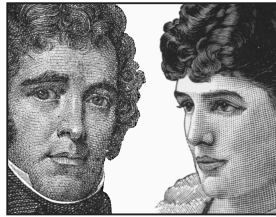


Great Expectations

Charles Dickens

Assessment Manual



THE EMC MASTERPIECE SERIES

Access Editions

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Notes to the Teacher

About *The EMC Masterpiece Series Access Editions*

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

Each *EMC Masterpiece Series Access Edition* contains the following materials:

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

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

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

Words for Everyday Use entries define and give pronunciations for difficult terms meant to enter students' active vocabularies

CHAPTER 2

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbors because she had brought me up "by hand." Having at that time to find out for myself what the expression meant, and knowing her to have a hard and heavy hand, and to be much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me, I supposed that Joe Gargery and I were both brought up by hand.

She was not a good-looking woman, my sister; and I had a general impression that she must have made Joe Gargery marry her by hand. Joe was a fair man, with curls of flaxen hair on each side of his smooth face, and with eyes of such a very undecided blue that they seemed to have somehow got mixed with their own whites. He was a mild, good-natured, sweet-tempered, easy-going, foolish, dear fellow—a sort of Hercules¹ in strength, and also in weakness.

My sister, Mrs. Joe, with black hair and eyes, had such a prevailing redness of skin that I sometimes used to wonder whether it was possible she washed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap. She was tall and bony, and almost always wore a coarse apron, fastened over her figure behind with two loops, and having a square **impregnable** bib in front that was stuck full of pins and needles. She made it a powerful **merit** in herself, and a strong **reproach** against Joe, that she wore this apron so much. Though I really see no reason why she should have worn it at all: or why, if she did wear it at all, she should not have taken it off every day of her life.

Joe's forge² adjoined our house, which was a wooden house, as many of the dwellings in our country were—most of them, at that time. When I ran home from the churchyard, the forge was shut up, and Joe was sitting alone in the kitchen. Joe and I being fellow-sufferers, and having **confidences** as such, Joe **imparted** a confidence to me the moment I raised the latch of the door and peeped in at him opposite to it, sitting in the chimney-corner.

1. Hercules. Greek hero known for his strength
2. forge. Blacksmith's furnace for heating metal

Words For Everyday Use	im • preg • nable (im preg' na bal) adj., incapable of being pierced; impenetrable	con • fi • dence (kän' fa dans) n., something told as a secret
	mer • it (mer' it) n., mark of excellence	im • part (im pärt') vt., make known; reveal
	re • proach (ri präch') n., blame; disgrace	

6 GREAT EXPECTATIONS

» What does it mean to be brought up "by hand"?

» Compare and contrast the physical appearances of Joe and his wife. Why does Pip think his sister got Joe to marry her "by hand"?

» What draws Joe and Pip together?

Notes to the Teacher

Responding to the Selection

If you were in Pip's position, how would you feel toward the different adults in your life? Why?

Reviewing the Selection

Recalling and Interpreting

1. **R:** What do you know about Pip's background by the end of chapter 1? What unusual event does he experience?

2. **I:** Dickens had this novel published in monthly installments. What has he done in the first chapter to capture and sustain the reader's interest and sympathy, and to make him or her want to keep reading?

3. **R:** Who are Pip's caretakers?

4. **I:** Why is there a special bond between Joe and Pip? In what ways is this bond demonstrated?

5. **R:** What does Pip promise to bring back to the stranger? What difficulties does Pip have in fulfilling his promise? What events make Pip fear that his actions have been discovered?

6. **I:** What motivates Pip to fulfill his promise? How does he feel after he has fulfilled his promise?

Synthesizing

9. What do Mrs. Joe's behavior and language reveal about her, and the feelings she holds for Joe and Pip?

10. What does the way others treat both the convict and Pip reveal about the social order at the time when the novel is set?

Understanding Literature (QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION)

1. **Setting.** The **setting** of a literary work is the time and place in which it occurs, together with all the details used to create a sense of particular time and place. What is the setting of this novel? What details does Dickens provide to establish the setting?

2. **Satire.** **Satire** is humorous writing or speech intended to point out errors, falsehoods, foibles, or failings. Explain why Dickens's description of the Christmas dinner can be considered an example of satirical writing. What types of people and notions is the author satirizing? Explain why Pip's assumption that the soldiers have come to arrest him is both humorous and sad. In what way does Pip's assumption comment upon adult behavior? In what way is Dickens hinting that society should be reformed?

Responding to the Selection is a reader response activity designed to connect the students emotionally to the literature and allow them to relate the work to their own lives.

Reviewing the Selection takes students through the work step by step, building from their individual responses a complete interpretation of the work.

Recalling questions address comprehension of key facts from the selection.

Interpreting questions evoke interpretations based on evidence from the selection.

Synthesizing questions tie together interpretations of parts of the selection and prompt students to make informed generalizations that relate the selection to larger themes or literary trends.

Understanding Literature questions provide study of literary movements, genres, and techniques as they relate to the literary work.

How the Assessment Manual Is Organized

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

How to Use the Access Edition Answer Key

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

Notes to the Teacher

How to Use the Graphic Organizers

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

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

Vocabulary and Literary Terms Review

The vocabulary review tests students' comprehension of the Words for Everyday Use defined in the Access Edition. The review involves sentence completion, an exercise which allows students to implement active vocabulary in context. A vocabulary section is also included as part of each of the two comprehensive exams. The literary terms review tests students' comprehension of the literary terms defined in the Understanding Literature section of the Access Edition. Students' understanding of these terms is also tested in the exam.

How to Use the Exam Masters

The exam masters section contains two exams, one which tests students' recall and interpretation of chapters 1–31 of the book, and one which tests them on chapters 32–59. These tests can be used respectively as a midterm and final exam, or they can be combined in any fashion you choose. You may decide to use multiple choice and/or matching as check tests in conjunction with discussion, for example. Or you may decide to incorporate vocabulary questions and graphic organizers into the exams.

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

How to Use the Evaluation Forms

The Assessment Manual contains evaluation forms to help you assess student performance across the entire range of language arts skills. The forms include writing evaluation forms, a project evaluation form, and a revision and proofreading checklist that can be used for writing instruction.

Access Edition Answer Key

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 41

Recalling and Interpreting

1. **R:** Pip is an orphan whose parents, along with five of his little brothers, died before he had a chance to know them. He is seized in the village graveyard by an escaped convict.
2. **I:** The author has created a main character that readers will sympathize with: a small, helpless orphan boy. The author has also created tension by introducing the threatening character of the convict.
3. **R:** Pip is cared for by his older sister, Mrs. Joe, and her husband, Joe, a blacksmith.
4. **I:** Joe and Pip both suffer from Mrs. Joe's physical abuse and her fierce, erratic temper. Their bond is demonstrated in the friendly competition they hold while eating their bread in the evening. It is also evident in the way Joe tries to protect Pip from Mrs. Joe's wrath, and how he tries to console him by ladling gravy on his plate.
5. **R:** Pip promises to bring back food and a file. He has some difficulty with the demands because he must take the items without the knowledge of his sister or Joe. He secretly shoves a piece of bread down his pants leg, but his sister, believing he swallowed it whole, forces him to drink a bottle of tar water elixir. He must steal a pork pie, more food, brandy, and a file in the early morning hours, a task which causes him much anxiety and guilt. Later, at Christmas dinner, Pip believes he has been discovered when Mr. Pumblechook takes a swig of the brandy Pip diluted with tar water, and again when his sister goes to the pantry to get the pork pie Pip stole. Finally, when a group of soldiers with muskets arrive at the house, Pip is convinced they have come to arrest him.
6. **I:** Pip is motivated to fulfill his promise because the convict has threatened him with physical harm. After he has fulfilled the promise, Pip is terrified he will be found out and punished, then feels guilty because he has not told Joe the truth about what happened.
7. **R:** He is caught and returned to the prison ship. After he is caught, the convict confesses that he stole the food and file from the blacksmith.
8. **I:** Pip notices that the convict is terribly cold and hungry and pities his "desolation." He expresses concern that the man may be getting sick and says he is glad the man enjoyed the food. Pip also brings the convict brandy, although the convict did not request any. The convict probably makes the confession in order to absolve Pip of any blame for the thefts. Joe tells the convict he was welcome to the food and that whatever the convict has done, he should not have to starve for it. He feels pity for the convict, just as Pip does, and recognizes that even criminals should be treated with humanity.

Synthesizing

9. Mrs. Joe's insults and her physical abuse of Joe and Pip show that she is impatient and has little self-control. She is a self-centered person who dominates the household and laments her station in life, failing to recognize that Joe and Pip must

Chapters 1–6 (cont.)

work just as she does. She seems to resent Joe and Pip, and has no respect for either of them.

10. Both children and convicts live at the mercy of authority figures who watch their every move. They are regarded as less than human and are accorded no rights. Both made to feel that they are worthless and do not even deserve food or the basic necessities.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 42

- 1. Setting.** The setting is a small village in a marshy area of England, sometime in the 1800s. It is misty, damp, and cold. Students should cite details that help establish the setting. The following passage, from page 15, is an example: “On every rail and gate, wet lay clammy; and the marsh-mist was so thick that the wooden finger on the post directing people to our village...was invisible to me until I was quite close under it.” (page 15)
- 2. Characterization.** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* The following passage from page 6 is an example of direct description, used to characterize Mrs. Joe: “My sister, Mrs. Joe, with black hair and eyes, had such a prevailing redness of skin that I sometimes used to wonder whether it was possible she washed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap. She was tall and bony, and almost always wore a coarse apron, fastened over her figure behind with two loops, and having a square, impregnable bib in front that was stuck full of pins and needles.”

This passage from page 24 is an example of portrayal of characters’ behavior, used to characterize Joe: “[Joe] always aided and comforted me when he could, in some way of his own, and he always did so at dinner-time by giving me gravy, if there were any. There being plenty of gravy today, Joe spooned into my plate, at this point, about half a pint.”

This passage from page 39 is an example of representation of character’s internal states, used to characterize Pip: “But I loved Joe...It was much upon my mind (particularly when I first saw him looking about for his file) that I ought to tell Joe the whole truth. Yet I did not, and for the reason that I mistrusted that if I did, he would think me worse than I was. The fear of losing Joe’s confidence, and of thenceforth sitting in the chimney-corner at night staring drearily at my forever lost companion and friend, tied up my tongue.”

Students should say that Pip is portrayed sympathetically as a boy who knows little love or support and who is terribly frightened of the world. Joe is also a sympathetic character—he is childlike, simple, kindhearted, generous, and loving. In contrast, Mrs. Joe is cruel, self-interested, and mean-spirited. The adults at the dinner party seem to be insensitive people who are interested in showing off and making themselves look good. Students might note that the convict’s character is harder to interpret, but he seems to be a somewhat hardened but essentially decent individual, as revealed when he saves Pip from being blamed for taking the food.

- 3. Satire.** The scene can be considered satirical because Dickens uses humor to point out flaws in the way many adults interact with children. He satirizes adults who lec-

Chapters 1–6 (cont.)

ture children on showing gratitude without giving them anything to be grateful for, as well as those who try to teach children ridiculous “moral” lessons, as Pumblechook does by telling Pip he should be grateful he was not born a pig. Students may say that the situation is humorous because a little boy would never be sent to prison for stealing a pork pie. However, they may find it sad that such a young boy has been made to believe he is truly wicked and deserves to be sent to prison. Pip’s assumption reveals that children take the threats of adults to heart. Dickens seems to be hinting that adults need to treat children more kindly and sympathetically.

Chapters 7–13

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 108

Recalling and Interpreting

- R:** Joe's father was an alcoholic who beat Joe and his mother, and would not permit Joe go to school. As Joe grew older, he had to work to support the family, and so was never able to get an education. After his parents died, Joe married Pip's sister. She prefers that Joe remain illiterate so she can exercise control over him. Despite the way they have mistreated him, Joe says that his father had a good heart and that his wife is a "fine figure of a woman." Pip admires and loves Joe more than ever.
- I:** Joe says he is determined never to let his own wife suffer the way his mother did, so he lets Mrs. Joe have her own way in everything. Joe's forgiveness of their shortcomings reveals that he is generous and kindhearted almost to a fault. Students may also suggest that in order for Joe to accept the more troubling aspects of his life, he needs to soften them—to believe that both his father and his wife are essentially good people. Students should recognize that Joe has been the one positive influence in Pip's life and that without Joe, Pip's sister would probably abuse Pip even more than she already does.
- R:** Miss Havisham wears a bridal dress that has yellowed over the years and keeps the moldy remains of a wedding cake on her table. All the clocks in her house have been stopped at twenty minutes to nine. All the shades are drawn, and Miss Havisham says she has not seen the sun since Pip was born. Initially, Miss Havisham wants to watch Pip play. Later, she has Pip push her around the rooms as she sits in a garden chair. Miss Havisham seems to encourage Estella to be condescending, changeable, and cruel toward Pip. Her whispered comments suggest that she wants Estella to break Pip's heart and the hearts of many men. Pip says that Miss Havisham is tall and dark, that she was sitting in in a black velvet coach that she keeps in her room, that they ate cake and wine from gold plates, that they played with flags and swords, and that four dogs fought over veal cutlets fed to them in a silver basket. Joe tells Pip that it is better for "common" people to associate with their fellows rather than with "oncommon" people who might make them feel inferior. He also points out that if Pip is determined to be "oncommon," he cannot do it by telling lies.
- I:** Students will likely guess that Miss Havisham was jilted by her fiancé on their wedding day and that this abandonment broke her heart. Miss Havisham refuses to accept her loss and move on with her life. She seems to be using Estella to seek revenge for the mistreatment she received: she wants Estella to break men's hearts just as her own heart was broken. She may want Pip to fall in love with Estella and have his heart broken by her. Students might note that this is a classic case of truth being stranger than fiction—Pip is afraid that if he tells the truth, it will not be believed. He also wants to protect the privacy of Miss Havisham and Estella, and above all wishes to hide his shame at the condescending way he was treated. Pip is changing in that he is now ashamed of himself and feels he must lie in order to make himself look better and impress his listeners. Responses will vary, but students will likely say that Joe's advice is sound. Associating with Estella and Miss Havisham

Chapters 7–13 (cont.)

has only damaged Pip’s self-esteem, and it is never a good idea to lie to appear to be something you are not.

5. **R:** Pip meets a man who knows “his convict.” The man uses the file Pip stole from Joe to stir his drink, and gives Pip a large sum of money for no apparent reason.
6. **I:** The sudden appearance of this man reminds Pip of a terrifying experience that he has tried to put behind him. Pip now fears that the convict himself will reappear in his life. Pip is afraid of what the convict might do, and furthermore, he is ashamed to have any sort of relationship with a criminal because it only reinforces his sense of being “common.”
7. **R:** Mrs. Joe and Mr. Pumblechook believe that Miss Havisham will “do something” for Pip, such as leave him property or a large amount of money. Camilla, Cousin Raymond, Sarah Pocket, and Georgiana expect that Miss Havisham will leave them fortunes upon her death. They look forward to the day that Miss Havisham dies and her will is read. Miss Havisham is curt, dismissive, and blunt with them, and openly accuses them of wanting to “feast upon” her when she dies. Joe expects that Pip will be apprenticed to him and that together they will have great “larks.” Miss Havisham gives Joe twenty-five guineas. She makes it clear that this money is Pip’s only reward and that he and the family should expect no other. Mrs. Joe is delighted, but Pip seems to care little about the money. He is disappointed that he will never be allowed back into Miss Havisham’s house to see Estella. Pip is no longer excited to become a blacksmith like Joe; he longs to be a gentleman so he can impress and win the love of Estella.
8. **I:** Dickens is indicating that having “great expectations” often leads to frustration and disappointment. Mrs. Joe, Mr. Pumblechook, and Joe all are let down in their expectations that Miss Havisham will do something great for Pip. The expectations of the Pocket family that Miss Havisham will leave them her fortune are undermined by the fact that Miss Havisham treats them with contempt. It seems that both Joe and Pip will be let down in their expectation of what “larks” they will have once Pip is apprenticed to Joe. Having expectations makes people look into the future and deprives them of their ability to take pleasure in the present.

Synthesizing

9. Pip is now ashamed of his background. He is determined to better himself by becoming educated, abandoning his plans to be a blacksmith, and elevating himself socially. He is tempted by what he thinks are the better things in life—Miss Havisham’s lavish, if decaying home, and the beautiful, if ill-mannered Estella. Pip now feels embarrassed by Joe. He should not feel inferior to Miss Havisham and Estella, because neither are worthy of admiration: Miss Havisham is bitter and manipulative, and Estella is snobbish and unfeeling. Pip undervalues his close relationship with Joe and the good times they have shared. Students should recognize that the author shows a fondness for Joe as a character. The author is emphasizing that qualities such as kindness, generosity, sincerity and a loving, trustworthy nature are far more important than being wealthy or well-educated.
10. *Responses will vary.*

Chapters 7–13 (cont.)

