised when our normally _______________ friend Xavier talked on for an hour about last Sunday’s soccer game.

3. The freshmen were careful to show proper _______________ to the seniors.

4. Jillian cannot stand liver and onions, so when her mother gave her an extra big serving, she looked at her plate with _______________.

5. Jiannong admired the employee’s _______________ and willingness to work extra hours to finish the project.
Pride and Prejudice, Volume I

Short Answer (2 points each)

1. How do the ideas of marriage held by Charlotte differ from those held by Elizabeth?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

2. Describe Mrs. Bennet’s and Elizabeth’s actions when Jane is taken ill at Netherfield. What do the actions of each woman tell about her character and her feelings for Jane?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

3. Briefly describe Miss Bingley’s and Mrs. Hurst’s treatment of Jane and Elizabeth. What might motivate Miss Bingley’s and Mrs. Hurst’s behavior?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

4. What is Mrs. Bennet’s reaction to the news that Mr. Collins and Charlotte Lucas are engaged? Why?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

5. Describe the different reactions of Jane and Elizabeth to the letter Jane receives from Caroline Bingley after she has gone to London. What do their different reactions reveal about them?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
Essay Questions (25 points each)

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

1. What is the main object or goal of young women in the society of this novel? Why is this concern so important? How is this goal reflected in the everyday activities of the women in this novel?

2. In a letter, Jane Austen once wrote, “I do not want people to be very agreeable, as it saves me the trouble of liking them a great deal.” Give a description of characters in *Pride and Prejudice* who reflect Austen’s philosophy and explain their disagreeable characteristics.

3. What role do financial matters play in the real or suggested matches between Charlotte Lucas and Mr. Collins, Elizabeth and Mr. Collins, and Jane and Mr. Bingley? Why must financial matters be considered in such situations?

4. *Satire* is humorous writing or speech intended to point out errors, falsehoods, foibles, or failings. Mr. Collins’s attitude toward marriage and his actions in Hertfordshire (particularly toward Elizabeth and Charlotte) are humorous in many ways. What aspects of her society might Austen be satirizing with these scenes?


**Pride and Prejudice, Volume I**

**Multiple Choice (25 points total)**

1. a  
2. c  
3. c  
4. a  
5. b

6. c  
7. c  
8. c  
9. c  
10. c

11. a  
12. b  
13. b  
14. d  
15. a

16. c  
17. b  
18. b  
19. a  
20. c

21. c  
22. d  
23. d  
24. a  
25. c

**Quote Identification (5 points each)**

1. Austen uses direct description to depict Mr. Bennet (“was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humor, reserve and caprice”). He is important in the novel because he is a steadfast supporter of Elizabeth and, although he is not highly regarded by some of the other characters, many of his comments are insightful and show understanding, particularly of Elizabeth’s character. To describe Mrs. Bennet, Austen uses a mixture of direct description (“mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper”) and representation of internal states (“When she was discontented she fancied herself nervous.”). Mrs. Bennet is in many ways a foil for Elizabeth. Her shameless attempts to marry off her daughters, her lack of ability to understand Elizabeth, and her foolish behavior are important contrasts to Elizabeth’s demeanor and conduct.

2. Mr. Darcy is described through a portrayal of his behavior, and Elizabeth through a combination of a portrayal of her behavior (“She told the story, however, with great spirit among her friends”), direct description (“for she had a lively, playful disposition”), and representation of inner states (“Elizabeth remained with no very cordial feelings towards him”). Mr. Darcy’s actions reveal him to be proud and disdainful.

3. Mr. Darcy, Caroline Bingley, and Mr. Bingley are all described through their statements in this conversation. Miss Bingley’s comments suggest that she is judgmental, spiteful, and a snob. Mr. Bingley’s comment shows him to be warm and charming. His remark also indicates that his thoughts center on Jane. Mr. Darcy’s comment shows that he is not afraid to contradict Miss Bingley, nor to express admiration for Elizabeth.

4. Jane is described through a representation of her feelings (“Jane listened with astonishment and concern...it was not in her nature to question the veracity of a young man of such amiable appearance as Wickham”). As is clear through this quotation, she is the type of character to express astonishment and concern at a tale of one man doing harm to another, and to give the benefit of the doubt as much as possible. Where Elizabeth is generally a shrewd judge of character, Jane is more gentle and trusting.
Short Answer (5 points each)

1. Elizabeth will not marry unless she has “warm regard” for her husband; in other words, she wants to marry for love. Charlotte, on the other hand, only wants to be married: “without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only honorable provision for well-educated young women of small fortune.”

2. Mrs. Bennet wishes Jane to remain at Netherfield as long as possible. She not only discourages her from returning but chastises her when she does come home. She shows little regard for Jane’s ill health and sees the episode merely as a ploy to gain Mr. Bingley’s attention. Elizabeth, on the other hand, walks alone in the mud to nurse her sister, and ignores the criticism she receives from Bingley’s sisters and from Mrs. Bennet. Mrs. Bennet’s actions support her characterization as shallow and manipulative, and show her feelings for Jane to be second to her desire to marry Jane off. Elizabeth is portrayed as willful and caring, and it is clear that she is concerned for her sister.

3. Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst are kind to Jane when they are face to face but dismissive of her when she is not in their presence. They take an active dislike toward Elizabeth, and argue with her openly. Their feelings toward both Bennet women may be attributed to the attention Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley give them.

4. Mrs. Bennet is distraught and certain of two things: “one, that Elizabeth was the real cause of all the mischief; and the other, that she herself had been barbarously used by them all.” She is jealous that the Lucases will have a married daughter before she does, and she blames Elizabeth, whose actions and motivations she often does not understand. Finally, it is important to note that Mrs. Bennet sees Charlotte’s engagement only in relation to herself.

5. Jane persists in believing the best of Caroline Bingley: “Caroline is incapable of willingly deceiving anyone; and all that I can hope in this case is, that she is deceived herself.” Elizabeth, however, has a more shrewd perception: “Miss Bingley sees that her brother is in love with you, and wants him to marry Miss Darcy. She follows him to town in the hope of keeping him there, and tries to persuade you that he does not care about you.” This reveals Jane’s trusting nature and desire to think well of people at all times, and Elizabeth’s more cynical nature and her ability to make astute judgments of people’s motivations.
Pride and Prejudice, Volume I

Essay (20 points each)

1. The main object of the women in this society is to marry well. This is important because women had few other options. For all, it was a question of society’s expectations and the dread of being regarded as an “old maid.” For many it was a question of financial support. Women of the class to which the Bennets belonged were in a difficult position because, while they were educated and of a certain social rank, they could not support themselves financially or offer a man a large dowry. Even if a man might be attracted to a woman, he himself might need to marry for money. The goal of marriage in this society is reflected in the everyday activities of the women, who maintain busy social calendars in hopes of meeting men; practice singing, playing the piano, and sewing to make themselves “accomplished”; and discuss endlessly the activities of eligible bachelors.

2. Responses will vary, but students might discuss the following characters: Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Collins, Miss Bingley, Mrs. Hurst, and Mr. Darcy.

3. Financial matters must be considered in matters of matrimony because families of the Bennets’ class generally lived on inheritances or benefactors, and one or the other partner had to bring money to the marriage. For Charlotte Lucas, Mr. Collins’s money, his benefactress, and his entailment of Longbourn were acceptable reasons to marry Collins. These same recommendations, however, did not sway Elizabeth, whose ideas about marriage compelled her to wait until she met someone she could truly love. Mr. Bingley’s fortune made him an excellent catch for Jane, who also felt genuine affection for him; however, the twist in this story is that Jane’s lack of fortune or connections make her an undesirable match.

4. Responses will vary but could include the following: Austen could be satirizing the pomposity and flowery speech that was favored by some of this class of people in early nineteenth-century England. She satirizes overly sentimental ideas about women’s behavior when Mr. Collins refuses to accept Elizabeth’s rejection of his marriage proposal. He believes that women commonly pretend to decline a proposal when they truly wish to accept. Austen also satirizes the obsession with money and status that dominated her society when Mr. Collins claims he would “pour out his heart” to Elizabeth, but then speaks only of economic matters.
**Pride and Prejudice, Volume II**

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

1. Despite the information in Caroline Bingley’s letter, Elizabeth is certain _____.
   a. that Mr. Bingley feels affection for Jane
   b. that the Bingleys and Mr. Darcy will return to Hertfordshire for Christmas
   c. that Mr. Darcy will marry Caroline Bingley
   d. that the Bennets will see the Bingleys and Mr. Darcy in London

2. Jane suggests that Elizabeth might “preserve her happiness” by _____.
   a. thinking better of people
   b. telling Mr. Darcy how she really feels
   c. trying to be friends again with Charlotte
   d. turning her attention to one of the officers stationed in Meryton

3. The tale of Mr. Darcy’s bad treatment of Mr. Wickham is spread around Hertfordshire by _____.
   a. Mrs. Bennet
   b. Elizabeth
   c. Mr. Wickham
   d. Mr. Collins

4. Although the Gardiners are kind, intelligent, and courteous, they are sometimes looked down on by high society because _____.
   a. Mrs. Gardiner was born in a foreign country
   b. Mrs. Gardiner is older than her husband
   c. Mr. Gardiner is poor
   d. Mr. Gardiner is a tradesman

5. Mrs. Gardiner warns Elizabeth not to fall in love _____.
   a. with Mr. Bingley, because of Jane’s feelings for him
   b. with Mr. Wickham, because he will only marry a woman with money
   c. with Mr. Darcy, because she remembers him as proud and ill-natured
   d. with Mr. Collins, because he has promised to marry Charlotte Lucas

6. The Gardiners take Jane to London _____.
   a. to help her forget Mr. Bingley
   b. because Mr. Bingley has returned to Hertfordshire
   c. so that they can have a party and invite Mr. Bingley
   d. because Caroline Bingley wrote and asked her to come

7. Mr. Collins returns to Hertfordshire _____.
   a. to get married
   b. to buy furniture for Longbourn
   c. to work for Mr. Bennet
   d. to purchase land for his patroness, Lady Catherine de Bourgh
8. Jane writes to Elizabeth, and reports that Caroline Bingley and Louisa Hurst _____.
   a. called on her and invited her to dinner
   b. cut her visit to them short because they were going out
   c. did not visit her when she invited them
   d. gave the best parties in London

