

## *Great Expectations: Part I - Study Guide Questions - Chapters 1-19*

### **Chapter 1**

1. How does Pip get his name? Where is he at the beginning of the story?
2. Briefly describe the convict. What evidence is there that the convict has “human” qualities and is not merely a criminal?
3. Why do you think Pip believes the convict’s story about his accomplice?
4. Find an example of dialect in the convict’s dialogue which illustrates the way Dickens separates the upper from the lower classes by their speech patterns. Give quotes with page numbers

### **Chapter 2**

1. “My sister, Mrs. Joe, with black hair and eyes, had such a prevailing redness of skin that I sometimes used to wonder weather it was possible she washed herself with 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” (6).

Dickens is well known for his revealing and amusing descriptions of the characters in his book. How does the above description of Mrs. Joe Gargery help the reader understand her character?

2. Dickens includes humor in his stories in several ways. One of them is through double meanings, or *puns*. Find an example of phrase in this chapter that can have two meanings, one serious and one humorous. Give quotes and page numbers
3. Briefly describe Joe. List ways Joe tries to protect Pip from his wife. (give page numbers)
4. Why is Pip given tar water to drink?
5. Why does Pip wait until dawn t rob the pantry? What does he steal? What are Hulks?

### Chapter 3

1. How does Pip's convict react when he learns Pip has met another escaped convict on the way to deliver the food and file? What evidence is there that Pip's convict knows the other man?
2. In what ways does Pip show himself to be a compassionate young boy?

### Chapter 4

1. Briefly identify the following characters.

- Mr. And Mrs. Hubble-

- Mr. Wopsle-

- Uncle Pumblechook-

2. How is Pip's theft of food nearly discovered during the Christmas dinner?
3. Since Dickens wrote the novel in thirty-six weekly installments, there is often a "hook" at the end of each chapter to keep the reader's interest until the next installment. What is the hook at the end of this chapter?

### Chapter 5

1. What does Pip's convict mean when he says the following to the soldiers after he is caught?  
"Mind!" said my convict, wiping blood from his face with his ragged sleeves, and shaking torn hair from his fingers: 'I took him! I give him to you! Mind that!'"(34).
2. What is ironic about the capture of the two convicts?
3. What evidence is there in this chapter that Joe is a compassionate man?
4. What is the odd mannerism young Pip notices about the convict? Why do you think that convict goes out of his way to clear Pip of any blame for the missing food?

## Chapter 6

1. Why does Pip love Joe? What reason does he give for keeping the truth of his crimes from Joe?

## Chapter 7

1. Dickens is noted for giving his characters names that are descriptive of their personalities. The names often sound like other words or are a pun. How could Mrs. Wopsle's name be descriptive of her personality?
2. How are Biddy and Pip alike?
3. Why has Joe not learned to read as a child? What makes him marry Pip's sister?
4. What reasons does Joe give Pip for not standing up to his wife?
5. Who is Miss Havisham? Why is Mrs. Joe delighted to send Pip to her house to play?
6. Dickens often uses a description of natural scene as a means of explaining the motivations or feelings of a character. How does the following description of the sky help the reader understand Pip's feelings about going to Miss Havisham's house to play?  
*"...I could at first see no stars from the chaise-cart. But they twinkled out one by one, without throwing any light on the questions why on earth I was going to play at Miss Havashim's and what on earth I was expected to play at" (51).*

## Chapter 8

1. Dickens often uses satire to poke fun at groups of people. In what way does Dickens poke fun at city businessmen in this chapter? What is learned about Mr. Pumblechook when Dickens gives the reader a glimpse into his home life?
2. Why is the Manor House also called Satis House?

#### GE Study Guide 4

3. Briefly describe Miss Havisham. What is unusual about her room? One of the recurring symbols in this novel is Dickens' use of light and dark. What is the significance of lack of outside light in Miss Havisham's room, which lit, even in the daytime, only by candles?
4. Why do you think Miss Havisham makes Estella play cards with Pip? Why is she interested in Pip's opinion of Estella?
5. What evidence is there that Pip is an insecure, impressionable young boy? Why does he blame his sister for his insecurities?
6. One of the themes of this story is the relationship between good and evil. It can be argued that the convict, although a criminal, does have some good qualities. Keeping this idea in mind, why do you think Dickens writes about Pip's visions first of Estella and then of Miss Havisham in the old brewery?

