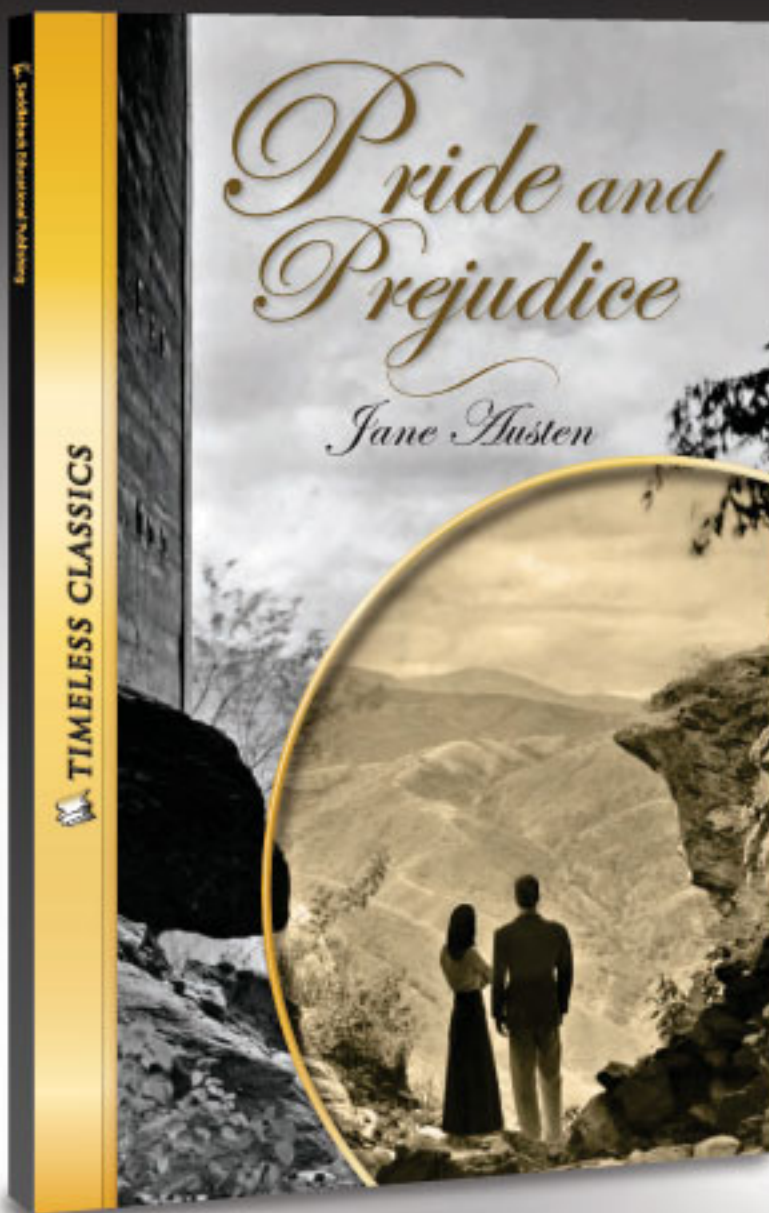


 **TIMELESS CLASSICS**

# STUDY GUIDE



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## TIMELESS CLASSICS

### NOTES TO THE TEACHER

#### THE NOVELS

*Timeless Classics* were expressly designed to help struggling readers gain access to some of the world’s greatest literature. While retaining the essence and stylistic “flavor” of the original, each novel has been expertly adapted to a reading level that never exceeds grade 4.0.

An ideal introduction to later investigations of the original works, *Timeless Classics* utilize a number of strategies to ensure the involvement of struggling readers: airy, uncomplicated page design; shortened sentences; easy-reading type style; elimination of archaic words and spellings; shortened total book length; and handsome illustrations.

To further engage struggling readers, some of our *Timeless Classics* titles are available in a new and exciting graphic format, which can bridge literacies and build complex reading skills—a perfect opportunity for differentiation.

#### THE STUDY GUIDES

The *Timeless Classics Study Guides* provide a wealth of reproducible support materials to help students extend the learning experience. Features include critical background notes on both the author and the times, character descriptions, chapter summaries, and eight “universal” exercises that may be used for any *Timeless Classic* or *Saddleback Illustrated Classic*.

In addition to the universal exercises, 26 title-specific activities are included to review, test, or enrich the student’s grasp of important vocabulary and concepts. These reproducible worksheets are designed to be used chapter-by-chapter as the student’s reading of the novel proceeds. At least two exercises are provided for each book chapter. One of the two always focuses on key vocabulary. The other may be a simple comprehension check or present an important literary concept.

