

Teaching Pack: *Pride and Prejudice*

Cambridge IGCSE™ / IGCSE (9–1)
Literature in English 0475 / 0992

Cambridge O Level
Literature in English 2010

For examination from 2026



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Introduction

This *Teaching Pack* supports teachers and learners when studying Cambridge IGCSE / IGCSE (9–1) / O Level Literature in English set texts.

Set texts regularly rotate on the syllabus and may change from one year of examination to the next. Before you begin teaching, check the set text list for the year in which your candidates will take their examinations.

Teachers may use this teaching pack to engage their learners when introducing a set text, or as a revision tool.

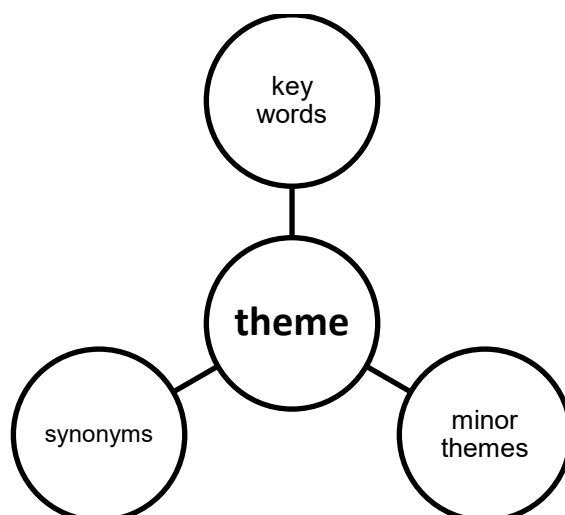
The content of these set text resources will need to be expanded on to cover what candidates are expected to know and be able to comment on in an examination.

To increase learners' understanding and appreciation of the set text we recommend learners to set up a **reading log**, which could include:

- brief synopses of chapters/acts (in no more than a couple of sentences in their own words)
- a timeline of events (useful when a narrative is arranged non-chronologically)
- a list or diagram of characters and their relationships with each other
- first impressions of main characters
- initial thoughts about the main themes or ideas in the text.

The key words we use for the themes in this *Teaching Pack* are not exhaustive.

We suggest teachers discuss synonyms and alternative key words for themes that are identified for a text. Create key major theme mind maps and then from each of those key themes map connected and subsidiary/minor themes.



Animation videos

This *Teaching Pack* can be used with the videos which were produced using the software *Video Scribe* www.videoscribe.co/en/, but a range of other alternative animation and storyboarding tools may equally be used:

- www.storyboardthat.com
Online digital storytelling tool – free and pay for subscriptions available
- <https://wonderunit.com/storyboarder/>
Storyboarding software – free to download, but has to be installed
- www.powtoon.com/edu-home/
Online video and animation creation – free and pay for subscriptions
- www.animaker.com
Online animated video creator – free and pay for subscriptions
- https://goanimate4schools.com/public_index
Online storyboard, scene and video creation tool – pay for subscription
- <http://plasq.com/apps/comiclife/macwin/>
Downloadable and app-based tools for creating comic books
- www.openoffice.org/product/impress.html
A tool for creating multimedia presentations
- <https://products.office.com/en-gb/powerpoint>
Microsoft PowerPoint for simple presentations as well as more complex multimedia presentations.

The teaching pack and videos aim to help learners to understand and think about the key events and themes of the text, key quotations and their meanings, the significance of character behaviour, relationships and actions and how characters are depicted in the set text being studied.

Lesson resources



Included in this pack are some resources to use with your learners. You may ask your learners to create their own worksheets similar to these, around another text, which they are studying:

Character summaries and quotations – learners create their own character summaries including quotations.

Character animations – after watching the animation, learners can work in pairs to fill in the blank worksheet.

Reflection – after reading the text / watching the videos, learners reflect, consider and explore.

Quiz – a fun quiz to test the learners' knowledge of the text before or after watching the videos.