#### Chapter 9

1. Why does Pip feel the need to lie about Miss Havisham when he is questioned about her by Mrs. Joe and Mr. Pumblechook? Why is he confident Mr. Pumblechook will not correct his story?
2. What advice does Joe give Pip when Pip confesses that the stories about Miss Havisham are lies?

#### Use the following passage from the book to answer the next three questions.

*“That was a memorable day to me, for it made great changes in me. For it made great changes in me. But, it is the same with any life. Imagine one selected day struck out of it, and think how different its course would have been. Pause you who read this, and think for a moment of the long chain of iron or gold, of thorns or flowers, that would never have bound you, but for the formation of the first line on one memorable day” (70).*

3. What changes in Pip are made the day he visits Satis House?
4. How is the narration in this passage different from that used in the beginning of the chapter?

5. Which sentence in the passage is an example of parallelism? In what way does this paragraph support the theme of good versus evil?

### **Chapter 10**

1. What steps does Pip take to improve himself?
2. Pip's description of the stranger at the pub with Joe contains phrases which are more descriptive of the man's character than of his physical appearance. Find an example of one of these descriptive phrases. Use quote and page numbers. What do you think Dickens is trying to reveal about the stranger?
3. List two things the stranger does that link him to the convict at the graveyard. Use page numbers.
4. What evidence is there that the stranger is there to find Pip?
5. What is the "invisible gun" referred to in Dickens' description of the stranger? Why does Pip have nightmares after meeting the stranger in the pub?

### **Chapter 11**

1. What does Pip mean when he describes the people waiting to see Miss Havisham as "toadies and humbugs"? What is revealed about Matthew Pocket, a relative who is not present at the gathering?
2. Find an example of foreshadowing in the description of the man Pip meets on the stairs. Why does Pip think he might be a doctor? Use a quote with page numbers .
3. Dickens often uses personification in his descriptions. Find an example of personification in the description of the wedding reception feast. Use quotes with page numbers.
4. Why does Miss Havisham refuse to let anyone acknowledge her birthday? What does she do to make Estella more beautiful to Pip?
5. Briefly describe the young man Pip fights in the garden. Do you think Miss Havisham has arranged the fight?

6. How does the young man “inspire” Pip with great respect?
7. One of the reoccurring symbols in this novel is Dickens’ use of light and dark. In the following passage, what is the significance of the light from Joe’s forge?  
*“... when I neared home the light on the spit of sand off the point on the marshes was gleaming against a black night-sky, and Joe’s furnace was flinging a path of fire across the road” (91).*

### Chapter 12

1. Why does Pip have the expectation that Miss Havisham will help him in the future?
2. Pip vividly describes Mrs. Joe’s reaction to Miss Havisham’s statement that Pip should be apprenticed to Joe immediately? How do you think Pip and Joe feel about it?

### Chapter 13

1. Why is Pip ashamed of Joe when he goes to meet Miss Havisham?
2. What does Joe mean when he says after leaving the house., “Pip, I do assure you this is astonishing!”(101)?
3. Define the term *indentures*. What restrictions does the law place on a boy who is bound?
4. Find a comment in this chapter that reveals how Pip feels about being bound to Joe. Use quote and page numbers.
5. Why has Pip’s view changed from when he was younger?

### Chapter 14

1. Why does Pip hide his true feelings about his work as Joe’s apprentice?

### Chapter 15

1. Why does Pip try to teach Joe the lessons he learns at school?

2. Under what conditions does Joe agree to let Pip visit Satis House? Why does he think Pip should stay away?
3. Briefly describe Orlick. Why does he dislike Pip?
4. Why does Joe hit Orlick?
5. What possible explanation is given in this chapter concerning the identity of the person who attacks Mrs. Joe? Who else could have done it?

### Chapter 16

1. Why does Pip consider telling the truth about the encounter with the convict in the graveyard? What reasons does he give for keeping silent?
2. How does Biddy come to live with Pip and Joe? What does the following passage suggest about the reason Mrs. Joe asks to see Orlick every day?  
*“She watched his countenance as if she were particularly wishful to be assured that he took kindly to his reception, she showed every possible desire to conciliate him, and there was an air of humble propitiation in all she did, such as I have seen pervade the bearing of a child towards a hard master” (124).*

### Chapter 17

1. Why does Pip confide in Biddy and confess his admiration for Estella?
2. What advice does Biddy give Pip when he tells her he wants to become a gentleman because Estella makes him feel common?
3. What evidence is there that Biddy might be hurt by Pip's confession that he wishes he could love her instead of Estella?

