Study guide for Charles Dickens’s *David Copperfield*
Chapter 1

**Cell# 1**

*Quote:* "My mother was sitting by the fire, but poorly in health, and very low in spirits, looking at it through her tears, and desponding heavily about herself and the fatherless little stranger, who was already welcomed by some grosses of prophetic pins in a drawer upstairs, to a world not at all excited on the subject of his arrival"

**Summary:** David recalls how his mother held him by a fire, and she was sad and wan at the fact that her child will never know his true father, and that his birth is nothing significant.

**Vocab:** In the quote, "looking at it through her tears, and desponding heavily", what does *desponding* most likely mean?
A) promising honorably  
B) depressed greatly  
C) smiling at jovially  
D) throwing quickly

**Associative:** How does David's family situation (no father) relate to many modern families now? It is more common now?

**Predictive:** Do you think that David's mother will try to find another husband to father David?

**Ethical:** Is David's mother right to cry and be depressed in front of her own son?
**Quote:** "My aunt said never a word, but took her bonnet by the strings, in the manner of a sling, aimed a blow at Mr. Chipp's head with it, put it on bent, walked out, and never came back"

**Summary:** David explains how his aunt was angry that he was not a girl, and how at that moment she left from his life for good.

**Vocab:** In the quote, "My aunt said never a word, but took her bonnet by the strings", what does bonnet mean?
A) a new belt  
B) a toy boat  
C) a hat made of cloth  
D) a pair of molasses

**Ethical:** Was it right for David's aunt to leave him and not even consider supporting him because he was not a female?

**Literary:** How does "in the manner of a sling, aimed a blow at Mr. Chipp's head with it" display her attitude at the whole situation?

**Predictive:** Will David's aunt ever return to help him or visit him?
**Quote:** "I never saw such a beautiful color on my mother's face before. She chid me for being rude; and, keeping me close to her shawl, turned to thank the gentlemen for taking so much trouble as to bring her home."

**Summary:** David talks about how he has never seen his mother like this before, and does not realize that she has had a date with a man.

**Vocab:** In the quote, "She *chid* me for being rude," what does *chid* mean?
A) hit wildly
B) scolded mildly
C) kissed passionately
D) tapped forcefully

**Ethical:** Is it right for David's mother to start dating again, seeing as her son is still young and impressionable?

**Literary:** How does David's mother most likely feel, according to David's description?

**Predictive:** Will this man play a bigger role later on in David's childhood?
Quote: "Gradually, I became used to seeing the gentlemen with the black whiskers. I liked him no better than at first, and had the same uneasy jealousy of him"

Summary: David has finally become accustomed to seeing this new "father figure" in his life, but does not like him any more than he did in the beginning.

Vocab: In the quote, "Gradually, I became used to seeing the gentlemen with the black whiskers." What does Gradually mean? A) slowly B) difficulty C) quickly D) enviously

Ethical: Why is David so jealous of the man?

Predictive: Will David grow to like the gentleman?

Associative: Is David acting similar to other kids now in our time who are in his scenario?
**Quote:** I am glad to recollect that when the carrier began to move, my mother ran out the gate, and called to him to stop, that she might kiss me once more."

**Summary:** David recalls as he is being taken in the carrier with Ms. Peggotty, and his mother begins to miss him almost immediately.

**Vocab:** In the quote, "I am glad to recollect that when the carrier began to move...", what does recollect mean?
A) to pick something old up
B) to start a new collection
C) to forget about instantly
D) to remember something

**Ethical:** Did David's mom do the right thing by letting her son go to an unknown location with his Ms. Peggotty?

**Predictive:** What do you think is really going on without David's knowledge between his mother and Mr. Murdstone?

**Associative:** Would most moms now convey the emotion (that David's mother did when he left) to their sons or daughters that left them for a while? Why or why not?
David Copperfield

Cell I
Chapter III: I Have A Change
Part I

Quotes:
“We made so many deviations up and down lanes, and were such a long time delivering a bedstead at a public-house, and calling at other places, that I was quite tired, and very glad, when we saw Yarmouth. It looked rather spongy and sopy, I thought, as I carried my eye over the great dull waste that lay across the river. Here's my Am!' screamed Peggotty. He was waiting for us, in fact, at the public-house; and asked me how I found myself, like an old acquaintance. I did not feel, at first, that I knew him as well as he knew me, because he had never come to our house since the night I was born, and naturally he had the advantage of me. But our intimacy was much advanced by his taking me on his back to carry me home. 'Yon's our house, Mas'r Davy!' I looked in all directions, as far as I could stare over the wilderness, and away at the sea, and away at the river, but no house could I make out. There was a black barge, or some other kind of superannuated boat, not far off, high and dry on the ground. There was a delightful door cut in the side, and it was roofed in, and there were little windows in it; but the wonderful charm of it was, that it was a real boat which had no doubt been upon the water hundreds of times, and which had never been intended to be lived in, on dry land.

Summary:
Mrs. Peggotty takes David to Yarmouth, and David views it as rather "spongy and sopy," because of the waste that lies across the river. He meets Mr. Peggotty’s nephew, Ham, and feels at a disadvantage in the beginning because Ham had seen him before at his birth. But
David immediately starts to like him when Ham carries David home on his back. He discovers that Mr. Peggotty’s house is actually a boat, and thinks it’s charming.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
How does David feel about the boat that is converted into the Peggotty’s home? How can you tell?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What does the word ‘superannuated’ most likely mean?
   a) changed colors or skin
   b) retired/ineffective because of old age
   c) made brand new and ready for use
   d) punished for behaving bad

Ethical Question:
How do you think David feels about Yarmouth? Do you think he feels welcome or out of place? Why?

Predictive Question:
Do you think David will like other Peggottys that he will meet later on? Why or why not?
Chapter III: I Have a Change
Part II

Quotes:
"We were welcomed by a very civil woman in a white apron, whom I had seen curtseying at the door when I was on Ham's back, about a quarter of a mile off. Likewise by a most beautiful little girl (or I thought her so) with a necklace of blue beads on, who wouldn't let me kiss her when I offered to, but ran away and hid herself. By and by, when we had dined in a sumptuous manner off boiled dabs, melted butter, and potatoes, with a chop for me, a hairy man with a very good-natured face came home. As *he called Peggotty 'Lass', and gave her a hearty smack on the cheek, I had no doubt, from the general propriety of her conduct, that he was her brother; and so he turned out - being presently introduced to me as Mr. Peggotty, the master of the house. 'Who gave him (Ham) that name, then?' said I, putting question number two of the catechism to Mr. Peggotty. 'Why, sir, his father giv it him,' said Mr. Peggotty. 'I thought you were his father!' 'My brother Joe was his father,' said Mr. Peggotty. Dead, Mr. Peggotty?' I hinted, after a respectful pause. 'Drowndead,' said Mr. Peggotty. I was very much surprised that Mr. Peggotty was not Ham's father, and began to wonder whether I was mistaken about his relationship to anybody else there. I was so curious to know, that I made up my mind to have it out with Mr. Peggotty. 'Little Em'ly,' I said, glancing at her. 'She is your daughter, isn't she, Mr. Peggotty?' 'No, sir. My brother-in-law, Tom, was her father.' I couldn't help it. '- Dead, Mr. Peggotty?' I hinted, after another respectful silence. 'Drowndead,' said Mr. Peggotty. I felt the difficulty of resuming the subject, but had not got to the bottom of it yet, and must get to the
bottom somehow. So I said: 'Haven't you ANY children, Mr. Peggotty?' 'No, master,' he answered with a short laugh. 'I'm a bacheldore.' 'A bachelor!' I said, astonished. 'Why, who's that, Mr. Peggotty?' pointing to the person in the apron who was knitting. 'That's Missis Gummidge,' said Mr. Peggotty. 'Gummidge, Mr. Peggotty?' Then, in the privacy of my own little cabin, Peggotty informed me that Ham and Em'ly were an orphan nephew and niece, whom my host had at different times adopted in their childhood, when they were left destitute: and that Mrs. Gummidge was the widow of his partner in a boat, who had died very poor. He was but a poor man himself, said Peggotty, but as good as gold and as true as steel.

Summary:
David meets the rest of the Peggottys: Mr. Peggotty, Mrs. Peggotty, and Little Em'ly. One night, David asks Mr. Peggotty how he came up with Ham and Little Em'ly’s names. He finds out that Ham and Little Em'ly are actually orphans, and not siblings. Mr. Peggotty’s brother, Joe, was Ham’s father, and Mr. Peggotty’s brother-in-law, Tom, was Little Em’ly’s father. Joe and Tom were killed in a drowning accident, and so Mr. Peggotty adopted Ham and Little Em’ly as his own. Mrs. Peggotty is actually Mrs. Gummidge, the widowed wife of Mr. Peggotty’s dead brother.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What does Mr. Peggotty call Mrs. Peggotty (David’s housekeeper) when they reunite? Does David understand their relationship after this?

Multiple Choice Grammar Question:
What is the term ‘as good as gold, as true as steel’ called?
  a) metaphor
  b) verb
  c) simile
  d) conjugation

Literary Question:
Do you think David’s opinion of Mr. Peggotty has changed after he found the truth about Ham, Little Em’ly, and Mrs. Peggotty? Why or why not?

Predictive Question:
Do you think David will act differently towards Ham, Little Em’ly, and Mrs. Peggotty now that he knows the truth? Why or why not?
"I was out of bed, and out with little Em'ly, picking up stones upon the beach. "Dan is Mr. Peggotty, is he?" said I. 'Uncle Dan - yonder,' answered Em'ly, nodding at the boat-house. "Yes. I mean him. He must be very good, I should think?" 'Good?' said Em'ly. 'If I was ever to be a lady, I'd give him a sky-blue coat with diamond buttons, nankeen trousers, a red velvet waistcoat, a cocked hat, a large gold watch, a silver pipe, and a box of money.' I said I had no doubt that Mr. Peggotty well deserved these treasures. There has been a time since - I do not say it lasted long, but it has been - when I have asked myself the question, would it have been better for little Em'ly to have had the waters close above her head that morning in my sight; and when I have answered Yes, it would have been. We strolled a long way, and loaded ourselves with things that we thought curious, and put some stranded starfish carefully back into the water. We stopped under the lee of the lobster-outhouse to exchange an innocent kiss, and went in to breakfast glowing with health and pleasure. 'Like two young mavishes,' Mr. Peggotty said. I knew this meant, in our local dialect, like two young thrushes, and received it as a compliment. Of course I was in love with little Em'ly. I am sure my fancy raised up *something round that blue-eyed mite of a child, which etherealized, and made a very angel of her. If, any sunny forenoon, she had spread a little [pair of wings and flown away before my eyes, I don't think I should have regarded it as much more than I had had reason to expect. I told Em'ly I adored her, and that unless she confessed she adored me I should be reduced to the necessity of killing myself with a sword. She said she did, and I have no doubt she did."
Summary:
David and Little Em’ly roam beaches, collect shells, exchange their first kiss, and fall in love. At one point David wonders if the sea had closed over Little Em’ly; maybe she wouldn’t have suffered all she has suffered. The family sees their relationship and regards it as a silly case of puppy love. David views Uncle Dan (Mr. Peggotty) as a good man, because of what he did for Ham and Little Em’ly.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What does David compare Emily to? What do you think this shows about what kind of person he sees her as?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What do you think the term ‘two young mavishes’ most likely means?
   a) two young, beautiful peacocks
   b) two young, fierce jackals
   c) two young, pesky ants
   d) two young, lovely songbirds

Literary Question:
What modern word could you substitute for ‘mavish’ or what modern word would we use today that describes ‘mavish?’

Predictive Question:
What do you think will happen between David and Little Em’ly when David goes back to his home? Why?
Cell IV
Chapter III: I Have A Change
Part IV

Quotes:
"At last the day came for going home. I bore up against the separation from Mr. Peggotty and Mrs. Gummidge, but my agony of mind at leaving little Em'ly was piercing. We went arm-in-arm to the public-house where the carrier put up, and I promised, on the road, to write to her. (I redeemed that promise afterwards, in characters larger than those in which apartments are usually announced in manuscript, as being to let.) We were greatly overcome at parting; and if ever, in my life, I have had a void made in my heart, I had one made that day. Now, all the time I had been on my visit, I had been ungrateful to my home again, and had thought little or nothing about it. But I was no sooner turned towards it, than my reproachful young conscience seemed to point that way with a ready finger; and I felt, all the more for the sinking of my spirits, that it was my nest, and that my mother was my comforter and friend. This gained upon me as we went along; so that the nearer we drew, the more familiar the objects became that we passed, the more excited I was to get there, and to run into her arms. But Peggotty, instead of sharing in those transports, tried to check them (though very kindly), and looked confused and out of sorts. 'Master Davy,' said Peggotty, untying her bonnet with a shaking hand, and speaking in a breathless sort of way. 'What do you think? You have got a Pa!' I trembled, and turned white. Something - I don't know what, or how - connected with the grave in the churchyard, and the raising of the dead, seemed to strike me like an unwholesome wind. 'A new one,' said Peggotty."

Summary:
When David leaves Yarmouth he describes his parting with Little Em’ly as being a “void in his heart.” He promises to write her, and does. When David returns home he realizes that had not thought of his home or his mother since he left. He looks forward to being reunited with his mother. Mrs. Peggotty tells David that his mother married someone, and David is shocked.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What does David’s keeping his promise and writing letters to Little Em’ly show? Do you think his feelings for Little Em’ly are real, or just childish?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
In this quote: “so that the nearer we drew, the more excited I was to get there, and to run into her arms. But Peggotty, instead of sharing in those transports, tried to check them (though very kindly), and looked confused and out of sorts.” What does the word ‘transports’ most likely mean?
   a) devices used to move from place to place
   b) delicious treats meant for giving out during Halloween
   c) emotions; thoughts
   d) tropical places

Ethical Question: In most stories, the child doesn’t like the new stepmother/stepfather. In this case, do you think David will like his new father?

Predictive Question: Who do you think David’s new father is?
Chapter III: I Have A Change
Part V

Quotes:
'Come and see him.' 'I don't want to see him.' - 'And your mama,' said Peggotty. I ceased to draw back, and we went straight to the best parlour, where she left me. On one side of the fire, sat my mother; on the other, Mr. Murdstone. My mother dropped her work, and arose hurriedly, but timidly I thought. 'Now, Clara my dear,' said Mr. Murdstone. 'Recollect! *control yourself, always control yourself! Davy boy, how do you do?' I gave him my hand. After a moment of suspense, I went and kissed my mother: she kissed me, patted me gently on the shoulder, and sat down again to her work. I could not look at her, I could not look at him, I knew quite well that he was looking at us both; and I turned to the window and looked out there, at some shrubs that were drooping their heads in the cold. As soon as I could creep away, I crept upstairs. My old dear bedroom was changed, and I was to lie a long way off. I rambled downstairs to find anything that was like itself, so altered it all seemed; and roamed into the yard. I very soon started back from there, for the empty dog-kennel was filled up with a great dog - deep mouthed and black-haired like Him - and he was very angry at the sight of me, and sprang out to get at me.

Summary:
David gets reunited with his mother and meets Mr. Murdstone again, this time as his mother’s husband. David notices that his house has changed and he doesn't really like it. He thinks that Mr. Murdstone, with his great black beard, looks like an enormous and threatening dog.
Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What does Mr. Murdstone tell David’s mother to do when she sees David again? What do you think this means?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What does the word ‘rambled’ most likely mean in this quote: “I rambled downstairs to find anything that was like itself.”
  a) to speak or write at a length with many digressions
  b) to move about aimlessly
  c) to follow stupidly
  d) to nod your head up and down

Ethical Question:
Would you be scared or comfortable around someone who was described as a great, big, threatening dog? Why do you think David’s scared of Mr. Murdstone?

Predictive Question:
Do you think David’s relationship with his mother will get better or worse now that Mr. Murdstone is around?
Cell I
Chapter IV: I Fall Into Disgrace
Part I

Quotes:
"I was crying all the time, but, except that I was conscious of being cold and dejected, I am sure I never thought why I cried. At last in my desolation I began to consider that I was dreadfully in love with little Em'ly, and had been torn away from her to come here where no one seemed to want me, or to care about me, half as much as she did. This made such a very miserable piece of business of it, that I rolled myself up in a corner of the counterpane, and cried myself to sleep. I was awoke by somebody saying 'Here he is!' and uncovering my hot head. 'Davy,' said my mother. 'What's the matter?' I thought it was very strange that she should ask me, and answered, 'Nothing.' 'Davy,' said my mother. 'Davy, my child! I felt the touch of a hand that I knew was neither hers nor Peggotty's, and slipped to my feet at the bedside. It was Mr. Murdstone's hand, and he kept it on my arm as he said: 'What's this? Clara, my love, *have you forgotten? - Firmness, my dear!' I am very sorry, Edward,' said my mother. He drew her to him, whispered in her ear, and kissed her. I knew as well that he could mould her pliant nature into any form he chose, as I know, now, that he did it. My friend,' turning a darkening face on Peggotty, when he had watched my mother out, and dismissed her with a nod and a smile; 'do you know your mistress's name?' 'She has been my mistress a long time, sir,' answered Peggotty, 'I ought to know it.' 'That's true,' he answered. 'But I thought I heard you, as I came upstairs, address her by a name that is not hers. She has taken mine, you know. Will you remember that?' When we two were left alone, 'David,' he said, making his lips thin, by pressing them together, 'if I have an obstinate horse or dog to deal with, what do you think I do?' 'I don't
know.' 'I beat him. 'Clara, my dear,' he said, when I had done his bidding, and he walked me into the parlour, with his hand still on my arm; we shall soon improve our youthful humours.'

Summary:
David’s upset about the changes of his house and cries himself to sleep in his room. His mother comes to comfort him, but Mr. Murdstone tells her to go to another part of the house. He scolds Peggotty for not addressing David’s mother as ‘Mrs. Murdstone.’ He warns David that if he ever misbehaves again he will receive a beating.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What does Mr. Murdstone keep reminding David’s mother to be, and why do you think this is so important to him?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What does the word ‘obstinate’ most likely mean?:
   a) pretty
   b) harsh
   c) dumb
   d) stubborn

Ethical Question:
Nowadays, do types of men like Mr. Murdstone exist?

Predictive Question:
Do you think Mr. Murdstone would actually carry out his warning, and beat David if necessary? What do you think David’s mother would do if he did this?
Cell II
Chapter IV: I Fall Into Disgrace
Part II

Quotes:
"We dined alone, we three together. I gathered from what they said, that an elder sister of his was coming to stay with them, and that she was expected that evening. After dinner, a coach drove up to the garden-gate and he went out to receive the visitor. My mother followed him, and I was timidly following her. It was Miss Murdstone who was arrived, and a *gloomy-looking lady she was; dark, like her brother, whom she greatly resembled in face and voice; and with very heavy eyebrows, nearly meeting over her large nose, as if, being disabled by the wrongs of her sex from wearing whiskers, she had carried them to that account. She brought with her two uncompromising hard black boxes, with her initials on the lids in hard brass nails. When she paid the coachman she took her money out of a hard steel purse, and she kept the purse in a very jail of a bag which hung upon her arm by a heavy chain, and shut up like a bite. I had never, at that time, seen such a metallic lady altogether as Miss Murdstone was. She began to 'help' my mother next morning, and was in and out of the store-closet all day, putting things to rights, and making havoc in the old arrangements. One night when Miss Murdstone had been developing certain household plans to her brother, of which he signified his approbation, my mother suddenly began to cry, and said she thought she might have been consulted. 'Clara!' said Mr. Murdstone sternly. 'Clara! I wonder at you.' 'Oh, it's very well to say you wonder, Edward!' cried my mother, 'and it's very well for you to talk about firmness, but you wouldn't like it yourself. 'The creed, as I should state it now, was this. Mr. Murdstone was firm; nobody in his world was to be so firm as Mr. Murdstone; nobody
else in his world was to be firm at all, for everybody was to be bent to his firmness."

Summary:  
After dinner, Mr. Murdstone’s older sister, Jane Murdstone arrives to stay. She’s dark and masculine, with eyebrows that nearly meet over the bridge of her nose. David observes that she is a metallic lady: she has 2 hard black boxes as luggage, and a hard steel purse that’s hung by a heavy chain. She rearranges everything in their house, and David’s mother cries one night because she wasn’t consulted in some of the plans. Mr. Murdstone scolds her for ‘firmness.’

Questions:  
Comprehension Question:  
Who does David say Miss Murdstone is similar to? In what ways are they similar?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:  
What does the word ‘creed’ most likely mean?:  
  a)  a popular rock band  
  b)  a system of belief  
  c)  a tool to pull out weed  
  d)  a special prayer

Ethical Question:  
If you were in Mrs. Murdstone’s position, would you have let your husband/wife and their relative take over your house? Why or why not?

Predictive Question:  
What kind of person do you think Miss Murdstone would turn out to be? Why?
Chapter IV: I Fall Into Disgrace
Part III

Quotes:
"There had been some talk on occasions of my going to boarding-school. Mr. and Miss Murdstone had originated it, and my mother had of course agreed with them. In the meantime, I learnt lessons at home. Shall I ever forget those lessons! They were presided over nominally by my mother, but really by Mr. Murdstone and his sister, who were always present, and found them a favourable occasion for giving my mother lessons in that miscalled firmness, which was the bane of both our lives. I believe I was kept at home for that purpose. I had been apt enough to learn, and willing enough, when my mother and I had lived alone together. I can faintly remember learning the alphabet at her knee. I come into the second-best parlour after breakfast, with my books, and an exercise-book, and a slate. My mother is ready for me at her writing-desk, but not half so ready as Mr. Murdstone in his easy-chair by the window (though he pretends to be reading a book), or as Miss Murdstone, sitting near my mother stringing steel beads. The very sight of these two has such an influence over me, that I begin to feel the words I have been at infinite pains to get into my head, all sliding away, and going I don't know where. I hand the first book to my mother, and start off aloud at a racing pace while I have got it fresh. I trip over a word. Mr. Murdstone looks up. I trip over another word. Miss Murdstone looks up. I redden, tumble over half-a-dozen words, and stop. I think my mother would show me the book if she dared, but she does not dare, and she says softly: 'Oh, Davy, Davy!' 'Now, Clara,' says Mr. Murdstone, 'be firm with the boy. That's childish. It seems to me, at this distance of time, as if my unfortunate studies generally took this course. I could have
done very well if I had been without the Murdstones; but the influence of the Murdstones upon me *was like the fascination of two snakes on a wretched young bird.

**Summary:**
David might be sent to boarding school, but they haven’t discussed it yet.
He learns lessons at home with his mother as teacher. But Mr. and Miss Murdstone intimidate David during his recitations causing him to make mistakes. Mr. Murdstone continues to pressure Mrs. Murdstone to be ‘firm.’

**Questions:**

**Comprehension Question:**
What words does Charles Dickens use to describe David’s feeling of being cornered by Mr. and Ms. Murdstone?

**Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:**
What does the word ‘bane’ most likely means?:
- a) a deadly poison
- b) something that causes misery
- c) a type of exotic flower
- d) the tip of a candy cane

**Ethical Question:**
Which way of parenting do you think is better: being ‘firm’ like Mr. Murdstone, or being gentle and loving to the child? Why?

**Predictive Question:**
What do you think Mr. and Miss Murdstone will do to David’s education? Why?
"I believe I should have been almost stupefied but for one circumstance. It was this. My father had left a small collection of books in a little room upstairs, to which I had access (for it adjoined my own) and which nobody else in our house ever troubled. It is curious to me how I could ever have consoled myself under my small troubles, by impersonating my favourite characters in them - as I did - and by putting Mr. and Miss Murdstone into all the bad ones - which I did too. This was my only and my constant comfort. One morning when I went into the parlour with my books, I found my mother looking anxious, Miss Murdstone looking firm, and Mr. Murdstone binding something round the bottom of a cane - a lithe and limber cane, which binding when I came in, and poised and switched in the air. 'Now, David,' he said - and I saw that cast again as he said it - 'you must be far more careful today than usual.' He gave the cane another poise, and another switch; and having finished his preparation of it, laid it down beside him, with an impressive look, and took up his book. We began badly, and went on worse. Book after book was added to the heap of failures. I saw him wink, solemnly, at his sister, as he rose and said, taking up the cane: David, you and I will go upstairs, boy.' As he took me out at the door, my mother ran towards us. Miss Murdstone said, 'Clara! are you a perfect fool?' and interfered. I saw my mother stop her ears then, and I heard her crying. He walked me up to my room slowly and gravely, and when we got there, suddenly twisted my head under his arm. 'Mr. Murdstone! Sir!' I cried to him. 'Don't! Pray don't beat me! I have tried to learn, sir, but I can't learn while you and Miss Murdstone are by. I can't indeed!' It was only a
moment that I stopped him, for he cut me heavily an instant afterwards, and in the same instant I caught the hand with which he held me in my mouth, between my teeth, and bit it through. He beat me then, as if he would have beaten me to death. I began to wonder fearfully what would be done to me. Whether it was a criminal act that I had committed? Whether I should be taken into custody, and sent to prison? Whether I was at all in danger of being hanged?

Summary:
David’s only comfort is his father’s collection of books that he reads in his spare time. In David’s next lesson Mr. Murdstone brings a cane and warns David to be extra ‘careful’ this time. David chokes again under pressure, and Mr. Murdstone takes him upstairs. David bites Mr. Murdstone’s hand, and Mr. Murdstone beats him. David starts to regret and wonders what will happen to him.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Why doesn’t anyone trouble David’s father’s books? Do you think Mr. Murdstone or Ms. Murdstone would do something to the books if they found out about them?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What does the word ‘consoled’ most likely mean?
   a) lectured; being taught a lesson
   b) treated by a doctor; in most cases, given a shot
   c) bothered; annoyed greatly
   d) comforted; soothed from distress

Ethical Question:
Do you think David biting Mr. Murdstone was the right thing to do? Why? Would you have done the same?

Predictive Question:
What do you think Mr. and Ms. Murdstone will do with David?
Chapter IV: I Fall Into Disgrace

Part V

Quotes:
"On the last night of my restraint, I was awakened by hearing my own name spoken in a whisper. I started up in bed, and putting out my arms in the dark, said: 'Is that you, Peggotty?' 'Yes, my own precious Davy,' she replied. I could hear Peggotty crying softly on her side of the keyhole, as I was doing on mine. 'What is going to be done with me, Peggotty dear? Do you know?' 'School. Near London,' was Peggotty's answer. 'When, Peggotty?' 'Tomorrow.' 'Davy, dear. If I ain't been azackly as intimate with you. Lately, as I used to be. It ain't because I don't love you. just as well and more, my pretty poppet. It's because I thought it better for you. And for someone else besides. 'What I want to say, is. That you must never forget me. For I'll never forget you. And I'll take as much care of your mama, Davy. As ever I took of you. And I won't leave her. And I'll write to you, my dear. 'Oh, thank you! Thank you! Will you promise me one thing, Peggotty? Will you write and tell Mr. Peggotty and little Em'ly, and Mrs. Gummidge and Ham, that I am not so bad as they might suppose, and that I sent 'em all my love - especially to little Em'ly? The kind soul promised, and we both of us kissed the keyhole with the greatest affection - I patted it with my hand, I recollect, as if it had been her honest face - and parted. *I found my mother, very pale and with red eyes: into whose arms I ran, and begged her pardon from my suffering soul. 'They had persuaded her that I was a wicked fellow, and she was more sorry for that than for my going away. I felt it sorely. 'Certainly, my dear Jane,' replied my mother, who was holding me. 'I forgive you, my dear boy. God bless you!' I got into the cart, and the lazy horse walked off with it.
Summary:
David has been imprisoned in his own room for 5 days. Peggotty comes on the last day and tells David that he’s going to be sent to boarding school the following morning. She promises to write, and that she will never forget David. Also to take good care of his mother, and write to everyone in Yarmouth about David’s love for them, especially Little Em’ly. David’s mother forgives David, and David is sent to boarding school.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
In what condition was David’s mother when David saw her again? What does this say about how she was feeling the past few days?

Multiple Choice Vocab. Question:
What does the word ‘poppet’ most likely mean?
   a) a retarded puppet
   b) a small child
   c) a pet; animal
   d) a kind of flower

Ethical Question:
How do you think a young boy like David must have felt, traveling to a far away place, knowing nothing, and with no family? Nowadays, do children his age travel to far away places by themselves?

Predictive Question:
Do you think Peggotty will keep all of her promises? Why or why not?
Quote: “By and by, when we had dined in a sumptuous manner off boiled dabs, melted butter, and potatoes, with a chop for me, a hairy man with a very good-natured face came home. As he called Peggotty “Lass,” and gave her a hearty smack on the cheek, I had no doubt, from the general propriety of her conduct, that he was her brother; and so he turned out—being presently introduced to me as Mr. Peggotty, the master of the house.”

Summary: David has arrived at the Peggotty household and while he is having dinner with everyone, a hairy but very good-natured man comes home. He soon finds out that he is Peggotty’s brother as well as the man of the house.

Reading comprehension: What relation does Mr. Peggotty have to Peggotty?

Vocabulary: In the quote above propriety means
a) situation
b) appropriateness
c) status
d) property

Predictive: Do you think David is right by automatically assuming that they are brother and sister?

Predictive: Do you think David would have referred to Mr. Peggotty as the master of the house if indeed a woman were the head of the house?
Quote: “At last the day came for going home. I bore up against the separation from Mr. Peggotty and Mrs. Gummidge, but my agony of mind at leaving little Em’ly was piercing. We went arm-in-arm to the public house where the carrier put up, and I promised, on the road, to write to her. (I redeemed that promise afterwards, in characters larger than those in which apartments are usually announced in manuscript, as being to let.) We were greatly overcome at parting; and if ever, in my life, I have had a void made in my heart, I had one made that day.”

Summary: David’s stay has finally come to an end and he must say goodbye to everyone, but saying goodbye to Em’ly is the hardest. He then goes home to find out that he has a new father.

Reading comprehension: Whom does David have the hardest time saying goodbye to?

Vocabulary: In the quote above void means
a) large scratch
b) deadly disease
c) empty space
d) heart beat

Ethical: Was it right for David’s mother to have gotten married while her son was away?

Predictive: If David had stayed at the Peggotty household and had never gone back home, do you think he would have ever known that he had a new father?
I’m your father now and I’ll beat

Whatever... By the way has anyone told you that you

Quote: “David,’ he said, making his lips thin, by pressing them together, ‘if I have an obstinate horse or dog to deal with, what do you think I do?’
‘I don’t know.’
‘I beat him.’

Summary: David’s “new father” Mr. Murdstone gives him a lecture about him behaving and what would happen if he doesn’t. Later, Mr. Murdstone’s sister arrives possibly staying permanently. Unfortunately she dislikes David.

Reading comprehension: How does Mr. Murdstone threaten David to behave?

Vocabulary: In the quote above obstinate means
a) polite
b) greedy
c) hungry
d) stubborn

Ethical: Do you think it was right for Mr. Murdstone to threaten to discipline David the way he did?

Predictive: Do you think David would still have not liked his new father if he hadn’t talked to him like that in the first place?

Associative: Would students today behave better if they were beaten in school for being rude? Would students today learn better if they were beaten in school for making mistakes in their work?
Quote: “Shall I ever forget those lessons! They were presided over nominally by my mother, but really by Mr. Murdstone and his sister, who were always present, and found them a favourable occasion for giving my mother lessons in that miscalled firmness, which was the bane of both our lives. I believe I was kept at home for that purpose.”

Summary: David remembers the way his lessons were taught to him at home and how much he hated it. He talks about how Mr. and Miss Murdstone would always be there and would encourage his mother to be more firm and strict with him.

Reading comprehension: Why did David hate his lessons at home?

Vocabulary: In the quote above *bane* means
a) destruction
b) love
c) joy
d) bone

Ethical: Do Mr. Murdstone and his sister have a right to tell David’s mother how to teach her own child?

Predictive: What do you think would happen if David’s mother suddenly refused to listen to her husband and sister-in-law’s advice regarding her child?
“Good-bye, Davy. You are going for your own good. Good-bye, my child. You will come home in the holidays, and be a better boy.”

“Clara!” Miss Murdstone repeated.

“Certainly, my dear Jane,” replied my mother, who was holding me. “I forgive you, my dear boy. God bless you!”

“Clara!” Miss Murdstone repeated.

Miss Murdstone was good enough to take me out to the cart, and to say on the way that she hoped I would repent before I came to a bad end; and then I got into the cart, and the lazy horse walked off with it.”

Summary: Before Davy is sent off to boarding school near London he is beaten and punished by Mr. Murdstone for not learning a lot of his grammar. He stays in his room for five days until the fifth night when Pegotty secretly tells him he is to leave the next morning.

Reading Comprehension: Where is David being sent?

Vocabulary: In the quote above repent means
a)behave and confuse
b)relax and vomit
c)regret and repair
d)understand and sympathize

Ethical: Was David’s punishment reasonable?

Predictive: Do you think David will return to his dreadful household soon?
Why or why not?
Cell 1: Chapter 5: I Am Sent Away From Home

“I had now leisure to examine the purse. It was a stiff leather purse, with a snap, and had three bright shillings in it, which Peggotty had evidently polished up with whitening, for my greater delight.”

David was examining the small purse that Peggotty gave to him, which included some money, and a note from his mother. He looked at it while on the carriage ride that would take him to Salem House.

1. How many shillings did Peggotty give to David?
2. In the passage above, the word *leisure* most closely means:
   a. grief, sorrow
   b. availability, free time
   c. obligation, duty
   d. curiosity, interest

3. If you were David, would you spend the shillings, or keep them and treasure them or give them away to a stranger?
4. Do you think the shillings will be spent or robbed?
Cell 2: Chapter 5: I Am Sent Away From Home

Mr. Mell having left me while he took his irreparable boots upstairs, I went softly to the upper end of the room, observing all this as I crept along. Suddenly, I came across a pasteboard placard, beautifully written which was lying on the desk, and bore these words: ”Take care of him. He bites.”; ”My instructions are, Copperfield, to put this placard on your back”.

David arrives to Salem House with Mr. Mell, the Master, and receives a sign that he has to wear on his back, as a punishment for biting Mr. Murdstone that says, “Take care of him, he bites.”

1. Where does David have to wear the sign?
2. Irreparable mean:
   a. ugly, disgusting
   b. pretty, lovely
   c. unrepairable, non-fixable
   d. filthy, rotten

3. Is it right for David to wear this on his back? Does he deserve it?
4. Do you think that he will be treated differently because of the sign on his back?
“Come here, sir!” said Mr. Creakle, beckoning to me.
“Come here!”, said the man with the wooden leg, repeating the gesture.
“I have the happiness of knowing your father-in-law,” whispered Mr. Creakle, taking me by the ear. “He knows me, and I know him. Do you know me? Hey?” said Mr. Creakle, pinching my ear with ferocious playfulness.
“Not yet, sir,” I said flinching with pain.
“Not yet? Hey?” repeated Mr. Creakle. “But you will soon”.

David meets Mr. Creakle, the proprietor, who is a mean person, and who obviously dislikes David.

1. Who did Mr. Creakle say he knew?
2. Beckoning means:
   a. signaling, summoning
   b. shouting, yelling
   c. pointing out, indicating
   d. looking, staring

3. Would you let Mr. Creakle treat you that way, without even knowing you, or would you say something?
4. Do you think Mr. Creakle will be as mean as Mr. Murdstone?
It was none other than Tommy Traddles who gave me this piece of intelligence. He was the first boy who returned. He introduced himself by informing me that I should find his name on the right-hand corner of the gate, over the top bolt; upon that I said, “Traddles?” to which he replied, “The same”, and then asked me for a full account of myself and family.

David meets the first boy to return to Salem House, Tommy Traddles, and befriends him.

1. On what part of the gate was Tommy’s name written?
2. Account means:
   a. paper, document
   b. business, commerce
   c. fable, fairy tale
   d. narrative, record

3. If you were Tommy, would you be friends with David, or just ignore him?
4. Will Tommy and David become good friends?
I thought of him very much after I went to bed, and raised myself, I recollect, to look at him where he lay in the moonlight, with his handsome face turned up, and his head reclining easily on his arm. He was a person of great power in my eyes. No veiled future dimly glanced upon him in the moonbeams. There was no shadowy picture in his footsteps, in the garden that I dreamed of walking in all night.

David met J. Steerforth, a sixteen-year-old, whom he let keep his shillings for safety, and whom he admires.

1. Did David and J sleep in the same dormitory?
2. Recollect means:
   a. gather up, get
   b. recall to mind, remember
   c. buy, purchase
   d. tie up, restrain

3. Should David trust J?
4. Will David and J remain friends, or will J betray him?
Quote:
“We might have gone about half a mile, and my pocket-handkerchief was quite wet through, when the carrier stopped short. Looking out to ascertain for what, I saw, to my amazement, Peggotty burst from a hedge and climb into the cart. She took me in both her arms, and squeezed me to her stays until the pressure on my nose was extremely painful, though I never thought of that till afterwards when I found it very tender. Not a single word did Peggotty speak. Releasing one of her arms, she put it down in her pocket to the elbow, and brought out some paper bags of cakes which she crammed into my pockets, and a purse which she put into my hand, but not one word did she say. After another and a final squeeze with both arms, she got down from the cart and ran away; and, my belief is, and has always been, without a solitary button on her gown. I picked up one, of several that were rolling about, and treasured it as a keepsake for a long time.”

Summary:
David rode in Mr. Barkis’s (a carrier) cart and when they were about half a mile away, Peggotty pops out of nowhere to give him money and bags of cakes. She gave him her final hugs but said nothing at all.

Reading Comprehension Question:
“Not a single word did Peggotty speak.”
Why didn’t Peggotty say anything to him?
Vocabulary: “Looking out to **ascertain** for what, I saw, to my amazement, Peggotty burst from a hedge and climb into the cart.” What does *ascertain* most likely mean?

a) ignore
b) make sure
c) doubt
d) crush

Predictive: Do you think that David will miss his home?

Associative: Today, for what reason might a child be sent away from home?
"'Did she make 'em, now?' said Mr. Barkis, always leaning forward, in his slouching way, on the footboard of the cart with an arm on each knee.

'Peggotty, do you mean, sir?'

'Ah!' said Mr. Barkis. 'Her.'

'Yes. She makes all our pastry, and does all our cooking.'

'Do she though?' said Mr. Barkis. He made up his mouth as if to whistle, but he didn't whistle. He sat looking at the horse's ears, as if he saw something new there; and sat so, for a considerable time. By and by, he said:

'No sweethearts, I b'lieve?'

'Sweetmeats did you say, Mr. Barkis?' For I thought he wanted something else to eat, and had pointedly alluded to that description of refreshment.

'Hearts,' said Mr. Barkis. 'Sweet hearts; no person walks with her!'

'With Peggotty?'

'Ah!' he said. 'Her.'

'Oh, no. She never had a sweetheart.'

'Didn't she, though!' said Mr. Barkis. Again he made up his mouth to whistle, and again he didn't whistle, but sat looking at the horse's ears.

'So she makes,' said Mr. Barkis, after a long interval of reflection, 'all the apple parsties, and doos all the cooking, do she?'

I replied that such was the fact.
'Well. I'll tell you what,' said Mr. Barkis. 'P'raps you might be writin' to her?'
'I shall certainly write to her,' I rejoined.
'Ah!' he said, slowly turning his eyes towards me. 'Well! If you was writin' to her, p'raps you'd recollect to say that Barkis was willin'; would you?"

Summary:
After David shared his cakes with Mr. Barkis, David told him that Peggotty made them. Mr. Barkis asked if Peggotty had any sweethearts and after finding out that she didn’t, he asked David to tell her “Barkis is willin’.”