9. When Elizabeth discovers that Mr. Wickham favors another woman, _____.
   a. she immediately leaves for London
   b. she takes to her bed for several days
   c. she regrets her decision not to marry Mr. Collins
   d. she decides she does not love him after all

10. Elizabeth plans to visit Mr. and Mrs. Collins with _____.
    a. Jane
    b. Mrs. Collins and Charlotte
    c. Mr. Lucas and Maria
    d. Mrs. Gardiner

11. Mrs. Gardiner confirms that _____.
    a. Mr. Wickham is going to marry a woman for her money
    b. Mr. Bingley has returned to Hertfordshire
    c. Mr. Darcy is going to marry Caroline Bingley
    d. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are going to have a baby

12. When she arrives at Derbyshire, Elizabeth decides that _____.
    a. Charlotte has made a bad marriage
    b. Charlotte is handling her marital duties well
    c. Mr. Collins is much more agreeable to live with than she had expected
    d. she should have accepted Mr. Collins’s marriage proposal

13. Regarding Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Mr. Collins is _____.
    a. disdainful
    b. respectful but reserved
    c. overly devoted
    d. unsympathetic about her troubles

14. When Elizabeth meets Miss Anne de Bourgh, _____.
    a. she thinks of her as sickly and ill-tempered
    b. despite herself, she is jealous of Miss de Bourgh’s youth and beauty
    c. she is surprised that they become fast friends
    d. she quickly grows angry at Miss de Bourgh’s sharp tongue and loud manner
Pride and Prejudice, Volume II

15. Lady Catherine de Bourgh _____.
   a. is a gracious hostess and has the family to dinner often
   b. is distraught at her daughter’s plans to marry Mr. Darcy
   c. constantly reminds everyone of her rank
   d. invites Elizabeth to come every day and practice on Miss de Bourgh’s piano

16. After Colonel Fitzwilliam and Mr. Darcy arrive at Rosings, Elizabeth _____.
   a. enjoys her visits to Rosings more than previously
   b. is not allowed to visit Rosings without a proper chaperone
   c. competes with the other young ladies for the gentlemen’s attention
   d. does everything she can to avoid going to Rosings

17. Fitzwilliam reveals to Elizabeth _____.
   a. that Miss de Bourgh is planning a big wedding
   b. that Mr. Wickham’s story about Darcy is not true
   c. that Mr. Darcy recently prevented a friend of his from making a bad marriage
   d. that he is jealous of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy

18. After observing Mr. Darcy and Miss de Bourgh together, _____.
   a. Elizabeth concludes that Mr. Darcy is not in love with Miss de Bourgh
   b. Elizabeth grows even more jealous, despite her attempts not to care
   c. Charlotte begs Elizabeth to give up her feelings for Mr. Darcy
   d. Colonel Fitzwilliam decides not to tell Miss de Bourgh of his feelings for her

19. Elizabeth specifically tells Mr. Darcy how much she loves walking in the park because _____.
   a. she knows how much Miss de Bourgh detests walking
   b. she hopes this will make him follow her there
   c. she hopes that he will then avoid the park
   d. he once called her “idle and inactive”

20. Before he could fall in love with Elizabeth, Mr. Darcy tells her that he had to _____.
   a. go over his finances to determine if he could support her
   b. make sure that she was no longer in love with another man
   c. overlook her family’s situation and connections
   d. get permission from his family

21. Elizabeth responds negatively to Mr. Darcy’s proposal because _____.
   a. she feels Miss de Bourgh is better suited for him
   b. she feels he has insulted her
   c. she is in love with another man
   d. she feels that marrying him would be beneath her
Exam

Pride and Prejudice, Volume II

22. In his letter to Elizabeth, Darcy _____.
   a. explains the truth about Wickham and about his interference with
      Bingley
   b. tries to convince her that she should love him
   c. tells her that his relationship with Miss de Bourgh has ended
   d. proposes marriage

23. Elizabeth shares some of the news of Darcy’s letter only with _____.
   a. Mrs. Bennet
   b. Charlotte
   c. Jane
   d. Mrs. Gardiner

24. Elizabeth asks her father not to let Lydia go to Brighton because _____.
   a. it would not be fair to the rest of the family, who could not go
   b. Lydia’s behavior reflects badly on herself and her family
   c. Lydia is too young to go on such a long journey
   d. Mrs. Bennet could not manage the household without Lydia’s help

25. When Elizabeth discovers that she is to visit Pemberley with the Gardiners,
   she _____.
   a. is delighted at the prospect of a picnic by its beautiful river
   b. is worried that Mr. Darcy might be there
   c. is bored because they had seen so many estates on the trip
   d. worries that her aunt’s health was not up to such a strenuous journey

Matching (10 points total)

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

1. Person to whom Longbourn is entailed
   a. Rosings
   b. Rising action
   c. Lady Catherine de Bourgh
   d. Climax
   e. Mr. Collins
   f. Irony
   g. Historical criticism
   h. Mr. Wickham
   i. Caroline Bingley
   j. Novel of manners
Pride and Prejudice, Volume II

Vocabulary (5 points total)
Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

- chagrin
- extenuating
- obtrude
- revered
- duplicity
- inure
- querulous
- verdure

EX. Susan did not appreciate the telemarketer’s attempts to _obtrude_ his products upon her during dinner.

