

## Chapter 1 : Great Expectations Study Guide | Novelguide

*Study Guide for Great Expectations* Great Expectations is Dickens' thirteenth novel, completed in *The GradeSaver study guide on Great Expectations* contains a biography of Charles Dickens, literature essays, a complete e-text, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a full summary and analysis.

Pip feels guilty, but complies. Pip is expected to be a blacksmith like Joe, and everything seems static until pip gets invited to visit a rich old woman named Mrs. She still wears her wedding gown, and keeps her house in the same order it was on that day. Miss Havisham has an adopted daughter, Estella, whom Pip desires. Unbeknownst to Pip, Miss Havisham is raising Estella to be a cruel heart-breaker, because she hates men. Pip thinks this sucks, but life plods along until one day Mrs. Joe has an attack that renders her incapacitated, but much nicer. Shortly, Jaggers, an attorney, comes to Pip with a staggering bit of news: Pip has received a sum of money from an anonymous benefactor, but he must leave for London and learn to be a gentleman to receive it. In London, Pip moves in with Herbert, and they become friends. He also meets Bentley Drummle, who has his eye on Estella. The news crushes him. Magwitch wants to be with Pip, because Pip reminds him of his dead son, but he is still wanted in England. Along the way, they learn that Compeyson was the man who jilted Miss Havisham. Meanwhile, Estella married Bentley, but is unhappy. Just before Pip is going to flee with Magwitch, he visits Miss Havisham one last time, and finds her repentant. She accidentally ignites her dress, and Pip saves her -- but she still dies from the injuries. Magwitch gets captured because of Compeyson and goes to jail. Magwitch dies soon after. Pip falls ill, and only Joe, who is now happily married to Biddy, will care for him. Pip recovers, and goes into business with Herbert, taking a long trip overseas. When he returns, Joe and Biddy have many children, one named Pip. It seems there might be hope for Pip and Estella after all. Read questions and answers from fellow students below.

**Chapter 2 : Great Expectations Study Guide**

*Great Expectations Study Guide 9 In addition to writing short stories and nov-els, Dickens wrote essays and journalistic pieces, and edited a weekly periodical filled.*

