



Pride and Prejudice

Jane Austen

Teacher's Guide

Written By Mary Ellen Snodgrass

PERMA-BOUND
The Wayward Series You Can Buy

LIVING
LITERATURE
SERIES

A Perma-Bound Production

This guide was prepared using the Perma-Bound Classics Edition, ©1988. Other editions may differ.

Synopsis

Chapter 1

At Longbourn, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Bennet informs her husband that the wealthy Mr. Bingley and his family are moving to Netherfield before Michaelmas. Bennet intends to showcase the qualities of Lizzy Bennet, his favorite of five daughters, which include Jane, Mary, Kitty, and Lydia. Mrs. Bennet schemes to wed them to likely men.

Chapter 2

After a morning visit with the newcomer, Mr. Bennet discusses the eligible Bingley. Lizzy anticipates the next ball, which is two weeks away, and looks forward to a meeting with Bingley.

Chapter 3

At the ball, the daughters study Bingley and his friend Darcy, who refuses to dance. Both men agree that Jane is the prettiest woman in the room. Mrs. Bennet rehashes the details of the social to her husband and reviles Darcy for spurning Lizzy.

Chapter 4

Jane and Lizzy discuss the Bingley sisters and Bingley's interest in Jane. The girls conclude that Bingley is more civil than the proud, disdainful Darcy.

Chapter 5

Charlotte Lucas, daughter of a Meryton tradesman, discusses with Mrs. Bennet the outcome of the dance, especially Lizzy's want of a dance partner.

Chapter 6

The women of Longbourn and Netherfield exchange visits. Charlotte urges Jane to encourage Bingley. Lizzy fears that Jane needs to know more about Bingley's character. Meanwhile, Darcy secretly admires Lizzy. At a party at Lucas Lodge, the host encourages Darcy to dance with her, but she declines. Darcy confides to Caroline Bingley that Lizzy has fine eyes. Caroline scorns the addled Mrs. Bennet.

Chapter 7

Because of the lack of a male heir, the Bennet inheritance of two thousand pounds a year is entailed to a distant relative. In Meryton, a mile from Longbourn, a regiment of militia arrives for the winter. Bennet's silliest and least mature daughters, Kitty and Lydia, visit their aunt, Mrs. Philips, and gather local news. The Bingley sisters invite Jane to Netherfield. The morning after her arrival, she writes that she has taken cold. Lizzy walks three miles to be with her ailing sister.

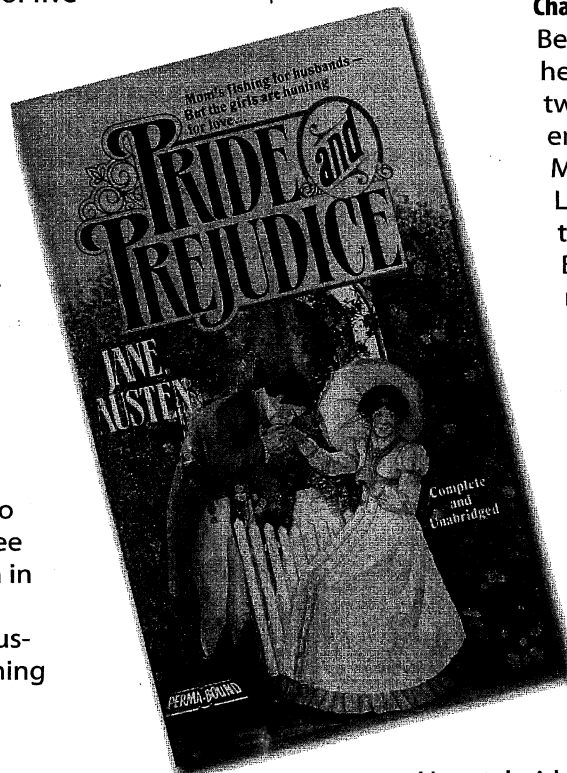
Chapter 8

At dinner, Bingley worries about Jane. Out of earshot, Caroline and her married sister, Louisa

Hurst, deride Lizzy for walking through mud. Bingley insists that Lizzy came out of love for Jane. That evening, Lizzy prefers reading to joining them at cards. Later, she finds Jane worse. Bingley sends for Mr. Jones, the apothecary.

Chapter 9

Lizzy summons her mother, who arrives after breakfast and is invited to stay. She boasts of Meryton society. To Lydia's delight, Bingley promises to give a ball.



Chapter 10

That evening, the sisters observe Darcy writing to his sister and staring at Lizzy. The Bingley sisters are so rude to Lizzy that she looks forward to returning home.

Chapter 11

Darcy reads and refuses to be drawn into conversation. When Caroline invites Lizzy to walk about the room, Darcy accuses them of showing off their figures. Lizzy retorts that he is proud and vain. He replies that she misunderstands people.

Chapter 12

Lizzy sends for the family carriage. Her mother prefers that Jane remain a full week. Bingley regrets their going, but Darcy and the Bingley sisters are glad they are departing.

Chapter 13

The next morning, Bennet announces that William Collins is arriving that afternoon from Kent. Collins, a newly ordained minister and future inheritor of Longbourn, has accepted the patronage of the haughty Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Lizzy and her father surmise from his letter that he is pompous.

Chapter 14

At dinner, Collins stresses his tie with Lady Catherine, who has given him Hunsford, a cottage adjacent to Rosings estate. Her daughter, the sole heir, is sickly. Collins reads aloud from a religious text, which bores Lydia. Mr. Bennet and Collins play backgammon.

Chapter 15

A witless, obsequiousness beau, Collins intends to marry one of the Bennet girls to atone for inheriting their home. Mrs. Bennet claims that Jane is spoken for; Collins opts for Lizzy. He accompanies the girls on a walk to Meryton, where officer Denny introduces George Wickham. When Bingley and Darcy ride by, Darcy snubs Wickham.

Chapter 16

Wickham claims to have lost an inheritance from his godfather, the late Mr. Darcy, who intended that Wickham enter the ministry. Lizzy exclaims that Darcy should be disgraced. Wickham describes Miss Darcy as proud and confides that Lady Catherine is Darcy's aunt.

Chapter 17

The next day, Jane questions the evidence of Darcy's mistreatment of Wickham. The Bingleys invite the sisters to a ball the next Tuesday. Lizzy looks forward to dancing with Wickham and avoids Collins, who intends to propose to her.

Chapter 18

At the ball, Denny relates that Wickham has gone to town to avoid Darcy. Lizzy dances with Darcy, who remains silent. Caroline claims that accusations against Darcy are false and that Wickham is a villain. Lizzy tries to stem her mother's loud speculation that Jane will marry Bingley. Bennet requests that Mary relinquish the piano to other girls. The Bennets are the last to leave. The Bingleys are happy to see them go.

Chapter 19

The next Saturday, Collins proposes to Lizzy. When she rejects him, he reminds her that she may receive no other proposal because she receives only one thousand pounds annually.

Chapter 20

Mrs. Bennet assures Collins that Lizzy will marry him and appeals to her husband, who concurs with his daughter in rejecting the self-important minister.

Chapter 21

The Bingleys leave for London. Lizzy concludes that Caroline distances her brother from Jane to return him to Georgiana Darcy. Mrs. Bennet laments the loss of a beau.

Chapter 22

Charlotte, who fears spinsterhood, accepts Collins's proposal. Lizzy fears that Charlotte will be miserable.

Chapter 23

The failed alliance troubles Mrs. Bennet and causes her to rebuff the Lucases. Mrs. Lucas gloats over her daughter's triumph. Mrs. Bennet fears that Charlotte and her beau will turn the family out of Longbourn after Mr. Bennet's death.

Chapter 24

Jane tries to forget Bingley. Lizzy worries over Jane's loss and Charlotte's impending wedding. Mr. Bennet redirects Lizzy's interests to the officers in Meryton.

Chapter 25

Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Bennet's brother, spends Christmas at Longbourn. Mrs. Gardiner invites Jane to London and recalls that Fitzwilliam Darcy was proud and ill-natured.

Chapter 26

Mrs. Gardiner discourages Lizzy from falling in love with Wickham. Jane writes that she has arrived in London. She learns little of Bingley and realizes that Caroline and her sister have no interest in her. Jane concludes that she was never in love with Bingley.

Chapter 27

In March, Lizzy visits Jane in London. Lizzy and Mrs. Gardiner discuss Wickham's pursuit of Miss King, a wealthy heiress. Lizzy plans to tour the lake country with the Gardiners and considers the type of man she will marry.

Chapter 28

Buoyant during the next day's journey, Lizzy visits Charlotte at her new home. An uproar precedes the arrival of Lady Catherine. Lizzy notes that the sickly Anne de Bourgh will make an appropriate wife for Darcy.

Chapter 29

After dinner at Rosings, Lady Catherine quizzes Lizzy on her skill at music and art and her education. Lizzy, who announces her age as twenty, replies that she plays poorly, can't draw, and was educated by reading.

Chapter 30

Lady Catherine visits the Collins family frequently and criticizes their lifestyle at the parsonage. Darcy calls on his aunt at Rosings and brings Colonel Fitzwilliam, his nephew. Lizzy inquires pointedly whether the Colonel has met Jane and learns that he hasn't.

Chapter 31

Lady Catherine is annoyed at the Colonel's attentions to Lizzy, but invites her to play the piano at Rosings whenever she wants. The Colonel and Lizzy tease Darcy about refusing to dance.

Chapter 32

The next morning, Darcy visits Lizzy. Charlotte concludes that he loves Lizzy, but she recommends the Colonel as a more suitable mate.

Chapter 33

Lizzy learns that the Colonel shares the guardianship of Georgiana Darcy and that he agrees that Bingley shouldn't marry Jane. Lizzy feels slighted. A headache interrupts her intent to take tea with Lady Catherine.

Chapter 34

Alone at the parsonage, Lizzy is surprised when Darcy reveals his love for her. She blames him for wounding Jane and Wickham. Stung by rejection, Darcy withdraws.

Chapter 35

Darcy meets Lizzy at the turnpike to give her a letter which declares Wickham depraved and justifies rejection of Jane because of the Bennets' improprieties at Netherfield. Darcy asserts that he intervened in the intended elopement of Georgiana and Wickham the previous summer and presumes that Wickham pursued her wealth.

Chapter 36

Lizzy sees Wickham's pursuit of Miss King in a different light. The accusations against the Bennets are true, but mortifying.

