

BRAWL Topic Headers No Student Questions (Blank Sheet)

Tone and Mood (there's a difference) Inferences Irony Connotation of words Questions dealing with purpose or motive with the author...	Specific: - choice of details - atmosphere - diction- denotation and connotation - people - places - time period - verisimilitude	Comparison - Allusions - Metaphors/Simile - Symbols - Personification - Euphemism - Periphrasis - Circumlocution - Intertextuality	Organization - Spatial- repetition and contrast - Sequential - First and Last-why - Transitions - Syntactical - Juxtaposition - Paradox - Thesis/Antithesis/Synthesis - Parallels	Unusual - Things that don't make sense - Things that seem out of place or time - Anachronism - Ambiguities	Theme examples - quotes - symbols - sentences - characters and actions - Epiphanies - Rhetoric - Catharsis
Group 5 Period 4: Nick, Christian, Karen, Bryan 4:41 PM Why does Dickens decide to refer to Mr. Cruncher as an honest tradesman? What is the irony in this? Explain why Dickens chooses to drastically alter the mood from the beginning until the end in Chapter 21. How does the destruction of Mannettes's shoemaking tools contribute to the ongoing tone of the section?	Group 6 Period 4: Matt, Daniel, Kim, Jonathan 5:00PM Why would it be easier for Madame Defarge to use symbols instead of letters when she is knitting? Towards the end of chapter 15. Why is it easier for poltroons to erase themselves from existence, than it is to erase a letter of their name from Madame Defarge's Register? Towards the end of chapter 15. Towards the end of chapter 14, why would Mr. Cruncher not want his son, Young Jerry, to be a "Resurrection-man?" In the middle of chapter 18, why would Doctor Manette relapse? Towards the middle of chapter 24, why does Stryver use the name "Jupiter?"		Group 2 Period 4: Amber, Selena, Lina, Nobel 12:42 pm In Cha. 13, "Fellow of No Delicacy" Carton says, "God bless you for your sweet compassion" to Lucie. This exact sentence repeats when Darnay says this to Lucie at the very end of cha. 20 after they talk about Carton. Why does this sentence repeat? Mr. Carton and Mr. Darnay are two very different people yet they are also parallels of each other. What do you think Dickens is trying to tell us with these two characters? Book One begins with the Dover Road connecting all the characters together. At the very last chapter of Book Two, Mr. Darnay leave his home and begins his journey on the Dover Road. Why does Dickens decide for the Dover Road to be used again? Why not a different road? In Book Two there is alot of transitioning from one year to the next couple years after. Such as Lucie growing up. In Cha 21, starts with Lucie's beginning married life to when her daughter is about six years old. Why does Dickens choose to talk about how rapidly time is changing by using Lucie as an example?	Group 3 Period 2: Kenneth, Janelle, Catherine, Daniel 2:03 Why is Chapter 15 titled "Knitting" and Chapter 16 "Still Knitting" How does this relate to Madame Defarge's knitting in chapter 15? In Chapter 24 in the sentence "Let us look at his infamous name. D--n the fellow!" Why would Dickens censor the word damn? In chapter 24 why would Stryver chose to say protégés rather than the english word? What is its significance?	Group 4, Period 2: Manuel, Marisa, Vi, Kitty 4:01 PM In Chapter 21, what do the footsteps Lucie hears represent? How do the footsteps lead the reader through the peaceful house of the Darnay family all the way to the storming of the Bastille and revolts in France? In Chapter 24, how is the letter written to Marquis significant to the characters and what does it say about the economic situation in France? Chapter 15 is titled "Knitting" and chapter 16 is titled "Still Knitting. What theme is represented by the chapter titles? Also, what do the knitting instruments symbolize in relations to what Madame LeFrage and the "Jacques" are trying to accomplish?
