

This PDF Preview of Pride and Prejudice is simply to give you a taste of the entire 198 page Unit. Here is a picture of the unit Table of Contents:

Pride and Prejudice Novel Unit

Table of Contents

Author's Biography: Jane Austen	1 - 4
Novel Introduction and Summary	6-11
Characters	12-18
Character Map	19
Themes	20-23
Important Quotes and Analysis	24-29
Literary Terms and Devices	30-37
Teaching Guide	
Chapters 1-12	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	38-48
Student Handouts	49-52
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	53-64
Chapters 13-23	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	66-69
Student Handouts	70-72
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	73-84
Chapters 24-36	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	85-92
Student Handouts	93-96
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	97-108
Chapters 37-42	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	109-114
Student Handouts	115-117
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	118-125
Chapters 43-52	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	126-131
Student Handouts	132-135
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	136-147
Chapters 53-61	
Summary, Thought Questions, Vocabulary	148-153
Student Handouts	154-156
Student Worksheets, Assessments & Keys	157-166
Final Assessments	
Vocabulary Final #1 & Key	168-179
Vocabulary Final #2 & Key	180-188
Essay Questions & Key	189-192
Novel Multiple Choice & Key	193-196



Preview

Pride & Prejudice
Introduction & Summary

Preview



Preview

Introduction

Pride and Prejudice is Jane Austen's first novel, published in 1813. Some scholars also consider it one of her most mature novels.

Austen began writing *Pride and Prejudice* under the title *First Impressions* in 1796, at the age of twenty-one. She probably wrote the first draft as an epistolary novel, meaning the plot unfolded through an exchange of letters. In 1797, Austen's father offered his daughter's manuscript to a publishing company, but they refused to even consider it.

Shortly after completing *First Impressions*, Austen began writing *Sense and Sensibility*, which was not published until 1811. She also wrote some shorter stories during this time, which she later expanded into full novels. Between 1810 and 1812, Austen rewrote *Pride and Prejudice* for publication. While the original ideas in the novel came from a 21-year-old girl, the final version reflects the literary and thematic maturity of a thirty-five year old woman who had spent years painstakingly drafting and revising, as Austen did with all of her novels. *Pride and Prejudice* is the most popular of Austen's novels.

Summary

Pride and Prejudice is set primarily in the county of Hertfordshire, about 50 miles outside of London. The story centers on the the Bennet family, particularly Elizabeth. The novel opens at Longbourn, the Bennet family's estate. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have five children: Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty, and Lydia. The family engages in a conversation about Mr. Bingley, "a single man of large fortune" who will be renting the nearby estate of Netherfield Park. Mrs. Bennet sees Mr. Bingley as a potential suitor for one of her daughters.

The Bennets first meet Mr. Bingley and his companions at the Meryton Ball. The townspeople conclude that Mr. Bingley is perfectly amiable and agreeable. Meanwhile, Mr. Bingley takes an immediate liking to Jane Bennet. Mr. Bingley's friend Mr. Darcy, however, snubs Elizabeth. The community decides that Darcy is proud and disagreeable because of his reserve and his refusal to dance. Jane finds Bingley's sisters - Caroline and Mrs. Hurst - to be amiable, but Elizabeth sees them as arrogant.

After further interactions, it becomes evident that Jane and Bingley are interested in one another. However, while Bingley makes his partiality quite obvious, Jane is universally cheerful and somewhat shy. Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth's best friend, has a very pragmatic view of marriage. She recommends that Jane make her regard for Bingley more obvious. At the same time, Mr. Darcy begins to admire Elizabeth, captivated by her fine eyes and lively wit. She, however, remains contemptuous towards him.

When Jane is invited for dinner at Netherfield, Mrs. Bennet refuses to provide her with a carriage, hoping that the impending rainstorm will force her to spend the night there. After getting caught in the rain, Jane actually falls ill and has to remain at Netherfield for many days. Upon hearing that Jane is ill, Elizabeth walks to Bingley's estate through the muddy fields. Caroline Bingley and Mrs. Hurst are scandalized by Elizabeth's rumpled appearance, but join Bingley in welcoming her nonetheless.

Elizabeth continues to impress Darcy during her time nursing Jane at Netherfield. However, she remains blind to his affections and continues to see him as a proud and haughty man. Caroline, who hopes to attract Mr. Darcy herself, grows extremely jealous of Elizabeth and mocks her lowly status.

Mrs. Bennet and her younger daughters come to Netherfield to check on Jane, and Elizabeth is mortified by their foolish behavior and complete lack of manners. Bingley's admiration for Jane continues unabated, though, and his affection is evident in his genuine solicitude for her recovery. After Jane recovers, she returns home with Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, a militia regiment is stationed at the nearby town of Meryton, where Mrs. Bennet's sister Mrs. Phillips lives. Mrs. Phillips is just as foolish as Mrs. Bennet. Lydia and Kitty love to stay with their aunt in Meryton so they can socialize (and flirt) with the military officers.

Mr. Collins, Mr. Bennet's distant cousin, writes a letter stating his intention to visit. Collins is in line to inherit Longbourn because the estate has been entailed away from any female children. Mr. Collins is a clergyman, and his patroness, Lady Catherine de Bourgh (who is also Darcy's aunt), has suggested that he find a wife. Therefore, Collins hopes to make amends for the entailment by marrying one of Mr. Bennet's daughters. Mr. Collins proves himself to be a silly man, speaking in long, pompous speeches with an air of solemn formality. The Miss Bennets and Mr. Collins go for a walk to Meryton. On the way, they meet an officer in the regiment named Mr. Wickham. They also run into Mr. Darcy. When Darcy and Wickham see one another, both men become visibly uncomfortable.

Wickham shows an immediate partiality for Elizabeth, and they speak at length over the following days. In one of these conversations, Wickham explains his past with Darcy. Darcy's father had promised that Wickham, his godson, would inherit a good living after the elder man's death. However, Darcy failed to fulfill his father's dying wishes and left Wickham to support himself. Elizabeth, already predisposed to think badly of Darcy, does not question Wickham's account. When Elizabeth tells Wickham's story to Jane, however, Jane refuses to think badly of either Wickham or Darcy, insisting that there must be some misunderstanding.

Bingley hosts a ball at Netherfield. He and Jane spend the whole evening together and their mutual attachment becomes increasingly obvious. However, Mrs. Bennet speaks loudly about their imminent engagement, and Elizabeth notes that Darcy overhears her. Later that evening, Darcy asks Elizabeth to dance and she reluctantly accepts. She does not enjoy it and cannot understand why he asked her. Mr. Collins pays particularly close attention to Elizabeth at the ball, and even reserves the first two dances with her.

The next day, Mr. Collins proposes to Elizabeth. She refuses, but it takes him a while to accept her rejection; he assumes she is simply playing coy (as he believes females do). Mrs. Bennet is extremely angry at Elizabeth for refusing Collins, but Mr. Bennet is glad. Mr. Collins quickly shifts his attentions to Charlotte Lucas. He proposes to Charlotte, and she accepts. Elizabeth is disappointed in her friend for agreeing to marry such a silly man simply for the sake of financial security.