Chapter 37

The next day, Lady Catherine urges Lizzy to lengthen her six-week stay to two months, but Lizzy insists on returning to London. In private, Lizzy reevaluates her estimation of Darcy.

Chapter 38

On the journey home, Lizzy conceals Darcy's marriage proposal. In London, Lizzy reunites with Jane, but waits until they return home to tell her of the proposal.

Chapter 39

The second week in May, the sisters lunch with Kitty and Lydia at the George Inn. Lydia mourns the militia's resettlement in Brighton in two weeks. Mr. Bennet foils Lydia's wish for the family to go to Brighton.

Chapter 40

The next morning, Lizzy confides the proposal. Jane is sorry to hear ill of Wickham. Mrs. Bennet nurtures enmity toward Bingley and toward Charlotte and William Collins.

Chapter 41

Harriet Forster, wife of the colonel of the regiment, invites Lydia to Brighton. Lizzy warns her father that Lydia is too flighty and vulgar to leave home. When the officers dine with the Bennets one last time, Lizzy snubs Wickham. Lydia departs for Brighton.

Chapter 42

The Gardiners arrive at Longbourn and leave their four children with Jane while they travel with Lizzy. Lizzy is disappointed to learn that the summer trip is limited to Derbyshire, where her aunt grew up. After settling at the inn at Lambton, Mrs. Gardiner insists upon visiting the Darcy estate at Pemberley.

Chapter 43

The beauties of the Pemberley park delight Lizzy. The estate housekeeper, Mrs. Reynolds, says that Darcy and his friends are expected the next day. She praises Darcy, whom she has known since he was four.

Lizzy is embarrassed by Darcy's sudden appearance. He asks to introduce Georgiana to her. The Gardiners admire his good manners.

Chapter 44

At the inn, Lizzy meets Georgiana and sees Bingley. The Gardiners conclude that Darcy loves Lizzy. She and the Gardiners agree to return the call the next morning.

Chapter 45

At the estate, Caroline makes a spiteful remark about how the Bennets must miss the militia. In private, she criticizes Lizzy's dark complexion. Darcy retorts that Lizzy is the handsomest woman he knows.

Chapter 46

Two disturbing letters from Jane impart that Lydia has eloped with Wickham, who never intended to marry her, and that Mr. Bennet and Colonel Forster are pursuing them to London. Mr. Darcy arrives at the inn and finds Lizzy perturbed by the news. He blames himself for not intervening. Departing in haste for home, Lizzy fears that she will never see him again.

Chapter 47

Mrs. Bennet collapses in a nervous state. She blames the Forsters for failing to chaperone Lydia. Mr. Bennet continues the search for his willful daughter.

Chapter 48

Neighbors and debtors blacken Wickham's reputation. Mr. Collins writes that the Bennet girls will suffer for Lydia's impetuosity and urges them to disown her. Bennet blames himself for not taking Lizzy's advice to keep Lydia at home.

Chapter 49

Two days later, news from Mr. Gardiner names the terms of a settlement on Lydia. Bennet thinks that Wickham's demands are modest and fair. Lizzy surmises that Gardiner paid Wickham's debts.

Chapter 50

Bennet regrets that he has not saved more for his family. Lizzy fears that her hopes for marrying Darcy are ruined. Bennet allows Lydia to return with her husband immediately after the wedding.

Chapter 51

The reception of the newlyweds is tense. Lydia and Wickham are moving to Newcastle, where he will join the regular army. Lydia describes the morning of her wedding and lets slip that Darcy was present.

Chapter 52

Lizzy learns from her aunt that Darcy had searched for the couple and helped reach a settlement of Wickham's debts. In a private conversation with Wickham, Lizzy reveals that she knows he tried to seduce Georgiana.

Chapter 53

In late summer, Mrs. Bennet rejoices when Bingley returns to Netherfield.

Chapter 54

Lizzy wonders why Darcy came with Bingley.

Chapter 55

After renewing his courtship, Bingley proposes to Jane.

Chapter 56

Lady Catherine comes to quiz Lizzy about her relationship with Darcy. Lizzy refuses to promise that she will reject Darcy's proposal of marriage.

Chapter 57

Mr. Bennet questions Lizzy about Darcy. She conceals her feelings from her father.

Chapter 58

Lizzy thanks Darcy for helping Lydia out of an embarrassing situation. He admits that he has always loved Lizzy.

Chapter 59

Lizzy confesses her love to Jane, who is shocked. Mr. Bennet consents to the betrothal.

Chapter 60

Darcy explains that Lizzy's spirited confrontation with Lady Catherine convinced him that she was the best choice of a wife.

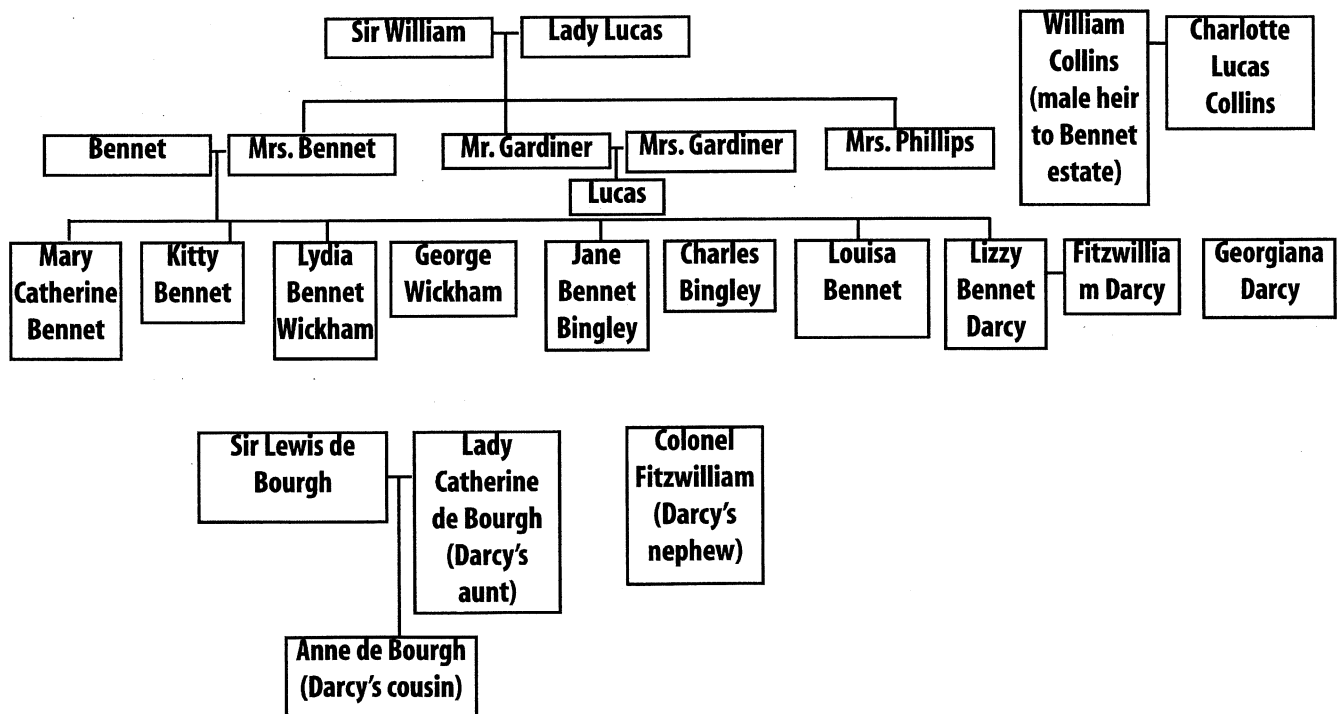
Chapter 61

After a double wedding, Bennet calls often at Pemberley. Jane and Bingley move to Derbyshire.

Timeline of the Action

- 10-12 years before the novel opens** Mrs. Gardiner lives at Lambton, near Pemberley.
- five years earlier** Old Mr. Darcy dies; old Mr. Wickham dies soon after.
- one year earlier** Georgiana Darcy leaves school and runs away with George Wickham. William Collins is ordained and comes under the patronage of Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Darcy's aunt.
- Easter** William Collins is ordained and comes under the patronage of Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Darcy's aunt.
- mid-October** Darcy snubs Lizzy at a social gathering.
- November 12** Jane dines at Netherfield.
- November 13** Lizzy walks to Netherfield to attend Jane, who is ill with a cold.
- November 14** Mrs. Bennet comes to Netherfield.
- November 15-16** Darcy is attracted to Lizzy.

Character Genealogy



Pride and Prejudice Jane Austen

November 17 Lizzy escorts Jane back to Longbourn.

November 18 William Collins visits Longbourn to marry one of the Bennet daughters.

November 20 Lizzy converses with Wickham.

November 26 Darcy dances with Lizzy at Netherfield.

November 27 Lizzy rejects Collins's proposal.

November 30 Charlotte Lucas announces her engagement to Collins.

December 30 Jane departs for a visit to Mrs. and Mrs. Phillips, her aunt and uncle in London.

January 7 Jane calls on the Bingley sisters, Caroline Bingley and Louisa Hurst.

January 9 Charlotte marries Collins.

early March Lizzy visits Jane in London and arrives at Hunsford to visit Charlotte and William Collins.

April 9 Lizzy rejects Darcy's unexpected proposal of marriage.

April 10 Darcy asks Lizzy to read a letter explaining Wickham's evil nature and justifying Darcy's separation of Jane and Bingley.

late May Lydia joins Colonel and Mrs. Forster at Brighton.

August 1 Lydia elopes to London with Wickham.

August 4 Unaware of the elopement, Lizzy and the Gardiners stay at Lambton and visit Pemberley.

August 7 Lizzy learns of Lydia's elopement, cancels an invitation to Pemberley, and returns home.

August 8 Darcy goes to London to search for Lydia and Wickham.

August 31 Darcy attends Lydia and Wickham's wedding in London.

April 10 Darcy asks Lizzy to read a letter explaining Wickham's evil nature and justifying Darcy's separation of Jane and Bingley.

late May Lydia joins Colonel and Mrs. Forster at Brighton.

August 1 Lydia elopes to London with Wickham.

August 4 Unaware of the elopement, Lizzy and the Gardiners stay at Lambton and visit Pemberley.

August 7 Lizzy learns of Lydia's elopement, cancels an invitation to Pemberley, and returns home.

August 8 Darcy goes to London to search for Lydia and Wickham.