What is the significance and symbolism of this weather condition. The heavy mist is symbolic because it represents confusion, guilt, fear, and doubt. Is significant because it adds to the mood and shows how the weather is in tune with the book. In what way does Pip show himself to be a compassionate young boy? He sympathizes with the convict and pities him as well. How does Chapter 4 begin and end? Begins with Pip expecting to run into the police and ends with him actually running into them. Why does Pip say to Joe that he hopes the soldiers do not catch the escaped convicts? He says it because he pities them, fears they could reveal his part in robbing Mrs. How is the capture of the two convicts ironic? One convict thinks he is saved from murder while the other is saved from being used. What facts do we learn about the convicts in chapter 5? We learn that the two convicts had a rough relationship with each other, been together since they were tried, and were involved in a crime together. What does the treatment of the stolen pie suggest about the character of the convict and Joe? It suggests that the convict is a decent and honorable man. We learn that Joe is selfless and did not want the convict to starve anyway so he was fine with the pie being taken. Why does the convict go out of his way to clear Pip of any blame for missing food? What indications are there that the plot line of the convict is not over. Why does Pip love Joe? What reason does he give for keeping the truth of his crimes from Joe? How are Biddy and Pip alike? Both Biddy and Pip were brought up by hand and orphans. Why did Joe not learn to read as a child? Joe never went to school because his father was an alcoholic so he worked at an early age. He wanted to marry Mrs. Joe because he loved Pip and she was a fine figure of a woman. How does Dickens ridicule the city businessmen in chapter 8? What does the reader learn about Mr. Pumblechook from a glimpse into his home life. We learn that Pumblechook is luxurious, fancy, and content. How is the name of the Satis house ironic? Satis refers to enough but the house is not enough. What can the reader infer about Miss Havisham from this first introduction? The reader can refer that she is strange, creepy, bitter, demanding, and lonely. Why does Miss Havisham make Estella play cards with Pip? She wants them to play cards because the game Pip wants to play is related to making someone poor by taking their cards so Miss H. His new ambivalence doubt developing is because he is being criticized on his appearance and commonness because of how he was brought up. What does Pip mean when he says he did not think his sister and Uncle Pumblechook would understand Miss H. He reinforces it by having Pip confess to lying because he feels guilty for not telling Joe. Also, he tells Joe about his uncommonness while letting Joe give him advice. Pip is thinking of becoming a gentleman because of his day at the Satis House. He focuses on the upper-class style of living. What effect does Dickens, allowing his adult narrator to pause in the narrative and address the reader, directly, create? Creates a significant effect because the reader feels a connection, makes someone apply the book to their own life, and creates a deeper meaning. What steps does Pip take to improve himself? Pip decides to continue his education and takes classes with Biddy as his teacher. How does Dickens suggest the character of the stranger in the pub? He suggests he is secretive and judgmental. What two things does the stranger do to suggest a connection with the convict from the beginning of the book? The stranger rubs his leg in an odd way and stirs his rum with a file. What is most likely the reason the stranger is at the pub? He might be there to find out more about Pip and pay him back. Who are the Pockets and why are they visiting Miss H.? What is revealed about Matthew Pocket, a relative who is not present at the gathering? The pockets are Miss. Therefore, a strange man to the Pockets. They want to align pockets with Mrs. What suspicions are confirmed for the reader in chapter 11? The suspicions confirmed are that they had something to do with Miss. What potential role had Estella played in the fight between Pip and the pale young man? Estella had the potential role of being an influence for the fight. It is not a welcoming fire though and Joe is holding him back from a extravagant life. What is adult Pip insinuating when he narrates: How could my character fail to be influenced by them? Is it to wondered as if my thoughts were dazed, as my eyes were, when I came out into the natural light, from the misty yellow rooms? H will influence him greatly. Why is Pip ashamed of Joe when he goes to

meet Miss. Joe is common and responds to Pip in a lower class dialect when Miss. H asks him a question. What restriction does the law place on a boy who is bound? On what note does the chapter end? After he is bound Ends on a bitter note because Pip disagrees with everything that is being placed upon him, which is unfair. How does Dickens help the reader maintain sympathy for the altered Pip? He is also ashamed of being ashamed. What new character and conflict is introduced in this chapter? The new conflict is that Mrs. Joe was struck in the house. The purpose is to show that the convict has something to do with Mrs. Joe being hurt and hints that he is around, watching Pip. How does Bidley come to live with Pip and Joe? What does Pip mean when he says he wants to be a gentleman? He wants a luxurious life, move up the social ladder. They like each other more than friends but Pip likes Estella more than Bidley. List the conditions imposed on Pip is he accepts the promised inheritance. He is excited for and proud of pip but he is also a little confused about how and why all of this is happening. How is Pip feeling in the last paragraph of this chapter? Bidley acknowledges that it is not right to change Joe because Joe is proud of who he is and is content with his life. It shows she is bold and is basically telling Pip he is arrogant. Pumblechook with the Pockets. They both want more money and suck up to the rich. What peripeteia occurs at the end of the first stage? He misses Joe and Bidley and regrets how he treated them but the whole world is ahead of him now and he is looking forward to his new life. He is straightforward, driven by money, temperamental, powerful, and cold. What coincidence is revealed in this chapter? What is the source of satire in Mrs. Pocket is obsessed with the idea that she could be related to royalty and cannot take care of her kids. He is not designed for a specific job so he can be a gentleman. Pumblechook brags, is greedy, and sucks up to the rich while Mr. Pocket is intellectual and looks out for Pip.