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 109

- 1. *Bildungsroman* and Archetype.** Pip has exchanged his childish idealization of Joe and Joe's life for the more adolescent feelings of self-consciousness and anxiety about the future. Now that Pip has seen more of the world, he has learned that his society is divided by class. He has learned that he is viewed by others as common and now wants to rise out of his present station. Pip may become a social climber, he might strive to make fortunes and educate himself, or he may eventually accept his social position with grace. He may adopt the snobbish attitudes of others in his society, or he may choose to reject them. Dickens seems to view Pip's loss of innocence as sad, but as a necessary part of growing up. Dickens is a great admirer of children; in his work, it is actually a compliment for an adult to be portrayed as childlike, as Joe often is. Dickens seems to find most adults to be dishonest, selfish, and manipulative.
- 2. Simile and Foil.** Stars are beautiful, bright, and remote. Like a star, Estella is beautiful and bright, yet cold, distant, and impossible to reach. Bidley's name reveals that she is less glamorous than Estella but that she is motherly and down to earth. Estella is cold, manipulative, and snobbish, while Bidley is warm, nurturing, and humble. Estella toys with Pip's affections and is cruel to him; Bidley seems to care about Pip and is kind to him. The two are foils for each other in that they seem to be exact opposites. The contrast is highlighted by the fact that they are the only two young women Pip associates with.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 168

Recalling and Interpreting

- R:** While home alone one evening, Mrs. Joe is attacked by an intruder wielding a convict's leg iron, and sustains a severe injury from a blow to the head. Pip suspects Orlick, since he had a violent argument with Mrs. Joe earlier that day, or the man who showed him the file at the Jolly Bargemen, who may have come looking for his two bank notes. However, he concludes it is unlikely that the latter would attempt to kill Mrs. Joe, since she was fully prepared to return his money.
- I:** Mrs. Joe is apparently brain damaged and can no longer run the household, so Biddy, an orphan girl from the village, comes to live with them, and skillfully takes charge of Mrs. Joe and all the domestic responsibilities. Life becomes less chaotic and violent for Joe and Pip, and they settle into a peaceful routine. Students should note that Mrs. Joe, while severely impaired by her injury, is more kind and better-tempered since her accident. Students may say that while they believe such an act of violence is terrible, Mrs. Joe's past cruelty makes it difficult for them to feel sorry for what happened, especially since her condition makes life so much better for Joe, Pip, and Biddy.
- R:** Pip and Biddy are old friends, since Biddy used to teach Pip in school. Although he does have some respect for how clever she is, Pip looks down on Biddy and thinks her common. He decides she would appreciate some attention from him, so he condescends to ask her advice. Pip shares that he is dissatisfied with his life and longs to become a gentleman because of his feelings for Estella. Pip says he wishes he could fall in love with Biddy instead, and be satisfied with a common life. Biddy says that if he wants to become a gentleman to spite Estella, it would be better to ignore her insults, and that if his goal is to win Estella over, he should realize she is not worth the effort. Biddy also comments that she wishes she could have taught Pip to be content with his present life.
- I:** Students might suggest that Biddy seems to care deeply for Pip, and perhaps even has hoped she might marry him. Biddy is probably hurt when Pip says he could never be satisfied with her after having seen the beautiful Estella. Biddy is also wise enough to see Pip's foolishness and may worry that he will be hurt. Students should note that although Biddy is extremely kind, generous, and forgiving, she is also outspoken and far more sensible than many of the other characters in the novel. Pip is becoming more egotistical, shallow, unappreciative, selfish, and vain.
- R:** Jaggers is a lawyer from London. He reveals that a secret benefactor plans to provide handsomely for Pip in the future and wishes for him to be brought to London and educated as a gentleman. Jaggers offers Joe money as compensation for losing Pip. Joe is insulted by this idea, and says Pip is free to do as he desires and that money could never compensate for a child he has loved. Joe threatens Jaggers physically when he persists.
- I:** Jaggers is a stereotypical lawyer—careful to avoid being misunderstood or blamed, very particular about words, rational, argumentative, and emotionally detached. Joe is insulted by Jaggers's suggestion that he would accept money in the place of Pip,

Chapters 14–19 (cont.)

whom he deeply loves and considers a son. Joe values family ties and relationships far more than money. Pip, in contrast, becomes driven by money and status and forgets the importance of his family ties.

7. **R:** Shopkeepers who once ignored Pip now rush to serve him and treat him with humble deference once they learn he has “ready money.” Pip plans to bring Joe into a higher social sphere once he comes into his fortune, but is worried about Joe’s manners and lack of education. Biddy says that Joe knows he would be out of place among gentlemen and that he is too proud to allow Pip to take him from a position he fills well and respectably. Pip accuses Biddy of being jealous of his good fortune. Pip would be ashamed to have people see him with Joe and note the difference between Pip’s fine clothes and Joe’s working garb.
8. **I:** Students should recognize that Biddy is too content and good-natured to be jealous, and that she is right that Joe is better off in a position where he is comfortable and happy. Most students will find Pip’s behavior and attitude snobbish, condescending, and thoughtless. Pip is becoming very pretentious and classist. The author may be indicating that money can corrupt a person’s character.

Synthesizing

9. Miss Havisham is exceedingly rich, and people have always speculated that she would make Pip’s fortune. She is the only person Pip knows with the means to make him a gentleman. Furthermore, Miss Havisham knows Jaggers and knows some of the details of Pip’s agreement. Students might say that Pip has reason to suspect that Miss Havisham is his benefactor. However, they should note that he has no concrete evidence or proof. Pip’s special hope is that Miss Havisham is grooming him to wed Estella someday.
10. As his “great expectations” are about to be fulfilled, Pip feels guilty because he must leave Joe and Biddy, who love and care for him. However, he has grown embarrassed by Joe’s appearance, frustrated by the man’s inability to learn, and impatient with Biddy’s acceptance of Joe. Pip means well, but he shows a lack of respect for Joe by planning to change him, and for Biddy, by implying that she would not fit into the life to which he aspires. Pip does not appreciate that Joe and Biddy have virtues that transcend money and status. On his last morning, he lies to Joe about his reasons for wanting to be alone. Later, on the ride into London, he regrets his behavior and is again filled with guilt.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 169

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. **Point of View and Narrator.** Students should recognize that the narrator is an older and wiser Pip who reflects critically on his past actions. This is revealed in such instances as when the narrator describes the youthful Pip’s actions as foolish or thoughtless and refers to later periods in his life. The narrator perceives his youthful self as pretentious, pompous, ungrateful, and ungracious. His point of view reveals that Pip must have become less concerned with social status as he grew older.

Chapters 14–19 (cont.)

- 2. Scene.** Whereas Pumblechook formerly treated Pip with condescension and subjected him to indignities, in this scene he treats Pip with deference and servility. Pip now reconsiders his low opinion of Pumblechook: "...I remember feeling convinced that I had been much mistaken in him, and that he was a sensible practical good-hearted prime fellow." Whereas in the past, Pumblechook plotted with Mrs. Joe about Pip, he now tries to ally himself with Pip, saying: "'Let us never be blind...to her faults of temper, but it is to be hoped that [Mrs. Joe] meant well.'" Pumblechook tries to reinvent their past relationship into a loving and playful one, pretending he never mistreated Pip: "...he asked me tenderly if I remembered our boyish games at sums, and how we had gone together to have me bound apprentice, and, in effect, how he had ever been my favorite fancy and my chosen friend." Pumblechook now asks Pip's advice, rather than telling him what to do: "By degrees he fell to reposing such great confidence in me as to ask my advice in reference to his own affairs."
- 3. Allusion and Imagery.** Dickens intends for the reader to see Orlick as a hostile outcast who lurks about the fringe of society. Students might point to Orlick's slouching, his fanning hot sparks at Pip, and threatening to feed Pip into the forge fire. Students should also note that when Pip meets him along the path, Orlick seems to emerge menacingly from the shadows and mist.

Chapters 20–25

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 221

Recalling and Interpreting

1. **R:** Jaggers’s law offices are located in a rough and dirty section of London. Many of his clients are thieves, murderers, and people from the lower class. Jaggers appears to be prospering—he has four employees and his services are in demand. He is a sharp, impatient, and unsympathetic man. Everyone seems afraid or in awe of him.
2. **I:** It seems that Jaggers’s specialty is criminal law, and he mostly deals with murderers, forgers, thieves, and other criminals, rather than those “respectable” and wealthy individuals of the upper class. Dickens seems to feel that many in the legal profession are more concerned with following procedure and getting paid than with making sure justice is served.
3. **R:** Herbert is not jealous of Pip for coming into a fortune; he does not hold a grudge against Miss Havisham, he is optimistic and, although he has had no luck so far, he has great hopes for his career. He very tactfully corrects Pip’s table manners, and is open and frank, willing to tell Pip all he knows about Jaggers, Miss Havisham, and the Pocket family. Drummle is snobbish, lethargic, and ignorant. Pip thinks that Startop may be overly attached to his mother, who spoiled him, but nonetheless, he likes him. Herbert reveals that Miss Havisham was indeed jilted by her fiancé, who was probably conspiring with her jealous half brother to get Miss Havisham’s money. Herbert says that if Miss Havisham had liked him, he probably would have been engaged to Estella. Herbert calls Estella a Tartar, by which he means she is an irritable, violent, and untractable person. He says she is haughty and capricious and that her only goal is to wreak revenge on the male sex as Miss Havisham taught her.
4. **I:** Pip expects to become a gentleman and win Estella’s hand, yet he has no other dreams for himself. Herbert has no financial expectations: he stands to inherit nothing, and must work to make his own living. However, he has many business schemes and ideas and seems excited for his future. He says that even if his father could help him financially, he would not accept the money. Herbert seems to be less concerned with money and social prestige than is Pip, and is willing to make his own way in the world. *Responses will vary.* Students should recognize that Herbert has a more accurate view of Estella because he is not blinded by love for her.
5. **R:** Mrs. Pocket is obsessed with her family ancestry and spends much of her time reading books about nobility. She ignores her children and household responsibilities. Her obsession with status clouds her judgment, as shown in the scene in which she ignores the behavior of the drunken cook because she is more concerned with the impropriety of a servant addressing her husband; in the scene in which she would prefer to have the baby harm itself with a nutcrackers rather than be “interfered with” by her daughter; by the fact that she enjoys the company of the boorish Drummle only because he too lost a baronetcy; and by the fact that she surrounds herself with toadies who flatter her.
6. **I:** They are both overly concerned with social position—she obsesses over the past glories of her family and bemoans her husband’s lack of a title. Pip is focused on

Chapters 20–25 (cont.)

achieving the status of a gentleman so he can win Estella. Both place so much emphasis on having social status that they spend their days pining for prestige, and neglect their families and those who care for them.

7. **R:** He works in Jaggers' office as a clerk and manages Pip's financial affairs. Wemmick is friendly to Pip and shares insights with him about Jaggers. He also invites Pip to his home to have dinner. Wemmick and his father, the "Aged Parent" live in an unusual house—it is a reproduction of a castle, complete with a moat and a cannon.
8. **I:** Wemmick is able to keep his home life in Walworth and his working life in London completely separate, and behaves quite differently in each place. He is efficient and comfortable in either setting. He has both his home life and his working life on his own terms, and does not let one interfere with the other; he has discovered how to strike a balance between the two. In contrast, Pip is constantly torn between the life he lived at home and what he experienced at Satis House. He feels he cannot lead both lives: he thinks he must abandon the forge, and Joe and Biddy, if he is to enter the high-class world of Miss Havisham. Unlike Wemmick, who dotes on his aging father and is not ashamed to invite friends to his eccentric house, Pip neglects and is ashamed of Joe. Pip is too vulnerable to what the outside world thinks of him, particularly to what upper-class people think; he should harden himself as Wemmick does. Yet Wemmick and Pip are similar in that they both try to hide their true selves from the public eye.

Synthesizing

9. Students might point to Mr. Wemmick, Mr. Jaggers, Mr. Pocket, and Mrs. Pocket. Wemmick has taken the popular saying that a man's home is his castle to an extreme, literally making a castle from his home; he also leads a double life. Mr. Jaggers is eccentric in his extreme meticulousness, argumentativeness, and fear-someness. Mr. Pocket is eccentric in his helpless attitude toward his family and his domestic life, as evidenced by his constant attempts to lift himself up by his hair. Mrs. Pocket is eccentric in her obsessive contemplation of her lost nobility.
Responses will vary.
10. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Pip meets people from an upper-class background, like Mrs. Pocket and Drummle. Both are obsessed with status and lament the fact that they missed their chances to become members of the nobility. These people are characterized as idiotic and superficial, and are portrayed as having weak moral character. He meets people from the middle class, like Wemmick and Jaggers. These people are overly concerned with making money. They are efficient, businesslike and unsympathetic. Jaggers is fierce and ruthless; while Wemmick, a caring person by nature, never smiles while at work. Pip also meets members of the urban underclass, such as the people who gather around Jaggers's office. They are poor, uneducated, and roughly treated. They are at the mercy of those with power.

Chapters 20–25 (cont.)

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 222

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

- 1. Dialogue.** In his conversation with Amelia on page 175, Jaggers shows his arrogance by reminding Amelia that he has saved her, and should not question his ability to do the same for “her” Bill. Jaggers’s priority is money, as revealed when he reminds Amelia that all she has to do is be sure to pay the fee. He shows his belligerence and ruthlessness by threatening to “let him slip through my fingers” and be convicted. He shows his impatience by warning her that if she says one more word, he will not handle the case.
- 2. One-Dimensional Character and Three-Dimensional Character.** Students may say that Mr. Jaggers is one-dimensional, as his only side so far revealed has been his harsh, lawyerly personality. They may be divided about Mr. Pocket, some seeing in him the one-dimensional, stereotypical henpecked husband and absentminded professor, but others may say he seems eager to aid Pip and that he shows a gentle side to his children. Students should recognize that with ancestry and social position her one passion, Mrs. Pocket is a one-sided character. Most students will find Herbert Pocket to be a three-dimensional character; Startop is one-sided, as he is characterized thus far only as being overly attached to his mother; Drummle is likewise one-sided, characterized as a big, dull, obnoxious lout; Mrs. Coiler is a one-sided flatterer; and Wemmick is three-dimensional. Students might note that initially they found Wemmick to be one-dimensional: he appears to be a stereotypically dry clerk, but at home he reveals himself to be innovative, cordial, domestically inclined, and loving toward his “Aged Parent.”
- 3. Motif.** The author shows sympathy toward the unappreciated Jane, who at such a young age is the only person who really cares for the Pocket baby; he also highlights how Mrs. Pocket’s disinterested manner often puts her children in jeopardy. Mrs. Pocket is negligent and self-absorbed; she exerts no control over her rambunctious children and provides no guidance. Mrs. Joe was overly controlling as a parent and did not allow Pip enough freedom. Dickens sharply criticizes both violent, tyrannical parents like Mrs. Joe and disinterested parents like Mrs. Pocket. He is pointing out that often adults do not know how to be good parents, and their behavior makes the children suffer. Students might point to the loving relationship between Joe and young Pip as an example of a good relationship, and might also point out that Herbert and Mr. Pocket seem to get along well.
- 4. Aphorism.** Students might say that the aphorism reveals that Pip should pay more attention to developing his inner qualities. He must not only work on his studies but also on his relationships with others, in particular with Biddy and Joe. His loyalty and generosity toward them will prove him a gentleman. Pip is trying too hard to attain the outward appearance of a gentleman without developing “gentlemanly” qualities within himself. All the fine clothes and trappings of rich life—or “varnish”—Pip applies cannot disguise him as a true gentleman if he is not a gentleman in his actions.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 277

Recalling and Interpreting

- R:** Jaggers vigorously scrubs his hands and face with scented soap, rubs himself with a towel, and even cuts his nails. The three young men posture, compete verbally, and argue, urged on subtly by the lawyer. Jaggers, however, ends the evening before it turns violent when Drummle nearly throws a glass at Startop. Jaggers is especially interested in Drummle. He warns Pip to have as little as possible to do with Drummle.
- I:** Jaggers seems to feel that his clients, mostly criminals, are morally unclean, and at the end of the day he seems to want to wash their unsavory deeds off of him. Students might suggest that Dickens is portraying the legal profession as one in which one must get one's hands dirty—it is full of dirty deeds and corruption. Jaggers seems to enjoy getting at the root of each person's character, particularly in learning about each person's worst side, so instigating arguments, boasts, and other types of conflict is his way of seeing the young men at their worst. Jaggers is intrigued by criminals and other evil-doers, so he is drawn to the lurking, unpleasant, mean-spirited, boastful Drummle. Jaggers's interest and his advice to Pip reveals that Drummle is a potential evil-doer or criminal—someone who will probably figure in the action of the story in a negative way at some later point. Jaggers might think Drummle could someday be a client of his.
- R:** Biddy's letter informs Pip that Joe will be visiting him at Barnard's Inn the following day. Joe wished for Biddy to write "what larks." Pip is so concerned that Joe will embarrass him that he says if he could pay Joe money not to come he would do so. Joe feels uncomfortable and awkward because of Pip's snobbish attitude and new position, so he behaves in a stiff, formal, unnatural way. Joe tells Pip that he will never again visit him dressed in his Sunday best because he knows he is ridiculous in Pip's new social sphere, whereas at home in the village he fits in and belongs. Pip learns from Joe that Estella is returning and would like to see Pip. Pip sees Miss Havisham, Estella, Orlick, and Mr. Jaggers; he avoids Pumblechook, Joe, and Biddy.
- I:** Students might say that the letter is so humble and formal that it is almost reproachful, especially since Biddy adds a pointed sentence saying that she does not doubt Pip will be willing to see Joe, whom she describes as a "worthy worthy man." She seems to be reproaching Pip for avoiding Joe because of his new status and indicating that he should receive Joe kindly. Joe probably wishes to remind Pip of the fun they had together during Pip's boyhood and of their plans to have "larks" together. He may be reminding Pip of their formerly close relationship in an attempt to reestablish it. Pip is still ashamed of Joe because of his lower-class manners and dress. He still does not fully recognize or appreciate Joe's strength of character. By the visit's end, Pip is ashamed of himself and feels love and admiration for Joe. However, he is still filled with pride and driven by the need to impress Estella and Miss Havisham, so he does not want to "tarnish" himself by renewing associations with "low" people such as Joe and Biddy. Pip still does not realize that inner qualities are more important than outer ones such as beauty, wealth, and social status.