Research shows that the most effective way to improve comprehension is to teach students strategies. The foundation of any comprehension strategy requires knowledge of the skills found in these activities including: main idea, noting details, drawing conclusions, finding the sequence, cause and effect, making inferences, and more. A two-page final exam is also included in every *Timeless Classics Study Guide*.

#### USING THE STUDY GUIDES

Before assigning any of the reproducible exercises, be sure your students each have a personal copy of the *Glossary* and the *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times*. By organizing the reading process in this way, you will be able to set a purpose for reading and activate prior knowledge. The *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times* lend themselves to any number of writing or research projects you may wish to assign. To further preview the novel, you may wish to review the *Facts About the Characters*. Students will also need to be familiar with many of the literary terms in order to complete the worksheets.

The title-specific exercises may be used as a springboard for class discussions and role-playing. Alternatively, you may wish to assign some exercises as homework and others during the closing minutes of a class period.

All exercises in this Guide are designed to accommodate independent study as well as group work. The occasional assignment of study partners or competitive teams often enhances interest and promotes creativity. Oral language activities, such as paraphrasing or summarizing a part of the story, provide an intervention opportunity to strengthen oral language skills and, in turn, strengthen reading skills.

## JANE AUSTEN (1775–1817)

Like many an English lady of the times, Jane Austen spent her life almost entirely within the family circle. The seventh child in her family, she was the daughter of a country parson. Only one dramatic event is known to have taken place in her life. This was her attachment to a clergyman who died before their engagement became official. She never married.

When not writing, Jane Austen spent her time taking care of domestic tasks and caring for her many nieces and nephews. She had no contact with London literary life. Yet, out of the materials of her

narrow world, she was able to create great literature. In fact, she is widely regarded as the greatest of all women novelists.

Her completed novels include *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Northanger Abbey*, and *Persuasion*. These works are known for their brilliant wit and comedy, as well as for her clear-eyed understanding of human nature. These qualities and her perfection of style elevate her little world into a microcosm of the larger world.

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### FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

#### **In 1775, when Jane Austen was born...**

Paul Revere made his famous ride from Charleston to Lexington . . . James Watt perfected the steam engine . . . the British won the battle of Bunker Hill . . . the first regatta was held on the Thames River in England.

#### **In 1813, when *Pride and Prejudice* was published...**

Prussia and Austria declared war on France . . . Simon Bolivar became dictator of Venezuela . . . the London Philharmonic Society was founded . . . the brilliant composers Guiseppe

Verdi and Richard Wagner were born . . . British forces took Fort Niagara and burned the city of Buffalo.

#### **In 1817, when Jane Austen died...**

James Monroe was inaugurated as fifth president of the United States . . . Mississippi became a U.S. state . . . the American author Henry David Thoreau was born . . . riots protesting low wages broke out in Derbyshire, England . . . in America, construction began on the Erie Canal.

## PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

### FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

#### **MRS. BENNET**

A foolish, ignorant woman who's devoted to getting her five daughters married

#### **MR. BENNET**

A quiet, sarcastic man who finds his family exasperating and amusing

#### **JANE BENNET**

The oldest daughter; trusting and sweet-natured

#### **ELIZABETH BENNET**

The second oldest; lively, bright, and quick-witted

#### **MARY BENNET**

The third daughter; she believes she has great talent

#### **CATHERINE (KITTY) BENNET**

The fourth daughter; she's a silly young woman who follows wherever Lydia leads

#### **LYDIA BENNET**

The Bennets' youngest daughter, who is wild, noisy, and thoughtless

#### **CHARLOTTE LUCAS**

Elizabeth's close friend; she's a practical and unromantic young woman

#### **BINGLEY**

A friendly, good-natured gentleman

#### **DARCY**

A wealthy, handsome young man with a manner that's stiff and reserved

#### **WICKHAM**

A charming officer

#### **CAROLINE BINGLEY**

Bingley's sister; a conceited young woman

#### **MR. AND MRS. HURST**

Bingley's sister and brother-in-law

#### **MR. COLLINS**

A well-to-do clergyman; he's self-important and dim-witted

#### **LADY CATHERINE**

Darcy's aunt; she's a wealthy, rude, and conceited woman

#### **MR. AND MRS. GARDINER**

Mrs. Bennet's brother and sister-in-law; they are a well-bred, intelligent couple



## CHAPTER SUMMARIES

### CHAPTER 1

Mrs. Bennet's goal in life is to see her five daughters well-married. She is, therefore, delighted when a single gentleman, Mr. Bingley, rents a nearby estate, Netherfield Park. Mr. Bingley attends a local ball and brings several people with him, including his friend Darcy. At first, everyone is impressed with Darcy, who is handsome and rich. But when young Mr. Darcy turns out to be distant and proud, their admiration turns to disgust.