1. Miguel felt deep ___________ _when he realized that he had forgotten his best friend’s birthday.

2. After living in the city for five years, Emily was delighted to see the blue sky and the ___________ _of the countryside.

3. When his mother caught him with his hand in the cookie jar before dinner, Danny protested that there were ___________ _circumstances.

4. The audience booed at the ___________ _of the on-screen villain as he calmly lied to the police about his whereabouts on the night of the murder.

5. My great-grandfather was ___________ _in his community; after he died, the townspeople erected a statue in his honor in front of the town hall.

Short Answer (2 points each)
1. In what way is Jane disappointed when she visits the Gardiners in London?

   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. When Elizabeth visits the Parsonage, what is her impression of Charlotte’s new life? How does she think Charlotte’s outlook might change?

   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. How does Mr. Darcy’s version of the events between him and Wickham differ from Mr. Wickham’s version of the events?

   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
4. Why is Elizabeth nervous about visiting Pemberley? What happens to make her feel better about going there?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

5. What is missing in Elizabeth’s relationship with her mother that she does have in her relationship with Mrs. Gardiner?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Short Essay (10 points each)

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

1. How does the relationship between Jane and Bingley reflect the strict social rules (and the problems created by these rules) governing behavior in early nineteenth-century England?

2. Elizabeth Bennet often makes quick assessments of other people’s characters. Explain whether you think she is a good judge of character or a poor one, using examples of her judgments of other people.

3. Caricature is writing that features characters with traits that are exaggerated and humorous with the purpose of satirizing or ridiculing those traits. Choose one of the following characters and tell which traits are exaggerated, why this is humorous, and what Jane Austen is satirizing with this portrayal. Choose from: Mrs. Bennet, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, or Mr. Collins.

Long Essay (30 points each)

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

1. Examine the relationship between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy through the end of Volume II, considering the following: How does their relationship illustrate the pride in Mr. Darcy and the prejudice in Elizabeth? In what way is the external conflict between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy related to the internal conflicts faced by each character? How do Elizabeth’s feelings change after she receives Mr. Darcy’s letter, and why?

2. Examine the family structure of early nineteenth-century England as illustrated by the Bennets. What hardship has having five daughters and no sons placed on Mr. Bennet, and how does he handle it? What is Mrs. Bennet’s reaction to this situation? What attitude does Mr. Bennet have toward his wife, and toward Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, and Kitty? How is his attitude reflected in his actions toward them?
Pride and Prejudice, Volume II

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

1. a 6. a 11. a 16. a 21. b
2. a 7. a 12. b 17. c 22. a
3. c 8. b 13. c 18. a 23. c
5. b 10. c 15. c 20. c 25. b

Matching (10 points total)

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

Vocabulary (5 points total)

1. chagrin 4. duplicity
2. verdure 5. revered
3. extenuating

Short Answer (2 points each)

1. Jane is disappointed in her treatment by Miss Bingley. When Jane calls on them, Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst cut the visit short, claiming that they were on their way out. It takes Caroline a long time to return the visit, and she is cold and formal and makes no effort to explain her delay in visiting or to make plans for future visits. Only at this time does Jane begin to realize that Caroline Bingley is not a very good friend and that she may be scheming to keep Jane and Mr. Bingley apart. To Jane, who is optimistic and kind-hearted toward people, this is a disappointing realization.

2. Elizabeth continues to feel that Mr. Collins must be difficult to live with, and she has not changed her opinion that marrying for money and status, without love, is wrong. Still, she believes that Charlotte has adjusted well to the fate that she chose “with her eyes open,” and that she is, overall, doing well. Elizabeth thinks Charlotte’s outlook might change over the years as the novelty of having a new house and new occupations wears off for her.

3. Mr. Darcy recalls that it was Mr. Wickham who wronged Mr. Darcy’s father, who spent the money left to him and then returned and demanded more. He claims that it was Mr. Wickham who lived a dissolute life, including trying to elope with Mr. Darcy’s sister in order to secure for himself a portion of the Darcy money.
4. Elizabeth is nervous about visiting Pemberley because she is afraid that Mr. Darcy might be at home. She is relieved when she casually asks the maid at the inn about the whereabouts of the family who lives at Pemberley and is told that they would not be returning until the day after Elizabeth’s and the Gardiners’ planned visit.

5. Elizabeth and her mother cannot confide in each other because they do not agree on many things. Elizabeth finds her mother foolish and unable to give sensible advice. In contrast, Mrs. Gardiner is “amiable, intelligent, elegant” and a favorite with the Bennet sisters, particularly Jane and Elizabeth, who held her in “a very particular regard,” quite likely because she fulfills a need that Mrs. Bennet either cannot or will not. Mrs. Gardiner agrees with Elizabeth that a marriage should be based on mutual esteem.