August 31 Darcy attends Lydia and Wickham's wedding in London.

September 10 After a visit to Longbourn, the Wickhams set out for Newcastle.

September 25 Jane accepts Bingley's proposal.

early October Darcy proposes to Lizzy.

mid-December Lizzy and Jane marry their beaux.

a year later Charles and Jane Bingley move to Derbyshire.

Events in Jane Austen's Life

1760-1801 King George III ruled Great Britain.

December 16, 1775 Jane Austen was born in Steventon. She studied at home with Rev. Austen.

1783 She was tutored by Mrs. Cawley at Southampton.

1785 Jane and her sister Cassandra enrolled at the Abbey School in Reading.

December 1786 Jane ended her formal education.

1793 She determined to write professionally.

1795 Her flirtation with Tom Lefroy ended.

1797 She completed *First Impressions*.

1800 The Austens settled at Bath while Jane's father sought treatment at the spa.

1802 Jane's fiancé died.

December 2, 1802 She accepted Harris Bigg-Wither's proposal.

December 3, 1802 She canceled the engagement.

January 1805 Reverend Austen died, leaving his family homeless.

1809 After living with relatives, Jane and her mother moved to Chawton.

1811-1816 Jane published five novels.

June 1816 She abandoned work on *Sanditon* because of failing health.

July 18, 1817 She died of Addison's disease.

1818 The sixth novel was published posthumously.

Author Sketch

A feminist homebody born December 16, 1775, in Steventon in south-central England, Jane Austen was the fifth of six children of Cassandra Leigh and the Reverend George Austen.



She lived a sedate life at the rectory. Although her circumstances were limited, a vivid imagination took her outside the confines of stifling middle class proprieties to the far reaches of gossip and scandal. Like Jane's more circum-spect fictional characters, her childhood was mildly invigorated by the activities of a beloved sister, Cassandra Elizabeth, and by six brothers—James, George (who was deaf and retarded), Edward, Henry, Frank, and Charles.

Jane and a small circle of boarding students studied with her father and read from his library of 500 books. In 1783, at Southampton she learned the social graces from Mrs. Cawley and later enrolled at the Abbey School at Reading, where she read widely from the headmistress's collection of contemporary fiction. By 1786, Jane had learned little English or math, but demonstrated skill at needlework and penmanship, both considered necessary adornments to young ladies.

The Austen sisters shared a third-floor suite and joined in poetry readings, games, letter-writing, piano music, sewing, plays held in the barn, and neighborhood socials. Jane was a favorite with brothers Frank and Charles, who became navy admirals, and with James, an Anglican minister who wrote a memoir of his sister. In late girlhood, she followed the family penchant for novel-reading and composed parody, fiction, and drama. In 1793, she determined to write professionally. A serious flirtation and three proposals of marriage came to nothing: her relationship ended with Tom Lefroy, whose family disapproved of an alliance with a penniless country girl; the first engagement occurred at the seashore with an unidentified young clergyman who died during the courtship; the second engagement, to the tall, awkward Harris Bigg-Wither, she canceled the day after their betrothal on December 2, 1802; and the third, to the Reverend Edward Bridges, she also ended. In

lieu of domesticity, Austen completed three novels before age twenty-three: *Sense and Sensibility* (originally Elinor and Marianne) (1811); *Pride and Prejudice* (originally First Impressions) (1813), a facetious satire of females scouting the richest and most likely young males; and *Northanger Abbey* (originally Catharine, or the Bower) (1818), a severe gothic novel which sold for only £10. A fourth, *The Watsons* (1805), Austen abandoned.

At the age of 27, Austen settled unwillingly with her family at Bath, a vibrant social scene clustered around the ruins of a famous sulfur-water spa, where her father retired for treatment. Seven years later, he died, leaving Jane and her mother without a permanent home. They eventually moved to brother Edward Austen's estate at Chawton, where Jane turned the parlor into an office. A self-acknowledged spinster, she chaperoned parties and socials at Rowling House, which Edward inherited from his aunt and uncle. In her last five years, she published *Mansfield Park* (originally Lady Susan) (1814), *Emma* (1816), and *Persuasion* (1818), her most self-revelatory work. Her brother Henry, who lived in London, served as her agent. In her letters, she used Mrs. Ashton Dennis as a pseudonym and published her first novel anonymously under the cryptic line "written by a lady." The second title she dedicated to Prince Edward, son of Queen Victoria.

In 1816, Austen abandoned work on *Sanditon* as illness weakened her and rheumatic arthritis crippled her spine. Despite a decade of treatment for Addison's disease, a tubercular condition of the adrenal gland, she was physically and emotionally sapped by pain. On July 18, 1817, with her head on Cassandra's lap, Jane slipped into unconsciousness and died. She was buried in Winchester Cathedral under a black marble slab inscribed with an effusive epitaph, but making no mention of her works.

Critic's Corner

One of the Georgian era's most inventive, self-composed novelists of manners, Jane Austen commands a wide audience of Janeites with her ready wit, sophisticated dialogue, and salient satire on middle-class foibles. The fact that Jane Austen found no buyer for her first novel, *First Impressions* (1797), may have vexed her ego, but gave her time

to refine a better version. She destroyed the epistolary manuscript and, fifteen years later, produced *Pride and Prejudice*, a straightforward narrative that draws on the former action and adds fresh material. Composed from a middle-class point of view, Austen's dispassionate fiction studies a slice of Georgian English society, its manners and decorum, and glimpses of early nineteenth-century family life. A droll contemplation of matrimony, the novel draws on melodrama, social farce, irony, caricature, understatement, and restrained comedy to depict the importance of matings both to family stability and to the economic advantage of the landed gentry, especially those producing no male heirs. After her sister's death, Cassandra excised personal remarks from the hundred letters of Jane's correspondence, but left enough of her sister's sparkling wit to nullify critics who accuse her of prudery. Her perceptive insights into women's quandaries over attractive and financially promising suitors influenced satirist Oscar Wilde, poet T. S. Eliot, and novelists Virginia Woolf, Sigrid Undset, Alison Lurie, Sarah Orne Jewett, and Henry James.

The Jane Austen cult has influenced twentieth-century films:

- Emma Thompson and Hugh Grant's acclaimed performances in *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), which Thompson scripted from the novel
- a 1995 version of *Persuasion*, starring Amanda Root and Ciaran Hinds
- a 1995 BBC made-for-television duo—*Emma*, starring Gwyneth Paltrow and Toni Collette and *Pride and Prejudice*, starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth.
- a 2005 filming of *Pride and Prejudice* earned critical regard for its historic authenticity and for the performance of Keira Knightley as Lizzy Bennet.
- A modern version, titled *Bride and Prejudice* premiered in 2004, the first all-English film for Indian director Gurinder Chadha.
- In 2003, Jane Dawkins published *More Letters from Pemberley*, a fictional continuation of *Pride and Prejudice*. Ironically, the current financial success of Austen's works contrasts her modest success, which earned her £700.

Austen's Published Works

Sense and Sensibility (1811)
Pride and Prejudice (1813)
Mansfield Park (1814)
Emma (1816)
The Plan of a Novel (1816)
Northanger Abbey (1818)
Persuasion (1818)
Selected Letters (2004)

Bibliography

- Austen-Leigh, James Edward, and Kathryn Sutherland. *A Memoir of Jane Austen*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Birtwistle, Sue, and Susie Conklin. *The Making of 'Pride and Prejudice.'* New York: Penguin, 1995.
- Copeland, Edward, ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Jane Austen*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
- Edwards, Anne-Marie. *In the Steps of Jane Austen*. London: Jones Books, 2003.
- Hughes-Hallett, Penelope, ed. *The Illustrated Letters of Jane Austen*. New York: Crown, 1996.
- "Jane Austen Information Page,"
<http://www.pemberley.com/janeinfo.html>.
- "The Jane Austen Page,"
<http://www2.hunterlink.net.au/~ddibd/jane/jane.html>.
- "Jane Austen-Related Links in Hantsweb and Elsewhere,"
<http://www.hants.gov.uk/austen/links.html>.
- Jenkyns, Richard. *A Fine Brush on Ivory*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.
- Myer, Valerie Grosvenor. *Jane Austen: An Obstinate Heart*. Thorndike, Maine: Thorndike Press, 1997.
- Nokes, David. *Jane Austen: A Life*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1997.
- "The Oxford Illustrated Austen Index,"
http://www.oup-usa.org/catalogs/gencat/series/Osford_Illustrated_Austen.html.
- "Pride and Prejudice,"
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~kip/pride/index.html>.
- Snodgrass, Mary Ellen. *Encyclopedia of Feminist Literature*. New York: Facts on File, 2006.
- Wallace, Miriam L. "Laughing Feminism," *Women's Studies* 29, no. 5 (September 2000): 695-698.

Related Reading

Joseph Addison, "The Coquette's Heart"
 Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Emma*
 Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*
 Emily Brontë, *Wuthering Heights*
 Colette, *Gigi*
 Charles Dickens, *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*
 John Dryden, *All for Love*
 George Eliot, Silas Marner, *The Mill on the Floss*, and *Middlemarch*
 Laura Esquivel, *Like Water for Chocolate*
 Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, *You Can't Take It with You*
 Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, *Life with Father*
 Anita Loos, *But Gentlemen Marry Brunettes*
 Sylvia Lopez-Medina, *Cantora*
 Terry McMillan, *Waiting to Exhale*
 William Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*
 Richard Sheridan, *The School for Scandal*
 Amy Tan, *The Kitchen God's Wife* and *The Bone Setter's Daughter*
 William Makepeace Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*
 Oscar Wilde, *The Importance of Being Earnest*
 Thornton Wilder, *The Matchmaker*

General Objectives

1. To discuss the nature and purpose of satire
2. To characterize individual expectations of marriage and dynasty
3. To outline events that reveal character values
4. To contrast city and country settings both indoors and outdoors
5. To evaluate reasons for childhood betrothal and entailment
6. To analyze modes of snobbery and exclusion
7. To assess the place of the novel of manners in the history of English fiction
8. To note the effect of wry rejoinders, aphorism, and suspense
9. To contrast characters in their responses to despair, humiliation manipulation, verbal aspersions, infatuation, and longing
10. To list ways in which good manners and gender roles limit courtship

