

1: OnBus - Netherfield

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Darcy interlude piece that you could inject into Pride and Prejudice shortly after the Netherfield ball. This is a nice little Mr. The book is as nicely written as all of Ms. Well, I loved it. Elizabeth and Darcy are sharing their first Christmas together, and being the curious person she is, she asks him about his prior Christmas; his last as a bachelor. Darcy tells Elizabeth the unvarnished truth. Hopefully, those reading this story will recognize the time frame and remember who and what Darcy was. Although I love Maria Grace, I held onto this title to read since I saw others had rated it fairly low for her work. Darcy is self-absorbed, arrogant, and making little to no effort to socialize or be agreeable to others in social settings. This certainly comes through in his story. He is obsessed with Elizabeth and hates that he cannot forget her. He has not yet had his setdown at Hunsford and can only see a relationship with her from his own standpoint - a degradation. But, he is also very alone and lonely. His thoughts at Christmas return over and over to how it was to spend this time of year with his mother when he was a child. He compares Elizabeth to his mother favorably and believes his mother would have liked Elizabeth and would not have cared about her social background. He also finds himself comparing all of the society ladies he meets with Elizabeth and they do not match up. In his frustration he finds himself drinking too much, sleeping too little and doing strange things, liking seeking her out in Cheapside. These little vignettes soften the story, and help us to appreciate how loving Elizabeth has changed Darcy. He is not yet the lovable Darcy Elizabeth marries. I think those who are looking for only the romantic Darcy may be disappointed in this story. I found it very well done and an interesting character study. I was not disappointed, and continue to be a big fan of Maria Grace.

2: An Encounter at Netherfield

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Darcy, will be released later this week, but below you can get a sneak peek at the very first scene! Also, please leave a comment so you can be entered in the Giveaway for a free copy. Darcy arrives at Longbourn, intending to correct the mistakes he made during his disastrous proposal in Hunsford. Deep in despair, he decides to travel to France in disguise to seek out the man responsible for her death. But a surprise awaits Darcy in the French town of Saint-Malo: Recovering from a blow to the head, Elizabeth has no memory of her previous life, and a series of mistakes lead her to believe that Darcy is her husband. Elizabeth slowly regains her memories, but they often leave her even more confused. Darcy considered new ways to offer reassurances. She is an angel. Within a few minutes he would no doubt find a fresh cause for concern, which Darcy would need to assuage. Miss Jane Bennet would assuredly receive his friend with tolerable composure and a warm smile, but Darcy could not be as certain about his own reception. Miss Elizabeth Bennet was unlikely to cut Darcy publicly, but her reception of him might be cool. She might even refuse to speak with him in private, thus depriving him of the opportunity to apologize for his behavior in Kent. The words he had uttered during his proposal at Hunsford Parsonage continued to haunt him; only a heartfelt and abject apology could possibly exorcise them. Bingley need only apologize to Jane Bennet for his precipitous departure from Netherfield in November. Not for the first time he wondered if there had ever been such a maladroit proposal in the history of the world. Upon waking that morning, Darcy had nearly convinced himself of its futility; were it not for his obligation to Bingley, he might have begged off the whole venture. As had, he admitted to himself, his desire to see Elizabeth Bennet once more. He also had unburdened himself of the entire sad tale of his proposal to Elizabeth at Hunsford. While rejecting Darcy, Elizabeth had suggested that her older sister had been anything but indifferent to Bingley and actually had mourned the loss of his company. When Darcy offered to make amends for his deceit, Bingley demanded that Darcy accompany him to Netherfield as his penance. Darcy had agreed with alacrity. Over the long months of May and June, he had harbored delightful fantasies of encountering Elizabeth, begging her forgiveness, and demonstrating the amiable side of his nature. Perhaps there was hope he could change her opinion of him. While Bingley had every reason to anticipate a warm reception, Darcy did not. After all, Jane Bennet had never declared Bingley to be the last man in the world she would ever be tempted to marry. Deliberately relaxing his stiff hands, he nodded at Bingley. A smile was beyond his capacity at the moment. Elizabeth might have accepted an offer from another man! Nausea roiled his stomach as Darcy silently urged the carriage to greater swiftness—“as if arriving half an hour earlier could thwart such an event. Dear Lord, there were so many possibilities with which he could torment himself. Momentarily appeased, Bingley glanced idly out of the window. In relaying the story of the disastrous proposal in Kent, Darcy had deliberately avoided details. If Bingley understood on what terms they had parted, he never would have suggested that Darcy face her again. He would not have understood why Darcy leapt at the opportunity to visit Longbourn. Darcy did not understand it himself, save that he had no choice. Darcy had tried for the better part of three months to forget his feelings for Elizabeth, but she had haunted his waking thoughts and inhabited his dreams. His stubborn heart insisted that only Elizabeth would make an acceptable wife. Every other woman he met paled in comparison. Bingley noted the angle of the sun. Perhaps we might visit Longbourn before arriving at Netherfield? Darcy stretched his stiff legs as he alighted from the carriage, hoping that the Bennets would offer them some refreshments. Hours in a closed coach had made for a stifling journey. The late afternoon sun was still bright, and Darcy squinted as he surveyed the front of Longbourn. There was none of the activity he associated with the house—“no servants bustling about or chickens pecking along the drive. Was the family from home? No, there was no reason for alarm; everyone simply must have sought refuge from the heat in the relative coolness of the house. The two men strode to the front door, and Darcy reached out to knock—“only to withdraw his hand with an oath. A length of black crepe had been secured to the knocker. Bingley sucked in a breath. If only Darcy knew the family well enough to have

