

## CHAPTER 5-9 STUDY GUIDE

### Chapter V

#### Vocabulary

*apparition* – ghost

*arid* – excessively dry

*asunder* – into parts

*dispel* – scatter

*disperse* – to cause to break up and scatter in different directions

*dissociate* – to separate from association with another

*diverge* – to move in different directions

*exasperate* – to bother; to make extremely angry

*execrate* – to declare to be evil

*grovel* – crawling and creeping near the ground as a sign of humility, penance

*inference* – deduction; guess

*interposition* – intervention

*joviality* – state of jolly happiness

*liberality* – broadmindedness; generosity

*stifle* – to smother or repress growth or creativity

*stipulate* – to demand an exact item or condition in an agreement

1. Why does Pip say to Joe that he hopes the soldiers do not catch the escaped convicts?
2. How is the capture of the two convicts ironic?
3. 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 up to you! Mind that!" (Pg. 27)*
4. What facts do we learn about the convicts in this chapter?
5. What does the treatment of the stolen pie suggest about the characters of the convict and Joe?
6. Why does the convict go out of his way to clear Pip of any blame for the missing food?
7. What indications are there that the plotline of the convict is not over?

## **Chapter VI**

### **Vocabulary**

*dregs* – the worst part; the residue or sediment that settles to the bottom of a container of liquid

*excommunicate* – to exclude; officially remove from membership in a group, especially a church

*exonerated* – cleared from accusation

*impel* – to push forward; give motion to

*pilfer* – to steal, especially a small amount at a time

*restorative* – having the power to restore; something that has the power to restore

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

## **Chapter VII**

### **Vocabulary**

*alight* – to settle as after a flight; to dismount from a horse or vehicle

*callous* – emotionally hard; unfeeling

*contrive* – to devise or plan cleverly

*couplet* – two consecutive rhyming lines of poetry

*drudge* – hard, menial work; a person who performs this work

*epistle* – a long letter

*erudition* – deep and extensive knowledge

*indispensable* – absolutely necessary

*infirmity* – weakness

*oration* – a formal speech

*patronage* – encouragement or support, often financial, for the work or cause of another

*penitent* – a feeling of sorrow or remorse for wrongdoings

*perspicuity* – the quality of being clear and understandable

*rasp* – to speak with a grating or irritated voice

*retort* – to answer back; reply, especially in an exchange of arguments or opinions

*sagacious* – wise; showing keen judgment, insight, and foresight

*truss* – to gather into a bundle; secure tightly

*venerate* – to regard with deep respect

1. Chapter VII is the end of the third weekly installment of the book. What structural purpose does it serve?

2. How again does Dickens indicate Pip's youth and lack of learning?

3. What do we learn about Mr. Wopsle?

4. How are Biddy and Pip alike?

5. Why did Joe not learn to read as a child? What made him marry Pip's sister?
6. Compare Joe's dialect with the convict's in Chapter I.
7. What might Dickens be suggesting by having Joe and the convict use such similar dialects?
8. What does Dickens accomplish at the end of this chapter?  
 "... what with my feelings and what with soap-suds, 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 Havisham's and what on earth I was expected to play at." (Pg. 40)

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Vocabulary**

*affinity* – an attraction or feeling of belonging to one another

*bedstead* – bed frame

*capricious* – impulsive

*contemptuous* – showing contempt or strong dislike; condescending

*discomfit* – to make uneasy; to thwart the plans of another; to defeat in battle

*disdain* – an attitude of arrogance or contempt

*disputatious* – provoking argument

*dogged* – stubborn, tenacious

*farinaceous* – having a mealy or powdery texture

*gilded* – covered with a thin layer of gold

*insolent* – insultingly arrogant; audaciously rude

*obstinate* – stubborn; not easily restrained or moved

*pompous* – excessively elevated; proud

*recluse* – a person who lives in seclusion

*sullen* – gloomy

*transfix* – to hold motionless

1. How does Dickens ridicule the city businessmen in this chapter? What does the reader learn about Mr. Pumblechook from a glimpse into his home life?
2. Why is the Manor House also called Satis House?
3. How is the name of the house ironic?
4. What can the reader infer about Miss Havisham from this first introduction?
5. What sympathetic connection does Pip begin to forge with Miss Havisham?
6. Why does Miss Havisham make Estella play cards with Pip? Why is she interested in Pip's opinion of Estella?

## Chapter IX

### Vocabulary

*adamantine* – hard and unyielding

*caparisoned* – dressed in richly ornamental clothing

*ignominious* – shameful

*inquisitive* – curious

*metaphysics* – the branch of philosophy that examines the nature of reality.

*obtrusive* – forward in manner

*plait* – to braid

*reticence* – quiet reserve; shyness or aloofness

*ruminate* – to reflect on repeatedly in one's mind

*vanquish* – defeat

1. What does Pip mean when he says he did not think his sister and Uncle Pumblechook would understand Miss Havisham even though he did not understand her himself?
2. How does Dickens reinforce Pip and Joe's closeness?

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

"That was a memorable day to 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 link on one memorable day." (Pg. 55)

3. What "links" in Pip's "chain" are begun the day he visits Satis House?
4. What effect is created by Dickens allowing his adult narrator to pause in the narrative and address the reader directly?