Questions:
Reading Comprehension: What does he mean by “Barkis is willin’?”

Vocabulary: What does alluded most likely mean?
   a) shouted
   b) shoved
   c) sidled
   d) insinuated

Predictive: When Peggotty receives the letter saying “Barkis is willin’,” how do you think she will react?

Predictive: Why won’t Mr. Barkis just tell Peggotty himself since he will be in town with her anyway?
Cell 3: I Am Sent Away From Home

Quote:

"It was a little disconcerting to me, to find, when I was being helped up behind the coach, that I was supposed to have eaten all the dinner without any assistance. I discovered this, from overhearing the lady in the bow-window say to the guard, 'Take care of that child, George, or he'll burst!' and from observing that the women-servants who were about the place came out to look and giggle at me as a young phenomenon. My unfortunate friend the waiter, who had quite recovered his spirits, did not appear to be disturbed by this, but joined in the general admiration without being at all confused. If I had any doubt of him, I suppose this half awakened it; but I am inclined to believe that with the simple confidence of a child, and the natural reliance of a child upon superior years (qualities I am very sorry any children should prematurely change for worldly wisdom), I had no serious mistrust of him on the whole, even then.

I felt it rather hard, I must own, to be made, without deserving it, the subject of jokes between the coachman and guard as to the coach drawing heavy behind, on account of my sitting there, and as to the greater expediency of my travelling by wagon. The story of my supposed appetite getting wind among the outside passengers, they were merry upon it likewise; and asked me whether I was going to be paid for, at school, as two brothers or three, and whether I was contracted for, or went upon the regular terms; with other pleasant questions. But the worst of it was, that I knew I should be ashamed to eat anything, when an opportunity offered, and that, after a rather
light dinner, I should remain hungry all night - for I had left my cakes behind, at the hotel, in my hurry. My apprehensions were realized. When we stopped for supper I couldn't muster courage to take any, though I should have liked it very much, but sat by the fire and said I didn't want anything. This did not save me from more jokes, either; for a husky-voiced gentleman with a rough face, who had been eating out of a sandwich-box nearly all the way, except when he had been drinking out of a bottle, said I was like a boa-constrictor who took enough at one meal to last him a long time; after which, he actually brought a rash out upon himself with boiled beef.”

Summary:
At the inn where David switches to the London coach, dinner was waiting for him under the name “Murdstone.” The waiter tricked David into giving him most of his dinner and some of his money. Since it was a large dinner and no one knew that David shared his meal with the waiter, he gained a reputation for eating too much. People at the inn, including the waiter, teased him about it. When David left the inn, the coachman and the passengers also made fun of him. For this reason, David refused to eat when they stopped to do so.

Question:
Reading comprehension: Why didn’t the waiter defend David?

Predictive: What would have happened if David told on the waiter?

In “It was a little disconcerting to me, to find, when I was being helped up behind the coach, that I was supposed to have eaten all the dinner without any assistance,” what does disconcerting mean?
   a) inducing vomit
   b) pushing dice
   c) creepily worrisome
   d) awfully brutish

Associative: Today, if a waiter did that to someone, what would they most likely do?
Quote:
“Accordingly we looked in at a baker's window, and after I had made a series of proposals to buy everything that was bilious in the shop, and he had rejected them one by one, we decided in favour of a nice little loaf of brown bread, which cost me threepence. Then, at a grocer's shop, we bought an egg and a slice of streaky bacon; which still left what I thought a good deal of change, out of the second of the bright shillings, and made me consider London a very cheap place. These provisions laid in, we went on through a great noise and uproar that confused my weary head beyond description, and over a bridge which, no doubt, was London Bridge (indeed I think he told me so, but I was half asleep), until we came to the poor person's house, which was a part of some alms-houses, as I knew by their look, and by an inscription on a stone over the gate which said they were established for twenty-five poor women.

The Master at Salem House lifted the latch of one of a number of little black doors that were all alike, and had each a little diamond-paned window on one side, and another little diamond-paned window above; and we went into the little house of one of these poor old women, who was blowing a fire to make a little saucepan boil. On seeing the master enter, the old woman stopped with the bellows on her knee, and said something that I thought sounded like 'My Charley!' but on seeing me come in too, she got up, and rubbing her hands made a confused sort of half curtsey. 'Can you cook this young gentleman's breakfast for him, if you please?' said the Master at Salem House.”
Summary:
David waited in London until Mr. Mell picked him up saying that he was one of the masters from Salem House. On the way to the school, they stopped by a charity home to visit an old woman who called Mr. Mell “my Charley” and made David breakfast.

Questions:

Reading comprehension: Why do you think the old woman called Mr. Mell “my Charley”? 

Predictive: Do you think that Mr. Mell goes there often?

“The Master at Salem House lifted the latch of one of a number of little black doors that were all alike, and had each a little diamond-paned window on one side, and another little diamond-paned window above; and we went into the little house of one of these poor old women, who was blowing a fire to make a little saucepan boil.”

Associative: In the world today, do charity homes look the same?

Vocabulary: In “Accordingly we looked in at a baker's window, and after I had made a series of proposals to buy everything that was bilious in the shop...,” what does bilious mean?

a) filled with green bile
b) fluffy and tasty
 c) sickeningly sweet
d) hard as a rock
Quote:
“What I suffered from that placard, nobody can imagine. Whether it was possible for people to see me or not, I always fancied that somebody was reading it. It was no relief to turn round and find nobody; for wherever my back was, there I imagined somebody always to be. That cruel man with the wooden leg aggravated my sufferings. He was in authority; and if he ever saw me leaning against a tree, or a wall, or the house, he roared out from his lodge door in a stupendous voice, 'Hallo, you sir! You Copperfield! Show that badge conspicuous, or I'll report you!' The playground was a bare gravelled yard, open to all the back of the house and the offices; and I knew that the servants read it, and the butcher read it, and the baker read it; that everybody, in a word, who came backwards and forwards to the house, of a morning when I was ordered to walk there, read that I was to be taken care of, for I bit, I recollect that I positively began to have a dread of myself, as a kind of wild boy who did bite.

There was an old door in this playground, on which the boys had a custom of carving their names. It was completely covered with such inscriptions. In my dread of the end of the vacation and their coming back, I could not read a boy's name, without inquiring in what tone and with what emphasis HE would read, 'Take care of him. He bites.' There was one boy - a certain J. Steerforth - who cut his name very deep and very often, who, I conceived, would read it in a rather strong voice, and afterwards pull my hair. There was another boy, one Tommy Traddles, who I dreaded would make game of it, and pretend
to be dreadfully frightened of me. There was a third, George Demple, who I fancied would sing it. I have looked, a little shrinking creature, at that door, until the owners of all the names - there were five-and-forty of them in the school then, Mr. Mell said - seemed to send me to Coventry by general acclamation, and to cry out, each in his own way, 'Take care of him. He bites!'

Summary:
David was forced to wear a sign that says “Take care of him. He bites!” as his punishment for biting Mr. Murdstone. When he tried to hide it by leaning on a wall, a man with a wooden leg would come out and threaten to report him if he doesn’t show it. He found a door with carvings of the students’ names and he imagined how each of them would treat him for having the reputation of “the one who bites.”

Questions:

Ethical: Do you think that it was a fair punishment for David to have to wear that sign?

Vocabulary: In “Show that badge conspicuous...,” which of the words below is conspicuous most similar to?
   a) noticeable
   b) hidden
   c) aware
   d) convicted

Predictive: How do you think the other boys will react when they find out that David bit Mr. Murdstone?

Associative: Have you heard about anyone being punished this way in school lately?
"When I say I'll do a thing, I do it," said Mr. Creakle; 'and when I say I will have a thing done, I will have it done.'
'- Will have a thing done, I will have it done,' repeated the man with the wooden leg.
'I am a determined character,' said Mr. Creakle. 'That's what I am. I do my duty. That's what I do. My flesh and blood' - he looked at Mrs. Creakle as he said this - 'when it rises against me, is not my flesh and blood. I discard it. Has that fellow' - to the man with the wooden leg - 'been here again?'
'No,' was the answer.
'No,' said Mr. Creakle. 'He knows better. He knows me. Let him keep away. I say let him keep away,' said Mr. Creakle, striking his hand upon the table, and looking at Mrs. Creakle, 'for he knows me. Now you have begun to know me too, my young friend, and you may go. Take him away.'
I was very glad to be ordered away, for Mrs. and Miss Creakle were both wiping their eyes, and I felt as uncomfortable for them as I did for myself. But I had a petition on my mind which concerned me so nearly, that I couldn't help saying, though I wondered at my own courage:
'If you please, sir -'
Mr. Creakle whispered, 'Hah! What's this?' and bent his eyes upon me, as if he would have burnt me up with them.
'If you please, sir,' I faltered, 'if I might be allowed (I am very sorry indeed, sir, for what I did) to take this writing off, before the boys come back -'

Whether Mr. Creakle was in earnest, or whether he only did it to frighten me, I don't know, but he made a burst out of his chair, before which I precipitately retreated, without waiting for the escort Of the man with the wooden leg, and never once stopped until I reached my own bedroom, where, finding I was not pursued, I went to bed, as it was time, and lay quaking, for a couple of hours.”

Summary:
The headmaster, Mr. Creakle, returned to the school and had a meeting with David. He warned David that if he sees him misbehaving he will beat him. David asks if he could stop wearing the sign before the other boys return. Mr. Creakle got mad and David becomes scared of him.

Questions:
"I am a determined character,' said Mr. Creakle. 'That's what I am. I do my duty. That's what I do. My flesh and blood' - he looked at Mrs. Creakle as he said this - 'when it rises against me, is not my flesh and blood. I discard it. Has that fellow' - to the man with the wooden leg - 'been here again?’”

What do you think Mr. Creakle is talking about?

Vocabulary: In “...he made a burst out of his chair, before which I precipitately retreated, without waiting for the escort Of the man with the wooden leg...,” what does precipitately mean?

a) lazily  
b) respectfully  
c) suddenly  
d) safely

How do you think David will act in front of Mr. Creakle from now on?

Do you think that David should be scared of Mr. Creakle?
Quote: “When this dreadful exordium was over, and Tungay had stumped out again, Mr. Creakle came to where I sat, and told me that if I were famous for biting, he was famous for biting, too. He then showed me the cane, and asked me what I thought of that for a tooth? Was it a sharp tooth, hey? Was it a double tooth, hey? Had it a deep prong, hey? Did it bite, hey? Did it bite? At every question he gave me a fleshy cut with it that made me writhe; so I was very soon made free of Salem House (as Steerforth said), and was very soon in tears also.”

Summary: David is talking about how after Mr. Creakle finished his speech Mr. Creakle goes up to him and beats him with a cane and how he tells David if he is famous for biting so is he.

1) In the quote above what does Exordium most closely mean?
   A) Ending of a bite
   B) Introduction to a speech
   C) Torture of a child
   D) Class for delinquents

2) When Mr. Creakle calls his cane a “tooth” does he use “tooth” as a simile or a metaphor?

3) Do you think Mr. Creakle takes pleasure in beating the boys?

4) After what event did Mr. Creakle beat David?
Cell 2-Beginning of Night time stories

Quote: “‘And do you recollect them?’ Steerforth said. Oh, yes, I replied; I had a good memory, and I believed I recollected them very well. ‘Then I tell you what, young Copperfield,’ said Steerforth, ‘you shall tell ‘em one after another. We’ll make some regular Arabian Nights of it’”

Summary: In this quote Steerforth is asking David if he remembers any stories so that David could tell them to him at night then David tells him he does so Steerforth tells him to tell him all the stories he knows.

1) In the quote above what does recollect most closely mean:

A) Remember
B) Forget
C) To tell
D) Give

2) Why does Steerforth say that they will make a “Regular Arabian Nights out of it”?

3) Do you think that David will actually tell Steerforth the stories while risking getting caught by Mr. Creakle?
4) Do you think it is morally correct for Steerforth to ask David to waste valuable sleeping time so he can tell Steerforth stories at night?
Quote: “I gave your message, Mr. Barkis’ I said: ‘I wrote to Peggotty.’ ‘Ah!’ said Mr. Barkis. Mr. Barkis seemed gruff, and answered drily. ‘Wasn’t it right, Mr. Barkis?’ I asked, after a little hesitation. ‘Why no’ said Mr. Barkis. ‘Not the message?’ ‘The message was right enough, perhaps,’ said Mr. Barkis; ‘but it come to an end there.’ Not understanding what he meant, I repeated inquisitively: ‘Came to an end, Mr. Barkis?’ ‘Nothing come of it’ he explained, looking at me sideways. ‘No answer.’ ‘There was an answer expected, was there, Mr. Barkis?’ said I, opening my eyes. For this was new light to me. ‘When a man says he’s willing’,’ said Mr. Barkis turning his glance slowly on me again, ‘it’s as much as to say, that man’s a’waiting for an Answer”

Summary: This quote is about when David tells Mr. Barkis that he told Peggotty in one of his letters what Mr. Barkis told him to tell her. Mr. Barkis then says that it ended there David asks what he means Mr. Barkis explains that when a man says “he is willing” he means that he expects an answer.

1) In the Quote above what does inquisitively most likely means:
   A) To act dumb
   B) To investigate/ask questions
   C) To act Natural
   D) To act guilty

2) Do you think Mr. Barkis wants to know if David told Peggotty his message?
3) What do you think would happen if Mr. Barkis were to tell a lady in this era that he was “willing”? 

4) How do you think the story would change if Mr. Barkis never told David to tell Peggotty that he was “willing”?
I spoke to her and she started, and cried out. But seeing me, she called me her dear Davy, her own boy! And coming half across the room to meet me, kneeled down upon the ground and kissed me, and laid my head down on her bosom near the little creature that was nestling there, and put its hands up to my lips.

I wished I had died. I wish I had died then, with that feeling in my heart! I should have been more fit for heaven than I ever have been since.”

Summary: The quote above is about what happened when David went back home for his Holidays. He got home then when David started talking to his mom she burst into tears and then she went up to David and kneeled down in front of him and kissed him then she laid his head on her bosom next to “The Little Creature.”

1) In the quote above what does Kneel most likely mean:
A) To stand up on tiptoe
B) To sit down on tailbone
C) To rest on knees
D) To lie down supine

2) In the Quote above who kneels down in front of David and Kisses him?
3) How do you think the story would have been different if “the little creature” was never born?

4) Why do you think David said “I wished I had died”? 
Quote: “While we were at table, I thought it a favorable occasion to tell Peggotty about Mr. Barkis, who, before I had finished what I had to tell her, began to laugh, and throw her apron over her face. ‘Peggotty,’ said my mother ‘what’s the matter?’

Peggotty only laughed the more, and held her apron tight over her face. When my mother tried to pull it away, and sat as if her head were in a bag.

‘What are you doing, you stupid Creature?’ said my mother, laughing.

‘Oh, drat the man’ cried Peggotty. ‘He wants to marry me.’

‘It would be a very good match for you; wouldn’t it?’ said my mother.”

Summary: In this quote David tells Peggotty Mr. Barkis’ message and she starts laughing, saying that, that man wants to marry her. Then David’s mother tells her that wouldn’t they make a great couple.

1) In the quote above what does Occasion most likely mean:
   A) A house
   B) A particular time
   C) A Musical Instrument
   D) A Building

2) In the quote above who calls Peggotty a “Stupid Creature”?
3) How do you think the story would have been different if Mr. Barkis would have never taken a liking for Peggotty and never would have told David to tell Peggotty that he was ‘willing’?

4) Do you think it is ethically correct that Peggotty laughed at the idea of being married to Mr. Barkis?
*Quote- Mr. Creakle was seen to speak, and Tungay was heard, to this effect.
‘Now, boys, this is a new half. Take care what you’re about, in this new half. Come fresh up to the lessons, I advise you, for I come fresh up to punishment. I won’t flinch. It will be if no use you’re rubbing yourselves; you won’t rub the marks out that I shall give you. Now get to work, every boy!’

*Summary- In this passage Mr. Creakle explains to the boys that if they fail or mess up in their lessons he will punish them without regret or sorrow.

*Reading comprehension Question- In the quote above the passage “Take care what you’re about” most likely means what?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word flinch is used as a pun to what?
A.) Regret  
B.) Moral  
C.) Karma  
D.) Happiness  

*Literary Question-* Today the quote above would be most likely known as  
A.) An invitation  
B.) A warning  
C.) A complement  

*Predictive Question-* How do you think David’s stay at Salem house would be different if Mr. Creakle were more like Mr. Mell?
*Quote- In this way I was much assisted by Mr. Mell, who had a liking for me that I am grateful to remember. It always gave me pain to observe that Steerforth treated him with systematic **disparagement** and seldom lost an occasion of wounding his feelings, or inducing others to do so. This troubled me the more for a long time, because I had soon told Steerforth, from whom I could no more keep such a secret than I could keep a cake or any other tangible possession, about the old two old woman Mr. Mell had taken me to see; and I was always afraid that Steerforth would let it out, and twit him with it. Pg. 87-88

*Summary- After seeing Steerforth insult Mr. Mell countless numbers of times, David finds it appropriate to come forth to Steerforth and tell him about Mr. Mells economical problems in hope that Steerforth would not insult Mr. Mell anymore. (This plan later backfires)

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above what does disparagement mean?
A.) Bad sneezes  
B.) Discrediting slurs  
C.) Compliments  
D.) Constructive suggestions
*Reading Comprehension Question- In the quote above the passage, “I could no more keep such a secret than I could keep a cake or any other tangible possession,” most likely means what?

*Literary Question- Why did David tell Steerforth about Mr. Mell’s economic problems?

*Predictive Question- What do you think would have happened if David didn’t tell Steerforth about Mr. Mell’s economic problems?
*Quote- 'Silence!' cried Mr. Mell, suddenly rising up, and striking his desk with the book. 'What does this mean! It's impossible to bear it. It's maddening. How can you do it to me, boys?'
It was my book that he struck his desk with; and as I stood beside him, following his eye as it glanced round the room, I saw the boys all stop, some suddenly surprised, some half afraid, and some sorry perhaps.
Steerforth's place was at the bottom of the school, at the opposite end of the long room. He was lounging with his back against the wall, and his hands in his pockets, and looked at Mr. Mell with his mouth shut up as if he were whistling, when Mr. Mell looked at him.
'Silence, Mr. Steerforth!' said Mr. Mell.
'Silence yourself,' said Steerforth, turning red. 'Whom are you talking to?'
'Sit down,' said Mr. Mell.
'Sit down yourself,' said Steerforth, 'and mind your business.'
There was a titter, and some applause; but Mr. Mell was so white, that silence immediately succeeded; and one boy, who had darted out behind him to imitate his mother again, changed his mind, and pretended to want a pen mended.
'If you think, Steerforth,' said Mr. Mell, 'that I am not acquainted with
the power you can establish over any mind here' - he laid his hand, without considering what he did (as I supposed), upon my head - 'or that I have not observed you, within a few minutes, urging your juniors on to every sort of outrage against me, you are mistaken.' 'I don't give myself the trouble of thinking at all about you,' said Steerforth, coolly; 'so I'm not mistaken, as it happens.' 'And when you make use of your position of favoritism here, sir,' pursued Mr. Mell, with his lip trembling very much, 'to insult a gentleman -' pg. 88-89

*Summary*- As the kids in the class become out of control Mr. Mell rises up and tries to settle everybody down by yelling and shouting at the boys including Steerforth, Steerforth fights back and embarrasses Mr. Mell in front of the whole class. As the fight went on David was too afraid to say anything, as he could do no more than watch as his two closest friends were fighting.

*Vocabulary Question*- What does favoritism most likely mean?
A.) Persuading a child or monkey to do a lesson or trick
B.) Act of being unfairly partial
C.) Gaining others’ support
D.) Gaining others’ passion

*Reading Comprehension Question*- From the Quote above the passage, “urging your juniors on to every sort of outrage against me,” Most likely means what?

*Literary Question*- Why didn’t Mr. Mell have as much support as Steerforth did?

*Predictive question*- How do u think the story would have changed if Mr. Mell had as much support as Steerforth?
*Quote- 'Now, you hear what this gentleman says, Mr. Mell. Have the goodness, if you please, to set him right before the assembled school.'
'He is right, sir, without correction,' returned Mr. Mell, in the midst of a dead silence; 'what he has said is true.'
'Be so good then as declare publicly, will you,' said Mr. Creakle, putting his head on one side, and rolling his eyes round the school, 'whether it ever came to my knowledge until this moment?'
'I believe not directly,' he returned.
'Why, you know not,' said Mr. Creakle. 'Don't you, man?'
'I apprehend you never supposed my worldly circumstances to be very good,' replied the assistant. 'You know what my position is, and always has been, here.'
'I apprehend, if you come to that,' said Mr. Creakle, with his veins swelling again bigger than ever, 'that you've been in a wrong position altogether, and mistook this for a charity school. Mr. Mell, we'll part, if you please. The sooner the better.'
'There is no time,' answered Mr. Mell, rising, 'like the present.'
'Sir, to you!' said Mr. Creakle.
'I take my leave of you, Mr. Creakle, and all of you,' said Mr. Mell, glancing round the room, and again patting me gently on the shoulders. 'James Steerforth, the best wish I can leave you is that you may come to be ashamed of what you have done today. At present I
would prefer to see you anything rather than a friend, to me, or to anyone in whom I feel an interest.'
Once more he laid his hand upon my shoulder; and then taking his flute and a few books from his desk, and leaving the key in it for his successor, he went out of the school, with his property under his arm.
Mr. Creakle then made a speech, through Tungay, in which he thanked Steerforth for asserting (though perhaps too warmly) the independence and respectability of Salem House; and which he wound up by shaking hands with Steerforth, while we gave three cheers - I did not quite know what for, but I supposed for Steerforth, and so joined in them ardently, though I felt miserable. Mr. Creakle then caned Tommy Traddles for being discovered in tears, instead of cheers, on account of Mr. Mell's departure; and went back to his sofa, or his bed, or wherever he had come from.

*Summary- As the arguing went on between Steerforth and Mr. Mell Mr. Creakle came rushing to the incident trying to sort things out as he later found out from Steerforth that Mr. Mell was actually poor, outraged by this Mr. Creakle started arguing with Mr. Mell which soon led to Mr. Mells removal from Salems House.

*Vocabulary Question- From the quote above what is the meaning of Apprehend?
A.) To take into custody
B.) To perceive or understand
C.) Sieze
D.) Maintain

*Reading Comprehension- From the Quote above the passage, “'I apprehend you never supposed my worldly circumstances to be very good,' replied the assistant. 'You know what my position is, and always has been, here,” most likely means what?

*Literary Question- Why didn’t David rise up and defend Mr. Mell as he was getting fired?

*Predictive Question- How do you think the story might of changed if David came to Mr. Mell’s aid as he was getting fired?
*Quote- It seemed that I had not been expected so soon, the carrier being much before his usual time. It seemed, too, that Mr. and Miss Murdstone had gone out upon a visit in the neighborhood, and would not return before night. I had never hoped for this. I had never thought it possible that we three could be together undisturbed, once more; and I felt, for the time, as if the old days were come back. We dined together by the fireside. Peggotty was in attendance to wait upon us, but my mother wouldn't let her do it, and made her dine with us. I had my own old plate, with a brown view of a man-of-war in full sail upon it, which Peggotty had hoarded somewhere all the time I had been away, and would not have had broken, she said, for a hundred pounds. I had my own old mug with David on it, and my own old little knife and fork that wouldn't cut. While we were at table, I thought it a favorable occasion to tell Peggotty about Mr. Barkis, who, before I had finished what I had to tell her, began to laugh, and throw her apron over her face. 'Peggotty,' said my mother. 'What's the matter?' Peggotty only laughed the more, and held her apron tight over her face when my mother tried to pull it away, and sat as if her head were in a bag.
'What are you doing, you stupid creature?' said my mother, laughing. 'Oh, drat the man!' cried Peggotty. 'He wants to marry me.'

*Summary- David rejoices with his parents and finally spends a day like they uses to before Mr. Murdstone arrived. Peggotry, Miss. Copperfield, and David talk and laugh and have a very good time.

*Vocabulary Question- The word Hoarded most likely means what?
A.) Tired
B.) Carried
C.) Hid
D.) Stole

*Predictive Question- How do you think David’s stay at his house might have been different if his mother was out with the Murdstones?

*Literary Question- If they are happy now together, why weren’t they happy when the Murdstones were there?
*Quote- I was in the carrier's cart when I heard her calling to me. I looked out, and she stood at the garden-gate alone, holding her baby up in her arms for me to see. It was cold still weather; and not a hair of her head, nor a fold of her dress, was stirred, as she looked intently at me, holding up her child. So I lost her. So I saw her afterwards, in my sleep at school - a silent presence near my bed - looking at me with the same intent face - holding up her baby in her arms.

*Summary- In this portion of the book David meets his baby brother, after learning a hard lesson from touching the baby by Miss Murdstone David is forced to never touch his brother again during his Stay. After this incident the Murdstones become even more outraged by the comparison between David’s brother and David himself. Despite these actions David is able to see his brother one last time from his departure from his house.

*Predictive Question- How do you think the story might be different if David did not have a brother?
*Reading comprehension Question- Who is the presence at David’s bed?
A.) His mom
B.) Mr. Copperfield
C.) Mr. Murdstone
D.) Peggotty

*Ethical Question- Do you think it was right for Mr. Murdstone to banish David from seeing his brother?

*Literary Question- From the quote above the passage “and then I lost her,” most likely means what?
"I know that a great many empty bottles were one of the consequences of this traffic, and that certain men and boys were employed to examine them against the light, and reject those that were flawed, and to rinse and wash them. When the empty bottles ran short, there were labels to be pasted on full ones, or corks to be fitted to them, or seals to be put upon the corks, or finished bottles to be packed in casks. All this work, and of the boys employed upon it I was one."

"There were three or four of us, counting me."

"Hither, on the first morning of my so auspiciously beginning life on my own account, the oldest of the regular boys was to summoned to show me my business. His name was Mick Walker, and he wore a ragged apron and a paper cap."

"He also introduced me that our principal associate would be another boy whom he introduced by the—to me—extraordinary name of Mealy Potatoes.

Summary: David meets two uneducated boys at his new work at Murdstone and Grinby's warehouse. Mick show tells him where his father works at and what should David work on. David works on rinsing and washing empty bottles. He also discards bottles that are defective, paste labels, and puts caps on them. Mealy is his principal associate.

*Reading Comprehension Question- What is David's work at Murdstone and Grinby's warehouse?
*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word *cork* most closely means what?
A.) a label
B.) a broken bottle
C.) a finished bottle
D.) a cap

*Associative Question- Comparing David’s work to today would boys like David consider this labor as a good one to work one? Getting paid six shillings?

*Predictive Question- How would the passage be different if David were to get less money than the other boys? Would he run away?
“His clothes were shabby, but he had an imposing shirt-collar on. He carried a jaunty sort of a stick, with a large pair of rusty tassels to it; and a quizzing-glass hung outside his coat,—for ornament, I afterwards found, as he very seldom looked through it, and couldn’t see anything when he did.”

“I have received a letter from Mr. Murdstone, in which he mentions that he would desire me to receive into an apartment in the rear of my house, which is at present unoccupied—and is, in short, to be left as a short,”

“Arrived at his house in Windsor Terrace, he presented me to Mrs. Micawber, a thin and faded lady who was sitting in the parlour, with a baby at her breast. This was one of the twins;”

“There two other children; Master Micawber, aged about four, and Miss Micawber, aged about three. These a dark complexioned young woman with a habit of snorting, who was the servant of the family, and inform me that she was “a Orfling,”

“Mr. Micawber’s difficulties are almost overwhelming at present,’ said Mrs. Micawber; ‘and whether it is possible to bring him through them, I don’t know.”

Summary: David meets a well-mannered person and that shows nobility. From a letter of Mr. Murdstone David goes to live with Mr. Micawber. He meets his wife and the twins. He also meets to other children with the age of three and four. David meets the servant of the house who has a snorting habit. The Micawbers tell him his financial problems which are increasing.
*Reading Comprehension Question- What kind of person is Mr. Micawber?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word *tassels* most likely means what?
A.) an old stick
B.) worn out clothes
C.) clothes with a thread decoration
D.) shoes

*Associative Question- Comparing to today would kids go to live easily with other stranger that they just met?

*Predictive Question- How would the passage be different if David if he were rejected and not living with others? Would Mr. Murdstone accept this?
“I wonder what they thought of me!”
“I was a child, and so little, that frequently when I went into the bar of a strange public-house for a glass of ale or porter, to moisten what I had for dinner, they were afraid to give it to me. I remember one hot evening went in a bar of a public-house, and said to the landlord—“‘What is your very best—your very best—ale glass?’
“Twopence-halfpenny, ‘ says the landlord, ‘ is the price of the Genuine Stunning ale. ‘”
They served me with the ale, though I suspect it was not the Genuine Stunning: and the landlord’s wife, opening the little half-door of the bar, and bending down, gave me my money back, and gave me a kiss that was admiremg, and half compassionate, but all womanly and good, I am sure.”
“Though my conduct and manner were different enough from theirs to place a space between us. They and the men generally spoke of me as ‘the little gent,’ or the Suffolker.”

Summary: David goes into a bar of a public-house and asks for alcoholic drink. The owners wonder what they thought of him so lonely at such young age. He suspects that is not really alcohol. The owner’s wife gives back his money and gives a kiss. At his work they call him the little gent,’ or the Suffolker. From his behavior he believes his different from others.

*Reading Comprehension Question-Why does he feel different from others?
*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word gent most likely means what?
A.) a poor man
B.) a graceful and gentleman
C.) an outsider
D.) a lonely man

*Associative Question-Comparing to today do shop owners gives their money back to their customer because they feel sorry to charge them?

*Predictive Question-How would this passage be different if David were to finish all his money at the bar? Would he start stealing?
“At last Mr. Micawber’s difficulties came to a crisis, and he was arrested early one morning, and carried over to the King’s Bench Prison in the Borough. He told me, as he went out of the house, that the God of the day had now gone down upon him—and I really thought his heart was broken and mine too. But I heard, afterward that he was seen he was seen to play a lively game at skittles, before noon.”

“I don’t now how the household furniture came to be sold for the benefit”

“At last Mrs. Micawber resolved to move in to prison, where Mr. Micawber had now secured a room to himself.”

“In the evening I used to go back to the prison, and walk up and down the parade with Mr. Micawber; or play casino with Mrs. Micawber, and hear reminiscences of hear papa and mama.

“Mrs. Micawber informed me that ‘her family’ had decided that Mr. Micawber should apply for his release under the Insolvent Debtors’ Act, which would set him free, she expected, in about six weeks.”

“There was a club in the prison, which Mr. Micawber, as a gentleman, was a great authority. Mr. Micawber had stated his idea of this petition to the club had strongly approved of the same.

“He set to work sheet of paper, spread it on a table, and appointed a time for all the club, and all within the walls if the choose, to come up his room and sign it.”
Summary: Mr. Micawber’s debts overcome him. He is thrown in King’s Bench Prison (debtors’ prison.) The Micawbers’ furniture was sold for the family’s benefit except David’s bed. Mrs. Micawber goes to live with Mr. Micawber at prison. David goes to visit Mr. Micawber in the evening when done working. Mrs. Micawber tells David that she is going to apply on the Insolvent Debtors’ Act so Mr. Micawber can be free. Mr. Micawber becomes a political figure among the prisoners, promoting to eliminate where he was.

*Reading Comprehension Question- How can Mr. Micawber be free from his debts?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word reminiscences most likely means what?
A.) old video  
B.) past music and books  
C.) happy ending stories  
D.) past stories and memories

*Literary Question- What does he mean when he says “the God of the day had now gone down upon him?”

*Predictive Question- How would the passage be different if there was no act on releasing Mr. Micawber? Would David still live with Mr. Micawber?
“May I ask, ma’am, what you Mr. Micawber intend to do, now that Mr. Micawber is out of his difficulties, and at liberty? Have you settled yet?’ “My family,’ said Mrs. Micawber, who always said those two words with an air though I never could discover who came under the denomination, ‘my family are of opinion that Mr. Micawber should quit London, and exert his talent, Master Copperfield.’ I said I was sure of that.”
“And do you too, ma’am?” The events of the day, in combination with the twins, if not with the flip, had made Mrs. Micawber hysterical, and she shed tears as she replied—
‘I never will desert Mr. Micawber. Mr. Micawber may have concealed his difficulties from me in the first instance, but his sanguine temper may have led him to expect that he would overcome them.”
‘Emma, my angel!’ cried Mr. Micawber, running into the room; ‘what is the matter?’
‘I never will desert you, Micawber!’ she exclaimed.
‘My life!’ said Mr. Micawber, taking her in his arms. ‘I am perfectly aware of it.’
‘He is the parent of my children! He is the father of my twins! He is the husband of my affections.’ Cried Mrs. Micawber, struggling: ‘and I ne—ver—will—desert Mr. Micawber!”

Summary: David asks Mrs. Micawber what she would do when Mr. Micawber is released from jail. Mrs. Micawber responds by saying that Mr. Micawber will quit London and move to another place. David also asks if she would do with him. Mrs. Micawber in a panic and struggling
state says that she will never leave Mr. Micawber. Mrs. Micawber goes where Mr. Micawber and tells him hysterically that he is her husband and the father of her children.

Reading Comprehension Question- Why does Mrs. Micawber enter in a hysterical state?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word *sanguine* most likely means what?  
A.) confident temper  
B.) alarming temper  
C.) depressed temper  
D.) doubtful temper

*Literary Question- Based on this novel is there any other stories that they also say that they will never leave them not mattering their difficulties?

*Predictive Question- How would the story be different if David never asked that question? Would Mrs. Micawber still tell David that she will never leave him?
David Copperfield by Charles Dickens
Scene: Mr. Micawber’s liberty and Good Bye
Cell# 6

“I passed my evenings with Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, during the remaining term of our residence under the same roof; and I think we became fonder of one another as the time went on. On the last Sunday, they invited me to dinner; and we had a loin of pork and apple sauce, and a pudding.”

“Your conduct has always been of the most delicate and obliging description. You have never been a lodger. You have been a friend.”

“I have nothing to bestow but advice. Still my advice is so far worth taking that—in short, that I have never taken it myself, and am the’—here Mr. Micawber, who had been beaming and smiling, all over his head and face, up to the present moment, checked himself and frowned—the miserable wretch you behold.”

(1) “Procrastination is the thief of time. Collar him!”
(2) “Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure ought and six result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of the day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are for ever floored. As I am!

“Master Copperfield,’ said Mrs. Micawber,’God bless you! I never can forget all that, you know, and I never would if I could.”

Summary: Mr. Micawber obtains his liberty. David is invited to dinner. The Micawbers tell him how important he was to them. He was not paying guest he was a friend. Mr. Micawber gives David two bits of advice. The family moves out of London.
Reading Comprehension Question- What were the two pieces of advice that Mr. Micawber gave to David?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word procrastination most likely means what?
A.) to put off doing, laziness
B.) to announce, speak aloud
C.) to do something professionally
D.) to coward

* Literary Question-What does he mean when he says that procrastination is the thief of time?

*Predictive Question-How would the story be different if David was to escape and goes with the Micawbers? Would Mr. Murdstone and David’s family go look after him?
“As I did not even know where Miss Betsey lived, I wrote a long letter to Peggotty, and asked her, incidentally, if she remembered; pretending that I had heard of such a lady living at a certain I named a random, and had a curiosity to know if it were the same. In the course of that letter, I told Peggotty that I had a particular occasion for half-a-guinea; and that if she could lend me that sum until I could repay it, I should be very much obliged to her, and would tell her afterwards what I had wanted it for.”

“Peggotty’s answer soon arrived, and was, as usual, full of affectionate devotion. She enclosed the half-guinea, and told me that Miss Betsey lived near Dover, but whether at Dover itself, at Hythe, Sangate, or Folkestone, she could not say.”

“I shook Mick Walker by the hand; asked him, when it came to his turn to be paid, to say to Mr. Quinion that I had gone to move my box to Tipp’s; and bidding a last good night to Mealy Potatoes, ran away.”

“‘I stopped to assure him that not done so in bad manners, but uncertain whether he might not like a job’

“Wot job?’ said the long-legged young man.

“To move a box?” I answered

‘Wot box?’ said the long-legged young man.

I told him mine, which was down that street there, and which I wanted him to take to the Dover coach-office for sixpence.

“Wot?’ said the young man, seizing me by my jacket collar, with a frightful grin. ‘This is a polis case, is it? You’re a going to bolt, are you? Come to the polis, you young warmin, come to the pollis!’
“You give me my money back, if you please,’ said I, very much frightened: 'and leave me alone.’
“Come to the pollis!’ said the young man. ‘You shall prove it yourn to the pollis.’
“Give me my box and money, will you?’ I cried, bursting into tears.”

Summary: David writes a letter to Peggotty asking where his aunt Betsey was and to lend him some money. Peggotty responds to the letter by saying that she lives around Dover. He waits until he gets paid and asks a young man to move his box to Dover for sixpence. Along the way, the young man steals David’s money and possessions. David started to cry.

Reading Comprehension Question- How does David know where his Aunt Betsey is at?

*Vocabulary Question- In the quote above the word grin most likely means what?
A.) a dull knife
B.) a broad smile
C.) a candy gun
D.) a scary eye

*Associative Question- Comparing David to today do we still see this kind of situation daily where people are getting robbed?

*Predictive Question-How would the story be different if the young man gave money instead of stealing it? Would it make a difference?
“abutting on water when the tide was in, and on mud when the tide was out, and literally overrun with rats.”

Summary: David is describing the warehouse where his stepfather, Mr. Murdstone sent him to work.

Comprehension: What are the working conditions at the warehouse?

Ethical: Do you think it’s right that Mr. Murdstone sent his stepson to work in such bad conditions?

Predictive: Do you predict later in the story that David will stop working at the warehouse because of the conditions?

Vocabulary: “abutting on water when the tide was in” What does abutting mean in this sentence?
A) touching
B) drying
C) sleeping
Chapter 11 “I Begin Life on My Own Account, and Don’t Like it” Cell 2

“The only visitors I ever saw or heard of were creditors. They used to come at all hours and some of them were quite ferocious.”

Summary: Creditors come to the Micawber house all the time because Mr. Micawber’s debt problems.

Comprehension: Why do creditors keep showing up at the Micawber house?

Ethical: Which do you think is worse: Mr. Micawber’s letting the debt get worse because he believes “something will turn up” or the creditors acting so ferocious?

Predictive: What will happen next if Mr. Micawber keeps dodging the creditors?

Literary: What example of a euphony or cacophony can you find in this quote?
“I never will desert you, Micawber.”

Mr. Micawber  Mrs. Micawber

“He is the parent of my children! He is the father of my twins! He is the husband of my affections,” cried Mrs. Micawber, struggling; “and I never-will-desert Mr. Micawber!”

Summary: Mrs. Micawber shows her love to Mr. Micawber by basically saying that nothing will make her leave him.

Comprehension: Is Mrs. Micawber going to leave Mr. Micawber?

Ethical: Is it right to be so loyal to your spouse that nothing will make you leave?

Predictive: Do you think that if the Micawbers didn’t have their financial trouble, they wouldn’t be so close?

Literary: What phrase is shown repetitively in this quote?
Chapter 12 “Liking Life On My Own Account No Better, I Form a Great Resolution” Cell 4

Where does Miss Betsey Trotwood live?
Bye Murdstone and Grinby’s Warehouse!

David
“No. I had resolved to run away. – To go, by some means or other, down into the country, to the only relation I had in the world, and tell my story to my aunt, Miss Betsey.”

