

English Literature
Paper 2
Section A-
19th Century Novel
Frankenstein
Revision Booklet

Name _____

Paper 2: 19th- Century Novel and Poetry since 1789

Section A- Frankenstein

In this part of the exam you will have one hour to answer two questions (Part A & Part B); one will be an **extract** from Frankenstein and the other a **whole text** question also about Frankenstein.

Part A of Section A- Extract Response (spend 30 minutes on this section)

Part B of Section A will test your knowledge of the whole text (spend 30 minutes on this question).

What shall I do?

You should divide your time **equally** between Part A and Part B.

For Part A

Read the extract from Frankenstein and question carefully.

Ensure that you are commenting on how **language** is used and the effect that it has on you (the reader).

Ensure that you are commenting on how the extract is **structured** and the effect that it has on you (the reader). Also remember to briefly comment on **form**.

Use **subject specific terminology** to support your ideas and explain why it has been used.

Use a wide range of evidence taken from the **extract only** to support your ideas.

For Part B

Read the question carefully.

Use a wide range of references **from the whole text** including quotations.

Include a personal response to the text.

Answer using a range of points **based on the question** that you have been asked.

How will I be marked?

The examiner is looking for you to:

Show an understanding of the text.

Respond to the questions in detail.

Show an understanding of how language is used for effect in the extract.

Show an understanding of how structure and form is used for effect in the extract.

Analyse how the whole text has an effect on the reader.

Include a personal response to the text.

The examiner is also looking at the accuracy of your writing:

Expression will be clear and fluent.

The answer will be well structured.

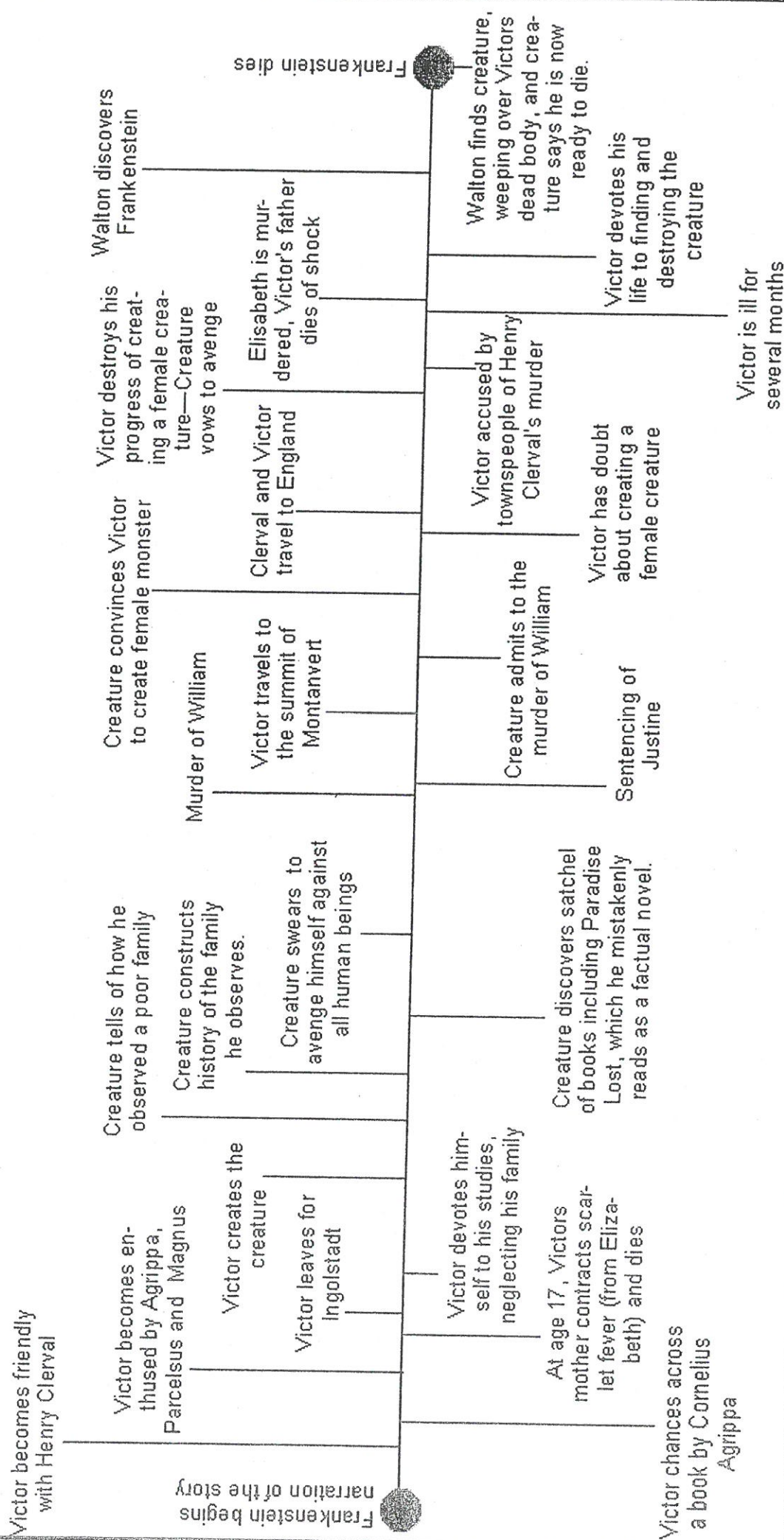
You will write in paragraphs.