Chapters 26–31 (cont.)

5. **R:** Characters who reappear in these chapters include the man with the file, whom Pip sees on the coach ride to the village; Estella; Orlick, his nemesis from the forge; and Wopsle, whose performance of *Hamlet* he attends.
6. **I:** Estella and the convict resurrect Pip’s shame about his humble origins. Orlick continues to be a dangerous and threatening character, and he is now connected to Pip again through Miss Havisham. Wopsle serves merely as a diversion.
7. **R:** Pip reveals that he loves Estella, but Herbert already knew this because Pip’s words and actions have made his feelings so obvious. Herbert urges Pip to try to conquer his love for Estella and to forget about her. He tells Pip of his plans to marry a young woman named Clara.
8. **I:** Herbert is excited and happy about his love for Clara. He does not harbor any of the conflicts Pip has about loving Estella. Clara is from a social class below Herbert, whereas Estella is from a higher social class than Pip. Although he has never seen him, Herbert knows who Clara’s father is. Estella’s parents are unknown to Pip. Both young men have obstacles to their relationships—Pip has self-doubts, and the scorn Estella shows him, while Herbert is hindered by his lack of financial security. Neither Pip nor Herbert have made their intentions known to either of the young women. The major difference in their relationships is that Clara returns Herbert’s love while Estella does not love Pip. Herbert knows that Estella is incapable of love and that a marriage between Pip and Estella is probably not a part of Pip’s “expectations.” He does not wish to see his friend hurt by a hopeless love. Pip is confident that Miss Havisham intends Estella to be his and he is blinded to reason because of the strength of his infatuation. Students should recognize that it is unlikely that Estella will ever love Pip—she tells him frankly that she is incapable of loving anyone, and the places and events that were so meaningful to him are meaningless to her.

Synthesizing

9. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Pip hires a young boy to serve him and dresses the boy in a uniform. He makes his rooms look as elegant as possible, especially for Joe’s visit. He ignores the tradesmen he sees on the street in his village. Pip agonizes about his humble roots, his fear of meeting the convict again, and his embarrassment of, and impatience with Joe.
10. Pip assumes that Miss Havisham means that she raised Estella to be loved by him so that the two may be married some day. Students may say that she really means she raised Estella to be loved in vain by all men because Estella will break their hearts. Pip wants to believe that he and Estella will someday be married, so his misreading is mostly wishful thinking; he is able to ignore obvious clues in favor of his own personal hopes. Miss Havisham defines love as “blind devotion, unquestioning self-humiliation, utter submission, trust and belief against yourself and against the whole world, giving up your whole heart and soul to the smiter.” Students should note that Pip’s love does meet this definition because it is blind, humiliating, submissive, and requires him to believe even when there is no basis for belief. They should also note that his love is likely to lead to pain, just like Miss Havisham’s. *Responses will vary.*

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 278

- 1. Comic Relief.** The scene is a burst of humor in an otherwise serious situation. Pip's pain over his unrequited love for Estella is interrupted by a character who pokes fun at Pip's high and mighty manner. This comic scene raises the serious issue of Pip's pretension and his superior attitude toward people he formerly knew, especially toward Biddy and Joe. The production of *Hamlet* provides the reader with humorous relief from the serious discussion of Pip's and Herbert's thwarted romantic relationships. Members of the audience become active participants in the play, commenting on how the actors are costumed and the quality of their performances, and telling them what to say and do. One actor is so ill prepared that he occasionally reads his part from a script. Mr. Wopsle's messenger is only interested in talking about how well Wopsle showed off the costumes, and not about his performance. There is also a comical struggle as Wopsle tries to remove his costume. Wopsle emerges as a harmless and happily ignorant failure.
- 2. Foreshadowing.** Responses will vary, but students should support their ideas with evidence from the text. As further examples of foreshadowing, students might point to Herbert's suggestion that marrying Estella is probably not a part of Pip's expectations, Estella's admission that she has no heart, and Pip's terrifying vision in the brewery.

Chapters 32–37 (cont.)

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 321

- R:** Newgate is the prison that Pip and Wemmick visit. The conditions are ugly and dirty. Pip is reminded of his first encounter with the taint of crime and has the sense that this stain is spreading in his life. Pip is ashamed to have been to Newgate, especially right before seeing Estella.
- I:** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Dickens is hinting that Pip’s life is somehow connected to prison life; Pip’s own association of this visit with two other brushes with criminals enforces this view. The scenes are placed together to contrast the ugly and dirty conditions of the prison with Estella’s beauty and elegance.
- R:** Estella is in London to be introduced into society there. She is also out to seduce Pip in order to fulfill Miss Havisham’s revenge upon men. Estella says, “We have no choice, you and I, but to obey our instructions. We are not free to follow our own devices, you and I.” Estella’s tone suggests that the association between her and Pip is forced upon them and that they are mere puppets.
- I:** Estella’s remarks reveal her sense of detachment from her true self. She acknowledges that she does not do things of her own free will but is manipulated by Miss Havisham. Her tone suggests that she is not bitter about her situation, merely indifferent and even slightly amused. Pip finds in her words no sign of love, no encouragement at all, yet he continues to pursue her.
- R:** Pip spends his money on a servant boy he does not need, expensive clothes, and rich food and drink. He sets up a margin in his budget which encourages him to spend more than he has.
- I:** Pip spends so much money on material goods because he has not yet learned that money cannot buy happiness and that an opulent appearance will not make him a better person. He is also irresponsible with his money and does not know how to manage it. He continues to involve Herbert in his lavish spending habits, even though he knows Herbert cannot afford to follow him.
- R:** He is still torn between his feelings for Joe and his commitment to his new life as a gentleman. Pip says he will come back often, and is hurt when Bidley questions the sincerity of his promise.
- I:** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* He knows deep in his heart that Joe is a good and decent man in spite of his simple ways. Pip may feel more comfortable at the forge, but cannot acknowledge that to himself. Bidley is right to question Pip’s promise to return. She knows that he has been avoiding Joe already.

Synthesizing

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

- Students may cite any of the following events (or others they may find) and explain how they reflect Pip’s growing maturity: Estella arrives in London, and he must determine how he will manage his love for her, now that she is available and willing to see him; Mrs. Joe dies, and Pip attends the funeral and tries to comfort Joe; he regrets his part in his friend Herbert’s growing debt and tries to get his accounts in order; and

Chapters 32–37 (cont.)

he gives a large amount of his annual income in a plan that will help Herbert get started in business and thus be able to marry Clara. He also appreciates Wemmick's good judgment and kind heart, and begins to form a friendship with him.

10. Responses will vary, but students might say that arranging for Wemmick to help set up Herbert in business the most important event. It reflects Pip's generous nature and his faith in both of his friends, Wemmick and Herbert. They may speculate that such an investment means that Herbert will prosper, he and Herbert will be lifelong friends, and that Pip will continue to do good for others.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 322

1. **Three-dimensional Character.** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* When Pip asks for Wemmick's help in securing a situation for Herbert Wemmick thanks him for the opportunity to help his friend in a noble cause. "I thank you, for though we are strictly in our private and personal capacity, still it may be mentioned that there *are* Newgate cobwebs about, and it brushes them away." This shows that Wemmick feels guilty about the way he and Jagers profit from the poor and downtrodden in the city and that he appreciates the chance to do something good. Wemmick tries to put his arm around Miss Skiffins while his father is reading the news. This action shows that he cares for her and enjoys the pleasure of her company. It makes him seem more human, and shows that he has needs and emotions.
2. **Simile and Extended Metaphor.** The tenors are Wemmick and the prisoners, and the vehicles are, respectively, a gardener and plants. One of the prisoners is referred to as "a shoot that had come up in the night." Another prisoner, who has been found guilty, is referred to as a "dead plant" and Wemmick looks about "as if he were considering what other pot would go best in its place." Wemmick takes care of the prisoners, but is not greatly attached to them. If one dies, he simply moves on to another.

Chapters 38–43

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 381

Recalling and Interpreting

1. **R:** Miss Havisham accuses Estella of being tired of her. She begs Estella to show her love.
2. **I:** Estella is cold and emotionally detached. She says that she cannot give Miss Havisham love because she never learned how. As she points out, Estella is only behaving as she has been trained to do.
3. **R:** Abel Magwitch arrives. He is the convict that Pip helped in the marshes when he was a boy. He reveals that he is Pip’s secret benefactor. Pip resolves to save to Magwitch, who has escaped from a penal colony in Australia, from being recaptured and put to death by taking him out of the country. Once this is accomplished, Pip intends to sever all ties with Magwitch, renounce his expectations, and start out on his own.
4. **I:** The stormy, turbulent weather seems to foreshadow that this person’s arrival will cause a violent upheaval in Pip’s life. Pip has always dreaded seeing the convict again. He does not want to have any connection with a convicted criminal, especially now that he is a gentleman. He is put off by the man’s appearance and manners. Pip is also puzzled by the way Magwitch holds Pip’s hands in his, stares at him, and keeps repeating what a fine gentleman Pip is. Once Pip learns that Magwitch is “his” convict and his benefactor, Pip feels responsible for Magwitch and does not want him to remain in London where he may be sought after and captured. He does take care of Magwitch—buying him clothes, finding him a place to stay, taking him for walks at night, and charging Herbert with his care while he is gone; however, Pip remains appalled at the idea of having a relationship with Magwitch. Magwitch wanted to repay Pip for the kindness he showed him long ago. The goal of making Pip a gentleman gave him something to work towards when he was a shepherd in Australia. Magwitch also wants to prove to others that he is important by owning a gentleman. Pip’s behavior reveals that he is a snob. However, his concern for Magwitch’s safety does reveal some gratitude. Students might also point out that Pip’s decision to refuse Magwitch’s money shows that he is finally taking responsibility for his own life and acting more like an adult.
5. **R:** Magwitch reveals that he was abandoned as a child and began a life of crime to stay alive. He reveals that a system that makes no provision for educating and providing for poor, abandoned children essentially makes criminals of them. Magwitch was jailed because of illegal schemes he worked on while he was the partner of a slick swindler named Compeyson, the man who broke Miss Havisham’s heart. He was also associated with Arthur, Miss Havisham’s half brother. Together, Arthur and Compeyson plotted to cheat Miss Havisham of much of her fortune. Arthur was tormented by the apparition of a crazed Miss Havisham, dressed all in white, with blood over her broken heart, and bearing a shroud. Once Arthur “saw” her wrap this shroud about him, he died.
6. **I:** Students may say that Magwitch’s story inspired them to feel sympathy and compassion for him. Magwitch never learned the skills to make a better, more honest life

Chapters 38–43 (cont.)

for himself. He is essentially a good person who is “low” only because of the harshness of his life. Most students will say that Pip should show more sympathy for Magwitch, and recognize that without money and opportunities almost anyone could have been in Magwitch’s position. *Responses will vary.* Most students will say that Arthur’s guilty conscience led him to imagine that his wrathful half sister Miss Havisham had come to wreak her revenge.

7. **R:** Bentley Drummle offers a toast to Estella at the Grove. Estella says that she deceives and entraps all men but Pip. Drummle keeps pointing out that he has been spending much of his time with “the lady,” meaning Estella.
8. **I:** Pip is especially angry because he despises Drummle and it hurts him to see Estella paying attention to such an unworthy man. Some students will say that Estella knows she has won Pip’s undying love and she toys with him, so in that sense she has entrapped him. Others may point out that Estella has been very frank with Pip. She tells him she will never love any man and warns him not to care for her. She seems to recognize that Drummle is despicable but does not care what people might think of her association with him. It seems that Drummle and Estella have been spending a substantial amount of time together. Some students might say that Drummle’s comment that Pip has “lost” Estella may indicate that Drummle and Estella have some sort of romantic tie to each other—perhaps the two are even engaged. Students may say that it is unlikely that Estella would fall in love with Drummle and that she is too intelligent to see him as anything but the lout he is. Estella probably does not care whom she has a relationship with because she never plans to feel love.

Synthesizing

9. Pip speaks of Miss Havisham awarding Estella to him, as if Estella were a prize. Both Pip and Drummle seem to view her as an object, little caring what her own feelings are about her future, or acknowledging that she is capable of making her own decisions. They also seem to idealize her, thinking of her as elegant and beautiful and disregarding the cold and manipulative aspects of her personality. They do not really know Estella and are in love with her image. Estella also speaks of herself as an object—a candle to which moths, or men, are drawn. She seems to view herself merely as a pretty face Miss Havisham has put to use and denies herself of any feelings or goals of her own. Estella feels this way due to Miss Havisham’s extensive training. Magwitch refers to Pip as the gentleman he made, as if Pip were a project or investment rather than a person. Students might note that Dickens is pointing out that when people view others as objects—prizes to be obtained or signs of status to be bought—they set themselves up for disappointment when their objects turn out to have thoughts and motivations of their own.
10. The encounter with Magwitch forces Pip to realize that Miss Havisham is not his benefactor and that she has no plans to offer Estella to him. He was used at Satis House to aggravate and tease the Pockets, who are hoping to inherit Miss Havisham’s fortune when she dies. He also realizes that he was merely a toy on whom Estella could practice breaking hearts. As Jaggers points out, Pip based his

Chapters 38–43 (cont.)

beliefs and dreams on outward appearance and hopes, rather than evidence. Pip's love for Estella is based on her beauty, as her personality is cold and manipulative. Students might say that Pip abhors Magwitch because of his rough exterior and because he has been branded as a convict, failing to admire Magwitch for his loving nature, his loyalty and generosity, and his dedication to a cause.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 382

- 1. Irony and Irony of Situation.** Students should recognize that this situation is ironic because Miss Havisham desires of Estella the one thing she herself has made it impossible for Estella to give—love. When Miss Havisham raised Estella to despise love, she failed to realize that she was creating a person who would also be unable to love her. Estella's revealing herself to be unfeeling and cold even toward Miss Havisham violates Miss Havisham's expectations.
- 2. Analogy.** Estella uses an analogy in which she compares her upbringing to that of a person who has been taught to fear and hate light and then is suddenly asked to take naturally to it. The two situations are similar because in both cases a person is asked to embrace something he or she has been taught to hate. The situations differ in that light is a natural element we take for granted, while love is a complex and often confusing emotion. *Responses will vary.* Most students will find that Estella's analogy is an apt one, noting that she chooses something very central to life—light—to represent another thing of central importance—love.
- 3. Allusion.** Magwitch has indeed made Pip into the person he is at this point in the story—a gentleman. Without him, Pip would probably be back in his home village working as a blacksmith. The narrator (or author) seems to be implying that like Doctor Frankenstein, Magwitch intended to do a great thing, but it backfired. And, like Frankenstein's monster, Pip has had little control or knowledge of what has been done to him.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 430

Recalling and Interpreting

- R:** Pip asks Miss Havisham to realize that Herbert and Matthew Pocket are not greedy and self-serving like her other relatives. He asks her to help Herbert financially. Pip declares his love to Estella, but she merely glances at him, unmoved, and continues to knit. Estella is marrying Drummle because she is bored with her life. She thinks Drummle is a good choice since he is the least likely to notice or care that she does not love him.
- I:** Pip appeals to Miss Havisham to support Herbert in his business venture, as he cannot continue to do it himself now that he has decided to renounce his fortune. Estella cannot return Pip's love because she is incapable of having strong feelings for anyone. Estella's engagement reveals that she has no interest or excitement in her future. She seems to care little what happens to her.
- R:** Pip receives a message from Wemmick that he should not go home. Wemmick and Herbert found lodging for Provis in Clara's home, which is near the river. Pip begins to row in preparation for helping Provis escape. They plan to row him down the river to Scotland, and have decided that if they are seen rowing on a regular basis, they are less likely to arouse suspicion on the night of the escape.
- I:** Pip is concerned that Provis will be discovered before he can remove him from the city. The fact that Pip suspects someone of watching his apartment adds to the secrecy and urgency of the plan. Other elements of the plan that make secrecy imperative are that they plan to sneak past customs, and the fact that if Magwitch is caught he will be put to death.
- R:** Wopsle asks Pip to remember the night they chased convicts on the marshes, and especially to recall the face of one of the convicts. He tells Pip he saw that convict—Compeyson—in the audience.
- I:** The appearance of Compeyson heightens the drama. The reader now wants to know if, when, and how Pip, Provis, and Compeyson will meet, and what will happen.
- R:** Pip asks Miss Havisham who Estella's parents were, and how Estella came to her. Miss Havisham explains that she simply told Jaggers she wanted a child, and he brought her Estella, who was about two or three years old. Miss Havisham agrees to help Pip with his plan for Herbert. She asks him to forgive her. She repeats "What have I done!," "When she first came, I meant to save her from misery like mine," and "Take the pencil and write under my name, 'I forgive her!'"
- I:** Pip is trying to connect Estella with Jaggers's housekeeper, Molly. He wants to see if Estella's story matches what he has heard about Jaggers and Molly, because he suspects Molly could be Estella's mother. Miss Havisham regrets what she has done to Estella; she never intended to harm her. She realizes now what a bitter, miserable life she has led and the hardship she has caused others. She wants to repent and be forgiven.