1. Themes and text summary

Jane Austen explores the themes of:

- Marriage
- Class and social mobility
- Social expectations
- Love
- Self-discovery
- Conflict
- Pride and prejudice

Austen's novel opens in the English countryside, where the Bennet family live in the village of Longbourn. Mr and Mrs Bennet have five daughters: Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, Catherine and Mary, and with their own residence entitled to a distant male relative, their chief concern is getting each of their daughters married to an appropriate gentleman. A 'young man of large fortune', Charles Bingley has just moved into neighbouring Netherfield Park, and it has caused interest amongst residents, including Mrs Bennet who quickly sees an opportunity to marry off one of her daughters.

There is soon a local ball and Mr Bingley's kind nature and handsome looks make him very popular with all of the neighbours. At the ball he dances twice with Jane Bennet and seems quite taken with her beauty. Elizabeth comes to the attention of Bingley's friend, Mr Darcy, but he dismisses her, describing her as 'not handsome enough to tempt' him. This comment annoys Elizabeth, and a mutual hostility develops which is set to characterise their early relationship.

The morning after the ball, the Bennet's neighbours, the Lucas family, and the Bennet ladies meet to discuss the evening's events. Charlotte Lucas notes that although Bingley danced first with her, he seemed to be more engaged by Jane and her beauty. The discussion turns to Elizabeth and Darcy's rude comments to her; Elizabeth vows never to dance with him and they all agree that he has a very disagreeable nature.

Following this, Bingley's sisters exchange a number of visits with the Bennets and befriend Elizabeth and Jane. During this time Bingley continues to pursue Jane and they become close.

One evening a note arrives at Longbourn inviting Jane to dine at Netherfield Park. Mrs Bennet sends her daughter, but the heavy rain means that Jane arrives and then falls ill; she is then required to stay while she recovers. During Jane's convalescence at Netherfield, Elizabeth hikes over to visit her. At Jane's insistence Elizabeth stays at Netherfield for a short time. During this time, Darcy finds himself becoming increasingly attracted to her quick-wit and intellect despite her being a 'poor marriage prospect'; his prejudice against her inferior social status and her pride can be seen clearly in their antagonistic exchanges. Austen introduces Charlotte Lucas into this setting, thus allowing Elizabeth to voice her unique view on marriage. Elizabeth confides in Charlotte that she thinks her sister is very much in love with Bingley but is hiding it well. Charlotte warns that if she continues to conceal it too well, Bingley may become bored and lose interest in her. Elizabeth insists that it is better to be cautious until you are sure of your feelings and the true character of the man. Indeed, Darcy has noticed Jane's distance and assumes that she does not love Bingley. During Elizabeth's stay at Netherfield a rivalry between herself and Miss Bingley develops. Miss Bingley is jealous of Darcy's obviously growing affection towards Elizabeth and so she does her best to discredit Elizabeth and her family. Miss Bingley cannot compete with Elizabeth's talents and wit, but she has the rights of her birth and superior class position, which she exploits to their fullest. Darcy's ability to find attraction in a woman of an inferior social class, based on her personal merits sets him aside from the other elitist characters.

After Jane and Elizabeth return from Netherfield Park the reader learns that the man entitled to the Bennet's estate, Mr Collins, will be arriving. He is a wealthy clergyman with an air of 'self-importance'. Collins is looking for a wife and quickly sets his sights on Elizabeth. Later, Collins accompanies the sisters to town where they are introduced to Mr Wickham, a handsome, charming and charismatic acquaintance of a friend. At this point Bingley and Darcy also pass by, and Elizabeth notices the cold atmosphere and hostility between Wickham and Darcy.

Wickham, an officer in the local militia, gets Elizabeth's attention with his charisma and shared dislike of Darcy. Wickham claims Darcy denied him a promised inheritance, further cementing Elizabeth's unfavourable opinion of Darcy. Wickham's true villainous nature remains hidden at this point in the novel.

Bingley and Jane's romance faces challenges. Darcy, observing Jane's reserved demeanour, believes she does not truly reciprocate Bingley's feelings and persuades his friend to leave Netherfield. Bingley departs suddenly, leaving Jane heartbroken. Elizabeth's dislike of Darcy deepens when she learns of his role in separating her sister from Bingley.