	group 6 period 2: Sarah,	Period 3, Group 1	Period: 3, Group: 2	Group 8, Period 4: Vivian, Zara,	Group 4, Period 3:

group 5 period 3 (5:17 pm) Natalie Grohmann , Alice Nguyen, Yun Kang, Amelia Ooi On page 165 paragraph 3 (near the end of Ch.14) , it says: “It’s enough for you to be the wife of an honest tradesman, and not to occupy...If you’re a religious woman, give me a irreligious one!” What does Mr. Cruncher’s tone tell us about his character ? How does the sarcastic tone on page 160 (in the second paragraph; middle of Ch. 14) reveal Charles Dickens’ opinion ? On pg. 223, we are shown the violent torture and death of Foulon, an official who suggested the starving people eat grass. What is the tone during this scene and do you think Dickens is showing sympathy? How does the tone in this particular part (page 213 paragraph 3; middle of Ch. 21) add to the imagery the author wishes the audience to see ? Group 5 Period 2 (6:30 P.M.) Austin Mak, Ann Nguyen, Vivian Tang, Savannah Montano 7:36 Describe the mood created by Jerry Cruncher and the graveyard scene. Explain why this creates the perfect mood for Young Jerry’s spectral vision. “I am deeply happy in the love that Heaven has so blessed-my love for Charles, and Charles’s love for me...” (Chapter 17, Paragraph 6) What does this quote say about Lucie Manette and Charles Darnay’s relationship, and her choosing of Darnay over the other	demetria, james, jonathan 7:22 pm why did dickens choose to have madame defarge use knitting as a way to record the names of the antirevolutionaries? In pg 190, why is doctor manette called doctor of Beauvais? why did the lieutenant earn the name “the vengeance”?	Parker Menedez, Tyler Kohanek, Vivian Nguyen, Ashley Masuda 3:47 PM Chapter 16, end, Page 187 In chapter 16, “Power and Plenty” and “Freedom and Life” are compared. What is the significance of these two ideas being placed together, and why are they compared? Chapter 15, middle, Page 172 “Know that a petition was presented to the King and Queen.” What event in the French Revolution could this quote be alluding to? Based on the historical context, what could this forshadow. Group 1 period 2: Kaitlynn Eglash, Lucia Nguyen, Ennis Khaleq, and David Streng Why does Dickens compare the two processions on Fleet Street to two rushing rivers. 157) (6:36 PM)? (pg Why is the hung man talked about as a shadow? (pg. 173) (6:37 PM) Why does Madame Defarge say she makes shrouds? (pg. 175) (6:37 PM) On page 219, the words ‘Last Day’ are capitalized. What is the ‘Last Day’ and why is it referred to in this chapter? 11:19	Stephanie Dinh, Holly Murillo, Ethan Pham, Alex Hurtado (3:32 PM) Why might Dickens include the repetition of “If I, as a honest tradesman..” in chapter 14? In chapter 14, why does Mr. Cruncher repeatedly call himself an “honest tradesman?” What does he want to tell the readers? Why does Dickens purposely describe directions as “out of... into... out of... into... out of” in chapter 15? What does the repetition of “knitting, knitting” signify in chapter 16? In chapter 15, what was Dickens’ purpose for including the repetition of the number three? Explain why Dickens continues to refer Mr. Cruncher’s grave digging as “fishing” even after his secret is revealed? Why did Dickens choose to spell “tomorrow” as “to-morrow” and “tonight” as “to-night” at the beginning of chapter 17? What did Dickens’ choice of naming chapters 15 and 16 “Knitting” and “Still Knitting” have anything to do with the line “knitting, knitting” at the end of chapter 16? What does “lightning” and “earthquake” symbolize in the beginning of chapter 16? What do the “flies” refer to in chapter 16? Why are they associated with Mrs. Defarge? What is the significance of Mr. Manette’s workbench being “turned towards the light, as it had been	Albert 3:25PM In the middle of chapter 14, the author