Summary: David decides to run away from Murdstone and Grinby’s Warehouse and writes to Pegotty so that he can find out where Miss Betsey lives so he can live with her.

Comprehension: Where does David want to run off to?

Ethical: Would you run off to someone that didn’t like that you were born?

Predictive: How do you think the trip will be for David?

Associative: How is David’s leaving Murdstone and Grinby’s Warehouse similar to stories of refugees?
“when I felt myself violently chucked under the chin by the long-legged young man, and saw my half-guinea fly out of my mouth into his hand.”

“'Give me my box and money, will you?' I cried, bursting into tears.”

“when he changed his mind, jumped into the cart, sat upon my box, and, exclaiming that he would drive to the police straight, rattled away harder than ever.

I ran after him as fast as I could,”

Summary: The person who David ordered to take him to Miss Betsey Trotwood’s house stole David’s half-guinea and his trunk.

Comprehension: Who stole David’s money and luggage?

Ethical: Do you think it was right for David to reveal all his money in front of a stranger?

Associative: What is the type of crime that happened to David?

Predictive: What do you think David will do now?
'If you please, ma'am,' I began.
She started and looked up.
'If you please, aunt.'
'EH?' exclaimed Miss Betsey, in a tone of amazement I have never heard approached.
'If you please, aunt, I am your nephew.'
'Oh, Lord!' said my aunt. And sat flat down in the garden-path.

Summary: In the excerpt David found her aunt but her aunt wouldn’t approach David until he told her that he was her nephew?

Vocabulary Question: What does nephew mean in the excerpt above.
A) housekeeper, worker
B) maiden, girl
C) the son of one’s sister or brother
D) just some guy

Comprehension Question : Do you think Miss Betsy was happy to see her nephew?

Ethical Question: Should Miss Betsy accept the responsibility of taking care of David?

Predictive Question : Do you think that David will be happy if Miss Betsy doesn’t or does accept?
"'Mr. Dick,' said my aunt, 'don't be a fool, because nobody can be more discreet than you can, when you choose. We all know that. So don't be a fool, whatever you are.'
'Mr. Dick,' said my aunt, 'you have heard me mention David Copperfield? Now don't pretend not to have a memory, because you and I know better.'
'David Copperfield?' said Mr. Dick, who did not appear to me to remember much about it. 'David Copperfield? Oh yes, to be sure. David, certainly.'
'Well,' said my aunt, 'this is his boy - his son. He would be as like his father as it's possible to be, if he was not so like his mother, too.'
'His son?' said Mr. Dick. 'David's son? Indeed!'
'Oh! you think she wouldn't have run away?' said Mr. Dick. 'Nowhere,' said Mr. Dick. 'What shall you do with him?' said Mr. Dick, feebly, scratching his head. 'Oh! do with him?'
'Yes,' said my aunt, with a grave look, and her forefinger held up. 'Come! I want some very sound advice.'
'Why, if I was you,' said Mr. Dick, considering, and looking vacantly at me, 'I should -' The contemplation of me seemed to inspire him with a sudden idea, and he added, briskly, 'I should wash him!'
'Janet,' said my aunt, turning round with a quiet triumph, which I did not then understand, 'Mr. Dick sets us all right. Heat the bath!'"

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, discreet, as used in the excerpt above?
A) prudently subtle
B) assertively pushy
C) secretively whispering
D) indecisively wishy-washy
Predictive Question: What do you think they will do with David?

Comprehension Question: Do you think David enjoys the hospitality of Mr. Dick?
'Hallo!' said my aunt, after a long time. I looked up, and met her sharp bright **glance** respectfully. 'I have written to him,' said my aunt. 'To -?' 'To your father-in-law,' said my aunt. 'I have sent him a letter that I'll trouble him to attend to, or he and I will fall out, I can tell him!' 'Does he know where I am, aunt?' I inquired, alarmed. 'I have told him,' said my aunt, with a nod. 'Shall I - be - given up to him?' I faltered. 'I don't know,' said my aunt. 'We shall see.' 'Oh! I can't think what I shall do,' I exclaimed, 'if I have to go back to Mr. Murdstone!' 'I don't know anything about it,' said my aunt, shaking her head. 'I can't say, I am sure. We shall see.'

Summary: This is where Miss Betsy is writing a letter David's father in law.

**Vocabulary Question:** What is the best definition of the word glance?
A) quick look
B) shiny gleam
C) strike for biting
D) tippy-top peak

**Ethical Question:** Should David go with his father in law or stay with his aunt?

**Predictive Question:** What would have happen if David goes with his
step-dad?

Associative Question: What can you compare this situation of David’s problem to in modern time?
You'll consider yourself guardian, jointly with me, of this child, Mr. Dick,' said my aunt.

'I shall be delighted,' said Mr. Dick, 'to be the guardian of David's son.'

'Very good,' returned my aunt, 'that's settled. I have been thinking, do you know, Mr. Dick, that I might call him Trotwood?'

'Certainly, certainly. Call him Trotwood, certainly,' said Mr. Dick. 'David's son's Trotwood.'

'Trotwood Copperfield, you mean,' returned my aunt.

'Yes, to be sure. Yes. Trotwood Copperfield,' said Mr. Dick, a little abashed.

Summary: There talking about how Mr. Dick will be the guarding of David.

Vocabulary Question: What does guardian mean?
A) To be a crusher of someone
B) To a Protector of someone
C) To Take Charge of someone and boss her around
D) a Guarding Angle, acute or obtuse

Comprehension Question: Is it a good thing for Mr. Dick to be David’s guardian?
Predictive Question: Do you he will have a better life now that Mr. Dick is his father in law?

David Copperfield
The Sequel of My Resolution

Cell 1 Chapter 13

Quote: "For anything I know, I may have had some wild idea of running all the way to Dover when I gave up the pursuit of the young man in the donkey car."

Summary: David stops chasing the guy in the donkey cart and decides to walk to Greenwich.

A) What does the word scattered mean?
   1) spread out
   2) pushed down
   3) tossed in the river
   4) thrown out the window
B) What city is David leaving at the moment?
C) Why do you think the cart driver rode off with David's money?
D) Do you think that David’s getting his money stolen will affect the outcome? And if so by how much?
"Quote: What do you call now for a price for this here little weskit? I can’t be the buyer and the seller so you name the price. How about 18 pence? I would be robbing my family if I gave you 9 pence. This was a disagreeable way of doing business, I didn’t want to ask a stranger to steal from his family, but I said 9 pence. With some arguing and mumbling he handed over the 8 pence."

Summary: David and the store owner try and make a compromise on the price of a weskit.

Questions:

A) What is a weskit (or waistcoat)?
B) If you had to choose between getting an extra pence from the store owner even though you were “robbing his family,” would you take it?
C) This situation would likely be found where in modern times?
D) If David did not have the waistcoat to sell what is another way David could have made some quick money?
Quote: “A plan had occurred to me that I decided to execute. This was, to lie behind the wall at my old school.”

Summary: David goes and sleeps next to his old school house. He said it made him feel more comfortable knowing he was next to his old friends even though they would never know he was there.

Questions:

A) Why did David leave his apartment to sleep on the ground next to his old school?  
B) Why would David feel better having his friends around him even if they didn’t know he was going to be there?  
C) What do you think would happen if the headmaster found David sleeping there?  
D) What did it mean when the bells rang on Sunday mornings?
Quote: The quite picture I conjured up, of my mother in her youth and beauty, weeping by the fire, and my aunt relenting to her, I hardly think I would have the courage to go see her until the next day.

Summary: “David is walking to Dover to visit his aunt Betsey. He’s living off the land because he is afraid of spending the few pence that he has left.”

Question:

A) Why is David afraid to go to his Aunt Betsey’s House?
B) After working, getting a week early advance on his pay check, and borrowing money from Pegoty why does David have so little money?
C) What does sentry mean in the phrase sentry’s footstep
D) What would David be considered today in his present wandering situation?
Quote: Go along! No little boys! She started approaching while swinging her knife. I watched her, with my heart at my lips, as she marched to a corner of the garden, and stopped to dig up some little root there. Then, without a scrap of courage, but with a great deal of desperation, “I went softly in and stood besides her, touching her with my finger. If you please, ma’ am,’ I began. She started and looked up, if you please aunt.”

Summary: David gets to his aunt’s house and finally gets the courage to tell her who he is.

Questions

A) What does the word desperation mean?
B) What do you think his aunt’s first reaction was to this?
C) Do you think that Betsey has many house guests?
D) Which is the right spelling of the underlined word?
   a) corage
   b) courage
   c) courge
   d) courge
My Aunt Makes Up Her Mind about Me

Cell 1 chapter 14

Quote: “When she had finished breakfast, my aunt very deliberately leaned back in her chair, knitted her brows, folded her arms, and contemplated me at her leisure.”

Summary: Aunt Betsey is judging David during breakfast. David is feeling nervous about her judging him because he wants to make a good impression.

Questions

A) What does the word *contemplated* mean?
   1) thought about  
   2) washed under  
   3) thrown down  
   4) swallowed over
B) What is the correct way to spell the underlined word?
   a) embarasment  
   b) embarrasment  
   c) embarrassment  
   d) embarressment

C) How do you think you would feel being constantly judged like David?
D) What do you think David’s aunt is judging him on?
Quote: “Hallo said my Aunt, after a long time. I looked up, and met her sharp glance respectfully. I have written to him,’ said my aunt To------?
To your father in law, aid my aunt. I have sent him a letter that I will trouble him to attend to, or he and I will fall out, I can tell him! Does he know where I am, aunt? With a nod. Shall I be given up to him? I flattered I don’t know said my aunt, we shall see.”

Summary: Aunt Betsey sent a letter to Mr. Murdstone about where David is and David is afraid that he will have to move back in with his stepfather.

Questions:

A) What does the word respect mean?
B) Do you think that David is going to move back in with Mr. Murdstone?
C) What is the correct way to spell the underlined word below?
   a) flatered
   b) flatereed
   c) flattered
   d) flatterred

D) How does David feel about moving back with Mr. Murdstone?
Quote: “I was going away, when he directed my attention to the kite. What do you think of that kite? He said. I answered that it was a beautiful one. I should think it must have been seven or eight feet long. I mad it. We’ll go fly it; you and I said Mr. Dick. Do you see this? He showed me that it was covered in manuscript, very closely and laboriously written; but so plainly, that as I looked along the lines, I could see lines from King Charles.”

Summary: Mr. Dick (Aunt Betsy’s friend) took David to go fly a kite with him.

Questions:
A) Who is Mr. Dick?
B) What do you think David thought of the kite?
C) What does the word laboriously mean
D) How do you spell the underlined word below?
   a) manuscript
   b) manuscript
   c) manuscript
   d) manuscript
Quote: "At length the reply from Mr. Murdstone came, and my Aunt informed me to my infinite terror, that he was coming to speak to herself the next day.

Summary: Mr. Murdstone sent a letter saying that he was coming to discuss what’s going on with David on the next day.

Questions:

A) How does David feel about Mr. Murdstone coming?
B) How do you think Aunt Betsey feels about Mr. Murdstone coming?
C) What does the word infinite mean?
   1) tiny, sweet
   2) limitless, endless
   3) stinky, rude
   4) lost, confused

D) Do you think when Mr. Murdstone comes everything will stay calm or that people start yelling sand screaming or whatever else you think will happen?
Quote: “Good day sir said my aunt. And goodbye! Good day to you to madam, said my aunt. Turning suddenly upon his sister. Let me see you ride your donkey over my garden again and I’ll knock you out of your bonnet.

Summary: The Murdstones come and ride over Betsey’s Garden and a bug scene starts. That ends and Mr. and Ms. Murdstone come in and say how David is the worst kid in the world. Aunt Betsey says she Doubts that and accuses them of doing all the horrible things to everyone like killing David’s mother, mistreating Pegotty, and being horrible to David. David stays with her and the Murdstones are kicked off her property.

Questions:
A) How did the Murdstones travel to Dover?
B) What is a Bonnet?
C) How do you think David felt about staying with his aunt?
D) Do you agree with Aunt Betsey that the Murdstones more or less killed David’s mom?
E) What do you think is going to happen next in the story?
“She took so kindly to me, that, in the course of a couple weeks, she shortened my adopted name of Trotwood into Trot; and even encouraged me to hope that if I went on as I begun, I might take equal rank in her affections with my sister Betsey Trotwood.” Pg.199

After anxiously waiting for his long lost Aunt, Betsey Trotwood’s answer on what his fate holds for him, he finds much to his delight that he makes a fresh start living with her, and her slightly retarded but sweet housemate Mr. Dick. Mr. Dick had an unusual obsession with King Charles the First and made references to him in almost every conversation. David valued his carefree relationship with Mr. Dick and was utterly grateful for his Aunt’s care.

1.) What ethical decision does Aunt Betsey have to make with David?
2.) What does the word *feeble* mean?
   a. scared
   b. patient
   c. weak
   d. sad

3.) Do you think David will remain under his Aunt’s care?
4.) Based on the text, how is his relationship with his Aunt improving?
“...be a credit to yourself, to me and Mr. Dick, and Heaven be with you

Miss Trotwood soon brought up the issue of David’s education and set up an appointment to see Mr. Wickfield’s office in Canterbury. Wickfield would help her choose a proper school for him. Mr. Dick was very sad to see David go. When they arrive at a clean, large, old-fashioned house with brass knockers, David notices how bizarre the servant Uriah Heep, who leads them in, looks. Miss Betsey and David enter Mr. Wickfield’s office, where Miss Betsey asks which is the best school for David to attend. Mr. Wickfield then offers the option of David staying with him to study here. The offer is accepted, and David is shown to his new room by Mr. Wickfield’s pretty young daughter, Agnes. Before his Aunt leaves him, she gives him some last advice.

1.) What does his Aunt’s advice mean?
2.) What would be the ethical way to treat Uriah Heep, despite his odd appearance?
3.) How do you think David will like his new school?
4.) How does this situation (where his Aunt Betsey, after helping him get set up for a new school and life, leaves David) compare with the army in Iraq?
“I had become, in the Murdstone and Grinby time, however short or long it may have been, so unused to the sports and games of boys, that I knew I was awkward and inexperienced in the commonest things belonging to them.”

The next morning David enters real school life for the first time. His teacher is the old and rusty, Doctor Strong who is apparently married to an attractive girl much, much younger than him. David realizes that he has never been around such boys as his class mates and has no other experience with normal school boy games, habits or social skills. He began to get very nervous after seeing himself different from his class mates and feared if they found out about his unpleasant past of street life and the Micawber family. David soon gets over this paranoia as he settles into the familiarity of the school.

1.) Why is David nervous about his first day of school?
2.) Do you think any of David’s class mates will actually find out about his rocky past?
3.) What does the quote hint when it says “however short or long it may have been…”?
4.) Back in this time, does it seem socially acceptable for an old man to marry a much younger woman?
Why, because Annie’s a charming young girl, and the old Doctor-Doctor Strong, I mean – is not quite a charming young boy,’ said Mr. Jack Maldon laughing, ‘No offense to anybody Mr. Wickfield. I only mean that I suppose some compensation is fair and reasonable in that sort of marriage.’

Uriah announces that a Mr. Maldon is at the door and begs to talk with Mr. Wickfield. Mr. Maldon turns out to be the cousin of Annie who is the young wife of Doctor Strong, and complains about this situation.

1.) Why has Mr. Maldon come to speak with Mr. Wickfield?
2.) What would be the right way of handling this situation, on Mr. Wickfield’s part?
3.) How does this compare with marriage scandals in Hollywood?
4.) What do you think might happen to the doctor and his wife’s relationship?
“We went into the drawing room, to leave her with the Doctor and her mother but she had said, it seemed, that she was better than she had been since morning, and that she rather be brought among us; so they brought her in, looking very white and weak.”

Mrs. Strong (the young doctor’s wife) took a fondness to David and David also took delight in Mrs. Strong’s mother, Mrs. Markleham who was referred to as the Old Soldier who had a slightly eccentric appearance wearing artificial flowers and butterflies on her clothes. Mrs. Markleham made quite an uncomfortable situation at tea time by again addressing her daughter’s age difference from her husband in front of both of them. After dinner it is suddenly noticed that Annie is absent, and everyone goes looking for her only to find her lying in the hall, fainted.

1.) Do you think it is appropriate to keep criticizing the Strong’s marriage in front of them?
2.) Do you think Annie fainted from the stress of all the criticism?
3.) Why do you think David likes “the Old Soldier” so much?
4.) What could the nickname “the old Soldier” mean about Mrs. Markleham’s character?
Quote: “It was quite an affecting sight, I used to think, to see him with the kite when it was up a great height in the air. What he had told me, in his room, about his belief in its disseminating the statements pasted on it, which were nothing but old leaves of abortive Memorials, might have been a fancy with him sometimes; but not when he was out, looking up at the kite in the sky, and feeling it pull and tug at his hand.”

Summary: David Copperfield and Mr. Dick are becoming really close friends and almost every day when Mr. Dick is done with his work him and little David go out and fly a kite.

Questions:

Comprehensive: Who is David playing with and what are they doing?

Ethical: Do you think that his new guardians are doing a good job so far?

Predictive: Do you think that David is going to stay with his new guardians based on the story so far?

Multiple Choice: From this quote “It was quite an affecting sight...” Affecting most closely means?

A) Heartwarming / Pleasing
B) Disturbing / Distressing
C) Upsetting / depressing
D) All of the above
Chapter 15 Cell 2:

Quote: “When we came into the country road, she permitted him to relax a little, however; and looking at me down in a valley of cushion by her side, asked me whether I was happy?

'Very happy indeed, thank you, aunt,' I said.

She was much gratified; and both her hands being occupied, patted me on the head with her whip.

'Is it a large school, aunt?' I asked.

'Why, I don't know,' said my aunt. 'We are going to Mr. Wickfield's first.'

'Does he keep a school?' I asked.

'No, Trot,' said my aunt. 'He keeps an office.”

Summary: David and his aunt decide that he needs to go back to school, so they are traveling to Mr. Wickfield’s who is a lawyer to stay for a while.

Questions:

Comprehensive: Who are David and his aunt going to meet and why?
Ethical: Do you think that David likes his aunt why or why not?

Literary: Do you think that Charles dickens is a descriptive writer why or why not?

Multiple Choice: In this quote “She was much gratified” gratified most closely means?
   A) Joyful / Happy
   B) Grateful / thankful
   C) Unhappy / Sad
   D) All of the above.
Chapter 15 cell number 3

We need a place for you to stay

Quote: "'Ay, but I have only one motive in life, Miss Trotwood,' he rejoined, smiling. 'Other people have dozens, scores, hundreds. I have only one. There's the difference. However, that's beside the question. The best school? Whatever the motive, you want the best?'

My aunt nodded assent.

'At the best we have,' said Mr. Wickfield, considering, 'your nephew couldn't board just now.'

'But he could board somewhere else, I suppose?' suggested my aunt.

Mr. Wickfield thought I could. After a little discussion, he proposed to take my aunt to the school, that she might see it and judge for herself; also, to take her, with the same object, to two or three houses where he thought I could be boarded."

Summary: Mr. Wickfield is going to help David get into a school and at the same time they are trying to find a place for David to stay while is waiting to get into a school.

Questions:

Comprehensive: Why does David have to find a place to stay?
**Ethical:** Do you think that is aunt should really be letting making him go to boarding school after he just lost his parents and was working in a factory?

**Predictive:** Do you think that David is going to get into a good school? Why or why not?

**Multiple choice:** In the quote “’Ay, but I have only one motive in life.” *Motive* most closely means

A) Hope / accept / harm  
B) Fear / terror / pain  
C) Reason / Drive / goal  
D) All of the above
Chapter 15 Cell 4

"'It does happen unfortunately,' said Mr. Wickfield. 'But I'll tell you what you can do, Miss Trotwood.'

'What's that?' inquired my aunt.

'Leave your nephew here, for the present. He's a quiet fellow. He won't disturb me at all. It's a capital house for study. As quiet as a monastery, and almost as roomy. Leave him here.'

My aunt evidently liked the offer, though she was delicate of accepting it. So did I. 'Come, Miss Trotwood,' said Mr. Wickfield. 'This is the way out of the difficulty. It's only a temporary arrangement, you know. If it don't act well, or don't quite accord with our mutual convenience, he can easily go to the right-about. There will be time to find some better place for him in the meanwhile. You had better determine to leave him here for the present!''

Summary: Since David needs a place to stay while his waiting to get into a school Mr. Wickfield has decided to let him stay at his house.

Questions:
**Comprehensive:** At whose house does David have to stay until he gets into a school?

**Ethical:** Why does David have to go to a boarding school?

**Predictive:** How long do you think that David is going to have to wait before he gets into a school?

**Multiple choice:** In the quote “or don't quite accord with our mutual convenience,” the word *mutual* most closely means

A) Separate / different  
B) Joint / Shared  
C) Done / finished  
D) All of the above
Chapter 15 Cell 5:

**Quote:** “By five o’clock, which was Mr. Wickfield’s dinner-hour, I had mustered up my spirits again, and was ready for my knife and fork. The cloth was only laid for us two; but Agnes was waiting in the drawing-room before dinner, went down with her father, and sat opposite to him at table. I doubted whether he could have dined without her.

We did not stay there, after dinner, but came upstairs into the drawing-room again: in one snug corner of which, Agnes set glasses for her father, and a decanter of port wine. I thought he would have missed its usual flavour, if it had been put there for him by any other hands.”

**Summary:** David is settling into normal life at Mr. Wickfield’s and seems to be having a good time and is happy.

**Questions:**

**Comprehensive:** Is David having a good time at Mr. Wickfield’s?

**Ethical:** Do you think that Mr. Wickfield is nice person for David to be around, or will he learn bad behavior here?

**Predictive:** Do think that Mr. Wickfield and David are still going to get along?
**Multiple Choice:** In the quote “and a decanter of port wine,” *decanter* most closely means?

A) Decapitate / Chop / trim hair  
B) Barrel / Cup / straw  
C) Bottle / Jar / pitcher  
D) All of the above
Chapter 16 Cell 1

**Quote:** “Next morning, after breakfast, I entered on school life again. I went, accompanied by Mr. Wickfield, to the scene of my future studies—a grave building in a courtyard, with a learned air about it that seemed very well suited to the stray rooks and jackdaws who came down from the Cathedral towers to walk with a clerkly bearing on the grass-plot—and was introduced to my new master, Doctor Strong.”

**Summary:** David has entered a new school and has met his new headmaster Doctor Strong

**Comprehensive:** Who is David’s new headmaster?

**Ethical:** Do you think David likes school?

**Predictive:** Do you think that David is going to go farther in his school career than he did last time?

**Multiple Choice:** In the quote “Mr. Wickfield, to the scene of my future studies—a grave building in a courtyard.” *Courtyard* most closely means.

A) Court / Patio  
B) Cemetery / Quailyard  
C) Joke / Funny  
D) All of the above
Chapter 16 Cell 2

**Quote:** “I was so conscious of having passed through scenes of which they could have no knowledge, and of having acquired experiences foreign to my age, appearance, and condition as one of them, that I half believed it was an imposture to come there as an ordinary little schoolboy. I had become, in the Murdstone and Grinby time, however short or long it may have been, so unused to the sports and games of boys, that I knew I was awkward and inexperienced in the commonest things belonging to them. Whatever I had learnt, had so slipped away from me in the sordid cares of my life from day to night, that now, when I was examined about what I knew, I knew nothing, and was put into the lowest form of the school.”

**Summary:** David is not really fitting in with his the kids at the school; he does not know the games that they are playing.

**Comprehensive:** Why is David not fitting in at his new school?

**Ethical:** Do you think that he really did not fit in at his last school ether?

**Predictive:** Do you think that David will ever fit in?

**Literary:** Do you think that saying that he did not fit in at school shows that he has not been for a while?
"Agnes was in the drawing-room, waiting for her father, who was detained by someone in his office. She met me with her pleasant smile, and asked me how I liked the school. I told her I should like it very much, I hoped; but I was a little strange to it at first.

'You have never been to school,' I said, 'have you?' 'Oh yes! Every day.'

'Ah, but you mean here, at your own home?'

'Papa couldn't spare me to go anywhere else,' she answered, smiling and shaking her head. 'His housekeeper must be in his house, you know.'

'He is very fond of you, I am sure,' I said.

She nodded 'Yes,' and went to the door to listen for his coming up, that she might meet him on the stairs. But, as he was not there, she came back again.”

Summary: David has found some one to talk to named Agnes. They may become friends.

Questions:
**Comprehensive:** Who is David’s new friend?

**Ethical:** Do you think that Agnes is a good person?

**Predictive:** Do you think that they will become good friends?

**Multiple Choices:** In the quote “waiting for her father, who was detained by someone in his office.” *Detained* most closely means.

A) Held / Kept  
B) Let go / Released  
C) Happy / Glad  
D) All of the above
Chapter 16 Cell 4

Quote: “Some of the higher scholars boarded in the Doctor's house, and through them I learned, at second hand.”

Summary: David is staying in the boarding rooms with some older scholars until he can get a better situation with people his age.

Questions:

Comprehensive: Who is David boarding with?

Ethical: Do you think that it is good for David to be staying with much older people?

Predictive: How long do you think that David will be staying with the older scholars?

Literary: Do you think Charles Dickens had any special reasons for having him stay with the older scholars?
Chapter 16 Cell 5:

**Quote:** “The Doctor, however, who felt, I am sure, that he was making everybody happy, was well pleased, and had no suspicion but that we were all at the utmost height of enjoyment.”

**Summary:** David is really starting to feel more comfortable and is having some fun.

**Questions:**

**Comprehensive:** Does David get along with the doctor?

**Ethical:** Why does David have to have the doctor assisting him?

**Predictive:** How long do you think that David will be confined at the Boarding house?

**Multiple Choice:** In the quote “and had no suspicion but that we were all at the utmost height of enjoyment.” Suspicion most closely means?

A) extreme dislike / Hate
B) Doubt / Misgiving
C) Love / like
D) All of the above
“It has not occurred to me to mention Peggotty since I ran away; but, of course, I wrote her a letter almost as soon as I was housed at Dover, and another and a longer letter, containing all particulars fully related, when my aunt took me formally under her protection. On me being settled at Doctor Strong’s I wrote to her again, detailing my happy condition and prospects. I never could have derived anything like the pleasure from spending the money Mr. Dick had given me, that I felt in sending a gold half-guinea to Peggotty, per post, enclosed in this last letter, to discharge the sum I had borrowed of her: in which epistle, not before, I mentioned about the young man with the donkey-cart.”

Summary: David Copperfield was speaking about Peggotty who he had not seen since he had ran away. Peggotty used to work for David’s mother before she passed away. In the letters he sent to Peggotty he sent her money as well, because of the money she had let him borrowed before he left for the journey to his aunt’s house. David didn’t know where exactly his aunt lived at first but he made a long journey and finally reached his destination. David’s aunt didn’t know who he was at first but she soon found out that it was her nephew. She took him under her shelter and paid for his education. His aunt had also given him money to leave the house and to go on his own so he could find himself.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word *epistle* mean?

a) letter  
b) mail  
c) envelope  
d) episode

Comprehension: To whom was David Copperfield writing the letters? How many letters did he write?

Ethical: Was it right for David to continue talking to Peggotty? Why?

Associative: How does David writing a letter to Peggotty relate to people writing a letter to a person they haven't seen in a long time?

Predictive: Will David Copperfield keep on writing to Peggotty?
“She gave me one piece of intelligence which affected me very much, namely, that there had been a sale of the furniture at our old home, and that Mr. and Miss Murdstone were gone away, and the house was shut up, to be let or sold. God knows I had no part in it while they remained there, but it pained me to think of the dear old place as altogether abandoned; of the weeds growing tall in the garden, and fallen leaves lying thick and wet upon the paths.”

Summary: In this quote David Copperfield is saying what Peggotty told him about what was going on back at his house. He found out that his step-father and his step-father’s sister had left the house which he had been taken out of. David had been sent to a boarding school because Mr. Murdstone said that he was a bad boy and that he needed to be punish. David imagine how he house looked abandoned.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word intelligence mean?
- a) brain
- b) advice
- c) smartness
- d) information

Comprehension: What happened to the house David Copperfield had lived in?

Ethical: Do you think that the Mr. Murderstones’ leaving the house was a good thing or a bad thing?

Predictive: Do you think that David Copperfield will return to the house he had lived in during his childhood but that was now abandon?

“‘No beggar, no beggar, no beggar, sir!’ went on to say, that from his window he had afterwards, and late at night, seen my aunt give this person money outside the garden rails in the moonlight, who then slunk away into the ground again, as he thought probable _ and was seen no more: while my aunt came hurriedly and secretly back into the house, and had, even that morning, been quite different from her usual self.”
Summary: Mr. Dick was telling David Copperfield that his aunt was not talking to a beggar as he had assumed. He told David that he had seen Ms. Betsey sneaking around in the garden in the middle of the night. She also started acting unusual, Mr. Dick knew that there was something wrong that she didn’t want to talk about.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word *slunk* mean?  
(a) crept  
(b) walked  
(c) ran  
(d) dodged

Comprehension: Where did Mr. Dick see David’s aunt in the middle of the night and with whom? 

Ethical: Was it right for Mr. Dick to suspect that something was wrong with Ms. Betsey? 

Associative: Have you ever saw something unusual going on and felt as if something was wrong? 

Predictive: Do you think Mr. Dick will confront David’s aunt about what he saw? 

Chapter 17 - Somebody Turns Up  
Cell #4

“He was a universal favourite, and his ingenuity in little things was transcendent. He could cut oranges into such devices as none of us had an idea of. He could make a boat out of anything, from a skewer upwards. He could turn crampbones into chessmen; fashion Roman chariots from old court cards; make spoked wheels out of cotton reels. And birdcages of old wire. But he was greatest of all, perhaps, in the articles of string and straw; with which we were all persuaded he could do anything that could be done by hands.”

Summary: Mr. Dick started participating in activities and became really popular with everybody. He was very creative and could do anything that could be done by hand. He was a great inspiration to all the people who knew him.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does those the word *ingenuity* mean?
a) pride 
b) dumb acts 
c) cleverness 
d) none of the above 

Comprehension: What was Mr. Dick’s specialty? Was he famous for it? 

Ethical: Is it right for Mr. Dick to start getting popular around town? 

Associative: How does knowing how to do something or participating in an activity affect our social status? 

Predictive: Do you think that Mr. Dick will be remember for all of his creativity after he passes away? 

Chapter 17 - Somebody Turns Up 
Cell #5 

“It was long before Mr. Dick ever spoke to him otherwise than bareheaded; and even when he and the Doctor had struck up quite a friendship, and would walk together by the hour, on that side of the courtyard which was known among as The Doctor’s Walk, Mr. Dick would pull off his hat at intervals to show his respect for wisdom and knowledge. How it ever came about, that the Doctor began to read out scraps of the famous Dictionary, in these walks, I never knew; perhaps he felt it all the same, at first, as reading to himself.” 

Summary: Mr. Dick and the Doctor became really good friends. Mr. Dick used to speak to the Doctor while they took a walk that was later on known as the Doctor’s Walk. This walk would last hours as they walked around the courtyard reading parts of the Dictionary. 

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word intervals mean? 
    a) times, sections, parts 
    b) stops, brakes, shoes 
    c) interventions, shoves, arrests 
    d) intersections, intertices, layers 

Comprehension: What was the name of the walk Mr. Dick and the Doctor took? How long did they last? 

Ethical: Is it right for Mr. Dick to have someone to talk to? 

Associative: How does that relate to people going to counselor?
Chapter 17 - Somebody Turns Up
Cell #6

“I met Uriah in the street, who reminded me of the promise I had made to take tea with himself and his mother: adding, with a writhe, ‘But I didn’t expect you to keep it, Master Copperfield, we’re so very ‘umble.’

I really had not yet been able to make up my mind whether I liked Uriah or detested him; and I was very doubtful about it still, as I stood looking him in the face in the street. But I felt it quite an affront to be supposed proud, and I said I only wanted to be asked.

Summary: David Copperfield was walking down the street when he met Uriah who reminded him that he had made a promise to go over to his house and have tea with his mother. David didn’t know if he liked Uriah or not but he tried to be nice to him and accepted that invitation to have tea.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word ‘umble’ mean?
   a) modest
   b) poor
   c) happy
   d) rich

Comprehension: What promise had David Copperfield made to Uriah?

Ethical: Was it right for David to accept the invitation of someone he doesn't know really well?

Predictive: Will David and Uriah become good friends?
“We entered a low, old-fashioned room, walked straight into from the street, and found Mrs. Heep, who was the dead image of Uriah, only short. She received me with the utmost humility, and apologized to me for giving her son a kiss, observing that, lowly as they were, they had their natural affections, which they hoped would give no offence to any one. It was a perfectly decent room, half parlour and half kitchen, but not at all a snug room. The tea-things were set upon the table, and the kettle was boiling on the **hob**. There was a chest of drawers with an escritoire top, for Uriah to read or write at of an evening.”

Summary: David Copperfield enter with Uriah to his house. Mrs. Heep came in to welcome them and right after she kissed Uriah he asked for an apologize for kissing him. David, Uriah and Mrs. Heep then sat down to have some tea.

**Vocabulary:** In the quote above what does the word **hob** mean?

- a) fireplace warming shelf
- b) stove in a child’s dream
- c) refrigerator utilizing dry ice
- d) none of the above

**Comprehension:** Why did Mrs. Heep apologize to David Copperfield?

**Ethical:** Was it right for Mrs. Heep to apologize to David for kissing her son?

**Associative:** How does it relate to modern families? Do parents greet their family first then the other people? Would you be happy if your mother apologized to visitors for kissing you?

**Predictive:** Do you think David Copperfield will go back to have some tea after today?
Chapter 17 - Somebody Turns Up
Cell #8

"‘Just so,’ said Mrs. Micawber. ‘To be on the spot. But, the truth is
talent is not wanted in the Custom House. The local influence of my
family was quite unavailing to obtain any employment in the
department, for a man of Mr. Micawber’s abilities. They would rather
not have a man of Mr. Micawber’s abilities. He would only show the
deficiency of the others. Apart from which,’ said Mrs. Micawber, ‘I will
not disguise from you, my dear Master Copperfield, that when that
branch of my family which settled in Plymouth became aware that Mr.
Micawber was accompanied by myself, and by little Wilkins and his
sister, and by the twins, they did not receive him with that ardour
which he might have expected being so newly released from captivity,’
said Mrs. Micawber.”

Summary: Mrs. Micawber was saying that her husband had been
rejected because the Custom House did not want anybody with his
ability. As well, as the fact that he had showed up with his family. She
said that Mr. Micawber getting that job would show deficiency of
others.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word ardour mean?
a) appraise  
b) admiration  
c) welcome  
d) zeal

Comprehension: Which department did not accept Mr. Micawber?
Why?

Ethical: Was it right for Mr. Micawber to be rejected from a job
because he exceeded everybody else’s abilities? What would you think
if someone told you he wasn’t hired, even though he was the best
candidate?

Associative: How does this relate to people applying for a job?

Predictive: Will Mr. Micawber ever get a job in the Custom House?
“Miss Shepherd is a border at the Misses Nettingalls’ establishment. I adore Miss Shepherd. She is a little girl, in a spencer, with a round face and a curly flaxen hair. The Misses Nettingalls’ young ladies come to the cathedral too. I cannot look upon my book, for I must look upon Miss Shepherd. When the choristers’ chaunt, I hear Miss Shepherd. In the service I mentally insert Miss Shepherd’s name; I put her in among the Royal Family. At home, in my own room, I am sometimes moved to cry out. ‘Oh, Miss Shepherd!’ in a transport of love.”

Summary: David was talking about his new love. David's new love was Miss Shepherd who was a border at the Misses Nettingalls' establishment. She was a little girl with a round and curly hair

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word *flaxen* mean?

a) blonde  
b) brunet  
c) short  
d) long

Comprehension: Which school does Miss Shepherd attend?

Ethical: Was it right for David to fall in love with one of his classmates?

Associative: Do students tend to fall in love with one of their classmates today? Is it common?

Predictive: Will David find a future with Miss Shepherd?
“What other changes have come upon me, besides the changes in my growth and looks, and in the knowledge I have garnered all this while? I wear a gold watch and chain, a ring upon my little finger, and a long-tailed coat; and I use a great deal of bear’s grease—which, taken in conjunction with the ring, looks bad. Am I in love again? I am. I worship the eldest Miss Larkins.

The eldest Miss Larkins is not a little girl. She is a tall, dark, black-eyed, fine figure of a woman. The eldest Miss Larkins is not a chicken; for the youngest Miss Larkins is not that, and the eldest must be three or four years older. Perhaps the eldest Miss Larkins may be about thirty. My passion for her is beyond all bounds.

Summary: David is talking about how he converted from a kid to a man. He also starts talking about his new love Miss Larkins. She was a tall, black eyes, and was thirty.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word *garnered* mean?

a) acquired
b) seen
c) lost
d) none of the above

Comprehension: How old is David's new love?

Ethical: Is it right for David to start liking Miss Larkins who was older than him?

Associative: Do people tend to fall in love with older people? Why?
Was Dickens obsessed with spring/winter romance?

Predictive: Will Miss Larkins be David's true love?

“...say that seventeen is young for the eldest Miss Larkins, what of that? Besides, I shall be one-and-twenty in no time almost. I regularly take walks outside Mr. Larkins’s house in the evening, though it cuts me to the
heart to see the officers go in, or to hear them up in the drawing-room, where the eldest Miss Larkins plays the harp. I even walk, on two or three occasions, in a sickly, spoony manner, round and round the house after the family are gone to bed, wondering which is the eldest Miss Larkins’s chamber (and pitching, I dare say now, on Mr. Larkins’s instead); wishing that a fire would burst out; that the assembled crowd would stand appalled; that I, dashing through them with a ladder, might rear it against her window, save her in my arms, go back for something she had left behind, and perish in the flame.”

Summary: David is saying that it is okay for him to like the eldest Miss Larkins because he was almost twenty-one. He also says that he takes walks outside Miss Larkins house wishing that he would be able to save her from a fire that will then kill him.

Vocabulary: In the quote above what does the word *perish* mean?  
  a) disappear  
  b) die  
  c) rise  
  d) save

Comprehension: What instrument did the eldest Miss Larkins play?

Ethical: Was it right for David to imagine that a fire would start and that he was going to save Miss Larkins then burn up himself in romantically heroic style rescuing “something she had left behind”?

Associative: Do people who are in love tend to dream about saving the one they love? Why would they risk their life to save another?

Predictive: Will David's dream ever come true?
Quote – “I am doubtful whether I was at heart glad or sorry, when my school-days drew to an end, and the time came for my leaving Doctor Strong’s.”

Summary – At the beginning of this chapter, David Copperfield leaves Doctor Strong and can’t decide whether he is glad or sorry that he has to leave. He says that he was very happy there, he had been very attached to the Doctor, and that he was eminent and distinguished there. He was sorry to go for those reasons; but being an independent young man and the many other things to see and do made him glad to get out of school and excited for the times to come.

Comprehension – Who is Doctor Strong?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **eminent** mean?
- a. emotional
- b. outstanding
- c. dark
- d. thankful

In the world today, what is a situation in which someone would have mixed feelings?
If you had been through what David Copperfield has, would you have mixed feelings about leaving school and going out into the world, or would you only have one emotion?
I Look About Me, and Make a Discovery

Quote – "'Trot, I tell you what, my dear,' said my aunt, one morning in the Christmas season when I left school: 'as this knotty point is still unsettled, and as we must not make a mistake in our decision if we can help it, I think we had better take a little breathing-time. In the meanwhile, you must try to look at it from a new point of view, and not as a schoolboy.'