Specific Objectives

1. To recount how and why Jane Bennet despairs of marrying Charles Bingley
2. To explain Mr. Bennet's dependence on Lizzy
3. To characterize the hasty acceptance of slander against Fitzwilliam Darcy
4. To describe the Bennet family's outlook at the conclusion
5. To explain Lizzy and Jane Bennet's love and loyalty for each other
6. To discuss the author's choice of title
7. To define the roles of the Gardiners, Mrs. Reynolds, Denny, and Mrs. Phillips
8. To account for the failure of Fitzwilliam Darcy's first proposal
9. To contrast the life of a soldier with that of the landed gentry
10. To contrast Charlotte, Lydia, Lizzy, and Jane Bennet as prospective wives
11. To explain the symbolism of the bridge at Pemberley

Literary Terms and Applications

For a better understanding of Jane Austen's style, present the following terms and applications:

comedy any work that entertains and amuses and ends happily. Comedy contains elements paralleling tragedy in that characters are overwhelmed by circumstance. In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, characters undergo reversals of fortune and failure of expectations, often of their own making or worsened by stupidity, greed, or gullability. During the plot resolution, the victims attain sympathy, acknowledge their faults, and achieve contentment, discipline, forgiveness, or even reward and elevation resulting from a necessary change of heart or behavior, as found in George Wickham's marriage and domestication by Lydia Bennet. The interconnected web produces a suitable mating for Jane and Lizzy Bennet while leaving Lydia's fate as a warning. Mrs. Bennet and Mrs. Phillips continue to value money and prestige, whereas the Gardiners develop an intimacy with Lizzy and her new husband.

melodrama a romantic plot carried to the extremes of emotion in weeping, consternation, dismay, disillusion, and resignation to circumstance. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the Bennet family

and Fitzwilliam Darcy work toward a quick marriage between Lydia Bennet and her seducer, George Wickham, as an amenable solution to potential dishonor to the Bennet family and their unmarried daughters. The excess of reaction to the elopement threatens to disrupt the entire household, except for Kitty Bennet, who foresaw her sister's precipitate action. Character energies carom from welcome to disbelief and embarrassment and back to optimism and wishes for happiness. However, Mr. Bennet withholds full acceptance of his new son-in-law, and Lizzy Bennet hints that she knows enough of Wickham's past to keep his character in perspective.

novel of manners a fictional work that typifies the lifestyle, customs, and values of a particular social class. Austen skillfully maneuvers character, theme, setting, action, and mood to justify a move upward from the gentrified family of modest means to the privileged, moneyed class. Lizzy Bennet, who is already twenty and known as an outspoken woman, wins a choice mate by default—by refusing to settle for William Collins and by confronting and besting Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who represents the cliquish, vitiated aristocracy. Throughout, Lizzy follows the customs and constraints of her class, remaining well mannered, principled, and self-reliant.

satire a vigorous, sharply pointed, and, at times, embarrassingly or cruelly effective rhetorical device or genre. Satire is the art of telling truth through humor and incongruity, such as the admission of Lizzy Bennet to a family that includes the dismissive Catherine de Bourgh. Satire sparkles with wit and vibrance while revealing weaknesses in human character, particularly the shallow values of William Collins. Austen's choice of satiric style is appropriate to her interest in social levels, misalignments in families, and the overall study of how men and women find suitable mates.

Austen's Use of Setting

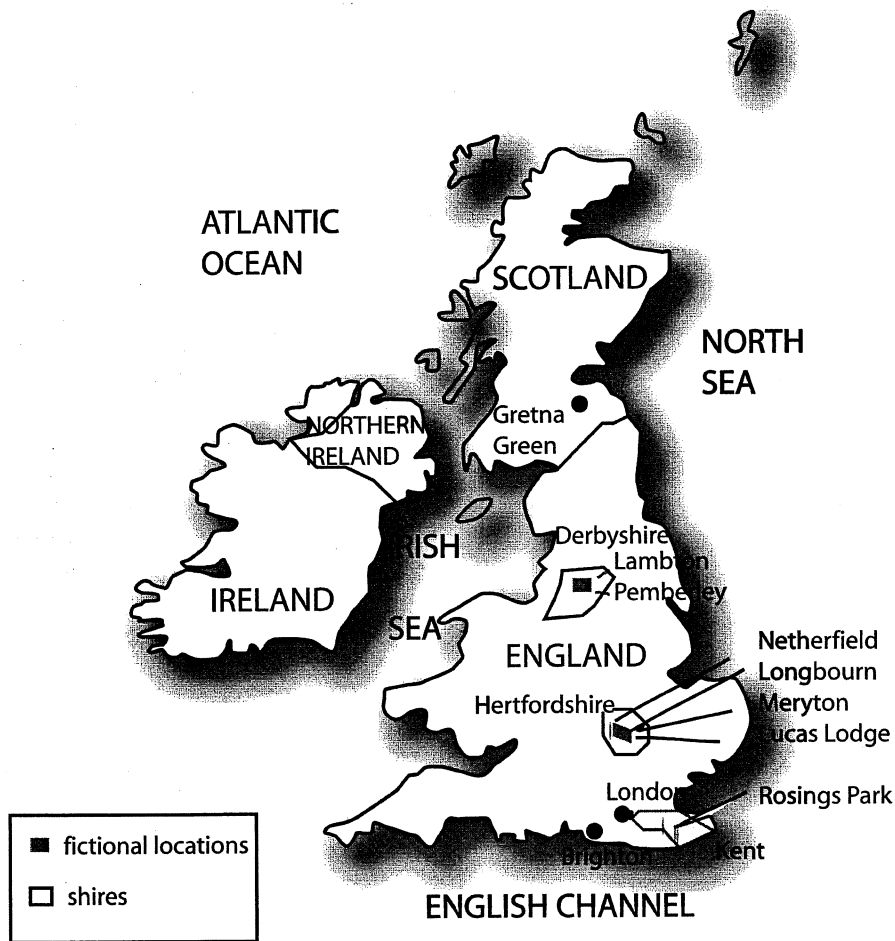
The milieu of *Pride and Prejudice* is a varied assortment of indoor locales that typify gentrification, privilege, and interaction between the classes. Essential to the main characters is Hertfordshire, north of London, which is the location of the fictional town of Meryton and three homes—

- Longbourn, the Bennets' home, which is entailed to a male heir, William Collins
- Lucas Lodge, Charlotte's home
- Netherfield, a property leased by the Bingleys and the site of a memorable ball

Contrasting these bucolic places is London, south of Hertfordshire, where Jane and Lizzy Bennet visit, and three additional fictive settings:

- Rosings Park, an impressive estate in Kent, which is southeast of Hertfordshire
- the adjacent parsonage, Hunsford, where Collins brings his bride
- Pemberley, the Darcy estate in Derbyshire in north central England, a sumptuous spread with lake and manicured grounds that win Lizzy Bennet's heart to Fitzwilliam Darcy. A few miles from Darcy's home, Lizzy's aunt, Mrs. Gardiner, grew up in the village of Lambton, to which she brings Lizzy for a summer visit.

In addition to these major settings are important reference points. Far to the north and south lie Lydia Bennet's settings—Brighton, on England's southeastern coast, where the militia are posted and Lydia is invited as a companion to Colonel Forster's wife, and Newcastle, far to the northeast, where Lydia and George Wickham intend to settle. Gretna Green in southern Scotland was a common wedding site for eloping couples, but obviously not Wickham's intended destination. The inclusion of references to England's major cities lifts the novel from its homely sphere and implies that characters like the Bennets belong to the greater sphere of Georgian England.



Cross-Curricular Sources

For more information about satire, the Georgian era, and customs, travel, and fashions in Jane Austen's day, consult these sources:

DVD

Emma
Persuasion
Pride and Prejudice
Sense and Sensibility

Essay

Joseph Addison, "The Coquette's Heart"

Internet

The British Monarchy
<http://www.munitions.com/~rory/di/>
 George III
<http://www2.en.utexas.edu/~scoggins/british-projects/eighteenth/George3.html>

Jane Austen

<http://www-cgi.cs.cmu.edu/cgi-bin/book/makeauthorpage>

King George III

<http://www.beavton.k12.or.us/Barnes/revwar-reports/kinggeorge.html>

The Madness of King George

http://www.homebox.com/Filmreviews/reviews/madness_of_king_george_t.shtml

Plays

Alan Bennett, *The Madness of King George*
 Oscar Wilde, *The Importance of Being Earnest*

Poetry

Alexander Pope, *The Rape of the Lock*
 Christina Rossetti, *The Goblin Market*

Reference

Aileen Ribiero, *The Art of Dress—Fashion in England France, 1750-1820*

Jennifer Ruby, *Costume in Context: Eighteenth Century, Regency*
Mary Ellen Snodgrass, *The Encyclopedia of Satirical Literature*
Jenny Uglow, *Hogarth: A Life and a World*

Themes and Motifs

A study of the central issues and situations in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* should include these aspects:

Themes

- patriarchy
- family finances
- longing
- family love
- snobbery
- guile
- pride
- prejudice
- courtship
- change of heart

Motifs

- a father beset by a family of women
- loveless marriages
- revolt of a wayward child
- perseverance during harsh times
- false assumptions and their consequences
- recompense to the faithful
- finding husbands for dowerless women

Media Versions of Austen's Work

Audiobook

Pride and Prejudice, Naxos Audiobooks, 2000

Audio CD

Pride and Prejudice, AEI, 1998

CD-ROM

Pride and Prejudice, Town Compass, 2004

DVD

Pride and Prejudice, MCA, 2006

Pride and Prejudice, A & E, 2001

Pride and Prejudice, NTSC, 1939

Large Print

Pride and Prejudice, Dover, 2001

Reference

Flirting with Pride and Prejudice, Benbella, 2005

The Making of Pride and Prejudice, BBC, 2003

Soundtrack

Pride and Prejudice, Decca, 2005

Video

Pride and Prejudice, A & E, 2001

Meaning Study

Below are words, phrases, sentences or thought units that have a particular meaning in the novel. Explain each. Chapter and page numbers place each citation in the context from which the item is taken.