repeats the word “followed” describing Young Jerry’s actions. Why does he do this? What is his purpose? (Chapter 21) There are two separate scenes, one with Lucie and the other scene with the Defarges and a mob. Why does Dickens have these two separate scenes in the same chapter? In chapter 21, there’s a mention of the 105 North Tower again (it’s first mentioned in chapter 6 when Dr. Manette says that it’s his name). Is there a reason to why Dickens does this? Group 3 Period 4 Nikki Nguyen, Campbell Grihalva, Athena Nguyen, Hannah Vuong 7:50pm In chapter 14, why do you think Young Jerry would be so interested in his knowing about his father’s job? “...Mr. Cruncher, taking a bite out of his bread-and-butter, and seeming to help it down with a large invisible oyster out of his saucer...” In chapter 14, Why would Dickens be so detailed on explaining what Mr. Cruncher was eating? What is the significance of what he was eating? Why would Dickens choose to make “Knitting” and “Still Knitting” two separate chapters?	Vivienne, Kerstin, Nhut, Sabrina (5:17 PM) In chapters 21-22, the mob was referred to as the sea multiple times. What does the sea symbolize in this comparison? Explain the significance of this quote: “...in the years so long after the breaking of the cask at Defarge’s win-shop door, they are no easily purified when once stained red” at the end of chapter 21. Calvin Nguyen, Dana Miller, Jenny Son, Brandon Ha Period 4 group 4; 8:51 PM In Chapter 23, near the the beginning, the mender of roads replaces a blue cap with a red cap. Explain the significance of the changing of caps. In the beginning paragraph of chapter 21, Lucie was “winding the golden thread which bound her husband, and her father, and herself, and her old directress and companion.” What might she symbolize for the revolution? Near the beginning of chapter, 18, Miss Pross says “you were a bachelor in your cradle.” What does this say about society that they lived in at the time. Group 9/ Period 4: Ashley Lawler, Ryan To, Christopher Vuong 10:32 Throughout the novel, almost every character battles with some form of imprisonment such as
---	---	---	---	---	--

suitors? The Defarge's play a major role in the storming of the Bastille. From the gruesome description of Madame Defarge slicing off the man's head to the gory image of the heads on pikes, what does this say about the 3rd estate? What type of mood does it create for the French setting for the rest of the story?			when he(Lorry) had seen the shoemaker at his work before (in the tower)" ? Near the beginning of chapter 18, we see Mr. Lorry's thoughts about his feelings for the Doctor. He says "even Tellison's will go to the wall before him(the Doctor)". Has Lorry changed his view of his "business"? If so, what has caused this change?		Doctor Manette and Charles Darnay. Why does Dickens do this and what is the significance of it. Explain the significance of the quote from the end of Chapter 21: "But, in the ocean of faces and where every fierce and furious expression was in vivid life, there were two groups of faces..." How does this quote from the beginning of Chapter 24 contribute to the overall theme: "In such risings of fire and risings of sea- the firm earth shaken by the rushes of an angry ocean which had now no ebb, but was always on the flow, higher and higher, to the terror and wonder of the beholders on the shore-..." Dicken's end Book the Second (Chapter 24) with the phrase: " 'For the love of Heaven, justice of generosity, of the honour of your holy name!' was the poor prisoner's cry with which he strengthened his sinking heart, as he left all that was dear on earth behind him, and floated away for the Loadstone Rock." What significance does this quote have? What is the significance of the title of Chapter 16, Still Knitting . How can this relate to the overall theme(s)?