'I will, aunt.'

'It has occurred to me,' pursued my aunt, 'that a little change, and a glimpse of life out of doors, may be useful in helping you to know your own mind, and form a cooler judgement. Suppose you were to go down into the old part of the country again, for instance, and see that—that out-of-the-way woman with the savagest of names,' said my aunt, rubbing her nose, for she could never thoroughly forgive Peggotty for being so called.

'Of all things in the world, aunt, I should like it best!'

'Well,' said my aunt, 'that's lucky, for I should like it too. But it's natural and rational that you should like it. And I am very well persuaded that whatever you do, Trot, will always be natural and rational.'
Summary – David’s aunt suggests that David go and explore the world with the point of view of a man, not of a schoolboy, so that he can get to know himself. He gladly accepts.

Comprehension – Why doesn’t Aunt Betsey want David to look at the world from a schoolboy’s point of view?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **brazier** mean?
   a. a mule trainer
   b. a farmer
   c. a brass maker
   d. a potter

From what you know now, do you think that this ‘glimpse of life outdoors’ will be a good experience for David? How do you think it will affect his future?

How do you think the story of David’s life would change if his aunt hadn’t suggested that he take a trip into the outside world?
Quote – “In pursuance of my aunt's kind scheme, I was shortly afterwards fitted out with a handsome purse of money, and a portmanteau, and tenderly dismissed upon my expedition. At parting, my aunt gave me some good advice, and a good many kisses; and said that as her object was that I should look about me, and should think a little, she would recommend me to stay a few days in London, if I liked it, either on my way down into Suffolk, or in coming back. In a word, I was at liberty to do what I would, for three weeks or a month; and no other conditions were imposed upon my freedom than the before-mentioned thinking and looking about me, and a pledge to write three times a week and faithfully report myself.”

Summary – David starts his journey out into the world where he is free to do as he pleases for three weeks to a month. His aunt gives him advice telling him to look about himself and think a little, but particularly emphasizes that he stop in London for a few days. She sends David off with money and tells him to write three times a week to let her know how he is doing.

Comprehension – Why does David’s aunt recommend that David stay in London for a few days?
Vocabulary –
What is a **portmanteau**?
   a. a type of croissant
   b. a suitcase
   c. a balcony
   d. a ship port

Do you think that David is nervous about leaving?

In the world today, do you think Aunt Betsey would have emphasized that David go to London as much as she did at this time?
Cell 4 - Chapter XIX
I Look About Me, and Make a Discovery

Quote – “I went to Canterbury first, that I might take leave of Agnes and Mr. Wickfield (my old room in whose house I had not yet relinquished), and also of the good Doctor. Agnes was very glad to see me, and told me that the house had not been like itself since I had left it.”

Summary – David goes to Canterbury first to say goodbye to Agnes, Mr. Wickfield, and the Doctor. They are both very glad to see each other.

Comprehension – Where is Canterbury?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **relinquish** mean?
  a. to win
  b. to daydream
  c. to retire from
  d. to remember

Do you think that David should have gone to London instead of Canterbury?
What most likely would have happened if David didn’t stop in Canterbury?
"At last I rose to go to bed, much to the relief of the sleepy waiter, who had got the fidgets in his legs, and was twisting them, and hitting them, and putting them through all kinds of contortions in his small pantry. In going towards the door, I passed the person who had come in, and saw him plainly. I turned directly, came back, and looked again. He did not know me, but I knew him in a moment."

"At another time I might have wanted the confidence or the decision to speak to him, and might have put it off until next day, and might have lost him. But, in the then condition of my mind, where the play was still running high, his former protection of me appeared so deserving of my gratitude, and my old love for him overflowed my breast so freshly and spontaneously, that I went up to him at once, with a fast-beating heart, and said:"

"Steerforth! won't you speak to me?"

"He looked at me-just as he used to look, sometimes-but I saw no recognition in his face.

"You don't remember me, I am afraid,' said I.

"My God!' he suddenly exclaimed. 'It's little Copperfield!'"
I grasped him by both hands, and could not let them go. But for very shame, and the fear that it might displease him, I could have held him round the neck and cried.

'I never, never, never was so glad! My dear Steerforth, I am so overjoyed to see you!'

'And I am rejoiced to see you, too!' he said, shaking my hands heartily. 'Why, Copperfield, old boy, don't be overpowered!' And yet he was glad, too, I thought, to see how the delight I had in meeting him affected me.”

Summary – David is at the hotel in London and is about to leave the coffee-room for bed after seeing a play. As he walks through the door, he passes James Steerforth. David is extremely glad, and calls out to him. At first, Steerforth doesn’t recognize David, but as soon as he realizes who it is, he rejoices.

Comprehension – Why doesn’t Steerforth recognize David?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **amiable** mean?

a. friendly  
b. agile  
c. beautiful  
d. tricky  

How would the story be different if David hadn’t yelled out Steerforth’s name?

How do you think David would have felt if Steerforth didn’t recognize him?
"'Now, Copperfield,' said Steerforth, when we were alone, 'I should like to hear what you are doing, and where you are going, and all about you. I feel as if you were my property.' Glowing with pleasure to find that he had still this interest in me, I told him how my aunt had proposed the little expedition that I had before me, and whither it tended.

'As you are in no hurry, then,' said Steerforth, 'come home with me to Highgate, and stay a day or two. You will be pleased with my mother—she is a little vain and prosy about me, but that you can forgive her—and she will be pleased with you.'

'I should like to be as sure of that, as you are kind enough to say you are,' I answered, smiling.

'Oh!' said Steerforth, 'everyone who likes me, has a claim on her that is sure to be acknowledged.'

'Then I think I shall be a favourite,' said I.

'Good!' said Steerforth. 'Come and prove it. We will go and see the lions for an hour or two—it's something to have a fresh fellow like you to show them to, Copperfield—and then we'll journey out to Highgate by the coach.'"
Summary – At coffee the next morning, Steerforth asks David to come home to Highgate with him and meet his mother. David gladly accepts. They go to see the lions and then go to Highgate by coach.

Comprehension – Why is Steerforth’s mother ‘vain and prosy’ about him?

Vocabulary – What does the word **prosy** mean?
- a. flowered
- b. prized
- c. matter of fact
- d. happy

Do you think David expected to be asked to go to Steerforth’s home?

How would the story be different if Steerforth hadn’t asked David to go home with him?
Quote – “There was a second lady in the dining-room, of a slight short figure, dark, and not agreeable to look at, but with some appearance of good looks too, who attracted my attention: perhaps because I had not expected to see her; perhaps because I found myself sitting opposite to her; perhaps because of something really remarkable in her. She had black hair and eager black eyes, and was thin, and had a scar upon her lip. It was an old scar—I should rather call it seam, for it was not discoloured, and had healed years ago—which had once cut through her mouth, downward towards the chin, but was now barely visible across the table, except above and on her upper lip, the shape of which it had altered. I concluded in my own mind that she was about thirty years of age, and that she wished to be married. She was a little dilapidated-like a house—with having been so long to let; yet had, as I have said, an appearance of good looks. Her thinness seemed to be the effect of some wasting fire within her, which found a vent in her gaunt eyes.

She was introduced as Miss Dartle, and both Steerforth and his mother called her Rosa. I found that she lived there, and had been for a long time Mrs. Steerforth's companion.”

Summary – When David arrives at Steerforth’s home, he is introduced to Miss Dartle. Steerforth and his mother call her Rosa. Her hair is black, and she has a scar on her upper lip which David particularly notices.
Comprehension – Who is Miss Dartle?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **dilapidated** mean?
 a. in disrepair
 b. separated
 c. dangerous
 d. late

Why do you think Steerforth and his mother call her Rosa, but David has to call her Miss Dartle?

Why does the scar stand out so much to David?
Quote – “'What a remarkable scar that is upon her lip!' I said.

Steerforth's face fell, and he paused a moment.

'Why, the fact is,' he returned, 'I did that.'

'By an unfortunate accident!'

'No. I was a young boy, and she exasperated me, and I threw a hammer at her. A promising young angel I must have been!' I was deeply sorry to have touched on such a painful theme, but that was useless now.

'She has borne the mark ever since, as you see,' said Steerforth; 'and she'll bear it to her grave, if she ever rests in one-though I can hardly believe she will ever rest anywhere. She was the motherless child of a sort of cousin of my father's. He died one day. My mother, who was then a widow, brought her here to be company to her. She has a couple of thousand pounds of her own, and saves the interest of it every year, to add to the principal. There's the history of Miss Rosa Dartle for you.'"

Summary – David asks Steerforth about the scar on Miss Dartle’s lip. Steerforth tells him that as a young boy, she had angered him and he threw a hammer at her. He tells David her story; how she was the
orphaned child of his father’s cousin and his mother brought her to Highgate to keep her company.

Comprehension – Who was Miss Dartle the daughter of?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **exasperate** mean?
- a. to exit
- b. to explode
- c. to annoy
- d. to run out

What do you think caused Steerforth to throw the hammer?

Do you think Miss Dartle wanted to come to live with Steerforth’s mother?
Quote – “It was no matter of wonder to me to find Mrs. Steerforth devoted to her son. She seemed to be able to speak or think about nothing else. She showed me his picture as an infant, in a locket, with some of his baby-hair in it; she showed me his picture as he had been when I first knew him; and she wore at her breast his picture as he was now. All the letters he had ever written to her, she kept in a cabinet near her own chair by the fire; and she would have read me some of them, and I should have been very glad to hear them too, if he had not interposed, and coaxed her out of the design.”

Summary – Mrs. Steerforth tells David about her son; ‘she seemed to be able speak or think of nothing else’. She shows David pictures of him as an infant, as a teenager, and wears a current picture of him. She kept all the letters he had ever written to her and would have read some to him, but Steerforth stops her.

Comprehension – Why do you think Steerforth stops his mother from reading his letters?

Vocabulary –
What does the word interpose mean?
   a. to pose
   b. to intervene
   c. to fidget
   d. to make
What would have happened if Mrs. Steerforth had read the letters? Would the story be any different?

Why do you think the only subject Steerforth’s mother seems to be able to think and talk about is her son?

What would you do if a friend visited your house, and your mom floated around endlessly bragging about how wonderful you were to your friend?
Quote – “She went to bed soon after this, and Mrs. Steerforth retired too. Steerforth and I, after lingering for half-an-hour over the fire, talking about Traddles and all the rest of them at old Salem House, went upstairs together. Steerforth's room was next to mine, and I went in to look at it. It was a picture of comfort, full of easy-chairs, cushions and footstools, worked by his mother's hand, and with no sort of thing omitted that could help to render it complete. Finally, her handsome features looked down on her darling from a portrait on the wall, as if it were even something to her that her likeness should watch him while he slept.

I found the fire burning clear enough in my room by this time, and the curtains drawn before the windows and round the bed, giving it a very snug appearance. I sat down in a great chair upon the hearth to meditate on my happiness; and had enjoyed the contemplation of it for some time, when I found a likeness of Miss Dartle looking eagerly at me from above the chimney-piece.

It was a startling likeness, and necessarily had a startling look. The painter hadn't made the scar, but I made it; and there it was, coming and going; now confined to the upper lip as I had seen it at dinner, and now showing the whole extent of the wound inflicted by the hammer, as I had seen it when she was passionate.
I wondered peevishly why they couldn't put her anywhere else instead of quartering her on me. To get rid of her, I undressed quickly, extinguished my light, and went to bed. But, as I fell asleep, I could not forget that she was still there looking, 'Is it really, though? I want to know'; and when I awoke in the night, I found that I was uneasily asking all sorts of people in my dreams whether it really was or not—without knowing what I meant."

Summary – Because David’s room is right next to Steerforth’s, he goes in to look at it. He discovers easy chairs, cushions, and footstools. On the wall there is a picture of his mother, who David thinks she put there so that she could, in a way, watch her son even while he’s sleeping. David goes back into his room and realizes that there is a picture of Miss Dartle watching him from above the chimney piece. To get rid of her, he turns out the light, but still can’t forget that she’s still there looking. He has a dream asking everyone ‘Is it really, though? I want to know’, not knowing what he meant.

Comprehension – Why do you think there is a picture of Miss Dartle in the guest room?

Vocabulary –
What does the word **confine** mean?
- a. to charge money
- b. to eat, such as a pinecone
- c. to keep within an area
- d. to criticize, as with a hammer

What do you think David wanted to know in his dream?

How would the story be different if David had stayed in Steerforth’s room? Would he have had the same dream?
Quote: “There was a servant in that house, a man who, I understood, was usually with Steerforth, and had come into his service at the University, who was in appearance a pattern of respectability. I believe there never existed in his station, a more respectable-looking man. He was taciturn, soft footed, very quiet in his manner, deferential, observant, always at hand when wanted, and never at hand when not wanted; but his great claim to consideration was his respectability.”

Summary: While David was at Steerforth’s, David meets Steerforth’s servant Littimer, who is a polite and respectable man. David is amazed at how loyal and polite the servant is. David explains how in all servants there may be none who can be more respectable-looking than this one. He notices how well he does his job and is just amazed how he is always there when needed and never there when not. David is frightened how conceited and respectable he is.

Vocabulary: In the quote “He was very taciturn, soft footed...” what does taciturn mean?

a) Silent, serious  
b) talkative, happy  
c) Angry, obnoxious  
c) sleepy, lazy

Comprehensive Question: What amazed David?

Ethical Question: In what ways does David admire this servant and in what ways is he suspicious/frightened by the servant?

Predictive Question: Will David Copperfield learn anything from the way of life of this servant?
Cell 2: Little Em’ly

Mr. Omer’s Shop

Quote: “But I had forgotten nothing in them, and found nothing changed, until I came to Mr. Omer’s shop... Servant, sir, said Omer. What can I do for you, sir? You can shake hands with me, Mr. Omer, if you please, said I putting out my own. You were very good-natured to me once, when I am afraid I didn’t show that I thought so. Was I though? Returned the old man. I’m glad to hear it, but I don’t remember when. Are you sure it was I? Quite. Don’t you remember your coming to the coach to meet me, or having breakfast here... Why lord, bless my soul! Exclaimed Mr. Omer, after being thrown by his surprise into a fit of coughing!”

Summary: On David’s way to see Mr. Peggotty and Ham, David stops at Mr. Omer’s shop and notices that it is different. When he enters, he sees a women in the back with a child in her hands and recognizes her as Mr. Omer’s daughter. He asks if Mr. Omer is around. The woman replies without recognizing David and calls out to her father. When Mr. Omer comes out, he doesn’t recognize David either and asks what he needs. After David reminds Mr. Omer about having breakfast in the shop and other memories, Mr. Omer is shocked that it truly is him.

Vocabulary Question: In the quote “Don’t you remember your coming to the coach to meet me...” what does coach mean?

a) Regular airplane seating area, 1st class seating  
b) Plant, Flower  
c) Trainer, team leader  
d) Carriage, vehicle

Comprehensive Question: Who does David meet on his way to see Ham and Mr. Peggotty?

Ethical Question: Why did David reintroduce himself to Mr. Omer so indirectly?

Predictive Question: How do you think the outcome of David Copperfield life would have changed if Mr. Omer weren’t kind to him in earlier years?
“All of a sudden, one evening --- as it might be to-night --- comes little Em’ly from her work, and him with her! There ain’t so much in that, you’ll say. No, because he takes care on her, like a brother, arter dark, and indeed afore dark, and at all times. But this tarpaulin chap, he takes hold of her hand, and he cries out to me, joyful, look here! This is to be my little wife! And she says, half bold half shy, and half laughing and half a crying, Yes uncle! If you please, I have thought about it, and I’ll be a good little wife to him as I can be.”

Summary: After David reunites with Mr. Peggotty, Mr. Peggotty tells him one night when Em’ly came home with Ham, and that Ham told him that Em’ly and he shall get married and need his approval. He says Em’ly is scared but bold when she tells him that she is ready and will be the best wife she can be and after that he approves.

Vocabulary: In the quote “But this tarpaulin chap, he takes hold of her hand...” what does tarpaulin mean?

- a) Material used for protecting objects
- b) Sailor
- c) Fish
- d) clam

Comprehensive: Who is getting married to whom?

Ethical: How should David feel about this marriage?

Predictive: How do you think this marriage will affect David Copperfield?
David explains that while he and Steerforth were in Yarmouth, they were sometimes separated. He explains that most days he spent his time visiting his old home and remembering his younger years, and that was one of the reasons he and Steerforth were separated, since Steerforth had already visited his old home with him once and had no interest in returning.

Vocabulary Question: In the quote “again... For my own part, my occupation in my solitary pilgrimages was to recall every yard of the old road as I went along it...” what does pilgrimages mean?

a) sleep  b) speech  c) travel  d) hug

Comprehensive Question: What is David doing in Yarmouth?

Ethical Question: Should Steerforth spend more time with David visiting his old home?

Predictive Question: Do you think Steerforth will realize that spending time with David means a lot to him and spend more time with him?
Cell 5: Some old scenes, and some new people

Quote: “I wish with all my soul I had been better guided! He exclaimed. I wish with all my soul I could guide myself better... It would be better to be this poor Peggotty, or his lout of a nephew, he said, getting up leaning moodily against the chimney-piece, with his face towards the fire, than to be myself, twenty times richer and twenty times wiser, and be the torment to myself that I have been, in this devil’s bark of a boat, within the last half-hour.”

Summary: David reveals that after returning from one of his daily trips to his old home he finds Steerforth sad and angry. Steerforth wishes that his parents better guided him so he could guide himself better. He even claims that he would rather be Peggotty or even the brutish Ham.

Vocabulary Question: In the quote “It would be better to be this poor Peggotty, or his lout of a nephew...” what does lout mean?
   a) An evil wicked person       b) An awkward brutish person
   c) A lazy sluggish person      d) A happy peppy person

Comprehensive Question: Who would Steerforth rather be?

Ethical Question: Why does Steerforth use Ham and Peggotty as examples of drastic measures?

Predictive Question: Will this scene effect how David views Steerforth?
Quote: “Em’ly spoke first. Martha wants, she said to Ham, to go to London. Why to London? Returned Ham… Better than here, said the third voice aloud---Martha’s though she did not move. No one knows me there. Everybody knows me here. What will she do there? Inquired Ham… She will try to do well, said little Em’ly. You don’t know what she has said to us. Does he---do they---aunt? I’ll try, said Martha, if you’ll help me away… As Em’ly held out her hand to Ham, I saw him put in it a little canvas bag. She took it, as if it were her purse… It’s all yours, Em’ly, I could hear him say, the tears rose freshly in her eyes, but she turned away and went to Martha. What she gave her, I don’t know. I saw her stooping over her, and putting money in her bosom… Then Martha arose, and gathering her shawl about her, covering her face with it, and weeping aloud, went slowly to the door… Oh, Ham! She exclaimed, still weeping pitifully, I am not as good a girl as I ought be… I try your love too much. I know I do.”

Summary: Ham introduces David to a girl named Martha who worked with Em’ly in Mr. Omer’s shop. Soon after Em’ly announces to Ham that Martha needs help moving to London. Ham decides to give the money for Martha to go to London, and both girls weep until a very grateful Martha leaves. Em’ly then claims she hasn’t been the good girl she should be, because she is always asking favors from Ham that puts their love in jeopardy.

Vocabulary Question: In the quote “Then Martha arose, and gathering her shawl about her...” what does shawl mean?

a) To wrap fish in something  
b) a garment for the shoulders/head  
c) A horse of course  
d) a bag for money

Comprehensive Question: To whom did Em’ly give money?

Ethical Question: Should Em’ly accuse herself of putting her love for Ham in jeopardy since she asked a favor to help a friend?

Predictive: Will Ham love Em’ly even more seeing this helpful side of Em’ly?
'What say our aunt on the subject?' Inquired Steerforth, glancing at the letter in my hand. Does she suggest anything?' 'Why yes, said I. 'she asks me, here, if I think I should like to be a proctor? What do you think of it?' 'Well I don't know, 'replied Steerforth coolly. 'You may as well do that as anything else, I suppose!'

David got a letter from her aunt telling David if he would like to be a proctor. David asked Steerforth and David said it was a good idea.

1Q-Who sent the letter to David?

2Q-What did the letter say?

3Q-Do you think David will be a proctor?

4Q- Coolly most nearly means
   A-Worried          B-Relief from heat
   C- a bit proud or arrogant  D-Excited
'Come,' said my aunt. 'That's cheering.' 'I have only one difficulty, aunt.' 'Say what it is, trot,' she returned. 'Why, I want to ask, aunt, to be a limited profession, whether my entrance into it would not be very expensive?' To the article you, just a thousand pounds.

David found out that to study to be a proctor they will need a thousand pounds.

1Q- Why does David need a thousand pounds?

2Q- Do you think it was a good idea to get David all excited about being a proctor before telling him about the money?

3Q- Do you think they will pay?

4Q- Do you think David will be a proctor at the end?

5Q- Did you ever hear of buying a job?
At about midday, we set out for the office of messrs. Spenlow and Jorkins, in doctor’s commons. My aunt who had this other genera opinion in reference to London, that every man she saw was a pickpocket, Gave me her purse to carry for her, which had ten guineas and some silver.

David and her aunt were on their way to Spenlow and Jorkins office.

David’s aunt thought that every man in London was a pickpocket, so she gave her purse to David because she had some valuables in their.

1Q- Guineas most likely means?
A-Necklace   B-Gold coins
C-Food       D-silver coins

2Q- At about what time did they go to the office?

3Q-Who was at the office that they were going to?

4Q-What did the aunt think of London men?
They were on top of the house a great point with my aunt, near the fire escape and consisted of a little half blind entry where you could see hardly anything, a little stone-blind pantry where you could see nothing at all, a sitting room, and a bedroom. The furniture was rather faded, but quite good enough for me; and sure enough the river was outside the windows.

David and his aunt rang the bell to call Mrs. Crupp so they could get a room with a view of the river. When they went to the room they had worn out furniture and a good view of the river.

1Q- What was the name of the landlady?

2Q-how did they call Mrs. Crupp?

3Q-How was the apartment furnished?

4Q-Why did they go to that house?
One of Steerforth’s friends was named Grainger and the other Markham. They were very gay and fellows; Grainger, something older than Steerforth; Markham, youthful looking, and I should say not more than twenty. I observed that the latter always spoke of himself indefinitely, as a man, and seldom or never in the first person singular. Steerforth was making food for his two friends Grainger and Markham, who were very hungry when they walked in.

1Q-How many friends came?

2Q-What were their names?

3Q-Were they hungry?

4Q-Who was cooking?
A very foggy night with great rings round the lamps in the streets! There was an indistinct talk of its being wet. I considered it frosty. Steerforth dusted me under a lamppost, and put my hat into shape. Which somebody produced from some where in a most extraordinary manner, for I hadn't had it on before. Steerforth then said, 'you are all right, Copperfield, are you not?' and I told him 'neverberrer.'

David went out on that foggy night drunk and didn't know what was happening. He didn't even remember putting on the hat.

1Q-What was the weather like?
2Q-Did David remember putting on the hat?
3Q-Who put David’s hat on right?
4Q-What word did David try to say when he said 'neverberrer'?
“‘Why yes,’ said I. ‘She asks me, here, if I think I should like to be a proctor? What do you think of it?’
‘Well, I don’t know,’ replied Steerforth, coolly. ‘You may as well do that as anything else, I suppose!’
I could not help laughing again, at his balancing all callings and professions so equally; and I told him so...
‘Daisy, my advice is that you take kindly to Doctors’ Common.’
I quite made up my mind to do so.”

Summary: In this excerpt, David tells Steerforth about Aunt Betsey’s suggestion about his becoming a proctor and asks him for his advice. Steerforth thinks that being a proctor would suit David well and David agrees to “take kindly to Doctors’ Commons”, the place where the proctors hold court and offices.

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, ecclesiastical, used in this sentence, “It’s a little out-of-the-way place, where they administer what is called ecclesiastical law, and play all kinds of tricks with obsolete old monsters ...”?

A) churchly; holy
B) secular; worldly
C) flexible; pliant
D) official; regular
Comprehension Question: Why do you think that David holds Steerforth at a high regard and values his opinion?

Ethical Question: Should David choose his profession according to what Steerforth thinks? Shouldn’t he become a proctor because of his own interests?
Predictive Question: Do you think that David will be successful as a proctor and will he be happy?
“Now, my dear aunt,’ said I, drawing my chair nearer, ‘I am uneasy in my mind about that. It’s a large sum of money. You have expended a great deal on my education, and have always been as liberal to me in all things, as it was possible to be. You have been the soul of generosity... Are you certain that you can afford to part with so much money, and that it is right that it should be so expended?’

My aunt finished eating the piece of toast...

‘Trot, my child, if I have any object in life, it is to provide for your being a good, a sensible, and a happy man...It’s in vain, Trot, to recall the past, unless it works some influence upon the present...’

At about midday, we set out for the office of Messrs. Spenlow and Jorkins, in Doctors’ Commons. My aunt who had this other general opinion in reference to London...We were crossing to the former place, when I found that my aunt greatly accelerated her speed and looked frightened. I observed, at the same time, that a lowering ill-dressed man who had stopped and stared at us in passing, a little before, was coming so close to us, as to brush against her...

‘I am in my senses,’ she replied, ‘ and I tell you I must. Get me a coach!’

She said no more, except, ‘ My dear child, never ask me what it was, and don’t refer to it,’ until she had... On her giving me her purse, to pay the driver, I found that all the guineas were gone, and only the loose silver remained.”
Summary: David discusses the cost of entering Doctors’ Commons as a proctor with his aunt, whom he met in London after leaving Steerforth. When it was resolved that despite the cost of one thousand pounds, David would become a proctor, they set out for the office of Spenlow and Jorkins. On the way, they are disturbed by a beggar, who follows his aunt. To David’s surprise, his aunt asks him to call for a coach and enters it with the beggar only to come back later, having given the man most of her money. David is sworn to secrecy by his aunt to never mention the event again.

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, *peremptory*, as used in the sentence, “However much astonished I might be, I was sensible that I had no right to refuse compliance with such a peremptory command”?
A) humble; modest
B) assertive; firm
C) gracious; polite
D) doubtful; indecisive

Predictive Question : What do you think happened to the money in Aunt Betsey’s purse? What kind of role do you think the beggar man will play in the future?

Comprehension Question : What kind of effect does the beggar man have on Aunt Betsey? When has the beggar man shown up before?

Associative Question : Imagine the situation that David and his aunt are placed in when the beggar follows them. When his aunt asks for David to call for a coach and leaves with the beggar, David complies. If this type of situation occurred today, how would a modern day David react? Compare his reaction to that of the David in the story.
“Doctor’s Commons was approached by a little archway. A few dull courts and narrow ways brought us to the sky-lighted offices of Spenlow and Jorkins; in the vestibule of which temple, accessible to pilgrims without the ceremony of knocking, three or four clerks were at work as copyists. One of these...rose to receive my aunt, and show us into Mr. Spenlow's room.

'Mr. Spenlow's in Court, ma'am,' said the dry man; 'it's an Arches day; but it's close by, and I'll send for him directly.'

As we were left to look about us while Mr. Spenlow was fetched, I availed myself of the opportunity. The furniture of the room was old-fashioned...

'And so, Mr. Copperfield, you think of entering into our profession? I casually mentioned to Miss Trotwood, when I had the pleasure of an interview with her the other day, ...that there was a vacancy here. Miss Trotwood was good enough to mention that she had a nephew who was her peculiar care, and for whom she was seeking to provide genteelly in life. That nephew, I believe, I have now the pleasure of'...

'I suppose, sir,' said I, still desiring to spare my aunt, 'that it is not the custom here, if an articled clerk were particularly useful, and made himself a perfect master of his profession' - I could not help blushing, this looked so like praising myself - 'I suppose it is not the custom, in the later years of his time, to allow him any -'

Mr. Spenlow, by a great effort, just lifted his head far enough out of his cravat to shake it, and answered, anticipating the word 'salary':
'No. I will not say what consideration I might give to that point myself, Mr. Copperfield, if I were unfettered. Mr. Jorkins is immovable.'

It was settled that I should begin my month's probation as soon as I pleased, and that my aunt need neither remain in town nor return at its expiration, as the articles of agreement, of which I was to be the subject, could easily be sent to her at home for her signature. When we had got so far, Mr. Spenlow offered to take me into Court then and there, and show me what sort of place it was.

Summary: After arriving at Doctors’ Commons, David tries to ease the financial strain of becoming a proctor on his aunt by trying to persuade Mr. Spenlow to give him a salary once he has proved himself worthy. Mr. Spenlow refuses saying that this issue was in Mr. Jorkins’ department and that he was immovable. Then it was settled that David would have a one month trial period working there as a clerk.

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, *irrevocably*, used in the sentence, “That although it was little else than a matter of form, I presumed I should have an opportunity of trying how I liked it, before I bound myself to it *irrevocably*.”
A) unpleasantly; dreadfully
B) instantly; promptly
C) inescapably; permanently
D) eventually; latterly

Ethical Question: What ethics were being displayed when David tried to ease the financial strain of becoming a proctor on his aunt?

Predictive Question: Do you think that David will last the entire month working at Doctor’s Commons? Will Mr. Spenlow be an influence on David?

Associative Question: What can you compare this situation of David’s employment to in modern time?
"I have not been here a week tomorrow, without considering that too, my dear,' she returned. 'There is a furnished little set of chambers to be let in the Adelphi, Trot, which ought to suit you to a marvel.'

With this brief introduction, she produced from her pocket an advertisement, carefully cut out of a newspaper, setting forth that in Buckingham Street in the Adelphi there was to be let furnished, with a view of the river, a singularly desirable, and compact set of chambers, forming a genteel residence for a young gentleman, a member of one of the Inns of Court, or otherwise, with immediate possession. Terms moderate, and could be taken for a month only, if required.

'Why, this is the very thing, aunt!' said I, flushed with the possible dignity of living in chambers.

'Then come,' replied my aunt, immediately resuming the bonnet she had a minute before laid aside. 'We'll go and look at 'em.'

Away we went. The advertisement directed us to apply to Mrs. Crupp on the premises, and we rung the area bell, which we supposed to communicate with Mrs. Crupp. It was not until we had rung three or four times that we could prevail on Mrs. Crupp to communicate with us, but at last she appeared, being a stout lady with a flounce of flannel petticoat below a nankeen gown...

As I was delighted with the place, my aunt and Mrs. Crupp withdrew into the pantry to discuss the terms, while I remained on the sitting-room sofa, hardly daring to think it possible that I could be destined to live in such a noble residence. After a single combat of
some duration they returned, and I saw, to my joy, both in Mrs. Crupp's countenance and in my aunt's, that the deed was done...

In short, my aunt, seeing how enraptured I was with the premises, took them for a month, with leave to remain for twelve months when that time was out. Mrs. Crupp was to find linen, and to cook; every other necessary was already provided; and Mrs. Crupp expressly intimated that she should always yearn towards me as a son. I was to take possession the day after tomorrow, and Mrs. Crupp said, thank Heaven she had now found summun she could care for!"

Summary: Aunt Betsey takes David to see a set of chambers in Adelphi, which he takes to immediately. They meet Mrs. Crupp, the old landlady, who promises to take care of David as though he were her own son.

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, countenance, used in the sentence, “After a single combat of some duration they returned, and I saw, to my joy, both in Mrs. Crupp's countenance and in my aunt's, that the deed was done.”?
A) area, vicinity of a park  
B) accessories, jewelry on an arm  
C) custody, possession of a hostage or weapon  
D) appearance, expression of a face

Comprehension Question: Who is Mrs. Crupp? Who does she say she will be towards David?

Predictive Question: Do you think that Mrs. Crupp will really be able to take care of David? Will she be another mother figure in his life?

Associative Question: Compare David moving into the set of chambers in Adelphi to any of the other major moves he has made in the story. What is different about this move?
“After two days and nights, I felt as if I had lived there for a year, and yet I was not an hour older, but was quite as much tormented by my own youthfulness as ever.

Steerforth not yet appearing, which induced me to apprehend that he must be ill, I left the Commons early on the third day, and walked out to Highgate.

Mrs. Steerforth was very glad to see me, and said that he had gone away with one of his Oxford friends to see another who lived near St. Albans, but that she expected him to return tomorrow. I was so fond of him, that I felt quite jealous of his Oxford friends.

As she pressed me to stay to dinner, I remained, and I believe we talked about nothing but him all day...

I was taking my coffee and roll in the morning ... when Steerforth himself, walked in, to my unbounded joy.

'My dear Steerforth,' cried I, 'I began to think I should never see you again!'

'I was carried off, by force of arms,' said Steerforth, 'the very next morning after I got home. Why, Daisy, what a rare old bachelor you are here!'

I showed him over the establishment...

'But you shall have some breakfast!' said I, with my hand on the bell-rope, 'and Mrs. Crupp shall make you some fresh coffee, and I'll toast you some bacon in a bachelor's Dutch-oven, that I have got here.'
'No, no!' said Steerforth. 'Don't ring! I can't! I am going to breakfast with one of these fellows who is at the Piazza Hotel, in Covent Garden.'

'But you'll come back to dinner?' said I.
'I can't, upon my life. There's nothing I should like better, but I must remain with these two fellows. We are all three off together tomorrow morning.'

'Then bring them here to dinner,' I returned. 'Do you think they would come?'

'Oh! they would come fast enough,' said Steerforth; 'but we should inconvenience you. You had better come and dine with us somewhere.'

I would not by any means consent to this, for it occurred to me that I really ought to have a little house-warming, and that there never could be a better opportunity. I had a new pride in my rooms after his approval of them, and burned with a desire to develop their utmost resources. I therefore made him promise positively in the names of his two friends, and we appointed six o'clock as the dinner-hour...

Mrs. Crupp then said what she would recommend would be this. A pair of hot roast fowls - from the pastry-cook's; a dish of stewed beef, with vegetables - from the pastry-cook's; two little corner things, as a raised pie and a dish of kidneys - from the pastrycook's; a tart, and (if I liked) a shape of jelly - from the pastrycook's. This, Mrs. Crupp said, would leave her at full liberty to concentrate her mind on the potatoes, and to serve up the cheese and celery as she could wish to see it done...

These preparations happily completed, I bought a little dessert in Covent Garden Market, and gave a rather extensive order at a retail wine-merchant's in that vicinity. When I came home in the afternoon, and saw the bottles drawn up in a square on the pantry floor, they looked so numerous (though there were two missing, which made Mrs. Crupp very uncomfortable), that I was absolutely frightened at them.

One of Steerforth's friends was named Grainger, and the other Markham. They were both very gay and lively fellows; Grainger, something older than Steerforth; Markham, youthful-looking, and I should say not more than twenty...

Being a little embarrassed at first, and feeling much too young to preside, I made Steerforth take the head of the table when dinner was announced, and seated myself opposite to him. Everything was very good; we did not spare the wine...

I began, by being singularly cheerful and light-hearted; all sorts of half-forgotten things to talk about, came rushing into my mind, and made me hold forth in a most unwonted manner. I laughed heartily at my own jokes, and everybody else's; called Steerforth to order for not
passing the wine; made several engagements to go to Oxford; announced that I meant to have a dinner-party exactly like that, once a week, until further notice; and madly took so much snuff out of Grainger's box, that I was obliged to go into the pantry, and have a private fit of sneezing ten minutes long.

I went on, by passing the wine faster and faster yet, and continually starting up with a corkscrew to open more wine, long before any was needed...

Somebody was smoking. We were all smoking. I was smoking, and trying to suppress a rising tendency to shudder...

Somebody was leaning out of my bedroom window, refreshing his forehead against the cool stone of the parapet, and feeling the air upon his face. It was myself. I was addressing myself as 'Copperfield', and saying, 'Why did you try to smoke? You might have known you couldn’t do it.' Now, somebody was unsteadily contemplating his features in the looking-glass. That was I too. I was very pale in the looking-glass; my eyes had a vacant appearance; and my hair - only my hair, nothing else - looked drunk.”

Summary: Although David enjoys being independent and living in his own quarters, he gets lonely at night. While Steerforth is away, he goes and visits Mrs. Steerforth and Miss Dartle. Finally, when Steerforth returns from visiting with his Oxford friends, David plans to have a housewarming party, inviting Steerforth and his two friends, Grainger and Markham. David goes overboard in planning the party, ordering a lot of food and wine. He gets drunk and smokes.

Vocabulary Question: What is the best definition of the word, dissipation, used in the sentence “My First Dissipation”?
A) party or celebration for a hero
B) engagement or betrothal broken proudly
C) guest or visitor who steals in the night
D) excursion or expedition leading to heroic championship
E) unethical behavior leading to disorder and destruction

Comprehension Question: What are the names of Steerforth’s two friends?

Ethical Question: Why do you think that David gets drunk? Do you think that his reasons are ethical? Is it because he is in the company of Steerforth?
Predictive Question: How do you think David will feel later when he’s sober? Will he plan another party?

Associative Question: David has recently been comparing himself to others and contemplating about how young he seems. Compare his situation to those of boys today. What has changed? How would boys today try to act older? Would they get drunk like David?
"Somebody said to me, 'Let us go to the theatre, Copperfield!'... The theatre? To be sure. The very thing. Come along! But..

Shortly afterwards, we were very high up in a very hot theatre, looking down into a large pit, that seemed to me to smoke; the people with whom it was crammed were so indistinct... The whole building looked to me as if it were learning to swim; it conducted itself in such an unaccountable manner, when I tried to steady it.

On somebody's motion, we resolved to go downstairs to the dress-boxes, where the ladies were...Then I was being ushered into one of these boxes, and found myself saying something as I sat down, and people about me crying 'Silence!' to somebody, and ladies casting indignant glances at me, and - what! yes! - Agnes, sitting on the seat before me, in the same box, with a lady and gentleman beside her, whom I didn't know. I see her face now, better than I did then, I dare say, with its indelible look of regret and wonder turned upon me.

'Agnes!' I said, thickly, 'Lorblissmer! Agnes!'

'Hush! Pray!' she answered, I could not conceive why. 'You disturb the company. Look at the stage!'

I tried, on her injunction, to fix it, and to hear something of what was going on there, but quite in vain. I looked at her again by and by, and saw her shrink into her corner, and put her gloved hand to her forehead.

'Agnes!' I said. 'I'mafraidyou'renorwell.'

'Yes, yes. Do not mind me, Trotwood,' she returned. 'Listen! Are you going away soon?'

'Amigoarawaysoo?' I repeated.

'Yes.'
I had a stupid intention of replying that I was going to wait, to hand her downstairs. I suppose I expressed it, somehow; for after she had looked at me attentively for a little while, she appeared to understand, and replied in a low tone:

'I know you will do as I ask you, if I tell you I am very earnest in it. Go away now, Trotwood, for my sake, and ask your friends to take you home.'

She had so far improved me, for the time, that though I was angry with her, I felt ashamed, and with a short 'Goori!' (which I intended for 'Good night!') got up and went away. They followed, and I stepped at once out of the box-door into my bedroom, where only Steerforth was with me, helping me to undress, and where I was by turns telling him that Agnes was my sister, and adjuring him to bring the corkscrew, that I might open another bottle of wine.

How somebody, lying in my bed, lay saying and doing all this over again, at cross purposes, in a feverish dream all night - the bed a rocking sea that was never still! How, as that somebody slowly settled down into myself, did I begin to parch, and feel as if my outer covering of skin were a hard board; my tongue the bottom of an empty kettle, furred with long service, and burning up over a slow fire; the palms of my hands, hot plates of metal which no ice could cool!