maintained a correspondence with Mr. Or indeed anyone in the neighborhood. But he had been too proud then to forge the ties that would provide him with valuable information now. The Longbourn property was entailed away upon the odious Collins, placing the Bennets in distressing circumstances. What had Elizabeth endured these past few months? He should have visited earlier. Bracing himself for distressing news, Darcy banged the head of his walking stick on the door. The ensuing wait stretched several minutes, tempting Darcy to knock again, but finally the door was opened by a craggy faced housekeeper. She stared dully at the two men, only coming alive when they gave their names and produced cards. She ushered them into a cramped drawing room, mumbling that the family would soon join them. The housekeeper eventually returned with a tea service that she set on a low table, but they still saw nobody from the family. After several minutes, the door opened to admit Mr. Bennet, moving slowly and with a heavy tread. At least he was not the one who had perished, Darcy thought with relief. They had exchanged only a few pleasantries before Mrs. Bennet and Miss Jane Bennet—both wearing black mourning clothes—slipped into the room. Darcy had hoped the deceased was some distant relative, but their demeanor and dress suggested otherwise. Bennet gave Darcy a cursory curtsy but hurried to Bingley, embracing him warmly. Bingley, I am so glad you are come, even under these circumstances! Surprisingly, the normally voluble Mrs. Bennet did not follow up on the subject but merely invited them to sit. Darcy took a chair opposite the three Bennets while Bingley and Jane had somehow managed to sit beside each other. A long, uncomfortable silence followed. Darcy found himself holding his breath. All evidence suggested a grave loss. Had one of the younger daughters perished? A full fortnight now. The winner will be announced the weekend of July

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Colonel Fitzwilliam is attracted to Elizabeth and converses with her animatedly. The mutually engrossed couple draws the attention of Darcy and Lady Catherine. The latter has no qualms about rudely interrupting their conversation, calling out questions to them. Fitzwilliam asks Elizabeth to play the piano, and she agrees; Lady Catherine, however, rudely continues to talk while Elizabeth is performing. During the evening, Elizabeth cannot see any signs of love between Darcy and Miss de Borough. Darcy seems a little jealous of the fact that his cousin and Elizabeth are engrossed in conversation. When he stands by the piano in order to hear better, Elizabeth accuses him of trying to unsettle her. In this scene, as in many others, Elizabeth misunderstands Darcy. Darcy suddenly walks in. Both of them are at loss for words, but Elizabeth finally asks about the abrupt departure of the Bingleys from Netherfield. Darcy does not say much, but he tells her that Bingley may dispose of Netherfield. Their conversation is interrupted by the entry of Charlotte and her sister. After Darcy departs, Charlotte tells Elizabeth of her notion that Darcy is in love with her. Elizabeth laughs at the suggestion. Darcy and Fitzwilliam begin to often come to the parsonage. Although Darcy usually says little, Charlotte notices that he often looks at Elizabeth. The contrast between Colonel Fitzwilliam and Darcy is further portrayed. Fitzwilliam, with his informed mind, is nothing more than a superior version of Wickham. Ironically, Elizabeth judges him to be a superior person to Darcy. On these occasions, he walks with her and asks odd questions about her likes and dislikes. Once she meets Fitzwilliam while she is strolling, and they speak of Darcy. Fitzwilliam tells her that recently Darcy has saved a friend from an unwise marriage, and he suspects this friend to be Bingley. Elizabeth is pained over hearing the news. Notes When she strolls in the park, Elizabeth sometimes encounters Fitzwilliam or Darcy, who walk with her. It is obvious that Fitzwilliam adores Elizabeth; but he cannot contemplate marrying her, for as the younger son, he has neither wealth nor property to offer. Colonel Fitzwilliam unknowingly tells Elizabeth that Darcy has stopped a friend, probably Bingley, from an unwise marriage.

4: questions about pride and prejudice? | Yahoo Answers

Review Materials for Pride and Prejudice with Mr. Bingley's move to Netherfield? at all possible on the day before her departure from Netherfield?.