**Chapter 3 : Great Expectations Study Guide from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes**

*From a general summary to chapter summaries to explanations of famous quotes, the SparkNotes Great Expectations Study Guide has everything you need to ace quizzes, tests, and essays.*

The purpose of this study guide is to build background knowledge and facilitate self-to-text and text-to-world connections that support the comprehension of Great Expectations. Build Background Knowledge about Maybe have students try their hand at adaptation with the text that is provided, then compare to the Book-It version. No parts of this guide may be reproduced without express permission. Child " Meet Pip Tradesman " Meet Joe Landowner " Meet Miss Havisham Young Woman " Meet Estella and Biddy At the age of 12, Dickens was sent to work twelve-hour days at a shoe polish factory to earn extra money for his family. The harsh working conditions made a lasting impression on the young Dickens, undoubtedly shaping his convictions on social reform, status, and the corruption of innocence " prevalent themes in his writing. Sudden plot twists and suspenseful foreshadowing ensured his audience would continue to subscribe. Although charismatic and successful, Dickens is believed to have had an insecure and difficult personality. Over the course of his life, Dickens boasted a highly prolific career, writing over 25 books, managing a theatrical company, traveling internationally, and attending scores of public readings, a demanding schedule that eventually took a toll on his physical well-being. Original text from Great Expectations, Chapter 8: Come " to play. Photo by Adam Smith. Come - to play. You are not afraid of a woman who has never seen the sun since you were born? Consider Your Expectations How does the adaptation compare with the original? What do you expect the experience of seeing a Book-It Style show to be like? Joe was able to do it successfully is a testament to the excellence of her care. A proper upbringing required one to steer children from their idle and sensual desires. Corporal punishment was used often not only to punish misdoing and warn of danger, but also to aid in the development of an adult conscience. Dickens was one of the first writers to depict children as having a cherished innocence and complex thoughts interesting enough to be captured in writing. This practice was actually fairly common " from very early on, children were expected to be bread-winners in their households by working or becoming apprentices. Apprenticeship bound a minor for five to nine years to the master craftsman of a guild " the organization responsible for a particular trade. After this period he would be able to set up business on his own or go into partnership with his former master. The need to work was associated with the lower class. Even though Joe is a highly skilled artisan, his trade and his coarse hands forever mark him as a man of low station in society. Apprenticeship Occupations that existed before , such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, and lawyers, required a seven-year apprenticeship to ensure that artisans learned their crafts comprehensively before they could legally start their own businesses. The average apprenticeship began when a boy was fourteen. Not every boy could afford to be apprenticed " the parents of the youth were required to pay the master a premium as compensation for agreeing to train him. If a boy was very poor and did not have a guardian willing to train him for free, he risked ending up in a cruel trade such as chimney sweeping. The fact that Pip is able to become an apprentice without being able to supply a premium makes his situation exceptional. Dickens and the Industrial Revolution As the 19th century wore on, the Industrial Revolution shifted the production of goods from individual artisans to factories. As trades such as blacksmithing became increasingly irrelevant, the apprenticeship system grew obsolete. By the time Dickens started writing Great Expectations, the industrial revolution was in full swing. In , 28 percent of the workforce was in manufacturing; by , the year in which Great Expectations was published, 41 percent of the workforce was in manufacturing. The choice to make Joe a blacksmith shows a nostalgia for a world of craftsmanship that was then becoming defunct. Consider Your Expectations Dickens watched professions such as blacksmithing become obsolete. What professions do you think might become obsolete during your lifetime? The higher classes, often referred to as the landed gentry, had two things going for them " land and lineage. The right to vote, as well as the potential of attaining a title and joining the peerage, all depended on what one owned and from whom it had been passed down. Titles passed down from generation to generation, but one could not have a title until one owned land. Typically, land was passed from generation to generation, to the

