Miser: someone who has a great desire to possess money and hates to spend it, sometimes living in very unpleasant conditions because of this. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English).

Page 9 – exercise 3
possible answers: introduce the characters, plot, time and locational setting; create suspense, curiosity, interest and the desire to continue reading.

Chapter One
Page 15 – exercise 2
A. Time

Phrases fixing a historical setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrases referring to Silas Marner and his life in Raveloe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the days when the spinning wheels hummed busily in the farmhouses... (p. 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In that far off time...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the peasants of old times... (p. 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the early years of this century... (p. 11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Silas had lived in Raveloe for fifteen years. (p. 12)
As the years went by... (p. 14)
The first group of phrases distances the writer’s narrative world from the reader’s present. This distancing also creates ‘another world’ effect. The second group of phrases tells the reader how long Silas Marner had been in Raveloe and how long he had been an outsider.

B. Characters and relationships

a. Eliot tells us the villagers were very superstitious and that they didn’t like anything strange or new (p.10).

b. She is basically sympathetic, explaining their views rather than judging them. This is clear from the paragraph beginning: To the peasants of old times, the world outside their own direct experience was a region of mystery...

c. i. Where were their homes? (p.11); Who were their fathers and mothers? (p.11); And how can you trust someone if you do not know who his father and mother were? (p.11); Where was all that money going? (p.14).

ii. These questions highlight the reasons for the villagers’ suspicions. They also tell us not only what the villagers do not know but what the reader does not know either. We as readers are in the same position as the villagers. The questions function as a curiosity-creating device.

iii. Where was all that money going?

Looking Ahead

Open answers

Chapter Two

Page 24 – exercise 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silas</th>
<th>William Dane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Honest and innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe and critical of others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial expression</td>
<td>Trusting simplicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>narrow slanting eyes and thin lips (p. 18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position regarding salvation</td>
<td>Hopeful but unsure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>absolutely certain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 24 – exercise 3

Those present were convinced that his mysterious suspended state had a spiritual meaning. They thought Silas had been chosen by God. The fact that the members of the community are unable to believe that Silas’s fit had no religious significance is exploited by Dane’s insistence that the trance seemed more like a visitation of Satan than a sign of God’s favour.

Page 25 – exercise 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The accusation</th>
<th>What really happened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Realising the deacon was dead, sometime between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. Silas stole the deacon’s money</td>
<td>William Dane came at 2 a.m., saw Silas in a trance and took advantage of the situation to discredit him, taking the money (using Silas’s knife); He planted it in Silas’s home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 25 – exercise 5

He loses everything: his companionship and mental activity; his prospects for future happiness with Sarah; his faith ‘...there is no just God who governs the earth; there is only a God of lies, who bears witness against the innocent!’ (p. 22)

Page 25 – exercise 6

The two extracts illustrate Eliot’s critical position with regards to a religious faith rooted in ignorance and superstition; a faith which is prepared to ignore socially accepted forms of justice (the people of Lantern Yard never called the police…) and sentence a man on the basis of drawing lots.

Page 25 – exercise 7

Both communities are characterised by ignorance and superstition. Eliot is far more sympathetic to the villagers of Raveloe, whose suspicion is based on an ignorance of the world outside their ‘direct experience’ and one which does not seek religious justification.

Chapter Three

Page 31 – exercise 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is the most prominent person in Raveloe?</td>
<td>Squire Cass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is the eldest of the Cass sons?</td>
<td>Godfrey Cass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is liked by the community?</td>
<td>Godfrey Cass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is seen as a suitable bride for Godfrey?</td>
<td>Nancy Lammeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who drinks and gambles?</td>
<td>Dunstan Cass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is Godfrey’s secret wife?</td>
<td>Molly Farren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who buys and sells horses?</td>
<td>Bryce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 31 – exercise 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Godfrey Cass</th>
<th>Dunstan Cass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical description</td>
<td>handsome, pleasant young man; (p 26) (not as) healthy and happy as usual... (p. 26); ...sad, pale face (p. 27)</td>
<td>A spiteful fellow…(p. 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>His plump face… (p. 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td>...soon he would marry Miss Nancy Lammeter; (p. 26) Godfrey and Nancy were</td>
<td>The villagers did not like Squire Cass’s second son who (…) laughed at other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fond of each other (p.26)</td>
<td>people’s misfortunes and wasted all his money on gambling and drink…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(his face ) was red and his eyes were bright (p. 27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 32 – exercise 3

