



Pride and Prejudice Emotional Words

Much of *Pride and Prejudice* is about emotions. First, use a dictionary to find the meaning of the words below as they are used in context on the pages shown in parentheses. Paraphrase what you learn into 5–8 words. Then, circle the words that portray or evoke feelings that are usually considered positive. Next, draw a box around the words that portray or evoke feelings that are usually considered negative. If you think a word is neutral, draw nothing. Finally, use several of the words to answer the questions below. Share your answers in small groups or with a partner.

mortification (p. 89)

officious (p. 181)

taciturn (p. 90)

caprice (p. 187)

insolent (p. 93)

duplicity (p. 199)

impertinent (p. 95)

profligacy (p. 199)

conciliatory (p. 99)

obeisance (p. 204)

languor (p. 100)

imprudent (p. 223)

vexed (p. 102)

perturbation (p. 235)

vivacity (p. 104)

petulance (p. 253)

coquetry (p. 107)

acrimony (p. 253)

peevish (p. 113)

licentiousness (p. 281)

rapturous (p. 126)

dilatory (p. 293)

pompous (p. 133)

obstinacy (p. 306)

obstinate (p. 145)

abhorrent (p. 322)

1. How do Elizabeth's emotions about Mr. Darcy change in the course of the novel?

2. How do Mr. Darcy's emotions about Elizabeth change in the course of the novel?

RL.11-12.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

SL.11-12.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

SL.11-12.6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

W.11-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Answer Key

Sample Student Answers

mortification (p. 89) *extreme embarrassment or shame*

taciturn (p. 90) *not wanting or liking to talk*

insolent (p. 93) *behaving or speaking in an impudent or bold way*

impertinent (p. 95) *having the habit of behaving or speaking in a rude way*

conciliatory (p. 99) *aimed at reducing angry feelings or hostility*

languor (p. 100) *a physical or mental weariness*

vexed (p. 102) *distressed, annoyed*

vivacity (p. 104) *an aliveness or lively energy in one's behavior or spirit*

coquetry (p. 107) *flirtation*

peevish (p. 113) *stubborn; argumentative; having a bad temper*

rapturous (p. 126) *ecstatic; overwhelmingly emotional*

pompous (p. 133) *excessively self-important; haughty*

obstinate (p. 145) *stubborn; hard-headed*

officious (p. 181) *giving advice or help where it is not needed*

caprice (p. 187) *the trait of being impulsive*

duplicity (p. 199) *saying contradictory things or acting in a contradictory way*

profligacy (p. 199) *extreme extravagance*

obsequance (p. 204) *bowing or making a motion showing submission or respect*

imprudent (p. 223) *lacking judgment or common sense*

perturbation (p. 235) *anything that causes irritation, an annoyance, or a disturbance*

petulance (p. 253) *rude or peevish behavior or attitude*

acrimony (p. 253) *a bitter anger; words or actions that reveal a feeling of bitterness*

licentiousness (p. 281) *a total lack of moral code or social correctness*

dilatory (p. 293) *delayed; late*

obstinacy (p. 306) *holding onto one's opinions or beliefs stubbornly, even in the face of reason*

abhorrent (p. 322) *repulsive; repugnant; arousing feelings of hatred*