Short Essay (10 points each)

1. On a practical level, Jane and Bingley cannot address each other directly because of the strict social rules, so they must endure the process of visiting, returning visits, and taking chaperoned walks. It is possible that the nature of the early nineteenth-century courtship contributed to the ease with which Miss Bingley and Mr. Darcy came between them. On another level, these social rules prevented them from speaking frankly of their growing regard for one another, so much of their interaction was through others. Finally, these same social rules allowed Miss Bingley and Mr. Darcy to justify their attempts to separate the couple by telling themselves that Jane is beneath Mr. Bingley in status and wealth and therefore an inappropriate match.

2. Responses will vary but may include the following: Although Elizabeth initially makes incorrect judgments of Mr. Wickham and of Mr. Darcy, she may still be considered a good judge of character. Mr. Wickham and Mr. Darcy give her reasons to misjudge them: Darcy insults her and is very condescending to the people he encounters in Hertfordshire, while Wickham is charming and pleasant to everyone, especially Elizabeth. Her judgments of Miss Bingley, Mr. Collins, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Colonel Fitzwilliam, and her family seem to be well supported. Once Elizabeth realizes that her judgment of Mr. Wickham was incorrect, and she witnesses behavior in Mr. Darcy that reflects a change in him, she is mature enough to accept her earlier misjudgment and to change her opinion.

3. Responses will vary but may include the following: Mrs. Bennet is self-centered, foolish, and overly consumed with her daughters’ marriages; this could show the society’s obsession with status and wealth, the necessity of the daughters making marriages that could support them, and the lack of diversion or education that might lead to women like Mrs. Bennet becoming empty-headed and too reliant on “visiting and news” as entertainment. Lady Catherine de Bourgh is vain, intrusive, rude, and preoccupied with her rank; this again shows the society’s attention to status and wealth, as well as the fact that people of rank were allowed to behave in ways that would not be tolerated in others. Mr. Collins is pompous, absurd, overly impressed with his patroness, and, as the narrator notes, “not a sensible man, and
the deficiency of nature had been but little assisted by education or society.” This satirizes the deference with which people of high social status were treated, regardless of their behavior, by those who were unduly impressed by money and station. It also satirizes the somewhat pretentious, overly formal language of some people.

Long Essay (30 points each)

1. Responses will vary but should address the following: Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy have progressed since the beginning of the novel, when they disliked each other. By the end of Volume II they have each warmed somewhat to the other, but in an example of Austen’s irony, neither one knows it. Darcy’s letter to Elizabeth helps her with this process, and also helps her to begin to see his point of view and to accept the truth of Darcy’s and Wickham’s history. Their external conflict reflects their internal conflict because before they can be brought together, Darcy must overcome the pride that has prevented him from accepting his feelings for Elizabeth and Elizabeth must get over her prejudice toward him, which has colored her opinion of him to this point.

2. Responses will vary but should address the following: Mr. Bennet is the head of the household, and must give his permission for his daughters’ activities (although this seems less the case with Jane and Elizabeth than the younger girls) and it is up to him to visit the eligible men of the neighborhood to establish acquaintance. Although Mr. Bennet is aware that the girls must marry to take care of themselves because he has no sons to fight the entailment of his estate, he encourages them to marry men who will also make them happy. Mrs. Bennet, on the other hand, is willing to accept just about any husband for her daughters. Mr. Bennet is realistic about the women in his family, thinking his wife, Lydia, and Kitty are foolish; Mary is overly bookish; and Jane and Elizabeth are sensible and thoughtful. He treats each according to these perceptions, trying to rein in Lydia and Kitty, giving the older two girls more freedom—within the bounds of their society—to make their own choices, and dismissing Mrs. Bennet’s prattling.
Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

1. Elizabeth sets off on her journey to Derbyshire with _____.
   a. her mother and father
   b. the Collinses
   c. the Gardiners
   d. Lady Catherine and Miss de Bourgh

2. Elizabeth’s first impression of Pemberley is that it is _____.
   a. dark and gloomy
   b. smaller than she expected
   c. a home where she would have liked to live
   d. pretentious and reflective of Darcy’s excessive pride

3. Elizabeth’s musings about Pemberley are tempered by her thought that _____.
   a. she would not have been able to invite Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner there
   b. she is furious at Mr. Darcy
   c. she would have had to live too far from her family
   d. she would have had to live too far from Charlotte Collins

4. Elizabeth is secretly pleased that _____.
   a. Mrs. Reynolds is so fond of Mr. Darcy
   b. Mrs. Reynolds expects Mr. Darcy to marry Caroline Bingley
   c. the staff remember Mr. Darcy as cold and unfeeling
   d. Mr. Darcy is expected to arrive any minute

5. When Elizabeth introduces Mr. Darcy to the Gardiners, she feels _____.
   a. embarrassed that Mr. Darcy should meet more of her relations
   b. triumphant because the Gardiners are richer than Mr. Darcy
   c. self-conscious because Mrs. Gardiner is so obviously trying to get her and Mr. Darcy together
   d. proud because the Gardiners are so well-mannered and tasteful

6. Of all his attentions, Elizabeth is most flattered when Mr. Darcy _____.
   a. introduces her to his sister
   b. invites Mr. Gardiner to go fishing
   c. holds a ball at Pemberley in her honor
   d. offers his house in London for their return trip

7. In Lambton, the Gardiners and Elizabeth discover that Mr. Wickham _____.
   a. kept a small house there
   b. had many debts
   c. was once mayor
   d. served in the local regiment
Exam

Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

8. Elizabeth determines that Georgiana Darcy is _____.
   a. sickly and cross
   b. shy and pleasant
   c. proud and disdainful
   d. as ill-mannered as the Bingley sisters

9. It is clear to Elizabeth that Mr. Bingley and Georgiana Darcy are _____.
   a. barely on speaking terms
   b. very much in love with each other
   c. contriving to keep Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy apart
   d. friendly but not close

10. When Miss Bingley says, “Pray, Miss Eliza, are not the ——shire militia removed from Meryton? They must be a great loss to your family,” she is hinting that _____.
    a. the Bennets had been under their protection from Mr. Bennet’s creditors
    b. a relationship existed between Elizabeth and Mr. Wickham
    c. Bennet women were not fit to marry men of higher status than the officers
    d. she knows the truth about Georgiana’s near elopement with Wickham

11. Elizabeth receives a letter from Jane that reveals that _____.
    a. Jane is planning to marry Mr. Bingley
    b. Kitty has become pregnant
    c. Lydia has run away with a man
    d. Mary has joined a convent

12. Elizabeth is heartbroken after telling the news to Mr. Darcy because _____.
    a. he wanted his sister to marry Mr. Bingley
    b. she fears he considers her family disgraceful
    c. he had tried so hard to keep the two lovers apart
    d. he says he never wants to see her again

13. Soon after receiving Jane’s letter, Elizabeth leaves Lambton to _____.
    a. travel to London to try and find the lovers
    b. go home to her family
    c. follow Mr. Darcy and try to explain what has happened
    d. travel to Brighton to talk to her sister

14. From Mr. Gardiner’s letter, Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth surmise that _____.
    a. Mr. Darcy has arrived in London
    b. Mr. Gardiner has been unable to find Mr. Wickham
    c. Mr. Gardiner has settled all of Wickham’s debts
    d. Mr. Bingley will soon be returning to Netherfield
Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

15. After observing her mother’s reaction to Mr. Gardiner’s letter, Elizabeth concludes that her mother is _____.
   a. depressed
   b. clever
   c. ridiculous
   d. very much relieved

16. The one thing that would have allowed the Bennets to retain Longbourn was if _____.
   a. Mr. Bennet had made more money
   b. Mrs. Bennet had not spent all of their money
   c. they had had a son
   d. Mr. Bennet and his brother had not quarreled

17. Mr. Bennet is finally persuaded to _____.
   a. sell Longbourn
   b. welcome his wayward daughter into their home
   c. move to London
   d. buy the clothes and trappings Mrs. Bennet so desperately wants

18. Mrs. Gardiner’s letter reveals to Elizabeth that _____.
   a. Mr. Wickham is a scoundrel
   b. Mr. Darcy is a hero
   c. Mr. Bingley is married
   d. Mr. Gardiner is retiring

19. Elizabeth and Jane try unsuccessfully to convince themselves that _____.
   a. they do not need to marry to be happy
   b. they are happy for Mr. Bingley’s marriage
   c. they are not embarrassed by Mrs. Bennet’s behavior
   d. they are not in love

20. Lady Catherine de Bourgh comes to Longbourn _____.
   a. to insist that Elizabeth not marry Mr. Darcy
   b. to pay her respects to Mrs. Bennet
   c. on her way to visit the Collinses at Lucas Lodge
   d. to attend Jane’s wedding

21. Mr. Bennet finds Mr. Collins’s letter to be very _____.
   a. irritating
   b. smug
   c. depressing
   d. humorous
Exam

Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

22. Before she can marry Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth feels she must _____.
   a. make his sister like her
   b. convince her family that she knows what she is doing
   c. put together a much better wardrobe
   d. ask her father and her uncle for a more substantial dowry

23. Elizabeth tells Mr. Darcy that he fell in love with her because she was _____.
   a. impertinent
   b. kind to his sister
   c. educated
   d. engaged to another man

24. After Elizabeth’s wedding, Lydia writes to her to _____.
   a. congratulate her and invite her and Mr. Darcy to visit
   b. announce that she is having a baby
   c. announce that she is leaving her husband
   d. ask for money

25. After their marriage, Elizabeth’s and Darcy’s closest friends are _____.
   a. the Robinsons
   b. the Collinses and Lady de Bourgh
   c. Lydia, Kitty, Mr. Wickham, and Colonel Fitzwilliam
   d. the Gardiners and Georgiana Darcy

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

1. Her marriage serves as a foil for the marriages of Jane and Elizabeth
   a. Mr. Darcy
   b. Resolution
   c. Feminist criticism
   d. Mr. Bennet
   e. Georgiana Darcy
   f. Satire
   g. Lady Catherine de Bourgh
   h. Mr. Wickham
   i. Lydia
   j. Mr. Bingley
Vocabulary (5 points total)
Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below.

ardently  conjecture  licentiousness  sanguine
augmented  insipid  negligent  unabated

EX. Stephen’s _sanguine_ attitude buoyed the nervous spirits of his fellow teammates as they prepared for the big game.