While at the ball, Bingley becomes attracted to Jane, the oldest Bennet daughter. He dances with her twice. Meanwhile, Darcy humiliates Jane's sister, Elizabeth, by refusing to dance with her.

### CHAPTER 2

Jane is falling in love with Bingley, but refuses to show her feelings for him. Meanwhile, Darcy is secretly becoming interested in Elizabeth.

One morning, Jane is invited to visit Bingley's sister, Caroline, as well as Mrs. Hurst. She falls ill and must remain at their house. Worried about her sister's health, Elizabeth joins her. Soon, Mrs. Bennet also comes for a brief visit and embarrasses Elizabeth with her poor manners.

### CHAPTER 3

The longer Elizabeth stays at Netherfield, the more Darcy is attracted to her. Caroline Bingley notices this attraction and becomes jealous.

After the sisters return home, Mr. Bennet's cousin, Mr. Collins, comes to visit. Because the Bennet property can only be passed on to a male relative, Mr. Collins will inherit their home when Mr. Bennet dies. In order to help the Bennets keep their property, Mr. Collins plans to marry one of the Bennet daughters.

### CHAPTER 4

At a party the next day, Wickham confides in Elizabeth that Darcy cheated him out of a valuable income. The position Wickham lost would have allowed him to become a gentleman instead of a soldier. Elizabeth confronts Darcy with the charges against him, but he does not answer her.

Just a few days later, Mr. Collins proposes to Elizabeth. She refuses him, which delights her father, but makes her mother furious.

### CHAPTER 5

Caroline writes a letter from London, in which she hints that Bingley is falling in love with Darcy's sister, Georgiana. Elizabeth suspects that Caroline is lying, but Jane can't believe such a thing.

Meanwhile, Charlotte spends a great deal of time with Mr. Collins. She secretly hopes he will propose to her. He does! Elizabeth can hardly believe that Charlotte will take such a boring, unattractive man as her husband. But Charlotte is determined to be married.

## TIMELESS CLASSICS

### LITERARY GLOSSARY

**action** what happens in a story; the acts or events that take place

The war story was full of battle action.

**author** the writer of a book, story, article, etc.

Ernest Hemingway was an American author.

**author's purpose** the author's specific goal or reason for writing a certain book

In that novel, the author's purpose was to make readers laugh.

**character** a fictional person who plays a part in a story or novel

Long John Silver is an important character in *Treasure Island*.

**classic** excellent artwork, novel, painting, symphony, etc. that remains popular over many years

Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead* has become an American classic

**climax** the outcome of the novel's main conflict

The capture of the criminal was the climax of the detective story.

**conclusion** the resolution of all plot conflicts, bringing the story to a close

That play's conclusion was very satisfying. Every conflict was resolved.

**conflict** The struggle between characters or forces at the center of the story

The conflict was resolved when the suspect confessed.

**description** the parts of a story or novel that tell about the appearance of the setting or characters

His description of the Alps was breathtaking.

**dialogue** words spoken by the characters in a novel, story, or play

The dialogue in that comedy is very witty and amusing.

**effect** in literature, an impression created by the writer

Murder mysteries often create a suspenseful, chilling effect.

**event** a specific occurrence; something that happens

A plane crash is the first event in that adventure novel.

**fiction** a literary work in which the plot and characters are the products of the author's imagination

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is a popular work of fiction.

**figurative language** colorful wording not meant to be taken literally, but to form a colorful, sharp picture in the mind

A "screaming" headline may be set in large type, but it makes no sound at all.

**imagery** figures of speech that help the reader to visualize the characters or setting; pictures in words

In Stephen Crane's imagery, the color of blood suggests courage.

**introduction** a short reading that presents and explains a novel; sometimes the first part of a novel that sets the scene

The introduction to *Frankenstein* is in the form of a letter.

**mood** the overall feeling or atmosphere the author creates in a story or novel

The author's skillful use of language created a dismal, hopeless mood.

**moral** the instructive point of a story or novel; the lesson to be drawn by the reader

The moral of the story is to choose your friends carefully.