Chapters 44–49 (cont.)

Synthesizing

9. It is obvious from their behavior that Herbert and Clara care for one another deeply. They are open and considerate of each other. Their relationship has been discreetly supported by the motherly Mrs. Whimple. There is every expectation that they will marry. The relationship between Estella and Pip has been one-sided—only Pip has declared his love. Estella has treated Pip badly, and Miss Havisham has been a negative influence on their relationship. She urged Estella to tease and torment Pip. There is little hope for their future, as Estella has married Drummle.
10. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* The identity of Estella’s mother is finally revealed. Molly is Estella’s mother. Up this point in the story, this was only a suspicion Pip had after seeing Molly’s hands. Estella came to be adopted by Miss Havisham through Jaggers because he represented Molly in her murder trial. The relationship between Molly and Jaggers is clarified—winning her case helped to establish his reputation as a lawyer. Miss Havisham confirms that Drummle and Estella are married. Miss Havisham’s motivations and regrets over her treatment of Estella are revealed—she did not intend to make Estella’s heart cold, she merely wanted to help her avoid the broken heart she experienced. To her great dismay, she learns that Estella is incapable of loving her. Compeyson’s presence in London is confirmed by Wemmick and Wopsle. The possibility of his being in London has caused Pip great anxiety for Provis’ safety. *Responses will vary.* Students may predict that Compeyson will try to interfere with the escape plan for Provis. They may also predict that Estella’s marriage to Drummle will fail.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 431

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. **Tone.** The tone is sincere and warm. Pip can see the tenderness between Clara and Herbert, and takes note of “something so confiding, loving, and innocent, in [Clara’s] modest manner of yielding herself to Herbert’s embracing arm—and something so gentle in her, so much needing protection.” Pip is pleased that his good friend is happy, and declares, “I would not have undone the engagement between her and Herbert, for all the money in the pocket-book I never opened.”
2. **Personification.** The bed is described as a “despotic monster” which straddles all over the room in a “divinely righteous manner.” The bed’s threatening manner reflects Pip’s feelings of fear and vulnerability in the face of his ominous circumstances. The closet whispers, and the fireplace sighs, reflecting Pip’s anxieties; and the circles of light the lantern throws onto the wall look like a multitude of staring, “wide awake” eyes, which echo Pip’s inability to fall asleep.
3. **Dynamic Character and Characterization.** Pip shows his empathetic, forgiving nature by pardoning Miss Havisham at once. Pip also shows he is becoming more independent—he refuses her offer of money, even though he needs it now that he will return Provis’s money. He still has not freed himself of Estella, but he is trying. Pip returns to Miss Havisham to find her dress has caught on fire. He shows his bravery and selflessness by leaping to her rescue without hesitation.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 483

Recalling and Interpreting

- R:** The reader learns that Molly, Jagger's housekeeper and a suspected murderess, is Estella's mother, and that Magwitch is her father. Jagger reveals that he was horrified by the poverty and low moral character of many of his clients, and that in giving Estella to Miss Havisham, he sought to save one child from this miserable world of vice. Jagger advises Pip to keep this knowledge to himself, as it will only besmirch Estella's reputation and ruin her social standing, and it will only cause pain to Molly and Magwitch.
- I:** Leaving Estella's parentage a mystery for this long has helped to keep the reader's interest in each of the characters involved. *Responses will vary.* Some students may say Jagger's advice is sound because it would be too upsetting for everyone involved, at this point in their lives, to learn the truth. It may be better that they continue with the assumptions they have. Also, from a literary point of view, if this knowledge were revealed it might make the plot hopelessly complex at a later point in the novel. Other students might disagree with Jagger's advice, saying it would give Magwitch and Molly peace to know that their daughter is alive and doing well.
- R:** Orlick reveals that he is the one who attempted to murder Pip's sister. He reveals that Compeyson knows Magwitch is back in England and will go to any lengths to be rid of him. Orlick resents Pip because he believes that Pip spoiled his chances with Biddy, and that Pip was always favored while he, Orlick, was "bullied and beaten," and because Pip caused him to lose his job at Miss Havisham's. Confronted with death, Pip realizes that he regrets treating Joe and Biddy badly. He also regrets that he will not have an opportunity to make things up to them.
- I:** Orlick has been Pip's enemy since childhood. He has always been a physical threat to Pip. Students should recognize that Orlick is a stock villain—he has no redeeming qualities, and represents true evil. Pip's priorities have changed since he now realizes that his loyal friends are the only things that matter.
- R:** The reader meets Compeyson again in a boat on the river, where he directs authorities to arrest Magwitch.
- I:** Compeyson was connected with Miss Havisham's brother and Magwitch because they worked together to commit scams and robberies. He is connected with Miss Havisham in that he was engaged to her and swindled her out of much of her fortune, then stood her up on her wedding day. Compeyson has ruined the lives of whomever he comes into contact with.
- R:** He seems strangely peaceful and contented, and comments philosophically that there is no use worrying, since they cannot tell what will happen over the next few hours any more than they can see to the bottom of the river.
- I:** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Magwitch feels his life's dream has come true: Pip is a gentleman of whom he can be proud. He feels that coming back to London was worth the risk because he was able to see Pip. Magwitch is unaware that his fortune will be confiscated by authorities. Students may say that the remark

Chapters 50–55 (cont.)

shows that Magwitch is a truly generous, unselfish person, and that he is content that Pip is happy.

Synthesizing

9. *Responses will vary.*
10. Whereas previously Pip looked down on Magwitch and felt that as gentleman he should not be connected with such a low criminal, he now feels love and admiration toward him. Pip finally sees beyond Magwitch's mangy exterior to his noble character. He responds to Orlick's threatening note, putting himself in danger, out of his concern for Magwitch. As Pip says on pages 446–447: "...I should certainly not have gone, but for the reference to my Uncle Provis..." He worries that his injury will jeopardize their plan to get Magwitch safely out of the country. Having him safe is the focus of much of Pip's attention, as he says on page 462: "what I might do, or when I might return, were questions utterly unknown to me; not did I vex my mind with them, for it was wholly set on Provis's safety." Pip does not tell Magwitch that his fortune was taken by authorities, because he wants to spare him frustration and pain. After Magwitch is injured, Pip remains near him and comforts him, as he declares on page 475: "I will never stir from your side.... Please God, I will be as true to you as you have been to me!" Pip asks Jaggers to defend Magwitch in court because he wants to do all that he can for him.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 484

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. **Falling Action.** See page 518 of the Access Edition for a description of the falling action in the plot of *Great Expectations*.
2. **Motivation.** Orlick wants revenge because Pip got him fired from his job at Miss Havisham's and because he feels Pip was favored at the forge while he was "bullied and beat." Orlick also accuses Pip of having spoken ill of him to Biddy, and ruining his chances of having a relationship with her.
3. **Bildungsroman.** Pip shows independence when he refuses to take money offered by Miss Havisham, much to Jaggers's and Wemmick's surprise and disapproval. He also shows that he values personal relationships over money: he is far more concerned with saving Magwitch than with saving his fortune. Also, for the first time Pip is the one in the know, possessing information about Estella's father that Jaggers lacks; whereas previously Pip sought answers from a seemingly all-knowing Jaggers. Pip shows his increasing cleverness and his ability to gain the upper-hand when he succeeds in getting Jaggers to reveal a non-businesslike part of himself—the part that sought to save an innocent child, Estella, from a life of crime and poverty. Pip finally reveals love, gratitude, sympathy, and admiration for Magwitch, vowing never to leave his side. The disappointments Pip has experienced have forced him to meet life's difficulties head on, developing valuable and mature qualities. He is no longer able to entertain the vain hopes of great fortune he held in his youth—he must make something for himself on his own terms.

Answers for Reviewing the Selection, page 515

Recalling and Interpreting

1. **R:** Pip notices that Magwitch is wasting away and growing weaker. Pip tells Magwitch that his daughter is a beautiful lady and that he loves her.
2. **I:** Magwitch has become more accepting of his fate and now faces things with a calm resolve. He has become more peaceful. Magwitch has proved loyal and generous to Pip over many years. He does not blame anyone for the life he has led, and accepts responsibility for his actions. He accepts God as his judge, and not the society that has been so harsh to him. He appears to be responsible and kind in many ways, and it is difficult to see him as a criminal.
3. **R:** Pip collapses and becomes ill, no doubt from the great stress he has been under. He is arrested for failing to pay his debts. In his feverish delirium, Pip imagines he is a brick in the wall, relives his horrors with Miss Havisham and Orlick, and imagines struggling with murderers. He sees Joe's face over and over, and thinks it is a hallucination prompted by his guilt. Joe takes care of Pip.
4. **I:** Joe and Pip go back to their old ways while Pip is ill. As Pip begins to get better and Joe begins to feel unneeded, he becomes more formal with Pip, as he began to do when Pip first learned of his expectations. Pip regrets the way he has treated Joe in the past and wants to be forgiven. He would like to go back to their old, comfortable ways.
5. **R:** Joe and Biddy have just been married. Pip is overwhelmed by the news. He is glad that he never mentioned to Joe his plan to marry Biddy. Pip plans to leave for Egypt and work with Herbert.
6. **I:** *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* It would probably be difficult for Pip to remain with Joe and Biddy now that they are married—he had hoped to marry Biddy himself. He also likely realizes that he would not be happy working at the forge and knows there is a place for him at Herbert's firm. He intends to work to pay off the debt he owes Joe.
7. **R:** Pip visits the house for Estella's sake. He sees Estella there. They remember that this was the site of their first meeting.
8. **I:** Pip is feeling sentimental. It takes him a long time to get to the site because he keeps stopping to look at "old objects and think of old times." When he arrives at the site he feels sad, seeing the place without any buildings. Details that hint at the hope Pip feels include the ivy, which is starting to grow back amid the ruins, and the brightness of the moon and stars, which alleviate the darkness and melancholy of the scene.

Synthesizing

9. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Magwitch teaches Pip the value of being loyal. He has been loyal to Pip over many years, and Pip realizes he has not shown Joe the same commitment. He shows Pip that relationships are important and worth great sacrifice. He came to London to meet Pip in spite of the danger in

Chapters 56–59

which it placed him. Pip shows that he learned this lesson when he puts himself at risk to help Magwitch escape. Magwitch shows Pip the value of hard work and explains that it is how he acquired his wealth and is proud to have done so. Finally, Magwitch shows Pip that appearances can be deceiving. He points out that a man like Compeyson can have the outward appearance of a gentleman, but be a terrible rogue, and he himself is proof that a man can have the appearance of a villain, but have a kind and noble heart.

10. Pip and Estella both acknowledge their affection for each other and that their experiences in life have changed them. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* On the one hand, their relationship could work because they are meeting now as mature adults and are free of those who sought to own and manipulate them. Neither has been happy and they both want and deserve happiness at this point in their lives. Pip has now seen the happy marriages of Bidley and Joe, Clara and Herbert, and Mr. Wemmick and Miss Skiffins, and could use these as a model for his own life; Estella has learned from the experience of her own difficult marriage. On the other hand, there may be resentment from their past that could jeopardize their relationship. They have both been living alone for too long and might have trouble making the adjustments married life would require.

Answers for Understanding Literature, page 516

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

- Effect.** The scene is moving; Magwitch dies with quiet dignity. Magwitch and Pip barely move; Magwitch lays Pip's hand on his breast and then slowly covers it with his own. Words are used that convey peace and calm. There are no dramatic speeches; the two speak quietly and in simple, short sentences, as on page 489: "Are you in much pain today? 'I don't complain of none, dear boy.'" Pip is not rushed out or intruded upon by the guards: "The governor stepped aside, and beckoned the officer away." Magwitch dies peacefully after hearing the good news about his daughter: "the placid look at the white ceiling came back, and passed away, and his head dropped quietly on his breast."
- Symbol.** Estella's name suggests something brilliant, cold, and unreachable. Her name is symbolic of her beauty, her unfeeling nature, and of Pip's unrequited love for her. The ruined place might represent the remains of both Pip's and Estella's ruined expectations. The evening mists may signify cloudy thinking or confusion, which is dispelled by the touch of moonlight, or enlightenment. The tranquil light in the mist represents peace, or a hope of future happiness.
- Ambiguity.** The passage can be interpreted to mean that either that Pip and Estella stay together, or that they never see each other again. The words "shadow of another parting" are used ambiguously. Students may say that Dickens intended the ending to be ambiguous so that readers could decide for themselves whether Pip and Estella end up together. Others may argue that Dickens intended one of the meanings previously explained. Students should support their claim with evidence from the text.

Graphic Organizers

Graphic Organizer

Character Attribute Chart

Fill in the chart below in order to examine one of the characters from *Great Expectations*. Choose from the following characters: Pip, Joe, Pumblechook, Jaggers, Miss Havisham, Estella, and Wemmick. Then write a paragraph in which you discuss whether the character is **static** (unchanging) or **dynamic** (changing). If you decide that the character is dynamic, explain how and why he or she changed over the course of the novel. What did he or she learn?

Character: _____

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	DRESS	HABITS/ MANNERISMS/ BEHAVIORS	RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PEOPLE	OTHER

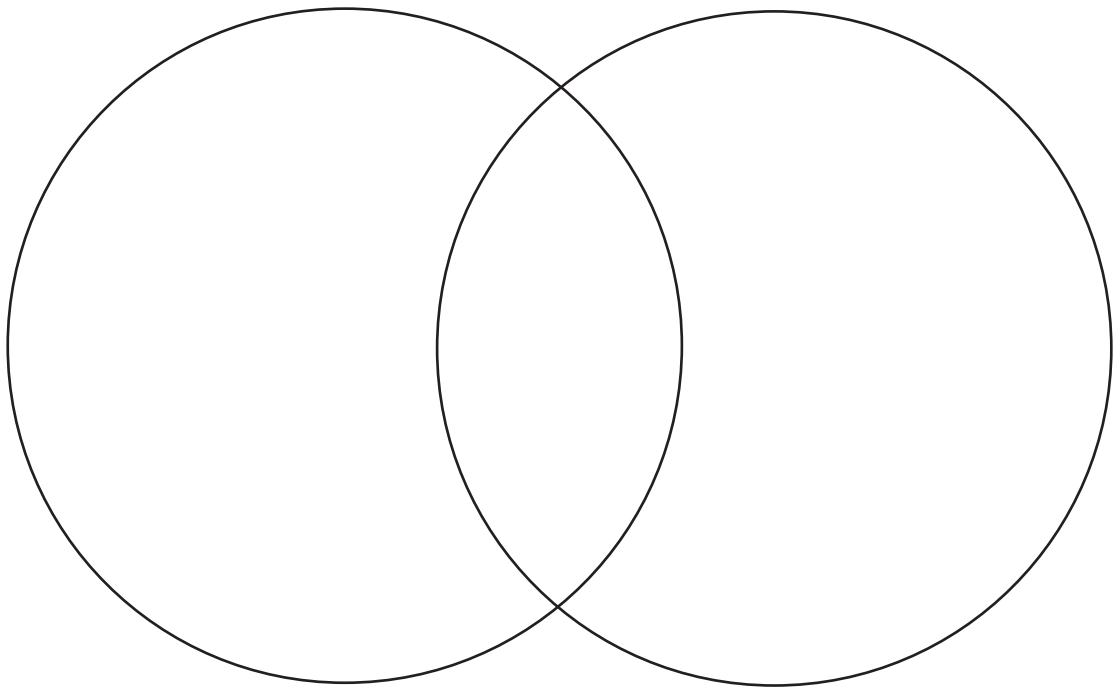
Graphic Organizer

Venn Diagram

Fill in the Venn diagram below in order to compare and contrast Miss Havisham and Magwitch. In each individual circle, fill in their differences. Where the circles overlap, write in their similarities. What motivates each character? Does either one change by the end of the novel? If so, in what way? When you have finished, write a brief paragraph telling which character achieved the most in his or her life, and why.