Spelling and punctuation will be accurate.

Specialist vocabulary will be used accurately.

www.topgrades.co.uk/frankenstein

By John Walton



Frankenstein Quiz Questions

Answer the questions to check your understanding of the plot.

1. How is Margaret Saville related to Captain Walton?
2. In what country is Geneva?
3. Name Victor's father, mother and brothers.
4. What is the name of the university that Victor attends?
5. What does Victor study there?
6. How tall is the monster?
7. Why does Victor make him that size?
8. What distinctive marks does the monster leave on the body of his victims?
9. Why does Justine Moritz confess to William's Murder?
10. What do the villagers attack the monster with?
11. What instrument does De Lacey play?
12. How does the monster secretly help the De Lacey family?
13. What does the monster refer to as 'a godlike science'?
14. Who escapes from where with the help of Felix? Where do they escape to?
15. What is the name of the epic poem by John Milton that reminds the monster of his own situation?
16. Who is Mr Kirwin and why is Victor brought before him?
17. How does Victor misinterpret the treat about his wedding night?
18. Where do the Frankenstein's plan to spend their honeymoon and why do they stop en route?
19. How does the monster say he will die?
20. Which mythological creature brought fire to mankind and why is he significant in *Frankenstein*?

Frankenstein – Letters and Chapters 1-5

Letters

1. Who is Robert Walton writing to?
2. Where is Robert Walton going?
3. Why is he keen to go there?
4. In what state is Victor Frankenstein when Robert Walton picks him up?
5. Why does Victor Frankenstein decide to tell Robert Walton his story?

Chapter One

1. How did Victor Frankenstein's mother and father meet?
2. How did Victor's father treat his wife?
3. How did Victor's parents treat him?
4. Where did Victor's mother find Elizabeth and why did she want to adopt her?
5. What were Victor's feelings towards his new adopted sister?

Chapter Two

1. What kind of a childhood did Victor have?
2. Who were Victor's two closest friends?
3. What was Victor's main interest as a child?
4. What book did Victor read that had an impact on his interests?
5. What event did Victor see that had an impact on his interests?

Chapter Three

1. What did Victor's mother die of?
2. What was her dying wish?
3. How did Elizabeth react to her mother's death?
4. Where did Victor go to university?
5. What were the names of Victor's two teachers?

Chapter Four

1. Victor decides that to understand life, he must first study death. Where does he go to do this?
2. Why does Victor make his creation so gigantic?
3. Why does Victor want to create life in this way?
4. How does Victor feel about his creation?
5. How much time passes whilst Victor is engaged in his work?

Chapter Five

1. When does Victor bring his creation to life?
2. What does his creation look like?
3. What does Victor do once his creation comes to life?
4. Who does Victor meet in the streets after he has brought his creation to life?
5. What happens to Victor as a result of the stress of bringing his creation to life?