Edit Bingley and his sisters hail originally from the north of England, [2] but they probably spend most of their time in London since there is still one sister Caroline to marry off. This made him an attractive marriage prospect, as proclaimed by Mrs. Bennet and Sir William Lucas. Hurst, to Netherfield, and was also joined by Fitzwilliam Darcy, one of his closest friends. Bingley first made his acquaintance with the Bennet sisters during a public ball at Meryton, and he was very taken with the eldest, Jane. Bingley was rather aghast at the aloofness of his friend Mr. Both Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst agreed with him, but thought Jane a sweet girl, thinking nothing of it. Bingley saw this as encouragement and a commendation. Bingley generously gave her a room. He was very anxious about her health, and Elizabeth thought more of him for it. Bennet also visited with her other daughters, Mary, Kitty, and Lydia, who encouraged Mr. Bingley to hold a ball at Netherfield Park soon. Bingley agreed to do so, once Jane was better. Bingley was true to his word, and personally invited the Bennet family to a ball at Netherfield in November. Bingley had been fostering a tendresse for Jane, which his sisters and Mr. Darcy started to notice at the Netherfield ball. His sisters, horrified at the thought of being connected to the Bennet family by marriage, convinced him to leave Hertfordshire. Though he had every intention of returning, [9] when he got to London, Mr. Darcy, Caroline, and Louisa worked together to dissuade Bingley from an engagement to Jane. The three did everything, including conceal from Bingley about Jane being in London. Darcy mostly did it because he believed Jane to be indifferent, [9] which would cause Bingley harm if he actually married her. Bingley was persuaded not to return, albeit with a heavy heart. Caroline also wrote to Jane, saying how Bingley seemed partial to Georgiana, Mr. When Bingley found out that Elizabeth was staying nearby at Lambton, he was eager to meet her, and joined Darcy and Georgiana when they went to meet her the day they arrived. Though he never directly asked, Elizabeth implied from their conversation that Bingley was still attracted to Jane. Bingley returns to Netherfield Park a few months later with Mr. Darcy, but not Caroline, Louisa, or Mr. He went to Longbourn with Darcy to call on the Bennet family, where Bingley again showed an attraction towards Jane. Though Bingley was angry, his good nature made him quickly forgive his friend. Darcy returned, the two went to Longbourn, where Darcy later became engaged to Elizabeth. Bingley called on the Bennet family the following day, and arranged for Darcy and Elizabeth to be alone to help facilitate their engagement. Bingley purchased an estate within thirty miles of Pemberley, which enabled him and Jane to be closer to Darcy and Elizabeth.

5: The Good Brother Chapter The Course of True Love, a pride and prejudice fanfic | FanFiction

In Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice, how does Mr. Bingley's departure from Netherfield and his almost certain rejection of Jane emphasize the importance of adhering to rules of social decorum for.

Share Like the individual and society, Life too has what may be called a character of its own. Life can be described in terms of the characteristic ways in which events occur, repeat, reverse, and the factors that determine the results and consequences of human action. We often perceive and label the characteristic actions of life with terms such as chance, luck, fate or destiny. Although science is still in search of a universally acceptable conception and definition of life, we normally think of life as an individual spark that animates our bodies with sensation, capacity for movement and consciousness. In this view the life of each individual is separate and distinct from the life of every other living being. He views life as a universal force. The universe consists of forms and forces. These forms include material forms we call matter, forms of life energy such as sensation, feeling, and emotion, mental forms such as thoughts, opinions, ideas, beliefs, values, and images. All forms in the universe are forms of a single universal force that successively and perpetually creates, upholds, grows and destroys these physical, vital and mental forms. Life expresses in and through individual living beings as well as what we regard as inanimate material objects and forces. In its origin and essence, that force is conscious and unitary, though it manifests as a thing impersonal, unconscious and divided into millions of separate forces and forms. The individual experiences the universal life force as an independent existence within his own body, but the sense of separation and independence is an illusion of the ego. The life within and outside us is one and unified. All that occurs external to the individual has its expression and representation within the individual as well. Outer events reflect the sum total of the physical, social, psychological and spiritual context at each moment. Character of the act: The act is the basic unit of life. Each act is a microcosm of the universe. All the forces and factors that exert their influence in life are represented at the level of the individual act and reveal their characteristic role at that level. The timing, sequence, quality and intensity of the act influence its outcome. Acts that lack the necessary quality, knowledge, skill or intensity, energy or are carried out in the wrong sequence or with the wrong timing fail to produce results. Acts that are adequate on all these criteria have a strong propensity for accomplishment. The consequences of an act depend on the strength of the act, the actor and the social atmosphere. Each act is a force with a propensity to repeat that increases with each occurrence. Each repetition of an act increases its tendency for further repetition. Simultaneous acts are related in consciousness. Even apparently unconnected events that occur at the same time or in close succession are related to each other, either positively or negatively, and influence each other. Understanding the relationship between apparently separate and disparate events is an essential aspect of life knowledge reflected in great literature. Surface relations are an expression of inner oneness. The connection between external events exists because division is only on the surface of life, consciousness and existence. Beneath the surface, there is oneness of consciousness and being. We see separate and apparently individual actions and people on the surface, but underneath there are movements of a common force and one consciousness expressing through multiple forces and forms. That which moves from one person to another or one event to another is a force or vibration of a single underlying being and intention, social or spiritual, just as the different words and actions of an individual emanate from the same being. Outer life events reflect the inner consciousness of each person related to the event. Life response is the term applied to the action and initiative of life that occurs in response to the thoughts, feelings and actions of individuals that are not readily explained by external cause and effect. The energy we give out comes back to us. Life never fails to return good for good, bad for bad, truth for truth, and falsehood for falsehood—in its own time and manner. This principle is otherwise known and often misunderstood as karma. Every act represents an energy directed toward some purpose or goal. The nature of the energy expressed in an act is defined not only by the physical action, but more essentially, by the motive, attitude, idea and intention expressed in the action. This web has its roots in circumstances and events that occurred many years before the beginning of the story and yet play a vital role in determining its outcome. Although such circumstances are often dismissed by critics and readers