Miss Havisham

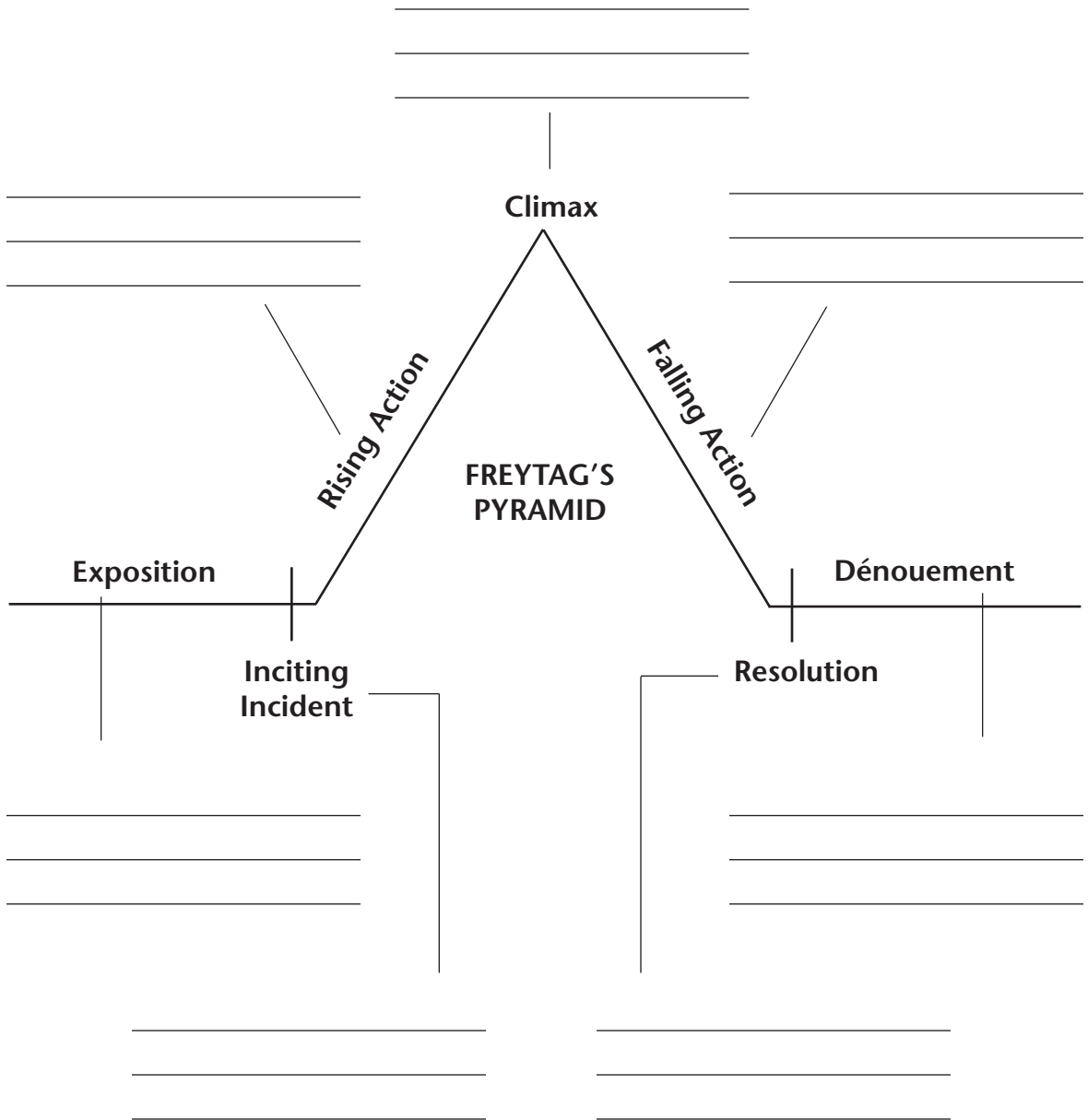
Magwitch



Graphic Organizer

Plot Diagram

In the Freytag's Pyramid plot diagram below, chart the plot of *Great Expectations*. Briefly describe the key events that make up the exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution, and dénouement.



Graphic Organizers Answer Key

The answers below are brief indications of what students might include in their graphic organizers. Give students credit for variations and creative insights within the bounds of the guidelines.

Character Attribute Chart

Responses will vary for each character, but students should indicate that Pip, Miss Havisham, and Estella are dynamic characters, and that Joe, Pumblechook, Jaggers, and Wemmick are static characters. Students should describe the physical appearance of their subject and any changes that take place, such as that Pip exchanges his coarse boots for elegantly tailored suits. Students should discuss the behavior of the character, such as Jaggers's compulsive habit of washing his hands, which is really a sign that he is dealing in a dirty business, and wants to cleanse himself of the moral stain, or Joe's contrite manner and subservience while in the presence of those he thinks are his betters. Students should also include examples of how the character interacts with other characters in the novel.

Venn Diagram

In Miss Havisham's circle, students might include the following: . In Magwitch's circle, students might include the following: . In the section where the circles overlap, students might include the following: .

Sequence Chart

Responses will vary, but students might list the following events in their charts:

Block 1: Pip meets convict in churchyard, brings him food, etc.

Block 2: Pip invited to Miss Havisham's, meets Estella.

Block 3: Pip receives news of great expectations, prepares to leave.

Block 4: Pip goes to London, studies with Matthew Pocket and rooms with his son Herbert.

Block 5: At Miss Havisham's, Pip sees Estella again, loves her.

Block 6: Pip meets convict again, learns the convict is his benefactor.

Block 7: Magwitch is in danger in London and must be smuggled out.

Block 8: Estella married to Drummle; plan to help Magwitch escape is foiled by Compeyson, who is killed in a struggle with Magwitch.

Block 9: Broke, Pip joins Herbert abroad and returns solvent. Meets Estella, but they part only as friends. (Alternative ending: Estella and Pip meet again and the possibility of a romance between them is reintroduced.)

Plot Diagram

Please refer to pages 517–519 of the Access Edition for possible responses to this activity.

Graphic Organizers Answer Key

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and
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Chapters 1–31

Vocabulary Worksheet

Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below. Do not use any word more than once.

affluent	commence	falter	remorse
alleviate	divulge	merit	repress
candid	exonerate	punctual	scrutiny
capital	explicit	relapse	seclusion

- EX. If the investigators find no evidence that she planted the bomb, they will _____ exonerate _____ the accused woman.
- Justin decided to be _____ with Erica instead of pretending her behavior did not bother him.
 - After falling in the school cafeteria and spilling my lunch all over myself, I was terribly embarrassed and tried to _____ the urge to cry.
 - The campers liked the _____ they found on the wooded lake; there was no one else around for miles.
 - The real-estate tycoon had enough _____ to buy an entire town.
 - Most people follow their New Year's resolutions for about a week, then _____ into their old bad habits.
 - The painkillers the doctor gave Shawn after he had his wisdom teeth removed helped _____ the ache in his jaw.
 - The teacher sternly reminded the tardy student to be more _____.
 - The skillful interviewer succeeded in getting the movie star to _____ information about his love life.
 - The game will _____ at 3:00, so everyone must be in uniform and on the bench by 2:45.
 - After months of intense _____, the biologists were able to detect a change in the cell sample.

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Vocabulary Worksheet

Chapters 32–59

Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below. Do not use any word more than once.

absolve	feasible	loiter	superfluous
animosity	legacy	retaliation	tenure
chronic	legible	sever	transact
facetious	liable	solicit	vacillate

- EX. The student's handwriting was so messy it was hardly legible.
- For my summer job, I went door to door to _____ funds for the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - The smoker had a _____ cough that would not go away.
 - Rajiv used to _____ around the mall every weekend, but these days he is too busy with hockey practice.
 - Mrs. Ruddy's _____ comments had us all laughing in geometry class.
 - Mike is very indecisive and tends to _____ between different options when faced with a choice.
 - The leader of the committee reminded the group to stay focused on the important issues and not to spend time discussing _____ details.
 - This beautiful oak table was part of the _____ my mother received from her grandmother.
 - When Melanie joined the local health club, she had to sign a contract that held her _____ to pay membership dues for two years.
 - After Manuel's brother stole money from him, Manuel decided to _____ all ties with him.
 - The leaders of the American company wanted to _____ business with companies in China.

Vocabulary Review

Cumulative Exam

Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below. Do not use any word more than once.

candid	divulge	loiter	repress
capital	elude	obligation	seclusion
coherent	exonerate	reiterate	solicit
diabolical	legacy	reparation	sustain

- EX. The man refused to answer my questions, saying he was not at liberty to _____ divulge _____ any information.
- Xiong began the race with a quick stride, but he soon found he could not _____ that pace for the remainder of the event.
 - Many European countries have had to make _____ to Jews who had property and money taken from them during World War II.
 - The criminal was able to _____ the police for so long because he assumed multiple identities.
 - My grandparents enjoy the _____ of life on the farm and are reluctant to move into town.
 - Christine wanted to start her own auto repair business, but she lacked the _____ needed to buy tools and equipment.
 - The shop owner did not want children to _____ around the candy and comic books.
 - Many believe that corporations should have the _____ to clean up the pollution they contribute to the environment.
 - The _____ villain in the movie cackled and shouted "No one can stop my wicked plan!"
 - The student received an A because her essay was _____ and easy to follow.
 - The tyrannical leader tried to _____ all opposition to his government by using military force.

Literary Terms Review

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Literary Terms Worksheet

Exercise: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a term from the list below. Do not use any term more than once.

allusion	foreshadowing	satire
archetype	irony of situation	simile
Bildungsroman	motif	symbol
dynamic character	one-dimensional	
foil	character	

- EX. In describing Orlick as a character, Dickens makes a(n) allusion to Cain and the Wandering Jew.
- The homespun, down-to-earth Biddy provides a(n) _____ for the imperious, beautiful Estella.
 - _____ is humorous writing or speech intended to point out errors, falsehoods, foibles, or failings.
 - One _____ that recurs throughout Dickens' work as a whole is his sympathy and love toward children.
 - Jaggers's warning to Pip about Drummle may be seen as a(n) _____ that Drummle will do something to harm Pip later in the novel.
 - The fact that Miss Havisham seeks love from Estella is an example of _____.
 - A(n) _____ is a character who changes during the course of the action of a story.
 - Estella's name, which is Latin for "star," is a(n) _____ for her beauty, coldness, and remoteness.
 - Great Expectations, which tells the story of Pip's growth and development from youth to adulthood, is considered an example of a(n) _____.
 - A(n) _____ is an inherited, often unconscious, ancestral memory or motif that recurs throughout history and literature.
 - Unlike Pip, a character who exhibits the complexity of traits associated with actual human beings, Mrs. Pocket is a(n) _____.

Answer Key

Vocabulary and Literary Terms

Vocabulary Worksheet, Chapters 1–29

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. candid | 6. alleviate |
| 2. repress | 7. punctual |
| 3. seclusion | 8. divulge |
| 4. capital | 9. commence |
| 5. relapse | 10. scrutiny |

Vocabulary Worksheet, Chapters 30–55

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. solicit | 6. superfluous |
| 2. chronic | 7. legacy |
| 3. loiter | 8. liable |
| 4. facetious | 9. sever |
| 5. vacillate | 10. transact |

Cumulative Vocabulary Exam

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. sustain | 6. loiter |
| 2. reparation | 7. obligation |
| 3. elude | 8. diabolical |
| 4. seclusion | 9. coherent |
| 5. capital | 10. repress |

Literary Terms Worksheet

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. foil | 6. dynamic character |
| 2. Satire | 7. symbol |
| 3. motif | 8. Bildungsroman |
| 4. foreshadowing | 9. archetype |
| 5. irony of situation | 10. one-dimensional character |

Exam Masters

Exam***Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31*****Multiple Choice (25 points total)**

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

- _____ 1. What does Pip most fear will happen if he does not do what the stranger in the churchyard asks?
- He will become an orphan with no place to go.
 - The “young man” will tear out his heart and liver and eat them.
 - Joe, his brother-in-law, will turn Pip out of his work at the forge.
 - a and c are true
- _____ 2. Which of the following quotations is typical of the way the adults in Pip’s life regard children?
- “Be grateful, boy, to them which brought you up by hand.”
 - “Somebody must keep the pot a-biling, Pip, or the pot won’t boil, don’t you know?”
 - “What coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!”
 - “Halloa, there, young thief!”
- _____ 3. Why does Joe continually ladle gravy on Pip’s plate?
- He thinks Pip is too frail, and wants to help him grow to be strong
 - He doesn’t want Pip to get in trouble by asking too many questions, so he gives him more to eat
 - He wants to show his love and sympathy for Pip, who is criticized by everyone
 - He knows that Pip needs extra food to bring to the convicts
- _____ 4. Dickens is known for his subtle and clever use of satire. Which of the following is an example of that technique?
- Pip’s shoving the hunk of bread down his pants leg
 - Pip’s heart thumping “like a blacksmith” while they pursue the convicts
 - Mrs. Joe’s trip to the pantry to get the non-existent pork pie
 - Pumblechook’s sermon to Pip about gratitude
- _____ 5. What is Pip’s greatest fear as he and Joe accompany the soldiers in their search for the escaped convicts?
- That the convicts will not be found and will continue to threaten him
 - That Joe will think Pip an “imp and hound” for being dishonest
 - That the convicts will think Pip is responsible for turning them in
 - That the soldiers will think Pip is hiding the location of the escapees
- _____ 6. What does Pip’s convict do to protect Pip?
- The convict tells the soldiers not to blame Pip for stealing the food, since he had scared Pip into doing it.
 - He says that he stole the food and file from the blacksmith.
 - He blames the thefts on the other convict with whom he was fighting.
 - He tells the soldiers that he has never seen Pip in his life.

