

# GREAT GATSBY QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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**What is a good question about The Great Gatsby?** Why is Gatsby unable to put the past behind him? Why does he demand that Daisy renounce her former love for her husband? What choice would you have made in Daisy's situation? What role does Daisy play in Gatsby's downfall?

**What are the essential questions of The Great Gatsby?** Essential Questions and Skills: How is Nick "the perfect narrator?" How is this novel a critical commentary of American society? How does Fitzgerald use symbolism and irony in the novel? What are the effects of the symbolism and irony? How does the novel's structure affect the unwinding of the plot?

**Did Daisy really love Gatsby?** Angry, he has the entire group travel to the Plaza Hotel in New York City. There, he confronts Gatsby, leading to an altercation between the two. During their argument, Gatsby tells Tom that Daisy doesn't, and has never loved him; instead, she loves Gatsby.

**Why did Daisy marry Tom?** Why did Daisy marry Tom? Even though she was still in love with Gatsby, Daisy most likely married Tom because she knew he could provide her with more material comforts. In Chapter 4 Jordan recounts how, the day before the wedding, she found Daisy drunk, sobbing, and clutching a letter.

**Why did Daisy not choose Gatsby?** Summary: Daisy's decision to stay with Tom instead of leaving him for Gatsby in The Great Gatsby is influenced by her desire for stability, wealth, and social status, which Tom provides.

**Why did Gatsby choose Nick?** Nick's position in relation to the other characters gives him a perfect vantage point from which to tell the story—he is Daisy's cousin, Tom's old college friend, and Gatsby's neighbor, and all three trust and rely on him.

**What are the three main points of Great Gatsby?** A perennial presence on the AP Lit Reading List, the themes at the heart of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* – greed, love, violence, and the “American Dream” – are as compelling as when the novel was published in 1925.

**What did Gatsby truly want?** From that moment on, Gatsby dedicated himself to winning Daisy back, and his acquisition of millions of dollars, his purchase of a gaudy mansion on West Egg, and his lavish weekly parties are all merely means to that end.

**What is the main lesson of The Great Gatsby?** The moral of *The Great Gatsby* is that the American Dream is ultimately unattainable. Jay Gatsby had attained great wealth and status as a socialite; however, Gatsby's dream was to have a future with his one true love, Daisy.

**Was Nick in love with Gatsby?** In a queer reading of *Gatsby*, Nick doesn't just love Gatsby, he's in love with him. In some readings, the tragedy is that Gatsby doesn't love him back. In others, Gatsby is as repressed as Nick, each chasing an unavailable woman to avoid admitting what he truly desires.

**Did Daisy sleep with Gatsby?** Eventually, he continues, he and Daisy made love, and he felt as though he had married her. She promised to wait for him when he left for the war, but then she married Tom, whose social position was solid and who had the approval of her parents.

**Why did Tom punch Myrtle?** Answer and Explanation: Tom hits Myrtle because she will not stop saying "Daisy. " In his mind, she is showing him disrespect and challenging his authority, and he refuses to tolerate this kind of behavior from her.

**Why didn't Daisy go to Gatsby's funeral?** Daisy does not want to be seen attending Gatsby's funeral because she does care about her reputation, despite the fact that she has never loved Tom. As a result, she makes the decision to abstain out of concern that she will damage both her connection with Tom and her standing

in the eyes of the general public.

**Why does Tom not divorce Daisy?** Myrtle believes that the only reason Tom will not divorce Daisy is because Daisy is Catholic. But we learn that Tom's feelings for Myrtle are far less intense than he has led her to believe and that social pressure prevents him from ever leaving Daisy, who comes from a similar upper-class background.

**What were the last words Nick said to Gatsby?** "They're a rotten crowd," I shouted across the lawn. "You're worth the whole damn bunch put together." Nick addresses these words to Gatsby the last time he sees his neighbor alive, in Chapter 8.

**Was Gatsby richer than Tom?** Gatsby isn't as rich as Tom. Gatsby has money, but Tom is old (by American standards) money. This is, by and large, the theme of the novel: the American version of the difference between wealth and money.

**Where did Gatsby get his money?** It is speculated—but never confirmed—that Gatsby took advantage of the newly enacted National Prohibition Act by making a fortune via bootlegging and built connections with organized crime figures such as Meyer Wolfsheim, a Jewish gambler who purportedly fixed the World Series in 1919.

**Did Daisy know Gatsby was poor?** Daisy knows Gatsby is poor and she loves him because she cries before the wedding. She can't wait for Gatsby, though. Upper class women in America had to behave in a certain way. They couldn't marry some random orphan soldier!

**Who does Wilson think killed Myrtle?** Answer and Explanation: Wilson believes that Gatsby killed Myrtle because Tom gave him intentionally misleading information. Earlier in the story, Tom stopped by Wilson's garage while driving Gatsby's yellow car, leading Wilson to believe that the car was Tom's.