Bingley travels to London for business but plans to return to Netherfield. His sisters and Darcy soon follow him. Soon thereafter, Caroline writes to Jane to say that Bingley has changed his plans and will not return to Netherfield for at least six months. Caroline also informs Jane that she hopes Bingley will marry Darcy's younger sister to unite the two families' fortunes. Jane is heartbroken. Elizabeth thinks that Darcy and Bingley's sisters have somehow managed to dissuade Bingley from proposing to Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Elizabeth's aunt and uncle, come to Longbourn to visit. Noting Jane's sadness, they invite her to stay with them in London for a while. Elizabeth hopes that Jane will run into Bingley while in London. Mrs. Gardiner warns Elizabeth against marrying Wickham because of his poor financial situation. While Jane is in London, Caroline Bingley is extremely rude to her. Jane assumes that Mr. Bingley knows she is in London, and since he does not call, she decides he no longer cares for her. In Meryton, Wickham suddenly transfers his attentions from Elizabeth to Miss King, a woman who has recently acquired 10,000 pounds from an inheritance.

Elizabeth travels to visit Charlotte (now Mrs. Collins) at her new home in Kent, along with Sir William Lucas and Maria Lucas. On their way, the travelers stop to visit Jane and the Gardiners. Mrs. Gardiner criticizes Wickham's change of affections, but Elizabeth defends him. During her stay in Hunsford, Elizabeth and the others are often invited to dine at Rosings, Lady Catherine's large estate. Lady Catherine is completely arrogant and domineering. After Elizabeth has been at the parsonage for two weeks, Mr. Darcy and his cousin Colonel Fitzwilliam visit Rosings. Elizabeth and Colonel Fitzwilliam get along very well. Darcy also pays a lot of attention to Elizabeth and often visits the parsonage. He also purposely meets her during her daily walks through the nearby gardens. One day, Colonel Fitzwilliam mentions to Elizabeth that Darcy recently saved a close friend from an imprudent marriage. Elizabeth realizes that Fitzwilliam is referring

to Bingley and Jane. She is so angry at Darcy that she gives herself a headache, which keeps her from visiting Rosings that night.

Darcy visits Elizabeth while she is alone at the parsonage and confesses that he wants to marry her despite her low family connections. Elizabeth is shocked at his arrogant address and rudely refuses him. She also rebukes him for acting in such an ungentlemanly manner and accuses him of ruining Jane's future happiness and betraying Wickham. Darcy is shocked that Elizabeth has declined his proposal and leaves.

The next day, Darcy finds Elizabeth and hands her a letter. She reads it after he is gone. First, Darcy defends himself for dissuading Bingley from proposing to Jane. Not only were Jane's family connections low, but she did not seem to show any preference for Bingley. Darcy then details his side of the Wickham story. Before his death, Darcy's father asked Darcy to provide Wickham with a living, provided Wickham enter the clergy. Wickham, however, did not want to enter the clergy, and asked Darcy for 3,000 pounds to study law. Wickham soon squandered all his money on a dissolute lifestyle and then asked Darcy for another stipend, promising to enter the clergy this time. When Darcy refused, Wickham seduced Darcy's teenage sister, Georgiana. Before they could elope, Darcy intervened and saved Georgiana's honor.

Elizabeth initially refuses to believe Darcy's claims, but comes to consider the possibility as she reflects on Wickham's behavior. She realizes she was inclined to believe Wickham because she was prejudiced against Darcy and because she was flattered by his attention. Soon afterwards, Elizabeth returns home, stopping to collect Jane on the way. Meanwhile, Mrs. Bennet, Lydia, and Kitty are upset because the regiment is leaving Meryton and moving on to Brighton. Lydia is then invited to join Colonel Forster and Mrs. Forster in Brighton. Elizabeth advises her father to refuse Lydia's request, believing that her sister's frivolous nature will get her in trouble there. However, Mr. Bennet does not heed Elizabeth's advice.

Soon afterwards, Elizabeth goes on vacation with the Gardiners. Their first stop is close to Pemberley, Mr. Darcy's estate. The Gardiners want to take a tour, and Elizabeth only agrees once she learns that Darcy is currently away. During their tour of the estate, Mrs. Reynolds, the Pemberley housekeeper, praises Darcy unequivocally. Elizabeth also expresses some regret that she will never be mistress of this estate. The travelers suddenly run into Darcy, who has arrived early. Surprisingly, Darcy is extremely cordial to both Elizabeth and the Gardiners. He tells Elizabeth that he wants her to meet Georgiana as soon as she arrives the next day. The next morning, Darcy and Georgiana visit Elizabeth and the Gardiners at their inn. Bingley soon joins them, and Elizabeth can see that he still thinks fondly of Jane. Elizabeth and Mrs. Gardiner return the courtesy by visiting Pemberley, where Bingley's sisters treat them quite rudely.

One morning, Elizabeth receives a letter from Jane, announcing that Lydia has eloped with Wickham. Worse yet, the family fears that Wickham does not actually intend to marry her. Jane asks Elizabeth to return home immediately. As soon as Elizabeth reads the letter, Darcy arrives at the inn. In her frantic state, Elizabeth tells him what has happened. Darcy feels partially to blame, since he never publicly exposed Wickham's wickedness.

Elizabeth and the Gardiners depart for Longbourn almost immediately. There, a hysterical Mrs. Bennet has locked herself in her room. They learn from Colonel Forster that Wickham has amassed over 1,000 pounds of gambling debts. The next day, Mr. Gardiner leaves for London to join Mr. Bennet, who is already there looking for Lydia. After many days of fruitless searching, Mr. Bennet returns home, leaving the search in Mr. Gardiner's hands.

Soon, a letter arrives from Mr. Gardiner announcing that Lydia and Wickham have been found. Wickham has agreed to marry Lydia if Mr. Bennet provides her with her equal share of his wealth. Considering the size of his debts, Mr. Bennet knows that Wickham would never have agreed to marry Lydia for so little money. He concludes that Mr. Gardiner must have paid off Wickham's debts to solidify the deal. After their marriage, Lydia and Wickham visit Longbourn. Lydia is not the least bit remorseful for her conduct. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bennet is incredibly happy to have one of her daughters married. At dinner, Lydia lets it slip to Elizabeth that Darcy was present at her wedding. Curious, Elizabeth writes to Mrs. Gardiner for details. Her aunt explains that it was Darcy who found Lydia and Wickham and paid off Wickham's debts. Mrs. Gardiner believes that Darcy did this out of love for Elizabeth.

Bingley and Mr. Darcy soon return to Netherfield Park, and they call at Longbourn frequently. After several days, Bingley proposes to Jane. She accepts, and the family is incredibly happy. In the meantime, Darcy leaves on a short business trip to London. While he is gone, Lady Catherine comes to Longbourn, furious after hearing a rumor that Elizabeth and Darcy are engaged. She forbids Elizabeth from ever accepting a proposal from Mr. Darcy, but Elizabeth is completely offended and refuses to promise anything. Lady Catherine leaves in a huff.