	Group 6 - Period 3 Kim Iovine, Tiffany Hoa, Lawrence Doan, Alex Constatas 8:41 P.M. 1. Towards the beginning of	Group 1, period 4 Christine Tran, Adrian Nguyen, Anthony Nguyen, Ronald Pham 8:55pm At the very end of Chapter 19,	Group 2, Period 2 Grace Chien, Audrey Lansdown, Vivian Nguyen, Quinn Danley 4:34 PM At the end of chapter 14, why is	Group 8 Period 3 Ryan Thai, Lana Amin, Sabrina Phan, Elizabeth Huang In the Chapter "Drawn to the Load Stone Rock", why is Monseigneur described as worshipping the "Evil	Group 9 Period 3 Jenny Tran, Tiffany Tieu, Uy-Long Ngo In Chapter 15 explain the significance of "out of the wine-shop into the street, out of the street into a

	chapter 14, a man describes the dead spy to be “Dead as a mutton.” Why does he choose this analogy? 2. In the middle of Chapter 14, how is “Spies! Yaha! Tst! Spies!” important? What does this show to the audience? 3. In the middle of Chapter 15, why does Dickens add in the phrase “long live the devil” even though at the beginning of the book the Dickens does not state the name of the underworld? 4. At the end of chapter 19, why does Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross burn the bench and bury the tools, leather, and shoes in the garden rather than just hiding the objects somewhere in the house?	Dickens refers to the shoemaker’s bench as a body. He compares Mr. Lorry’s hacking away of the bench as a “murder.” What was the purpose of this comparison? What is the significance of the comparison? In chapter 21, why is Lucie’s life compared to “echoing footsteps”? Why do you think Dickens decided to use this sort of comparison? In chapter 16, when Madame Defarge pinned a rose to her headdress, everyone in the wineshop leaves. Why does Madame Defarge decided to use a rose as the sign? What does the rose symbolize in the story? What has the rose also symbolized historically? Compare the broken Dr. Manette in the beginning of the story with the “reborn” Dr. Manette up to the end of Book the Second. What makes the Dr. Manette from the past different from the one in the present? Around the beginning of the knitting, Mouissieur Defarge compare Jacques to 5 jacques. What can this symbolize about Mouissieur Defarge characteristic and how does this comparison reflects him?	Jerry finally recognized as an honest tradesman? What was the significance of having Dickens portray him as an honest man at the end of the chapter? At the end of chapter 15, why does the author mention stripping the feathers of birds? What was the importance of this comparison being at the end of the chapter and why did Dickens put this at the end of the chapter? At the end of chapter 16, Still Knitting, why did Dickens choose to repeat the words “Knitting, knitting” three times at the end of the chapter? In chapter 18, why was “a young lady’s walking shoe” mentioned again, right after Lucie married? What is the significance of this being brought up again? In chapter 14, why do the people become more violent after the man is killed? Near the end of chapter 15, Defarge says, “... show a cat milk, if you wish her to thirst for it... show a dog his natural prey, if you wish him to bring it down one day.” Why is a cat mentioned first and the dog mentioned second? What is the connection of this example to the story and how do cats parallel to dogs? Throughout the book, the great storm in France is referred to as a dreadful sea. Then in chapter 23, it’s mentioned as a fire. Why did Dickens transition the dreadful sea into a fire? What was his purpose in doing so?	One,” while back in Book the First, Defarge was seen as saying “Long live the Devil”(4:02) Why did Defarge go to 105 north tower and was upset after he ripped apart the room? Why has it taken this long to discover Manette’s first name in chapter “Echoing Footsteps”?(4:08) What is the significance of Foulon having to be hung three times?(4:19) In the chapter “The Sea Still Rises,” why is the crowd compared to forty furies, when there are only three? In “Drawn to the Loadstone Rock,” Tellson’s Bank is described as magnificent and has a great reputation. Why is this bank so important all of a sudden when in England , it is very dull and dirty. Why does Stryver, the “delicate fellow”, refer to the three young gentlemen as “lumps of bread-and-cheese” in “Echoing Footsteps”? Is he really delicate, or is his title sarcasm? (11:53) PM	court-yard, out of the court yard up a steep staircase into a garret....”