## Chapter 18

1. Why do you think Dickens includes the scene where the stranger grills Mr. Wopsle? Where has Pip seen this man before?
2. Find the passage in this chapter where the title of the novel is first mentioned. Use a quote with page number. To what expectations is Jaggers referring?
3. List the conditions imposed on Pip if he accepts the promised inheritance.
4. What is Joe's reaction to Pip's impending 'great expectations'?
5. What is Pip asking Mr. Jaggers in the following passage?  
*"I wish to be quite right, Mr. Jaggers, and to keep to our directions; so I thought I had better ask. Would there be any objection to my taking leave of anyone I know, about here, before I go away?"* (143).
6. How is Pip feeling in the last paragraph of this chapter?  
*"I put my light out, and crept into bed; and it was an uneasy bed now, and I never slept the old sound sleep in it any more"* (146).

## Chapter 19

1. Why does Pip regret that Joe is unable to learn the lessons he tries to teach him during their walks in the marshes?
2. What does biddy think of Pip's plans to help Joe?
3. How has Mr. Pumblechook's attitude toward Pip changed since he learned of Pip's great expectations? What evidence is there that Pip believes Mr. Pumblechook is now his good friend?
4. What does Miss Havisham say to Pip that contributes to his suspicion that she is his benefactor?

5. **Support or refute** the following statement- Give **reasons that you agree or disagree**:  
*Pip experiences the normal feelings of homesickness most young people feel when they first leave home.*

## *Great Expectations: Part II- Study Guide Questions- Chapters 20-59*

### **Chapter 20**

1. Dickens' descriptions of physical surroundings often contribute to the reader's understanding of his characters. What does the following description of Mr. Jaggers' office tell the reader about Mr. Jaggers?  
"Mr. Jaggers's own high-backed chair was of deadly black horse hair, with rows of brass nails round it, like a coffin;... The room was but small, and the clients seemed to have had a habit of backing up against the wall; the wall, especially opposite to Mr. Jaggers's chair, being greasy with shoulders."(162).
2. What does Pip think of London when he walks through Smithfield?

### **Chapter 21**

1. Find an example of parallelism in this chapter. (doubles, extended metaphor) Use quotes and page number [see page 171 for one example].
2. Why does Pip think Mr. Wemmick must have "sustained a good many bereavements"(169)?
3. What does Pip do that surprises Mr. Wemmick? How does Mr. Pocket surprise Pip?

### **Chapter 22**

1. Write a brief character sketch of Hubert Pocket. How does he feel about Pip's great expectations?
2. What do you think is the significance of Hubert's decision to change Pip's name to Handel?

3. Why does Miss Havisham want to take revenge on all men?
4. Briefly describe how Mrs. Pocket is raising her children.

### Chapter 23

1. Dickens frequently uses satire to poke fun at social institutions. What do you think Dickens might be saying about social class by his depiction of the Pockets and their peculiar relationship with their servants?
2. Briefly identify Drummle and Startop.
  - Drummle -
  - Startop -
3. Why does Pip decide to take rowing lessons?

### Chapter 24

1. What does the following comment by Wemmick tell the reader about Mr. Jaggers?  
“Always seems to me... as if he had set a man-trap and was watching it. Suddenly-click- you’re-caught!”(198).
2. What is Wemmick’s “guiding star”?
3. What does Wemmick want Pip to pay attention to Mr. Jaggers’ housekeeper when he is asked to dine at Mr. Jaggers’ home?

### Chapter 25

1. How does Mr. Pocket’s sister Camilla feel about Pip?

2. Briefly describe Wemmick's home. Find a comment in the book expressing how Wemmick feels about his home. (Uses a quotes and page number)
3. What happens at nine o'clock at Wemmick's house? Why does the Aged enjoy it?
4. How does Pip feel about his visit to Wemmick's house? What do you think Dickens is saying about the relationship between Wemmick's business life and his home life?