1. The lawyer argued that the testimony presented by the opposition was purely _____________ and could never be proved.

2. Pierre ______________ argued his case in front of the jury.

3. The criminal’s ______________ resulted in a sentence of ten years in prison.

4. Mr. Malinowski pounded on his ceiling when the loud noise from the apartment upstairs continued ______________.

5. The heavy rains ______________ the already perilously high floodwaters.

Short Answer (2 points each)
1. Briefly describe Mrs. Bennet’s reaction to Elizabeth’s announcement of her engagement, and tell why she reacts the way she does.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. What causes the Bennets to be viewed as “marked out for misfortune,” and then what subsequent occurrence moves them to a position as “the luckiest family in the world”?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. Why does Lady Catherine de Bourgh visit Longbourn, and how does she treat the Bennets?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Exam

Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

4. Both Bingley and Darcy are eventually regarded as good choices for husbands. What does this say about what qualities in the novel are viewed as important for a good marriage?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

5. Briefly describe Lydia’s behavior when she returns to Longbourn with her husband. What does this illustrate about her character?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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

1. Motivation is a force that moves a character to think, feel, or behave in a certain way. Tell what you think motivates Mrs. Bennet, and describe at least three ways in which this motivation affects her actions in the novel.

2. How do Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet initially react to news of Lydia’s elopement? How do they change once the marriage has taken place? How, especially, does Mrs. Bennet’s attitude change? Why does this change take place?

3. Epistolary fiction is imaginative prose that tells a story through letters, which are sometimes called epistles. Why does letter writing play such an important role in this novel? How might letters contribute to characterization, plot development, and the reader’s sense of suspense? Answer using examples of letters written in the novel.

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

1. Historical criticism views a work of art as a product of the period in which it was produced. Jane Austen was writing in England during the nineteenth century, during a period of great political and social change. In what ways do beliefs of the time about rank, social class, proper manners, and marriage shape Pride and Prejudice? Think of the choices Elizabeth makes in regard to marriage, and her actions, speeches, and attitudes toward other characters in the novel (especially Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Collins, Caroline Bingley, and Lady Catherine de Bourgh). How does Elizabeth’s behavior reflect social changes?

2. Feminist criticism evaluates and interprets works of art with regard to their portrayal of or influence upon gender roles. What messages about gender roles can you find in Pride and Prejudice? Which characters behave according to those roles, and which characters do not conform to these roles? Explain. Elizabeth’s character is complex; give examples of ways in which she acts in support of these roles, and also of ways in which she acts in defiance of these roles.
Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

Multiple Choice (25 points total)
1. c  6. a  11. c  16. c  21. d
2. c  7. b  12. b  17. b  22. b
3. a  8. b  13. b  18. b  23. a
5. d  10. b  15. c  20. a  25. d

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

Vocabulary (5 points total)
1. conjecture
2. ardently
3. licentiousness
4. unabated
5. augmented

Short Answer (10 points total)
1. Mrs. Bennet is overjoyed because Elizabeth is marrying a wealthy man: “how rich and how great you will be! What pin money, what jewels, what carriages you will have!.....Ten thousand a year!”

2. The Bennets are first considered unfortunate because they were disgraced when Lydia ran away and lived with Mr. Wickham before marrying him, but they were soon viewed as lucky because of Jane’s engagement to Mr. Bingley.

3. Lady Catherine de Bourgh travels to Longbourn to forbid Elizabeth to marry Mr. Darcy, whom she wants to marry her daughter. She is curt to the Bennets, ignores Mrs. Bennet’s fawning, and then walks with Elizabeth in the garden. Lady Catherine is shown as foolish because she does not have any real facts about Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy and cannot trick Elizabeth into telling her anything. She is also arrogant, expecting Elizabeth to obey her wishes, and then furious when she cannot bully Elizabeth into doing as she says.

4. They are viewed as good husbands because of their wealth and their social standing. These are qualities that will assure that Jane and Elizabeth will be well cared for financially and socially, despite their relative poverty and lack of connections.

5. Lydia returns home unrepentant and apparently ignorant of the stigma surrounding her marriage. She triumphantly announces to Jane that she is now entitled to Jane’s
place at the table because she is a married woman and Jane is not. She and her mother embark on a round of visits designed to show off her married status to the neighbors. She shows no remorse at her actions, which suggests that she is just as shallow and ill-mannered as she has always been.

Short Essay (10 points each)
1. Responses will vary but may include the following: Mrs. Bennet is motivated by a desire to have her daughters married and by a fascination with wealth and status. This drives her to nag her husband to make acquaintances with eligible men; treat Elizabeth harshly when she rejects Mr. Collins; abruptly change her opinion of Mr. Darcy when Elizabeth becomes engaged to him; force Jane to travel to Netherfield on horseback and then contrive to keep Jane there; and fawn over Mr. Wickham despite his ill use of Lydia.

2. Mr. Bennet is disgusted; Mrs. Bennet claims illness and takes to her bed. Once the marriage takes place, Mrs. Bennet is speedily cured, and is overjoyed that one of her daughters is married; she gives no more thought to the circumstances and turns her attention to Lydia's wedding clothes and letting the neighbors know her daughter has married. Mr. Bennet is angry and worried about how he will settle the financial aspects of the affair. Mrs. Bennet's attitude and behavior change because the goal is marriage and the details are unimportant. Mr. Bennet, once the immediate crisis is over, realizes that in the future the couple will have to be provided for and he is left to worry about the ramifications of the match.