Sample answers:

a. This would not be very difficult! He is, however, morally weak.
b. Probably, yes; so explaining the fact that he ultimately does what Dunstan suggests.
c. Absolutely not! Being amoral, he is completely disinterested in other people’s moral judgement.
d. Dunstan certainly isn’t afraid of his father. It is probably too early to understand Godfrey’s feelings. He is certainly afraid of his father’s power to deprive him of economic comfort.
e. The chapter has shown clearly the amoral nature of Dunstan’s character.
f. Absolutely not! See b.

Page 32 – exercise 4

– Dunstan borrows money from his brother; money which originally belonged to their father (It was the rent I had collected for father). (p. 27). Dunstan ignores any obligations he may have towards his father and continues to use his brother’s secret to his (Dunstan’s) benefit. There is no compassion here and no desire to help.
– Dunstan preferred to sell the horse, because he knew it would pain Godfrey. (p. 28)

Page 32 – exercise 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dunstan’s thoughts</th>
<th>Reported form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. You won’t see me walking, Walking indeed!</td>
<td>Now Dustan would have to walk home and that seemed to him a humiliating thing…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No horse, no money and, to make things worse, this miserable weather.</td>
<td>He always rode on horseback to and from the village. It was nearly four o’clock and a fog was gathering. Dunstan started walking home along the lonely lane, drinking his brandy and swearing at his misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What’s that light? It must be Marner’s cottage.</td>
<td>Then suddenly he saw a light. Dunstan realised that it must be coming from the window of Silas Marner’s cottage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I’ll borrow some money from him. He has lots. I’ll pay him back with interest.</td>
<td>He would also ask Silas to lend him some money. He would promise to pay interest…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Just let him try refusing me money! I’ll change his mind.</td>
<td>…and if Silas was still unwilling to part with his gold, he would frighten him a little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No answer, I’m going in.</td>
<td>There was no answer, so Dunstan pushed the door and it opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. No one here. Maybe Marner’s lost or better still drowned.</td>
<td>Perhaps he got lost in the fog and had fallen into the abandoned quarry. If so, he would certainly drown…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Where does he keep that money everybody talks about?</td>
<td>Dunstan thought of taking the money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. If he’s dead, nobody will ever know the money’s gone.</td>
<td>If the old weaver were dead, no one would ever know that it had been stolen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. It must be here somewhere. What’s that on the floor?</td>
<td>He looked around the cottage, searching for the hiding place. The brick floor was sprinkled with sand, but in one place the sand had been smoothed by a hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Four

Page 38 – exercise 1
1. Silas discovers his money is missing.
2. Silas goes to the Rainbow for help.
3. The next day the villagers look for clues at Silas’ cottage.
4. Bryce tells Godfrey about the accident to Wildfire.

Page 38 – exercise 2
A. The atmosphere was warm and merry. (‘they were drinking beer, telling jokes and laughing...’). The warmth and good humour of the pub contrast starkly with Silas’s state (...when the door burst open and there stood Silas Marner, soaking wet, trembling and as white as a ghost.’)

B. The world outside her own is a mystery. What she does not know is shrouded in superstition. Her attitude to religion is a clear example of this.

Page 38 – exercise 3
A. Dunstan’s idea was to sell Wildfire and with the money Godfrey could pay his father the rent money that Dunstan had spent. Dunstan’s disappearance means that Godfrey cannot pay his father and so would have to confess everything.
B. The best solution to Godfrey’s situation would be the death of Molly. (This is clearly morally unacceptable and, according to the norms of fiction of the time, Godfrey cannot be released from his predicament without any consequences).