nearest male heir. Once grand, Satis House has fallen into disrepair, along with Miss Havisham herself. The former prestige of her estate allows readers to perceive this behavior as mysterious rather than mad. Consider Your Expectations In the world of the story, land ownership clearly distinguishes gentlemen and ladies from the rest of society. What are some indicators of status in our culture? Where might you or your family fit on the chart above, and why? She would also have lessons in deportment – how to carry herself and how to behave in polite society. Elegance and refinement were the primary goals of all education, and very little focus was placed on education of the mind. Because women in general were unable to hold property, it was essential to her financial security that a woman marry. Once a woman came out into society it was hoped that she would soon marry a man of property. To be a spinster ensured humiliation and, in most cases, financial ruin. Domestic service was a very common form of employment – serving in upper class households, doing laundry, or mending clothes. It was desirable at the time, however, for most servants to be young, and even if a girl was able to secure gainful employment in a wealthy household, her salary would decrease as she aged. Marriage was absolutely necessary in order to have any social standing or security. Women worked hard alongside their husbands, often aiding in their work in addition to being responsible for all housekeeping, shopping, cooking and child-rearing. Consider Your Expectations Young ladies like Estella were formally educated until the age of eighteen – just like typical American high school students. How do her expectations after the age of eighteen compare to yours? For women in Victorian England, marriage was essentially the only means for social and financial stability. In what ways has marriage changed? Brainstorm reasons a couple today might choose to marry – or not to. And you get me vittles. Though this was originally intended as a temporary measure, use of the Hulks lasted until mid-19th century. Life in the Hulks was not pleasant. The prisoners carried out nine hours of hard labor a day in the dockyard, building and painting ships and dredging the river. They were only allowed to earn wages for their work after two years of good behavior. Because the men lived in close quarters, diseases spread quickly, and most ships had a 30 percent mortality rate. Sent to Australia 19th century prison ship. The first batch that year carried one thousand prisoners. Over the next eighty years, , persons were transported to Australia, including many women and children. Once they arrived, convicts were split into three work groups: Unskilled laborers, like Abel Magwitch, were mostly assigned to agricultural work, such as sheep herding. Though life for convicts could be harsh, an agricultural laborer was often treated better in Australia than he would have been as a free man doing the same job in his native England. Freed convicts who wished to settle down in Australia permanently were allotted small plots of land. Many former convicts continued to raise sheep upon their release, and found success thanks to their years of experience in the field. In Australia, the entrenched class divisions of England were less severe, and lower-class men could become respectable in their adopted communities. Nevertheless, no matter how successful a freed convict became in Australia, return to England was punishable by death until the 1840s. Consider Your Expectations How does the practice of exiling convicts compare with the penal system in the United States today? What is the purpose of imprisonment – Punishment? Page 8 All pages:

**Chapter 4 : Great Expectations - study guide**

*Welcome to the LitCharts study guide on Charles Dickens's Great Expectations. Created by the original team behind SparkNotes, LitCharts are the world's best literature guides. The technological innovations that gave rise to the Industrial Revolution of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth.*