1. But I can guess how it was; everybody says that he is ate up with pride, and I dare say he had heard somehow that Mrs. Long does not keep a carriage, and had come to the ball in a hack chaise. (Chapter 5, p. 15)
(In Austen's satire of manners, one estimation of a person's worth and social standing is conveyance. Mrs. Long reveals her humble origin by hiring a hackney coach or hackney chariot, a two-wheeled carriage with fold-down top. Drawn by a single trotted horse or hackney, the coach was a popular form of taxi until the 1830s, when the hansom cab came into use.)
2. Mr. Bennet's property consisted almost entirely in an estate of two thousand a year, which, unfortunately for his daughters, was entailed in default of heirs male, on a distant relation; and their mother's fortune, though ample for her situation in life, could but ill supply the deficiency of his. (Chapter 7, p. 22)
(Entailment was a common practice that limited or restricted the inheritance of property to a specific line or succession of heirs as a means of assuring that land or buildings would remain within the family of the original owner. As a motivating factor, entailment looms large on the day of William Collins's visit and is the reason that Mrs. Bennet insists that Lizzy accept his proposal of marriage, thus keeping Longbourn in the family.)
3. They could talk of nothing but officers; and Mr. Bingley's large fortune, the mention of which gave animation to their mother, was worthless in their eyes when opposed to the regimentals of an ensign. (Chapter 7, p. 23)
(Two impressionable sisters, Kitty and Lydia Bennet, reveal their immaturity and shallow character by admiring uniforms and the regimental ensign, a standard, emblem, or banner serving as a distinctive badge of the military.)

4. The apothecary came, and having examined his patient, said, as might be supposed, that she had caught a violent cold, and that they must endeavour to get the better of it; advised her to return to bed, and promised her some draughts. (Chapter 7, pp. 27-28) *(The role of the apothecary in health care varies over history from herbalist and druggist to chemist and medical practitioner. Following bouts of the plague, so many doctors died that apothecaries were forced to serve communities as regular physicians. Because Netherfield is located in the country, Charles Bingley is forced to summon the local apothecary, Mr. Jones. Austen adds, "While [Charles's] sisters, convinced that no country advice could be of any service, recommended an express to town for one of the most eminent physicians.")*
5. My mind however is now made up on the subject, for having received ordination at Easter, I have been so fortunate as to be distinguished by the patronage of the Right Honourable Lady Catherine de Bourgh, widow of Sir Lewis de Bourgh, whose bounty and beneficence has preferred me to the valuable rectory of this parish, where it shall be my earnest endeavour to demean myself with grateful respect towards her Ladyship, and be very ready to perform those rites and ceremonies which are instituted by the Church of England. (Chapter 13, p. 53) *(The obsequious William Collins, newly ordained into the ministry, worms his way into a rectory near Rosings Park. Defined as the home or quarters provided an Anglican minister within the parish, the rectory is a manse or parsonage. In this case, the residence is a plum position guaranteeing privilege and remuneration so long as William Collins remains in Lady Catherine's good graces.)*
6. But she is perfectly amiable, and often condescends to drive by my humble abode in her little phaeton and ponies. (Chapter 14, p. 57) *(Austen continues her delineation of social class by matching passenger with conveyance. Miss Anne de Bourgh's phaeton is a sporty, light-weight carriage pulled by two horses. The topless vehicle is a common choice for female drivers such as the sickly heiress.)*
7. We are each of an unsocial, taciturn disposition, unwilling to speak, unless we expect to say something that will amaze the whole room, and be handed down to posterity with all the eclat of a proverb. (Chapter 18, p. 79) *(In one of her finest expressions of wit, Austen depicts Lizzy Bennet in a tense encounter with Fitzwilliam Darcy. Refusing to be cowed by an arrogant aristocrat, she maintains her composure and fires off a suitable challenge to his dour silence.)*
8. A long dispute followed this declaration; but Mr. Bennet was firm: it soon led to another; and Mrs. Bennet found, with amazement and horror, that her husband would not advance a guinea to buy clothes for his daughter. (Chapter 50, p. 263) *(Mrs. Bennet, like gentlewomen of her day, has no control over family expenditures. To express her dismay that her husband refuses money to Lydia Bennet for a trousseau, Austen describes his penury in terms of a single guinea, a gold coin in circulation from 1663-1813 and worth 21 shillings or one pound, one shilling, around \$2.50 in current value.)*
9. It is Mr. Wickham's intention to go into the regulars; and, among his former friends, there are still some who are able and willing to assist him in the army. (Chapter 50, p. 265) *(Renouncing his former life as a "gamester," George Wickham intends to resign his position in the militia. The local fighting force is mustered from nonmilitary populations and kept on call during emergencies. For a life's work, he proposes to join the regular army as a career, which was one of the few choices open to a landless son.)*
10. Oh my sweetest Lizzy! how rich and how great you will be! What pin-money, what jewels, what carriages you will have! Jane's is nothing to it—nothing at all. I am so pleased—so happy! (Chapter 59, p. 323) *(In her rejoicing over Lizzy Bennet's wealthy catch, Mrs. Bennet envisions a sizeable amount of pin-money, the incidental cash allotted by a husband to his wife for transportation, personal items, and mundane household shopping. The term derives from the habit of cautious travelers and shoppers of pinning bank notes or paper money to the inside of their clothing to prevent loss and or theft by pickpockets.)*

Comprehension Study

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important. Be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the novel.

Historical Milieu

1. What time period does the book cover? *(The novel opens on the arrival of Charles Bingley to Netherfield in October. The major events occur within the year that precedes Jane and Lizzy Bennet's engagements. In November, Jane's visit to Netherfield ends in a debacle after she catches a bad cold and her sister and mother attend her. By the end of the month, Lizzy Bennet has suffered a disastrous social encounter with the disdainful Fitzwilliam Darcy and has spurned William Collins's proposal of marriage. The winter months are dismal after Charlotte Lucas announces her engagement to Collins and Mrs. Lucas gloats over her daughter's great catch. At the end of December, Jane goes to London and resigns herself to failure because Bingley avoids her and his sisters, Caroline Bingley and Louisa Hurst, snub her. In March, the action turns to Lizzy Bennet. She visits Charlotte and William Collins a month after their marriage at their residence, Hunsford, the parsonage near Rosings Park. Introduced to Lady Catherine de Bourgh and her sickly daughter, Anne de Bourgh, Lizzy again encounters Fitzwilliam Darcy, who is Lady Catherine's nephew, and smoulders in rage at his role in the separation of Bingley from Jane. To Lizzy's surprise, Darcy proposes to her in April. She rejects him and conceals the offer from her family. Early in August, Lizzy Bennet goes for an extended vacation in north central England. She and the Gardiners tour Derbyshire, stay at an inn in Lambton, and visit Pemberley, the Darcy estate. On the magnificent grounds, she falls in love with him. From Jane's letters, she learns that Lydia Bennet has eloped from Brighton with George Wickham. With Darcy's help, Lizzy returns swiftly to Longbourn to console her mother and await the suspenseful end to Wickham's scandalous seduction of Lydia. At the end of August, with the assistance of Gardiner and Darcy, a wedding ends the scandalous elopement; Lydia and George Wickham, a respectable married couple, visit Longbourn*

before departing for Newcastle. Bingley and Darcy return to Netherfield in late September. Bingley proposes to Jane; early in October, Lizzy accepts Darcy. In mid-December, the girls marry their beaux.

In addition to the flow of the story, flashbacks add details. They place Mrs. Gardiner at Lambton, near Pemberley around ten or twelve years before the story opens. About five years before the novel begins, Old Mr. Darcy and Wickham's father die. Wickham schemed to seduce Georgiana Darcy, who was then a naive school girl. Around six months before the story opens, William Collins enters the ministry and becomes Lady Catherine's protégé. Along with these details, Austen provides a glimpse into the future by describing Lizzy and Jane as married women and by noting that Jane and Bingley move to Derbyshire, where they live near the Darcys.)

Cause and Effect

2. How and why does William Collins enter Lizzy's life? *(Collins, who was ordained at Easter and settled in Kent, takes a ten-day leave of absence from parish duties at Hunsford and comes to Longbourn to settle his life. He intends to marry one of the five Bennet girls because he wants to make amends for the entailment that will transfer the family property to him upon Mr. Bennet's death. In addition to family business, Collins wants to marry to set an example of pastoral rectitude and domestic felicity. Urged by Lady Catherine de Bourgh, his patroness, Collins selects a sensible gentlewoman. For his own satisfaction, Collins chooses Lizzy Bennet because he surmises that she will make him happy. In a straightforward business proposal, he declares, "To fortune I am perfectly indifferent, and shall make no demand of that nature on your father, since I am well aware that it could not be complied with; and that one thousand pounds in the 4 per cents, which will not be yours till after your mother's decease, is all that you may ever be entitled to. On that head, therefore, I shall be uniformly silent; and you may assure yourself that no ungenerous reproach shall ever pass my lips when we are married.")*

Plot

3. What is the result of Darcy's first proposal? (*Lizzy is amazed that Darcy, the man to whom she has formed so strong an aversion, confesses, "My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you." He admits that he seeks a middle-class woman against his own good judgment. At first silent and red-faced in astonishment, she bristles at his condescension to her family and retorts, "I have never desired your good opinion, and you have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly."* Relieved of her pique, Lizzy Bennet cites specific reasons for her rejection. She charges that Darcy has deliberately separated Jane Bennet and Charles Bingley and that Darcy is guilty of slighting George Wickham, whom Lizzy defends. She adds that Darcy has been arrogant, conceited, and disdainful of others and concludes, "I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry." At this point, all hope of a match seem hopeless.)

Characters

4. What role do the Gardiners play in the match-making? (*Austen concludes the novel with a declaration that Lizzy Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy owe love and gratitude to the Gardiners, with whom "they were always on the most intimate terms." It was this treasured couple who brought Lizzy to Derbyshire on holiday. In a late pre-wedding thank-you note to her aunt, Lizzy remarks, "I thank you, again and again, for not going to the Lakes . . . I am happier even than Jane; she only smiles, I laugh. Mr. Darcy sends you all the love in the world, that he can spare from me. You are all to come to Pemberley at Christmas."* Austen emphasizes that it was Mrs. Gardiner's memories of girlhood at Lambton near Pemberley that precipitated their drive to the estate. Later, Mr. Gardiner is moved to admire Darcy for his handling of the debacle of Lydia's elopement with George Wickham. Even more important is the influence of the couple on Lizzy's values and expectations. Because her aunt and uncle are more sensible than the Bennets, they serve as appropriate role models of a workable marriage. Austen notes that

Darcy grows to love the Gardiners because they "had been the means of uniting them.")