Page 38 – exercise 4
A. that he had lent the money to Dunstan, who had accidently killed Wildfire
B. the theft of Silas’s gold (and the fact that Dunstan had once disappeared once before following an argument with his father).
C. His wife and whether she would appear to tell his secret.
D. Nancy’s character is revealed without being a central character to the plot. She is introduced in this way as a separate character but one who is at the same time connected to Godfrey. Her thoughts emphasise the conflict in emotions when the characters address ‘moral dilemmas’. She is a woman with high moral standards but she is not as hard hearted as she appears.

Page 38 – exercise 5
A. He invited Mrs Winthrop into his cottage
B. He was grateful for her kindness
C. He offered Aaron a cake

Chapter Five

Page 46 – exercise 1
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. c

Page 46 – exercise 2
A. ‘to mourn’: to feel sad or show sadness for the loss of life, because someone has died’. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English).
B. moaned: his reaction, and the suffering caused, is as if a real person has died.

Page 46 – exercise 3
A. The effect of the pattern chosen is to maintain the separate identity of each narrative whilst preparing for the convergence of the narratives that begins in Chapter Six.

Page 46 – exercise 4
A. ‘to mourn’: to feel sad or show sadness for the loss of life, because someone has died’. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English).
B. moaned: his reaction, and the suffering caused, is as if a real person has died.

Page 47 – exercise 1
A. a. He had a fit (the third one mentioned in the story so far).
B. He mistook the little girl for gold.
C. His strong desire for the return of the money led him to confuse the golden curls of the child for his missing gold; another reason is his poor eyesight.

Page 47 – exercise 2
A. not to tell his father
B. that he had lent the money to Dunstan, who had accidently killed Wildfire
C. the theft of Silas’s gold (and the fact that Dunstan had once disappeared once before following an argument with his father).
D. His wife and whether she would appear to tell his secret.
E. Nancy’s character is revealed without being a central character to the plot. She is introduced in this way as a separate character but one who is at the same time connected to Godfrey. Her thoughts emphasise the conflict in emotions when the characters address ‘moral dilemmas’. She is a woman with high moral standards but she is not as hard hearted as she appears.
Evolutionary Theory

Page 60 – exercise 2
A. He was wrongfully accused of theft; as a result he suffered the loss of companionship, love, faith and his home.
B. He realised she had been walking by her shoes, and retraced her footsteps through the snow to her dead mother’s body.

Page 61 – exercise 3
A. Similarities: Silas arrives on both occasions wet and distraught; on both occasions his arrival interrupts a party-atmosphere and causes surprise and even a little fear. (They feel like they’ve seen a ghost).
Differences: The reasons for his need for help is different: the loss of money on the first occasion and the arrival of a child on the second; the destinations: the two places represent the two sides to Raveloe life. The Rainbow represents the peasant class whilst the Red House represents the landed classes.

Page 61 – exercise 4
A. Relief
Molly is dead. He can marry Nancy.
Guilt
He would like to confess (also out of decency for Nancy). He is saddened by the fact that his child does not recognise him and that he will not admit it is his.
Both accept the idea that life is basically mysterious and respond to it in consequence. Silas does not understand why his money was stolen or why Eppie has been brought to him. He accepts both; the latter by wanting to bring the child up as best as possible. Dolly accepts the mysteries of the world by following her code of behaviour: practical generosity, acceptance of conventional rules (‘prayers … and good words and good things that will keep us from harm’). Both are ignorant of worlds that are different from their own: Dolly does not know of baptism just as Silas does not know of christening.

1. cooking and cleaning
2. to looking after a child
3. be tied to the loom with a piece of linen
4. to be christened and to go to church
5. Silas hasn’t been christened
c. Aaron is obviously dissatisfied with the social injustice of a system that allows a few to have too much and too many to have too little. His origins along with his contact with the Red House as gardener give him ample evidence to support these views.