After returning from his trip, Darcy tells Elizabeth that his affection has not changed. She then reveals that her feelings have changed and that she would be happy to marry him. They discuss how and why their sentiments have changed since Darcy's first proposal. Darcy has since realized he was wrong to act so proudly and place so much emphasis on class differences. Elizabeth, meanwhile, accepts that she was wrong to judge Darcy prematurely and admits that she allowed her vanity to affect her judgment.

Both couples marry. Elizabeth and Darcy live at Pemberley. After living in Netherfield for a year, Jane and Bingley move to an estate near Pemberley. Lydia and Wickham tire of each other eventually, and Lydia keeps asking her sisters for money. Kitty spends most of her time with her two elder sisters, and her education and character begin to improve. Mary remains at home to keep her mother company. Mr. Bennet is very happy that his two oldest daughters have married so happily, and Mrs. Bennet is glad that her daughters have married so prosperously.

Preview

Preview

Preview

Pride & Prejudice Characters

Preview



Preview

Elizabeth

The novel's protagonist and the second oldest of her five sisters, Elizabeth Bennet is lively, quick-witted, sharp-tongued, bold and intelligent. She is keen and perceptive, but Elizabeth's pride in that very ability engenders a prejudice that almost hinders her happy future with Darcy. Elizabeth is not impressed by mere wealth or titles, rather, she values propriety, good-manners, and virtue.

Mr. Darcy

An extremely wealthy aristocrat, Mr. Darcy is proud, haughty and extremely conscious of class differences (at least at the beginning of the novel). He does, however, have a strong sense of honor and virtue and a degree of fairness that helps him to control his pride after Elizabeth rebukes him for his narrow-minded perspective.

Jane

Jane Bennet, the oldest Bennet daughter, is beautiful, good-tempered, amiable, humble, and selfless. Her good nature does result in a level of naiveté, especially when it comes to recognizing the wickedness of others. Her sweetness leaves her vulnerable to injury from insincere friends like Caroline Bingley. A rather static character, Jane remains a model of virtue throughout the novel.

Mr. Bingley

Much like his beloved Jane, Charles Bingley is an amiable and good-tempered person, mostly unconcerned with class differences despite his extraordinary wealth. His virtue proves to be his vice at times, since his modesty leads him to be easily swayed by the opinions of others. A mostly static character, Bingley remains pleasant and in love with Jane throughout the novel.

Mr. Wickham

An officer in the regiment stationed at Meryton, Officer Wickham possesses a charm that hides his dissolute, untrustworthy personality. He was godson to Darcy's father. However, Wickham betrayed Darcy by seducing Georgiana when she was only 15. He also spreads false rumors about Darcy throughout Hertfordshire and Meryton. Overall, Wickham is driven by self-interest, revealed by his many romantic engagements (or lack thereof, in the case of Elizabeth). He is also a static character and marries Lydia only because Darcy provides a financial incentive. In the epilogue, Austen implies that Wickham tires of Lydia after a certain point.

Mrs. Bennet

Mrs. Bennet is a foolish and frivolous woman. She lacks any sense of propriety and neglects to provide her daughters with a proper education. Instead, she remains concerned solely with securing them profitable marriages. Her lack of self-awareness constantly embarrasses Elizabeth and Mr. Bennet alike.

Mr. Bennet

An intelligent man with good sense, Mr. Bennet displays an unfortunate disinterest in most of his family (besides Elizabeth). He seems weary after spending many decades married to the interminable Mrs. Bennet. His complacency is shaken only when Lydia's her poor decisions in Brighton threaten her future.

Lydia

The youngest of the Bennet sisters, Lydia Bennet is foolish and flirtatious. She gratifies her every whim without considering the consequences. She is Mrs. Bennet's favorite daughter because they share similar (though frivolous) interests. She is obsessed with the regiment officers and lets her lack of virtue and propriety lead her into a near-disaster with Wickham.

Kitty

Catherine "Kitty" Bennet, the second youngest Bennet daughter, exhibits little personality of her own. Instead, she imitates Lydia in almost everything until Lydia leaves for Brighton. The epilogue leads the reader to hope that Kitty's character improves because of spending time with her elder sisters instead of Lydia.

Mary

The middle Bennet sister, Mary, is strangely solemn and pedantic. She dislikes going out into society and prefers to spend her time studying. In conversation, Mary constantly makes awkward and profound observations about human nature and life in general. Some critics believe Mary was a cipher for Austen herself.

Mr. Collins

Mr. Collins is a distant cousin of the Bennet family to whom Longbourn has been entailed. He is mostly a comic character because of his awkward mix of obsequiousness and pride, as well as the tiresome formalities of his speech. Even after he marries Charlotte Lucas, Mr. Collins remains largely unchanged.

Charlotte

Charlotte Lucas is Elizabeth's best friend, the Bennets's neighbor, and Sir William's daughter. Her attitudes on marriage - as a pragmatic transaction rather than as a romantic attachment - stand in stark contrast to Elizabeth's. She eventually marries Mr. Collins after Elizabeth rejects his proposal.

Sir William Lucas

Sir William Lucas is a friend and neighbor of the Bennet family. He is pleasant but not overly deep or intellectual. He is obsessed with having been granted knighthood. He is father to Charlotte and Maria Lucas.

Maria Lucas

Charlotte's younger sister, Maria, is as empty-headed as her father. She is never featured in the novel outside of her presence on the trip to visit Charlotte with Sir William and Elizabeth.

Mrs. Gardiner

Mrs. Bennet's sister-in-law acts as a levelheaded maternal figure to Elizabeth and Jane, compensating for Mrs. Bennet's inadequacy in this regard. She is an intelligent, caring and sensible woman. Austen uses the Gardiners as a means to explore the value of personality over class distinction.

Mr. Gardiner

Elizabeth's maternal uncle is a merchant, and an upright and intelligent man. Though he is in a lower social class than the Bennets are, Mr. Gardiner is respectful and distinguished, even impressing Darcy with his mannered behavior.

Caroline Bingley

Caroline Bingley is Bingley's youngest sister. She is a superficial and selfish girl, possessing all of Darcy's class prejudice but none of his honor and virtue. Throughout the novel, she panders to Darcy to win his affections, but to no avail. Her cruelty towards Jane and Elizabeth marks her as a generally unpleasant character.

Mrs. Hurst

Bingley's elder sister, Mrs. Hurst, is just as arrogant as Caroline, though she is less involved in attacking the Bennet sisters. She seems to have no real affection or esteem for her husband.

Mr. Hurst

Mr. Bingley's brother-in-law is an indolent man. Mr. Hurst does almost nothing but eat and entertain himself by playing cards. He never says an intelligent word in the entire novel and seems to be solely concerned with the quality of the food.

Georgiana Darcy

Darcy's sister Georgiana, ten years his junior, is quiet and shy but generally amiable and good-natured. She has great reverence and affection for her brother and gets along well with Elizabeth from their first meeting. Bingley's sisters had hoped that Mr. Bingley would marry Georgiana, thus uniting the fortunes of the two families.