**WORDS AND MEANINGS**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

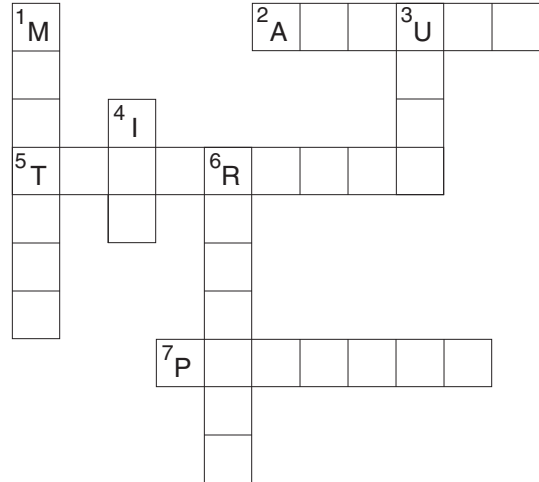
**A.** Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle with words from the chapter.

**ACROSS**

- 2. If you tell people something in a positive way, you \_\_\_ them.
- 5. Something that is moderately good or agreeable is \_\_\_.
- 7. When you \_\_\_ people, you make them angry.

**DOWN**

- 1. You will \_\_\_ your brother if you embarrass him in front of his friends.
- 3. When you try to persuade friends to do something, you \_\_\_ them.



- 4. You speak \_\_\_ of someone when you say unkind things about her.
- 6. People who keep their thoughts and feelings to themselves have a certain amount of \_\_\_.

**B.** On the line after each sentence, write a word from the puzzle. The answer word is an *antonym* (word that means the opposite) of the **boldface** word.

**ANTONYM**

- 1. Bad manners are **unacceptable** in polite society. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Flattering words can often **soothe** someone who's upset. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. If you have a **positive** opinion of someone, it usually shows in your manner. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. He will **gladden** the stranger if he praises him in public. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Her natural **openness** made it easy for her to meet new people. \_\_\_\_\_



NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Circle two words that could be used to describe each character.

1. **Elizabeth**

deceitful      spirited      bitter      playful      mysterious

2. **Jane**

sweet      sarcastic      gossipy      modest      crude

3. **Darcy**

carefree      forgetful      lazy      stiff      quiet

4. **Bingley**

angry      proud      easygoing      sociable      unpopular

5. **Mr. Bennet**

reserved      ambitious      miserable      sarcastic      fearful

6. **Mrs. Bennet**

studious      soft-spoken      ignorant      complaining      meek

**B.** Write **T** if the statement is *true* or **F** if the statement is *false*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Bennet's goal was to find husbands for her daughters.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Bingley had three sisters.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Bennet daughters were Jane, Elizabeth, Evangeline, Mary, and Lydia.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Bingley was the Bennets' new neighbor.

**C.** Complete each sentence with a character named above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and Darcy were friends.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was attracted to Mr. Bingley.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was not interested in dancing with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Charlotte said that \_\_\_\_\_'s pride did not offend her.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- A.** Find a *synonym* (word that means about the same) in the box for each **boldface** word. Write the synonym on the line. Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the box.

|                |                   |                  |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>present</b> | <b>suspicious</b> | <b>instantly</b> | <b>scampering</b> | <b>unexpected</b> |
| <b>untidy</b>  | <b>compared</b>   | <b>glowing</b>   | <b>boasted</b>    | <b>snickered</b>  |

1. Mrs. Bennet **bragged** \_\_\_\_\_ about Jane's beauty and good nature.
2. "You must allow me to **introduce** \_\_\_\_\_ this young lady to you," Sir William said.
3. Elizabeth **immediately** \_\_\_\_\_ drew her hand away from Mr. Darcy.
4. "Why go **scurrying** \_\_\_\_\_ around the country just because her sister has a cold?"
5. Elizabeth's face was **shining** \_\_\_\_\_ with the warmth of exercise.
6. "She looked so **messy** \_\_\_\_\_, too!"

- B.** Notice the **boldface** word in each sentence. Then circle that word's *antonym* (word that means the opposite) in the word group below.

1. Poor Jane was indeed **ill** with fever and headache.  
sick      willful      healthy      feverish
2. Elizabeth's visit showed a deep **affection** for her sister.  
dislike      affectation      caring      affect
3. Elizabeth politely **refused** to dance with Darcy.  
rejected      used      insulted      agreed
4. Jane was **guarded** in her feelings toward Bingley.  
ungrateful      careful      open      quiet