But the agony of mind, the remorse, and shame I felt when I became conscious next day! My horror of having committed a thousand offences I had forgotten, and which nothing could ever expiate - my recollection of that indelible look which Agnes had given me - the torturing impossibility of communicating with her, not knowing, Beast that I was, how she came to be in London, or where she stayed - my disgust of the very sight of the room where the revel had been held - my racking head - the smell of smoke, the sight of glasses, the impossibility of going out, or even getting up! Oh, what a day it was!

Summary: During David’s housewarming/dinner party, the company decides to go to the theater. David is still drunk, making a fool of himself in front of Agnes, who he meets at the theater. She makes him go home accompanied by Steerforth. The next day, when he is sober, he feels remorse and shame over his drunkenness. David has a hangover and is humiliated.

Vocabulary Question : What is the best definition of the word, expiate, used in the sentence, “But the agony of mind, the remorse, and shame I felt when I became conscious next day! My horror of having committed a thousand offences I had forgotten, and which nothing could ever expiate…”?
A) complicate; worsen  
B) amend; atone  
C) occur; happen  
D) forget; misrecollect

Comprehension Question: Who does David run into at the theater?

Associative Question: Compare Agnes’s influence on David to that of Steerforth’s. Who would benefit him more?

Predictive Question: Why do you think that Agnes is in town? Will she call on David? What will David say of his actions on the night he was drunk? Do you think that David will drink again?

Ethical Question: What ethics does David display in showing that he was ashamed of what he did that night? What if he does the same thing again and again but keeps being ashamed each following morning?
“Ah, Agnes!” I returned. “You are my good Angel!”

She smiled rather sadly, I thought, and shook her head.

“Yes, Agnes, my good Angel! Always my good Angel!”

“If I were, indeed, Trotwood,” she returned, “there is one thing that I should set my heart on very much.”

I looked at her inquiringly; but already with a foreknowledge of her meaning.

“On warning you,” said Agnes, with a steady glance, “against your bad Angel.”

“My dear Agnes,” I began, “if you mean Steerforth—”

“I do, Trotwood,” she returned.

“Then, Agnes, you wrong him very much. He my bad Angel, or any one’s! He, anything but a guide, a support, and a friend to me! My dear Agnes! Now, is it not unjust, and unlike you, to judge him from what you saw of me the other night?”
“I do not judge him from what I saw of you the other night,” she quietly replied.

“From what, then?”

“From many things—trifles in themselves, but they do not seem to me to be so, when they are put together. I judge him, partly from your account of him, Trotwood, and your character, and the influence he has over you.”

Summary: Agnes warns David that Steerforth is his “bad Angel,” but David tells Agnes that Steerforth is his friend and not to judge so quickly.

Comprehension: Whom does Agnes try to warn David about?

Ethical: Is Agnes being a good friend by warning David about Steerforth, even if she might wrong?

Prediction: Will Steerforth turn out to be the “bad Angel” that Agnes said he would be?

Vocabulary: In the text above, “From many things—trifles in themselves” what does the word “trifles” mean?

a. Dessert  
b. Something of little importance  
c. Shoes  
d. Jealousy
I had never before seen Agnes cry. I had seen tears in her eyes when I had brought new honours home from school, and I had seen them there when we last spoke about her father, and I had seen her turn her gentle head aside when we took leave of one another; but I had never seen her grieve like this. It made me so sorry that I could only say, in a foolish, helpless manner, “Pray, Agnes, don’t! Don’t, my dear sister!”

But Agnes was too superior to me in character and purpose, as I know well now, whatever I might know or not know then, to be long in need of my entreaties. The beautiful, calm manner, which makes her so different in my remembrance from everybody else, came back again, as if a cloud had passed from a serene sky.

“We are not likely to remain alone much longer,” said Agnes, “and while I have an opportunity, let me earnestly entreat you, Trotwood, to be friendly to Uriah. Don’t repel him. Don’t resent (as I think you have a general disposition to do) what may be uncongenial to you in him. He may not deserve it, for we know no certain ill of him. In any case, think first of papa and me!”

Agnes had no time to say more, for the room door opened, and Mrs. Waterbrook, who was a large lady—or who wore a large dress: I don’t
exactly know which, for I don’t know which was dress and which was lady—came sailing in. I had a dim recollection of having seen her at the theatre, as if I had seen her in a pale magic-lantern; but she appeared to remember me perfectly, and still to suspect me of being in a state of intoxication.

Summary: Agnes tells David that Uriah has started a partnership with her father and starts crying. She tells David not to act rude towards Uriah before they enter a room to have a dinner with many people.

Comprehension: Who started a partnership with Uriah?

Ethical: Should David act badly at Uriah’s presence?

Prediction: Will David change his opinion of Uriah?

Vocabulary: In the text above, what does the word “superior” mean?

a. Terrible
b. Grand
c. Better
d. Loving
“Oh, how pleasant to be called Uriah, spontaneously!” he cried; and gave himself a jerk, like a convulsive fish. “You thought her looking very beautiful to-night, Master Copperfield?”

“I thought her looking as she always does: superior, in all respects, to every one around her,” I returned.

“Oh, thank you! It’s so true!” he cried. “Oh, thank you very much for that!”

“Not at all,” I said, loftily. “There is no reason why you should thank me.”

“Why that, Master Copperfield,” said Uriah, “is, in fact, the confidence that I am going to take the liberty of reposing. Umble as I am,” he wiped his hands harder, and looked at them and at the fire by turns, “umble as my mother is, and lowly as our poor but honest roof has ever been, the image of Miss Agnes (I don’t mind trusting you with my secret, Master Copperfield, for I have always overflowed towards you since the first moment I had the pleasure of beholding you in a pony-shay) has been in my breast for years. Oh Master Copperfield, with what a pure affection do I love the ground my Agnes walks on!”
I believe I had a delirious idea of seizing the red-hot poker out of the fire, and running him through with it. It went from me with a shock, like a ball fired from a rifle: but the image of Agnes, outraged by so much as a thought of this red-headed animal’s, remained in my mind when I looked at him, sitting all awry as if his mean soul gripped his body, and made me giddy. He seemed to swell and grow before my eyes; the room seemed full of the echoes of his voice; and the strange feeling (to which, perhaps, no one is quite a stranger) that all this had occurred before, at some indefinite time, and that I knew what he was going to say next, took possession of me.

Summary: Uriah follows David home and tells David that he plans to marry Agnes. David feels like killing Uriah after he says this.

Comprehension: Who does Uriah plan to marry?

Ethical: Does David have a right to be jealous? Is it right to want to kill someone who wants to marry your friend?

Prediction: Who will end up marrying Agnes?

Vocabulary: In the text above, what does the word “delirious” mean?
   a. Happy
   b. A state of uncontrolled emotion
   c. Anger
   e. Confusion
Chapter XXVI I fall into Captivity – Cell 4

We went into the house, which was cheerfully lighted up, and into a hall where there were all sorts of hats, caps, greatcoats, plaids, gloves, whips, and walking-sticks. “Where is Miss Dora?” said Mr. Spenlow to the servant. “Dora!” I thought. “What a beautiful name!”

We turned into a room near at hand (I think it was the identical breakfast-room, made memorable by the brown East Indian sherry), and I heard a voice say, “Mr. Copperfield, my daughter Dora, and my daughter Dora’s confidential friend!” It was, no doubt, Mr. Spenlow’s voice, but I didn’t know it, and I didn’t care whose it was. All was over in a moment. I had fulfilled my destiny. I was a captive and a slave. I loved Dora Spenlow to distraction!

She was more than human to me. She was a Fairy, a Sylph, I don’t know what she was—anything that no one ever saw, and everything that everybody ever wanted. I was swallowed up in an abyss of love in an instant. There was no pausing on the brink; no looking down, or looking back; I was gone, headlong, before I had sense to say a word to her.

Summary: While visiting Mr. Spenlow’s house, David meets Mr. Spenlow’s daughter, Dora, and falls in love with her.
Comprehension: Whom is David visiting?

Ethical: Should David be getting mad at Uriah’s love of Agnes, when he falls in love so easily?

Prediction: Will Dora like David back?

Vocabulary: In the text above, what does the word “murmured” mean?
   a. Car, especially a phaeton
   b. A low, indistinct sound
   c. Shoes, as wound rags
   d. Blindfolded, as with a smile
“David Copperfield,” said Miss Murdstone, beckoning me aside into a window. “A word.”

I confronted Miss Murdstone alone.

“David Copperfield,” said Miss Murdstone, “I need not enlarge upon family circumstances. They are not a tempting subject.”

“Far from it, Ma’am,” I returned.

“Far from it,” assented Miss Murdstone. “I do not wish to revive the memory of past differences, or of past outrages. I have received outrages from a person—a female, I am sorry to say, for the credit of my sex—who is not to be mentioned without scorn and disgust; and therefore I would rather not mention her.”

I felt very fiery on my aunt’s account; but I said it would certainly be better, if Miss Murdstone pleased, not to mention her. I could not hear her disrespectfully mentioned, I added, without expressing my opinion in a decided tone.

Miss Murdstone shut her eyes, and disdainfully inclined her head; then, slowly opening her eyes, resumed—
“David Copperfield, I shall not attempt to disguise the fact, that I formed an unfavourable opinion of you in your childhood. It may have been a mistaken one, or you may have ceased to justify it. That is not in question between us now. I belong to a family remarkable, I believe, for some firmness; and I am not the creature of circumstance or change. I may have my opinion of you. You may have your opinion of me.”

I inclined my head, in my turn.

“But it is not necessary,” said Miss Murdstone, “that these opinions should come into collision here. Under existing circumstances, it is as well on all accounts that they should not. As the chances of life have brought us together again, and may bring us together on other occasions, I would say let us meet here as distant acquaintances. Family circumstances are a sufficient reason for our only meeting on that footing, and it is quite unnecessary that either of us should make the other the subject of remark. Do you approve of this?”

“Miss Murdstone,” I returned, “I think you and Mr. Murdstone used me very cruelly, and treated my mother with great unkindness. I shall always think so, as long as I live. But I quite agree in what you propose.”

Miss Murdstone shut her eyes again, and bent her head. Then, just touching the back of my hand with the tips of her cold, stiff fingers, she walked away, arranging the little fetters on her wrists and round her neck: which seemed to be the same set, in exactly the same state, as when I had seen her last. These reminded me, in reference to Miss Murdstone’s nature, of the fetters over a jail-door; suggesting on the outside, to all beholders, what was to be expected within.

Summary: David and Miss Murdstone reunite. She pulls him aside and asks him to forgive each other and forget about their past relationship. David agrees with her.

Comprehension: What old enemy does David talk to?

Ethical: Should David forgive her for all the terrible things she did to him and his mother? Is it ethical to pretend to apologize only to avoid embarrassment?
Prediction: Will they ever meet up again?

Vocabulary: In the text above, what does the word “beckoning” mean?

a. To Mutter or butter
b. To signal or make a summoning gesture
c. To yell or smell
d. To cry or lie
Chapter 27

Cell #1 – Bad Neighborhood

I found that the street was not as desirable a one as I could have wished it to be, for the sake of Traddles. The inhabitants appeared to have a propensity to throw any little trifles they were not in want of, into the road: which not only made it rank and sloppy, but untidy too, on account of the cabbage-leaves. The refuse was not wholly vegetable either, for I myself saw a shoe, a doubled-up saucepan, a black bonnet, and an umbrella, in a various stages of decomposition, as I was looking out for the number I wanted.

Summary: In this scene, David was planning to go visit his old schoolfellow Tommy Traddles. So, as planned, he goes and finds out that the neighborhood he lives isn’t one that you would desire to live in. The other people who lived there throw garbage that they don’t need any more into the road. It was a dirty place.

Comprehension Questions: Why does David say, “for the sake of Traddles?” Why do you think it will be bad for Tommy?

Vocabulary Question: “The inhabitants appeared to have a propensity to throw any little trifles they were not in want of, into the road.” What is the best definition for Trifle?
A) something of little value
B) Something you need
C) A toy for a monkey or child
D) Food for a prisoner or student

Predictive Question: What do you think will happen when David sees Tommy? Will he mention how his neighborhood is not good for him?

Ethical Question: If David does mention he shouldn’t be living there, do you think Tommy should listen to him and move to a neighborhood that is better for him? If your friend lived in a poor, dirty neighborhood, would it be nicer to mention it or not?
Cell #2 – Traddles Home Sweet Home

He was delighted to see me, and gave me welcome, with great heartiness, to his little room. It was in front of the house, and extremely neat, though sparely furnished. It was his only room, I saw; for there was a sofa bedstead in it, and his black-brushes and blacking were among his books-on the top shelf, behind a dictionary. His table was covered with papers, and he was hard at work in an old coat. I looked at nothing, that I know of, but I saw everything, even to the prospect of a church upon his china inkstand, as I sat down-and this, too, was a faculty confirmed in me in the old Micawber times. Various ingenious arrangements he had made, for the disguise of his chest of drawers, and the accommodation of his boots, his shaving-glass, and so forth, particularly impressed themselves upon me, as evidences of the same Traddles who used to make models of elephants’ dens in writing-paper to put files in; and to comfort himself under ill-usage, with the memorable works of art I have so often mentioned.

Summary: David has just arrived in the Tommy’s house. Tommy is delighted to see him and gave him good hospitality to his small and only room. As David steps in he can notice strange things about his small little room. However it was quite neat.

Comprehension Questions: What do you think David thinks of that little room? Why did all that stuff remind David of Traddles when he used to make the memorable works of art before?

Vocabulary Question: “Various ingenious arrangements he had made, for the disguise of his chest drawers...” What is the best definition for ingenious...?
A) Special Ed or special Bob
B) Originality or cleverness
C) Something very fast or slimy
D) Dumb, cruel, or angry

Predictive Question: Do you think if David mentions the stuff he saw to Tommy, he will take it in a bad way? For example, will he think that David thinks he is a dirty person or will he take it as a compliment?

Ethical Question: Should Tommy take David’s words as a compliment, insult, or as what?
Cell #3 - Old Memories

‘Do you know what I can’t help thinking of, Traddles, as I sit here looking at you?’ I asked him.
‘No,’ said he.
‘That sky-blue suit you used to wear.’
‘Lord, to be sure!’ cried Traddles, laughing. ‘Tight in the arms and legs, you know? Dear me! Well! Those were happy times, weren’t they?’
‘I think our schoolmaster might have made them happier, without doing any harm to any of us, I acknowledge,’ I returned.
‘Perhaps he might,’ said Traddles. ‘But dear me, there was a bedroom? When we used to have the suppers? And when you used to tell the stories? Ha, ha, ha! And do you remember when I got caned for crying about Mr. Mell? Old Creakle! I should like to see him again, too!’
‘He was a brute to you, Traddles,’ said I, indignantly; for his good-humour made me feel as if I had seen him beaten but yesterday.

Summary: In this quote David is remember when Traddles used to wear this sky-blue suit. Traddles react in a laughing and surprised manner. They were also talking about old Mr. Mell and how he really made fun of them.

Comprehension Questions: Who was a brute to Traddles? What did David mean when he said, “for his good-humour made me feel as if I had seen him beaten but yesterday?”

Vocabulary Question: “He was a brute to you, Traddles....” What is the best definition for brute?
A) Unreasonable robot or book
B) Intelligent pie or cake
C) Very angry student or snail
D) A violent or cruel animal

Predictive Question: How do you think Traddles will react after remembering about Mr. Mell?

Ethical Question: Is getting brutalized really something he wouldn’t want to remember? Why or why not?

Associative: Would you be happy to meet again later in life someone who beat you cruelly as a child? Would you want to beat that person
back or run in fear he might beat you again?
Chapter 28

Cell #4 – The Dinner Party

At the appointed time, my three visitors arrived together. Mr. Micawber with more shirt-collar than usual, and a new ribbon to his eye-glass; Mrs. Micawber with her cap in a whity-brown paper parcel; Traddles carrying the parcel, and supporting Mrs. Micawber on his arm. They were all delighted with my residence. When I conducted Mrs. Micawber to my dressing-table, and she saw the scale on which it was prepared for her, she was in such raptures, that she called Mr. Micawber to come in and look.

‘My dear Copperfield,’ said Mr. Micawber, ‘this is luxurious. This is a way of life which reminds me of the period when I was myself in a state of celibacy, and Mrs. Micawber had not yet been solicited to plight her faith at the Hymeneal altar.’

‘He means, solicited by him, Mr. Copperfield,’ said Mrs. Micawber, archly. ‘He cannot answer for others.’

‘My dear,’ returned Mr. Micawber with sudden seriousness, ‘I have no desire to answer for others. I am too well aware that when, in the inscrutable decrees of Fate, you were reserved for me, it is possible you may have been reserved for one, destined, after a protracted struggle, at length to fall a victim to pecuniary involvements of a complicated nature. I understand your allusion, my love. I regret it, but I can bear it.’

‘Micawber!’ exclaimed Mrs. Micawber, in tears. ‘Have I deserved this? I, who never have deserted you; who never will desert you, Micawber!’

Summary: In this quote the day came when David was to give a dinner party to his newly found old friends. His friends finally came right on time after all his hard work. Before, he had first set-up different things for each Mr. and Mrs. Micawber that they would enjoy. Mr. Micawber compliments David. Mrs. Micawber tries to correct because he has made a mistake but he gets kind of mad.

Comprehension Question: Who were the people who went to David’s dinner party?

Vocabulary Question: ‘Mrs. Micawber had not yet been solicited to plight her faith at the Hymeneal altar.’ What is the best definition for solicited?
A) requested
B) ate some food
C) smelled
D) offended

Hymen was the god of
   a) fire
   b) gold
   c) marriage
   d) fighting

Predictive Question: Do you think Mr. and Mrs. Micawber will keep on arguing?

Ethical Question: David didn’t arrange this for them to start arguing. Shouldn’t David try to stop this? Or should he urge them on to enjoy the show?
‘What’s the matter?’ I involuntary asked.
‘I beg your pardon, sir; I was directed to come in. Is my master
not here, sir?’
‘No.’
‘Have you not seen him sir?’
‘No; don’ you come from him?’
‘Not immediately so, sir.’
‘Did he tell you you would find him here?’
‘Not exactly so, sir. But I should think he might be here
tomorrow, as he had not been here to-day.’

Summary: In this quote David and the guests were having a great
time, when all of a suddenly David notices a strange presence in the
room. It is a guy who looking for his master, obviously he was
mistaken.

Comprehension Questions: Who is the stranger (Littimer) looking for?
Do you think David is mad at this?

Vocabulary Question: ‘I was directed to come in.’ What is the best
definition for directed?
A) Liked to
B) Wanted To
C) Had to
D) Made a movie

Predictive Questions: Do you think that the stranger will continue to
look for his master throughout the house or leave right away? Do you
think he will make problems for them?

Ethical Questions: Is it right for the stranger to intrude on someone
like that? Should David and Tommy beat him for interrupting them?
Cell 1 – Chapter XXIX
I Visit Steerforth at His Home, Again

Quote – "'Don't it—I don't say that it does, mind I want to know—don't it rather engross him? Don't it make him, perhaps, a little more remiss than usual in his visits to his blindly-doting—eh?'

'Miss Dartle,' I returned, 'pray do not think—'

'I don't!' she said. 'Oh dear me, don't suppose that I think any opinion. I want to found an opinion on what you tell me. Then, it's not so? Well, I am very glad to know it.'

'It certainly is not the fact,' said I, perplexed, 'that I am accountable for Steerforth's having been away from home longer than usual—if he has been: which I really don't know at this moment, unless I understand it from you. I have not seen him this long while, until last night.'

'No?'

'Indeed, Miss Dartle, no!'"

Summary – Miss Dartle asks David why he has been keeping Mr. Steerforth away from his mother. David tells her that he has done no such thing and that he hadn't seen Steerforth in the past weeks.

Comprehension – What was David accused of doing?

Vocabulary – What does the word perplexed mean?
   a. puzzled
   b. perpendicular
   c. clean
   d. easy

What do you think gave Miss Dartle the conclusion that David was trying to keep Steerforth away from his mom?
If David had been keeping Steerforth away from his mom, what might be a reason?
Cell 2 – Chapter XXIX
I Visit Steerforth at His Home, Again

Quote – “‘Daisy, if anything should ever separate us, you must think of me at my best, old boy. Come! Let us make that bargain. Think of me at my best, if circumstances should ever part us!’

‘You have no best to me Steerforth,’ said I, ‘and no worst. You are always equally loved, and cherished in my heart.’”

Summary – Steerforth tells David to promise him that if anything happens between them that David will remember him at his best, and David promises him.

Comprehension – What does David promise Steerforth?

Vocabulary – What does the word bargain mean?
   a. disagreement
   b. agreement
   c. argument
   d. document

Discussion/predictive: Why do you think that Steerforth wants David to promise him that if anything happens between them that David will remember him at his best?

Discussion/predictive: What could happen between Steerforth and David that would make David want to remember Steerforth at his best?
**Quote** – “‘Well, she’s unsettled at present’ said Mr. Omer. ‘It ain’t that she’s not as pretty as ever, for she’s prettier—I do assure you, she is prettier. It ain’t that she don’t work as well as ever, for she does. She was worth any six, and she is worth any six. But somehow she wants heart. If you understand,’ said Mr. Omer, after rubbing his chin again, and smoking a little, ‘what I mean in a general way by the expression, “A long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, my hearties, hurrah!” I should say to you, that *that* was—in a general way—what I miss in Miss Em’ly’”

**Summary** – Mr. Omer tells David that Miss Em’ly hasn’t been herself lately.

**Comprehension** – What does Mr. Omer tell David?

**Vocabulary** – What does the word *unsettled* mean?

- a. calm
- b. happy
- c. awake
- d. disturbed

What might be a reason why Miss Em’ly isn’t herself?

What would you do if someone wasn’t acting themselves lately?
Quote – “Having so favourable an opportunity, it occurred to me to ask Mr. Omer, before our conversation should be interrupted by the return of his daughter and her husband, whether he knew anything of Martha.

‘Ah!’ he rejoined, shaking his head, and looking very much dejected. ‘No good. A sad story, sir, however you come to know it. I never thought there was any harm in the girl. I wouldn’t wish to mention it before my daughter Minnie—for she’d take me up directly—but I never did. None of us ever did.’

Summary – Mr. Omer told David that Martha, who is a friend of Little Em’ly, has been missing since David was last seen in Yarmouth.

Comprehension – Who has been missing?

Vocabulary – What does the word dejected mean?
   a. happy
   b. depressed
   c. calm
   d. wild

Do you think that the way Little Em’ly has been acting has to do with the disappearance of Martha?

Since Martha was last seen when David was leaving Yarmouth, do you think that the town thinks that David did something to Martha?
“’He’s going out with the tide,’ said Mr. Peggotty to me, behind his hand.

My eyes were dim, and so were Mr. Peggotty’s; but I repeated in a whisper, ’With the tide?’

’People can’t die, along the coast,’ said Mr. Peggotty, ’except when the tide is pretty nigh out. They can’t be born, unless it’s pretty nigh in—not properly born, till flood. He’s a going out with the tide. It’s ebb at half-after three, slack water half and hour. If he lives till it turns, he’ll hold his own till past the flood, and go out the next tide.’ ”

Summary – Mr. Peggotty tells David that Mr. Barkis is going to die during low tide.

Comprehension – When is Mr. Barkis going to die?

Vocabulary – What does the word nigh mean?
   a. night
   b. near
   c. noble
   d. nuisance

Why do you think that Mr. Barkis wants to die in the ocean?

If you knew someone like Mr. Barkis would you want that person to die with the ocean’s ebb?
Cell #1 A Greater Loss - The death of Mr. Barkis

Quote
“In this abstruse pursuit; in making an account for Peggotty, of all the property into which she had come; in arranging all the affairs in an orderly manner; and in being his referee and adviser on every joint, to our delight; I passed the week before the funeral.”

Summary:
Mr. Barkis dies and David stays in Yarmouth to help Peggotty organize the important papers Mr. Barkis left. David acts as a proctor and finds that he left Peggotty a valuable inheritance and some money for Mr. Peggotty. David then goes to Mr. Peggotty’s house.

Questions:
1) Peggotty bought land in the old churchyard near the grave of whom?

2) Abstruse means:
a) colored
b) easy to see
c) invisible
d) difficult to understand

3) Did David go to Mr. Barkis’s funeral?

4) If an unimportant member of society died today, would there be as much or more than the number that went to Mr. Barkis’s funeral?
Cell #2 A Greater Loss - Em’ly’s gone

Quote
“When you, who love me so much better than I ever have deserved, even when my mind was innocent, see this, I shall be far away.”

Summary:
Ham returns and says he has a surprise. He leads David outside where Em’ly is supposed to be but is not. Ham gives David a small letter Em’ly wrote for him saying goodbye. Mr. Peggotty is devastated and says he will go out to find his niece right away and David gets caught up in the moment and starts crying too.

Questions:
1) What does the quote mean?
2) Who is the man that Em’ly ran away with?
3) What did Mr. Peggotty say he was going to do when he found out his niece ran away with Steerforth?
4) Desolation means:
a) to be abandoned
b) to kill a million people
c) to fly away
d) to go to a party
Cell #3 The Beginning of a Long Journey -
Steerforth is a dead man

Quote
“A deceitful, bad-hearted girl, said Mrs. Joram. There was no good in her, ever! Don’t say so, I returned. You don’t think so. Yes, I do! cried Mrs. Joram, angrily. No, no said I. Mrs. Joram tossed her head, endeavoring to be very stern and cross; but she could not command her softer self, and began to cry.”

Summary:
The next day, Mr. Peggotty says he will look for his niece with David in London. Mrs. Gummidge feels bad for Mr. Peggotty and she treats him extra nice. She lets him know that there will always be a place for him to stay with her if he needs it. She then tells David how sympathetic she is for Mr. Peggotty and runs away to wash the tears off her face so no one would notice she was crying. Miss Mowcher returns.

Questions:
1) Do you think the word of a run-away would spread as quickly as it did about Em’ly?

2) From the quote, do you think Mrs. Joram was truly hateful towards Em’ly or that she just didn’t know how to express her emotions?

3) Who was the person that knocked on the door and had the huge umbrella?

4) “She might whistle of her bread and butter till she died of Air.” Is the air in this quote referring to air or a being named Air?
Miss Mowcher returns

Quote
"Take a word of advice, even from a three foot nothing. Try not to associate bodily defects with mental, my good friend, except for a solid reason."

Summary:
Miss Mowcher returns and finds David. She told him her first suspicion of him being in love with Em’ly, not Steerforth. She also tells him she had agreed to give Em’ly a letter, a letter she thought he had written. The letter was the cause of all the chaos around. She teaches him a lesson about judging people by their size and shows him that she gets around society’s prejudices by being humorous about herself. David has a different view of her from now on.

Questions:
1) Why does Miss Mowcher appear to be like a little rag-doll?

2) What does the quote mean?

3) Endeavor means:
a) to work towards
b) to underachieve
c) to build a boat
d) to paint a picture

4) Before Mr. Peggotty and David’s departure, what does Ham ask, without saying directly to David?
Cell#5 The Beginning of a Long Journey -
Mr. Peggotty sets off

Quote
“\[quote\]
I would trample on them all, she answered. I would have his house pulled down. I would have her branded on the face, drest in rags, and cast out in the streets to starve. If I had the power to sit in judgment on her, I would see it done. See it done? I would do it! I detest her. If ever I could reproach her with her infamous condition, I would go anywhere to do so. If I could hunt her to her grave, I would. If there was any word of comfort that would be a solace to her in her dying hour, and only I possessed it, I wouldn’t part with it for life itself.”

Summary:
David and Mr. Peggotty go to Mrs. Steerforth’s house only to be saddened more and get rudely sent off. They return to Peggotty and Mr. Peggotty cannot bear to live without his little girl. He leaves with his oilskin bag, stout stick, hardly any money, and his last words for his Em’ly if he doesn’t find her, “I’m going to seek her, fur and wide. If any hurt should come to me, remember that the last words I left for her was, My unchanged love is with my darling child, and I forgive her!”

Questions:
1) How did Mrs. Steerforth feel about what her son did?

2) If you were Mrs. Steerforth, would you have allowed a commoner to marry your upper-class son? (After the sincere Mr. Peggotty pleaded for it with all his heart.)

3) Based on the quote, how do you think Ms. Dartle felt toward Em’ly?

4) Will Mr. Peggotty find his daughter in time, or will she return shortly after he sets off?
5) From what you know about the world, would it be more common for a man to make false promises to a woman to take advantage of her (as David and Mr. Peggotty see the situation), or that women are always looking out to entrap good men in their wily clutches (as Rosa and Mrs. Steerforth see it)?
After Barkis' Death/ A Greater Loss/ Cell#1

Quote:
"After some search, it was found in a box, at the bottom of a horse's nose-bag; wherein (besides hay) there was discovered an old gold watch, with chain and seals, which Barkis wore on his wedding day, and which had never been seen before and since; a silver tobacco-stopper, in a form of a leg; an imitation lemon, full of minute cups and saucers, which I have some idea Barkis must have purchased to present me when I was a child, and after found himself unable to part with; eighty-seven guineas and a half, in perfectly clean bank-notes; certain receipts for Bank of England stock; an old horse-shoe, a bad shilling, a piece of camphor, and an oyster shell...His property in money amounted to nearly three thousand pounds. Of this he bequeathed the interest of one thousand pounds to Mr. Peggotty for his life...the principal to be equally divided between Peggotty, little Emily, and me...All the rest he died possessed of, he bequeathed to Peggotty."

Summary:
After Barkis' death, David found his will in a box in which Barkis' had with him everyday, found under a horse's nose-bag. His possessions was split among Mr. Peggotty, little Emily, Peggotty, and David.

Questions:
1.) What things were among the box that David had found?

2.) What would have happened if the will and valuables were never found amongst the junk and simply discarded?

3.) How is Barkis' will different from how wills are organized today?

4.) Is it right for people to receive money through people who have died? Since Mr. Barkis was a miser obsessed with protecting his money, should he have been buried with his money?
Barkis' funeral/ A Greater Loss/ Cell #2

Quote:
"I did not attend the funeral in character, if I may venture to say so. I mean I was not dressed up in a black cloak and a streamer, to frighten the birds; but I walked over to Blunderstone early in the morning, and was in the churchyard when it came, attended only by Peggotty and her brother. The mad gentlemen looked on, out of my little window; Mr. Chillip's baby wagged its heavy head, and rolled its goggle eyes, at the clergyman, over its nurse's shoulder; Mr. Omer breathed short in the background; no one else was there; it was very quiet. We walked about the churchyard for an hour, after all was over; and pulled some leaves from the tree above my mother's grave."

Summary:
David went to Barkis' funeral, but not wearing the traditional thing to wear to a funeral. After the funeral they all walked about for an hour and pulled some leaves from the tree above David's mother's grave.

Questions:
1.) Who attended Barkis' funeral?
2.) How would have Barkis' funeral changed if more people attended?
3.) Why wasn't David at the funeral in character? What does that mean he was not in the funeral in character?
4.) How does Barkis' funeral differ from funerals today?
“My old nurse was to go to London with me next day, on the business of the will. Little Emily was passing that day at Mr. Omer's. We were all to meet at the old boathouse that night. Ham would bring Emily the usual hour...I was soon within sight of Mr. Peggotty's house...It was comfortable indeed. Mr. Peggotty had smoked his evening pipe, and there were preparations for some supper by and by...'You're the first of the lot, Mas'r Davy!' said Mr. Peggotty, with a happy face...Mrs. Gummidge groaned. 'Cheer up mawther!' said Mr. Peggotty."

Summary:
After Barkis' funeral everyone was going to get together at Mr. Peggotty's old boathouse. David was the first to arrive and when he had arrived he could tell that Mr. Peggotty had smoked his evening pipe and saw some preparations for the supper. The old Mrs. Gummidge groaned as usual crying and saying "Nothink's nat'ral to me but to be lone and lorn." Mr. Peggotty tried to comfort Mrs. Gummidge as usual also.

Questions:
1.) What was to happen at the old boathouse?
2.) What would happen if David was not the first to arrive?
3.) Was it right for Mrs. Gummidge to complain and cry all the time?
4.) What would you do if someone in your family whined, malingered, and harangued everyone for sympathy?
5.) How does the "get together" compare to "get together" in history?
Ham arrives with news/ A Greater Loss/ Cell#4

Quote:
"She's a looking at it! Em'ly's a coming!' Theres a babby for you in a form of a sea porcupine! Right for all that,' said Mr. Peggotty...It was only Ham. 'Wheer's Em'ly?' said Mr. Peggotty. Ham made a motion with his head, as if she were outside. Mr. Peggotty took the light from the window, trimmed it, put it on the table...'Mas'r Davy, will you come out a minute, and see what Em'ly and me has to show you?' We went out...he was deadly pale...'Ham! What's the matter?...'My love, Mas'r Davy-the pride and hope of my art-her that I have died for, and would die for her now-she's gone!'Gone!'"

Summary:
Ham has arrived to the get together and asks David to come outside for a minute. Ham looks very pale and after a while tells David that Emily has left. She is gone. Gone!

Questions:
1.) What is the news Ham tells David Copperfield?
2.) Was it right that Emily left?
3.) How does Emily's disappearance relate and differ from disappearances today?
4.) How would things have changed if Ham had not just told David, but everyone at the same time? How do you think Mr. Peggotty would have acted?
5.) Should the Peggotys continue to love and hope to recover Emily, or should they hate and curse her all around town? If you made a mistake, which would you hope your family would do?
"Em'ly's run away! Oh Mas'r Davy, think how she's run away...'What am I going to say indoors? How am I to break it to him, Mas'r Davy?'...Mr. Peggotty thrust forth his face; and never could I forget the change that came upon it...I with a paper in my hand, which Ham had given me; 'Read it sir' he (Mr. Peggotty) said in a low shivering voice...In the midst of the silence of death, I read thus, from a blotted letter:-

"When you, who love me so much better than I ever have deserved, even when my mind was innocent, see this, I shall be far away. When I leave my dear home!-in the morning- it will be never to come back, unless he brings me back a lady. This will be found at night, many hours after, instead of me. Oh, if you knew how my heart is torn. If even you, that I have wronged so much, that never can forgive me, could only know what I suffer! I am too wicked to write about myself. Oh, take comfort in thinking that I am not so bad. Oh, for mercy's sake, tell uncle I have never loved him half so dear as now. Oh, don't remember how affectionate and kind you have all been to me-don't remember we were ever so married-but try to think as if I died when I was little, and was buried somewhere. Pray Heaven that I am going away from, have compassion on my uncle! Tell him I never loved his half so dear. Be his comfort. Love some good girl, that will be what I once on uncle, and be true to you, and worthy of you, and know no shame but me. God Bless all! I'll pray for all, often, on my knees. If he don't bring me back a lady, and I don't pray for my own self, I'll pray for all. My parting love to uncle. My last tears, and my last thanks, for uncle."

Summary:
After Ham has told the news of Emily to David, Ham does not know what to say to Mr. Peggotty. Mr. Peggotty storms outside and tells David to read the letter from Emily that Ham had given David. In the letter Emily says that she will be far away and never come back unless he brings her back a lady. In the letter she confesses her love for her uncle and tells him to find another girl to treat him as she treated him when she was a child. Also, in the letter she tells not to think of her as gone, but as dead. To think that she had died when she was little and was buried somewhere.

Questions:
1.) What is stated in Emily's letter?
2.) When Emily states in her letter "unless he brings me back a lady...,", who do you think is he?
3.) Would it be right for Mr. Peggotty and rest to think of Emily as dead?
4.) How does Emily's letter relate to suicide notes?
Mr. Peggotty's response to Emily's letter was he stood still, frozen and no one bothered to interrupt him. The Him mentioned in the letter was identified as David's close friend Steerforth. After the news of who he was, Mr. Peggotty vows to search for his niece and sink Steerforth's boat, if not drown him.

Questions:
1.) How did Mr. Peggotty respond to all the news of Emily?
2.) Was it right for Steerforth to "destroy" the Peggotty family?
3.) What is another way Mr. Peggotty could have responded to the news of Emily and how would things have changed?
4.) Can this problem relate to kidnappings? Can you consider this problem a kidnapping?
Thoughts on Steerforth/The Beginning of a Long Journey/ Cell#1

Quote: "What is natural for me, is natural in many other men, I infer, and so I am not afraid to write that I never loved Steerforth better than when the ties that bound me to him were broken...I softened more towards all that was good in him...I should have loved him so well still-though he fascinated me no longer...I think I should have been weak as a spirit-wounded child, in all the entertainment of a thought that we could ever be reunited...but mine of him were as the remembrances of the cherished friend, who was dead."

Summary:
After the news of Emily and Steerforth were out David still cherished Steerforth, but thought of him as dead. He says he has never loved Steerforth more than when what kept him and Steerforth together were broken by the incident of him and Emily.

Questions:
1.) How does David feel about Steerforth now?
2.) How would you feel about Steerforth if you were in David's position?
3.) How would things have changed if David still thought of Steerforth as a hero?
4.) How does the way David feel relate to disappointments and disillusionment between friends today?
The news of what happened soon spread through the town; insomuch that as I passed along the streets next morning, I overheard the people speaking of it at their doors. Many were hard upon her, some few were hard upon him, but towards her second father and her lover there was but one sentiment. Among all kinds of people a respect for them in their distress prevailed, which was full of gentleness and delicacy. The seafaring men kept apart, when those two were seen early, walking with slow steps on the beach; and stood in knots, talking compassionately among themselves. It was on the beach, close by the sea, that I found them. It would have been easy to perceive that they had not slept all last night...They looked worn...But they were both as grave and steady as the sea itself...'We have had a mort of a talk, sir,' said Mr. Peggotty...'of what we ought and doen't ought to do. But we see our course now.'"

Summary:
The news of Emily has reached the people of the town and they are gossiping the news in front of their doors. Some people were hard on Emily and some hard on Steerforth. David found Ham and Mr. Peggotty at the beach very worn out and he could tell they had not slept at all the last night.

Questions:
1.) How do the towns people respond to the disappearance of Emily?
2.) Is it right to gossip?
3.) How does the townspeople’s gossiping relate to how teenagers gossip today?
4.) Would things be different if the towns people did not gossip? If so, how?
5.) Whom do you blame more for this disaster: Emily or Steerforth?
"What a change in Mrs. Gummidge in a little time! She was another woman. She was so devoted, she had such a quick perception of what it would be well to say, and what it would be well to leave unsaid; she was so forgetful of herself, and so regardful of the sorrow about her...the work she did today! There were many things that were to be brought up from the beach and stored in the outhouse...there not being a pair of working hands on all that shore but would have laboured hard for Mr. Peggotty...yet she perished, all day long...to and fro on all sorts of unnecessary errands...She persevered an equable cheerfulness in the midst of her sympathy, which was not the least astonishing part of the change that had come over her...and taking me to the door, said, 'Ever bless you, Mas'r Davy, be a friend to him, poor dear!' Then, she immediately ran out o the house to wash her face...I went away at night..."

Summary:
The change in Mr. Peggotty, because of Emily, has made a change in Mrs. Gummidge. The tables have turned: Mrs. Gummidge is now the comforter, and Mr. Peggotty is the comfortee. Mrs. Gummidge worked the jobs in which Mr. Peggotty would have if he were in a better shape and also began to do unnecessary errands. She always stayed cheerful, always knew what to say at the right time, and always knew what not to say at the right time. But during the night she cries for Mr. Peggotty and tells David to be a friend and comfort Mr. Peggotty.