Frankenstein – Chapters 6-10

Chapter Six

1. Elizabeth writes to tell Victor about home. What is the name of the servant girl who has just returned to work for the Frankensteins?
2. How does Victor feel about scientific learning when he returns to the University of Ingostadt following his recovery?

Chapter Seven

1. What does Victor's father write to tell him?
2. How does Victor react to this news?
3. What is the weather like as Victor returns home?
4. What does Victor believe he sees at the scene of the crime?
5. Who has been accused of the crime? Why?

Chapter Eight

1. What is the evidence against the accused criminal?
2. Elizabeth defends the accused criminal. What does she say in her defence?
3. The accused criminal confesses to the crime, even though she is innocent. Why does she do this?
4. What is her punishment?
5. How does Victor feel about all of this?

Chapter Nine

1. Who does Victor blame for the situation his family are in?
2. Why can't Victor talk to any of his family about his feelings at this point?
3. Where does Victor go to try to make himself feel better?

Chapter Ten

1. What is the scene like at the start of this chapter?
2. The monster arrives. What does Victor threaten to do to him?
3. What does the monster want from Victor?

Frankenstein – Chapters 11- 17

Chapter Eleven

1. How does the monster recall feeling when he was first brought to life?
2. What things gave the monster pleasure in his first few days of life?
3. What happened when the monster first tried to talk?
4. What things did the monster learn in his first few days of life?
5. How did the humans the monster saw react to him?
6. What were the monster's first impressions of the DeLacey family?

Chapter Twelve

1. What kind of things did the monster do for the DeLaceys and why did he do these things?
2. What did the monster start to learn from the DeLaceys?
3. How did the monster feel at this point in his life?

Chapter Thirteen

1. Who arrived at the cottage and what was this person like?
2. How did the arrival of this person affect the DeLacey family?
3. What else did the monster learn from the DeLacey family?
4. How did the monster start to feel about himself? Why?

Chapter Fourteen

1. What had happened to Safie?

Chapter Fifteen

1. What did the monster find in the woods?
2. How did these things make the monster feel?
3. What reaction did the monster get when he tried to speak to old man DeLacey?

Chapter Sixteen

1. What did the monster do after being rejected by the DeLaceys?
2. What made the monster feel even worse the next day?
3. How did the monster get his revenge on the DeLaceys?
4. What happened when the monster tried to rescue a young child?
5. Who was the next child the monster met and what did he do to him? Why?
6. Who else did the monster have contact with?

Chapter Seventeen

1. What does the monster want from Victor? Why?
2. What does the monster threaten Victor with if he cannot have what he wants?
3. What does the monster say he will do if Victor agrees to his request?
4. Victor agrees, but how does he feel about what he has agreed to do?

Frankenstein – Chapters 18 - letters

Chapter Eighteen

1. Where does Victor travel to?
2. Who accompanies him on his journey?
3. What does he agree with his father will happen upon his return to Geneva?

Chapter Nineteen

1. Where does Victor travel to?
2. Who does he think is following him?
3. What does he do upon reaching his final destination?

Chapter Twenty

1. How does Victor feel about the work he is doing?
2. What causes him to destroy his work?
3. What threats does Victor receive?
4. What does Victor do with the remains of his work?
5. Where does Victor travel to next and how does he end up there?

Chapter Twenty-One

1. Who has died and how has this happened?
2. Why has Victor been accused?
3. How does Victor respond to this?
4. Who comes to look after Victor and take him home?

Chapter Twenty-Two

1. What do Victor's family think has happened to him?
2. What is the only thing that makes Victor feel better?
3. Why is Victor reluctant to marry Elizabeth?

Chapter Twenty-Three

1. What is the weather like?
2. Why does Victor not go to bed with Elizabeth, but stay awake instead?
3. What happens to Elizabeth?
4. Who dies next?
5. What do the police say when he explains the situation to them?

Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Where does Victor next meet the monster?
2. Where does Victor chase the monster to?
3. How does Victor know he is on the right path, when chasing the monster?

Letters

1. What does Frankenstein want to do before he dies?
2. Why does Walton have to head home?
3. After Frankenstein has died, how does the monster feel about him?
4. What does the monster plan to do next?