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

- _____ 7. For what purpose is Pip invited to Miss Havisham's house?
- To brighten up the place with childish laughter
 - Miss Havisham wants to sponsor Pip and make a gentleman of him
 - To clean the yard and do odd jobs for Miss Havisham
 - To play
- _____ 8. On the day Pip first meets Estella, what does he say to Miss Havisham about her?
- that she is very pretty, but very proud and insulting
 - that she is spoiled and snobbish and he never wants to see her again
 - that he loves her
 - that he would like to kiss her
- _____ 9. During the time Pip spends with Miss Havisham and Estella, how does his self-image change?
- He realizes he is just as good a person as Miss Havisham and Estella.
 - He becomes ashamed of his upbringing and his family.
 - He knows that he can become educated and achieve anything he wants.
 - He realizes that his place is in the forge with Joe, and not mingling with high-class society.
- _____ 10. What advice about being "common" versus "oncommon" does Joe give Pip?
- He says that perhaps common people should not mingle with "oncommon" ones
 - He says that Pip should accept the fact that he will always be common and should not aspire to greatness, for he will only be disappointed
 - He says that if Pip wants to be "oncommon," he will never get there by telling lies
 - a and c are true
- _____ 11. What is Pip's impression of the relatives of Miss Havisham who come for her birthday?
- They are a loving family who care greatly for Miss Havisham.
 - They hate one another, but they love Miss Havisham.
 - They care only for any inheritance they may receive from Miss Havisham.
 - b and c are true
- _____ 12. A strange man at the Three Jolly Bargemen frightens Pip by _____.
- stirring his rum with a file
 - threatening him with a gun
 - arguing with Mr. Wopsle
 - giving him a menacing stare

Exam***Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31***

- _____ 13. When Mrs. Joe is brutally attacked one evening, whom does Pip suspect of the crime, and why?
- Joe's assistant, a surly man who had an argument with Mrs. Joe earlier that day
 - The convict Pip met on the marshes, because his leg-iron was used as the weapon
 - The man Pip saw at the Three Jolly Bargemen, because he seemed suspicious and may have been looking for some money he gave to Pip
 - a and c are true
- _____ 14. When Pip receives news of his "great expectations," whom does he assume his benefactor to be?
- Mr. Pumblechook
 - Jagers
 - Estella
 - Miss Havisham
- _____ 15. Before he leaves for London, Pip asks Biddy to _____.
- take good care of his invalid sister
 - help him gain Estella's love
 - teach Joe some manners so he can fit into high-class society
 - kiss him goodbye
- _____ 16. When Pip meets his roommate, Herbert Pocket, in their quarters in London, Pip is surprised to find him to be _____.
- his brother-in-law, the blacksmith
 - a boy he fought with at Miss Havisham's house
 - one of the convicts he encountered in the churchyard
 - the helper at the forge, a strong, mean man
- _____ 17. When Herbert Pocket explains the history behind Miss Havisham's unusual appearance and habits, what does Pip realize about Estella?
- That Miss Havisham had Estella out of wedlock
 - That Miss Havisham raised Estella to wreak revenge on the male sex
 - That Miss Havisham is grooming Pip to marry Estella
 - That Estella is as probably just as insane as Miss Havisham
- _____ 18. When he arrives in London, how does Pip acquire the appearance of being a "gentleman?"
- He obtains a servant who attends graciously to his every need
 - He wears fancy clothes and lives in a luxurious apartment
 - He learns table manners from Herbert
 - All of the above

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

- _____ 19. How does Wemmick’s personality change when he leaves work and goes home to the Aged Parent?
- He shows his caring, funloving side
 - He perks up and seems to have a lot more energy and vigor
 - He acts insane and does crazy things such as shoot off a cannon, startling the Aged
 - He seems depressed by the poor health of the Aged, and is more gloomy
- _____ 20. What is the significance of Jaggers’s habit of washing his hands and face and clipping his nails after meeting with clients?
- It shows that Jaggers’s profession is morally unclean in that he often defends people he knows to be guilty
 - It shows that Jaggers is overly fussy about his appearance
 - It emphasizes Jaggers’s obsession with details, as evidenced in his insistence on following procedures to the letter of the law
 - It shows that Jaggers has to deal with people who live on the streets and may carry diseases
- _____ 21. What does Jaggers’s interest in Drummle reveal about his character?
- Jaggers feels sorry for those less fortunate than himself and wants to help them
 - Jaggers is intrigued by people who have a dark, criminal nature
 - Jaggers, like many others in the novel, is overly impressed by social status and power
 - Jaggers wants to protect Pip from Drummle
- _____ 22. When Joe visits Pip in London, what are Pip’s feelings?
- Pip admires Joe’s noble character, but still feels angry at him
 - Pip feels affection toward Joe, but is embarrassed of his coarse manners
 - Pip is happy and excited to see Joe again
 - Pip worries that Joe will think him a snob
- _____ 23. When Pip returns to his village from London, his traveling companions are two convicts. What important fact does Pip learn by overhearing their conversation?
- They are actually innocent of their crimes and are fighting to clear their names.
 - They suspect that Pip turned them in for a reward.
 - They are the two convicts Pip met on the marshes.
 - The gift of two pounds given to Pip was payment for his having helped another convict.

Exam

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

- _____ 24. When Pip returns from London to visit her, Estella confesses to him that she _____.
a. has been trained by Miss Havisham to break his heart
b. never liked him when he was poor
c. has no heart
d. is betrothed to marry Herbert Pocket
- _____ 25. While back in his hometown for a visit, how is Pip treated by Trabb's boy and what is the significance of this?
a. Trabb's boy is afraid of Pip and will not even look at him, revealing how ordinary people are intimidated by wealth
b. Trabb's boy mocks Pip, making fun of how snobbish Pip has become since inheriting his fortune
c. Trabb's boy treats him with pretended respect and deference, revealing that, like everyone else, he hopes to receive money and favors from Pip
d. Trabb's boy is sullen and will not speak to him, revealing his anger at the way Pip has snubbed Joe and other old friends in his attempt to fit into high-class society

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31**Matching (10 points total)**

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. An inherited, often unconscious, ancestral memory or motif which occurs throughout history and literature. In <i>Great Expectations</i> , Pip's fall from innocence is an example. | a. <i>Bildungsroman</i> |
| _____ 2. Mr. Wopsle's acting attempts | b. comic relief |
| _____ 3. Joe's assistant at the blacksmith's shop | c. aphorism |
| _____ 4. Jaggers's clerk | d. motif |
| _____ 5. One-dimensional character | e. Mrs. Pocket |
| _____ 6. Element that recurs in one or more works of art or literature | f. Orlick |
| _____ 7. "no man who was not a true gentleman at heart, ever was, since the world began, a true gentle man in manner.... no varnish can hide the grain of the wood, and...the more varnish you put on, the more the grain will express itself." | g. Pumblechook |
| _____ 8. A novel which tells the story of growth and development of a person from youth to adulthood. <i>Great Expectations</i> is an example. | h. Biddy |
| _____ 9. A foil for Estella. | i. Wemmick |
| _____ 10. Took Pip to be legally bound as an apprentice | j. archetype |

Exam

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

Vocabulary (5 points each)

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below. Do not use any word more than once.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|-------------|
| adept | defer | insolently | perplexed |
| coherent | impair | monotonous | sagaciously |

EX. At first, Joan was not very adept at using a computer, but by the end of her training, she had all the skills mastered.

1. "Do not waste your time pursuing material goods; concentrate instead on the [betterment of your soul]," the monk advised _____.
2. The _____ voice of the speaker put the audience to sleep.
3. Wearing such dark sunglasses might _____ your vision while driving.
4. Kevin had trouble putting together his bicycle because he was _____ by the complicated instructions.
5. "Why should I listen to you?" Marta said _____ to her mother.

Short Answer (2 points each)

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. Define setting and give the setting of *Great Expectations*.

2. Explain what it means that Mrs. Joe brought Pip up "by hand."

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

3. What is Satis House? What does the word *satis* mean and why might its meaning be considered ironic, considering who lives in Satis House?

4. What is so unusual about Miss Havisham’s behavior and surroundings? Explain what Miss Havisham’s great tragedy was, based on what you have learned so far in the novel.

5. Explain the significance of the phrase “What larks!”

Short Essay (10 points each)

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

1. One of the ideas explored in *Great Expectations* is how the acquisition of money can change people. How does Pip change once he learns he will receive a fortune? How do other people’s attitudes toward him change? Explain, giving specific examples from the novel.
2. Dickens uses foreshadowing to hint at events that may occur later in the story. Cite three examples of foreshadowing from the first half of *Great Expectations*. What do you predict will happen later in the novel, based on these hints?
3. Analyze the character of Estella. Why do you think Estella is the way she is? Cite specific examples from the text. Do you think Pip should pursue a relationship with her? Why, or why not?

Exam***Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31***

Long Essay (30 points each)

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

1. Dickens was very critical of the way children were treated in Victorian England. Based on what you have read so far of the novel *Great Expectations*, what can you infer about Victorian attitudes toward children? Choose **two** of the following adult-child relationships, and discuss how the children are treated in each.
 - Pip with Joe and Mrs. Joe
 - Pip with Mr. Pumblechook, Mr. Wopsle, and the Hubbles
 - Joe and his father
 - Mr. and Mrs. Pocket and their children
2. Dickens spoke out against the way convicts were treated in Victorian England. He also criticized the criminal justice system of his day as being corrupt. Based on what you have read so far of the novel *Great Expectations*, what can you infer about prison conditions and the legal system of Dickens's day? Consider such questions as the following: What attitudes do characters in the novel hold toward convicts and criminals? How does Dickens portray convicts in the novel? How does he portray Jaggers and his profession? What types of punishment do criminals face? What recourse do they have to defend themselves in court?
3. Choose **three** of the following characters from *Great Expectations* and describe the attitude each holds toward property, money, or social status. Be sure to use specific examples from the novel. Which character do you think has the best attitude, and why?
 - Joe
 - Pumblechook
 - Wemmick
 - Miss Havisham

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. b | 11. c | 16. b | 21. b |
| 2. a | 7. d | 12. a | 17. b | 22. b |
| 3. c | 8. a | 13. d | 18. c | 23. d |
| 4. d | 9. c | 14. d | 19. a | 24. c |
| 5. c | 10. d | 15. c | 20. a | 25. a |

Matching (10 points total)

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

Vocabulary (5 points total)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. sagaciously | 4. perplexed |
| 2. monotonous | 5. insolently |
| 3. impair | |

Short Answer (2 points each)

- The setting of a literary work is the time and place in which it occurs, together with all the details used to create a sense of a particular time and place. The setting of *Great Expectations* is a small village in the marsh country of England, and later, the city of London, during the Victorian Era (1837–1901).
- Mrs. Joe, Pip’s sister, raised Pip “by hand,” meaning she raised him all by herself after their parents died, without help from other relatives. Pip used to think “by hand” referred to the fact that Mrs. Joe often used her “hard and heavy hand” to discipline him.
- Satis House is Miss Havisham’s elegant, but decaying, mansion. *Satis* means “enough.” Estella explains to Pip that the name, “Enough House,” was supposed to mean that whoever owned the house could want nothing else. The name is ironic considering that Miss Havisham is far from satisfied by life and forever mourns her losses.
- Miss Havisham is dressed in a ragged, yellowed bridal gown, veil, and flowers. She wears only one shoe, while the other sits on her dressing table as if she is about to put it on. Lace, gloves, a handkerchief, and flowers—all bridal accessories—lie in a heap near her. A rotted bride-cake sits, covered in cobwebs, on her dining room table. The clocks in her house have all been stopped at twenty minutes to nine. All the shades are drawn, and Miss Havisham says she has not seen the sun since Pip was born. Miss Havisham’s great tragedy, as Herbert explains it, is that she was jilted on her wedding day. She had been very much in love with her fiancé, but he only

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

wanted to use her for her money. After extorting money from her with the aid of her half-brother, the man disappeared.

5. Pip and Joe used to look forward to the day that Pip would be apprenticed at the forge, and used to talk of “what larks” they would have then. However, after spending time with the snobbish Miss Havisham and Estella, Pip grows dissatisfied with the prospect of working as a blacksmith and longs for life as a gentleman. While he is in London pursuing this end, Pip receives a letter written by Biddy on behalf of Joe, informing him that Joe plans to visit. Joe had asked Biddy especially to write “what larks,” reminding Pip of the good times they had planned together and of their old friendship.

Short Essay (10 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. Pip’s dissatisfaction with himself and his family begins when he comes into contact with Miss Havisham and Estella, and is treated with disdain by them and called “coarse and common.” However, once Pip learns of his expectations, he becomes more determined than ever to divorce himself from his humble beginnings, and begins to consider himself “above” his family and friends. He immediately purchases a new wardrobe so he will fit the image of a gentleman. However, he is too proud and snobbish to agree to “show” himself in his new clothes before Biddy, Joe, and other acquaintances in the village. He now sees his little bedroom as “a mean little room that [he] should soon be...raised above, forever.” He is more embarrassed than ever of Joe, and asks Biddy to teach Joe manners so that he will fit into Pip’s new high-class lifestyle. As Pip leaves to catch his coach for London, he declines Joe’s offer to accompany him, feeling ashamed of Joe’s shabby clothes. In London, Pip hires a boy servant and decorates his apartment extravagantly. When Joe visits Pip in London, it becomes apparent that their friendship cannot continue, as Pip is so embarrassed by Joe’s coarse manners and dress. The next time Pip visits the village, he does not even stop and see Joe.

People such as Trabb and Pumblechook react to Pip’s newfound wealth and status by fawning on him and flattering him, in hopes that Pip will help them financially. Trabb’s boy has the opposite reaction: he publicly mocks Pip for his new snobbishness. Joe becomes uncomfortable and overly formal with Pip; he is intimidated by Pip’s new wealth.

2. Responses will vary, but students may cite any of the following as examples of foreshadowing: Pumblechook and Mrs. Joe’s confidence that Miss Havisham will “do something” for Pip, which foreshadows the fact that Pip will inherit a fortune, and that Miss Havisham will turn out to be the benefactor; the appearance and reappearance of the man with the file, which suggest that Pip’s convict may reappear in Pip’s life; Jaggers’s warning to Pip to stay away from Drummle, which foreshadows a future conflict between Pip and Drummle; and Estella’s confession to Pip that she has no heart, which foreshadows Pip’s heart being broken by her.

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

3. Estella is exceptionally beautiful and intelligent. However, by her own account, she is also a cold, emotionless person. She has no “heart,” no ability to feel sympathy for others. She is imperious and snobbish and has always treated Pip with disdain and even cruelty. Students will likely speculate that Estella is the way she is because of how Miss Havisham raised her. According to Herbert, Miss Havisham has raised Estella to break men’s hearts as revenge for how her own heart was broken. Students will likely say that Pip should stay far away from Estella, as she will only continue to make him miserable.

Long Essay (35 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. Based on their reading of the novel, students are likely to conclude that the prevailing attitude of Victorians was that children owe adults unconditional respect, whether or not it was deserved. Children were not permitted to question their elders for any reason. They were expected to be seen and not heard, and were considered a bother to adults. Many people felt that children had no rights and did not deserve respect.

Mrs. Joe is clearly a parody of Victorian parents. She always makes Pip feel she is doing him a favor by allowing him to survive, saying “If it warn’t for me, you’d have been to the churchyard long ago, and stayed there.” She continually reminds him of his debt of gratitude to her, demanding, “Who brought you up by hand?” When Pip asks questions of her, curious to learn about the world, she scolds him harshly, saying, “Ask no questions, and you’ll be told no lies,” and “I didn’t bring you up by hand to badger people’s lives out.” She is physically abusive toward Pip, and shows him no respect.

Pumblechook, Wopsle, and the Hubbles seem to share Mrs. Joe’s view. They regard all children as ungrateful and “naterally wicious.” The pompous Pumblechook and Wopsle lecture Pip, using him to make themselves feel important. They do not offer good role models for him, however; for example, while lecturing Pip on the evils of gluttony, Mr. Wopsle is also relishing the pork for being so “plump and juicy.” Pip is expected to respect everything these adults say to him, even when it is clearly ridiculous, such as Pumblechook’s admonition that Pip should be happy he was not born a pig.

Joe, on the other hand, is a good parent. He answers Pip’s questions and tells him things about the world. He also encourages Pip in his studies, and praises Pip’s efforts. He understands Pip’s need for fun, and holds a friendly bread-biting competition with him every evening. He is patient, kind, and affectionate. When he does scold Pip, he does so gently, reasoning with Pip rather than punishing him physically.

Joe’s father is an extreme example of poor parenting. He was an alcoholic who used to beat Joe, preventing him from getting an education. Joe was forced to labor at an early age to support his father and long-suffering mother.

Mrs. Pocket is self-absorbed and neglects her children. She, like Mrs. Joe, considers children a bother. Also, like Mrs. Joe, she is prideful and will not allow her

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

authority to be questioned by her children. When Mrs. Pocket's young daughter warns her inattentive mother that the baby might get hurt playing with a nutcracker, Mrs. Pocket scolds her for her impertinence.

2. Responses will vary. To help prepare students to answer this question, you might refer them to page xiv of the Access Edition for some historical background on the criminal justice system of Victorian England.

Students should note that most characters in the novel fear and despise the convicts. When several of them escape the prison ships, cannons are fired as a warning to locals. On Christmas, when the soldiers appear at Pip's house, everyone seems happy that the convicts are to be hunted down and returned to their imprisonment—all except Joe and Pip, who show sympathy for the convicts. Pip's convict is portrayed in a sympathetic light—he is a pitiful, desperate creature who eats like a hungry dog, and is cold, hungry, and hurt.

The two convicts on the stagecoach are described as “a disagreeable and degraded spectacle.” As described by Pip, they wear numbers on their backs, as if they were street doors, their coarse mangy ungainly outer surface makes them look like lower animals, and they wear irons on their legs, only partially covered by pocket handkerchiefs. One man refuses to ride with the convicts on the coach, saying it would be “poisonous and pernicious and infamous and shameful” to have to sit with them.

The attitude of the townspeople toward criminals is apparent in the scene at the Jolly Bargemen when Mr. Wopsle and others declare a criminal guilty before hearing his defense. The public attitude seems to be that a criminal is guilty unless proven innocent. Jaggers points out that this attitude is likely to result in the condemning of innocent people.