The novel follows the life of Pip, an orphan who goes from being the unwanted ward of his forlorn sister to becoming a young man of means. However, when Pip learns who his benefactor is, he finds himself traveling down a road he never expected to take. Great Expectations is a story of a young man who wants more than what he is only to discover that what he had was not so bad. Pip is playing in the cemetery in the marshes near his home. Pip is studying the graves of his parents when a convict surprises him. The convict turns Pip upside down, looking for food. After finding a piece of bread and eating it, the convict sends Pip home with orders to return in the morning with more food and a file. Pip goes home and sets aside his own dinner for the convict. The next morning, Pip steals several food items his sister has set aside for Christmas dinner before going back to the cemetery to find the convict. Pip finds another convict before finding his own waiting for him. Pip gives him the food and file and tells him what he has seen. Later, at Christmas dinner, Pip is frightened of what will happen when his sister learns he has taken a pie she had purposely put away for her special guests. Just as his sister discovers the missing pie, a group of soldiers come to the door looking for a blacksmith to fix a pair of leg irons. When they find the convicts, Pip manages to signal to the convict that he is not responsible for his being found. Sometime later, Pip is told by his sister and Mr. Joe sees this as a chance for Pip to bring wealth and prestige on her, so she forces him to comply. Pip suddenly becomes aware of his poverty and his harshness, becoming embarrassed and determined to better himself. At night Pip studies books he has come across, hoping to better himself. Joe arranges for a young girl, Biddy, to come and care for his wife in her infirmity. Biddy and Pip become good friends and work together in trying to further their education. Then one night a lawyer comes to the village and tells Pip that an anonymous benefactor has decided to bestow property on Pip and turn him into a gentleman. Pip goes to London to study with a tutor, who happens to be a relation of Miss Havisham. Together, Pip and Herbert create a great amount of debt as they live the life of bachelors. However, when Estella falls in love with a fellow student who Pip deeply dislikes, he is heartbroken. Later, Pip learns that Miss Havisham was not his benefactor. At first Pip is horrified by this revelation and wants nothing better than to escape from Magwitch. However, Pip soon learns that Magwitch is being hunted by his partner in crime and in danger of dying should he be found to have returned to England. Pip decides to help Magwitch. However, their attempt to escape the country fails and Magwitch is arrested, sentenced to death, and dies of injuries received in his escape attempt, penniless. Pip finds himself without a benefactor and in great debt. Pip decides to return to Joe and marry Biddy but discovers that Joe has asked Biddy to be his wife. Pip works his way up to become a third partner in the business. While there, Pip finds Estella, newly single, and renews their acquaintance. This section contains 1, words approx.

**Chapter 5 : Great Expectations Study Guide by Book-It Repertory Theatre - Issuu**

*This "Great Expectations" Study Guide provides a quick review of the characters and main events of this novel. The video lessons each take around five minutes to complete and are paired with.*