The turning point of the novel comes when Darcy unexpectedly proposes to Elizabeth. His declaration of love is tainted by his condescending acknowledgment of Elizabeth's lower social status. Elizabeth angrily rejects him, accusing him of arrogance, selfishness, and cruelty. Darcy is stunned at her refusal but later responds with a letter explaining his actions. In the letter, Darcy reveals the truth about Wickham: Wickham attempted to elope with Darcy's younger sister Georgiana, to gain her fortune. He also clarifies his part in Bingley and Jane's relationship, explaining that it was his belief that Jane did not reciprocate Bingley's feelings that made him take action.

Elizabeth's initial dislike of Darcy begins to lessen as she reflects on his letter and begins to doubt her initial judgements. She starts to feel a sense of regret over her earlier accusations against him as arrogant and reckless. This self-reflection on her pride and her prejudices is a turning point in Elizabeth's character and in her changing feelings towards Darcy.

Elizabeth later visits Darcy's estate, Pemberley, with her aunt and uncle. While at Pemberley, she encounters Darcy, who now treats her with warmth and much kindness, contrasting his earlier cold and arrogant behaviour. Elizabeth also sees his genuine kindness and generosity with others, particularly with his sister and staff. At this point she realises she now considers Darcy in an entirely new light as a man of great character.

Threats to the newly emerging relationships emerge when Lydia Bennet, the youngest and most immature of the Bennet sisters, elopes with the villainous Wickham. The scandal of the unmarried sister eloping with a man of poor reputation threatens to ruin the Bennet family's reputation. Elizabeth is both angry and scared, fearing terrible consequences for her family and for herself. Unknown to Elizabeth, Darcy acts to resolve the situation. He finds Wickham and Lydia in London and persuades Wickham to marry Lydia. He then pays off Wickham's debts to secure the marriage and make it an appropriate match. Darcy's actions demonstrate his feelings for Elizabeth and his loyalty to her family.

Elizabeth learns the truth of Darcy's help through Lydia, who accidentally reveals how he has assisted them. This solidifies Elizabeth's feelings for Darcy, as she recognizes his integrity and generosity towards her and her family. Meanwhile, Bingley returns to Netherfield and his courtship of Jane resumes. Encouraged by Darcy's support, Bingley proposes to Jane, and she happily accepts.

Darcy and Elizabeth's relationship culminates in a second proposal. Darcy, having overcome his prejudices, approaches Elizabeth with respect and affection. Elizabeth, having got over her pride, accepts his proposal. Their marriage symbolises mutual understanding, personal growth, and true love prospering over societal expectations.

2. Character summaries and quotations

Elizabeth Bennett

Elizabeth is the second eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Bennet and the stand-out heroine of 'Pride and Prejudice'. Her wit, intelligence, independence, strong opinions and moral integrity make her a dynamic, engaging and enduring literary heroine.

Elizabeth is a character of quick-wit and great intelligence, and she is seen throughout the text engaging in witty conversations with the other characters, often using irony and humour to express her ideas. In Chapter 1 Mr Bennet comments that his preference is for Elizabeth because she has 'something more of quickness than her sisters', who he describes as 'silly and ignorant'. Her intelligence allows her to quickly see through the pretensions of characters like Mr Collins, yet her confidence in her own intellect also leads her to some quick misjudgements of others, such as Wickham and Darcy. She later reflects that had 'information been in her power' she would never have been so engaged by Wickham. Her wit is showcased in her lively and playful banter with Darcy. She often uses her responses to his conversation to show him that she is not intimidated by him. At the Netherfield ball Elizabeth teases Darcy for his reserved conversation, mocking him with the idea that perhaps 'conversation ought to be arranged' so that couples can say as little as possible to each other.

The reader sees Elizabeth very quickly form strong opinions of others; she is confident and unreserved in these judgements. At the start of the novel Elizabeth forms a very negative opinion of Darcy, due to his reserved and somewhat aloof nature when it comes to dancing. The narrator comments that, in a very short space of time, 'His character was decided.' She views him as 'disagreeable' before she really knows or understands him, revealing her own prejudices. Elizabeth is critical of Darcy's 'arrogance', yet this confidence in her own judgements also leads her to make a great misjudgement of Wickham's nature.