## Chapter 26

1. Compare Jaggers' home with his office. In what ways are they similar?
2. Startop and Drummle are both included in the dinner invitation. Why do you think Jaggers prefers Drummle's company over that of Startop or Pip?
3. Briefly describe Jagger's housekeeper. Why does she keep watching Jaggers? Why do you think he makes her show his guests her wrists? What is implied about her past life by her wrists?
4. Who is responsible for the argument between Drummle and Piip? What happens at 9:30 pm in Mr. Jagger's house?

## Chapter 27

1. How does the following comment in the chapter help the reader understand Pip's apprehension concerning Joe's visit?  
"So , throughout life, our worst weaknesses and meannesses are usually committed for the sake of the people who we most despise"(218).

2. What message does Joe deliver to Pip? Why does he come in person instead of writing? What reasons does Joe give for stating that he will never visit Pip in London again?
3. Do you agree or disagree with Joe when he repeats the phrase that he is “awful dull”? Explain!

## Chapter 28

1. Why is Pip, an older and more mature young man, still terrified of the convicts on the coach?
2. Why does Mr. Pumblechook try to take credit for Pip’s good fortune? Is he justified in taking this credit? Why or why not?

## Chapter 29

1. How does Orlick behave toward Pip when they meet again at Miss Havisham’s house?
2. What does Estella mean when she tells Pip she has no heart?
3. What is troubling Pip in the following passage from the chapter?  
“What was it that was borne in upon my mind when she stood still and looked attentively at me? Anything that I had seen in Miss Havisham? No. In some of her looks and gestures there was that tinge of resemblance to Miss Havisham...And yet I could not trace this to Miss Havisham. I looked again, and though she was still looking at me, the suggestion was gone” (238).
4. Why does Miss Havisham want to see Pip?

**Chapter 30**

1. Why do you think Pip tells Jaggers that he believes Orlick is the wrong man to be the gatekeeper at Satis House?
2. Why do you think Dickens includes the amusing scene of Trabb's boy imitating Pip as he walks down the street? Sometimes Dickens' character names sound like other words and are intended to be descriptive of the character's traits. What might the name Trabb suggest?
3. What good advice does Herbert try to give Pip concerning Estella? Does Pip listen?
4. Briefly identify Clara. Why can Herbert not marry her? What is a *purser* on a ship?

**Chapter 31**

1. Compare the way Wopsle is heckled by the audience with the way Trabb's boy mimics Pip. In what ways are two incidents similar?

**Chapter 32**

1. What is Wemmick's greenhouse?
2. Most of this chapter centers in Pip's anxious wait for Estella's coach. How does Dickens use foreshadowing in this chapter to maintain the reader's interest? (see page 265)

**Chapter 33**

1. What is revealed about Estella's childhood which helps Pip understand her contempt for her relatives? Why is Estella grateful to Pip?
2. Find an example of parallelism illustrating Dickens' poetic style of writing. (see page 271-272 for an example). Write out the quote.
3. Support or refute the following statement:  
Estella is aware that Miss Havisham's plan to take revenge on all men is wrong. Give an explanation.

**Chapter 34**

1. Some critics believe the chapters set in London are evidence of Pip's loss of moral values. List some of the ways Pip and his friends are indulging themselves on his unearned income. Other than getting into debt, how does Pip demonstrate his moral decay?
2. What do Pip and Herbert do to try and resolve their money problems?

**Chapter 35**

1. Point out the way Dickens uses satire to poke fun at funeral.
2. What evidence is there that Biddy and Joe treat Pip differently since he is now a gentleman?

3. What does Pip mean when he says that the mists were “quite right too”?  
“Once more, the mists were rising as I walked away. If they disclosed to me, as I suspect they did, that I should not come back, and that Biddy was quite right, all I can say is—they were quite right too”(286).

## Chapter 36

1. Why is Pip looking forward to his twenty-first birthday?
2. Why do you suppose Mr. Jaggers is determined to stay out of Pip’s business once his benefactor makes himself or herself known?  
“‘When that person discloses,’ said Mr. Jaggers, straightening himself, ‘you and that person will settle your own affairs. When that person discloses, my part in this business will cease and determine. When that person discloses, it will not be necessary for me to know anything about it’”(291).
3. What do you think about Pip’s decision to use his money to help a friend? What does this say about Pip’s character?