as literary device, a close observation of life will reveal that similar conditions commonly serve as an essential and inessential foundation for important outcomes in real life as well. Life has woven a complex conspiracy of relationship between Darcy and Eliza unbeknown to either of them. Bingley is the first to try to initiate that contact when he suggests that Darcy ask Eliza to dance at the Meryton Ball. Thus, there is a prior relationship between the two families before Darcy ever comes to Herefordshire. When Eliza refuses to marry cousin Collins, he marries her best friend Charlotte, who invites Eliza to visit her at Hunsford where she meets Darcy again. The Gardiners take initiative to invite Elizabeth on a summer tour to the Lake country then alter their plans to visit Derbyshire instead. Once there, they propose a visit to Pemberley itself. Response to human initiative Every story depicts instances in which individuals take major and minor initiatives. Sometimes these initiatives are critical determinants of the success or failure of major outcomes. In this section, we examine principles governing the success of human initiatives as illustrated in the story. Bennet are compelled by their sense of responsibility to Lydia and the reputation of the family to take all possible steps to save Lydia and the family from disgrace after her elopement with Wickham. Collins proposal to Eliza is a characteristic instance of an initiative by one who lacks the basic qualifying capacity for accomplishment, yet acts out of ignorance and self-conceit. That is why Darcy arrives in time and Georgiana frankly acknowledges to him their intended elopement on her own initiative. His effort to marry Mary King breaks down before he can consummate the marriage. His effort to elope with Lydia merely for physical enjoyment gets converted into matrimony. In spite of his association with Lady Catherine, Collins lacks the social status to recommend himself for introduction to Darcy at Netherfield; therefore Darcy spurns his attempt. Lady Catherine can successfully exert her authority over Mr. She will not have equal success when she applies the same force to deal with Darcy, of whom she wishes the ultimate boon of marriage to her sickly daughter, or with Elizabeth, who does not depend on her patronage or respect her haughty presumptions of superior breeding. Darcy exerts a very strong influence over his friend Bingley arising from his superior social status and his more developed mind and character. Elizabeth longs to bring the speech and behavior of Lydia and her mother under control. She is later horrified to discover the same tendencies in her own thought and speech. She is powerless to control in others what she has not fully mastered in herself. Eliza is powerless to persuade her father to stop Lydia from going to Brighton, which leads to her elopement with Wickham, because Eliza herself is still unable to master her own attraction to Wickham and is unwilling to expose him to her family. Having been unable to resist marrying Mrs. Bennet for her beauty and unable to control her once married, he lacks the power to control Lydia, who most takes after her mother. It is the higher station that sets the standards for what is or is not acceptable or fashionable. Lucas attempts to elevate his position by the offer. Caroline is only aware of his assertion of equal or superior station in life, which she must reject to defend her own superior status based on wealth. When she sends him on a mission to find a wife and Eliza refuses his proposal, he readily redirects his attentions to a more willing subject, Charlotte, and returns to Rosings victorious. His wealth is only a future potential while hers is a present possession. Her breeding and quality of mind separate them by a great distance within the same plane. When Collins proposes to Charlotte, here too it is a movement within the same plane, but to one at a lower level. Lacking either wealth or beauty, Charlotte readily accepts what Eliza readily rejected. Lady Catherine seeks to capitalize on the mutual pledge of her sister and herself that their children should marry, a practice whose value is passing out of existence. Had Lady Catherine sought a suitor for Anne from a lower plane, she would have met with ready success. Not only does Darcy have to reverse that act. He has to match Lydia with Wickham as well. He possesses the energy, the money and the social authority to accomplish it. Eliza has to initiate the conversations with Darcy when they dance at Netherfield ball. It is also Eliza who is forced to break the formality and revive their personal relationship when Darcy returns to Longbourn. Her wanting Darcy to take the initiative to speak first does not work. Because she is at the receiving end of the relationship, the initiative has to come from her in order for it to be successful. When Darcy and Georgiana extend an invitation to Elizabeth and the Gardiners to dine at Pemberley, Elizabeth turns her head away and is unable to reply. Gardiner accepts on behalf of their party. The most striking instances of unsuccessful initiatives in the story are those of Mrs. All initiative in the family arises from her. All her initiatives lead to failure or postponement of positive results. The marriage of three daughters is a direct