Unusual for the era, Elizabeth is presented as fiercely independent, particularly around the issue of marriage. She congratulates Jane's reserved behaviour around Bingley, suggesting to Charlotte Lucas that a woman should get to know the real quality of the man before she entertains the idea of marriage. She sees marriage as a vehicle for love and not for convenience. The reader sees this in her rejection of Mr Collins's proposal and her father's blessing of this rejection. Mr Bennet reinforces this independence and wise view commenting that if she had accepted the proposal, as her mother had wished, he would 'never see you [her] again.' It is only when Elizabeth comes to realise her deep love and affection for Darcy and his true nature, that she accepts his second proposal.

Elizabeth has a very keen sense of what is right and wrong and she judges others based on this premise. She is deeply ashamed of Lydia's reckless behaviour when she absconds with Wickham and fears dreadfully for the reputation of her family and for her own future. She laments 'Oh! Thoughtless, thoughtless Lydia!', and is later scornful of Lydia's lack of shame at her own actions, describing her as still 'untamed' despite nearly causing the family's ruin.

It is Elizabeth's relationship with Darcy that is central to the novel and to the heroine's journey of self-discovery. At the start of the novel she misjudges his social awkwardness, deciding him to be 'disagreeable' and it is this judgement that characterises their early relationship and eventually leads to her refusal of his marriage proposal. Her own pride in her opinions and her prejudices against his early interactions colour her ability to see his true nature as kind and generous. It takes some time for Elizabeth to acknowledge her own misconceptions and to reflect on her behaviour. When she sees Darcy with his sister and kindness with which he treats his staff she starts to acknowledge that maybe she had been premature in her judgements. The real turning point in her

journey is when she reads his letter explaining his part in encouraging Bingley to leave Netherfield and his courtship of Jane. She is forced to question her own views and to acknowledge that Darcy is a man of true loyalty. After Darcy intervenes in Lydia and Wickham's relationship, to save the Bennet's family reputation, stating that he only 'thought of you [Elizabeth]' as his motivation, Elizabeth sees the truth of the man and finally gains the maturity to drop any last prejudices and accept his marriage proposal. He has become the man who would certainly 'most suit her' and her character's evolution is complete.

Quotation	This suggests...
"There is a stubbornness about me that never can bear to be frightened at the will of others. My courage always rises at every attempt to intimidate me." Ch 31	Elizabeth says this during a conversation with Mr. Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam at Rosings Park in Ch 31. It demonstrates her confidence, her independence and her spirited nature in the face of opposition. It also suggests an unwillingness to be controlled or frightened by others, including those of higher social position.
"From the very beginning— from the first moment, I may almost say— of my acquaintance with you, your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others." Ch 34	This is part of Elizabeth Bennet's response to Mr. Darcy's initial marriage proposal, which she rejects. The moment demonstrates Elizabeth's honest and fiery nature as she openly criticizes Darcy's behaviour and his character. She uses a list of undesirable qualities such as 'arrogance' and 'disdain' that criticise his nature, particularly his elitist disregard of those of lower social standing. It is this critique that eventually forces him to reflect on his character and his prejudices.
"She began now to comprehend that he was exactly the man who, in disposition and talents, would most suit her." Ch 50	This realisation sets the ground for Elizabeth's later acceptance of Darcy's second proposal. The temporal adverb 'now' suggests that time and experience has played a key role in Elizabeth's changing character and maturation. She realises that he is would 'suit her' on both an intellectual and emotional level, suggesting a deep love and affection that will grow between them.

Mr Darcy

Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy is the key male protagonist of the novel. Like Elizabeth, he is a challenging and dynamic character who changes as the novel progresses. He enters the novel as 'disagreeable', overly proud and with an air of disinterested arrogance. Yet, as the novel develops, so does his character and the reader sees him shedding his exterior aloof nature and revealing himself to be a man of great integrity, honesty, affection and kindness. His relationship with Elizabeth is the central romance of the novel and allows Austen to explore the themes of pride, prejudice and self-discovery across both female and male characters.