## Chapter 37

1. Briefly identify Miss Skiffins.
2. Why do you think Pip is comfortable at Wemmick’s house? Why do you think Pip wishes at one point that Mr. Jaggers had an Aged at home?

## Chapter 38

1. What is ironic about the scene between Miss Havisham and Estella?

2. Why does Estella permit Drummle to follow her around?
3. Is there any evidence that Estella cares for Pip and does not really want to hurt him?

### **Chapter 39**

1. How does Pip behave toward the stranger in the stairwell? What do you think of his decision to invite the man into his rooms?
2. How does Pip try to get the convict to leave? What evidence is there that Pip might suspect the truth about the reasons for the convict's visit?
3. Why do you think the convict wants to "make a gentleman"? In what ways are the convict and Miss Havisham alike?
4. What is Pip's "sharpest and deepest pain of all" after he realizes his good fortune has not been the result of Miss Havisham's money?

### **Chapter 40**

1. Why is Pip worried about the man he stumbles over on the stairs? How does he plan to explain the convict's presence to his housekeepers?
2. Names are significant in this novel. Why do you think Dickens chooses Provis for the convict's new name? The convict's real name is Abel Magwitch. Abel is a Biblical name from the story of

Cain and Abel. Abel is the good son who is killed by his brother Cain. Why do you think Dickens selects Abel for Magwitch's first name?

3. Why is Magwitch so difficult to disguise?
4. How does Magwitch greet Herbert?

## Chapter 41

1. What are Pip's prospects if he can no longer accept any money from Magwitch?
2. Why do Herbert and Pip plan to persuade Magwitch to leave England? What information do they need from Magwitch before formalizing their plan?

## Chapter 42

1. Compare Magwitch's childhood with Pip's. Why is Magwitch a criminal and Pip a law-abiding citizen?
2. Who is Comperyson?
3. Why does Magwitch wish he had paid more attention to Comperson's dying partner, Arthur? Briefly describe the crime which is haunting Arthur.
4. Since the lives of the characters in Dickens' works are carefully intertwined, whom do you think Magwitch may be referring to in the following passage?

“My Missis as I had the time wi’—Stop though! I ain’t brought *her* in”(349).

5. Dickens does not tell the reader what Pip is thinking when he reads Herbert’s note. Speculate on his feelings after learning Arthur’s true identity.

### Chapter 43

1. Why do you think Dickens may have chosen Drummle for the nobleman’s name?
2. What is Drummle implying when he says to Pip, “But don’t lose you temper. Haven’t you lost enough without that?”(357).

### Chapter 44

1. Why do you think Pip glosses over the harm Miss Havisham has done him by allowing him to believe she has been his benefactor?
2. What do you think the reason Miss Havisham is finally able to grasp the level of pain she has caused Pip?  
 “I saw Miss Havisham put her hand to her heart and hold it there, as she sat looking by turns at Estella and at me”(362).
3. What evidence is there that Estella cares for Pip in a limited way?
4. What does Pip’s expression of love in the paragraph beginning with “Out of my thoughts!”(364) tell the reader about Dickens’ definition of true love?

### Chapter 45

1. Why does Wemmick leave notes at the gates telling Pip not to go home? What else does he do to help Pip and Magwitch?
2. List the reason Pip approves of hiding Magwitch at Clara's house.
3. What advice does Wemmick give Pip just before they part? For that reason might Pip not take Wemmick's advice?

#### **Chapter 46**

1. What is Pip's plan to get Magwitch out of England if it becomes necessary?

#### **Chapter 47**

1. Why does Pip not move Magwitch after learning from Wopsle that Compeyson sat behind Pip in the theater?

#### **Chapter 48**

1. What does Jaggers say about Drummel's character that is disturbing to Pip?
2. How does Pip recognize Molly as Estella's mother?
3. Why was Molly's case important to Jaggers?
4. How does Pip know it is safe for him to visit Miss Havisham?

#### **Chapter 49**

1. One of the overall themes of this book is the blurred lines between good and evil. In that way can Miss Havisham be considered evil? Why does Pip quickly forgive her?
2. Remembering the symbols of light and dark, what do you think is the significance of the fire that destroys Miss Havisham's wedding dress?
3. In what ways can Pip be considered the adult now and Miss Havisham the vulnerable child? Find a quote and use page numbers.