response to her intense aspiration and energy, but it is achieved in spite of her initiatives rather than because of them. Bennet thinks of herself as the prime mover that presides over all successes, priding herself on methods that are, in fact, counterproductive and offensive to any accomplishment. Her first invitation to Bingley for dinner is cancelled when he goes to London to bring his friends. She resorts to the ploy of sending Jane to Netherfield on horseback in the hope that rain forces Jane to remain there for the night. It does rain; Jane falls ill and has to remain there for a week. Getting Bingley away from Jane becomes a good excuse for getting himself away from Eliza. His sisters are critical. The result of a ploy in a negative atmosphere is to cancel opportunity. It is not difficult to understand why Mrs. If Darcy represents the higher plane bending to embrace the lower, the social gradient is no obstacle. We can understand that his initiative of proposing to Eliza at Hunsford was unsuccessful because of the internal conflict which divided his energies and the crude manner of his proposal.

6: Pride and Prejudice: FREE ONLINE BOOK NOTES by Jane Austen

Mr. Collins's proposal, its aftermath, the Bingley departure from Netherfield (41 K) Chapters Mr. Collins and Charlotte, Mr. Collins's return (25 K) Volume II.

This site is to be used for educational purposes only. Any misuse of this site will result in immediate disciplinary action. Which central themes and narrative characteristics of the novel are introduced in the famous opening sentence of *Pride and Prejudice*? Bennet state that it is impossible for her and her daughters to visit Mr. Bennet does not visit him first? Bennet prefer Elizabeth over his other daughters? To what extent does the statement that it was the "business of [Mrs. Volume I, Chapter 2 1. How is Austen able to portray Mrs. Bennet as a foolish and uneducated woman when she describes Mrs. Volume I, Chapter 3 1. What hopes does Mrs. Bennet immediately connect with Mr. Which characteristics cause Mr. Darcy to make a favorable first impression at the ball? What does this early assessment of his character reveal about the people in Meryton? What behaviors does Mr. Darcy eventually display at the ball that cause people to change their initially positive opinion of him and deem him a proud and disagreeable man? What causes Elizabeth to form a negative opinion of Mr. Bennet express his wish that Mr. Bingley "had sprained his ankle in the first dance"? Volume I, Chapter 4 1. To what extent does the behavior displayed by the Bingley sisters reflect the anxieties of the newly rich? Volume I, Chapter 5 1. What reasons does Charlotte Lucas offer for defending Mr. To what extent does Mrs. Long "does not keep a carriage and had come to the ball in a hack chaise" serve as her explanation for Mr. Long at the ball? Volume I, Chapter 6 1. According to Charlotte Lucas, what does Jane need to do in order to secure Mr. Bingley exemplify her idea of an ideal marriage? Why does Charlotte believe that "happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance"? What does her assessment reveal about her attitude toward marriage? To what extent do descriptions of Mary in chapter 6 serve as a commentary on the role and status of women in Regency England? What kind of irony is used? What criticism of the female imagination does Mr. Darcy voice to Miss Bingley? What social criticism is Austen suggesting in this comment? Volume I, Chapter 7 1. What does the stationing of an army regiment in Meryton add to the novel? Bennet consider Jane lucky when it begins raining shortly after Jane leaves for Netherfield? Volume I, Chapter 8 1. Why might they feel as they do? How does Austen manage to portray the difference between Mr. What is the significance of "reading" in this chapter? Why do the Bingley sisters advise their brother to take Pemberley as a model when looking for an estate to purchase? What does their advice reveal about the Bingley sisters and their assessment of themselves? Volume I, Chapter 9 1. To what extent can Mrs. Volume I, Chapter 10 1. Darcy criticize in Mr. Why does Elizabeth object to Mr. What is she criticizing in Darcy? What is the "desirable event" Miss Bingley is sarcastically referring to when she speaks to Mr. Darcy from her sarcastic allusions to a potential marital union between Mr. Volume I, Chapter 11 1. How sincere is she in her attempt? Why does Miss Bingley ask Elizabeth to walk around the room with her? Darcy not consider pride to be a negative characteristic? What negative characteristic does Mr. Darcy possess, according to his own assessment? Why is this admission significant? How does Elizabeth interpret Mr. How does her assessment relate to the theme of pride and prejudice in the novel overall? Volume I, Chapter 12 1. Darcy resolve not to talk to Elizabeth if at all possible on the day before her departure from Netherfield? Bennet glad to have Jane and Elizabeth home again? Volume I, Chapter 13 1. Who exactly is Mr. What does his presence in the story represent? Bennet at first hesitant to receive Mr. Collins into her home? What is suggested by Mr. Volume I, Chapter 14 1. Volume I, Chapter 15 1. Collins evaluate his decision to marry one of the Bennet daughters? Collins change his mind and not ask Jane to marry him? What does Austen reveal about Mrs. Phillips when she writes that Mrs. Phillips "was quite awed by such an excess of good breeding" when she meets Mr. What is surprising about the encounter between Mr. Wickham, and what might it foreshadow? Volume I, Chapter 16 1. In the developing intrigue concerning Wickham, Darcy and Elizabeth, with whom does Elizabeth immediately side? Darcy are in vain? Volume I, Chapter 17 1. Why is Jane not inclined to condemn Mr. Darcy when she hears about his past conduct toward Mr. Why does Elizabeth begin to suspect that Mr. Collins has chosen her as his future wife? Volume I, Chapter 18 1. Why is Elizabeth disappointed when she arrives at the Netherfield ball?