**Page 78 – exercise 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term plans</th>
<th>Medium/long-term plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Build a garden</td>
<td>– marry Aaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– live together with her father and husband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page 79 – exercise 5**

**open answers**

**Looking ahead**

**Chapter Nine**

**Page 79 – exercise 1**

1. c 2. c 3. a

**Page 85 – exercise 1**

**open answer**

**Page 85 – exercise 2**

A. though; contrastive or adversative linkers can be divided into three main categories according to the grammatical context they require:

1. intra sentential, joining two main clauses together: but;
2. introducing a subordinate clause or noun phrase: although, though, despite (the fact):
3. as an adjunct to a main clause marked off by a comma: however; yet.

**Page 85 – exercise 3**

A. • 16 years ago Dunstan disappeared and Molly Farren died;  
• 15 years ago, soon after their marriage Squire Cass died and Godfrey inherited the Red House;
Godfrey admitted his secret to Nancy (p. 89); Silas – anxious, Eppie – Godfrey wanted to adopt Eppie. Nancy believed that it was God's will for Dunstan's body is found in the (p. 81), does not Your reaction ('yes', 'no', 'not given') YES Eppie's replies Nancy has a easy-going approach to life. Nancy's views on adoption are inconsistent. Nancy believes she is the main victim of Godfrey's lies. • After 10 years of marriage it became clear that Nancy could not have children and Godfrey told her he wanted to adopt a child, possibly Eppie; • Two years later Godfrey raised the subject of adoption again and Nancy continued to refuse; • For four years now Godfrey had not mentioned the idea of adopting Eppie. B. – Godfrey wanted to adopt Eppie. Nancy believed that it was God’s will for her not to have children. Therefore, adoption also was against God’s will. – Nancy might not have married Godfrey if he had told her about his marriage to Molly. – If Godfrey had told Nancy about Eppie immediately after their marriage Eppie would have loved Nancy as her mother. – If Godfrey had been truthful about his past their marriage would have been happier. – If Eppie had been adopted by Godfrey and Nancy Cass, she (Eppie) would have been brought up as a lady/she might not have have been any happier. Nancy resigned herself to not having children almost immediately. Godfrey in time accepted life without children. Godfrey didn’t understand the strength of Silas’s feelings for Eppie. Nancy uses her religion to justify her opposition to adoption. Nancy’s views on adoption are inconsistent. Nancy has a easy-going approach to life. Nancy's views on adoption are inconsistent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Your reaction ('yes', 'no', 'not given')</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy wanted only her own children.</td>
<td>Yes: &quot;It would be wrong to go against God’s will&quot; (p. 81).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy resigned herself to not having children almost immediately.</td>
<td>No: &quot;as the years passed...Slowly Nancy gave up hope&quot;  (p. 80).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey would not have wanted to adopt any other child but Eppie.</td>
<td>Not given: it depends on our opinion of him whether he would have been prepared to adopt another child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy was saddened by her husband’s insistence on adopting Eppie.</td>
<td>Yes: &quot;Godfrey, however, could not accept it (not having children) and this caused Nancy further pain and sadness&quot; (p. 81).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey in time accepted life without children.</td>
<td>Not given: the fact that he had not mentioned the idea of adopting Eppie for four years now... (p. 81), does not necessarily mean that he had ceased to want a child.</td>
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<td>Godfrey didn’t understand the strength of Silas’s feelings for Eppie.</td>
<td>Yes: &quot;Godfrey never imagined that Silas would rather die than part with Eppie&quot; (p. 81).</td>
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<td>Nancy uses her religion to justify her opposition to adoption.</td>
<td>Yes: &quot;it was God’s will and (...) her duty, as a good Christian, (...) to accept it&quot; (p.p. 80/81).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy’s views on adoption are inconsistent.</td>
<td>Not given: This is not stated explicitly. It depends very much on the reader’s opinion of Nancy’s actions: she isn’t prepared to adopt Eppie when she is an orphan but she is when she finds out that Godfrey is her father. However, this could also be interpreted as consistent with her view that when a child has a natural parent, this should be recognised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy has a easy-going approach to life.</td>
<td>No: ‘nothing is worth doing wrong for – nothing in the world’(p. 84).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy believes she is the main victim of Godfrey’s lies.</td>
<td>No: ‘...the person you really wronged was Eppie’ (p. 84).</td>
</tr>
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Page 86 – exercise 4