## Chapter 50

1. How does Magwitch first know Mr. Jaggers' name? What "barbed the point Provis' animosity" toward Compeyson? (409).
2. Why does Pip ask Herbert that confirms his suspicions that Magwitch is Estella's father?

## Chapter 51

1. What devices does Pip use to try to get Mr. Jaggers to confirm his belief that Molly is Estella's mother?
2. Why does Pip's betrayal of his knowledge of Wemmick's home life finally pierce Mr. Jaggers' armor?

3. For what reasons does Jaggers decide to give Estella to Miss Havisham to raise? Support or refute the following statement: Jaggers is another example of one Dickens' characters who is both good and evil.

## Chapter 52

1. Why does Pip decide to go to the old marshes to meet the anonymous letter writer?

## Chapter 53

1. How does Dickens' use of light and dark in this chapter signal to the reader when something good or bad is going to happen to Pip? Use a quote and page numbers.
2. What is far more terrible than death to Pip?
3. List three mysteries Orlick solves for Pip while he is working up the courage to kill him. Use • (bullet) pts.
  - 
  - 
  -
4. What resolution does Pip make once he understands that Orlick intends to kill him? What do you think this resolution says about Pip's character?
5. Why is Startop with Herbert when they rescue Pip?

**Chapter 54**

1. Briefly describe Pip's plan to get Magwitch out of England.
2. What does the following passage reveal about Magwitch's philosophy of life?  
“...we can no more see to the bottom of the next few hours, than we can see to the bottom of this river what I catches hold of. Nor yet can't no more hold their tide than I can hold this. And it's run through my fingers and gone, you see!” (343).
3. What precautions do Pip and his companions take to avoid the boat that Jack thinks belongs to the customs officers?
4. Pip says that he has no reason to doubt Magwitch's story that he did not kill Compeyson. What evidence is there that Pip may be refusing to see the truth? Why do you think he wants to believe Magwitch's story?
5. Why does Pip decide to stay by Magwitch's side after his arrest?
6. What happens to Magwitch's money now that he has been arrested? Do you think Pip cares? Why can Pip be considered noble at the end of this chapter?

**Chapter 55**

1. Some critics speculate on how Dickens feels about money. Cite incidents from the story to support or refute the following statement:  
While Dickens thinks money can be used for both good and evil, he sees money as a necessary part of living a happy life.

2. Why does Wemmick try to conceal his wedding to Miss Skiffins from everyone except Pip and the Aged?
3. Dickens is a master at foreshadowing and creating suspense. Knowing this, why do you think he lets the readers know Pip's friends both live happily with their wives?

### **Chapter 56**

1. What emotions do you think Dickens wants the reader to experience at the time of Magwitch's death? What do you think he is saying about redemption?
2. Why do you think Pip decides at the end to tell Magwitch about Estella?

### **Chapter 57**

1. Why does Joe begin to call Pip "sir" when Pip begins to regain his strength?
2. What does Pip plan to do to demonstrate how humble and repentant he has become? Do you think this action is a sign of maturity or immaturity?

### **Chapter 58**

1. How does Pip handle Mr. Pumblechook when Pumblechook tries to gloat over Pip's misfortune?
2. What evidence is there in the story that Pip may be really happy for Joe and Biddy rather than feeling sad for his own loss?

3. List the reasons Pip finds happiness in his new life.

## Chapter 59

1. Why do Joe and Biddy name their son Pip?
2. In the following passage, Estella is talking to Pip after spending many years apart. What do you think Dickens is saying about the importance of suffering in our lives?  
“And if you could say that me then, you will not hesitate to say that to me now-now, when suffering has been stronger than all other teaching, and has taught me to understand what your heart used to be”(489).
3. Read the following excerpt from the novel. Many critics debate whether Pip and Estella finally end up married. How do you interpret this ending?  
“We are friends,” said I, sighing and bending over her, as she rose from the bench.  
“And will continue friends apart,” said Estella.  
I took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place...and in all the broad expanse of tranquil light they (the mists) showed to me, I saw no shadow of another parting from her”(489).
4. In what ways can this story be considered a coming-of-age novel?