At the start of the novel, Darcy is introduced as a friend of the agreeable Bingley but is quickly characterised as his opposite. He is the master of Pemberly and his wealth and social superiority marks him as elitist and snobbish. At the Meryton ball his social awkwardness is perceived as social superiority in his early comments regarding a dance with Elizabeth. He comments that 'She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me.'. These disdainful words present him as a cold and distant figure, full of arrogance and conceit. Overheard by Elizabeth, these words initiate what will start as a relationship of witty sparring. Darcy's pride in his wealthy position fuels his prejudice against Elizabeth and her family's inferior class position; he views them as unrefined. In his first proposal to Elizabeth, he untactfully explains that he has 'struggled' against his love due to his reservations regarding her class. Indeed, it has resisted being 'suppressed' despite that fact that in marrying her he would suffer a 'degradation'. It is his prejudice against Elizabeth's social class position and her pride in herself and her family that leads her to refuse this proposal and forces him to reflect on his behaviour and character.

Elizabeth's refusal of Darcy's proposal is the beginning of his journey of self-discovery and change. Following this there are three key points in the narrative arc that present his changing character and show the reader his new sense of generosity and kindness. The first of these is in Chapter 35 when he writes the letter to Elizabeth explaining his part in encouraging Bingley to leave Netherfield and Jane; his explanation is that he was acting in defence of his true friend. He also presents the truth about Wickham and his past. The second is when Elizabeth visits Pemberly in Chapter 43 and Darcy is kind and generous to her and her family. She also witnesses him treating his sister and his staff with generosity and kindness. The third is when Darcy intervenes in Lydia and Wickham's elopement to save the Bennet family and Elizabeth from disgrace. He tells Elizabeth that he acted thinking only 'of you', demonstrating his deep love and desire to protect. Through these episodes the reader sees Darcy mature and become self-aware of his pride and prejudices.

These experiences transform Darcy and unlike the other wealthy men in the text, who marry for wealth and connection, Darcy finally chooses Elizabeth because of his admiration for her intelligence and strong character. Darcy's second proposal of marriage is a reflection of his growth and character development. He expresses his love for Elizabeth, but without the expectation that she should say yes saying that 'but one word' from her would 'silence' him on 'the subject forever'. Elizabeth accepts his proposal because he is a better man and worthy of her love and respect.

Darcy ends the novel a truly great and enduring romantic hero.

Quotation	This suggests...
"She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me." Ch3	Darcy uses the rude adjective 'tolerable' to describe Elizabeth after Bingley encourages him to dance with her at the Meryton Ball. The dismissive tone of the remark demonstrates Darcy's elitist and snobbish view of those of lower social standing. Later, the reader will be able to contrast this view with his deep love and affection for Elizabeth.

Quotation	This suggests...
"By you, I was properly humbled." Ch 58	In acknowledging that Elizabeth has 'properly humbled' him, Darcy is also acknowledging that Elizabeth's harsh criticism of him earlier as 'arrogant' and 'selfish' was also correct. Spoken during his second proposal, these words reveal Darcy's genuine love and affection for Elizabeth; he come to her with humility showing the profound changes that have occurred in his character as he has thrown off his pride and prejudices.
"I thought only of you." Ch 58	Darcy reveals that when he assisted Lydia and Wickham he acted 'only' with his love and care for Elizabeth in mind. This adverb 'only' suggests his sole focus was on Elizabeth's happiness; it demonstrates the selflessness of his new character and his desire to protect Elizabeth at all costs.

Mr George Wickham

Wickham is the literary foil to Darcy's character and truly the villain of the novel. Manipulative and cunning, deceitful, reckless and irresponsible, Wickham demonstrates that appearances can be deceptive and he remains unchanged throughout the novel.