Conditions on the Hulks appear to be quite abysmal: as the convicts are returned to the Hulk, described as a “wicked Noah's ark,” someone on the boat growls “as if to dogs,” an order to the prisoners to begin rowing: “Give way, you!” (Conditions in Newgate are not described until Chapter 32.)

Dickens offers a sharp criticism of the Victorian criminal justice system in Chapter 20. He portrays the legal profession as a dirty business. Criminals accused of a crime must have money if they hope to escape a conviction—the only way to win is to get Jaggers, and Jaggers is expensive. Jaggers knows that many of his clients are guilty, yet he defends them and shows he is willing to permit false witnesses to testify on his clients' behalf.

Dickens points out corruption in the courts through his portrayal of an “extremely dirty and partially drunk minister of justice,” who is dressed in mildewed clothes Pip suspects he bought from the executioner. This man accepts money—a bribe, essentially—for seating people at a trial. (It is unclear whether such trials were open to the public.)

Criminals faced the gallows or public whipping for their crimes. People were hanged for bad debts, as revealed when the minister of justice shows Pip the “debtors' door, out of which culprits came to be hanged.” He tells Pip that the following morning, four are to be hanged in a row.

Great Expectations, Chapters 1–31

3. Joe is the least acquisitive character in the novel. Only his forge implements matter to him. Even the house and household items he considers to belong to Mrs. Joe. Joe is content with his social status and says that his place is in the forge. He finds a simple dignity there, and a pride in his profession. While Joe is often intimidated by people of higher social status, such as Miss Havisham or Jaggers, he is also capable of standing up to them when they offend him. For example, he confronts Jaggers angrily when Jaggers suggests he accept a payment for the loss of Pip’s services. This action on Joe’s part also illustrates that Joe places more importance on personal relationships than on money. He refuses to accept payment, exclaiming: “if you think as money can make compensation to me for the loss of the little child...!”

Pumblechook panders to people of wealth and high social status. He is very greedy and hopes to gain financially through association with them. When Pip learns of his expectations, Pumblechook is the first to fawn all over him, reinventing their past relationship to make Pip feel indebted to him.

Wemmick takes a practical attitude toward property and money. He emphasizes the importance of having “portable property” and treasures the gifts he receives from clients. On the other hand, he does not place value on material items in any conventional sense. He does not aspire to have a lavish home like Miss Havisham’s, for example. His home is a “castle,” but it is designed out of whimsy and out of love for the Aged, not out of a desire to impress others or display wealth. His home shows that Wemmick values his father’s comfort and happiness over what others might consider luxury.

Miss Havisham is the wealthiest character in the novel, yet she is not made happy by her wealth. Instead, it is a burden to her which made her the target of a cruel swindle in her youth, and the target of parasitic, obsequious relatives who pander to her in hopes of gaining an inheritance when she is dead. She does not appear to value or enjoy her property, and allows her estate to fall into disrepair as she mourns her past loss. Her attitude toward social status appears to be that it has done her little good; in fact, she chooses to shut out society and makes an outcast of herself. She does show snobbery toward others of lower class, but her disdain appears to fall on those of all social classes.

Students are likely to say that either Joe or Wemmick has the healthiest attitude toward property, money, and social status. Joe is the most well-adjusted, since he is happy with what he has. He is not grasping for wealth like Pumblechook, nor is he mourning about what he does not have, like Miss Havisham. Some students may also fault Joe for not having more ambition; but it should be pointed out that in Dickens’s time, there was not the social mobility that is possible in our society. Wemmick has adopted a strange double personality; at work in the “real world” he is practical about money and property matters, but in his personal life, his priority is those he loves. Dickens might be pointing out that in the real world, and especially in the cutthroat world of London, it is necessary to strike a balance between these two extremes.

Exam***Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59***

- _____ 1. In the scene in which Pip accompanies Wemmick to Newgate, Wemmick's actions are described as though he is a gardener and the prisoners are his plants. This description is an example of _____.
a. allusion
b. imagery
c. personification
d. extended metaphor
- _____ 2. After visiting Newgate, Pip feels _____.
a. dirty and ashamed of this brush with criminals, especially since he is going to see Estella
b. outraged at the treatment of the convicts, and wants to reform the prison system
c. pity for his convict, and now understands why the man wanted to escape
d. afraid that he may have been recognized by one of the convicts
- _____ 3. Which of the following best describes Estella's attitude toward her stay in London and toward Pip?
a. She is excited to meet new people in London, but is haughty and disdainful of Pip.
b. She despises London, but is grateful for Pip's attentions.
c. She is indifferent to both, and says she is only following Miss Havisham's instructions.
d. She is determined to break the hearts of every man in London, Pip included.
- _____ 4. At Mrs. Joe's funeral, Biddy hurts Pip's feelings when she _____.
a. questions his sincerity when he promises to visit Joe often
b. scolds him for neglecting his invalid sister while she was alive
c. points out how snobbish he has become since inheriting his fortune
d. tells him he will never marry Estella
- _____ 5. In what financial state do Pip and Herbert find themselves?
a. They are earning more money than they can possibly spend.
b. They must leave a margin in their budget to ensure that they do not spend too much.
c. They become so poor that Pip must ask Miss Havisham for money.
d. They are living an extravagant lifestyle and going into debt.
- _____ 6. "Coming into his majority" is an important moment in Pip's life because it means he is _____.
a. finally respected by society as a gentleman
b. able to vote and to own property
c. eligible to be president of a club called the Finches of the Grove
d. able to manage his financial affairs himself, and no longer has to answer to Mr. Jaggers

Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59

- _____ 7. What favor does Pip do for Herbert?
- He pleads with Miss Havisham to remember Herbert in her will.
 - He asks Jaggers to find Herbert a job in London.
 - He buys Herbert a position in a shipping brokerage.
 - He lends Herbert the money to marry his sweetheart.
- _____ 8. When he arrives at Barnard's Inn, Magwitch tells Pip that _____.
- unless he changes, Pip will die a lonely, broken-hearted man, deep in debt
 - he is the benefactor who has provided for Pip
 - he is the bridegroom who deserted Miss Havisham
 - Pip has not seen the last of him yet; the worst is yet to come
- _____ 9. After learning Magwitch's story, Pip reaches the surprising conclusion that _____.
- Magwitch's archenemy, Compeyson, is the man who jilted Miss Havisham, and Magwitch is Estella's father
 - Magwitch is guilty of murdering Miss Havisham's half-brother, Arthur, but Arthur deserved to be killed
 - Magwitch paid Joe to teach Pip the blacksmithing trade, but Joe gave the money back
 - Magwitch and Orlick were friends and partners once, but Orlick betrayed him
- _____ 10. When Pip confesses his love for Estella, how does Miss Havisham react?
- She clutches her hand over her heart and appears stricken with remorse.
 - She cackles with triumph, asking, "How does she use you, Pip, how does she use you?"
 - She waves her hand indifferently, and says coldly, "You will have her out of your thoughts in a week."
 - She looks at him in shock.
- _____ 11. What reason does Estella give for agreeing to marry the brutish Drummle?
- Although Drummle is brutish, he has money and status and can provide her with the high-class life to which she is accustomed.
 - Estella is attracted to him because he is the only man who has not fallen for her at first sight.
 - She would rather marry Drummle than a good man who would be more hurt by her inability to love.
 - Miss Havisham wants Estella to marry Drummle so that Pip's heart will be truly broken.

Exam***Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59***

- _____ 12. When Pip returns to London after visiting Miss Havisham, he receives a message reading, “Don’t go home.” Why can’t Pip return to his home?
- Orlick left this ominous message because he wants to meet with Pip.
 - Magwitch is hiding there and Pip could be charged with aiding and abetting a convicted criminal.
 - Magwitch is there and Herbert fears he may harm Pip.
 - Wemmick has heard that Pip’s apartment is being watched by someone, possibly Compeyson.
- _____ 13. The following passage employs the literary devices of _____.
...a despotic monster of a four-post bedstead...[was] straddling over the whole place, putting one of his arbitrary legs into the fire-place, and another into the doorway, and squeezing the wretched little washing-stand in quite a divinely righteous manner.
- imagery and *Bildungsroman*
 - personification and metaphor
 - allusion and metaphor
 - onomatopoeia and iambic pentameter
- _____ 14. Why is it so urgent that Pip and Herbert help Magwitch leave the country?
- Since Magwitch was exiled for life, he will be hanged if authorities find him in London.
 - Orlick has threatened to kill Magwitch if he stays.
 - Jaggers has discovered his presence and will bring him to court.
 - Magwitch must return to Australia to complete his life sentence.
- _____ 15. Whom does Wopsle recognize in the audience during the performance of his play?
- Orlick
 - Compeyson
 - Jaggers
 - Magwitch
- _____ 16. After having observed the appearance and mannerisms of Molly, Mr. Jaggers’s housekeeper, and learned her history, Pip concludes that Molly _____.
- killed her own child in order to get revenge on Magwitch
 - is the mother of Estella
 - is not really “tamed” at all but a wild woman who should be institutionalized
 - is still in love with Magwitch

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- _____ 17. What does Pumblechook want everyone in town to believe about his relationship with Pip?
- He is Pip's benefactor.
 - He tried to steer Pip down the right path, but Pip would not heed his warning.
 - The two are bosom friends and share advice and confidences.
 - He helped Pip become what he is, but Pip refuses to show him gratitude.
- _____ 18. How is Pip injurd while visiting at Satis House?
- He fights with Drummle, who is engaged to Estella.
 - He slaps Estella and she slaps him in return.
 - He smothers a fire which badly burns Miss Havisham.
 - After learning that Estella is truly going to be married, Pip runs from the room and falls down the rotting staircase.
- _____ 19. In the confrontation with Orlick at the sluice-house, Pip learns that Orlick _____.
- was the one who attacked Mrs. Joe, and he was also the one who was watching Pip's apartment the night Magwitch arrived
 - is Magwitch's illegitimate son and wants Magwitch's fortune
 - spent time in prison with Magwitch and Compeyson and knows all about them
 - was in love with Estella and blames Pip for ruining his chances with her
- _____ 20. What frame of mind is Magwitch in as Pip, Herbert, and Startop attempt to smuggle him out of England?
- He is fearful and nervous, and it is all Pip can do to stop him from shaking and tipping over the boat
 - He is angry and revengeful, promising to "tear limb from limb" anyone who stands in the way of his escape.
 - He seems strangely peaceful and contented, and comments that they can't tell what will happen over the next few hours any more than they can see to the bottom of the river.
 - He is unexpectedly jovial and smiling, and when Pip asks him why he isn't more concerned, he chuckles, "Maybe I'm a-growing a trifle old."
- _____ 21. What happens to foil the group's plan?
- Pip's arm hurts so much that he cannot row, and their plan is delayed.
 - Magwitch decides to give himself up to the authorities.
 - Scotland Yard detectives, tipped off by Orlick and Compeyson, head the group off and arrest them as they attempt to board the ship.
 - Custom House officials, led by Compeyson, detain the group, but Magwitch attacks Compeyson.

Exam

Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59

- _____ 22. Which event shapes the climax of the novel?
- Miss Havisham dies.
 - Estella tells Pip she is now free to marry again.
 - Magwitch reveals himself as Pip's benefactor.
 - Joe cares for Pip during his illness in London.
- _____ 23. Which event forms the resolution of the novel?
- Pip leaves the country to work in Cairo with Herbert.
 - Pip and Estella meet in London, shake hands, and go their separate ways. (Or, as in the revised ending, the two meet at the ruins of Satis House.)
 - Pip and Herbert go off together to seek their fortunes in Europe.
 - Pip and Herbert decide they must help Magwitch escape.
- _____ 24. By the end of the novel, what becomes of the fortune which Magwitch promised to Pip?
- It sinks to the bottom of the river during the struggle in which Magwitch is injured.
 - It is confiscated by authorities.
 - Orlick buried it near the sluice-house gate.
 - Pip gives it to Joe and Biddy, who truly deserve the money.
- _____ 25. Joe Gargery emerges as one of the most admirable characters in *Great Expectations*. What makes him such an admirable person?
- He never argues with Mrs. Joe and is kind even when she is cruel.
 - He cares nothing for possessions and is content with what he has.
 - He can converse with people in all walks of life.
 - He does not care to live in a city as large as London.

Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59

Matching (10 points total)

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. allusion | a. Pip’s convict |
| _____ 2. Clara Barley | b. the other convict Pip saw at the marshes |
| _____ 3. Miss Skiffins | c. direct description is an example of this technique |
| _____ 4. Provis | d. engaged to Wemmick |
| _____ 5. old Gruffandgrim | e. statement that has a double meaning or which cannot be clearly resolved |
| _____ 6. falling action | f. “The imaginary student pursued by the misshapen creature he had impiously made was not more wretched than I, pursued by the creature who had made me...” |
| _____ 7. Compeyson | g. engaged to Herbert |
| _____ 8. ambiguity | h. all of the events that follow the climax of a story |
| _____ 9. Drummle | i. known as “the Spider” |
| _____ 10. characterization | j. Clara’s alcoholic, gout-ridden father |

Vocabulary (5 points each)

Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with a word from the list below. Do not use any word more than once.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| animosity | chronic | legacy | resume |
| apprise | desist | loiter | solicit |

- EX. The homeless people in the subways _____ solicit _____ money from passersby.
1. Anne inherited the valuable pearl necklace as a _____ from her mother.
 2. The coach encouraged Jeremy to see a doctor about his _____ knee pain.
 3. The bank was obligated to _____ its customers when it raised its service fees.
 4. The hall monitor’s job is to make sure no students _____ in the halls while classes are in session.
 5. The teacher warned the students to _____ their giggling immediately and pay attention to the lesson.

Exam

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Short Answer (2 points each)

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. Define *symbol* and explain what Estella’s name symbolizes. What does her name reveal about Estella as a person?

2. Define *irony* and explain why it is ironic that Miss Havisham seeks love from Estella.

3. Explain the significance of the quotation, “Get hold of some portable property!” Who gives Pip this advice? Does Pip follow it? Why, or why not?

4. Define *motivation* and explain Orlick’s motivations for wanting revenge on Pip.

5. Who is Compeyson? What relationships does he have with other characters in the novel?

Great Expectations, Chapters 30-59

Short Essay (10 points each)

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

1. Critics say that the character of Biddy is modeled after Mrs. Charles Dickens, the wife of the author of *Great Expectations*. From what you read of Biddy, what kind of person would Mrs. Dickens seem to be? Cite examples from the novel in your answer.
2. In response to public pressure, Dickens revised his original ending of *Great Expectations* to make it more sentimental and appealing to readers. Of the two endings, both of which are included in your Access Edition, which do you think fits the novel best? Give specific reasons from the novel to support your answer.
3. One theme of *Great Expectations* is the danger of viewing other people as objects rather than as individuals with feelings and motivations of their own. Which characters from the novel view others as objects, and what happens as a result? Think of at least two such characters, and support your answer with evidence from the novel.

Long Essay (30 points each)

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

1. A theme of the novel *Great Expectations* is the danger of focusing on appearances or outer qualities rather than on true substance or inner qualities. In what ways does Pip focus on appearances, and what happens to him as a result? Cite specific examples from the novel.
2. This novel is about a young man with “great expectations” for his life. What were Pip’s “great expectations”? In what ways were they fulfilled, and in what ways did they end in disappointment? Overall, do you think it was a good thing for Pip to have expectations, or would he have been happier without them? Explain your answer, using examples from the novel.
3. The novel *Great Expectations* is commonly considered an example of a *Bildungsroman*, or a novel that tells the story of the growth of a person from youth to adulthood. Explain how Pip “grows up” over the course of the novel. In what ways do his attitudes change and gradually mature? What things does Pip come to realize about life? Cite examples from the novel to support your answer.