*Great Expectations*                      **Chapters 1 – 19**  
Additional Vocabulary

**Chp 1**

Vittles – food

**Chp 2**

Apothecary – pharmacist, chemist

**Chp 4**

Genial- friendly, outgoing

Contumaciously – stubborn resistance to authority

Retort- response, reply

Vicarious – living through another

**Chp 5**

Asunder – separate

Livid - discolored by bruising; very angry

Apparition – ghost, spirit

**Chp 6**

Exonerate – to clear from blame

Frank – honest

Intercourse – conversation

**Chp 7**

Countenance – face or facial expression

**Chp 8**

Affinity – close connection

**Chp 9**

Divulge – to reveal

**Chp 10**

Synopsis – summary

**Chp 11**

Toady – sycophant, parasite, one who flatters in hope of gaining favors

**Chp 13**

Indentures – papers (contract) obligating an apprentice

**Chp 16**

Vagabond – traveler

Altercation – fight

**Chp 17**

Ascertain – find out with certainty

Capricious – changing at a whim

**Chp 18**

Subterfuge – sneaky, stealthy

Quailed – cower in terror

## ***Great Expectations* Chapters 20 – 39**

### Additional Vocabulary

#### **Chp 20**

Perusal - to examine in detail

Infernal - dealing with hell

Irate - angry

Ponder - to think

#### **Chp. 21**

Bereavements - state of suffering the death of a loved one

Mourning - grief for a person's death

Laden - carrying a burden

#### **Chp. 22**

Confounded - confused

Haughty - arrogant, superior attitude

Asseverates - to affirm earnestly

Portmanteau - large suitcase

#### **Chp. 23**

Condescension - looking down on others (patronizing attitude)

Deceased - dead

#### **Chp. 24**

Indifference (ent) – unbiased, impartial

Discomfiture - embarrassment

#### **Chp 25**

Gothic – architecture developed in France from 1100-1500 w/ pts, arches, buttresses

Sham - hoax, fake, counterfeit

Jocose - joking

Egress - exit

#### **Chp. 26**

Capacious - capable of containing a great deal

Zest - gusto, excitement

#### **Chp. 27**

Avenge - to get revenge against a wrongdoer

#### **Chp. 28**

Spurious - illegitimate birth; false; forged

Bludgeon - short stick with a heavy end used as a weapon

Choleric - easily angered

Lethargic - sluggish, no energy

#### **Chp. 29**

Labyrinth - maze, confusing

#### **Chp. 30**

Feign - pretend, dissemble

Paroxysm - convulsion

Prostrate - stretched out with face on ground in adoration or submission

Reparation - making amends, payment for damages

#### **Chp. 32**

Pallor - pale, wan

Elongated - extend in length

Facetious- joking inappropriately; not serious

Taint – corrupt, spoil

#### **Chp. 33**

Disinterest - no concern or interest in

#### **Chp. 34**

Deride - to laugh at contemptuously; ridicule

Serene - untroubled, free from stress

#### **Chp. 35**

Vivid - lively, colorful

Abject - sunk to a low state

#### **Chp. 38**

Specter (re: English written) - ghost, spirit

Degradation - lower rank, status

#### **Chp. 39**

Abhor - loathe, hate

## ***Great Expectations* Chapters 40 – 59**

### Additional Vocabulary

#### **Chp. 40**

Physiognomy - face or countenance, showing the character of the person

Expatriate - banish, exile; dwell in a foreign land

#### **Chp. 41**

Peril - risky, dangerous

#### **Chp. 43**

Abyss - chasm; deep gorge; depths of depression

#### **Chp. 44**

Remorse - deep regret for wrongdoing

#### **Chp. 46**

Truculent - aggressively hostile; belligerent

Gout – (disease) painful inflammation in the toe caused by crystalline deposits in the blood

#### **Chp. 47**

Cosmic - world or universe in an orderly, harmonious system

Necromantic (necromancy) - communication with the dead

Vague - not clear, indefinite, indistinct

#### **Chp. 48**

Diabolical - devilish, fiendish, wicked

#### **Chp. 49**

Vanity - excessive pride in one's appearance

Presentiment - something evil about to happen; foreboding

Phantom - apparition, specter, mirage; illusion

#### **Chp. 53**

Quarry - open pit used to cut out stone or slate; hunted bird or animal (prey)

Subsiding - sink to lower level; become less agitated; become quiet

#### **Chp. 54**

Reconnoiter - to inspect and observe to gain information for military purposes

#### **Chp. 57**

Forbore (forbear) - refrain from, avoid, shun