**What is the queer theory in The Great Gatsby?** One of the primary ways in which queer theory illuminates the complexities of gender and sexuality in The Great Gatsby is by highlighting the fluidity and ambiguity of desire. Characters' desires often defy easy categorization, blurring the lines between friendship, romance, and longing.

**What scandal did Nick remember about Jordan?** Indeed, even Nick knows who she is before the beginning of the novel. He remembers a golfing scandal in which she was reported to have moved one of her balls. In this manner, she's also known for her dishonesty and carelessness when it comes to the rules.

**What questions are unanswered in The Great Gatsby?** There are so many tantalising questions that lie unanswered. Some must remain so — for example, would Tom ever have sold Wilson a car? Who was Owl-eyes? Whose teeth are on Wolfshiem's cuffs?

**What is the central question in The Great Gatsby?** In The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the central question would probably reflect around Jay Gatsby's wealth and his dream girl, Daisy. The central question could probably be why does these things matter greatly to himself.

**What is a good essay topic for The Great Gatsby?** How does Gatsby represent the American dream? What does the novel have to say about the condition of the American dream in the 1920s? In what ways do the themes of dreams, wealth, and time relate to each other in the novel's exploration of the idea of America?

**What is the most important message in The Great Gatsby?** The moral of The Great Gatsby is that the American Dream is illusory. Gatsby's dream was to be with Daisy, but even after he attained her lifestyle, he was unable to be with her. Meanwhile, the people that had money, like Daisy and Tom, could not achieve happiness either.

**What is the purpose of law and the legal system?** The law serves many purposes. Four principal ones are establishing standards, maintaining order, resolving disputes, and protecting liberties and rights.

**What type of law provides the foundation of the US legal system and is known as the supreme law of the land?** Since Article VI of the Constitution establishes the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land, the Court held that an Act of Congress that is contrary to the Constitution could not stand.

**What was the first legal law?** Law codes were compiled by the most ancient peoples. The oldest extant evidence for a code is tablets from the ancient archives of

the city of Ebla (now at Tell Mardikh, Syria), which date to about 2400 bc. The best known ancient code is the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi.

**What legal concepts and organization is the common law system based on?**

The foundation of the system is "legal precedent," often referred to as stare decisis ("to stand by things decided"), in which judges must follow the precedent set by earlier court decisions.

**What are the three most common legal systems?** The contemporary national legal systems are generally based on one of four basic systems: civil law, common law, customary law, religious law or combinations of these. However, the legal system of each country is shaped by its unique history and so incorporates individual variations.

**Why is the legal system important to society?** The pragmatic aspect of establishing a system of laws (i.e. a legal system) is to serve the vital function of providing societal order and a mechanism for the individuals within that society for interacting with each other in the multitude of situations that arise.

**What is law and the American legal system?** The American legal system is composed of the U.S. Supreme Court, federal courts, and state courts. Within both federal and state courts, primary and secondary legal sources are considered. The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest land of the law.

**What are the 4 types of laws in the U.S. legal system?** When researching the law, it is important to remember the four main types of law: constitutional, statutory, administrative and case (common) law.

**What are the three sources of law in the U.S. legal system?** The three sources of law are constitutional, statutory, and case law. The sources of law are ranked as follows: first, constitutional; second, statutory; and third, case law. Although it is technically ranked the lowest, judicial review makes case law an extremely powerful source of law.

**What is the rule of the law?** Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities are accountable to laws that are: Publicly promulgated. Equally enforced. Independently adjudicated. And consistent with international

human rights principles.

**What makes a good law?** Good law is the concept in jurisprudence that a legal decision is still valid or holds legal weight. A good law decision has not been overturned (during an appeal) or otherwise rendered obsolete (such as by a change in the underlying law).

**What are the main characteristics of a legal system?** A legal system is the framework of rules, procedures, and institutions that a community uses to interpret and enforce their laws. A legal system is binding on all legal disputes within its jurisdiction. There is no uniform legal system across the globe. Each jurisdiction uses its own legal system.

**What is a simple definition of a legal system?** The legal system includes rules, procedures, and institutions by which public initiatives and private endeavors can be carried out through legitimate means. In other words, is a system for interpreting and enforcing the laws. It elaborates the rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways.

**How does the US legal system work?** The American system is a “common law” system, which relies heavily on court precedent in formal adjudications. In our common law system, even when a statute is at issue, judicial determinations in earlier court cases are extremely critical to the court's resolution of the matter before it.

**What is the foundation of the legal system?** Constitutions are the foundation for a state or nation's other laws, providing the country's legislative, executive, and judicial framework.

**What was the main purpose of the law?** Laws protect our general safety, and ensure our rights as citizens against abuses by other people, by organizations, and by the government itself. We have laws to help provide for our general safety.

**What is the purpose of our legal system quizlet?** The purpose of our legal system is to bring criminals to justice and uphold our rights. Two case types heard by the federal court are cases that raise constitutional questions and cases coming from disagreements between states.