Exam Answer Key

Great Expectations, Chapters 32–59

Multiple Choice (25 points total)

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. d | 11. c | 16. b | 21. d |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. d | 17. d | 22. c |
| 3. c | 8. b | 13. b | 18. c | 23. a |
| 4. a | 9. a | 14. a | 19. a | 24. b |
| 5. d | 10. a | 15. b | 20. c | 25. b |

Matching (10 points total)

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

Vocabulary (5 points total)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. legacy | 4. loiter |
| 2. chronic | 5. desist |
| 3. apprise | |

Short Answer (2 points each)

1. A symbol is a thing that stands for or represents both itself and something else. Estella's name, which is Latin for star, is a symbol for who Estella is as a person. Like a star, Estella is beautiful and dazzling, yet forever unreachable. Also like a star, Estella is cold and remote.
2. In a literary work, irony of situation is when an event occurs that violates the expectations of the characters, the reader, or the audience. It is ironic that while Miss Havisham has taught Estella to hate and fear love, she now expects Estella to be capable of loving her. As Estella points out, it would be absurd to expect a person who has been taught to hate and fear the sun to take naturally to sunlight; and so it is surprising and ironic that Miss Havisham expects her to take naturally to love.
3. Wemmick constantly advises Pip to acquire "portable property," meaning movable possessions, such as money, as opposed to land. Wemmick takes a practical approach to money matters. However, Pip does not follow his advice on several occasions. He refuses the offer of financial help from Miss Havisham, encouraging her to give her money to Herbert. And in the end, Pip loses his fortune because he is more concerned with making sure Magwitch is safe than with securing the convict's money.
4. Motivation is a force that moves a character to think, feel, or behave in a certain way. Orlick makes clear his motives for wanting Pip dead. He resents Pip because Pip got him fired from his job at Miss Havisham's and because he feels Pip was favored at the forge while he was bullied and beat. Orlick also accuses Pip of having spoken ill of him to Biddy, and so ruining his chances with her.

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5. Compeyson is the other convict that escaped the Hulks when Magwitch did. He hired Magwitch as his partner in his swindling and forging schemes. When the two were caught and tried for spending stolen money, however, Compeyson got a lighter sentence because he was educated and had the appearance of a gentleman. Magwitch resented Compeyson for allowing him to take most of the blame for their crimes. Compeyson is also the bridegroom who swindled Miss Havisham, then jilted her on their wedding day.

Short Essay (10 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. Mrs. Dickens was most likely bright, humble, insightful, tactful, caring, understanding, and supportive. Biddy is intelligent yet modest: when Pip observes in amazement that she seems to learn everything around her, even the blacksmith trade, she says calmly, “I suppose I must catch it—like a cough.” She is clever and insightful and gives good, honest advice, yet she gives it tactfully. For example, when she gives Pip advice about Estella, she politely frames it with “but you know best.” And when she reproaches Pip for not coming to visit, she does not do so directly and harshly, but still makes her point clear. She is wise enough to see Joe’s simple dignity and defends him when Pip criticizes Joe’s coarseness. She is selfless in her care for Mrs. Joe, understanding and compassionate in her understanding of Pip’s love troubles, and patient in her teaching of the schoolchildren and Joe.
2. *Responses will vary.* Students must support their choice with specific references to the novel.
3. *Responses will vary.* Possible responses are given. Students must select two characters from the novel and explain how they viewed others as objects. Characters who view others as objects include Pip, who views Estella as little more than a beautiful “prize” he hopes Miss Havisham will award him. Pip ignores Estella’s constant warnings that she does not and cannot love him, and thinks he can attain her despite her feelings. The result is that his heart is broken.

Miss Havisham also seems to view Estella as an object which she can mold however she pleases. She instructs Estella on how to act, and uses Estella as a tool for her own agenda of exacting revenge on men. Miss Havisham’s plan backfires when she realizes that Estella, whom she has trained to be cruel to men, can also be cruel and cold to her. Miss Havisham is also devastated when she learns that Estella is going to marry Drummle, because she realizes that in disregarding Estella’s individual will and directing her life for her, she has ruined it.

Estella speaks of herself as an object, because she feels powerless to change her fate; having no feelings or goals of her own. She merely follows directions and views her life with complete indifference and apathy. She speaks of herself as a candle, which can do nothing if moths and “other ugly creatures” are drawn to its light. The result is that she marries a cruel man and suffers greatly at his hand.

Miss Havisham also uses Pip as an object, as someone on whom Estella can practice

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breaking hearts. The result is that Pip’s heart is broken, and Miss Havisham feels great remorse when she realizes that although he is a man, Pip’s pain is every bit as real as her own.

Magwitch’s relationship with Pip is very similar to Miss Havisham’s relationship with Estella. Like Miss Havisham with Estella, he has “adopted” Pip and made him his protégé, a gentleman he made and owns. His intentions are good; like Miss Havisham, he intends to spare his protégé the pain and suffering he himself experienced. But also like Miss Havisham, he views his “creation” as a tool to avenge himself on the world that has wounded his pride. Magwitch uses Pip to prove that he is important after all, since he is capable of making a proper London gentleman. Like Miss Havisham, he fails to recognize that his “creation” has a will and feelings of his own. The result is that Pip’s own best interest is disregarded. Pip becomes ashamed of his past and of himself and is drawn into a frivolous, snobbish society that cannot fulfill him.

Long Essay (30 points each)

Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.

1. Students may mention any of the following as examples of how Pip focuses on appearances rather than substance. Pip focuses on appearances when he falls in love with Estella: he loves her because she is elegant and beautiful, and chooses to ignore the fact that she is also cold, manipulative, and snobbish. When she warns him that she has no heart, he persists: “You, so young, untried, and beautiful...! Surely it is not in nature.” In other words, he assumes that because her outer self is beautiful, her inner self must also be so. Pip also focuses on what appears to be true about his new fortune. Although Miss Havisham has clearly stated that Pip is to expect nothing from her in the way of money, and has never insinuated that she intends Pip and Estella to marry, Pip assumes the fortune is from her and that she is grooming him to be Estella’s husband. He assumes this because of appearances: Miss Havisham is the only person he knows who has enough capital to set him up as a gentleman; he knows that she has consulted Jaggers, his guardian, in the past; in London, he rooms with one of her relatives and is taught by another; the other Pocket relatives are clearly jealous of Pip and seem to believe that Miss Havisham is his benefactor; and finally, Miss Havisham seems to be encouraging Estella to spend time with him. Because he fails to see the truth of his situation, and believes despite his lack of evidence, Pip ends up painfully disappointed and heartbroken. Similarly, Pip judges Magwitch by his appearances. On the night Magwitch appears at Barnard’s Inn, Pip assumes he is destitute and cannot help but despise him for his coarse manners and dress. Even after he learns to his shock that Magwitch is his benefactor, and after he has seen what a good heart Magwitch has and how hard he has worked, Pip still abhors him. The same situation happens with Joe and Biddy. Pip is ashamed of Joe and considers Biddy common. In reality, both are incredible people: kind, sincere, and loyal. Pip fails to appreciate them because of their appearances.

The result of Pip’s faulty judgment is heartbreak and disappointment. Pip comes to realize that he has cast aside the people in his life who were truly worthy, and

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embraced those who could only harm him.

2. Pip's expectations are that he will become a wealthy, well-dressed, educated London gentleman, move up to a higher social sphere, and that he will marry Estella and lead a better, happier life. All of his expectations are not realized. For one thing, Pip expects that London will be a glamorous city and that he will live in a posh apartment. However, London disappoints Pip, who finds the city to be filthy and dangerous, and Pip's apartment building, Barnard's Inn, is a vermin-infested, dilapidated mess. Pip's expectations of wealth are indeed achieved for a time, but they do not bring him the happiness he expects. He goes into debt buying fine clothing and luxurious things for his apartment, hiring a servant (who turns out to be anything but servile), and dining at fine restaurants, and still finds himself feeling miserable. These things do not satisfy him. He does receive an education and has all the outward appearance of a gentleman, including the table manners, but he is not a true gentleman because he treats people badly, including those who have done much for him, like Bidley and Joe. He moves up to a "higher" social sphere, and is accepted into the "exclusive" Finches of the Grove, but he finds that many of the supposed "high class" people are idiots and boors. Meanwhile, he has shunned people who are truly worthy, and feels very guilty about it. The expectation that is completely disappointed is his dream of marrying Estella. Pip's heart is broken. Overall, his expectation that he will lead a better life and be a better, happier person for it proves quite false. Pip begins to wish that he had never left the forge, and never had expectations at all.

Responses will vary, but students will likely say that overall, Pip learned from his experiences, and learned to appreciate the important things in life, so it was a good thing that he had expectations. He also received an education, so in that sense he improved himself.

3. *Responses will vary. Possible responses are given.* Students must support their ideas with examples from the novel. Students should recall that in the beginning of the novel, Pip experiences a loss of innocence that is the first step toward maturity. This occurs when he visits the home of Miss Havisham and learns how others view him. He learns that there is more to the world than the forge, and that the world will often be critical of him. This experience teaches him to be critical of himself and to be self-conscious. From this point, Pip begins to form goals for himself. He wants to become educated and to be a gentleman. When he learns he will have that chance, Pip changes. He rejects Joe and Bidley as a part of his past, and sees himself as reaching higher. His priorities change. No longer does he think working at the forge is a good thing. He absorbs the values of his society, which dictate that it is better to be high-class than a common laborer. However, by the end of the novel, Pip reaches true maturity, which constitutes creating values for himself. After witnessing the goodness and generosity of Magwitch, Bidley, and Joe, and opening his eyes to the disappointing truth about high-class society, Pip is ready to set his own priorities. He rejects the superficial and recognizes the worth of loyal friends, even "common" ones.

Evaluation Forms

Evaluation Form

Writing Process

PREWRITING

In prewriting I used

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> freewriting | <input type="checkbox"/> imagining or role playing | <input type="checkbox"/> interviewing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> research | <input type="checkbox"/> graphic devices | <input type="checkbox"/> discussion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> asking questions | <input type="checkbox"/> observing and recalling | <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain) |

(comments) _____

The prewriting technique that was most successful for me was _____

Other prewriting techniques that I would like to try are _____

The prewriting technique that I would like to improve is _____

PLANNING

In planning I

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> made an outline | <input type="checkbox"/> decided on a specific audience | <input type="checkbox"/> decided on a specific purpose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> decided on a specific topic | <input type="checkbox"/> revised my initial writing plan | <input type="checkbox"/> decided on a mode of writing |

(comments) _____

The planning technique that was most successful for me was _____

Other planning techniques that I would like to try are _____

DRAFTING

In drafting I worked on

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing topic sentences | <input type="checkbox"/> writing a conclusion | <input type="checkbox"/> achieving unity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing a thesis statement | <input type="checkbox"/> writing transitions | <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing an introduction | <input type="checkbox"/> using supporting details | |

(comments) _____

The drafting skill that was most successful for me was _____

Other drafting skills that I would like to try are _____

The drafting skill that I would like to improve is _____

EDITING

In editing my draft I worked on

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing or revising an introduction | <input type="checkbox"/> proofreading | <input type="checkbox"/> using vivid words and details |
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing or revising a conclusion | <input type="checkbox"/> revising for clarity | <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> revising for coherence | <input type="checkbox"/> revising for unity | |

(comments) _____

The editing skill that was most successful for me was _____

Other editing skills that I would like to try are _____

The editing skill that I would like to improve is _____

Evaluation Form

Writing Plan

TOPIC **CIRCLE ONE**

The topic is clear and can be treated well in the available space. 1
 COMMENTS: _____ 2 $\times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 _____ 3
 _____ 4

PURPOSE

The writer's purpose is clear, and the writer achieves his or her purpose. 1
 COMMENTS: _____ 2 $\times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 _____ 3
 _____ 4

AUDIENCE

The language used and the complexity of the treatment of the subject are appropriate to the audience and occasion for which the writing was done. 1
 COMMENTS: _____ 2 $\times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 _____ 3
 _____ 4

FORM

The form chosen is appropriate, and the writer has observed the conventions of the form chosen. 1
 COMMENTS: _____ 2 $\times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 _____ 3
 _____ 4

MODE

The writing makes use of appropriate modes (narration, dialogue, description, and various kinds of exposition such as analysis or comparison and contrast), and the writer has handled these modes well. 1
 COMMENTS: _____ 2 $\times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 _____ 3
 _____ 4

TOTAL

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

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE _____

PEER EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE _____

TEACHER'S SIGNATURE _____

Evaluation Form

Writing Summary

Title _____

Purpose or aim of writing _____

I chose this topic because _____

The form of the writing is _____

I chose this form because _____

My thesis or theme is _____

My intended audience is _____

The principle of organization that I used is _____

The type of support or evidence that I used is _____

The type of introduction that I used is _____

The type of conclusion that I used is _____

Evaluation Form

Compositions/Reports

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

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

Evaluation Form

Analytic Scale

CONTENT / UNITY		CIRCLE ONE
A. Develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 4 = _____
B. Contains only necessary or relevant ideas or information COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 4 = _____
ORGANIZATION / COHERENCE		
C. Is organized in a logical or sensible manner COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 4 = _____
D. Uses transitions effectively to connect ideas COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 4 = _____
LANGUAGE / STYLE		
E. Uses language appropriate to the audience and occasion COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 2 = _____
F. Uses vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers COMMENTS: _____ _____	1 2 3 4	× 2 = _____
CONVENTIONS		
G. Avoids spelling errors COMMENTS: _____	1 2 3 4	× 1 = _____
H. Avoids grammar errors COMMENTS: _____	1 2 3 4	× 1 = _____
I. Avoids usage errors COMMENTS: _____	1 2 3 4	× 1 = _____
J. Avoids punctuation and capitalization errors COMMENTS: _____	1 2 3 4	× 1 = _____
K. Avoids errors in manuscript form COMMENTS: _____	1 2 3 4	× 1 = _____
		TOTAL <input type="text"/>

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

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE _____

PEER EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE _____

TEACHER'S SIGNATURE _____

Evaluation Form

Holistic Response

CONTENT AND COHERENCE		
<p>The writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not develop a single main idea or create a single dominant effect • contains irrelevant ideas • is not organized logically • does not use transitions effectively • uses language inappropriate for the audience and occasion • does not use vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers 	<p>(Circle one.)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>× 7 = _____</p>	<p>The writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develops a single main idea or creates a single dominant effect • contains only relevant ideas • is organized logically • uses transitions effectively • uses language appropriate to the audience and occasion • uses vivid, precise nouns, verbs, and modifiers
CONVENTIONS		
<p>The writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes errors in spelling • makes errors in grammar • makes errors in usage • makes errors in punctuation • does not follow proper manuscript form 	<p>(Circle one.)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>× 3 = _____</p>	<p>The writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses proper spelling • uses good grammar • avoids errors in usage • uses proper punctuation and capitalization • follows proper manuscript form
<p>CONTENT AND COHERENCE <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>+ CONVENTIONS <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>= TOTAL <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>

What I like most about this work is

What I like least about this work is

What I would do to improve this work is

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE _____
PEER EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE _____
TEACHER'S SIGNATURE _____

Evaluation Form

Writing: Revising and Proofreading Checklists

REVISION CHECKLIST: CONTENT AND UNITY

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

REVISION CHECKLIST: ORGANIZATION AND COHERENCE

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

REVISION CHECKLIST: VOICE AND STYLE

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

PROOFREADING CHECKLIST

Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all words, including names, spelled correctly?
Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does each verb agree in number with its subject? • Are verb tenses consistent and correct? • Are irregular verbs formed correctly? • Is the referent of each pronoun clear? • Does every pronoun agree with its antecedent? • Are subject and object forms of pronouns used correctly? • Are there any sentence fragments or run-ons? • Have double negatives been avoided?
Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have frequently confused words, such as <i>affect</i> and <i>effect</i>, been used correctly?
Mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does every sentence end with an end mark? • Are commas, semicolons, hyphens, and dashes used correctly? • Do all proper nouns and proper adjectives begin with capital letters? • Has proper manuscript form been used?

Evaluation Form

Discussion

PARTICIPATION				
As a participant, the student...	nearly always	often	sometimes	rarely
shares personal experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
contributes relevant ideas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
supports statements with evidence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
responds to others respectfully	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tries to understand others' views	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
shows willingness to change views when appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
shows willingness to clarify and defend views	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
allows others to speak	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
maintains focus on discussion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The student's participation has been valuable to the group in the following ways:				

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

LEADERSHIP				
As leader, the student...	nearly always	often	sometimes	rarely
helps the group keep on track	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
helps ensure that everyone gets a chance to speak	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
helps the group reach closure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The student's leadership has been valuable to the group in the following ways:				

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

RECORD KEEPING				
As record keeper, the student...	nearly always	often	sometimes	rarely
keeps accurate records of the discussion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(comments) _____				

Evaluation Form

Project

1. Describe the goal of the project. _____

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

	1	2	3	4	5
	not met satisfactorily			met satisfactorily	

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

a. Cooperation among group members

	1	2	3	4	5
	not at all cooperative			very cooperative	

b. Leadership

	1	2	3	4	5
	not effective			very effective	

c. Division of tasks

	1	2	3	4	5
	unfair			fair	

d. Project organization

	1	2	3	4	5
	unorganized			organized	

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

a. Effort

	1	2	3	4	5
	very little effort shown			much effort shown	

b. Creativity

	1	2	3	4	5
	very little creativity shown			much creativity shown	

c. Attention to goals

	1	2	3	4	5
	little attention to goals			much attention to goals	

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

	1	2	3	4	5
	very poor performance			outstanding performance	

(comments) _____