Lady Catherine

Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Darcy's aristocratic aunt and Mr. Collins's patroness, is a sharp-tongued woman obsessed with flaunting her wealth and social superiority. She advises people without solicitation on every aspect of their lives and suffers only flattery.

Miss de Bourgh

Lady Catherine's daughter, Miss de Bourgh, is a frail, weak and sickly woman who is overly pampered by her mother. She speaks little in the novel but seems to be generally good-natured. Lady Catherine had wanted Darcy to marry Miss de Bourgh, which is the main reason she disapproves of Darcy's union with Elizabeth.

Colonel Fitzwilliam

Colonel Fitzwilliam is Mr. Darcy's cousin who accompanies him on his visit to Lady Catherine's home. He is a pleasant and amiable gentleman who shows an interest in Elizabeth, but then confesses he can only marry someone with a large fortune because of his status as a youngest son.

Mrs. Phillips

Mrs. Phillips is Mrs. Bennet's sister who shares her foolishness and frivolity. She lives in Meryton and facilitates Lydia and Kitty's obsession with the officers stationed there.

Mrs. Forster

Mrs. Forster is the wife of Colonel Forster and invites Lydia to accompany them to Brighton. The trip enables the near disaster with Wickham. Mrs. Forster's frivolous nature is implied by her fellowship with Lydia.

Colonel Forster

A good-natured and basically responsible man, Colonel Forster is the regiment leader who allows his wife to bring Lydia to Brighton. After the disastrous elopement, Col. Forester helps Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Bennet to locate Lydia.

Miss Younge

Miss Younge was Georgiana Darcy's governess back when Wickham seduced the young girl. In fact, Miss Younge was crucial towards facilitating Wickham's wickedness. She never features directly in the novel, but she proves to be the key in Darcy's locating Wickham and Lydia.

Mrs. Lucas

Mrs. Lucas is married to Sir William and is Charlotte and Maria's mother. Mrs. Bennet often taunts Mrs. Lucas with gossip about the potential marital success of the Bennet girls.

Mr. Denny

Mr. Denny is a soldier in the regiment who introduces the Bennet girls to Mr. Wickham.

Miss King

Wickham pursues Miss King, a woman in Meryton, after she inherits a sum of money. Her inheritance distracts Wickham from his flirtation with Elizabeth.

Mrs. Jenkinson

Mrs. Jenkinson Miss de Bough's companion. She pampers the young girl.

Mrs. Reynolds

Mrs. Reynolds is the estate's longtime housekeeper. She gives Elizabeth and the Gardiners a tour of Pemberley and impresses Elizabeth with her praise of Darcy.

Mrs. Annesley

Mrs. Annesley is Georgiana's companion at Pemberley. She shows great civility towards Elizabeth and Mrs. Gardiner when they visit, even though Bingley's sisters are rude to them.

Preview



Pride & Prejudice

Teaching Guide

Chapters 1-12

Preview

Preview

Content Summary

Chapters 1-12

The novel begins at Longbourn, home of the Bennet family. The Bennet family is discussing the fact that Mr. Bingley has just come to reside at Netherfield Park, a nearby estate. Mrs. Bennet hopes that Mr. Bingley will take an interest in one of her daughters. In order of age, from youngest to oldest, the Bennet daughters are Lydia, Kitty, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane. Out of the Bennet sisters, Mr. Bennet prefers Elizabeth, because of her agile mind and reasonable nature. Mrs. Bennet states that she, on the other hand, prefers Jane because she is attractive, and Lydia because she is good-humored. After much pressing from his wife, Mr. Bennet visits Mr. Bingley.

While the Bennets' neighbors, the Lucases, give a favorable report of Mr. Bingley, the Bennets, other than Mr. Bennet, have yet to meet him. Mr. Bingley travels to London and brings back his two sisters, the husband of the eldest sister, and Mr. Bingley's friend, Mr. Darcy, all of whom attend a ball given in the vicinity. At the ball, Mr. Bingley's sisters are deemed fashionable, and Mr. Hurst is considered to be someone who "merely looked the gentleman." Mr. Bingley is considered to be attractive and goodnatured. Mr. Darcy, at first praised as even more handsome than Mr. Bingley, is then criticized for the aloof and critical stance he takes at the ball.

At the ball, Mr. Bingley dances the first dance with Charlotte Lucas. He also dances with Jane Bennet and proclaims that she is "the most beautiful creature" that he has ever seen. He encourages Mr. Darcy to dance and suggests Elizabeth Bennet in particular. Mr. Darcy dismisses the local women, in general, and states that Elizabeth is "tolerable," but "not handsome enough to tempt" him, and that he is not in the mood to spend time with women who are "slighted by other men." Elizabeth is upset by this but laughs it off in her description of the evening to others.

Later, at home, Jane expresses her interest in Bingley to Elizabeth, who approves. It is established that while Elizabeth is an astute observer of human nature, Jane is apt to give everyone she meets the benefit of the doubt. It is also established that there is a contrast between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley. The two men are good friends. Mr. Darcy is clever, but "continually giving offense." Mr. Bingley is more open and sociable. Jane genuinely likes Bingley's sisters, while Elizabeth finds them "fine ladies," but "conceited." Mr. Bingley continues to admire Jane, and his sisters also like her. Mr. Darcy deems her to be attractive but thinks that she "smiles too much."

More is told about the Bennets' neighbors, the Lucases, who live at Lucas Lodge, about a mile outside of Meryton, the main town in the area. Charlotte Lucas is Elizabeth's closest friend. Sir William Lucas had made a "tolerable fortune" in trade, and has been given a title, a "distinction" which he perhaps feels "too strongly." However, he has a friendly and obliging nature. Lady Lucas is a friendly neighbor to Mrs. Bennet. The day after the ball, the Lucases and the Bennets discuss the events of the night before.

After visits are paid between Mr. Bingley's sisters and the Bennet sisters (in particular, Jane and Elizabeth), and the affection between Bingley and Jane continues to grow, Charlotte Lucas tells Elizabeth

that Jane should be more obvious about her feelings for Bingley, so that Bingley does not mistake a genuine liking for merely an expression of Jane's warm and affable nature. Charlotte also states that happiness in marriage is "entirely a matter of chance." Elizabeth states that Jane is acting according to her nature and her feelings as they are at the moment and also disagrees with Charlotte's theory of marital happiness.

Over time, while Elizabeth's opinion of Darcy remains unchanged, Darcy gradually finds himself drawn to Elizabeth. He begins to listen in on her conversations, as a first step towards talking to her. She notices this at a gathering at Sir William Lucas's. At this gathering, Charlotte Lucas entreats Elizabeth to play the piano. Elizabeth acquiesces, with a performance that is "pleasing, though by no means capital." After

Elizabeth, Mary takes to the piano, as Mary works "hard for knowledge and accomplishments" and always looks for opportunities to display her accomplishments. However, Mary plays with "neither genius nor taste" and with a "pedantic air and conceited manner," though she also happily obliges to play "Scotch and Irish airs" for people at the gathering to dance to.