**Is Calculus and Vectors a hard course?** Since calculus and vectors is much different than other math courses in high school, some of the new concepts can be difficult when learning them for the first time.

**What are Calculus and Vectors needed for?** This course prepares you for careers in fields such as science, engineering, economics, and some areas of business.

**What are the topics for grade 12 Calculus and Vectors?** These topics are: an introduction to vectors and scalars, vector properties, vector operations, and plane figure properties.

**What is grade 12 calculus?** Calculus 12 is an advanced high school mathematics course. Students in Calculus 12 explore the following topics: the concept of a limit. simple derivatives. properties of derivatives.

**What is the hardest math class in college?**

**Is calculus more difficult than algebra?** Which is generally considered more challenging, algebra or calculus? The perception of difficulty varies among individuals, but calculus is often considered more challenging due to its introduction of new concepts like limits, derivatives, and integrals, building upon the foundation laid by algebra.

**What grade level is vectors?** Most U.S. students never learn about vector spaces. If they take high school physics, they will learn about vectors in that course. Otherwise they may encounter vectors in a first-year physics course in college.

**What's harder, advanced functions or calculus?** Generally yes because advanced functions is a pre-requisite for calculus, and calculus builds upon the foundation of advanced functions.

**Is vectors calculus or algebra?** Vectors in linear algebra are more abstract than vectors as introduced in calculus. In calculus, all vectors are vectors in the space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . In linear algebra a vector space can include any objects that have the correct addition and scalar multiplication properties.

**What are the 3 main topics in calculus?**

**What should I study before vector calculus?** Before learning vector calculus, you should have a solid understanding of single-variable calculus. You should also learn basic vector operations like addition and dot products as well as the basics of analytic geometry, which involves using coordinate systems to represent various geometric concepts.

**What branch of math is vectors?** The concept of vector spaces is fundamental for linear algebra, together with the concept of matrices, which allows computing in vector spaces. This provides a concise and synthetic way for manipulating and studying systems of linear equations.

**What is the hardest calculus in high school?** Generally speaking, the most rigorous math courses in high school include Advanced Placement (AP) Calculus AB and BC, AP Statistics, and for some, Multivariable Calculus (which might be offered at your school or at a local college).

**What is the hardest math in 12th grade?** Pre-calculus is the hardest subject in the regular 12th-grade math curriculum. If you take advanced courses, AP calculus AB and AP calculus BC can be the most challenging.

**Is grade 12 calculus difficult?** Superior Level of Comfort. There are no two ways about it—calculus is hard. It's different from the math with which most students are familiar, and it can be difficult to grasp. College and university are unforgiving, and students have enough other things to worry about during their first year.

**Is vector calculus hard?** Vector calculus is not hard for most people with a solid understanding of single-variable calculus. This is because vector calculus simply generalizes the concepts of single-variable calculus to multiple dimensions. However, some of the unfamiliar notation used in vector calculus may seem hard at first.

**Is calculus a hard course?** Despite being a fundamental subject in the field of mathematics, calculus is notorious for its difficulty. Many students struggle to learn calculus and find it to be a daunting subject.

**Is vectors hard or easy?** Vectors is a simple topic but it demands conceptual clarity and consistent practice. Due to lack of conceptual clarity, students often end up



committing silly mistakes which results in loss of some easy scores.

**What grade level is vectors math?** Vector math will be introduced at advanced high school mathematics (year 11 or 12) or mid-college depending on curriculum.

## **Statistics for the Utterly Confused**

### **Question 1: What is statistics?**

**Answer:** Statistics is the science of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting data. It helps us make sense of the world around us and make informed decisions based on evidence.

### **Question 2: Why do I need to know about statistics?**

**Answer:** Statistics are used in almost every field, from medicine to finance to marketing. Understanding basic statistics can help you:

- Interpret news articles and scientific studies
- Make informed decisions based on data
- Avoid being misled by biased data

### **Question 3: What's the difference between statistics and probability?**

**Answer:** Statistics deals with the analysis of data, while probability deals with the likelihood of events occurring. However, the two are closely related, and many statistical methods involve the use of probability theory.

### **Question 4: How do I know if data is biased or unreliable?**

**Answer:** There are several ways to assess the reliability of data:

- **Sample size:** Smaller sample sizes are more likely to produce biased results than larger samples.
- **Representativeness:** The sample should represent the population it is intended to study.
- **Data collection method:** Different data collection methods can lead to different results.

### Question 5: What are some common statistical measures?

**Answer:** Some common statistical measures include:

- **Mean:** Also called the average, it is the sum of all data points divided by the number of points.
- **Median:** The middle value when the data is arranged in order from smallest to largest.
- **Mode:** The value that occurs most frequently.
- **Standard deviation:** A measure of how spread out the data is, with a smaller standard deviation indicating more consistency.

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