Motivation

5. Why is Darcy drawn to Jane? (*Fitzwilliam Darcy, a resolute upperclassman given to brooding and solitude, is hardly a match for the saucy, outspoken Lizzy Bennet. She comes from sturdy middle-class stock and offers little of wealth or prestige to tempt so aristocratic a man. However, since their first meeting at the Meryton Ball, he moves irrevocably to her out of admiration for her directness, wit, and beautiful eyes. Lizzy, however, has rejected his growing love because of the misinformation she has naively accepted about George Wickham. Setting her opinions directly against Darcy, she maintains her negative attitude until he explains in a letter Wickham's devious behavior, his greed for more money from Old Mr. Darcy's estate, and his attempt to seduce Georgianna Darcy, who was only a child at the time. Lizzy realizes that her pride and prejudice have hampered a worthy friendship. Recharged with enthusiasm for Darcy, she accepts his suit.)*

Plot Development

6. How does Lady Catherine de Bourgh inadvertently bring Fitzwilliam Darcy and Lizzy Bennet together? (*The snide, arrogant grand dame of Rosings Park at first is attracted to Lizzy Bennet for the same reasons that Fitzwilliam Darcy loves Lizzy—she refuses to kowtow to the rich or to lower her personal standards of self-worth. Lady Catherine offers Lizzy an opportunity to refine her piano technique by playing on the instrument at Rosings Park and insists that Lizzy lengthen her stay at Hunsford for at least two more weeks. The rift in their relationship comes after Lizzy refuses to disappoint her parents and returns home. Sweeping up to Longbourn in a fit of pique, Lady Catherine insists that Lizzy lay to rest rumors that Darcy has proposed marriage to her. Indignant that Lizzy will not promise to reject Darcy, Lady Catherine turns her spite on her nephew, whose admiration for Lizzy grows because she will not be intimidated by money and position.)*

Motif

7. How do Jane and Lizzy repudiate their parents' failed alliance?
(From the beginning, Austen stresses faulty marriages. She ridicules the ill-matched Bennets for their shallow morals and trivial principles. Mr. Bennet, who withdraws into his library hermitage from domination by six females, displays intellectual gifts. A failed parent and husband, he redeems himself by his devotion to Lizzy, the daughter who displays the greatest pragmatism and gift for logic. His wife, a foolish, scheming mother of five daughters, is so obsessed with money, land, and position that she keeps the household off-balance with perpetual sighings, weepings, yearnings, and uproar. Against the alliance of Mr. Bennet and Lizzy, Mrs. Bennet's other four daughters demonstrate some of her unenviable traits: Mary is a self-absorbed pedant and pietist who chooses study and erudition over feminine pursuits. Kitty and Lydia are flighty and wanton in their pursuit of beaux. Jane, a loving, but ineffectual girl, lacks backbone and self-esteem, yet lucks into a worthy marriage based on love and mutual respect. In contrast, Lizzy displays the aplomb of a self-educated woman who, deprived of formal education, has read widely and studied human nature without compromising her principles. These qualities net her the best prospects in the person of Fitzwilliam Darcy.)

Style

8. How do characters reveal their follies and strengths?
(Through dialogue, action, and letters, Austen's characters reveal a paradox—the principles and outlook that typify their inner worth and the character flaws that limit them. Although inclined to haste in judging others, Lizzy makes her way in the world through wit and good sense. Her mother, a shallow materialist, blathers on about her girls' prospects and grasps at men who can better their prospects for property, titles, and money. William Collins, a comic figure of a clergyman who damns himself in word and deed, acts pompous, foolish, and self-important while adoring Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who controls him as though he were a serf or hireling. Likewise laughable are the Bingley sisters, Caroline and Louisa Hurst, who

assume that upper class privileges elevate them above Meryton society and assure them a spot in the more sophisticated echelons of society.)

Humor and Tone

9. Describe Jane Austen's satiric style.
(Unlike Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope, John Dryden, and more pungent satirists, Austen wields satire as a mild derision of human foibles and social shortcomings. Set on ridiculing class consciousness, she maintains a balanced tone by being charitable toward her characters. For example, Mrs. Bennet, one of the most laughable of social climbers and the least capable of running a household, is truly pitiable in her prostration over Lydia Bennet's elopement with George Wickham. Although Mrs. Bennet gives little thought to Lydia's endangerment, she fears that the scandal has ruined the family's chances for happiness. Likewise, the caricature of William Collins, a grasping clergyman who lacks compassion, humility, and other Christian virtues, deserves some sympathy. His delight in marriage to Charlotte Lucas indicates that he is content with the domestic arrangement, even though he has no romantic feeling for her. Snug and smug in Hunsford parsonage, he enjoys a career that hangs by the thread of Lady Catherine de Bourgh's preferment. Collins is too simple-minded and short-sighted to realize how precarious his position remains on the outer rim of Rosings Park.)

Source

10. Discuss how Jane Austen's background prepared her for success as a writer of novels of manners.
(An inventive, self-restrained writer, Jane Austen made use of the vicissitudes in her life and fortune by turning discontent into satire. Wrenched from a small-town existence, she lived in Bath among people as rich, self-congratulatory, and snooty as the Bingleys and de Bourghs. Until Jane Austen's brother provided her a home, she spent years in the role of spinster—eating the crumbs of humility scattered from the tables of relatives. These circumstances armed her for the task of skewering the workings of society, particularly the tenuous lives of penniless, landless women like Jane and Lizzy Bennet.)

An affable woman, Austen ingratiated herself with family and friends and accepted the role of old maid, much as Mary Bennett contents herself with erudition and music. Satisfied to write witty, gossippy fiction, Austen compensated for the lack of a home and family of her own by composing humorous vignettes of the jangled social misfits, deceivers, seducers, and connivers who made up her world. As though sweeping aside her own earthly frailties, she vigorously pursued a career that made sense of social inequity.)

How Language Works

Jane Austen selects proper nouns that hint at additional meanings in the text.

1. The Bennet girls bear the ordinary names common to Englishwomen—Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, and Catherine. The camaraderie of sisterhood appears in the nicknames “Lizzy” and “Kitty.”
2. In contrast to the Bennet girls, Fitzwilliam Darcy’s name suggests prominence and a proud lineage.
3. George Wickham’s surname carries a hint of wickedness, which he displays in his cad-like treatment of Georgianna Darcy and Lydia Bennet.
4. Lady Catherine de Bourgh’s name displays an impressive spelling, but translates as “from the town,” an undistinguished connection.
5. Longbourn, the Bennet home, describes the financial suffering of Mr. Bennet under a “long-lived burden.”
6. The fictional Meriton suggests both “merry town” and “merit town,” a place where characters display their character.
7. At a comic pass in the Bennet household, Mrs. Bennet calls for Hill, a one-word name for the maid that sounds like “hell,” the perpetual chaos that Mrs. Bennet inflicts on her family.

Across the Curriculum

Composition and Journalism

1. Compose an informal essay on wit. Analyze lines from Lizzy Bennet’s speeches that express her quickness, sense of humor, judgment, and logic, for example, her denunciation of Lydia’s behavior and her comment that the ruckus caused by Lady Catherine suggests that pigs have gotten into the garden.
2. Compose an extended definition of suspense. Explain how character interaction increases both suspense and anticipation. Note the importance of Pemberley and the elopement in Lizzy Bennet’s change of heart toward Fitzwilliam Darcy.
3. Compose a short newspaper article in which you recount the highlights of the militia’s residency in Meryton and its resettlement in Brighton. Comment on Lydia Bennet’s visit with Harriet Forster.
4. Compose a character sketch emphasizing the family relationships of the Bennets. Indicate elements of public behavior that humiliate Lizzy and Jane, such as Mary’s piano playing, Mrs. Bennet’s bragging, and Lydia’s flirtations.

Math and Computers

1. Collect lines from the novel that disclose the relative ages of the characters. Use these figures to approximate the passage of time in past, present, and future. Present a time table of major incidents in the novel, including the deaths of Old Mr. Wickham and Old Mr. Darcy. Note the passage of time from the arrival of the militia to Lydia Bennet’s departure with George Wickham or from Lizzy Bennet’s visit to Hunsford to her marriage to Fitzwilliam Darcy. List important events that precede the novel, for example, Mrs. Gardiner’s residency in Lambton, Georgiana Darcy’s departure from school, William Collins’s ordination, and Charlotte Lucas’s marriage to Collins.

Psychology and Social Studies

1. Compose an oral report on first impressions. Discuss how dress, manners, dancing style, musical skills, conversation, and social class affect the bonding of friends and potential mates.
2. Lead a discussion of civility. Comment on uncivil behavior that may be cloaked in a pretense of kindness or good manners, such as Caroline Darcy's implication that Lizzy Bennet will miss George Wickham after the militia leaves for Brighton or Lady Catherine de Bourgh's angry departure without acknowledging the Bennet family.
3. Compose a short speech in which you explain the content and purpose of gossip, particularly Caroline Bingley's description of Lizzy Bennet's brown complexion, Jane Bennet's impression of Fitzwilliam Darcy at Netherfield, Mrs. Lucas's delight in Charlotte Lucas's engagement to William Collins, Mrs. Reynolds's memories of Old Mr. Wickham and his godson, Denny's interest in Meryton girls, Mrs. Philips as a source of Meryton gossip, and chaperones' observations of the Bennet girls' behavior.
4. Discuss with a group the purpose of the Collins-Lucas marriage. Does the author use this loveless pairing to contrast the immature, spur-of-the-moment Wickham-Bennet marriage? Are the two alliances meant to contrast Jane and Lizzy Bennet's more sensible, love-based choices? Does the Collins-Lucas marriage reflect the behaviors of older couples, for example, the Bennets, Gardiners, Phillips, or Lucases? Which marriage seems most modern and most satisfying to both partners?
5. Describe aloud the underlying tension in men and women who must marry well to alleviate financial insecurity. Contrast the outlook for Anne de Bourgh, George Wickham, Lizzy Bennet, William Collins, Lydia Bennet, Georgiana Darcy, Charlotte Lucas, Mary Bennet, and Mary King.

Economics

1. Make a poster explaining these crucial terms: entailed, default of heirs male, patronage, patroness, farthing, shilling, guinea, pin-money, condescension, beneficence, parish, per annum, and per cents. Discuss what Jane Austen's commentary on family finances reveals her private life, choices, and opinions.
2. Reveal how the entailment affects Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Gardiner, William Collins, the Bennet daughters, and Charlotte Lucas. Express how the legal requirement can also affect Charlotte's children.