How does her disappointment influence her attitude toward Mr. Darcy not to form hasty resentments? What does Elizabeth mean when she criticizes Miss Bingley for her judgment of Wickham: Besides what she tells Mr. Collins, what underlying reason is there for her not wanting Mr. Collins to introduce himself to Mr. What does Collins himself suggest in his response to Elizabeth?

7: Comparison Between Letters in Pride and Prejudice and Modern Modes of Communication

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Which central themes and narrative characteristics of the novel are introduced in the famous opening sentence of *Pride and Prejudice*? Bennet state that it is impossible for her and her daughters to visit Mr. Bennet does not visit him first? Bennet prefer Elizabeth over his other daughters? To what extent does the statement that it was the "business of [Mrs. Bennet] to visit Mr. Bennet" (Volume I, Chapter 2) 1. How is Austen able to portray Mrs. Bennet as a foolish and uneducated woman when she describes Mrs. Bennet (Volume I, Chapter 3) 1. What hopes does Mrs. Bennet immediately connect with Mr. Darcy? Which characteristics cause Mr. Darcy to make a favorable first impression at the ball? What does this early assessment of his character reveal about the people in Meryton? What behaviors does Mr. Darcy eventually display at the ball that cause people to change their initially positive opinion of him and deem him a proud and disagreeable man? What causes Elizabeth to form a negative opinion of Mr. Darcy? Bennet express his wish that Mr. Bingley "had sprained his ankle in the first dance"? (Volume I, Chapter 4) 1. To what extent does the behavior displayed by the Bingley sisters reflect the anxieties of the newly rich? (Volume I, Chapter 5) 1. What reasons does Charlotte Lucas offer for defending Mr. Darcy? To what extent does Mrs. Long "does not keep a carriage and had come to the ball in a hack chaise" serve as her explanation for Mr. Long at the ball? (Volume I, Chapter 6) 1. According to Charlotte Lucas, what does Jane need to do in order to secure Mr. Bingley exemplify her idea of an ideal marriage? Why does Charlotte believe that "happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance"? What does her assessment reveal about her attitude toward marriage? To what extent do descriptions of Mary in chapter 6 serve as a commentary on the role and status of women in Regency England? What kind of irony is used? What criticism of the female imagination does Mr. Darcy voice to Miss Bingley? What social criticism is Austen suggesting in this comment? (Volume I, Chapter 7) 1. What does the stationing of an army regiment in Meryton add to the novel? Bennet consider Jane lucky when it begins raining shortly after Jane leaves for Netherfield? (Volume I, Chapter 8) 1. Why might they feel as they do? How does Austen manage to portray the difference between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley? What is the significance of "reading" in this chapter? Why do the Bingley sisters advise their brother to take Pemberley as a model when looking for an estate to purchase? What does their advice reveal about the Bingley sisters and their assessment of themselves? (Volume I, Chapter 9) 1. To what extent can Mrs. Bennet be said to be a hypocrite? (Volume I, Chapter 10) 1. Darcy criticize in Mr. Darcy? Why does Elizabeth object to Mr. Darcy? What is she criticizing in Darcy? What is the "desirable event" Miss Bingley is sarcastically referring to when she speaks to Mr. Darcy from her sarcastic allusions to a potential marital union between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth? (Volume I, Chapter 11) 1. How sincere is she in her attempt? Why does Miss Bingley ask Elizabeth to walk around the room with her? Darcy not consider pride to be a negative characteristic? What negative characteristic does Mr. Darcy possess, according to his own assessment? Why is this admission significant? How does Elizabeth interpret Mr. Darcy's assessment? How does her assessment relate to the theme of pride and prejudice in the novel overall? (Volume I, Chapter 12) 1. Darcy resolve not to talk to Elizabeth if at all possible on the day before her departure from Netherfield? Bennet glad to have Jane and Elizabeth home again? (Volume I, Chapter 13) 1. Who exactly is Mr. Collins? What does his presence in the story represent? Bennet at first hesitant to receive Mr. Collins into her home? What is suggested by Mr. Collins's behavior? (Volume I, Chapter 14) 1. Volume I, Chapter 15 1. Collins evaluate his decision to marry one of the Bennet daughters? Collins change his mind and not ask Jane to marry him? What does Austen reveal about Mrs. Phillips when she writes that Mrs. Phillips "was quite awed by such an excess of good breeding" when she meets Mr. Collins? What is surprising about the encounter between Mr. Wickham, and what might it foreshadow? (Volume I, Chapter 16) 1. In the developing intrigue concerning Wickham, Darcy and Elizabeth, with whom does Elizabeth immediately side? Darcy are in vain? (Volume I, Chapter 17) 1. Why is Jane not inclined to condemn Mr. Darcy when she hears about his past conduct toward Mr. Wickham? Why does Elizabeth begin to suspect that Mr. Collins has chosen her as his future wife? (Volume I, Chapter 18) 1. Why is Elizabeth disappointed when she arrives at the Netherfield ball? How does her disappointment influence her attitude toward Mr. Darcy not to form hasty resentments? What does