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 94 – exercise 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Silas’s or Eppie’s replies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The social advancement for Eppie</td>
<td>‘I would be miserable if I left my father...I don’t want fine clothes or a carriage or a big house’. (Eppie) (p. 90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey is Eppie’s natural father</td>
<td>‘Why didn’t you come 16 years ago, before I began to love her...God gave her to me because you did not want her and now He looks upon her as mine’. (Silas) (p. 98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 94 – exercise 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepting to be without a child</th>
<th>Argument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Godfrey admitted his secret to Nancy</td>
<td>h. Silas – anxious, Eppie - mistrustful, reinforcement of her attachment to Silas; Nancy - sympathetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Silas’s or Eppie’s replies</td>
<td>c. Dunstan’s body is found in the quarry near Silas’s cottage, where he fell the night of the theft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'swept away', in Silas’s words, the chapel. The chapel and what it represented (good and bad) has been replaced by a factory, where work replaces faith. See: Evolutionary Theory (p. 49).

The two meanings are: weak and unhealthy in appearance; a craft which became extinct as a result of industrialisation.

Weaving and the Industrial Revolution

Page 105 – exercise 1

1. from 1740 to 1850
2. positive climate for enterprise and hard work; large markets in the Empire.
3. Machines facilitated mass production: flying shuttle, spinning jenny.
4. Production shifted from individual artisans to mass production and the factory system; weavers could not compete with mass produced products so weavers moved to cities to seek work in the factories; villages were depopulated as weavers and other artisans became extinct.

Page 105 – exercise 2

The two meanings are: weak and unhealthy in appearance; a craft which became extinct as a result of industrialisation.

Conclusion

Page 109 – exercise 1

A. open answers
B. a. to get engaged
b. white wedding
c. reception
d. bride; bridegroom

Part 2 - Extension exercises

Chapter 9 - c
Chapter 10 - b
Chapter 11 - a
Conclusion – e
Alternative: open answers

Page 110 - exercise 2

Inner Circle:

Who?
Primarily Silas and Godfrey.

What?
Silas’s dilemma is to come to terms with the injustice he suffered, and build a new life. His solace in money was taken away from him and the miraculous arrival of Eppie restored him. Some writers have referred to this as his redemption. Godfrey’s dilemma is his secret past and how these secrets inevitably affect his present. The individual has responsibilities to other people and keeping secrets often is a form of injustice to others.

Outer circle:

Where?
Raveloe (The Rainbow – a microcosm of the village);

Who?
The inhabitants of Raveloe and Dolly Winthrop in particular. She is the villager who helps Silas not only in practical terms but is also a friend to talk to.

Sample answer:
The organic form that typifies Eliot’s writing (especially up to ‘Silas Marner’) of an inner and outer circle is clearly present in ‘Silas Marner’. The dilemmas of Silas and Godfrey are at first separate and unconnected. Silas has been wrongly accused of stealing and the response of his chapel leads to his flight from his own town, the people he loved and his loss of faith.

In Raveloe, Silas’s miserable existence without love and companionship is compensated by a growing pile of gold. When this is stolen he is desperate. The miraculous arrival of Eppie leads Silas back to a life of companionship not only with Eppie directly but also with the social contacts with the village his adoption of Eppie entails. Godfrey’s dilemma stems from past secrets that come back to haunt him. His rejection of Eppie as a baby and his decision not to tell his secret prove to be mistakes. He is, however, morally a better person after telling his wife his secret. The news and the subsequent refusal by Eppie to join them brings the couple together.

The outer circle of Raveloe and its inhabitants serves various functions. It highlights the original feelings of suspicion about Silas the outsider but also their goodwill towards him when he decides to adopt Eppie. Raveloe is a social microcosm and proves an interesting historic description of English village life at the beginning of the industrial revolution. It compares starkly to the ‘great industrial town’ that Silas and Eppie go back to in search of the chapel at Lantern Yard.