			Group 7 period 3: Diego Rivera, Veronica Dang, Sam Beidokhti, Kim Tran: 4:41 pm	Group 8 Grace Park Khiem Huynh Annelise Doeer	

			On pg. 215, near the bottom, why does the author organize in this order “the prisoners...records...secret cells...instruments...the prisoners”? Throughout chapter 14, Mr . Cruncher is referred to as honest and honorable, the title of the chapter even being “The Honest Tradesmen.” What effect is the author achieving through this repetition? On page 159, the word dingy is repeated three times followed by dignity, causing a verbal slip-up (one may say dingy in place of dignity). Why does Dickens’s place these words as he does? In the chapter “Knitted” three men stand up and leave in almost the same manner, while each of the three Jacques almost seem like the same person. The next chapter is even called “Still Knitting.” How does this repetition lend to the purpose of the book? With Mr. Manette’s imprisonment he starts making a female’s shoe, and when Mr. Manette snaps out of his relapse he finishes making the shoe. How does the completion and return to normal life coincide with each other? On pg. 219, at the end of chapter 21, the author repeats the number seven: "seven in number... seven faces... seven dead faces, whose drooping eyelids and half-seen eyes awaited the Last Day..." What is the importance of the number seven?	(4:25pm) In chapter 15, there is a “hungry man gnawed one of his fingers as he looked at the other three, and his finger quivered with the craving that was on him.” WHY is this Jacques always described to be “craving” (or other words related to hunger) Usually places are referred to as a “she” (example: France = her) Then why is Saint Antoine referred to as a “he” in Chapter 22 (and throughout the rest of the book)? (5:25pm) Towards the end of chapter 14, Jerry refers to himself as a “fisherman.” Why does he call himself a fisherman as opposed to a resurrection man? Why does Jerry refer to food as “wittles” instead of just calling it food or vittles? (7:19pm) In chapter 21, why are the people in the crowd portrayed as being a violent and dark storm, with their movements being seen as destructive waves?	
			Period 4, Group 7: Dominic Cunneen, Eric Tran, Christine Le 4:46 pm In the middle of chapter 24 (page 235), there is a sentence with two colons. Why does Dickens do this? Why not make each part	Period 3 Group Three Annie Phan Sy Pham Anton Naber Tom Lai 6:19 PM Funerals are usually held with	

			separate sentences? In the middle of chapter 14 (page 159), "Thus with beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, song-roaring, and infinite caricaturing of woe..." What does this show about the people's opinion of death? At the end of some chapters, there is a divider. In others, there isn't a divider. For example, at the end of chapter 14, 15, and 16, there are star-like dividers. At the end of chapter 17, there is a large, blank space. At the end of chapter 18, there is a solid line. Why does Dickens choose to make a different transition with certain chapters? In the middle of chapter 21 (page 215), there is shouting. However, only "The prisoners!" is repeated twice. Why is only this line repeated? At the end of chapter 20, Dickens adds that Carton would have said "God bless her for her sweet compassion!" if he had seen the scene with Darnay and Lucie. This was said in an earlier chapter (chapter 13), when Carton was speaking to Lucie directly. Why does Dickens choose to add this when Carton is not physically there at the scene? Why didn't he just end it right after Darnay accepts Lucie's request? In the middle of chapter 14, Dicken mentions the name Izaak Walton when describing Mr. Cruncher's "honest job". Taking Dicken's audience into consideration, what effect does this name have? On page 187, Dickens says, "the women who sat knitting, knitting...knitting, knitting" (Dickens 187) Why would he use	respect and honor, but why, in Chapter 14, did the author decide to make it a spectacle for everyone to watch and parade about? 6:40 PM Why are people with blue caps repeatedly showing up throughout the section? 6:40 PM Is it a coincidence that Madame Defarge is described to be knitting shrouds in Chapter 15, in Knitting? Why does she appear so calm when explaining this to the man? 6:42 PM Why would Mr. Cruncher's son Jerry say he would like to be a resurrection man when he grows up?	
--	--	--	--	--	--

			the repetition of the word, "knitting" multiple times?		
			Period 2, Group 7, 5:30 PM - Lily Mooney, Calvin Chau, Cindy Wong In Chapter 21, why does Dickens begin the chapter describing life on the corner in Soho (the Manettes, etc.) and then rapidly transition to the storming of the Bastille? Why didn't he just begin with the Bastille in the first place? The hanging of Foulon in Chapter 22 takes three times to successfully end in his death; is there any particular purpose for this? Mr. Lorry and Mr. Darnay both set out for France at the end of Chapter 24; why did the author choose to have Mr. Lorry leave first before the former marquis?		