Elizabeth mean when she criticizes Miss Bingley for her judgment of Wickham: Besides what she tells Mr. Collins, what underlying reason is there for her not wanting Mr. Collins to introduce himself to Mr. What does Collins himself suggest in his response to Elizabeth? Volume I, Chapter 19 1. How do the reasons Mr.

8: AP Literature: December

Chapter Five. Darcy sat at the dining hall table enjoying the peace in Netherfield since Caroline's departure for London. His spirits were so high that he couldn't stop himself from smiling.

Compared to modern technology, letters took more thought and effort to write, making communication through letters much more special and meaningful. People today are so focused on getting the message or idea across to their audience that the effort put into the presentation, vocabulary, and spelling of letters has been lost. Somewhere along the race to finding a new and more efficient way of communicating, we lost the intimacy of written correspondence that is highlighted in *Pride and Prejudice*. When the Bennets receive news that Lydia has run away with Wickham, they anxiously await for any letters containing updates on the situation. The reliance on letters as the only mode of non-verbal communication is highlighted during this crisis. Compared to present day, when information travels instantly, the long waiting time for letters created anticipation. This anticipation and curiosity of what the contents might say caused the arrival of letters to be an important event in daily life. The news inside the letters, whether good or bad, set the tone for the day, for actions and emotions during the rest of the day reflected the contents of the letters. Letters can fill the readers in on what has occurred between different conversations and interactions. Especially with small events that do not need to be described in great detail, Austen uses letters to summarize them in fewer pages than if they were written in narrative form. However, letters cannot be complete substitutes for dialogue because facial expression, body language, and tone of voice are lost in written communication, although tone can be expressed in the connotation of words. Revealing the Disposition of Characters In *Pride and Prejudice*, letters also inform the reader about the personality of the sender. Instead of introducing characters through direct description e. Bennet , letters can also serve as the introduction of characters. In the case of Mr. Collins, his letter gave the readers their first impression of him. However, letters give other characters a chance to tell their side of the story and explain the motivations behind their actions. Such is the case with Darcy, whose letter to Elizabeth explains to her and the reader his motivation behind separating Jane and Bingley and his side of the story with Wickham. They realized that instead of being heartless and pompous, Darcy is just reserved and protective of his friends and himself. The letter also allows Darcy to communicate ideas that he is too proud and afraid to convey in person to Elizabeth. He would have never said the contents of the letters to Elizabeth in person, but by communicating through a letter, he did not have to face the reaction of Elizabeth. This situation still occurs in present day when people end relationships over text or email. Salutations and Closings The greeting and closing of a letter greatly contribute to the tone and reveal the level of formality. A personal letter would begin with "My dearest," or "My beloved, " while a formal letter would begin with "Honored Sir," or "My dear Sir. Nowadays, people rarely use elaborate greetings and closings. Signatures on letters could reflect the level of wealth and education of the writer. During the Regency Era, people took great pride in their signatures and took years perfecting it. A generally rule was that the wealthier the writer, the more elaborate the signature. Today, when we send messages through email and text, our signatures are no longer personalized and thus leave no indication of the character of the writer. Below are some examples of real signatures from the time period and how they were signed and addressed. In one letter from a man named E. Austen writes, "Soon after their return a letter was delivered to Miss Bennet; it came from Netherfield, and was opened immediately. Austen describes the letter that Caroline Bingley sends to Jane announcing their departure from Netherfield. The letter that Caroline sends is a direct representation of her. Austen could have just said "fancy paper," but her choice of words better supports the idea that the letter is a representation of Miss Bingley. As with signatures, the neater and more elaborate the handwriting, the more affluent the writer. Along with neatness of handwriting, writing in even lines was also important. Model of pristine handwriting Cross-Written Letters Writing letters was expensive during the Regency Era and many people could not even afford the price of paper. Many used a format called cross-writing to save paper. In cross-writing, people turned their paper sideways and write at a 45 degree angle. Although this saved money, letters written this way were difficult to read. The contents of letters are much more meaningful with well-developed ideas. It took