Page 111 – exercise 3

open answers

Exit Test

1. Why did the villagers distrust the linen-weaver?

2. Why was Silas known as ‘the kindest of fathers’?

3. What events at Lantern Yard had caused Silas to lose his faith?

4. What did Dunstan Cass do to justify the villagers’ bad opinion of him?

5. What did Silas do when he discovered he had been robbed?

6. Why was Godfrey’s proposed marriage to Nancy Lammeter at risk?

7. How did Silas first meet Molly’s daughter?

8. Why was Silas known as ‘the kindest of fathers’?

9. How does Aaron offer to help Silas and Eppie in the building of their garden?

10. Who opposed Godfrey Cass’ proposal to adopt Eppie?

11. What event made Godfrey tell his wife about his past life?

12. Why does Eppie refuse to leave Silas to live with the Cass family?

13. What is the effect on Silas of his return to Lantern Yard?

14. What is the effect on Godfrey and Nancy Cass of Eppie’s decision to stay with Silas and to marry Aaron?

15. Who suffers injustice in ‘Silas Marner’? What injustice do they suffer?
Complete these sentences:

‘All our bad deeds come to light in the end…’

1. Because Godfrey didn’t want his father to know about Molly, his brother Dunstan ….
2. Because he didn’t want Nancy Lammeter to know that the child Silas brought to the Red House was his, he agreed ….
3. Because he did not recognise his daughter when she was a little girl, later, a grown-up Eppie refused ….
4. Because he had to accept Eppie’s decision, on the day of her wedding Godfrey Cass ….

Look at this sentence:

‘The gold had gone… and you had come in its place’

How are the Cass brothers responsible for what Silas says?

What do you think is the moral of the story? Write a composition explaining your choice.

1. They knew nothing about them and did not understand their skills.
2. He didn’t mix socially; Jem Rodney had seen him in a death-like trance; he was saving a large amount of money.
3. The unjust accusation of theft; the dishonesty of William Dane; the drawing of lots to decide guilt or innocence.
4. He drank and gambled; he blackmailed his brother; he robbed Silas Marner.
5. He went to the Rainbow to ask for help.
6. He would have to tell his father about his marriage to Molly because he was no longer able to raise 100 pounds after the death of his horse, Wildfire.
7. She entered his house whilst he was in a trance.
8. He was unable to punish Eppie; he was patient with her naughtiness.
9. He offers to dig the garden, and bring soil and herbs from Mr Cass’ garden.
10. His wife and Silas.
11. Dunstan’s dead body was found in the drained quarry.
12. She loved Silas and had no ambition to become a lady.
13. He learns to accept his past and the fact that the truth about the real events at Lantern Yard will never be revealed.
14. They resign themselves to their existence and think they can be happier than they had been so far.
15. Nancy Lammeter: she suffers years of silence on her husband’s part; Silas Marner: he is unjustly accused of theft; he is robbed by Dunstan Cass; Eppie: she loses her mother and her natural father refuses to recognise her.

1. …was able to blackmail him.
2. …letting Silas keep the child.
3. … to leave Silas and live with the Cass family.
4. … could not go to the wedding and left the village for the day.

Dunstan steals his gold, but Godfrey gives him Eppie.

open answer
George Eliot, English Victorian novelist who developed the method of psychological analysis characteristic of modern fiction. Her major works include Adam Bede (1859), The Mill on the Floss (1860), Silas Marner (1861), Middlemarch (1871–72), and Daniel Deronda (1876). Evans was born on an estate of. In 1851 Mary Ann Evans moved to London hoping to become a freelance writer. She worked as a subeditor at The Westminster Review, wrote essays, and translated German. Mary Ann Evans (22 November 1819 – 22 December 1880; alternatively Mary Anne or Marian), known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist, poet, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She wrote seven novels, Adam Bede (1859), The Mill on the Floss (1860), Silas Marner (1861), Romola (1862–63), Felix Holt, the Radical (1866), Middlemarch (1871–72) and Daniel Deronda (1876), most of which are set in provincial England and known for their realism and psychological insights. George Eliot was born on 22 November 1819 in rural Warwickshire. When her mother died in 1836, Eliot left school to help run her father's household. In 1841, she moved with her father to Coventry and lived with him until his death in 1849.