Wickham is first introduced to the reader as handsome and charismatic. Many of the ladies, including Elizabeth fall for his socially engaging chat, his smooth manners and good looks. In Meryton he is perceived as having a 'fine countenance, a good figure, and very pleasing address.' Because he is sociable and friendly and because he looks handsome and is charming, it's very easy for Wickham to manipulate people, particularly women for his own advantage. To further this he presents himself as a victim of Darcy, which increases Elizabeth's hostility towards Darcy and her sympathy towards Wickham. Later, when Darcy writes his letter to Elizabeth, he reveals the true selfish nature of Wickham, a man who has wasted his own fortune and then has sought to elope with Darcy's sister Georgiana as a way to claim her fortune as his own.

Wickham is financially irresponsible and has lost his own fortune through reckless gambling. The reader sees Wickham try to use his relationships with women to further his financial security. He attempts to use Georgiana so that he can access her fortune and then when this fails he elopes with Lydia, the youngest Bennet daughter, as a means of gaining financial compensation. Eventually, with his realisation of Lydia's lack of 'money' and 'connections' Wickham would have abandoned her, yet Darcy's intervention saves both Lydia and her family's reputation from his villainous and scheming ways. Here, the reader sees the stark contrast between Darcy's moral and honourable nature and Wickham's dishonourable ways.

Wickham's pursuit of financial status and position through marriage allows Austen to critique the mercenary marriages that characterised Regency society. He also demonstrates that appearances can be deceptive, giving ground to Elizabeth's view that a woman should get to know the true nature of the man before marriage.

Quotation	This suggests...
"Mr. Wickham was the happy man towards whom almost every female eye was turned, and Elizabeth was the happy woman by whom he finally seated himself." Ch 16	This presents Wickham's easy-going charm and evident charisma. The simple adjective 'happy' demonstrates the ease with which Wickham deceives those around him. The reference to 'every female eye' alludes to Wickham's good-

Quotation	This suggests...
	looks and his ability to attract women and then manipulate them. The description of Elizabeth as 'happy' demonstrates her early misconceptions of the people around her.
<p>"As to his real character, had information been in her power, she had never felt a wish of enquiring. His countenance, voice and manner had established him at once in the possession of every virtue." Ch 36</p>	<p>After Elizabeth reads Darcy's letter she reflects on her misconceptions around Wickham. The adjective 'real' acknowledges that the true Wickham is not the morally upright man that he may have appeared to be. Regency thinking equated fine looks, a fine voice and manners with morality and 'virtue'; Elizabeth's realisation critiques this superficial view of the era.</p>
<p>"One has all the goodness, and the other all the appearance of it." Ch 40</p>	<p>Elizabeth contrasts Darcy and Wickham to explore how appearances can be deceptive. Her reference to Wickham having the 'appearance' of 'goodness' acknowledges his ability to deceive and manipulate people, particularly women. This is also a reference to the superficiality of Regency views of social etiquette, where the appearance of manners was seen to be a marker of moral integrity, rather than actual moral integrity.</p>

Create your own character summaries including quotation tables:

[Character name]


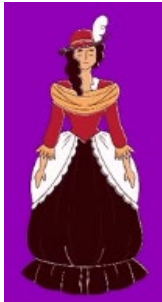


Quotation	This suggests...



3. Character animations





Can you identify the names of the different characters in the videos?

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	
	

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	

Here are the answers.

Character name	Character image
Mr and Mrs Bennet	
Elizabeth Bennet	
Mr Darcy	
Charles Bingley	
Jane Bennet	

Character name	Character image
Mr Wickham	
Lydia Bennet	
Mr Collins	
Charlotte Lucas	

Explore passages/extracts and relate them to the whole text.

Create practice questions around the passage, for example:

- How does [author] make this such a memorable / significant moment in the story?
- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays [character's] attitude towards [character] at this moment in the novel.
- Explore the ways in which [author] makes this moment in the novel so [moving / exciting / sad, etc].

[illegible]

Explore the characters in the novel

Create practice questions around the characters of the novel, for example:

- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays the differences between [character] and [character]?
- Explore the ways in which [author] strikingly portrays [character's] relationship with [character].
- How does the writer memorably depict the life of [character]?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.

Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.

Learn some key quotations.

Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

Explore the themes of the novel

Create practice questions around a theme, for example:

- How does [author] portray [theme] in the novel?
- In what ways does [author] convey [theme] in the novel?
- How does [author] present his ideas about [theme] in the novel?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

- Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.
- Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.
- Learn some key quotations.
- Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

5. Quiz

1. What are the names of the five Bennet daughters?

- A) Elizabeth, Jane, Charlotte, Mary and Lydia.
- B) Elizabeth, Jane, Catherine, Mary and Lydia.
- C) Elizabeth, Janet, Catherine, Mary and Lydia.
- D) Elizabeth, Jane, Catherine, Mary and Linda.

2. Which of these statements is false?

- A) Charles Bingley is described as a man of large fortune.
- B) Charles Bingley has just moved into Netherfield at the start of the novel.
- C) Charles Bingley's arrival causes a stir amongst locals.
- D) Charles Bingley is the distant male that Longbourn is entitled to.

3. Why does Mr Darcy dismiss Elizabeth when he first meets her?

- A) She is silly and immature.
- B) She is not handsome enough to tempt him.
- C) She is already engaged.
- D) She is his class superior.

4. What prejudice does Mr Darcy hold against Elizabeth as a marriage prospect?

- A) She is a poor marriage prospect because she is too quick-witted.
- B) She is a poor marriage prospect because she is too old.
- C) She is a poor marriage prospect because she is too intellectual.
- D) She is a poor marriage prospect because of her inferior status.

5. What is Elizabeth's unique view on marriage?

- A) A woman should never show her true feelings.
- B) A woman should marry for security and status.
- C) A woman should get to know the man before she accepts a proposal.
- D) A woman should marry young before she becomes unattractive.

6. Which character is entitled to the Bennet's estate?

- A) Mr Darcy
- B) Mr Collins
- C) Mr Bennet
- D) Mr Wickham

7. Which of these statements is true concerning Mr Darcy's first marriage proposal?

- A) Elizabeth happily accepts it.
- B) Elizabeth accepts it, but on the grounds he changes his arrogant ways.
- C) Elizabeth angrily rejects it.
- D) Elizabeth rejects it but admits she may accept, if he asks more kindly.

8. What prompts Elizabeth's initial dislike of Mr Darcy to lessen?

- A) The first marriage proposal.
- B) The way he treats his family and staff.
- C) The actions he takes to protect Elizabeth's family from Mr Wickham.
- D) The letter he writes.

9. What does Mr Darcy do to protect Elizabeth's family from disrepute after Lydia elopes with Mr Wickham?

- A) He reveals Mr Wickham's past deceptions and so ruins him.
- B) He persuades Mr Wickham to leave Lydia and go on his way.
- C) He persuades Mr Wickham to marry Lydia.
- D) He convinces Lydia and Mr Wickham to leave and never return to Longbourn.

10. How does *Pride and Prejudice* end?

- A) With the marriage of Elizabeth and Mr Darcy.
- B) With the marriage of Lydia and Mr Wickham.
- C) With the marriage of Miss Bingley and Mr Darcy.
- D) With the marriage of Charlotte and Mr Collins.

Quiz answers

1. What are the names of the five Bennet daughters?

B) Elizabeth, Jane, Catherine, Mary and Lydia.

2. Which of these statements is false?

D) Charles Bingley is the distant male that Longbourn is entitled to.

3. Why does Mr Darcy dismiss Elizabeth when he first meets her?

B) She is not handsome enough to tempt him.

4. What prejudice does Mr Darcy hold against Elizabeth as a marriage prospect?

D) She is a poor marriage prospect because of her inferior status.

5. What is Elizabeth's unique view on marriage?

C) A woman should get to know the man before she accepts a proposal.

6. Which character is entitled to the Bennet's estate?

B) Mr Collins

7. Which of these statements is true concerning Mr Darcy's first marriage proposal?

C) Elizabeth angrily rejects it.

8. What prompts Elizabeth's initial dislike of Mr Darcy to lessen?

D) The letter he writes.

9. What does Mr Darcy do to protect Elizabeth's family from disrepute after Lydia elopes with Mr Wickham?

C) He persuades Mr Wickham to marry Lydia.

10. How does *Pride and Prejudice* end?

A) With the marriage of Elizabeth and Mr Darcy.

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