Questions:
1.) What kind of changes has Mrs. Gummidge gone through?
2.) How can the change in Mrs. Gummidge relate to some people in History?
3.) How would things change if Mrs. Gummidge didn't change?
4.) Is it right for Mrs. and good for her to pretend as though everything was alright during the day and cry during the nights?
5.) What can we do to you to make you change from the way Mrs. Gummidge was (and you are) to being more like she has become (and you ought)?
"It was between nine and ten o'clock when, strolling in a melancholy manner through the town I stopped at Mr. Omer's door. Mr. Omer had taken it so much to heart, his daughter told me that he had been very low and poorly all day, and had gone to bed without a pipe...but she could not command her softer self, and began to cry...'My little Minnie,' said Mrs. Joram, 'has only just now been gone to sleep. Even on her sleep she is sobbing for Em'ly. All day long, little Minnie has cried for her, and asked me, over and over again, whether Em'ly tied a ribbon off her own neck round little Minnie's the last night she was here, and laid her head down on the pillow beside her till she was fast asleep? The ribbon's round my little Minnie's neck now...Mrs. Joram was so unhappy...I went home to Peggotty's more melancholy myself, if possible, than I had been yet."

Summary:
When David left Mr. Peggotty's old boathouse around nine or ten o'clock David reached Mr. Omer’s. From Mr. Omer's daughter David found that Mr. Omer felt very low and had not gont to bed with his pipe. Mrs. Joram began to cry and tells David that Minnie has just gone to sleep. She tells him that Minnie cries for Emily all night and all day. Minnie thought on the last night that Emily was there she removed a ribbon from her neck and placed in on her own neck. Mrs. Joram was so unhappy, and then David left and went to Peggotty's house.

Questions:
1.) How does Minnie feel of Emily and what Emily had done on her last night she was there?
2.) Is it right for Minnie to cry for Emily?
3.) How would Minnie's feelings change if Emily had not taken a ribbon from her own neck and place it around Minnie's neck?
4.) How does the way Minnie feel relate to a family today whose child was kidnapped or ran away?
Miss Mowcher/ The Beginning of a Long Journey/ Cell#5

Quote:

"That good creature—I mean Peggotty—all untired by her late anxieties and sleepless nights, was ay her brother's, where she meant to stay till morning...I sent her to bed, by no means against her own will; and sat down before the kitchen's fire a little while, to think about this...recalled by a wanderings by a knock at t door..Miss Mowcher...'how do you come here? What is the matter?'...I found her sitting on the corner of the fender—it was a low iron one...'My dear young soul,' returned Miss Mowcher...'I am ill here, I am very ill. To think that is should come to this, when I might have known it and perhaps prevent it, if I hadn't been a thoughtless fool!'...to see any natural feeling in a little thing like me! A plaything of me'...'If I had shown myself a sensitive dwarf to your false friend,'...'Do you know of her?' I demanded. 'I know of her, and about her,' she replied, 'from Omer and Joram...Do you remember what Steerforth said to me about this unfortunate girl, that time when I saw you both at the inn?'...'but I believe it was you who had a boyish passion for her!'...'He was crossing you and wheedling you'...when his man told me that 'young innocence'...had set his heart upon her, and she was giddy and liked him'...'I must go,' she said at last...'It's late'...'Take a word of advice, even from three foot nothing. Try not to associate bodily defects with the mental, my good friend, except for a solid reason,'...'Trust me no more, but trust me no less, than you would trust a full sized woman,'...opened the door to her out...I came in, went to bed, and slept till morning."

Summary:
When David arrived at Peggotty's house he found Peggotty awake, unitred, and she was to stay at her brother's until morning. David sent Peggotty to bed, but not against her own will, and sat by the kitchen's fire. There was a knock at the door and was soon found to be that it was none the less Miss Mowcher knocking at the door. Miss Mowcher looks troubled and tells David how she was a fool and did not realize what could have happened and what did happen. She says it was David who had a boyish passion for Emily and would blush when she was the topic. She also tells David that Steerforth had set his heart upon her and Emily had liked him. After the news Miss Mowcher leaves and tells David not to trust her anymore and not to trust her any less. David went to bed and slept until morning.

Questions:
1.) What does Miss Mowcher tell David?
2.) Is it right for Miss Mowcher to criticize her own height?
3.) How does Emily's and Steerforth's situation relate to History?
4.) How would the whole situation change if Emily had not liked Steerforth?
The Departure and Journey/The Beginning of a Long Journey/Cell#6
Quote:
"We then took a leave of each other...As to Mrs. Gummidge, if I were
to endeavour to describe how she ran down the street by the side of
the coach, seeing nothing but Mr. Peggotty on the roof, through the
tears she tried to repress, and dashing herself against the people who
were coming in the opposite direction, I should enter on a task of
some difficulty. Therefore I had better leave her sitting on a baker's
door-step, out of breath, with no shape at all remaining in her bonnet,
and one of her shoes off, lying on the pavement at a considerable
distance. When we got to our journey's end, our first pursuit was to
look about for a little lodging for Peggotty, where her brother could
have a bed...Mr. Peggotty had made a communication to me on the
way to London for which I was not unprepared...that he purposed first
seeing Mrs. Steerforth."

Summary:
Mrs. Gummidge ran down the street as David, Mr. Peggotty, and
Peggotty leave. Mr. Peggotty then decides to first see Mrs. Steerforth.

Questions:
1.) How does Mrs. Gummidge respond to the departure of Mr.
Peggotty?
2.) Is it right to see Mrs. Steerforth first?
3.) How do you think Mrs. Steerforth will react?
4.) How does Mrs. Gummidge’s running down the street while the
coach leaves relate and differ to movies you’ve seen where someone
runs along the train or car calling out to the one leaving?
"view from sparing the mother's feelings as much as possible, I wrote her last night. I told her as mildly as I could what his wrong was, and what my own share injury. I said he was a man in a very common life, but of most gentle and upright character...at the appointed time, we stood at the door...no Littimer appeared...Mrs. Steerforth was sitting there. Rosa Dartle glided, as we went in, from another part of the room, and stood behind her chair...'I know, with deep regret, what has brought you here. What do you want of me? What do you ask me to do?'...'She is uneducated and ignorant.' 'Maybe she's not; maybe she is,' said Mr. Peggotty...'I justify nothing. I make no counter-accusations. But I am sorry to repeat, it is impossible...Nothing is more certain than that it never can take place, and never will'...'to take a moment with a miserable girl, and avoid me (Mrs. Steerforth)'...Rosa Dartle tried to soothe her...saw the mother as she said these words, I seemed to hear and see her son, defying them...'I have no more to say ma'am,' he remarked as he moved towards the door...with this, we departed...we had, on our way out, to cross a paved hall, with glass sides and roof, over which a vine was trained."

Summary:
David and Mr. Peggotty has reached Mrs. Steerforth's home and Littimer was not around. Mrs. Steerforth knows why they have visited through the letter from David. Her view of Emily is that she is uneducated and ignorant. Mr. Peggotty and Mrs. Steerforth argue a little and after Mr. Peggotty says exactly what he wants to say to the mother of the man who took his niece, who he views as a daughter, away.

Questions:
1.) What happens at Mrs. Steerforth's home?
2.) What would have happened if Littimer had been around?
3.) Was it right for Mrs. Steerforth to call Emily "uneducated and ignorant"?
4.) How can Mrs. Steerforth's love for her son who "destroyed" another relate to the love of any mother?
5.) Whose motto might be “admit nothing, deny everything, make counter accusations”?
Mr. Peggotty's off/The Beginning of a Long Journey/ Cell#8

Quote:
"When I joined Mr. Peggotty, he was walking slowly and thoughtfully down the hill...He told me...he meant to set out on his travels, that night. I asked him where he meant to go? He only answered, 'I'm going, sir, to seek my niece.'...I found an opportunity of repeating to Peggotty what he had said to me. She informed me, in return, that he had said where he was going, but she thought he had some project shaped in his mind. I did not like to leave him, under such circumstances...He accepted, from his sister's stock of ready money, a small sum account of his legacy...to keep him for a month. He promised to communicate with me....and bade us both, 'Good-bye!'...'I'm going to seek her, fur and wide. If she should come home while I'm away-but, ah, that ain't to be!-or if I should bring her back, my meaning is, that she and me shall live and die where no one can't reproach her. If any hurt should come to me, remember the last words I left for her was, 'my unchanged love is with my darling child, and I forgive her!"

Summary:
David joined Mr. Peggotty while he was slowly walking down the hill. Mr. Peggotty tells David he wants to set out on his travels to seek out Emily. Peggotty gives her brother some cash for his journey, which David thinks will last for about a month. Mr. Peggotty tells David and his sister that if he gets hurt on his travels and does not make it through to tell Emily his last words, which is that he loves her and forgives her.

Questions:
1.) What are Mr. Peggotty's last words?
2.) Do you think it's right that if Mr. Peggotty finds Emily, to keep her isolated, so no one can reproach her?
3.) What would happen if Mr. Peggotty never found Emily or found her but she does not want to go home?
4.) How does Mr. Peggotty's journey relate and differ to some other journeys in history?
CHAPATER 33  BLISSFUL

Cell #1 - My Love For Dora

Quote: “If I may so express it, I was steeped in Dora. I was not merely over head and ears in love with her, but I was saturated through and through. Enough love might have been wrung out of me... to drown anybody in; and yet there would have remained enough within me, and all over me, to pervade my entire existence.”

Summary: David just expresses how much he loves Dora.

Questions:

1. What did the quote, “I was not merely over head and ears in love with her, but I was saturated through and through,” mean?

2. The word *pervade* most closely means:
   A) soak through, be everywhere
   B) lift, toss
   C) shake, shimmy
   D) take over, conquer

3. “Enough love might have been wrung out of me... to drown anybody in,” is an example of (a):
   A) onomatopoetic simile
   B) hyperbolic metaphor
   C) paradox
   D) alliteration

4. Do you think that David’s loving so much could lead to heartache later on? Why? Why? Why?
Cell #2 - We Meet Again

Quote: “It’s not the first loss I have had in my life, Mr. Murdstone,” replied Peggotty, trembling from head to foot. ‘I am glad to hope that there is no body to blame for this one, -nobody to answer for it.’

‘Ha! Said he; ‘that’s a comfortable reflection. You have done your duty?’

‘I have not worn anybody’s life away,’ said Peggotty, ‘I am thankful to think! No, Mr. Murdstone, I have not worried and frightened any sweet creetur to an early grave!’

Summary: David and Mr. Murdstone have just met again after many years. They try to speak politely to each other; however, old grudges seem to be showing themselves. Mr. Murdstone told Peggotty he was sorry to hear of her loss. Peggotty returns saying that it is not the first of her losses. She says that there is no one to blame for this death; insinuating that he was to blame for David’s mother’s death.

Questions:
1. The word *gloomily* most closely means:
   A) in a stinky manner  C) cheerfully
   B) morosely  D) cruelly

2. What did Peggotty mean when she said, “I am glad to hope that there is no body to blame for this one--nobody to answer for it?”

3. Was it wrong of Peggotty to speak to Mr. Murdstone that way?

4. Do you think there will ever be a real confrontation between either David and Mr. Murdstone or Peggotty and Mr. Murdstone? Should David challenge him to a duel? Should Peggotty beat him with a pan?
Quote: “Then Dora held my flowers to Jip to smell. Then Jip growled, and wouldn’t smell them. Then Dora laughed, and held them a little closer to Jip, to make him. Then Jip laid hold of a bit of geranium with his teeth, and worried imaginary cats in it. Then Dora beat him, and pouted, and said, ‘My poor beautiful flowers!’ as compassionately, I thought, as if Jip had laid hold of me. I wished he had!”

Summary: David had just given Dora some flowers. Dora held them out to Jip to smell and he bit them. Dora then beat Jip for biting her flowers.

Questions:

1. Why did Dora beat Jip?

2. From the quote above, the word *pouted* most closely means:
   A) screamed  C) cried 
   B) laughed    D) sulked

3. Why do you think Jip bit the flowers?

4. Do you think Jip will ever come to like David?

5. What does it mean if a dog *worries* prey?
   a) teases  b) wolf whistles 
   c) grabs by teeth and shakes  d) sings an aria
Quote: “The sun shone Dora, and the birds sang Dora. The south wind blew Dora, and the wildflowers in the hedges were all Doras, to a bud.”

Summary: David is madly in love with Dora. And everything seems to resemble her and her beauty.

Questions:

1. “The sun shone Dora, and the birds sang Dora,” is an example of
   A) simile      C) Personification
   B) metaphor    D) Characterization

2. Why would David say Ms. Mills was his comfort?

3. Do you think that Dora is reminded by everything of David the same way he is reminded of her?

4. Are boys today as silly over girls as David is here?

5. The word *shone* means:
   A) shined       C) cried
   B) burnt       D) dried
Quote: “When I walked about, exalted with my secret, and full of my own interest, and felt the dignity of loving Dora, and of being beloved, so much, that if I had walked the air, I could not have been more above the people not so situated, who were creeping on the earth!”

Summary: David feels great that he is engaged to Dora. He feels great pride for both loving and being loved by Dora.

Questions:

1. What is David’s secret?

2. From the quote above, the word creeping most closely means:
   A) sneaking  
   B) running  
   C) jogging  
   D) walking

3. What does David mean by the quote? “if I had walked the air, I could not have been more above the people not so situated, who were creeping on the earth!”

4. Do you think Dora feels the same way?
CHAPTER 34     My Aunt Astonishes Me

Cell # 6

Dear Agnes,

I wrote to Agnes as soon as Dora and I were engaged. I wrote her a long letter, in which I tried to make her comprehend how blest I was, and what a darling Dora was. I entreated Agnes not to regard this as a thoughtless passion which could ever yield to any other, or had the least resemblance to the boyish fancies that we used to joke about. I assured her that its profundity was quite unfathomable, and expressed my belief that nothing like it had ever been known."

Summary: David wrote a letter to Agnes. He told her about him getting engaged to Dora. He also said it wasn’t just a childish crush. He said it was real love.

Questions:

1. What did David write to Agnes about?

2. The word unfathomable most closely means:
   A) immeasurable          C) true
   B) awesome               D) deep

3. What do you think Agnes will say responding to the letter?

4. Do you think Agnes is really such a great friend if David thinks he really has to try in order for Agnes to believe his love for Dora?
Quote: “I told him that my old nurse would be delighted to assist him, and that we would all three take the field together, but on one condition. The condition was, that he should make a *solum* resolution to grant no more loans of his name, or anything else, to Mr. Micawber.

Summary: Mr. Traddles had just explained a plan he had on how to recover some repossessed furniture of his. The furniture was being put off for sale at the Broker’s Shop. He would do it in a sneaky way but would need Peggotty’s help to do it. David said she and himself would be glad to help but on one condition. He was to promise that he would stop loaning Mr. Micawber grants or anything else.

Questions:

1. What did David make Mr. Traddles promise?

2. Which of the following has today’s spelling for the word that would be used in the quote?
   A) solum
   B) solemn
   C) solum
   D) solim

3. Do you think David is being a loyal friend to Mr. Micawber by telling others not to lend him anything?

4. Would you lend money to someone who had broken many promises to repay loans?

5. Do you think Traddles will go against his word and ever again lend anything to Mr. Micawber?
Quote: “‘Because,’ said my aunt, ‘it’s all I have. Because I’m ruined, my dear!’ If the house, and everyone of us, had tumbled out into the river together, I could hardly have received a greater shock.”

Summary: David came home one day and found his door opened. To his surprise his aunt and Mr. Dick were inside. She told him that she was ruined and that everything she possessed was in that room.

Questions:

1. What did David find when he got home?

2. What did the quote, “If the house, and everyone of us, had tumbled out into the river together, I could hardly have received a greater shock,” mean?

3. Do you think it is correct that Miss Trotwood would turn to David when she has those problems?

4. Do you think Miss Trotwood will want David to take care of her and shelter her from there on?

5. Should David angrily chase his aunt away and tell her to go to the Murdstones for help? Why? Why? Why?

6. Should Miss Betsey get a job with donkeys, since she thinks about them so much?
Chapter 35 Cell# 1- Mr. Dick Finds A Place

“Mrs. Crupp had indignanty assured him that there wasn’t room to swing a cat there; but as Mr. Dick justly observed to me, sitting down on the foot of the bed, nursing his leg, ‘you know, Trotwood, I don’t want to swing a cat. I never do swing a cat. Therefore, what does that signify to me?’”

In this part of the story, Mrs. Crupp shows where Mr. Dick will be staying but it is really small.

What did Mrs. Crupp mean by there not being enough room to swing a cat?

What does Mr. Dick’s answering that he does not wish to swing a cat show the readers?

What does the word *signify* mean in the quote above?

Is it right to swing a cat anyway? Would you want a cat to swing you around to measure her room to see if your head would hit the wall?
Chapter 35 Cell# 2- David’s aunt talking about Dora

“‘Well, well!’ said my aunt. ‘I only ask. I don’t depreciate her. Poor little couple! And so you think you were formed for one another, and are to go through a party-supper-table kind of life, like two pretty pieces of confectionery, do you, Trot?’

In this part of the story David’s aunt is basically laughing at how David is in love and thinks everything is going to go perfect.

Is it right for David’s aunt to be saying those things?

Do you think David’s aunt has a point?

What does David’s aunt mean by “like two pieces of confectionary”?

Do you think David’s aunt really wants David to get married, or do you think that David’s aunt thinks that David is making a mistake?

How would you feel if someone ridiculed your feelings?
Chapter 35 Cell #3- Agnes proposes a job

"'I know you would not mind,' said Agnes, coming to me, and speaking in a low voice, so full of sweet and hopeful consideration that I hear it now, 'the duties of a secretary.'

In this part of the story she is offering David Copperfield to work as a secretary for Mr. Wickfield.

Should David take the job?

If David didn’t take the job, what would happen?

Why would Agnes present the job to David?

Why is Agnes so nice to David?
Chapter 36 Cell # 4- Mr. Dick finds a job

“‘Don’t you think,’ said Traddles, ‘you could copy writings, sir, if I got them for you?’”

In this part of the story Traddles is offering a job to Mr. Dick to copy papers since Mr. Dick’s own writing always includes King Charles and he never seems to finish the manuscript.

Do you think Mr. Dick could actually do this job?

Would you trust a person with some kind of mental illness to help prepare legal papers for court?

Does Mr. Dick really need this job?

With the money Mr. Dick makes what do you think he would do with it; spend it for himself or give it to David’s aunt?

Why is Traddles helping Mr. Dick?
Chapter 36 Cell # 5- I.O.U.

“With this introduction (which greatly affected him), Mr. Micawber placed his I.O.U. in the hands of Traddles, and said he wished him well in every relation of life. I am persuaded, not only that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money, but that Traddles himself hardly knew the difference until he had time to think about it.”

In this part of the story Mr. Micawber hands a paper with I.O.U. on it to Traddles for all the money he owed him.

Do you think its right for Mr. Micawber to give him an I.O.U.?

Do you think Traddles would have even minded if Mr. Micawber never paid him back?

If you were Traddles would you have accepted the I.O.U. or laugh in Mr. Micawber’s face and ask him if he was joking?

Do you think Mr. Micawber will pay Traddles back?

What does the word persuaded mean in the quote above?
If someone warned you repeatedly not to loan money to a notorious spendthrift, would you make the loan anyway, trusting in the goodness human nature?

Cell #1- Emotional Distress over Money

**Quote:** “How miserable I was, when I lay down. How I thought and thought about my being poor, in Mr. Spenlow’s eyes; about my not being what I thought I was, when I proposed to Dora; about the chivalrous necessity of telling Dora what my worldly condition was, and releasing her from her engagement if she thought fit; about how I should contrive to live, during the long term of my articles, when I was earning nothing; about doing something to assist my aunt, and seeing no way of doing anything; about coming down to have no money in my pocket, and to wear a shabby coat, and to be able to carry Dora no little presents, and to ride no gallant greys, and to show myself in no agreeable light! Sordid and selfish as I knew it was, and as I tortured myself by knowing that it was, to let my mind run on my own distress so much, I was so devoted to Dora that I could not help it. I knew that it was base in me not to think more of my aunt, and Dora, and I could not put Dora on the side for any mortal creature. How exceedingly miserable I was, that night!”

**Summary:** David feels really bad about being poor because he thinks he won’t be fit to marry Dora. David has a long talk with his aunt and the next morning he goes to Mr. Splenlow and tries to cancel the
apprenticeship because he doesn’t earn anything from it. However, his request gets denied and they won’t be refunding the money that was paid to apprentice David.

**Question 1:** Why was David feeling he was no longer “fit” to be Dora’s husband?

**Question 2:** Do you know anyone in history or modern times that a man felt as if he wasn’t “fit” to marry a woman he loved because he didn’t have the money to “support” her?

**Question 3:** Do you think later on David and Mr. Dick would get jobs to help out about the financial situation?

**Question 4:** “and to wear a shabby coat”—what does David mean by shabby?

A. ragged/worn out       B. nice/neat       C. shiny       D. precious
Quote: "She was going to my rooms to see my aunt. The day being very fine, she was glad to come out of the chariot, which smelt (I had my head in it all this time) like a stable put under a cucumber-frame. I dismissed the coachman, and she took my arm, and we walked on together. She was like Hope embodied, to me. How different I felt in one short minute, having Agnes at my side!

Summary: After visiting Mr. Spenlow and Mr. Jorkins about him having to cancel his articles and having the request denied he comes across Agnes, which made him very happy. They began to talk and just catch up with each other’s lives. Then he, Miss Betsey, and Agnes start discussing things when they reached the house. Agnes suggests that David should work for Doctor Strong as a secretary. Mr. Wickfield and Uriah Heep come, and Miss Betsey ends up being appalled by Uriah.

Question 1: Who is Agnes? What is her relation to David?

Question 2: Why does Uriah keep referring to David as “Master Copperfield”?

Question 3: Do you think David will apply for the job Agnes requested?

Question 4: In the passage above, the word Hope was capitalized. Why do you think it was capitalized?
Quote: “When I found myself on the familiar Highgate road, pursuing such a different errand from that old one of pleasure, with which it was associated, it seemed as if a complete change had come on my whole life. But that did not discourage me. Great was the labor; priceless was the reward. Dora was the reward, and Dora must be won.”

Summary: On David’s way to see Doctor Strong, David changes his view about being poor. He starts thinking that maybe this could only bring him to Dora so much closer and this is an obstacle for him to overcome in his quest to win his prize of Dora. Doctor Strong accepts David’s request to be his secretary but is quite shocked on why David chose the job.

Question 1: Why do you think Doctor Strong was surprised when David offered to be his secretary?

Question 2: Do you know anyone else who picked a job that didn’t pay them very much and involved quite a lot of work in our society?

Question 3: Do you think in the future David would regret choosing this job?

Question 4: In the passage above David stated, “priceless was the reward. Dora was the reward, and Dora must be won.” What do you think he meant by that?
Cell #4- Mr. Dick gets a job

Quote: “He was like one under the propitious influence of a charm, from the moment of his being usefully employed; and if there were a happy man in the world, that Saturday night, it was the grateful creature who thought my aunt the most wonderful woman in existence, and me the most wonderful young man.”

Summary: David visits Mr. Dick, who is at the moment being very distressed about the financial condition of Miss Betsey. They both go to visit Traddles and end up deciding Mr. Dick should work by copying legal documents for Traddles. Mr. Dick earned more money for the family for completing the job that was handed to him though he had quite some trouble doing it due to King Charles the First.

Question 1: Why was Mr. Dick so happy when he finished the job?

Question 2: Do you think Mr. Dick would want to have another job in order to help the family?

Question 3: If your family were going through the same financial situation as they were, do you think someone in your family would be so distressed about it and get a job like David and Mr. Dick are doing, or do you think they wouldn’t care or do anything about it at all?

Question 4: “He was like one under the propitious influence of a charm, from the moment of his being usefully employed...” What does the word *propitious* most likely mean?

A. distressed   B. overwhelmed   C. encouraging   D. stabbed
Cell #5-The Letter that said, “Goodbye”

Quote: ‘MY DEAR COPPERFIELD,

‘You may possibly not be unprepared to receive the intimation that something has turned up. I may have mentioned to you on a former occasion that I was in expectation of such an event.

‘I am about to establish myself in one of the provincial towns of our favored island (where the society may be described as a happy admixture of the agricultural and the clerical), in immediate connection with one of the learned professions. Mrs. Micawber and our offspring will accompany me. Our ashes at a future period, will probably be found commingled in the cemetery attached to a venerable pile, for which the spot to which I refer, has acquired a reputation, shall I say from China to Peru?

‘In bidding adieu to the modern Babylon, where we have undergone many vicissitudes, I trust not ignobly, Mrs. Micawber and myself cannot disguise from our minds that we part, it may be for years and it may be for ever, with an individual linked by strong associations to the altar of our domestic life. If, on the eve of such a departure, you will accompany our mutual friend, Mr. Thomas Traddles, to our present abode, and there reciprocate the wishes natural to the occasion, you will confer a boon

‘On
‘One
‘Who
‘Is
‘Ever yours,
‘WILKINS MICAWBER.’
Summary: Traddles gives a letter to David from Mr. Micawber. The letter is saying Mr. Micawber wants to move and asks if David and Traddles could come by to say goodbye. Traddles and David then visit the Micawbers and discuss the matter. Over dinner, David and Traddles find out that Mr. Micawber is moving because Uriah offered him a job and will be moving to Canterbury. David feels uncomfortable and shocked by this news.

Question 1: Why do you think David felt uncomfortable and shocked by the news Mr. Micawber had just told him?

Question 2: Do you think if maybe someone else offered the job and not Uriah Heep, David wouldn’t have felt shocked or stressed about Mr. Micawber moving?

Question 2.5: If one of your irresponsible but decent friends was going to take a job with suspected immoral or criminal characters, what would you do?

Question 3: One of the themes in the novel is equality in marriage. Do you think it’s right that a husband should make the decision of having him and his family to move to a whole new place just because he will be getting a job there?

Question 4: “Mr. Thomas Traddles, to our present abode, and there reciprocate the wishes natural to the occasion, you will confer a boon” What do you think most likely means abode? A. goodbye  B. dinner  C. house/residence  D. celebration
'How can you be such a silly thing,' replied Dora, slapping my hand, 'as to sit there, telling such stories? I'll make Jip bite you!'

Her childish way was the most delicious way in the world to me, but it was necessary to be explicit, and I solemnly repeated:

'Dora, my own life, I am your ruined David!'

David tells Dora he is poor, and at first she refuses to believe him.

Vocab. question: What does the word *explicit* mean as used in the sentence "but it was necessary to be *explicit*"

a. fully blunt  
b. completely confusing  
c. dumb  
d. fake  

comprehension question: Why do you think Dora refused to believe David at first?

Predictive question: How do you think Dora will react when she realizes David is not joking? Do you think this will make her think twice about marrying him?

ethical question: Do you think Dora has good morals if she lets this influence her decision marrying David at all? 

Would you marry someone who lost all the family’s money soon before the wedding?
'Don't talk about being poor, and working hard!' said Dora, nestling closer to me. 'Oh, don't, don't!'

'My soul, not at all!' said I, cheerfully. 'If you will sometimes think of that, and look about now and then at your papa's housekeeping, and endeavour to acquire a little habit - of accounts, for instance -'

Poor little Dora received this suggestion with something that was half a sob and half a scream."

Dora becomes hysterical at the thought of being poor and refuses to accept the fact that she would have to cook and clean.

Vocab. question: What does endeavour (as used in the text above) most closely mean?

a. pathetic attempt
b. fail
c. refuse
d. bold attempt

Comprehension: Is Dora taking the news well?

predictive: Do you think Dora will eventually accept her role as a housekeeping wife?

Associative question: Would a woman react the same today at the suggestion of having to cook and keep house? Why or why not?

Would you whine and complain and threaten to sic a dog on someone if you were expected to do chores around the house? If so, how would your family react?
quote:
"I was encouraged by this closing admission on the part of Miss Mills to ask her, whether, for Dora's sake, if she had any opportunity of luring her attention to such preparations for an earnest life, she would avail herself of it? Miss Mills replied in the affirmative so readily, that I further asked her if she would take charge of the Cookery Book; and, if she ever could insinuate it upon Dora's acceptance, without frightening her, undertake to do me that crowning service. Miss Mills accepted this trust, too"

David tries to get Miss Mills to bring Dora around to the idea of housekeeping, and although Miss Mills agrees, she doubts it can be done.

Vocab question: What does the word *avail* (as used in the text above) most likely mean?
- a. to be ill
- b. useless
- c. to be of help
- d. overcome an obstacle
- e. take advantage of an opportunity

Comprehension: Does Miss Mills agree to try to bring Dora accustomed to the idea of keeping house?

Predictive: Do you think Miss Mills will be able to help at all?

Ethical: Does the way Dora react to David's confessing make you look at her any different? If so, why?

If Dora refuses to help around the house, and would never get a job, how will she spend her time?
"You are right,' interrupted Mr. Spenlow, nodding his head a great many times, and frowning very much, 'you are both very young. It's all nonsense. Let there be an end of the nonsense. Take away those letters, and throw them in the fire. Give me Miss Spenlow's letters to throw in the fire; and although our future intercourse must, you are aware, be restricted to the Commons here, we will agree to make no further mention of the past. Come, Mr. Copperfield, you don't want sense; and this is the sensible course."

Mr. Spenlow confronts David about his affair with his daughter and insists he forget about it and be "sensible," but David refuses and Mr. Spenlow says he will cut Dora out of his will and send her abroad if this is to continue.

Comprehension: Was Mr. Spenlow happy about finding out about David and Dora?

Predictive: What if Mr. Spenlow had been happy on finding out about Dora and David? What would have happened?

Ethical: Did David make the right decision by refusing to forget about Dora? Why or why not? Was Mr. Spenlow right in the way he handled with the situation?

Associative: Do you think many fathers today would react as Mr. Spenlow did? How would your father react upon learning you wanted to marry a poor person?
Mr. Spenlow was found dead on the side of the road. . . .

Quote:
"Mr. Spenlow," said Tiffey.

'What about him!' 

'Dead!' I thought it was the office reeling, and not I, as one of the clerks caught hold of me. "

Mr. Tifey tells David Mr. Spenlow was found dead, probably from a nasty fall off his horse and carriage, but nobody can be sure. 

Vocab. Question: What does the word *reeling* mean?
- a. to black out
- b. to stay completely motionless
- c. to spin
- d. to suddenly change colors

Comprehension: What do they think caused Mr. Spenlow's death?

Predictive: What if Mr. Spenlow had not died? Would Dora and David still get married?

Associative: Comparing this death to the death of his mother, which do you think had more of an impact on David?
'I should call that almost final,' observed Tiffey. 'My opinion is - no will.'

It appeared a wonderful thing to me, but it turned out that there was no will. He had never so much as thought of making one, so far as his papers afforded any evidence; for there was no kind of hint, sketch, or memorandum, of any testamentary intention whatever."

After searching for a will and coming up empty handed Mr. Tifey declares Mr. Spenlow had made no will because he had no money.

Vocab question: *Testamentary* is most like a...

a. journal
b. book
c. test
d. will

Comprehension: Why didn't Mr. Spenlow make a will?

Predictive: What if Mr. Spenlow had made a will and really had cut Dora out of any sort of inheritance?

Ethical: Do you think it was right of Mr. Spenlow to threaten David like that if he had no intention of making the will in the first place?
"I found everything in a satisfactory state at the cottage; and was enabled to gratify my aunt exceedingly by reporting that the tenant inherited her feud, and waged incessant war against donkeys. Having settled the little business I had to transact there, and slept there one night, I walked on to the Canterbury early in the morning. It was now winter again; and the fresh, cold windy day, and the sweeping downland, brightened up my hopes a little."—David Copperfield

Summary: David Copperfield goes to check on Miss Betsey’s cottage, to distract himself from his troubles with Dora. He then goes to Canterbury to visit Agnes and Mr. Wickfield, where he discovers Uriah Heep and his mother have taken control.

a) Why does David Copperfield go to check on Miss Betsey’s cottage?
b) Do you think it is right that Uriah Heep and his mother have taken control?
c) Do most people nowadays tend to check on others lives to distract themselves from things going on in their own?
d) Do you think if David were to dwell on his troubles with Dora instead of visit Agnes, what would he not discover?
“Mrs. Heep, with a prodigious sniff, resumed her knitting. She never left off, or left us for a moment.”—David Copperfield

Summary: David wants to talk to Agnes in private; however Mrs. Heep never leaves them alone. Uriah admits that he asked Mrs. Heep to follow David and Agnes because of his love for Agnes and intention to marry her.

a) Why was Mrs. Heep following David and Agnes?

b) Do you think it was immature of Uriah to ask Mrs. Heep to follow David and Agnes around because he was secretly in love with Agnes?

c) Can you compare this situation to a teenager being followed around by their mother or father on a date?

d) If Uriah would not have confessed to asking Mrs. Heep to follow David and Agnes around, how do you think the story would change?
"When we males were left alone after dinner, he got into a more adventurous state. He had taken little or no wine; and I presume it was the mere insolence of triumph that was upon him, flushed perhaps by the temptation my presence furnished to its exhibition."—David Copperfield

Summary: Uriah, Mr. Wickfield, and David are alone together and Mr. Wickfield gets drunk. Uriah eventually announces that he would like to marry Agnes; however, Mr. Wickfield is amused by this statement, and Uriah warns him not to insult him because he has dirt on him as well.

a) Why is Mr. Wickfield amused by that fact that Uriah wants to marry Agnes?
b) Is it smart of Mr. Wickfield to laugh at Uriah when he knows one of Mr. Wickfield’s secrets?
c) Would you push someone’s buttons when you know they could easily turn around and blackmail you?
d) If Mr. Wickfield weren’t drunk do you think he would still laugh at Uriah?
“Copperfield! I thought you’d be glad to hear, before you went off, that there are no squares broke between us. I’ve been into his room already, and we’ve made it all smooth. Why, though I’m umble, I’m useful to him, you know; and he understands his interest when he isn’t in liquor! What an agreeable man he is, after all, Master Copperfield!”-Uriah

Summary: David is leaving, however before he leaves Uriah informs him that he apologized to Mr. Wickfield and that they have made up. He tells David that it was too soon to bring up the marriage between he and Agnes, but assures him that they will eventually indeed get married.

a) Why did Uriah apologize to Mr. Wickfield?
b) Do you think it was polite of Uriah to inform David that he apologized to Mr. Wickfield?
c) Would present day men stake their claim on a woman?
d) If Uriah wouldn’t have apologized to Mr. Wickfield do you think they’d still be in a quarrel?
“On the steps of the church, there was the stooping figure of a man, who had put down some burden on the smooth snow, to adjust it; my seeing the face, and my seeing him, were simultaneous. I don’t think I had stopped in my surprise; but in any case, as I went on, he rose, he turned, and came down towards me. I stood face to face with Mr. Peggotty!” - David Copperfield

Summary: Late one night, David runs into Mr. Peggotty, who says he’s been looking for Little Em’ly. He has received letters from her and money; however, he misses her very much. Therefore, he is on a journey to find her and has been wandering all over the continent.

a) Do you think David was surprised to see Mr. Peggotty?
b) Is it brave of Mr. Peggotty to go on such a strenuous search for Little Em’ly?
c) Can you relate Little Em’ly’s disappearance to that of present day parents who sometimes leave home, yet send money and letters to their children?
d) If David wouldn’t have run into Mr. Peggotty, what do you think would have happened?
e) Can you relate Little Em’ly’s disappearance to that of present day teenagers who sometimes run away from home?
Quote: “I found the cottage in a satisfactory state at he cottage, and was enabled to gratify my aunt exceedingly by reporting that the tenant inherited her feud, and waged incessant war against donkeys.”

Summary: In this passage of the story David goes to the cottage to check if everything is running well. He tells his aunt about the donkeys because she doesn’t want the donkeys stepping all over her garden.

a) Why does his aunt hate the donkeys so much?

b) Is it right the way his aunt treats the donkeys? Why? Did you ever know someone who waged a feud against animal invaders upon a garden?

c) What would probably happen if his aunt didn’t care what the donkeys did?

d) Incessant means: a) not needed b) continuous c) pointless d) violent
Quote: “Coming into Canterbury, I loitered the old streets with a sober pleasure that calmed my spirits and ease my heart. There were the old signs the old names over the shops, the old people serving them. It appeared so long, since I had been a schoolboy there, that I wondered the places was so little changed, until I reflected how little I was changed myself.”

Summary: In this passage of the chapter David comes back from Dover. He realizes how little the stores have changed but also realizes how little he has changed.

1) Loiter means: a) to litter or spit b) to run or skip c) to walk slowly or hang around d) none of the above

2) What similarity did David realize between him and the stores on the street?

3) Would he have realized how little he has changed if he had not gone through that street?
Cell #3 Chapter 39: Wickfield and Heep

Quote: “Arrived at Mr. Wickfield’s house, I found, in the little lower room on the ground-floor, where Uriah Heep had been of old accustomed to sit, Mr. Micawber plying his pen with great assiduity. He was dressed in a legal-looking suit of black, and loomed, burly and large, in that small office.

Mr. Micawber was extremely glad to see me, but a little confused too. He would have conducted me immediately into the presence of Uriah, but I declined.”

Summary: In this passage of the story David arrives at Mr. Wickfield’s home. He had found Mr. Micawber and described him with a black suit.

1) Assiduity means: a) personal attention b) power c) slow d) speed
2) Where did David find Mr. Micawber?
3) Is it right for David declining the invitation to Uriah? Why?
4) What would have happened if David had gone to talk to Uriah?
Quote: “I had not walked out far enough to be quite clear of the town, upon the Ramsgate road, where there was a good path, when I was hailed, through the dust, somebody behind me. The shambling figure, and the scanty great-coat, were not to be mistaken. I stopped, and Uriah Heep came up.”

Summary: In this part of the story David walks for a while to be by himself. As he walks he notices that behind him Uriah had been following him the whole way. As soon as he notices Uriah behind him he stops and waits for him.

1) Why does David go out of the house and walk away in the first place?
2) Will David be happy to see Uriah or will he probably be angry at Uriah for following him?
2.5) What would you do if someone you hated followed you around and wouldn’t leave you alone?
3) Is right for Uriah to follow him or should he just leave him alone? Why?
4) Scanty means: a) dull, stupid b) big, heavy c) small, insufficient d) expensive, fancy
Quote: “I had my arms round Mr. Wickfield, imploring him by everything that I could think of, oftenest of all by his love for Agnes to calm himself a little. He was mad for the moment; tearing out his hair, beating his head, trying to force me from him, and to force himself from me, not answering a word, not looking at or seeing any one; blindly striving for he knew not what, his face all staring and distorted—a frightful spectacle.”

Summary: In this passage of the story Mr. Wickfield is very angry at Uriah because just before Uriah had asked him if he could marry his daughter.

a) Why did Mr. Wickfield get angry with Uriah?
b) Will Uriah and Mr. Wickfield be friends after this incident?
c) Is it right for Mr. Wickfield to get this angry? Why?
d) Implore means: a) to restrain b) to plead c) to drink d) to think
e) What should a parent do if a child were pursued by a creepy, sleazy, disgusting person?
Cell #6 Chapter 39: Wickfield and Heep

Quote: “It was dark in the morning when I got upon the coach at the inn door. The day was just breaking when we were about to start, and then, as I sat thinking of her, came struggling up the coach side, through the mingled day and night, Uriah’s head.”

Summary: This is the morning after Mr. Wickfield got angry. David is about to leave from Mr. Wickfield’s home.

1) What is David going to do right now?
2) What would probably happen if David decides not to leave at all?
3) Should David check up on Uriah? Why?
4) Mingled means:
   a) confused b) created oddly c) bad magically d) mixed
Quote: "'When she was-lost,' said Mr. Peggotty 'I know'd in my mind, as he would take her to them countries. I know'd in my mind, as he’d have told her wonders of 'em, and how she was to be a lady theer, and how he got her listen to him fust, along o' sech like. When we see his mother, I know'd quite well as I was right. I went across-channel to France, and landed theer, as if I’d fell down from the sky.'