Sir William tries to get Elizabeth to dance with Mr. Darcy, but she demurs. After she walks away, Darcy continues to watch her, telling Miss Bingley, who asks him what he is thinking about and expects him to join her in her contempt of the surroundings, that he is thinking about the "very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow." Miss Bingley, slightly taken aback, amuses herself by criticizing Elizabeth's family.

At this point in the novel Austen introduces the idea of an entail, a custom governing the inheritance of a family's estate. In the case of the Bennets: Longbourn, the Bennet family home, must be inherited by a male heir. Because the Bennets have only daughters, a distant family relation is poised to inherit Longbourn after Mr. Bennet's death.

Lydia and Kitty, the two youngest Bennet sisters, often visit Mrs. Phillips, their aunt who lives in Meryton, a nearby town. Lydia and Kitty are especially excited about the recent arrival of a military regiment. Jane receives an invitation to dine with Mr. Bingley's sisters at Netherfield. Mrs. Bennet insists that Jane travel there on horseback, as an imminent rain storm makes it likely that Jane will have to stay

the night at Netherfield. Mrs. Bennet's thinking is that, as Mr. Bingley is dining out during the evening, Jane's spending the night makes it likely that she will still have a chance to see him during her visit. Jane falls ill and stays at Netherfield, where the Bingleys all show her care and concern. Elizabeth walks to Netherfield to attend to Jane.

She is moved by the kindness that Bingley's sisters show Jane. While Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy admire Elizabeth for making the trip to take care of her sister, Bingley's sisters criticize the disheveled appearance Elizabeth exhibits after making the muddy walk from Longbourn to Netherfield. While Bingley's sisters still agree that Jane is delightful, they critique the Bennet sisters' family connections, and both they and Darcy state that these connections may hinder the sisters in marrying men "of any consideration in the world." Bingley disagrees, stating that their connections do not make them "a jot less disagreeable."

After staying with Jane until Jane falls asleep, Elizabeth joins Mr. Bingley, his sisters, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Darcy in the drawing room. The party discusses what it means for a woman to be accomplished. With witty repartee, Elizabeth and Darcy frequently disagree on the topic. Elizabeth states that she is surprised that Mr. Darcy and Caroline Bingley have met any women that fit their stringent criteria for what it means to be accomplished.

At Elizabeth's request, Mrs. Bennet is summoned and arrives at Netherfield to see how Jane is faring. At Netherfield, Mrs. Bennet is pleased to see that Jane is convalescing, but not quite well enough to return home, and, therefore, Jane has more time to spend getting to know Mr. Bingley. Elizabeth spends much of her mother's visit smoothing over Mrs. Bennet's gaffes and improprieties. Lydia gets Mr. Bingley to promise to give a ball once Jane is fully recovered.

Later, in the drawing-room, Darcy writes a letter to his sister as Caroline Bingley looks on and makes fawning comments, incessantly complimenting Darcy's writing and sending her good wishes to Darcy's sister. Darcy is indifferent to her attentions. Bingley is gently mocked for his pliable nature, and Elizabeth defends his agreeable character. Later, as Bingley's sisters sing and play the piano, Elizabeth notices that Darcy is observing her, and wonders what this means, scarcely thinking that he might be fond of her and assuming he is silently finding fault with her in some way. When Darcy asks Elizabeth to dance, she assumes that he is not being serious and declines. Caroline sees the interaction and later teases Darcy about the idea of marrying into the Bennet family.

After dinner, Jane feels well enough to join the others, and Elizabeth is heartened to see the warmth and tenderness with which Bingley attends to Jane over the course of the evening. Caroline Bingley continues to strive to capture Darcy's attention. Darcy and Elizabeth continue to argue playfully. Darcy establishes that his fault is that he is "too little yielding" and that his "good opinion once lost, is lost forever." Elizabeth states that, while she loves to laugh, this is a fault that she cannot laugh at. She states that Darcy's defect is to hate everybody, and Darcy states that Elizabeth's is to willfully misunderstand them.

The next day, Elizabeth writes to Mrs. Bennet requesting the carriage to come for her and Jane that day, but Mrs. Bennet, who wants Jane to finish out a week at Netherfield,

replies that the carriage is not available until the next Tuesday. In response, Elizabeth and Jane borrow Mr. Bingley's carriage the following day, after being convinced to stay one more day. Elizabeth and Jane return home greeted happily by their father and with mixed feelings by their mother, who had hoped for the two daughters to stay at Netherfield as long as possible. Mr. Bingley is disappointed at their leaving and is not sure that Jane is yet well enough to travel, but Mr. Darcy is relieved, as he is finding himself more and more disconcertingly attracted to Elizabeth. Miss Bingley, too, is relieved to see Elizabeth go, as her jealousy of Elizabeth outweighs even her concern and affection for Jane.

Thought Questions (students consider while they read)

(These thought questions should be given to students prior to reading chapters 1-12. After reading, you may orally discuss each with students or you may assign students to write down their thoughts.)

1. How involved do Mr. and Mrs. Bennet seem in the upbringing of their daughters? Do their goals/values seem similar, different, or similar in some ways and different in others?

Answers may vary. For students, students could argue that while Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are both, on some level, engaged in the upbringing of their daughters, Mrs. Bennet is much more invested in ensuring a secure future for them. Her solution for her daughters' security is to try her hardest to find husbands for them. Mr. Bennet, on the other hand, seems to have a general affection for his daughters, and is especially partial to Elizabeth because of her cleverness, but in general he sees his daughters (as well as his wife) as often silly and a source of amusement; he takes a more hands-off approach.

2. At the ball where we first see Mr. Darcy, what is his behavior like? What possible explanations could there be for his behavior?

Students may notice that Darcy is aloof and only permits himself to associate with the people he already knows, dismissing the rest of the people at the ball as unworthy of his attention. This could be considered as an expression of snobbery related to his social position. Suggest alternative, more compassionate explanations, such as that his behavior may reflect a lack of comfort in large groups of people he does not know.

3. Elizabeth says about Darcy's refusal to dance with her, "I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine." What does this comment tell the reader about Elizabeth?

Students may use this as an example of Elizabeth's potential for forthright self-reflection, as well as her own perfect willingness to see humor in her own momentary misfortunes. It also indicates a major source of the pride of the novel's title; although Elizabeth sees herself as generally forgiving of others' faults, she acknowledges her own pride and its ability to be damaged.

4. How does Charlotte think Jane should proceed in regards to Mr. Bingley? Is this sound advice?

Charlotte thinks Jane should be direct and forthright about her feelings towards Mr. Bingley. Students may side with Charlotte, worrying that Bingley will not realize just how deep Jane's feelings for him run. Students may also think that Jane should continue to be herself, since she and Bingley seem to genuinely like each other for who they are. The conversation could be framed as the tension between being open with one's feelings and appearing desperate or aggressive. Note that despite the many rules and structures of courtship in this society, young men and women still had as many doubts and fears about the process as their counterparts do in modern dating.

5. Although Austen was writing for an audience that already understood the rules and etiquette of the Bennet sisters' world, modern audiences need to learn the rules from Austen's narrative. What rules have we learned so far?