Dickens, in *Great Expectations*, shows enormous skill in his control of the narrative. This is largely achieved by allowing these characters to speak for themselves. He does pass judgement on others for good Joe, Biddy or ill Pumblechook, Orlick, but these judgements do not seem to the reader to be simple personal likes or dislikes; they are convincing, because they are borne out by the words and deeds of these characters. Back to top Thus Pip tells us of Herbert Chapter 22, that he has seen no one else who expresses more strongly "in every look and tone, a natural incapacity to do anything secret and mean". The fashion of his dress could no more come in its way, when he spoke these words, than it could come in its way in Heaven". Earlier Chapter 19 Pip gives an account of a conversation with Biddy: When Biddy retorts that Joe "may be too proud to let anyone take him out of a place that he is competent to fill, and fills well and with respect" she is accused by Pip of envy. Back to top Joe and Magwitch are not "gentlemen", but they work for their living; each finds dignity in honest toil though Magwitch, as if to hit back at those who have injured him, mistakenly uses his wealth to set Pip up as a gentleman. Contrast this with the indolence of those who style themselves "the Finches of the Grove". Dickens allows Pip to speak with a distinctive voice: Dickens is prepared to allow Pip to depart from normal grammar in the paragraph beginning: Pip notes that the man eats the bread but does not understand why he should be so ravenous; later he asks Joe what a convict is: Some comments are strikingly acute: Pip is merciless in his account of the deficiencies of the performance of Hamlet that he attends. Back to top Other voices Pip may have a distinctive voice, but allows others to speak with their own voices in a way which establishes character: Joe is uneducated but often most articulate, as when he observes of his blacksmith father: The hypocritical Pumblechook, the cold Mrs. Joe, polite but plain-speaking Biddy, the snarling Orlick, the rough but kindly Magwitch and the "twin" versions of Wemmick - all these and many more have their characteristic voices. Of course, Dickens exploits the conventions of first-person narrative with skill: More tellingly, Pip is able to recall verbatim complete conversations which take place when he is seven, even though he is at least in his mid-thirties when he is supposed to be telling the story. Good examples come in Chapter 7, where Joe speaks at length, and in Chapter Indeed, it only strikes one as odd if it is pointed out, as here. Back to top Characters In the novel we meet a great range of characters. It is not possible to comment at length on all of them, but you should be able to answer questions on the principal characters, and their relationships. Do not write about the early chapters only. Pip So much has been said about Pip in the sections on themes and the narrative voice, that little more is needed here. Pip is shown both through his own portrayal of his younger self, and in his relationship with others. In outline, he is, at the start of the novel, a kind and intelligent child, who lacks formal learning but is aware of the humbug of Pumblechook and Mrs. His introduction to Satis House gives him a glimpse of another world, to which he is anxious to gain access socially. Its unattainability is embodied in Estella. He becomes unhappy with his lot and only remains at the forge because Joe is so good to him. Back to top The discovery of his "expectations" seems to give Pip reason for his shame at his origins, and he is swift to place some distance between himself and his home village. He retains his fondness for Joe, but cannot admit it openly, and is embarrassed by Joe in London. Pip confirms his snobbery by keeping a servant and joining the "Finches of the Grove". He exceeds his income and leads the impoverished Herbert into extravagance. His smugness is shattered by the discovery that Magwitch is his patron; he has supposed himself to be part of a grand design, leading to marriage with Estella. His treatment of Magwitch is at first unpleasant, but he softens as he realizes what the man has risked to see him. He still dislikes him, however. When the man falls ill, this turns to genuine affection, which issues in practical comfort. Pip has become a much better man. Pip atones for his past errors by hard work abroad, but is resigned to a life of bachelorhood: He can only ever marry one person, Estella: When she is softened and humbled by her own harsh lessons in life, she may be able to accept him. This short outline does little justice to a subtle and complex portrait; we know Pip as fully as we might know many a real person. We also discover how the