Summary: In this passage Mr. Peggotty talks to David about how Little Emily had run away. And how he kept thinking about where she might have gone.

1) Who are Mr. Peggotty and David talking about?
2) What would happen if Mr. Peggotty didn’t care about Little Emily?
3) Was it right for Mr. Peggotty to look for Little Emily or realize she was gone? Why? What should he and Ham do if they catch Steerforth?
4) Channel means: a) stream of water b) road c) track d) none of the above
Quote: “I went with him over Westminster Bridge, and parted from him on the Surrey shore. Everything seemed, to my imagination, to be hushed in reverence for him, as he resumed his solitary journey through the snow.

I returned to the inn yard, and, impressed by my remembrance of the face, looked awfully around for it. It was not there. The snow had covered our late footprints; my new track was the only one to be seen; and even that began to die away (it snowed so fast) as I looked back over my shoulder.”

Summary: In this passage of the story Mr. Peggotty and David say goodbye. David walks away and so does Mr. Peggotty.

1) What happens to Mr. Peggotty?
2) Should David go with Mr. Peggotty on his journey? Why?
3) What would probably happen if he went with Mr. Peggotty?
4) Solitary means: a) lonely b) long c) tiresome d) hard
Ch. XLI/ Cell 1/ Dora’s Aunts are in favor for David

Quote: At last, answer came from the two ladies. They presented their compliments to Mr. Copperfield, and informed him that they had given his letter their best consideration, with view to the happiness of both parties’-which I thought rather an alarming expression, not only because of the use they had made of it in relation to the family difference before-mentioned, but because I had (and have all my life) observed that conventional phrases are a sort of fireworks, easily let off, and liable to take a great variety of shapes and colours not at all suggested by their original form.

Summary: Dora’s Aunts had answered David’s letter and have told him that he is welcome to come in order to discuss his relationship with them. David is cool with that.

Comprehension: What has Dora’s Aunts told David in reply to his letter?

Association: What to people do today if they want to get to know a person compared to what they did in the past, such as David’s asking the Aunts to discuss the matter of Dora and his relationship?

Vocabulary:
Quote:”... and liable to take a great variety of shapes and colours...”
In the quote above, the word liable most closely means
   A) Legally Obligated
   B) Being Devoted
   C) Having Informed
   D) Are likely

Ethical: If you were in David’s position, would you let Dora’s Aunts be involved with your relationship with her?
Quote: To this favour, Mr. Copperfield immediately replied, with his respectful compliments, that he would have the honour of waiting on the Misses Spenlow, at the time appointed; accompanied, in accordance with their kind permission, by his friend Mr. Thomas Traddles of the Inner Temple. Having dispatched which missive, Mr. Copperfield fell into a condition of strong nervous agitation; and so remained until the day arrived.

Summary: David complies and sets out with Thomas Traddles. He is nervous and excited at the same time.

Comprehension: How does David react to Dora’s Aunts’ letter?

Ethical: What reasons does David have to be nervous?

Vocabulary:
Quote: “…Mr. Copperfield fell into a condition of strong nervous agitation…”
In the quote above, the world agitation most closely means
A) State of clarity
B) State of amiability
C) State of worry
D) State of happiness

Prediction: What do you think is going to happen when Copperfield and Traddles arrive; would their arrival be unexpected by Dora?
Quote: “It was a great augmentation of my uneasiness to be bereaved, at this eventful crisis, of the inestimable services of Miss Mills. But Mr. Mills, who was always doing something or other to annoy me—or I felt as if he were, which was the same thing—had brought his conduct to a climax, by taking it into his head that he would go to India. Why should he go to India, except to harass me? To be sure he had nothing to do with any other part of the world, and had a good deal to do with that part; being entirely in the Indian trade, whatever that was (I had floating dreams myself concerning golden shawls and elephants’ teeth); having been at Calcutta in his youth; and designing now to go out there again, in the capacity of a resident partner.”

Summary: Traddles told Copperfield that Mr. Mills and his wife are moving but David thought that Traddles was just messing with him until he realized that it was the truth.

Comprehension: How did David take the news of the Mills’ pending departure?

Are you paying attention? Yes, you!: Why do you think David feels strongly about the Mills’ moving to India?

Vocabulary:
Quote: “It was a great augmentation of my uneasiness to be bereaved, at this eventful crisis, of the inestimable services of Miss Mills.
In the quote above, the word augmentation most closely means
A) Decrease
B) Event
C) Increase
D) Piece
Prediction: Do you think David will get over the Mills’ moving to India?
Quote: “I had vague sensation of being, as it were, on view, when the maid opened it; and wavering, somehow, across a hall with a weather-glass in it, into a quiet little drawing-room on the ground-floor, commanding a neat garden. Also of sitting down here, on a sofa, and seeing Traddles’s hair start up, now his hat was removed, like one of those obtrusive little figures made of springs, that fly out of fictitious snuffboxes when the lid is taken off. Also of hearing an old-fashioned clock ticking away on the chimney-piece, and trying to make it keep time to the jerking of my heart,—which it wouldn’t. Also of looking round the room for any sign of Dora, and seeing none. Also of thinking that Jip once barked in the distance, and was instantly choked by somebody. Ultimately I found myself backing Traddles into the fireplace, and bowing in great confusion to two dry little elderly ladies, dressed in black, and each looking wonderfully like a preparation in chip or tan of the late Mr. Spenlow.”

Summary: David is very nervous, as his actions show, such as bumping into Traddles and acting bewildered.

Ethical: Do you think that this is normal behavior when someone meets the parents or guardian of a person they highly regard?

Vocabulary:
Quote: “I had **vague** sensation of being, as it were, on view, when the maid opened it…”
In the quote above, the word **vague** most closely means
A) Faint, unclear feeling  
B) Angry, sneezy feeling  
C) Sad, schoolish Feeling  
D) Happy, vacation-like feeling
Prediction:
Will David straighten up his attitude later on?
Quote: 'There!' said Dora. 'Now you're going to be cross! 'Cross, my love? 'I am sure they're very kind to me,' said Dora, 'and I am very happy -' 'Well! But my dearest life!' said I, 'you might be very happy, and yet be treated rationally.' Dora gave me a reproachful look - the prettiest look! - and then began to sob, saying, if I didn't like her, why had I ever wanted so much to be engaged to her? And why didn't I go away, now, if I couldn't bear her? What could I do, but kiss away her tears, and tell her how I doted on her, after that! 'I am sure I am very affectionate,' said Dora; 'you ought'n't to be cruel to me, Doady!' 'Cruel, my precious love! As if I would - or could - be cruel to you, for the world!' 'Then don't find fault with me,' said Dora, making a rosebud of her mouth; 'and I'll be good.' I was charmed by her presently asking me, of her own accord, to give her that cookery-book I had once spoken of, and to show her how to keep accounts as I had once promised I would. I brought the volume with me on my next visit (I got it prettily bound, first, to make it look less dry and more inviting); and as we strolled about the Common, I showed her an old housekeeping-book of my aunt's, and gave her a set of tablets, and a pretty little pencil-case and box of leads, to practise housekeeping with.

Summary: When Dora arrives on the scene, her fear of Traddles and of Betsy's visits show that she can be spoiled and timid. David tells Dora of criticisms of her aunts way of treating her and she cries. She has been trying to learn to cook for David's sake but with no success.

Comprehension: Why does Dora act in such a strange way?

Ethical: Suppose you were in Dora's position. Would your reasons make an excuse for you to acting childish, pouting, and refusing to cooperate in a highly emotional fashion?
Vocabulary:
Quote: “Dora gave me a reproachful look”
In the quote above, the word *reproachful* most closely means
A) Angry
B) Sad
C) Expression of blame
D) Impression of thoughtfulness

Prediction: Do you think more trouble like this incident will come across David’s path?

Associative: If trying to change Dora leads to argument, what should David do? What *should* he do?
Quote: 'I wonder why you ever fell in love with me?' said Dora, beginning on another button of my coat. 'Perhaps because I couldn't see you, and not love you, Dora!' 'Suppose you had never seen me at all,' said Dora, going to another button. 'Suppose we had never been born!' said I, gaily. I wondered what she was thinking about, as I glanced in admiring silence at the little soft hand traveling up the row of buttons on my coat, and at the clustering hair that lay against my breast, and at the lashes of her downcast eyes, slightly rising as they followed her idle fingers. At length her eyes were lifted up to mine, and she stood on tiptoe to give me, more thoughtfully than usual, that precious little kiss - once, twice, three times - and went out of the room.

Summary: When Dora first meets Agnes, she acts put down, but Agnes’ good nature wins her over. Dora talks with David about her problem which makes their relationship stronger.

Comprehension: What is Dora’s problem?

Ethical: Would that be considered normal behavior if someone like Dora acted like that in that type of situation?

Associative: Do people today attempt to cute their way out of responsibility?

Vocabulary:
Quote: “...and at the lashes of her downcast eyes...”
In the quote above, downcast most closely means
A) Sad looking
B) Cheerful
C) Happy looking
D) Vengeful

Prediction: Do you think more problems that involve Dora will appear?
Quote: As we stood, front to front, I saw so plainly, in the stealthy exultation of his face, what I already so plainly knew; I mean that he forced his confidence upon me, expressly to make me miserable, and had set a deliberate trap for me in this very matter; that I couldn't bear it. The whole of his lank cheek was invitingly before me, and I struck it with my open hand with that force that my fingers tingled as if I had burnt them. He caught the hand in his, and we stood in that connexion, looking at each other. We stood so, a long time; long enough for me to see the white marks of my fingers die out of the deep red of his cheek, and leave it a deeper red. 'Copperfield,' he said at length, in a breathless voice, 'have you taken leave of your senses?' 'I have taken leave of you,' said I, wresting my hand away. 'You dog, I'll know no more of you.' 'Won't you?' said he, constrained by the pain of his cheek to put his hand there. 'Perhaps you won't be able to help it. Isn't this ungrateful of you, now?'

Summary: Agnes reassures David she will never accept Uriah, whom David loathes. Later, David and Uriah are alone together where David loses his anger and slaps him. Uriah tells David he is appalled and has always admired him. David feels guilty but still openly shows his disapproval of Uriah.

Comprehension: Why does David slap Uriah?

Ethical: Do you think that is a logical way of handling that type of situation? Is it acceptable to hit a hated someone?

Vocabulary:
Quote: "As we stood, front to front, I saw so plainly, in the stealthy exultation of his face..."
In the quote above, the word exultation most closely means
"Once again let me pause upon a memorable period of my life. Let me stand a side, to see the phantoms of those days go by me, accompanying the shadow of myself, in dim procession. Weeks, months, seasons, pass along. They seem little more than a summer day and a winter evening. now, the common where I walk with Dora is all in bloom, a field of bright gold and now the unseen heather lies in mounds and branches underneath a covering of snow. I’m a breath; the river that flows through our Sunday walks is sparkling in the sun, is ruffled by the winter, or thickened with drifting heaps of ice. Faster than ever river ran towards the sea, it flashes, darkens and rolls away"

David is talking about the time that has passed and how he is now an adult. (Age 21)

1) What is the "unseen heather"?
2) Do you think David's happiness will last?
3) What does the quote, "let me stand aside, to see the phantoms of those days go by me" mean?
4) From the text above would you say David is happy?
"Yes! I am going to be married to Dora! Miss Lavinia and Miss Clarissa have given their consent; and if ever canary birds were in a flutter, they are. Miss Lavinia, self-charged herself with the superintendance of my darling's wardrobe, is constantly cutting out brown-paper cuirasses, and differing in opinion from a highly respectable young man, with a long bundle, and a yard measure under his arm. A dressmaker always stabbed in the breast with a needle and thread, boards and lodges in the house; and seems to me, eating, drinking, or sleeping, never to take her thimble off. They make a lay figure of my dear. They are always sending for her to come and try something on. We can't be happy together for five minutes in the evening, but some intrusive female knocks at the door, and says, "Oh, if you would please, Miss Dora, would you step upstairs?"

Miss Clarissa and my aunt roam all over London, to find out articles of furniture for and me to look at. It would be better for them to buy the goods at once, without this ceremony for inspection; for when we go to see a kitchen fender and meat-screen, Dora sees a Chinese house for Jip with little bells on the top, and prefers that. And it takes a long time to accustom Jip to his new residence, after we have bought it; whenever he goes in or out; he makes all the little bells ring, and is horribly frightened"

David is expressing his joy because he is going to get married to Dora but at the moment they can't spend much time together at all because the dressmaker or someone else is always taking her aside to try something on and its annoying David.

1) From the quote above can you assume that Jip may be a pet of theirs?
2) What is a paper cuirass?
3) What does the quote, "If ever canary birds were in a flutter, they are" mean?
4) Are the wedding preparations different or the same as it would
be now? Why?
"Still I don’t believe it. We have a delightful evening, and are supremely happy: but I can't check off my happiness as it takes place. I feel in a mostly and unsettled kind of state; as if I had got up very early in the morning a week or 2 ago, and have never been to bed since. I can’t make out when yesterday was. I seem to have been carrying the license about, in my pocket many months.

Next day, too, when we all go in a flock to see the house - our house - Dora's house and mine - I am quite unable to regard myself as its master. I seem to be there, by permission of somebody else. I half expect the real master to come home presently, and say he is glad to see me. Such a beautiful little house as it is, with everything so bright and new: with the flowers on the carpets looking as if freshly gathered, and the green leaves on the paper as if they had just come out; with the spotless muslin curtains, and the blushing rose-colored furniture, and Dora's garden hat with the blue ribbon - do I remember, now, how I loved her in such another hat when I first knew her."

David is looking back on the past couple days and is feeling unsure about everything though he knows that he really has nothing to be unsure about. When he and Dora were looking at their house he felt as if he was a visitor.

1) From the description of the house would you say that it is a nice place?
2) Has David really been up for a week straight with no rest?
3) Do you think David is nervous about getting married and that’s the reason he is feeling unsure of everything.
4) If the marriage is causing his anxiety is it normal for him to be nervous/scared?
"It was a strange condition of things, the honeymoon being over and the bridesmaids gone home, when I found myself sitting down in my own small house with Dora; quite thrown out of employment, as I may say, in respect of the delicious old occupation of making love. It seemed extraordinary thing to have Dora always there. It was so unaccountable not to be obliged to go out to see her, not to have any occasion to be tormenting myself about her, not to have to write her, not to be scheming and devising opportunities to be alone with her. Sometimes of an evening, when I looked up from my writing, and saw her seated opposite, I would lean back in my chair, and think how queer it was that there we were, along together as a matter of course - nobody's business any more - all the romance of our engagement put away upon a shelf, to rust - no one to please but one another - one another to please, for life."

David is very happy since he got married to Dora, he no longer has to think of ways to be alone with her, and he doesn't have to go out to see her because they are married and are together most of the time anyway.

1) Why is David happy?
2) Is David’s extraordinary feeling normal or sick?
3) *Devising* means a) stealing b) planning c) lying d) sleeping
4) Will they start fighting now that they’re married?
"I doubt whether two young birds could have known less about keeping house, than I and my pretty Dora did, we had a servant of course, she kept house for us; *I still have a latent belief that she must have been Ms. Crupps daughter in disguise*, we had such an awful time of it with Mary Anne. Her name is Paragon; her nature was represented to us, when we engaged her, as being feebly expressed in her name. She has a written character, as large as a proclamation; and according to this document, she could do everything of a domestic nature that ever I heard of and a great many things that I never did hear of, she was a woman in the prime of her life of a severe *countenance* and subject to a sort of perpetual measles."

David and Dora are terrible housekeepers but lucky them, they have a housekeeper/servant named Paragon who is in the prime of her life and is great at taking care of the house for them.

1) What does paragon do?
2) Who did David think paragon was?
3) What does *feeble* mean? Where is your *Countenance*?
Chapters 45--46
Cell 1: “There can be no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose”

Annie strong is saying this to Dr. Strong, her husband, after Uriah tries to ruin their marriage by accusing Annie Strong of cheating on her husband with her cousin Jack Maldon. David is bothered by what Annie said because he thinks of his new marriage with Dora and how they have different characters. The quote means that without equality there can be only misunderstanding, and an equality between souls.

You cheated!!! I love you!

Dr. strong

Annie

1. What does disparity mean?
   a. inequality  b. love  
   c. hate  d. accept

2. What does this quote mean to you? “There can be no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose”

3. Do you think that this quote can help a marriage?

4. Do you think Dr. Strong will forgive Annie?
Cell 2: “I think that she confirmed him in his fear that he was a constraint upon his young wife, and that there was no congeniality of feeling between them, by so strongly commending his design of lightening the load of her life”

This quote means that Annie does things unknowingly that is effective to her husband who loves her dearly. Sometimes he feels that she doesn’t feel the same.

Does she love me?

Dr. Strong’s fears

1. Do you think Annie loves Dr. Strong?
2. What do you think the word constraint means?  
   a. limitation  
   b. happy  
   c. sad  
   d. upset
3. Should the doctor doubt his wife’s affection, even fidelity?
4. What does this quote mean to you?
Cell 3: “you are a very remarkable man, Dick!”
This Quote is when Mr. Dick fixes Dr. Strong’s marital problem and David’s aunt is ecstatic, and very happy for Annie and Mr. Strong.

I LOVE YOU!!!

I LOVE YOU TOO!!!

Annie

Dr. Strong

1. Who is Mr. Dick?

2. What is so special about him?

3. What does the word *remarkable* mean?
   a. great   b. bad
   c. weak    d. fun

4. What did Mr. Dick do in order for them to make up?
Pray has this girl been found?” said Ms. Dartle.

This is when Lil’ Emily runs away with Steerforth, because she thinks that he can make her a lady, but then he gets tired of her and leaves her. Littimer, his servant then proposes to her and she goes into a shock and runs away again.

I wanna be a LADY....

Lil’ Emily

1. Who is Miss Dartle?
2. What is Steerforth’s first name?
   a. Jhonny    b. James
   c. Jake      d. Jordan
3. Who is Littimer?
4. What does the word shock mean?
   a. has a fit   b. happy
   c. sad        d. bored
   e. surprise   f. electrocution
Cell 5: “But she is the person of whom I speak, and with whom I think we should communicate.” Said David.

This quote is when David suggests to Mr. Peggotty that Lil’ Emily is probably heading to London and that Martha is in London and they should contact her to find Lil’ Emily.

Maybe we should find Martha?
Hmmmm... Maybe...
Yah, I think we should.

1. What does communicate mean in this quote?
   a. contact   b. call
   c. love      d. help

2. Who is Mr. Peggotty to lil’ Emily?
   a. dad       b. brother
   c. son       d. uncle

3. Do you think Martha will help them or attack them?

4. Do you think Lil’ Emily will come back home?

5. What should happen to someone who uses people the way Steerforth does?
Scene: Following Martha/Martha
Cell: 1

Quote: “We had turned back to follow her, having encountered her coming towards us; and Westminster was the point at which she passed from the light and noise of the leading streets. She proceeded so quickly…

……..As if to avoid the footsteps that she heard so close behind; and, without looking back, passed on even more rapidly..........

...........There was, and is when I write, at the end of that low-lying street, a dilapidated little wooden building, probably obsolete old ferry-house. Its position is just at the point where the street ceases, and the road begins to lie between a row of houses and the river. As soon as she came here, and saw the water, she stopped...

Summary:
David and Mr. Peggotty are following Martha curious to where she’s headed so quickly. As Martha is walking she notices someone was following her so she went faster. She stopped at a riverbank near a prison and an old ferry-house.

Comprehension: What does “…the point at which she passed from the light and noise of the leading streets”, mean?
Ethical: Is it right for David and Mr. Peggotty to stalk Martha?

Predictive: Do you think Martha will jump in the water?

Multiple Choice: What does dilapidated mean?
   A) Having fallen into a state of disrepair
   B) Having fallen into a state of unconsciousness
   C) Having fallen into a state of a coma
   D) Having fallen into a state of death
Scene: Martha’s Dilemma/Martha
Cell: 2

Quote:
“We carried her away from the water to where there were some dry stones, and laid her down, crying and moaning. In a little while she sat among the stones, holding her wretched head with both her hands.........
.........I know that it’s the natural company of such as I am! It comes from country places, where there was once no harm in it--and it creeps through the dismal streets, defiled and miserable--and it goes away, like my life, to a great sea, that is always troubled--and I feel that I must go with it!”

Summary:
After following Martha they stop at the riverbank, where Martha has intentions of drowning herself. Martha is saying that the river is the only place for her, because she relates to it very well. She compares herself to the river being pure when it is in the country and is polluted when it reaches the ocean, just like her life.
Comprehension: What does the phrase: “I know that it’s the natural company of such as I am!” mean?

Ethical: Is it right for Martha to be unappreciative and want to drown herself, when there are many other people who would do anything for the things and opportunities she has?

Associative: How does the river compare to the minds of newborn children? Were you pure when you liven in the country, before you moved to the city and became polluted?

Multiple choice: What does creeps mean in the passage above?
A) sneaks
B) flows slowly
C) makes the noise of baby chicks
D) spreads
E) gang of bad guys
Scene: Betsey’s Husband/Martha
Cell: 3

Quote:
“It was midnight when I arrived at home. I had reached my own gate, and was standing listening for the deep bell of Saint Paul’s, the sound of which I thought had been borne towards me among the multitude of striking clocks, when I was rather surprised to see that the door of my aunt’s cottage was open, and that a faint light in the entry was shining out across the road........
...with very great surprise that I saw a man standing in her little garden.
He had a glass and bottle in his hand, and was in the act of drinking. I stopped short among the think foliage outside, fro the moon was think outside, though obscured; and I recognized the man whom I had once supposed to be a delusion of Mr. Dick’s and had once encountered with my aunt in the streets of the City...
..........................She was agitated, and told some money into his hand. I heard it clink. ‘What’s the use of this?’ he demanded ‘I can spare no more,’ returned my aunt...
..........'What do I have to do to free myself forever of your visits, but to abandon you to your deserts?’ “
Summary:
David just got home from his mysterious encounter with Martha when Betsey’s supposedly dead husband comes by her house demanding money. She offers but not nearly enough for anything.

Comprehension: What does, “What do I have to do to free myself forever of your visits, but to abandon you to your desert?” mean?

Predictive: Do you think Betsey’s husband will continue visiting?

Associative: How does Betsey’s husband receiving money from Betsey compare to how divorced couples deal with sons or daughters?

Multiple Choice: What does foliage mean?
A) Cluster of leaves
B) Horseplay with foil
C) Organs in a rat
D) Material for building cars
Scene: David’s ego/Domestic
Cell: 4

Picture:
Nice work, David     Best book ever

10 Stars!

Yeah, I know

Quote:
“I laboured hard at my book, without allowing it to interfere with the punctual discharge of my newspaper duties; and it came out and was very successful. I was not stunned by the praise which sounded in my ears, notwithstanding that was keenly alive to it, and thought better of my own performance, I have little doubt, than anybody else did. It has always been in my observation of human nature, that a man who has any good reason to believe in himself never **flourishes** himself before the faces of other people in order that they may believe in him. For this reason, I retained my modesty in very self-respect; and the more praise I got, the more I tried to deserve.”

Summary:
David is discussing his novel and describes how it made his life easier. David is being humble about it, yet he brags about how he knew that he’d receive admiring responses.

Comprehension: “... a man who has any good reason to believe in himself never flourishes himself before the faces of other people in order that they may believe in him.” Explain.
Associative: When it comes to glory, does David relate to anyone in our world today?

Predictive: Do you think David will write another novel?

Multiple Choice: What does the word *flourish* mean in this sentence? “a man who has any good reason to believe in himself never **flourishes** himself before the faces of other people in order that they may believe in him”
   A) To make bold, sweeping movements to show off
   B) To be in a period of highest productivity, excellence, or influence
   C) To do or fare well; prosper
   D) To grow well or luxuriantly; thrive
Scene: Family Matters/Domestic  
Cell: 5

Picture:

It's all our fault (mostly yours)

How could you say that?!

Quote:
"'It is not merely, my pet,' said I, 'that we lose money and comfort, and even temper sometimes, by not learning to be more careful; but that we incur the serious responsibility of spoiling every one who comes into our service, or has any dealings with every one who comes into out service, or has any dealings with us. I begins to be afraid that the fault is not entirely on one side, but that there people all turn out ill because we don't turn out very well ourselves.'

'Oh, what an accusation,' exclaimed Dora, opening her eyes wide; 'to say that you ever saw me take gold watches! Oh!'.................

'..........You did,' returned Dora. 'You know you did. You said I hadn't turned out well compared to him'.................

'..........To the page,' sobbed Dora. 'Oh cruel fellow, to compare your affectionate wife to a transported page!'................."

Summary:
David is discussing his success as a writer, but his success comes with a bad twist, disorders in the household. The page mentioned shows how badly David and Dora are victimized not only by their personal servants but also to people they buy food, clothes and other needs.
from. David is now blaming himself and Dora for not being good managers instead of blaming outside sources.

Comprehension: What does the phrase, “I begin to be afraid that the fault is not entirely on one side, but that our people all turn out ill because we don’t turn out very well ourselves,” mean?

Ethical: Is it right for David to compare Dora to a transported page? Whom do you blame if you are cheated: the cheater or yourself?

Predictive: What do you think Dora is going to do next?

Multiple Choice: What does affectionate mean in the phrase above?
   A) Loving
   B) Obsolete
   C) To have been relieved of infection
   D) The relief of pain, suffering, or distress
"...You know what little thing I am, and what I wanted your to call from the first. If you can’t do so, I am afraid you’ll never like me. Are you sure you don’t think, sometimes, it would have been better to have--’

‘Done what, my dear?’ For she had no effort to proceed.

‘Nothing!’ said Dora.

‘Nothing?’ I repeated...

...‘Don’t I think it would have been better to have done nothing, than to have tried to from my little wife’s mind?’ said I, laughing at myself. ‘Is that the question? Yes, indeed I do.’

‘Is that what you have been trying?’ cried Dora. ‘Oh what a shocking boy!’

‘Better to be naturally Dora than anything else in the world’”

Summary:
Dora is questioning her marriage to David and David is trying to apologize for trying to change Dora, saying he shouldn’t have tried to
change what he loved for so long. David wants to go back to the old
days when they were happy living together.

Comprehension: What does the phrase “Better to be naturally Dora
than anything else in the world,” mean?

Associative: How effective is it to romance someone believing she’s
perfect than after marrying her set about to fix all her perceived
personality flaws?

Ethical: Is it right for Dora to not tell David what she wanted to say
before she got cut off?

Predictive: What do you think Dora was talking about before she got
cut off?

Multiple Choice: What does the word shocking mean in the quote
above?
   A) Electrifying
   B) Highly offensive
   C) Nervous system collapse
   D) Collide
Chapter LI: The Beginning of a Longer Journey

Quotes:
I was told that Mr. Peggotty desired to speak with me. He came into the garden to meet me half-way, 'I took my dear child away last night,' Mr. Peggotty began, as he raised his eyes to ours. When my Em'ly took flight,' he said, 'from the house wheer she was made a prisoner by that there spotted snake as Mas'r Davy see, - and his story's trew, and may GOD confound him! - she took flight in the night. It was a dark night, with a many stars a-shining. She was wild. She ran along the sea beach, believing the old boat was there; and calling out to us to turn away our faces, for she was a-coming by. She heerd herself a-crying out, like as if it was another person; and cut herself on them sharp-pinted stones and rocks, and felt it no more than if she had been rock herself. Of a sudden - or so she thou't, you unnerstand - the day broke, wet and windy, and she was lying b'low a heap of stone upon the shore, and a woman was a-speaking to her, saying, in the language of that country, what was it as had gone so much amiss?' 'As Em'ly's eyes - which was heavy - see this woman better,' Mr. Peggotty went on, 'she know'd as she was one of them as she had often talked to on the beach. She hadn't no children of her own, this woman, being a young wife; but she was a- looking to have one afore long. And may my prayers go up to Heaven that 'twill be a happiness to her, and a comfort, and a honour, all her life! Em'ly told her, and she - took her home,' said Mr. Peggotty, covering his face. He was more affected by this act of kindness, than I had ever seen him affected by anything since the night she went away. Em'ly was took bad with fever, and, what is very strange to me is, - maybe 'tis not so
strange to scholars, - the language of that country went out of her head, and she could only speak her own, that no one unnerstood. She cried to the good young woman not to give her up, and know'd, at the same time, that she couldn't unnerstand, and dreaded that she must be took away. Here he stopped, as if for relief from the terrors of his own description. After being silent for a few moments, he pursued his story. It was her belief, at first, that she was at home upon a Sunday morning; but the vine leaves as she see at the winder, and the hills beyond, warn't home, and contradicted of her.

Summary:
Mr. Peggotty goes to see David and Miss Betsey tells what has happened with Little Em’ly, the problem at hand. Little Em’ly, not in her right mind, escaped from Littimer onto the beach. She was then rescued and nursed by a young women whose husband was at sea.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What news does Mr. Peggotty say to David and Miss Betsey, and what does it relate to?

Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word contradicted in the text “and contradicted of her.” most likely mean?
   a) To deny the statement of
   b) To present her
   c) To accept her
   d) To notice her

Ethical Question:
How do you think David feels about the new information from Mr. Peggotty? Do you think he feels that something good has happened or something bad? Why?

Predictive Question:
What do you think David will do to help out Mr. Peggotty?
Cell II  
Chapter LI: The Beginning of a Longer Journey 

Quotes: 
But, the language of that country was quite gone from her, and she was forced to make signs. So she went on, getting better from day to day, slow, but sure, and trying to learn the names of common things - names as she seemed never to have heerd in all her life - till one evening come, when she was a-setting at her window, looking at a little girl at play upon the beach. The child says of a sudden, "Fisherman's daughter, here's a shell!" Then Em'ly unnerstands her; and she answers, bursting out a-crying; and it all comes back! 'When Em'ly got strong again,' said Mr. Peggotty, after another short interval of silence, 'she cast about to leave that good young creetur, and get to her own country. the two together put her aboard a small trader bound to Leghorn, and from that to France. 'I doen't know," said Mr. Peggotty, 'for sure, when her 'art begun to fail her; but all the way to England she had thowt to come to her dear home. Soon as she got to England she turned her face tow'rds it. But, fear of not being forgiv, fear of being pinted at, fear of some of us being dead along of her, fear of many things, turned her from it, kiender by force, upon the road: "Uncle, uncle," she says to me, "the fear of not being worthy to do what my torn and bleeding breast so longed to do, was the most fright'ning fear of all! I turned back, when my 'art was full of prayers that I might crawl to the old door-step, in the night, kiss it, lay my wicked face upon it, and theer be found dead in the morning." A'most the moment as she lighted heer, all so desolate, she found (as she believed) a friend; a decent woman as spoke to her about the needle-work as she had been brought up to do, about finding plenty of it fur
her, about a lodging fur the night, and making secret inquisition concerning of me and all at home, tomorrow. When my child,' he said aloud, and with an energy of gratitude that shook him from head to foot, 'stood upon the brink of more than I can say or think on - Martha, trew to her promise, saved her. 'You have quite made up your mind,' said I to Mr. Peggotty, 'as to the future, good friend? I need scarcely ask you.'

'Quite, Mas'r Davy,' he returned; 'and told Em'ly. Theer's mighty countries, fur from heer. Our future life lays over the sea.' 'They will emigrate together, aunt,' said I. 'Yes!' said Mr. Peggotty, with a hopeful smile. 'No one can't reproach my darling in Australia. We will begin a new life over theer! 'I asked him if he yet proposed to himself any time for going away. 'My good sister takes care of his house, you see, ma'am, and he takes kindly to her,' Mr. Peggotty explained for my aunt's better information. 'He'll set and talk to her, with a calm spirit, wen it's like he couldn't bring himself to open his lips to another. Poor fellow!' said Mr. Peggotty, shaking his head, 'theer's not so much left him, that he could spare the little as he has!' 'Well, I've had a mort of consideration, I do tell you,' returned Mr. Peggotty, with a perplexed look which gradually cleared as he went on, 'concerning of Missis Gummidge. You see, wen Missis Gummidge falls a-thinking of the old 'un, she an't what you may call good company.

Summary:
Little Em'ly planed to go home, by way of France and England. Nearing home she became skeptical (doubt) about her family's attitude towards her, so she turned back. Em'ly was homeless but fortunately found shelter with Martha.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Who helped Em'ly when she ran away?
Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word gratitude in the text “and with an energy of gratitude that shook him from head to foot” most likely mean?
   a) Thankfulness
   b) Unhappiness
   c) Anger
   d) Sorrow
Ethical Question:
Do you think she does not like her family anymore? If so why do you think that Em'ly ran away?
Predictive Question:
Do you think that Mr. Peggotty will forgive little Em’ly for running away?
Chapter LI: The Beginning of a Longer Journey

Quotes:
"Wheerby," said Mr. Peggotty, 'my sister might - I doen't say she would, but might - find Missis Gummidge give her a leetle trouble now-and-again. 'I said that theer was on'y one thing furder,' he proceeded with a grave smile, when he had made up his little bundle again, and put it in his pocket; 'but theer was two. I warn't sure in my mind, wen I come out this morning, as I could go and break to Ham, of my own self, what had so thankfully happened. So I writ a letter while I was out, and put it in the post-office, telling of 'em how all was as 'tis; and that I should come down tomorrow to unload my mind of what little needs a-doing of down theer, and, most-like, take my farewell leave of Yarmouth.' As we passed along the familiar street at night - Mr. Peggotty, in despite of all my remonstrances, carrying my bag - I glanced into Omer and Joram's shop, and saw my old friend Mr. Omer there, smoking his pipe. I felt reluctant to be present, when Mr. Peggotty first met his sister and Ham; and made Mr. Omer my excuse for lingering behind. 'I should get up, sir, to acknowledge such an honour as this visit,' said he, 'only my limbs are rather out of sorts, and I am wheeled about. With the exception of my limbs and my breath, howsoever, I am as hearty as a man can be, I'm thankful to say. I never saw such a good old fellow to make the best of a thing, and find out the enjoyment of it, as Mr. Omer. He was as radiant, as if his chair, his asthma, and the failure of his limbs, were the various branches of a great invention for enhancing the luxury of a pipe.

Summary:
Mr. Peggotty tells David that he will take Little Em’ly and go to Australia so she can start a new life in another country. Mr. Peggotty needs to say goodbye to Ham, therefore he asks David to go together with him to tell Ham.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Why does Mr. Peggotty want to move to Australia?

Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word *remonstrances* in the text “in despite of all my remonstrances” most likely mean?
   a) An expression of a formal statement of grievances
   b) An expression of negotiation
   c) An expression of pleas
   d) An expression of pardons

Ethical Question:
Would it be a good idea if Ham met Em’ly one more time before she leaves? Why?

Predictive Question:
How do you think Ham will to feel about the news about Em’ly?
Quotes:
I changed the subject by referring to Emily. After assuring him that I did not forget how interested he had always been in her, and how kindly he had always treated her, I gave him a general account of her restoration to her uncle by the aid of Martha; which I knew would please the old man. 'Because you know,' said Mr. Omer, taking himself up, where he had left off, 'whatever is done, I should wish to be a member of. Put me down for anything you may consider right, and let me know. I never could think the girl all bad, and I am glad to find she's not. After a stroll about the town I went to Ham's house. 'Mas'r Davy, have you seen her?' 'Only for a moment, when she was in a swoon,' I softly answered. We walked a little farther, and he said: 'Mas'r Davy, shall you see her, d'ye think?' 'It would be too painful to her, perhaps,' said I. 'I have thowt of that,' he replied. 'So 'twould, sir, so 'twould.'

Summary:
Mr. Omer's family is doing fine but his own health is poor. However he is glad that Em'ly is doing well and says that he will help Martha in whatever way he can.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
How does Mr. Omer feel about the current situation with Em'ly?
Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word *restoration* in the text “I gave him a general account of her restoration to her uncle by the aid of Martha” most likely mean?
   a) The act of repairing
   b) The act of destroying
   c) The act of hope
   d) The act of willing

Ethical Question:
Do you think that Mr. Omer’s health is going to get worse because of all the misfortunate events of Em’ly? Why?

Predictive Question:
What do you think Mr. Omer is going to do to help Em’ly?
Chapter LI: The Beginning of a Longer Journey

Quotes:
'Tan't that I forgive her. 'Tan't that so much. 'Tis more as I beg of her to forgive me, for having pressed my affections upon her. Odd times, I think that if I hadn't had her promise fur to marry me, sir, she was that trustful of me, in a friendly way, that she'd have told me what was struggling in her mind, and would have counselled with me, and I might have saved her.' We brought the locker out, extinguished the candle, fastened the door on the outside, and left the old boat close shut up, a dark speck in the cloudy night. Next day, when we were returning to London outside the coach, Mrs. Gummidge and her basket were on the seat behind, and Mrs. Gummidge was happy. 'I loved her - and I love the mem'ry of her - too deep - to be able to lead her to believe of my own self as I'm a happy man. I could only be happy - by forgetting of her - and I'm afeerd I couldn't hardly bear as she should be told I done that. But if you, being so full of learning, Mas'r Davy, could think of anything to say as might bring her to believe I wasn't greatly hurt: still loving of her, and mourning for her: anything as might bring her to believe as I was not tired of my life, and yet was hoping fur to see her without blame, wheer the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest - anything as would ease her sorrowful mind, and yet not make her think as I could ever marry, or as 'twas possible that anyone could ever be to me what she was - I should ask of you to say that - with my prayers for her - that was so dear.'

Summary:
Ham talks to David and asks him to tell Em’ly that he would always love her. He wants to apologize for forcing his love on Em’ly. Mrs. Gummidge leaves for Australia with the two of them.
Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Who is also leaving with Mr. Peggotty to Australia?

Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word counselled in the text “and would have counselled with me” most likely mean?
   a) exchanging opinions and ideas; consultation
   b) giving false ideas
   c) not teaching, only barking
   d) being unhelpful

Ethical Question:
Why does Mrs. Gummidge want to go to Australia with Mr. Peggotty?

Predictive Question:
How do you think Mr. Peggotty, Mrs. Gummidge, and Em’ly’s lives will be different in a new environment? Will they learn to play digeridoo?
Cell I
Chapter LII: I assist at an explosion

Quotes:
When the time Mr. Micawber had appointed so mysteriously, was within four-and-twenty hours of being come, my aunt and I consulted how we should proceed; and we four, that is to say, my aunt, Mr. Dick, Traddles, and I, went down to Canterbury by the Dover mail that night. As it approached nearer and nearer to half past nine o’clock, our restless expectation of Mr. Micawber increased. 'Here he is,' said I, 'and not in his legal attire!' 'Madam,' returned Mr. Micawber, 'I trust you will shortly witness an eruption. Mr. Traddles, I have your permission, I believe, to mention here that we have been in communication together?' 'Mr. Copperfield,' returned Mr. Micawber, 'your confidence is not, at the existing juncture, ill-bestowed. I would beg to be allowed a start of five minutes by the clock; and then to receive the present company, inquiring for Miss Wickfield, at the office of Wickfield and Heep, whose Stipendiary I am.' We found Mr. Micawber at his desk, in the turret office on the ground floor, either writing, or pretending to write, hard. 'Mr. Wickfield is unwell in bed, sir, of a rheumatic fever,' he returned; 'but Miss Wickfield, I have no doubt, will be happy to see old friends. Will you walk in, sir?'