Cinema

1. Draw a storyboard of the BBC film version of *Pride and Prejudice*. Note how Pemberley serves as a motivator and a symbol of Darcy's upper-class reserve. Chart the Gardiners' visit, Lizzy Bennet's interest in miniatures, Charles Bingley's affability, Fitzwilliam Darcy's embarrassment, Mrs. Reynolds's regard for Darcy, and the service of fruit, meat, and cakes to guests. Explain why Lizzy considers the visit the beginning of her love for Darcy.
2. Explain to a small group why Austen juxtaposes people of different social and educational levels, tastes, values, and behaviors, for example, Lady Catherine de Bourgh/Lizzy Bennet, William Collins/Mr. Bennet, Fitzwilliam Darcy/Denny, Mrs. Gardiner/Lydia Bennet, Hill/Jane Bennet, or Mrs. Philips/Mary Bennet. Contrast this fictional cast with the acquaintances and snobs of a film such as *Gosford Park*, *The House of the Spirits*, *East of Eden*, *Remains of the Day*, *Emma*, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, *A Night to Remember*, *Dr. Zhivago*, *Like Water for Chocolate*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Gone with the Wind*, *Persuasion*, *Ben Hur*, *The Joy Luck Club*, or *Four Weddings and a Funeral*.

Science and Health

1. List and illustrate examples of transportation in 18th-century England, especially the coach, hack chaise, curricule, phaeton, and barouche. Determine how the form of *Pride and Prejudice* would be altered by modern communications and transportation, such as cell phone, email, instant messaging, trains, express mail, and interstate highways.

- Differentiate the professional training and responsibilities of a doctor, surgeon, and apothecary.
- List treatments for a cold that were prevalent in Jane Austen's day.

Geography

- Advise travelers on a journey covering Clapham, Epsom, Barnet, Hatfield, Oxford, Blenheim, Warwick, Kenelworth, Birmingham, Kent, Bath, Gretna Green, Newcastle, Derbyshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridge, Bromley, Brighton, and Liverpool. Note the extent of the lake district and sites linked to English literary history. Provide commentary on landmarks, particularly Cambridge University, Oxford University, and Brighton beach.

Language

- Organize a game of charades or *Pictionary* with these terms: regimentals, ensign, apothecary, miniature, whist, loo, piquet, chimney-piece, draughts, regiment, militia, redcoat, backgammon, cassino, tête-à-tête, coppice-wood/copse, footman, éclat, hauteur, reel, earl, knighthood, duchess, proverb, panegyric, laity, Michaelmas, coming out, livery, gallery, paling, hermitage, paddock, concerto, seminaries, night-cap, powdering-gown, milliner, net a purse, and guardianship.
- Discuss in a paragraph your response to Jane Austen's ornate language and even, unemotional exchanges, for example Lizzy Bennet's strained conversation with Fitzwilliam Darcy during their first dance together. Select scenes in which the characters seem more composed or logical than is likely under the circumstances, for example the return of George and Lydia Bennet Wickham to Meriton.

Literature

- Compile lines that indicate character flaws. Mention shallowness in Mrs. Bennet, indolence in Mr. Hurst, mendacity in George Wickham, tyranny in Lady Catherine de Bourgh, silliness in Mary Bennet, snobbery in Louisa Hurst, dependence in Georgianna Darcy, inaction in Mr. Bennet, fawning in

William Collins, coldness in Fitzwilliam Darcy, calculation in Caroline Bingley, spinelessness in Jane Bennet, and pride and prejudice in Lizzy Bennet.

- Apply a Venn diagram to pairs of unlike characters, e. g., Mrs. Younge/Georgiana, Anne de Bourgh/Fitzwilliam Darcy, Mrs. Reynolds/George Wickham, Mr. Bennet/Charles Bingley, Charlotte Lucas/Caroline Bingley, or Mrs. Gardiner/Mrs. Bennet, Colonel Fitzwilliam/Hill. Point out differences in age, experience, expectation, social status, wealth, and comportment.
- Explain in a theme how Austen uses literary foils. Why does she depict Jane Bennet as modest, William Collins as obsequious, Mrs. Bennet as scatterbrained, Mr. Bennet as introspective, Charlotte Lucas as resigned, Anne de Bourgh as repressed, and Kitty Bennet as rowdy? How does Lizzy Bennet's sagacity contrast her sister Mary's piety? Why does Darcy become a literary foil to himself?
- Explain briefly the purpose of comedy. What elements in the novel could lead to tragedy? Why does Jane Austen emphasize the Bennet family's agony over Lydia Bennet's shallow, unruly, and potentially ruinous behavior? What characters comment on damage to the prospects of the four unmarried Bennet girls?
- Draw a character web representing the interconnectedness among characters. Which members seem well acquainted? Which say little about themselves, for example, Mrs. Reynolds, Mary Bennet, Lady Lucas, Mr. Hurst, and Anne de Bourgh? Which express opinions on young couples and their chances for happiness?
- Define the literary elements of satire, particularly understatement, melodrama, climax, dialogue, epistle, simile, dramatic and visual irony, resolution, euphemism, caricature, and extended metaphor. Note which lines can be extracted and read as aphorism.

Drama

1. Role-play the parts of Mrs. Gardiner, Kitty, Mr. Lucas, Anne de Bourgh, Mrs. Philips, Colonel Fitzwilliam, Hill, Mrs. Reynolds, Denny, the express rider, Mary Bennet, the waiter at the George Inn, Sarah, Maria, Mrs. Younge, or the Gardiner children. Indicate how each person influences a major character. Discuss how the novel would change if these relationships were omitted.
2. Contrast in a short speech the brisk argument between Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Lizzy Bennet with the heated exchange between Caroline Bingley and Fitzwilliam Darcy over Lizzy's appearance. Cite causes and outcomes of each conflict.
3. Form a team of readers to tape expanded dialogues for *Pride and Prejudice*. Vary participants so that everyone has an opportunity to represent one of these characters—Colonel Fitzwilliam, Hill, Louisa Hurst, Mr. Bennet, Caroline Bingley, Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Reynolds, Georgiana Darcy, Anne de Bourgh, Charlotte Lucas, Fitzwilliam Darcy, Jane Bennet, Mr. Bingley, Mrs. Philips, and Sir William Lucas. Keep the tape in a local or school library for other listeners to use.

Art and Music

1. Sketch dramatic entrances and exits, particularly Lady Catherine de Bourgh's arrival at the parsonage, Mary Bennet's piano performance, the return of George and Lydia Wickham after their marriage, William Collins's arrival to court one of the Bennet girls, Jane Bennet's return home after recovering from a cold, and Fitzwilliam Darcy's withdrawal after Lizzy Bennet spurns his proposal of marriage.
2. Give an oral report on the depiction of social class in the drawings of William Hogarth and in Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill's *The Threepenny Opera*.
3. Using desktop publishing or other media, design an appropriate banner for the militia, a crest for the court of St. James, multiple views of a formal garden, an insignia for Pemberley or for the Darcy family, a signboard pointing the way to Grosvenor or Gracechurch streets,

a list of rules for loo or whist, a handbook for newly ordained ministers or regulars posted in Newcastle, a motto for Longbourn, detailed sketches of Georgian era bridal dress or a regimental officer's uniform, a news headline announcing the sale of Netherfield to the Bingleys, a map depicting several routes from London to Brighton or to the lake country, a list of items necessary to a successful ball or evening of cards, and a view of English vehicles, including barouche, curricle, carriage and four, phaeton, and hack chaise.

Alternate Assessment

1. List examples of suffering and conflict in the lives of the characters, for example, Anne de Bourgh's ill health, Mr. Lucas's boredom, Mrs. Bennet's distress over Lydia's elopement, Catherine de Bourgh's cross-examination of Lizzie Bennet, Mr. Bennet's regret that he has no money or estate to leave his daughters, Fitzwilliam Darcy's antagonism of George Wickham, Lizzy Bennet's refusal of William Collins's marriage proposal, the Bingleys' annoyance at Lizzy and Jane Bennet's long stay, and George Wickham's seduction of Georgianna Darcy.
2. Compile a list of actions and statements that demonstrate gender discrimination in education, career opportunity, inheritance, courtship, marriage, family finances, and social situations, particularly dances, parties, and visits.
3. Compose a scene in which Fitzwilliam and Lizzy Darcy visit Longbourn and inquire about the lives of Lizzy's five sisters.
4. Make a list scenes and explain the social interaction at each, including parlor and garden visits at Longbourn, greeting the newlyweds on their return to Meriton, staying at the George Inn, visiting with the Forsters at Brighton, viewing Pemberley, meeting Catherine de Bourgh at Rosings Park, playing cards at Netherfield, playing the piano at the Netherfield ball, arranging a double wedding, and conferring with Colonel Fitzwilliam and with Fitzwilliam Darcy.

5. Account for the unity and sisterhood within the female community, including the Bennet daughters, their mother, their Aunt Phillips and Aunt Gardiner, and friend Charlotte Lucas.

Teacher's Notes

Vocabulary

Match each synonym in the passage below with the original term from the list that follows. You will have words left over when you finish.

acquiescence, aptly, apprehensions, assured, benevolences, bereaved, chaise, chimneypiece, circumstances, connections, consolation, creditable, design, dilatory, eligible, ensigncy, exert, express, fluctuating, forbearance, imprudent, incurred, inert, infamy, inns, inquiry, lamentation, malice, palliation, requisition, trace, turnpikes, unintelligible, vestibule

Dearest Lizzy, I hardly know what I would write, but I have bad news for you, and it cannot be delayed.