The biggest rule we've yet encountered - indeed the foundation of the plot - is that an estate can only be passed through male descendants, and therefore the Bennet sisters must marry well or they will be without support when their father dies and the estate is passed to a distant relative. Lead students to discuss what this means for the women of the time and their ability to make their own decisions about their lives and relationships. Students may also note the etiquette surrounding Jane's visit to Netherfield and the structure of the dancing at the ball. Point out that many rules and niceties are made clear to the reader through Mrs. Bennet's bending and breaking of the same.

Vocabulary (in order of appearance)

Chapter 1

chaise and four: a horse-drawn carriage with four horses

over-scrupulous: overly careful in abiding strictly by the rules

caprice: an inclination towards impulsively changing one's decisions or ideas

solace: comfort in times of trouble

vexing: annoying

Chapter 2

fortnight: two weeks

emphatic: insistently expressive

conjecturing: forming a theory or opinion

Chapter 3

ingenious: inventive and original

countenance: face, facial expression, or general demeanor

mien: a person's manner or way of behaving

amiable: friendly and easy to get along with

Chapter 4

censuring: expressing strong disapproval

candid: open and honest

ostentation: putting on an act or display to impress others

Chapter 5

supercilious: haughty and arrogant, looking down on others

hack chaise: a hired carriage, the equivalent of a taxi today

Chapter 6

ascertain: to learn with certainty

invaluable: having a great value of an incalculable amount

inducement: something that persuades

Chapter 7

felicity: a state or source of happiness

benevolence: an inclination to be kind, an act of kindness

solicitude: concern for another's well-being

Chapter 8

engrossed: completely absorbed by or focused on

decorum: appropriate behavior

mirth: amusement

cunning: skill and ingenuity of a sly, sneaky variety

Chapter 9

intricate: very complicated

alter: to change

efficacy: effectiveness

Chapter 10

loo-table: a circular table used for playing the card game loo, or a table made in a similar style

piquet: a card game that has been around since the 16th century involving two players and thirty-two cards

perpetual: continuing endlessly

precipitance: hasty action

celerity: quickness

approbation: approval

Chapter 11

tedious: boring, causing tiredness

implacable: incapable of being pacified or soothed

Chapter 12

propitious: promising favorable conditions

thorough-bass: a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord

Extension Activity Ideas

Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley Venn Diagram

Kind of Activity: Artistic Response

Objective: Students will explore the similarities and differences between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley.

Structure: This activity is designed to provide a visual representation of the similarities and differences between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley.

1. Students should create a Venn Diagram, with two large, overlapping circles. One circle should be labeled Mr. Darcy. The other should be labeled Mr. Bingley. The overlapping section between the two circles should be labeled Both.
2. In the non-overlapping part of the Mr. Darcy circle, students should write everything that they can think of about Mr. Darcy that he does not have in common with Mr. Bingley.
3. In the non-overlapping part of the Mr. Bingley circle, students should write everything that they can think of about Mr. Bingley that he does not have in common with Mr. Darcy.

Mind Picture: Bennet Family Members

Kind of Activity: Artistic Response

Objective: Students will focus on one member of the Bennet family to thoroughly understand that family member's character traits and motivations.

Structure: This is another visual representation of what students have learned about characters in Pride and Prejudice. In this activity, students will explore one character from the novel and create a Mind Picture- a visualization of that character's inner workings.

1. Write the names of Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, Lydia, Kitty, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth on pieces of paper, with enough pieces of paper for every member of the class to have one.
2. Place the pieces of paper in a container and walk around, having each student choose one.
3. Each student should go through the first twelve chapters of the book, looking for information about the student's chosen character. Students can take notes, writing down quotes or details that they find.

4. Once the students have finished searching for information, they should each, on a blank piece of paper, draw an outline of a human head.

5. Inside of the head, each student should

- 1) draw two symbols that represent the character the student has been assigned
- 2) write an interesting or memorable quotation said by or about the character.

6. The students can then decorate the outlines of the heads to represent their chosen characters.

Chapters 1-12

Thought Questions

1. How involved do Mr. and Mrs. Bennet seem in the upbringing of their daughters? Do their goals/values seem similar, different, or similar in some ways and different in others?
2. At the ball where we first see Mr. Darcy, what is his behavior like? What possible explanations could there be for his behavior?
3. Elizabeth says about Darcy's refusal to dance with her, "I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine." What does this comment tell the reader about Elizabeth?
4. How does Charlotte think Jane should proceed in regards to Mr. Bingley? Is this sound advice?
5. Although Austen was writing for an audience that already understood the rules and etiquette of the Bennet sisters' world, modern audiences need to learn the rules from Austen's narrative. What rules have we learned so far?

Chapters 1-12

Vocabulary

Chapter 1

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Chapter 6

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Chapter 12

propitious: promising favorable conditions

thorough-bass: a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord

Name: _____

Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 1-6) Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. a hired carriage, the equivalent of a taxi today
 6. putting on an act or display to impress others
 9. an inclination towards impulsively changing one's decisions or ideas
 10. insistently expressive
 14. forming a theory or opinion
 15. expressing strong disapproval
 17. inventive and original
 18. a person's manner or way of behaving
 19. comfort in times of trouble

Down

1. open and honest
 3. overly careful in abiding strictly by the rules
 4. a horse-drawn carriage with four horses
 5. something that persuades
 7. haughty and arrogant, looking down on others
 8. two weeks
 11. to learn with certainty
 12. having a great value of an incalculable amount
 13. face, facial expression, or general demeanor
 16. friendly and easy to get along with



Answer Key

Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 1-6) Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. a hired carriage, the equivalent of a taxi today
6. putting on an act or display to impress others
9. an inclination towards impulsively changing one's decisions or ideas
10. insistently expressive

14. forming a theory or opinion
15. expressing strong disapproval
17. inventive and original
18. a person's manner or way of behaving
19. comfort in times of trouble