Summary:
Mr. Micawber asks Traddles, David, and Miss Betsey to gather. Then Mr. Micawber says that he has discovered something really big. Mr. Micawber tells part of his plan to David, and asks David to help him with his plan. So, David and the other people go to the Old house five minutes after Mr. Micawber where Mr. Micawber acts like he is working
hard. Then Mr. Micawber explains that Mr. Wickfield is not doing so well, and asks David if he wanted to see Agnes.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Who did Mr. Micawber call to gather?
Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word inquiring in the text “inquiring for Miss Wickfield” most likely mean?
   a) Asking
   b) Thinking
   c) Answering
   d) Talking
Ethical Question:
Do you think Mr. Micawber’s discovery was such a big discovery that it required him to call David, Miss Betsey, Traddles, Agnes, and Mr. Dick? Why?
Predictive Question:
What do you think is going to happen next in Mr. Micawber’s plans?
Quotes:
I had not seen Uriah Heep since the time of the blow. Our visit astonished him, evidently; not the less, I dare say, because it astonished ourselves. He did not gather his eyebrows together, for he had none worth mentioning; but he frowned to that degree that he almost closed his small eyes, while the hurried raising of his grisly hand to his chin betrayed some trepidation or surprise. I was prevented from disclaiming the compliment (if I should have done so, in any case), by the entrance of Agnes, now ushered in by Mr. Micawber. I saw Uriah watch her while she greeted us; and he reminded me of an ugly and rebellious genie watching a good spirit. In the meanwhile, some slight sign passed between Mr. Micawber and Traddles; and Traddles, unobserved except by me, went out. 'You are a precious set of people, ain't you?' said Uriah, in the same low voice, and breaking out into a clammy heat, which he wiped from his forehead, with his long lean hand, 'to buy over my clerk, who is the very scum of society, - as you yourself were, Copperfield, you know it, before anyone had charity on you, - to defame me with his lies? Miss Trotwood, you had better stop this; or I'll stop your husband shorter than will be pleasant to you. I won't know your story professionally, for nothing, old lady! Miss Wickfield, if you have any love for your father, you had better not join that gang. I'll ruin him, if you do. Now, come! I have got some of you under the harrow. Think twice, before it goes over you. Think twice, you, Micawber, if you don't want to be crushed. I recommend you to take yourself off, and be talked to presently, you fool! while there's time to retreat. Where's mother?' he
said, suddenly appearing to notice, with alarm, the absence of Traddles, and pulling down the bell-robe. 'Fine doings in a person's own house!' 'Mrs. Heep is here, sir,' said Traddles, returning with that worthy mother of a worthy son. 'I have taken the liberty of making myself known to her.' 'Something has been got from him by fraud, I know,' returned Traddles quietly; 'and so do you, Mr. Heep. 'Ury -!' Mrs. Heep began, with an anxious gesture. I say nothing of the look he conferred on me, as he stood eyeing us, one after another; for I had always understood that he hated me, and I remembered the marks of my hand upon his cheek. But when his eyes passed on to Agnes, and I saw the rage with which he felt his power over her slipping away, and the exhibition, in their disappointment, of the odious passions that had led him to aspire to one whose virtues he could never appreciate or care for, I was shocked by the mere thought of her having lived, an hour, within sight of such a man. Mr. Micawber, whose impetuosity I had restrained thus far with the greatest difficulty, and who had repeatedly interposed with the first syllable Of SCOUN-drel! without getting to the second, now burst forward, drew the ruler from his breast (apparently as a defensive weapon), and produced from his pocket a foolscap document, folded in the form of a large letter. Opening this packet, with his old flourish, and glancing at the contents, as if he cherished an artistic admiration of their style of composition, he began to read as follows:

Summary:
David, Miss Betsey, Traddles, and Mr. Micawber all confront Uriah Heep at his home. Then Mr. Micawber brings in Agnes too. Mr. Micawber has started to disobey Uriah and starts to call him things such as scoundrel. Then Uriah starts to insult everyone around especially David, but however does not insult Agnes. Traddles goes and brings in Uriah’s mother, Mrs. Heep to see the crimes her son has committed. Mr. Micawber then takes out a letter in which he is about to read.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
Who does Traddles bring to see Uriah being exposed of the crimes he committed?

Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word **odious** in the text “of the **odious** passions that had led him to aspire to one whose virtues he could never appreciate or care for” most likely mean?
   a) Hateful
   b) Beautiful
Ethical Question:
Why did David, Traddles, and Miss Betsey go to Uriah’s house? Why do you think Mr. Micawber is rebelling and insulting Uriah?
Predictive Question:
What do you think the letter that Mr. Micawber is about to read is going to say?
Quotes:
Mr. Micawber, whose impetuosity I had restrained thus far with the greatest difficulty, and who had repeatedly interposed with the first syllable Of SCOUN-drel! without getting to the second, now burst forward, drew the ruler from his breast (apparently as a defensive weapon), and produced from his pocket a foolscap document, folded in the form of a large letter. Opening this packet, with his old flourish, and glancing at the contents, as if he cherished an artistic admiration of their style of composition, he began to read as follows: "Dear Miss Trotwood and gentlemen -" "In appearing before you to denounce probably the most consummate Villain that has ever existed," Mr. Micawber, without looking off the letter, pointed the ruler, like a ghostly truncheon, at Uriah Heep, "I ask no consideration for myself. The victim, from my cradle, of pecuniary liabilities to which I have been unable to respond, I have ever been the sport and toy of debasing circumstances. Ignominy, Want, Despair, and Madness, have, collectively or separately, been the attendants of my career." "In an accumulation of Ignominy, Want, Despair, and Madness, I entered the office - or, as our lively neighbour the Gaul would term it, the Bureau - of the Firm, nominally conducted under the appellation of Wickfield and - HEEP, but in reality, wielded by - HEEP alone. HEEP, and only HEEP, is the mainspring of that machine. HEEP, and only HEEP, is the Forger and the Cheat." Uriah, more blue than white at these words, made a dart at the letter, as if to tear it in pieces. Mr. Micawber, with a perfect miracle of dexterity or luck, caught his advancing knuckles with the ruler, and disabled his right hand. It
dropped at the wrist, as if it were broken. The blow sounded as if it had fallen on wood. 'The Devil take you!' said Uriah, writhing in a new way with pain. 'I'll be even with you.' 'Approach me again, you - you - you HEEP of infamy,' gasped Mr. Micawber, 'and if your head is human, I'll break it. Come on, come on! ' I found that my services were constantly called into requisition for the falsification of business, and the mystification of an individual whom I will designate as Mr. W. That Mr. W. was imposed upon, kept in ignorance, and deluded, in every possible way; yet, that all this while, the ruffian - HEEP "My charges against - HEEP," he read on, glancing at him, and drawing the ruler into a convenient position under his left arm, in case of need, "are as follows." "First," said Mr. Micawber, "When Mr. W.'s faculties and memory for business became, through causes into which it is not necessary or expedient for me to enter, weakened and confused, - HEEP - designedly perplexed and complicated the whole of the official transactions. When Mr. W. was least fit to enter on business, - HEEP was always at hand to force him to enter on it. He obtained Mr. W.'s signature under such circumstances to documents of importance, representing them to be other documents of no importance. He induced Mr. W. to empower him to draw out, thus, one particular sum of trust-money, amounting to twelve six fourteen, two and nine, and employed it to meet pretended business charges and deficiencies which were either already provided for, or had never really existed. He gave this proceeding, throughout, the appearance of having originated in Mr. W.'s own dishonest intention, and of having been accomplished by Mr. W.'s own dishonest act; and has used it, ever since, to torture and constrain him."

Summary:
Mr. Micawber takes out the letter in which he had gathered all the frauds that Uriah Heep has been doing and collected all the evidence needed to prove that Uriah Heep has committed the crimes. Mr. Micawber reads the letter and Uriah gets mad, so he tries to rip the letter. Unfortunately for Uriah Mr. Micawber stops him and continues on with the charges. The first charge was when Uriah forced Mr. Wickfield to do things that went against Mr. Wickfield’s will (because Uriah was blackmailing Mr. Wickfield).

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What was the first charge of Uriah that was stated in the letter?
Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word deficiencies in the text “and employed it to meet pretended business charges and deficiencies which were either already provided for” most likely mean?
   a) Insufficiency
   b) Surplus
   c) Excess
   d) Surfeit

Ethical Question:
Why do you think Mr. Micawber was against Uriah?

Predictive Question:
What do you think the second charge is going to be?
Cell IV
Chapter LII: I assist at an explosion

Quotes:
"Second. HEEP has, on several occasions, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, systematically forged, to various entries, books, and documents, the signature of Mr. W.; and has distinctly done so in one instance, capable of proof by me. To wit, in manner following, that is to say: "To wit, in manner following, that is to say. Mr. W. being infirm, and it being within the bounds of probability that his decease might lead to some discoveries, and to the downfall of - HEEP'S - power over the W. family, - as I, Wilkins Micawber, the undersigned, assume - unless the filial affection of his daughter could be secretly influenced from allowing any investigation of the partnership affairs to be ever made, the said - HEEP - deemed it expedient to have a bond ready by him, as from Mr. W., for the before-mentioned sum of twelve six fourteen, two and nine, with interest, stated therein to have been advanced by - HEEP - to Mr. W. to save Mr. W. from dishonour; though really the sum was never advanced by him, and has long been replaced. The signatures to this instrument purporting to be executed by Mr. W. and attested by Wilkins Micawber, are forgeries by - HEEP. I have, in my possession, in his hand and pocket-book, several similar imitations of Mr. W.'s signature, here and there defaced by fire, but legible to anyone. I never attested any such document. And I have the document itself, in my possession." Uriah Heep, with a start, took out of his pocket a bunch of keys, and opened a certain drawer; then, suddenly bethought himself of what he was about, and turned again towards us, without looking in it. "And I have the document," Mr. Micawber read again,
looking about as if it were the text of a sermon, "in my possession, -
that is to say, I had, early this morning, when this was written, but
have since relinquished it to Mr. Traddles." 'It is quite true,' assented
Traddles. '"Third. And last. I am now in a condition to show, by -
HEEP'S - false books, and - HEEP'S - real memoranda, beginning with
the partially destroyed pocket-book (which I was unable to
comprehend, at the time of its accidental discovery by Mrs. Micawber,
on our taking possession of our present abode, in the locker or bin
devoted to the reception of the ashes calcined on our domestic
hearth), that the weaknesses, the faults, the very virtues, the parental
affections, and the sense of honour, of the unhappy Mr. W. have been
for years acted on by, and warped to the base purposes of - HEEP.
That Mr. W. has been for years deluded and plundered, in every
conceivable manner, to the pecuniary aggrandisement of the
avaricious, false, and grasping - HEEP. That the engrossing object of-
HEEP - was, next to gain, to subdue Mr. and Miss W. (of his ulterior
views in reference to the latter I say nothing) entirely to himself. That
his last act, completed but a few months since, was to induce Mr. W.
to execute a relinquishment of his share in the partnership, and even a
bill of sale on the very furniture of his house, in consideration of a
certain annuity, to be well and truly paid by - HEEP - on the four
common quarter-days in each and every year. That these meshes;
beginning with alarming and falsified accounts of the estate of which
Mr. W. is the receiver, at a period when Mr. W. had launched into
imprudent and ill-judged speculations, and may not have had the
money, for which he was morally and legally responsible, in hand;
going on with pretended borrowings of money at enormous interest,
really coming from - HEEP - and by - HEEP - fraudulently obtained or
withheld from Mr. W. himself, on pretence of such speculations or
otherwise; perpetuated by a miscellaneous catalogue of unscrupulous
chicaneries - gradually thickened, until the unhappy Mr. W. could see
no world beyond. Bankrupt, as he believed, alike in circumstances, in
all other hope, and in honour, his sole reliance was upon the monster
in the garb of man,"
' - Mr. Micawber made a good deal of this, as a
new turn of expression, - "who, by making himself necessary to him,
had achieved his destruction. All this I undertake to show. Probably
much more!" For England, home, and Beauty. "Remaining always, &c.
&c., WILKINS MICAWBER." 'Where are the books?' he cried, with a
frightful face. 'Some thief has stolen the books!' Mr. Micawber tapped
himself with the ruler. 'I did, when I got the key from you as usual -
but a little earlier - and opened it this morning.' 'You know what I
want?' said my aunt. 'A strait-waistcoat,' said he. 'No. My property!' returned my aunt. 'Agnes, my dear, as long as I believed it had been
really made away with by your father, I wouldn't - and, my dear, I
didn't, even to Trot, as he knows - breathe a syllable of its having been placed here for investment. But, now I know this fellow's answerable for it, and I'll have it! Trot, come and take it away from him!'

Summary:
The second charge on Heep was that he was making Agnes do things she did not want or Uriah would destroy her father’s reputation. The third and last charge on Heep was that he was going to finally take all of Mr. Wickfield’s money by forging Mr. Wickfield signature in a paper which was suppose to borrow a huge sum of money from Heep and make Mr. Wickfield bankrupt. And so the end of Mr. Micawber’s letter. Uriah desperately checked if he still had his books of which contained all the evidence, but Mr. Micawber already took those before hand. Then Miss Betsey finally discovered who had stolen her property, who was no more than Uriah again, and so Uriah was guilty for another crime.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What was the last charge of Uriah?

Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word miscellaneous in the text “perpetuated by a miscellaneous catalogue of unscrupulous chicaneries” most likely mean?

a) Variety
b) Unique
c) Similar
d) Meticulous

Ethical Question:
Do you think it was right for Mr. Micawber to steal Uriah’s possessions? (Uriah’s book) why?

Predictive Question:
What do you think is going to happen to Uriah?
Cell V
Chapter LII: I assist at an explosion

Quotes:
'What do you want done?' 'I will tell you what must be done,' said Traddles. 'But you have,' said Traddles; 'therefore, you know, we won't suppose so.' And I cannot help avowing that this was the first occasion on which I really did justice to the clear head, and the plain, patient, practical good sense, of my old schoolfellow. 'Then,' said Traddles, 'you must prepare to disgorge all that your rapacity has become possessed of, and to make restoration to the last farthing. All the partnership books and papers must remain in our possession; all your books and papers; all money accounts and securities, of both kinds. In short, everything here.' 'Certainly,' replied Traddles; 'but, in the meanwhile, and until everything is done to our satisfaction, we shall maintain possession of these things; and beg you - in short, compel you - to keep to your own room, and hold no communication with anyone.' 'I won't do it!' said Uriah, with an oath. 'Maidstone jail is a safer place of detention,' observed Traddles; 'and though the law may be longer in righting us, and may not be able to right us so completely as you can, there is no doubt of its punishing YOU. Dear me, you know that quite as well as I! Copperfield, will you go round to the Guildhall, and bring a couple of officers?' 'Good!' said Traddles, when this was brought. 'Now, Mr. Heep, you can retire to think: particularly observing, if you please, that I declare to you, on the part of all present, that there is only one thing to be done; that it is what I have explained; and that it must be done without delay.' Uriah, without lifting his eyes from the ground, shuffled across the room with his hand to his chin, and pausing at the door, said: 'Copperfield, I have
always hated you. You've always been an upstart, and you've always been against me.' 'Mr. Micawber, I wonder you have never turned your thoughts to emigration.' 'Madam,' returned Mr. Micawber, 'it was the dream of my youth, and the fallacious aspiration of my riper years.' I am thoroughly persuaded, by the by, that he had never thought of it in his life.

Summary:
Traddles tells Uriah that all his possessions are to be returned to their rightful owners. Uriah says he will not give back all the possessions, but as Traddles threatens to tell the police Uriah decides to do as Traddles mentioned but he says that he needs some time to think about it. Everybody is glad that justice has been served. Everyone goes to Mr. Micawber’s house except Agnes, who has to look after her father. Traddles volunteers to stay behind and look after Uriah, because he might attempt to try and do something terrible again. Mr. Micawber is now out of a job since he worked for Uriah, and since Uriah has now lost everything. Miss Betsey feeling sorry for Mr. Micawber, asks if he wants to immigrate to Austria. Mr. Micawber agrees and thanks Miss Betsey a million times.

Questions:
Comprehension Question:
What did Uriah have to do for his punishment?
Multiple Choice Vocabulary Question:
What does the word disgorge in the text “you must prepare to disgorge all that your rapacity has become possessed of” most likely mean?
   a) To surrender (stolen goods or money, for example) unwillingly
   b) To preserve
   c) To adhere
   d) To comply
Ethical Question:
Why do you think that Mr. Micawber, upon losing this job, would accuse Uriah?
Predictive Question:
How do you think Mr. Micawber’s life is going to be like when he moves to Australia?
Associative question: Would you like to move to a continent for criminals to start a new life?
CH 53 Another Retrospect Cell 1

Dora lies smiling on us, and is beautiful, and utters no hasty or complaining word. She says that we are very good to her, that her dear old careful boy is tiring himself out, she knows; that y aunt has no sleep, yet is always wakeful, active, and kind.

This passage is about how Dora is sick, and of how beautiful and thankful she is of them taking care of her.

Comprehension: Who is sick in this part of the Chapter?

Predictive: What would happen if Dora were not sick?

Ethical: Should Dora be so kind when she is sick?

Vocabulary: In the phrase, “yet is always wakeful,” wakeful means
A. To be awake and up
b. To be hurt
c. to be sad
d. to be tired
It is night; and I am with her still. Agnes has arrived; has been among us, for a whole day and an evening. She, my aunt, and I, have sat with Dora since the morning, all together. We have not talked much, but Dora has been perfectly contented and cheerful. We are now alone.

In this passage Dora remains sick. David continues to spend time with her, and she seems contented and cheerful.

Comprehension:
Who spends time with Dora?

Predictive:
How would Dora feel if David weren’t there?

Ethnical:
Is it right for David to think of Dora’s dying?

Vocabulary:
What does the word cheerful mean?
   a. to be happy
   b. to be sad.
   c. to be hateful
   d. to be jealous
It is over. Darkness comes before my eyes; and for a time, all things are blotted out of my remembrance.

In this passage of David Copperfield, David’s wife Dora has just died.

Comprehension:
Who in the story just died?

Prediction:
How would David’s life be if Dora had not died?

Association?
Do you think David is luckier that he got to spend the last days with his dying wife, compared to the family’s who suddenly find out that they have a dead family member in Iraq?

Vocabulary:
What does the word *Darkness* mean?
- A. The evil in someone’s heart.
- B. When the light goes away and it is not seeable
- C. The dying forest in the earth
- D. The black dragon that in your book.
This is not the time at which I am to center on the state of my mind beneath its load of sorrow. I came to think that the Future was walled up before me, that the energy and action of my life were at an end, that I never could find any refuge but in the grave.

In this passage David was reflecting on the recent Death of his wife and feeling that there was no more future and happiness for him.

Comprehension:
Who is grieving right now?

Prediction:
Would David’s life be better if he were not mourning?

Association:
Are the families with the dead family members in Iraq felling the same as David is right now?

Ethnical:
Is it right for David to suffer and mourn for the death of his Wife, or should he be happy that his wife has gone to a better place even though they are apart.
When the Angel of Death alighted there, my child-wife fell asleep—they told me so when I could hear it—on her bosom, with a smile. From my swoon, I first awoke to a consciousness of her compassionate tears, her words of hope and peace, her gentle face bending down as from a purer region nearer heaven, over my undisciplined heart, and softening its pain.

David tells that even though his wife was dead, she was still comforting him when he had awoken.

Comprehension:
Who is still comforting David.

Ethnical:
Having believing his wife is comforting him, would it have been better is she had not?
Because he could now want her back even more?

Association:
Do you think any family ever believes that there beloved ones are still comforting them from beyond the grave?

Vocabulary:
In the passage what do they mean by Angel of Death?
A. The angel that comes by to deliver the death to people.
B. The angel that gives love
C. The angel that gives hope
D. The angel that delivers happiness.
Cell 1 – Chapter 57: David’s decision to conceal the tragedy.

Quote: “One thing more, I had to do, before yielding myself to the shock of these emotions. It was, to conceal what had occurred, from those who were going away; and to dismiss them on their voyage in happy ignorance...I took Mr. Micawber aside that same night, and confided to him the task of standing between Mr. Peggotty and intelligence of the late catastrophe. ”

Summary: David decides that it is best for the emigrants to not know about the tragic death of Steerforth and Ham until they have set sail. He takes Mr. Micawber aside and tells him of the news, who promises to do his best at not let Mr. Peggotty learn of the news. David also reflects in the section, about how over-dressed and over prepared the entire Micawber family was for the trip, which eases the mood into a more uplifting atmosphere.

Questions:
Who does David decide to keep the news of Ham and Steerforth’s deaths from?
Do you think David is doing the right thing by not revealing the tragic news from everyone?
How do you think those who are leaving would react to the news? Would they still want to leave?
In the quote above, the word confide most closely means:
a.) To confess something to someone
b.) To entrust someone with a responsibility
c.) To order someone into doing a task
d.) To yell at
Cell 2 – Chapter 57: The night before departure.

**Quote:** “The Micawber family were lodged in a little, dirty, tumble-down public-house, which in those days was close to the stairs, and whose protruding wooden rooms overhung the river. The family, as emigrants, being objects of some interest in and about Hungerford, attracted so many beholders, that we were glad to take refuge in their room. It was one of the wooden chambers upstairs, with the tide flowing underneath. My aunt and Agnes were there, busily making some little extra comforts, in the way of dress, for the children. Peggotty was quietly assisting, with the old insensible work-box, yard-measure, and bit of wax-candle before her, that had now outlived so much.”

**Summary:** The night before the departure of the ship, those who were leaving met up with the ones staying behind in Mr. Micawber’s dirty and tumble-down public house, which overhung the river. They all enjoyed some punch generously made by Mr. Micawber, when they were interrupted by a boy calling for Mr. Micawber. Mr. Micawber was again arrested for debt trouble and Traddles once again paid the bail. He returned to the lodge a few minutes later, where he explained the reason for his absence by had been “occasioned by circumstances over which he had no control.”

**Questions:**

What happened to Mr. Micawber when he was asked to leave the lodge?

Do agree with Traddles bailing Mr. Micawber out again?

Do you think Mr. Micawber will ever be able to repay Traddles for all those times he loaned Mr. Micawber money for bail?

In the quote, “From this document, I learned that Mr. Micawber being again arrested, ‘Was in a final paroxysm of despair...,” the word *paroxysm* is most closely like:

a.) degree  b.) position  c.) outburst  d.) moment
**Cell 3** – Chapter 57: The departure.

*Quote:* “In the afternoon of the next day, my old nurse and I went down to Gravesend. We found the ship in the river, surrounded by a crowd of boats; a favourable wind blowing; the signal for sailing at her mast-head. I hired a boat directly, and we put off to her; and getting through the little vortex of confusion of which she was the centre, went on board.”

**Summary:** Next morning he finds Mr. Micawber’s lodge drearily deserted. He and Peggotty go aboard the ship, which is surrounded by boats of all the passengers packing for the trip. On the ship he finds Mr. Peggotty, who tells David of Mr. Micawber’s final arrest and bail. David tells Mr. Peggotty of Ham’s “departing speech” asked to be conveyed by David. It moves Mr. Peggotty very much, but when Mr. Peggotty gave his affections and regrets for those “deaf ears, it moved David even more. In the last moments, David learns that Martha is leaving with them also. As the ship departs, David spots Emily waving back to him at her uncle’s side on the deck of the ship.

**Questions:**
- Where does David find those who are leaving?
- Was it right of David to make up a departing speech for Ham?
- What do you think David will do now that everyone has left?
- In the quote, “She [the ship] lay between us, and the red light; and every taper line and spar was visible against the glow,” the word *spar* most likely means:
  - a.) a wooden board
  - b.) a ship’s deck
  - c.) a sail
  - d.) a mast, pole
The knowledge came upon me, not quickly, but little by little, and grain by grain. The desolate feeling with which I went abroad, deepened and widened hourly. At first it was a heavy sense of loss and sorrow, wherein I could distinguish little else. By imperceptible degrees, it became a hopeless consciousness of all that I had lost - love, friendship, interest; of all that had been shattered - my first trust, my first affection, the whole airy castle of my life; of all that remained - a ruined blank and waste, lying wide around me, unbroken, to the dark horizon.”

David wanders the night, traveling farther from home and deeper into sorrow with ever passing minute, mourning the loss of his beloved companions. He finally arrives at a beautiful village in a valley, which David describes as almost heavenly.

How does David react to his loss?
Do you think that David’s mourning is somewhat excessive, to the point that he starts roaming aimlessly through the country ignoring everyone and everything around him?
Do you think David will ever come back home, or start a new life away from home?

In the quote above, the word desolate means:

a.) deserted, dreary
b.) angry, raging
c.) splendid, divine
d.) slow minded, dull
**Quote:** “I had found a packet of letters awaiting me but a few minutes before, and had strolled out of the village to read them... I opened it, and read the writing of Agnes...She gave me no advice; she urged no duty on me; she only told me, in her own fervent manner, what her trust in me was. She knew (she said) how such a nature as mine would turn affliction to good... She, who so gloried in my fame, and so looked forward to its augmentation, well knew that I would labour on. As the endurance of my childish days had done its part to make me what I was, so greater calamities would nerve me on, to be yet better than I was; and so, as they had taught me, would I teach others. She commended me to God, who had taken my innocent darling to His rest; and in her sisterly affection cherished me always, and was always at my side go where I would; proud of what I had done, but infinitely prouder yet of what I was reserved to do.”

**Summary:** David finds a letter from Agnes in the village. In the letter, Agnes tells David everything he needed to hear about overcoming his sorrow. She inspires him to try to be everything she says he is in the letter.

**Questions:**
- What does Agnes write about in her letter?
- Was it right for David to leave his home?
- Do you think David’s feelings about Agnes will change to some extent after reading the letter?
- In the quote above, the word *fervent* most likely means:
  a.) showing bitterness, afflictive
  b.) unhappy, gloomy
  c.) admirable, delightful
  d.) showing great emotion, enthusiastic
Cell 6 – Chapter 58: David’s New Life

Quote: “I could not forget that the feeling with which she now regarded me had grown up in my own free choice and course. That if she had ever loved me with another love - and I sometimes thought the time was when she might have done so - I had cast it away. It was nothing, now, that I had accustomed myself to think of her, when we were both mere children, as one who was far removed from my wild fancies. I had bestowed my passionate tenderness upon another object; and what I might have done, I had not done; and what Agnes was to me, I and her own noble heart had made her.”

Summary: David starts a new life in the village, make friends with the locals and gets back to his writing. But all the while, he realizes that he always loved Agnes, and if there was ever a time when she loved him with the same love, it was gone now. He is sure that she feels merely a sister’s love towards him. After a year of living in his new home, he decides its time for him to return to his old home.

Questions:
How does David think Agnes feels about him?
Do you think David is pessimistic in his thoughts about Agnes not loving him? Is it right for him to feel this way?
How do you think Agnes really feels about David?

In the quote above, the word bestowed most closely means:

a.) To place or give
b.) To tell or reveal
c.) To transfer or exchange
d.) To conceal, hide a true feeling
Quote: “I Landed in London on a wintry autumn evening…”
   “Why, my dear Copperfield...I am married!”

Summary: David returns to London. He then visits Traddles, only to find that Traddles was finally married to Sophy after waiting for a long time. Traddles fills in for David, what was happening in his life since David was out of London for 3 years.

Comprehension: What did David do when he reached London?

Ethical: Is it right to drop by a friend’s place without any notice?

Predictive: If David did not go see Traddles during his visit, do you think that their friendship will change?

Literary: Do you think that this novel’s theme is revealed through certain scenes like this one? (It took a long time for Traddles to be married to Sophy)
Cell 2 “Chapter LIX: Return”

**Quote:** “A charming woman indeed, sir...as amiable, I am sure, as it as possible to be! Mrs. Chillip’s opinion is, that her spirit has been entirely broken since her marriage and that she is all but melancholy mad...”

**Summary:** At the inn, David met Mr. Chillip. Mr. Chillip mentioned to David that Mr. Murdstone is married again and that he lives next door to Mr. Chillip. Mr. Chillip also said that Miss Murdstone and her brother had “destroyed” Mr. Murdstone’s second wife (just like before with David’s mother.)

**Ethical:** Is it right for Mr. Murdstone to treat his spouse like this, not once but twice?

**Predictive:** How would the story be different if Mrs. Chillip led a mob of women to “attack” the Murdstone siblings?

**Grammar:** What does the word *amiable* most likely means?
- a) Friendly
- b) Abusive
- c) Unkind
- d) Crazy

**Associative:** How is the treatment of women in the novel *David Copperfield* similar to the play *Troilus and Cressida*?
"‘Has Agnes any—’ I was thinking aloud, rather than speaking.


‘Any lover,’ said I.

‘A score,’ cried my aunt, with a kind of indignant pride. ‘She, might have married twenty times, my dear, since you have been gone!’”

**Summary:** David returns back to his aunt’s place where Mr. Dick and Pegotty lives. David asked his aunt if Agnes had any lovers lately. Her answer was, Agnes had many admirers and only one love.

**Associative:** Comparing to *Troilus and Cressida*, how is it different when the men in both stories (*Troilus and Cressida* and *David Copperfield*) court their women. (Ex: behaviour)

**Literary:** What does the word *score* mean by inferring from the sentence alone?

**Grammar:** What does the word *indignant* mean?

a) Angry
b) Happy
c) Giddy
d) Sorrowful
Predictive: From what you know, what do you think will happen to Agnes next?
Cell 4 “Chapter LX: Agnes”

Quote:
“She was so true, she was so beautiful, she was so good, —I owed her so much gratitude, she was so dear to me, that I could find no utterance for what I felt.”

“‘And you Agnes...Tell me of yourself...’”

“Her colour, which had just now faded...She smiled; with a quiet sadness,“

“I saw, however, that she was uneasy, and I let it pass.”

Summary: David visits Agnes the next day and tries to tell her how much he adores her. Agnes starts to feel uncomfortable about the subject, and David changes it.

Predictive: Why do you think Agnes is uncomfortable about that subject?

Ethical: Do you think it was right for David to change the subject?

Associative: Compared to those days and today, do people continue to talk about a subject that the other person is uncomfortable with?

Comprehension: Based on what David is thinking, what do you think he is going to do?
Cell 5 “Chapter LX: Agnes”

You even kept the old flowers!

I had fun keeping things to the way they were when we were kids!

**Quote:**

“‘With my school?’ said she...
‘Yes. It is laborious is it not?’
‘The labour is so pleasant,’ she returned...”

“‘Even the old flowers are here,’ said I looking round; ‘or the old kinds.’”

“‘I have found a pleasure,’ returned Agnes, smiling, while you have been absent, in keeping everything it used to be when we were children. For we are very happy then, I think,’”

“‘And every little thing that has reminded me of my brother,’ said Agnes,”

**Summary:** Agnes runs the school and is successful. Agnes leaves the house the way when David was staying with them. Happiness and prosperity have returned to the Agnes’ home.

**Comprehension:** Who is Agnes’ almost brother?

a) Trotwood  
b) David  
c) Master Davy  
d) All of the above
**Literary:** From the quote “I have found pleasure,” does it mean anything from what you know so far? (**BIG HINT:** David’s feelings, and Agnes’ one true love that she won’t mention)

**Predictive:** Why do you think Agnes decorated the house in the way David first came into their (Mr. Wickfield and Agnes) lives? What can you say about the author’s intentions?

**Grammar:** Why do think the word labor is spelled differently?
   a) Typo
   b) Different type of English: British
   c) Because the author likes it
   d) None of the Above
"'But no one knows, not even you,' he returned, 'how much she has done, how much she has undergone, how hard she has striven. Dear Agnes!'"

"'Well! I have never told you, Trotwood, of her mother. Has anyone?'"

"'My love for my dear child was a diseased love, but my mind was all unhealthy then.'"

**Summary:** Mr. Wickfield has recovered to his old self again, but older. He also was very grateful to Agnes, and told Agnes’ story of her mother to both of them (David and Agnes). From there, he explains why he treated Agnes the way he does when David first came.

**Comprehension:** Based on Agnes’ mother’s story, what does it do to Mr. Wickfield?

**Literary:** Mr. Wickfield admitted that his way of thinking before about his daughter was wrong. How would this effect the story?

**Predictive:** If Mr. Wickfield did not tell his wife’s story, how would the story be different?

**Associative:** Compare and contrast Electra to David Copperfield: what did the parent do to their children when their spouses died?
Quote: “Occasionally I went to London; to lose my self in the swarm of life there, to consult with Traddles on some business point. He had managed for me, my absence, with the soundest judgment; and my worldly affairs were prospering. As my notoriety began to bring upon me an enormous quantity of letters from people of whom I had no knowledge- chiefly about nothing, and extremely difficult to answer- I agreed with Traddles to have my name painted up on his door. There, the devoted postman on that beat delivered bushels of letters for me; and there, at intervals, I laboured through them, like a Home Secretary of State without salary.”

Summary: For a time of all events until his new book should be finished, he took abode in his aunt’s house in Dover. He started to begin receiving an enormous amount of mail of people he didn’t know. Then once talking to Traddles, Traddles says that Sophy was going to be his new copying clerk. Then he goes on that how he couldn’t live without Sophy and how doing anything with her was great. David tells Traddles of a letter that he received from Mr. Creakle. Mr. Creakle had heard that David’s fame and decided to write to him. Mr. Creakle was now retired and a Middlesex Magistrate

Reading Comprehension:
What are two of the things that he occasionally did when he went to London?
“Occasionally I went to London; to lose my self in the swarm of life there, to consult with Traddles on some business point.”
Vocabulary: In the quote, “As my notoriety began to bring upon me an enormous quantity of letters from people of whom I had no knowledge...” what does the word notoriety most likely mean?

A.) Being known for some favorable act or quality  
B.) Being known for some unfavorable act or quality  
C.) Noxious  
D.) Annoying

Predictive Question:  
Do you think that by all the mail that David is getting, he will stop going to London and losing himself?

Discussion Question:  
Why do you think that after all this time Mr. Creakle finally decides to write to David?
Chapter 61 Cell #2

Quote: “Now, it struck me, when we began to visit individuals in their cells, and to traverse the passages in which those cells were, and to have the manner of the going to chapel and so forth, explained to us, that there was a strong probability of the prisoners knowing a good deal about each other, and of their carrying on a pretty complete system of intercourse. This, at the time I write, has been proved, I believe, to be the case; but, as it would have been flat blasphemy against the system to have hinted such doubt then, I looked out for the penitence as diligently as I could.

Summary: Mr. Creakle also wrote in the letter that he invited David to his prison and to witness his new form of punishment, which he said, was the perfect way to reform prisoners. David and Traddles make an appointment for the next day and go. Traddles and David arrived when it was dinner for the prisoners. They then began to visit individuals in their cells. David heard repeatedly of how a certain Number Twenty Seven was the favorite and appeared to be a model prisoner. So was Number Twenty Eight, but his glory was dimmed because of Twenty Seven. They were examples of how good Mr. Creakle’s system was but those prisoners were to be seen until the end of their tour.

Reading Comprehension:
Who took Number Twenty Eight’s glory?

Vocabulary: In the quote “but, as it would have been flat blasphemy against the system to have hinted such doubt then...” what does the word blasphemy most likely mean?
A.) Opinion
B.) Suggestion
C.) An act
D.) Purity

Predictive Question:
Who do you think that Number Twenty Seven or Eight might be?

Discussion Question:
Do you think that there is more to this visit to the prison than just observing a new system of punishment?
Chapter 61 Cell #3

Quote: ‘Sir,’ said Mr. Littimer, without looking up, ‘if my eyes have not deceived me, there is a gentleman who was acquainted with me in my former life. It may be profitable to that gentlemen to know, sir, that I attribute my past follies, entirely to having lived a thoughtless life in the service of young man; and to having allowed myself to be led by them into weaknesses, which I had to strength to resist. I hope that gentleman will take warning, sir, and will not be offended at my freedom. It is for his good. I am conscious of my own past follies. I hope he may repent of all the wickedness and sin, to which he has been a party.

Summary: They finally reach to the cell of Number Twenty Seven and he was allowed to come out to the passage. Uriah Heep came out of the prison cell. He was in prison for defrauding the Bank of England and was serving a life term. Uriah seemed to be very polite and quite comfortable. He told David, Traddles, and the guards that everyone should go to prison to improve their lives. Then Number Twenty Eight came out reading a book and it was no other than Mr. Littimer. Mr. Littimer was in for trying to rob someone but was recognized by Ms. Mowcher in his getaway. Mr. Littimer then apologizes to David for all the wickedness he has done.

Reading Comprehension:
Who were Number Twenty Seven and Twenty Eight?

Vocabulary: In the quote, “It may be profitable to that gentlemen to know, sir, that I attribute my past follies, entirely to having lived a thoughtless life...” what does the word Follies most likely mean?
A.) An of goodness
B.) An act or instance of foolishness
C.) An act claiming for on selves
D.) Youth

Predictive Question:
Do you really think that the peace and the system will still work over time?

Discussion Question:
Do you think that the prisoners are being forced to act that way since it seems too good to be true?
Chapter 62 Cell #1

Quote: “My to Agnes, who loved me with a love, which, if I disquieted, I wronged most selfishly and poorly, and could never restore; my matured assurance that I, who had worked out my own destiny, and won what I had impetuously set my heart on, had no right to murmur and must bear; comprised what I felt and what I had learned. But I loved her: and now it even became some consolation to me, vaguely to conceive a distant day when I might blamelessly avow it; when all this should be over; when I could say ‘Agnes, so it was when I came home; and now I am old, and I never loved since!”

Summary: The year came round Christmas time and David went frequently to visit Agnes. After Dora’s Death, he thought of what he could have wished for his wife to be, which someone like Agnes was. Once when he was going out for a ride he encountered his aunt and started talking. His aunt told him that she thought that Agnes was going to get married. David acted happy for her and saying things like God bless her and other stuff. He then goes over to visit Agnes and starts talking with her. He says that she has a secret and that he wants to share it. Then Agnes gets up and starts bursting into tears and tells David to go away, that she will speak to him or write to him later. David says that he won’t go since he might have caused her to burst up into tears. If she’s unhappy, he wants to share her unhappiness.

Reading Comprehension:
Who is going to get married?
Vocabulary: In the quote, “my matured assurance that I, who had worked out my own destiny, and won what I had impetuously set my heart on…” what does the word *impetuously* most likely mean?

A.) Did something suddenly without thinking first  
B.) Did something slowly, thinking it over  
C.) Pity  
D.) delight

Predictive Question:  
Do you think that David will tell Agnes how he feels about her in the conversation that they are having?

Discussion Question:  
Do you think that there is more to the visit than just David saying that he was happy for her and wanted to share her secret?
Quote: “She greeted Agnes heartily, nevertheless; and we were soon in the lighted parlour downstairs, at dinner. My aunt put on her spectacles twice or thrice, to take another look at me but as often took them off again, disappointed, and rubbed her nose with them. Much to the discomfiture of Mr. Dick, who knew this to be a bad symptom.”

Summary: Agnes is still crying and telling David that she is not herself and that she will talk to him later. But David stays and when she was about to go away, David detains her. He said that, that day he wouldn’t be able to say his confession. David thought that he could hold it for the rest of his life until he was old. David told Agnes that he had loved her all his life and that when he was with Dora, even then his love would have been incomplete without Agnes sympathy. Then Agnes says that she had also loved David all his life. The next day at David’s aunt house after dinner, they told everyone the news. They were engaged and married within two weeks.

Reading Comprehension:
Who were married?

Vocabulary: In the quote, “My aunt put on her spectacles twice or thrice, to take another look at me but as often took them off again, disappointed, and rubbed her nose with them. Much to the discomfiture of Mr. Dick…” what does the word discomfiture most likely mean?

A.) Disfigured
B.) Tired
C.) Disappointed
D.) Bored

Discussion Question:
Why do you think that David finally told Agnes that he had loved her all his life?