Unwise (1) _____ as a marriage between Mr. Wickham and our poor Lydia would be, we are now anxious to be told (2) _____ it has taken place, for there is but too much reason to fear they are not gone to Scotland. Colonel Forster came yesterday, having left Brighton the day before, not many hours after the dispatch (3) _____. Though Lydia's short letter to Mrs. F. gave them to understand that they were going to Gretna Green, something was dropped by Denny expressing his belief that W. never intended to go there, or to marry Lydia at all, which was repeated to Colonel F., who instantly taking the alarm, set off from B. intending to follow (4) _____ their route. He did [follow] them easily to Clapham, but no farther; for on entering that place they removed into a hackney-coach and dismissed the two-seater (5) _____ that brought them from Epsom. All that is known after this is that they were seen to continue the London road. I know not what to think. After making every possible search (6) _____ on that side London, Colonel F. came on into Hertfordshire, anxiously renewing them at all the highways (7) _____, and at hotels (8) _____ in Barnet and Hatfield, but without any success, no such people had been seen to pass through. With the kindest concern he came on to Longbourn, and broke his suspicions (9) _____ to us in a manner most praiseworthy (10) _____ to his heart. I am sincerely grieved for him and Mrs. F., but no one can throw any blame on them. Our distress, my dear Lizzy, is very great. My father and mother believe the worst, but I cannot think so ill of him. Many situations (11) _____ might make it more suitable (12) _____ for them to be married privately in town than to pursue their first plan; and even if he could form such a plot (13) _____ against a young woman of Lydia's influence (14) _____, which is not likely, can I suppose her so lost to everything?—Impossible. I grieve to find, however, that Colonel F. is not disposed to depend upon their marriage; he shook his head when I expressed my hopes, and said he feared W. was not a man to be trusted. My poor mother is really ill and keeps her room. Could she rally (15) _____ herself, it would be better, but this is not to be expected; and as to my father, I never in my life saw him so affected.

Comprehension Test A

Part I: Matching (30 points)

Match each description with the name of the character. You may use some answers more than once.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Harriet | F. Mrs. Younge | K. Mrs. Gardiner |
| B. Darcy | G. Charlotte | L. Collins |
| C. Kitty | H. Colonel Forster | M. Caroline |
| D. Mr. Hurst | I. Lady Catherine | N. Mary |
| E. Mr. Bennet | J. Mrs. Reynolds | O. Wickham |

- _____ 1. receives a cheery letter from Lydia announcing her elopement.
- _____ 2. grew up in Lambton.
- _____ 3. insists that Lizzy not her nephew.
- _____ 4. gambles and runs up debts.
- _____ 5. rejects Lizzy's advice to keep Lydia at home.
- _____ 6. is the only family member who knew of Lydia's intent to elope.
- _____ 7. writes that the Bennet family is irretrievably shamed.
- _____ 8. surrenders the piano to other girls.
- _____ 9. was Georgiana's chaperone.
- _____ 10. tells Lizzy that his godfather intended to leave him money.
- _____ 11. refuses to pay for Lydia's wedding clothes.
- _____ 12. marries without expecting romance.
- _____ 13. hand delivers a written proposal of marriage.
- _____ 14. offers Lizzy the use of a piano and invites her to stay two more weeks.
- _____ 15. sneers at Lizzy's dark complexion.

Part II: True/False (30 points)

In the space provided write T if the statement is completely true or F if any part of the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Longbourne is entailed to William Collins.
- _____ 2. George Wickham deserved an inheritance from Old Mr. Darcy.
- _____ 3. Lizzy Bennett muddies her shoes on the three-mile walk to visit Jane.
- _____ 4. William Collins proposes twice unsuccessfully.
- _____ 5. Caroline Bingley taunts Fitzwilliam Darcy because she envies his attraction to Lizzy Bennet.
- _____ 6. Fitzwilliam Darcy discovers where Lydia Bennet and George Wickham are staying.
- _____ 7. Georgiana Darcy is shy, innocent, and reserved.
- _____ 8. After Mrs. Gardiner scolds her, Lydia Bennet feels remorse for her disdain of George Wickham.
- _____ 9. Fitzwilliam Darcy encourages Charles Bingley to propose to Jane Bennet.
- _____ 10. Charlotte Lucas and Lizzy Bennet disagree about the necessity of displaying affection toward suitors.

Comprehension Test A (Page 2)

- ___ 11. Mary Bennet dislikes being the only daughter who remains at Longbourn with her parents.
- ___ 12. At Pemberley, Fitzwilliam Darcy displays resentment and wounded pride.
- ___ 13. Mr. Bennet blames himself for Lydia's misbehavior because he should have taken the whole family to Brighton.
- ___ 14. Lizzy Bennet's prejudice against Fitzwilliam Darcy begins after he wounds her pride.
- ___ 15. Anne de Bourgh is an accomplished conversationalist.

Part III: Motivation (20 points)

Complete each line below with a reason or justification.

1. Jane Bennet journeys to London because

2. Lizzy Bennet blames Fitzwilliam Darcy for Jane Bennet's unhappiness because

3. The trip to the Lake Country is postponed because

4. Lizzy Bennet conceals Fitzwilliam Darcy's marriage proposal because

5. William Collins fawns on Lady Catherine de Bourgh because

6. The first view of Pemberley alters Lizzy Bennet's opinion because

7. The Bennets shame themselves in public because

8. George Wickham tried to seduce Georgiana Darcy because

9. Mr. Gardiner admires Fitzwilliam Darcy because

10. Mrs. Bennet accepts her first son-in-law because

Part IV: Essay Questions (20 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

- 1. Describe Lizzy Bennet's chances of marrying for love and for money.
- 2. Explain how Lizzy Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy react to the elopment.
- 3. Summarize information about George Wickham's past.
- 4. Account for the Bennets' financial predicament.
- 5. Account for the theme of sisterhood in the novel.

Comprehension Test B

Part I: Matching (20 points)

Match actions with settings from the novel. You will have answers left over when you finish.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Lambton | F. Rosings Park | K. Brighton |
| B. Meryton | G. Netherfield | L. Hunsford |
| C. Gracechurch Street | H. Longbourn | M. Pemberley |
| D. Gretna Green | I. Newcastle | N. Lucas Lodge |
| E. Grosvenor Street | J. Bromley | O. Cheapside |

- _____ 1. Lady Catherine de Bourgh disrupts visitors by arriving in her carriage.
- _____ 2. Mrs. Gardiner recalls village life.
- _____ 3. Fitzwilliam Darcy barely acknowledges George Wickham.
- _____ 4. The Bingleys lease a country house.
- _____ 5. Harriet receives a letter from Lydia Bennet.
- _____ 6. Fitzwilliam Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam walk with Lizzy Bennet.
- _____ 7. William Collins proposes to Lizzy Bennet.
- _____ 8. Charlotte Lucas invites William Collins to dinner.
- _____ 9. Jane Bennet calls on Caroline Bingley's city home.
- _____ 10. George Wickham and Lydia Bennet settle into domestic life.

Part II: Fill in the Blank (20 points)

Complete each statement with a pair of words or phrases.

1. Mrs. Bennet embarrasses the family by predicting _____'s engagement and Mary's _____ music bores everyone.
2. Fitzwilliam Darcy's cousin, _____, assures Lizzy Bennet that _____ deliberately separated Charles Bingley from Jane Bennet.
3. _____ blurts out the fact that _____ attended the wedding.
4. Mrs. _____ and Caroline Bingley are bored by life at _____.
5. _____ believes that a _____ should set the parish example by marrying.

Comprehension Test B (Page 2)

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

Place your answer to each of these questions in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. What is Charles Bingley's reason for returning to London?
- _____ 2. According to Austen, what must a wealthy young man need?
- _____ 3. Who refuses to talk while dancing?
- _____ 4. Who develops a headache and breaks an engagement for tea?
- _____ 5. Who accuses Lizzy Bennet and Caroline Bingley of showing off their figures?
- _____ 6. Who claims to have known Fitzwilliam Darcy since he was four?
- _____ 7. How does Fitzwilliam Darcy communicate his reason for discouraging Charles Bingley's romance with Jane Bennet?
- _____ 8. What is Mrs. Gardiner's relationship to Mrs. Bennet?
- _____ 9. Who informs Lizzy Bennet of the elopement?
- _____ 10. Who broke a date with Pratt?

Part IV: Identification (10 points)

Explain why each of the following is important to the story:

1. entailment
2. coming out
3. militia
4. Gretna Green
5. introduction at St. James

Part V: Essay Questions (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Explain how Lizzy Bennet's words come back to haunt her.
2. Compare Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Younge, and Mrs. Gardiner as supervisors of young ladies.
3. List methods by which young girls meet eligible young men.
4. Express the importance of letters to the novel.
5. Describe explains of courtesy and good manners in the novel.

Pride and Prejudice Jane Austen

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. imprudent | 6. inquiry | 11. circumstances |
| 2. assured | 7. turnpikes | 12. eligible |
| 3. express | 8. inns | 13. design |
| 4. trace | 9. apprehensions | 14. connections |
| 5. chaise | 10. creditable | 15. exert |

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Matching (20 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. C | 11. E |
| 2. K | 7. L | 12. G |
| 3. I | 8. N | 13. B |
| 4. O | 9. F | 14. I |
| 5. E | 10. O | 15. M |

Part II: True/False (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T | 11. T |
| 2. F | 7. T | 12. F |
| 3. T | 8. F | 13. F |
| 4. F | 9. T | 14. T |
| 5. T | 10. T | 15. F |

Part III: Motivation (20 points)

Answers will vary.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Matching (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. L | 6. F |
| 2. A | 7. H |
| 3. B | 8. N |
| 4. G | 9. E |
| 5. K | 10. I |

Part II: Fill in the Blank (20 points)

- Jane, piano
- Colonel Fitzwilliam, Darcy
- Lydia, Darcy
- Hurst, Netherfield
- Mr. Collins, minister

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

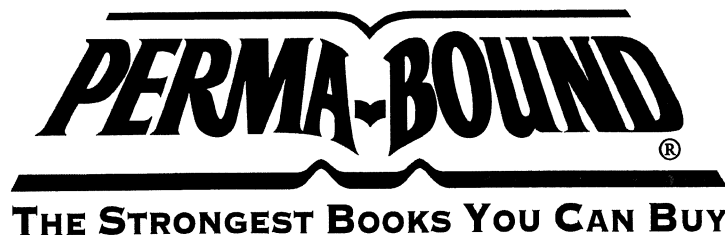
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. business | 6. Mrs. Reynolds |
| 2. wife | 7. letter |
| 3. Darcy | 8. sister-in-law |
| 4. Lizzy | 9. Jane |
| 5. Darcy | 10. Lydia |

Part IV: Identification (10 points)

- a proscription against selling property out of a family
- presentation to society as a marriageable female
- a standing army or national guard
- the frequent destination of couples for marriage
- a formal audience with the king of England

Part V: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.



Perma-Bound

617 East Vandalia Road • Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

Toll Free 1-800-637-6581 • Fax 1-800-551-1169

E-Mail: books@perma-bound.com

Perma-Bound Canada

Box 868, Station Main • Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7A2

Toll Free 1-800-461-1999 • Fax 1-888-250-3811

E-Mail: perma-bound.ca@sympatico.ca

Visit us online at www.perma-bound.com