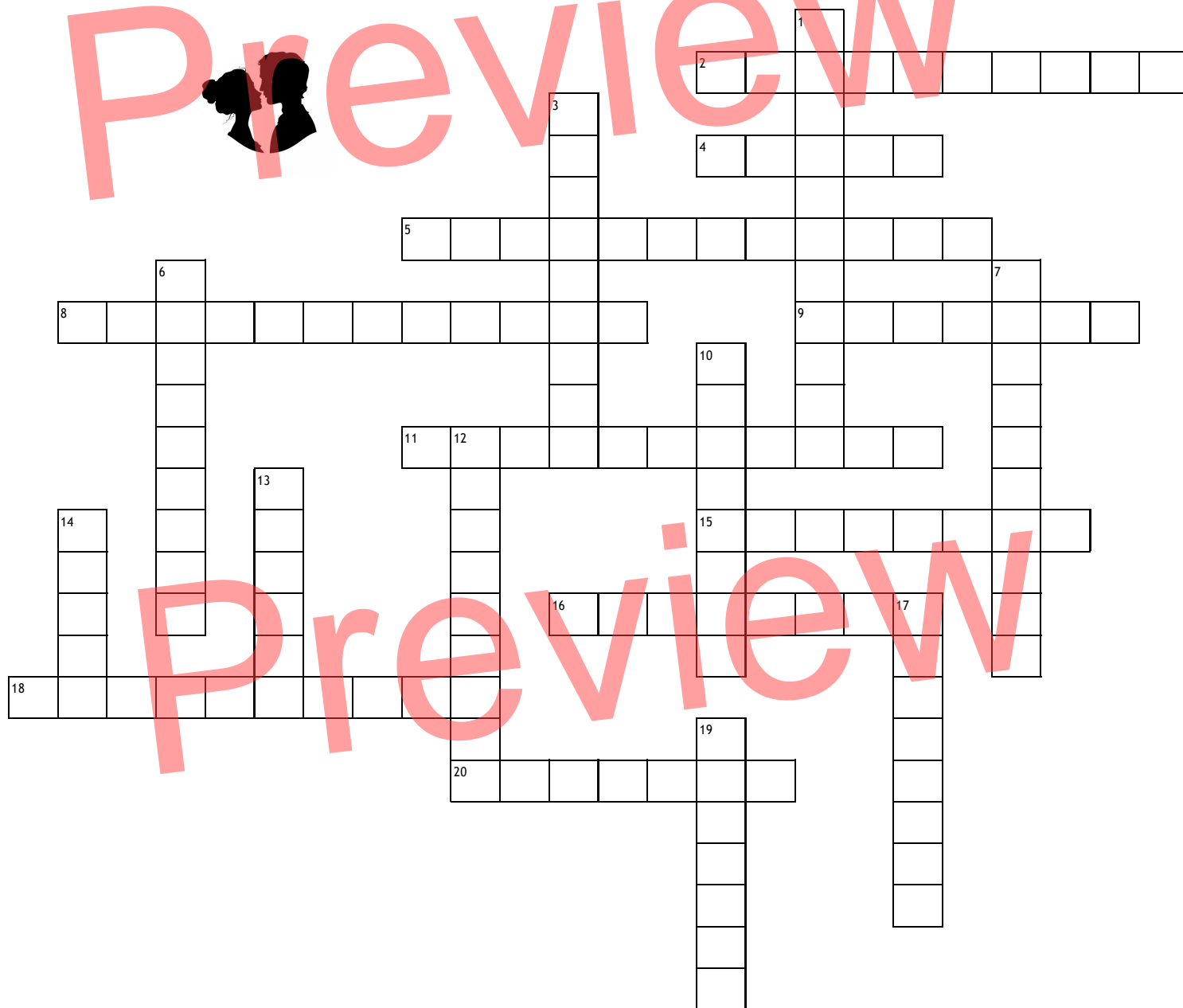
Down

1. open and honest
3. overly careful in abiding strictly by the rules
4. a horse-drawn carriage with four horses
5. something that persuades
7. haughty and arrogant, looking down on others

8. two weeks
11. to learn with certainty
12. having a great value of an incalculable amount
13. face, facial expression, or general demeanor
16. friendly and easy to get along with

Name: _____

Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 7-12) Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. incapable of being pacified or soothed
 4. amusement
 5. a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord
 8. hasty action
 9. boring, causing tiredness
 11. an inclination to be kind, an act of kindness
 15. quickness
 16. a circular table used for playing the card game
 18. promising favorable conditions
 20. appropriate behavior

Down

1. approval
 3. very complicated
 6. continuing endlessly
 7. concern for another's well-being
 10. a state or source of happiness
 12. completely absorbed by or focused on
 13. a card game that has been around since the 16th century involving two players and thirty-two cards
 14. to change
 17. effectiveness
 19. skill and ingenuity of a sly, sneaky variety

Answer Key

Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 7-12) Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. incapable of being pacified or soothed
 4. amusement
 5. a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord
 8. hasty action
 9. boring, causing tiredness
 11. an inclination to be kind, an act of kindness
 15. quickness
 16. a circular table used for playing the card game
 18. promising favorable conditions
 20. appropriate behavior

Down

1. approval
 3. very complicated
 6. continuing endlessly
 7. concern for another's well-being
 10. a state or source of happiness
 12. completely absorbed by or focused on
 13. a card game that has been around since the 16th century involving two players and thirty-two cards
 14. to change
 17. effectiveness
 19. skill and ingenuity of a sly, sneaky variety



Name: _____

Pride and Prejudice

Vocabulary Quiz - Chapters 1-12

From the words provided for each clue, Write the letter of the word which best matches the clue.

1. ____ friendly and easy to get along with
A. loo-table B. amiable C. inducement D. tedious
2. ____ appropriate behavior
A. benevolence B. celerity C. decorum D. vexing
3. ____ continuing endlessly
A. perpetual B. ostentation C. over-scrupulous D. precipitance
4. ____ an inclination towards impulsively changing one's decisions or ideas
A. candid B. fortnight C. caprice D. solace
5. ____ open and honest
A. amiable B. candid C. approbation D. invaluable
6. ____ a circular table used for playing the card game loo
A. loo-table B. ingenious C. intricate D. ascertain
7. ____ very complicated
A. mirth B. censuring C. intricate D. chaise and four
8. ____ annoying
A. supercilious B. perpetual C. alter D. vexing
9. ____ something that persuades
A. inducement B. efficacy C. conjecturing D. cunning
10. ____ skill and ingenuity of a sly, sneaky variety
A. emphatic B. implacable C. solicitude D. cunning
11. ____ two weeks
A. fortnight B. decorum C. caprice D. propitious
12. ____ boring, causing tiredness
A. tedious B. hack chaise C. mien D. felicity
13. ____ effectiveness
A. countenance B. engrossed C. thorough-bass D. efficacy
14. ____ concern for another's well-being
A. countenance B. solicitude C. inducement D. felicity
15. ____ hasty action
A. censuring B. precipitance C. chaise and four D. tedious



16. ___ quickness
A. propitious B. celerity C. cunning D. hack chaise
17. ___ having a great value of an incalculable amount
A. mien B. invaluable C. ingenious D. ascertain
18. ___ a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord
A. vexing B. candid C. thorough-bass D. caprice
19. ___ haughty and arrogant, looking down on others
A. supercilious B. alter C. emphatic D. mirth
20. ___ to change
A. engrossed B. invaluable C. decorum D. alter
21. ___ putting on an act or display to impress others
A. amiable B. ostentation C. solace D. supercilious
22. ___ approval
A. conjecturing B. benevolence C. loo-table D. approbation
23. ___ a hired carriage, the equivalent of a taxi today
A. efficacy B. implacable C. hack chaise D. perpetual
24. ___ forming a theory or opinion
A. solicitude B. conjecturing C. precipitance D. over-scrupulous
25. ___ face, facial expression, or general demeanor
A. intricate B. countenance C. fortnight D. thorough-bass
26. ___ an inclination to be kind, an act of kindness
A. ingenious B. approbation C. benevolence D. approbation
27. ___ expressing strong disapproval
A. intricate B. hack chaise C. cunning D. censuring
28. ___ inventive and original
A. ingenious B. tedious C. fortnight D. propitious
29. ___ to learn with certainty
A. solicitude B. ascertain C. ostentation D. alter
30. ___ overly careful in abiding strictly by the rules
A. precipitance B. mien C. conjecturing D. over-scrupulous
31. ___ insistently expressive
A. countenance B. invaluable C. engrossed D. emphatic
32. ___ a state or source of happiness
A. felicity B. emphatic C. chaise and four D. caprice
33. ___ promising favorable conditions
A. propitious B. efficacy C. thorough-bass D. mirth