adult Pip judges his earlier conduct for good or ill. He is an attractive character, but foolish in youth. His honesty as narrator is such that he leaves no stone unturned in presenting the case against himself. The job is hard and requires skill, yet no formal learning, so Joe seems a fool to those around him. We forgive the child, Pip, but Mrs. Joe and Pumblechook by turns patronize Joe and ignore him. Joe becomes self-conscious and tongue-tied in unfamiliar surroundings, yet is not without eloquence. Orlick, himself a big man, is knocked down by Joe "as if he had been of no more account than the pale young gentleman", and Pip knows of no-one who could stand up long against Joe, although Joe is not at all aggressive. Back to top But Joe is typically a gentle giant. He does what he can to protect Pip from "Tickler" the stick with which Mrs. Joe beats Pip, but sees that too much interference will lead to more trouble later. The reader is amused by the picture of Mrs. Joe. He knows what he can do well in life and does it. He is always faithful to Pip, but for long allows Pumblechook to take credit due to him. Pumblechook is, in the composition of the novel, the character most clearly contrasted with Joe, or depicted as his opposite; we note similar structural pairings in Estella and Biddy, Magwitch and Miss Havisham and so on. Back to top Though Joe in Chapter 27 tells Pip he will never see him again out of his forge and his working-clothes, he is man enough to go once more to London when Pip is ill and in danger of prison. His money, earned by honest toil, pays off the immediate debt. Joe wants no thanks and is embarrassed when Pip alludes to it: There are touches of sentimentality in the depiction of this honest, simple but deep character; but they are only touches, and Pip, remember, aware of his earlier ingratitude to Joe, can be excused for indulging them. The portrayal of Joe is convincing and very moving. Back to top Magwitch and Miss Havisham These two are as far apart socially as can be imagined, and never meet in the course of the novel. From the start they, their worlds, and how he thinks of them are contrasted in his narrative by Pip, yet he often thinks of them together. Of the two, Magwitch would seem much the better as benefactor. Compeyson may not be unique in his treachery, but he is far from typical of all men. Moreover, Estella may cause some suffering but those who love her have not necessarily deserved it. Drummle, the chosen victim, is, as Pip sees, not capable of suffering the pains of true love, while Jaggers fears Drummle may have more strength for a contest of wills than Estella has. Finally, the corruption of a child to be the agent of this revenge is immoral. Yet apart from this she seems a clever and civilized woman. She sees through her flatterers, becomes as fond of Pip as she is capable of liking any boy, treats Joe with courtesy, shuts out Pumblechook and helps Herbert financially, while offering help to Pip, which he declines. She realizes early on that Pip thinks her to be his benefactor, and knows enough from Jaggers to let him continue in the delusion. It is his error, but she as an older person might easily put him right; yet it suits her not to do so. When she is confronted by Pip with the enormity great wrongness of her actions she explains but does not seek to excuse her conduct, before asking for his forgiveness. The fire from which she never fully recovers, as Joe tells Pip; Chapter 57 symbolizes her moral cleansing: Back to top She and Magwitch strike the young Pip as beings from another world. Magwitch is a simple man, but having at length understood how Compeyson has used him has a simple desire for vengeance. His desire for revenge seems not so much selfish as motivated by an urge to punish the evildoer. Given his background, he is as decent as could be expected; his conduct towards Molly and their child is exemplary. He is too simple to see that he might harm Pip by giving him his "great expectations". Though he wants to hit back at those who have harmed him, he genuinely wants to promote the interests of the child who helped him on the marshes, and reminded him of his lost daughter. Magwitch is happy to see his "gentleman", fearless of his sentence, and finally comforted to know Estella lives. Back to top Estella and Biddy Apart from Clara, whom Pip does not meet until late in the novel, Biddy and Estella are the only young women Pip seems to know. He considers both as possible partners, but for very different motives. Biddy, like Joe, is somewhat idealized. She is also used rather schematically for purposes of contrast with Estella. Biddy is a village girl, slightly older than Pip, like him an orphan and "brought up by hand". While she lives with her grandmother, she is industrious but unkempt. When she comes to the forge, she quickly becomes clean and tidy. She is presented to the reader as a pretty and obliging girl. For this Pip likes her, but she cannot exercise the power over him of the haughty and distant Estella. As Biddy is literally near to Pip in the house, so she is metaphorically. She begins as his teacher and becomes his confidante. He asks her advice concerning Estella and being a gentleman, and considers how he "might even have grown up to keep

company" with her. It does not occur to him that Biddy might love him, nor that he is patronizing her. Back to top Though she is "not over-particular" for herself, she does stand up for Joe, when Pip suggests a scheme for his education and "improvement" Chapter Biddy is remarkable for her ability to learn everything - a virtue arising from her disadvantaged start in life.

### Chapter 6 : SparkNotes: Great Expectations

*Great Expectations- Part 1 Study Guide Part I Directions: Answer the following questions based on Part 1 of Great Expectations in complete detailed sentences.*

### Chapter 7 : Great Expectations Study guide | Essay Writing Service A+

*Introduction. This study guide is intended for students preparing for exams at GCE Advanced (A2) level and Advanced Supplementary (AS) level. But it is suitable for university students and the general reader who is interested in Great Expectations.*

### Chapter 8 : Great Expectations Summary & Study Guide

*Great Expectations is a bildungsroman, or coming-of-age novel. Other examples of this form include Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain, and The Catcher in the Rye by J.D. Salinger.*

### Chapter 9 : Great Expectations: Charles Dickens's Great Expectations | At a Glance | CliffsNotes Study Guide

*Great Expectations Study Guide Final Free Practice Test Instructions Choose your answer to the question and click 'Continue' to see how you did. Then click 'Next Question' to answer the next question.*