3. Letter writing plays such a large role in the novel in part because letter writing was a prime means of communicating during the time of the novel. Letters also allow Austen to add suspense, as the reader only knows what the letter-reader in the novel knows. They also convey characters' thoughts, feelings, and intentions, as in Lydia's letter writing when she is absent, or in Jane's letters to Elizabeth. Letters contribute to characterization as well; Mr. Collins's letters are pompous, overly formal, and preachy. Mr. Darcy's letter to Elizabeth conveys a great deal of information about his family and his feelings that he probably could not say directly to Elizabeth at that point in the novel. Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Gardiner at the end of the novel shows her joyous state and her genuine good will toward her aunt.

Long Essay (30 points each)
1. Responses will vary but may include the following: the preoccupation with making a good marriage forms the plot of the novel, while the formal manners and concern with social class and rank explain the behavior and motivations of the characters. Elizabeth's headstrong and spirited behavior at times run counter to accepted behavior of the times, as when she insists on walking to Netherfield alone to see Jane and when she openly defies Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Throughout the novel, Elizabeth refuses to defer to others on the face of their wealth or rank alone, which may indicate a lessening of the power of the upper class. Her marriage to Darcy
Pride and Prejudice, Volume III

reflects both her modern insistence on marrying for love and a blurring of the strict lines of social delineation, which may suggest a lessening of the distinction between social classes in turn-of-the-century England.

2. Responses will vary but may include the following: It is evident in the novel that, while men are clearly the dominant figures in their households, both men and women are concerned with marrying well. Several scenes in the novel illustrate the propriety that governs social interactions, such as visiting or making introductions. The majority of the characters seem to behave according to their expected roles. However, Mr. Collins’s fawning and pomposity may be seen as unmasculine; Mary does not share the typical female preoccupation with all things social, preferring her books instead; and Lydia is not ashamed of her outrageous behavior, which was not in keeping with the female role. Elizabeth generally exhibits good manners and an understanding of social roles, although she is more understanding of men seeking marriage with women for money (Mr. Wickham and Miss King; Colonel Fitzwilliam) than she is of women doing the same thing (Charlotte). There are other instances when she does not conform to a traditional feminine role, as when she refuses to defer to Mr. Darcy in their arguments and when she walks to Netherfield alone.
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 thesis statement
- [ ] writing a conclusion
- [ ] achieving unity
- [ ] 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 for clarity
- [ ] 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 ____________________________
# Writing Plan

## Topic

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMENTS:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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\[ \times 5 = \__ \]

## Purpose

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

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<tr>
<th>COMMENTS:</th>
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\[ \times 5 = \__ \]

## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMENTS:</th>
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\[ \times 5 = \__ \]

## Form

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

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<tr>
<th>COMMENTS:</th>
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\[ \times 5 = \__ \]

## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMENTS:</th>
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</table>

\[ \times 5 = \__ \]

## 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Purpose or aim of writing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I chose this topic because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The form of the writing is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I chose this form because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My thesis or theme is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My intended audience is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The principle of organization that I used is</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The type of support or evidence that I used is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The type of introduction that I used is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The type of conclusion that I used is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>
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<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><strong>A.</strong> Develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect</td>
<td>![1 2 3 4 × 4 = __]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong> Contains only necessary or relevant ideas or information</td>
<td>![1 2 3 4 × 4 = __]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong> Is organized in a logical or sensible manner</td>
<td>![1 2 3 4 × 4 = __]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong> Uses transitions effectively to connect ideas</td>
<td>![1 2 3 4 × 4 = __]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONVENTIONS</th>
<th>CIRCLE ONE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</table>
Holistic Response

**CONTENT AND COHERENCE**

The writing
- does not develop a single main idea or create a single dominant effect
- contains irrelevant ideas
- is not organized logically
- does not use transitions effectively
- uses language inappropriate for the audience and occasion
- does not use vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers

(Circle one.)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
× 7 = __________

The writing
- develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect
- contains only relevant ideas
- is organized logically
- uses transitions effectively
- uses language appropriate to the audience and occasion
- uses vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers

(Circle one.)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
× 3 = __________

**CONVENTIONS**

The writing
- makes errors in spelling
- makes errors in grammar
- makes errors in usage
- makes errors in punctuation
- does not follow proper manuscript form

(Circle one.)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
× = __________

The writing
- uses proper spelling
- uses good grammar
- avoids errors in usage
- uses proper punctuation and capitalization
- follows proper manuscript form

CONTENT AND COHERENCE  + CONVENTIONS  = TOTAL

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

**Spelling**
- Are all words, including names, spelled correctly?

**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>
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<tr>
<td>Contributes relevant ideas</td>
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</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>
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<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

## Project

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>not at all cooperative</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>very cooperative</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. **Leadership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>not effective</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>very effective</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

   c. **Division of tasks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>unfair</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fair</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

   d. **Project organization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>unorganized</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>organized</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>very little effort shown</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>much effort shown</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. **Creativity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>very little creativity shown</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>much creativity shown</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   c. **Attention to goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>little attention to goals</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>much attention to goals</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>very poor performance</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>outstanding performance</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (comments) ________________________________________________________________