long periods of time to write them. Chats, texts, and emails, can be written quickly within a matter of seconds. Usually, they are not eloquently written with deep consideration or thought. The cost of writing letters was quite substantial for the middle and lower classes because paper and postage was expensive. This restricted letters from being written frequently. On average, letters were written once a week. Emailing and chatting is usually free, while texts average only a couple cents per message. This allows people to send messages as many times as they want per day. People took the time to carefully hand write their letters neatly. Handwriting can be an indication of social status and character of the writer. They are quickly and easily typed on a phone or computer. Typed font cannot express the character or status of the writer. Words in letters are carefully chosen for their connotation. More eloquent letters show higher levels of education. Now many messages are not even written in full sentences. The thickness and fanciness of paper was used to show status and wealth. Modern communication is all digital, so there is no physical version of the conversation. People took time to spell out the words properly and used the dictionary to look them up if they were unsure. Grammar and spelling is checked for us by autocorrect or spell check. People greatly anticipated hearing from their family, friends, and loved ones. The arrival of letters was an exciting event in daily life. Receiving a message from someone today is a small event because communication is so common and easy which is a plus but it is not as special. Letters took many days to deliver, so once the letter was received, situations could have changed since, and the information could be outdated. Messages are completely instant, so they are always up to date and people can constantly keep each other informed on current events and statuses. The tone and emotion of the writer were expressed through their careful selection of words. The emotion and tone of the writer are expressed through emoticons. Letters served both business and personal purposes. Usually, emails are used for business purposes, while chats and texts are used to communicate between friends and family. The Decline of Letters When we think of letters today, we think of them as old and outdated because letters are not used anymore as the main source of communication. Letters are now a romantic notion that seems a part of the past. The mail we receive is mainly catalogs bills and junk mail, and rarely do we get letters from people we know because they are more likely to email or text us. In the chart below you can see just how much the use of letters and the use of the postal system in the United States has declined.

We actually do not learn a whole lot about the physical description of Netherfield. We know from Mrs. Bennet's enthusiasm that it is a large estate, though not as large, or as grand as Pemberley.

Charlotte and Maria are out. When she answers the door, she is surprised to see Mr. He apologizes when he realizes she is alone. He thought everyone was at home. In order to have something to talk about, Elizabeth mentions their abrupt departure from Netherfield. Bingley has many friends and many engagements elsewhere. She replies that it would be better if Mr. Bingley gave up Netherfield so a family who intends to settle there can have it, and Mr. Darcy says he will when he gets a good offer for it. Elizabeth observes that Mr. Bingley never does things for the convenience of others. Darcy picks up the conversation by claiming that the house is very pleasant. His aunt did much for it when Mr. Elizabeth claims that Mr. Collins is very grateful. Elizabeth agrees that Charlotte is sensible and good at making her husband happy. Darcy considers it nice that Charlotte is near her family. Darcy draws nearer to her, and when she looks surprised, he pulls back and coldly asks if he likes Kent. When Charlotte returns and sees him, she tells Elizabeth that he must be in love with her. They assume he came out of boredom. Colonel Fitzwilliam and Mr. Darcy often call frequently, sometimes together or separately. Sometimes their aunt joins them. Colonel Fitzwilliam enjoys their company and admires Elizabeth. Elizabeth likes how well informed he is. Nobody knows why Mr. Elizabeth laughs at the idea. Charlotte also considers Colonel Fitzwilliam a very suitable match for Elizabeth.

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