34. ____ comfort in times of trouble
A. over-scrupulous B. loo-table C. solace D. candid
35. ____ a person's manner or way of behaving
A. mien B. solace C. inducement D. vexing
36. ____ incapable of being pacified or soothed
A. implacable B. felicity C. censuring D. benevolence
37. ____ a horse-drawn carriage with four horses
A. celerity B. chaise and four C. supercilious D. perpetual
38. ____ amusement
A. decorum B. implacable C. ascertain D. mirth
39. ____ completely absorbed by or focused on
A. vexing B. tedious C. amiable D. engrossed

KEY

Pride and Prejudice

Vocabulary Quiz - Chapters 1-12

From the words provided for each clue, Write the letter of the word which best matches the clue.

1. B friendly and easy to get along with
A. loo-table B. amiable C. inducement D. tedious
2. C appropriate behavior
A. benevolence B. celerity C. decorum D. vexing
3. A continuing endlessly
A. perpetual B. ostentation C. over-scrupulous D. precipitance
4. C an inclination towards impulsively changing one's decisions or ideas
A. candid B. fortnight C. caprice D. solace
5. B open and honest
A. amiable B. candid C. approbation D. invaluable
6. A a circular table used for playing the card game loo
A. loo-table B. ingenious C. intricate D. ascertain
7. C very complicated
A. mirth B. censuring C. intricate D. chaise and four
8. D annoying
A. supercilious B. perpetual C. alter D. vexing
9. A something that persuades
A. inducement B. efficacy C. conjecturing D. cunning
10. D skill and ingenuity of a sly, sneaky variety
A. emphatic B. implacable C. solicitude D. cunning
11. A two weeks
A. fortnight B. decorum C. caprice D. propitious
12. A boring, causing tiredness
A. tedious B. hack chaise C. mien D. felicity
13. D effectiveness
A. countenance B. engrossed C. thorough-bass D. efficacy
14. B concern for another's well-being
A. countenance B. solicitude C. inducement D. felicity
15. B hasty action
A. censuring B. precipitance C. chaise and four D. tedious

16. B quickness
A. propitious B. celerity C. cunning D. hack chaise
17. B having a great value of an incalculable amount
A. mien B. invaluable C. ingenious D. ascertain
18. C a bass part in a piece of music that is notated using numbers, or figures, to represent intervals in a chord
A. vexing B. candid C. thorough-bass D. caprice
19. A haughty and arrogant, looking down on others
A. supercilious B. alter C. emphatic D. mirth
20. D to change
A. engrossed B. invaluable C. decorum D. alter
21. B putting on an act or display to impress others
A. amiable B. ostentation C. solace D. supercilious
22. D approval
A. conjecturing B. benevolence C. loo-table D. approbation
23. C a hired carriage, the equivalent of a taxi today
A. efficacy B. implacable C. hack chaise D. perpetual
24. B forming a theory or opinion
A. solicitude B. conjecturing C. precipitance D. over-scrupulous
25. B face, facial expression, or general demeanor
A. intricate B. countenance C. fortnight D. thorough-bass
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28. A inventive and original
A. ingenious B. tedious C. fortnight D. propitious
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A. solicitude B. ascertain C. ostentation D. alter
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A. decorum B. implacable C. ascertain D. mirth
39. D completely absorbed by or focused on
A. vexing B. tedious C. amiable D. engrossed

Name: _____



Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 1-12) Quiz

1. List the Bennet sisters, from oldest to youngest

2. What is the main motivation of Mrs. Bennet's life?

A. She wants to make sure that her daughters are business owners.

C. She wants to make sure that her daughters are completely independent

B. She wants to make sure that her daughters are married and settled.

D. She wants to make sure that her daughters know they do not need to marry to be happy.

3. Describe the relationship between Bingley and Darcy.

A. They are father and son

C. They are rivals at their school

B. They are neighbors who rarely speak

D. They are best friends

4. How does Elizabeth feel about Bingley's sisters?

5. What advice does Charlotte Lucas give Elizabeth about Jane?

6. What is the latest source of excitement for Kitty and Lydia?

7. What is Mr. Darcy's first impression of Elizabeth?

A. He does not think that she is attractive enough to bother dancing with.

C. He does not think that she is attractive but asks her to dance anyway.

B. He finds her extremely attractive and is afraid to dance with her.

D. He finds her neither attractive nor unattractive but dances with her throughout the event.

8. After dinner, Elizabeth leaves the table to attend to Jane, and the party begins to talk about her. Caroline...

A. harshly criticizes Elizabeth's pride and stubborn independence

C. laughs at Elizabeth's table manners

B. raves about Elizabeth's self independence

D. criticizes Elizabeth for not taking pride in herself

9. What is the result of Jane's trip to Netherfield on horseback?

10. Mrs. Bennet hopes that Jane and Elizabeth stay for a while at Netherfield so that Jane will have time to get to know Mr. Bingley. (T or F)

TRUE

FALSE

Pride & Prejudice (Ch. 1-12) Quiz- Answer Key

1. List the Bennet sisters, from oldest to youngest

Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine (Kitty), Lydia

2. What is the main motivation of Mrs. Bennet's life?

A. She wants to make sure that her daughters are business owners.

C. She wants to make sure that her daughters are completely independent

B. **She wants to make sure that her daughters are married and settled.** ✓

D. She wants to make sure that her daughters know they do not need to marry to be happy.

3. Describe the relationship between Bingley and Darcy.

A. They are father and son

C. They are rivals at their school

B. They are neighbors who rarely speak

D. **They are best friends** ✓

4. How does Elizabeth feel about Bingley's sisters?

She finds them to be a bit condescending, but also appreciates their kindness to Jane.

5. What advice does Charlotte Lucas give Elizabeth about Jane?

Charlotte tells Elizabeth that Jane should be more straightforward about how she feels about Bingley

6. What is the latest source of excitement for Kitty and Lydia?

They are excited about the arrival in Meryton of a military regiment.

7. What is Mr. Darcy's first impression of Elizabeth?

A. **He does not think that she is attractive enough to bother dancing with.** ✓

C. He does not think that she is attractive but asks her to dance anyway.

B. He finds her extremely attractive and is afraid to dance with her.

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C. laughs at Elizabeth's table manners

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D. criticizes Elizabeth for not taking pride in herself

9. What is the result of Jane's trip to Netherfield on horseback?

It starts to rain and Jane falls sick. Her illness forces her to remain at Netherfield.

10. Mrs. Bennet hopes that Jane and Elizabeth stay for a while at Netherfield so that Jane will have time to get to know Mr. Bingley. (T or F)

TRUE ✓

FALSE