Frankenstein

Character

profiles

Victor Frankenstein

Write a description:

[illegible][illegible]

The Monster

Write a description:

[illegible]

Robert Walton

Write a description:

[illegible][illegible]

Elizabeth Lavenza

Write a description:

[illegible][illegible]

The De Lacey Family

Write a description:

[illegible][illegible]

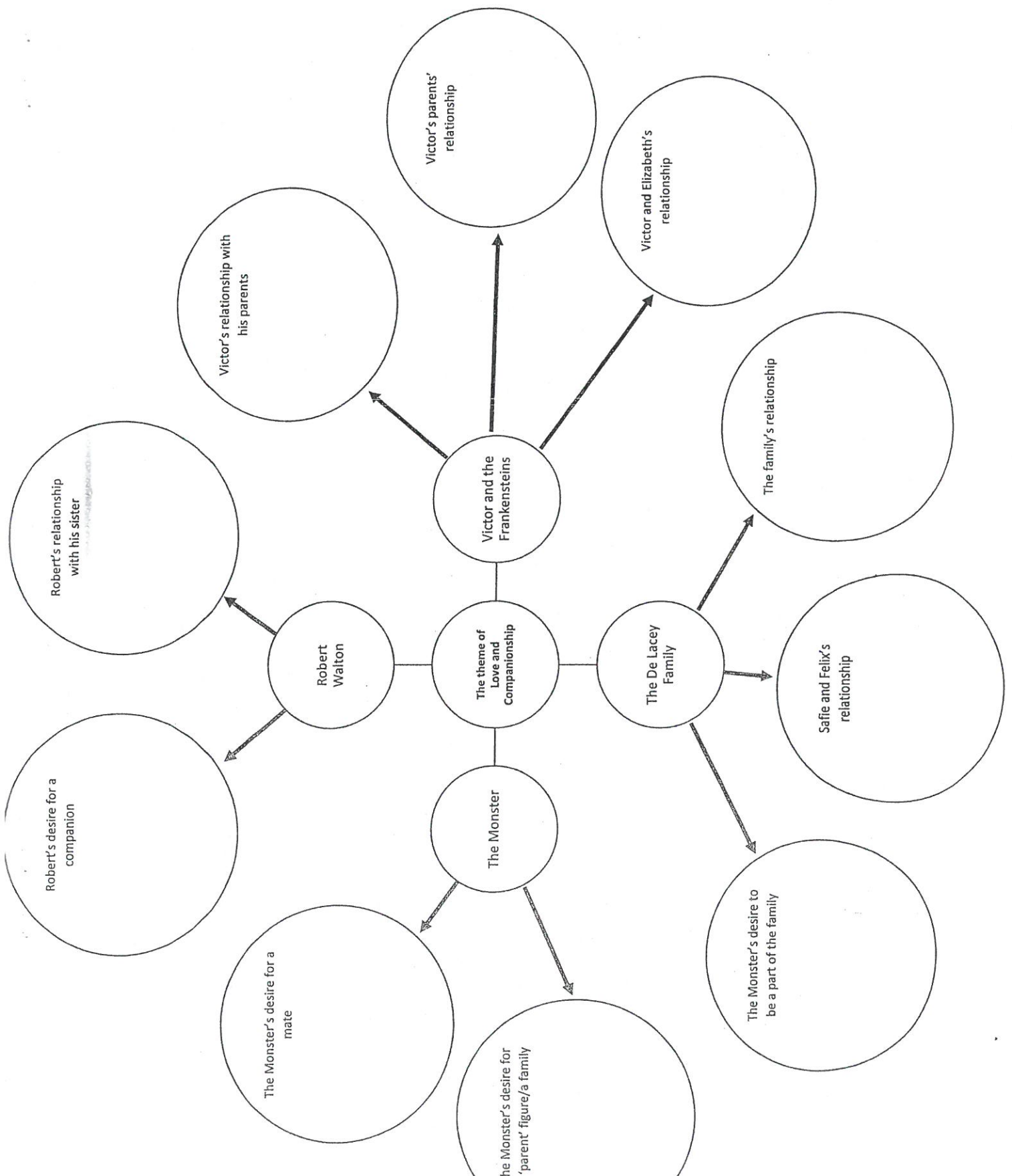
Henry Clerval

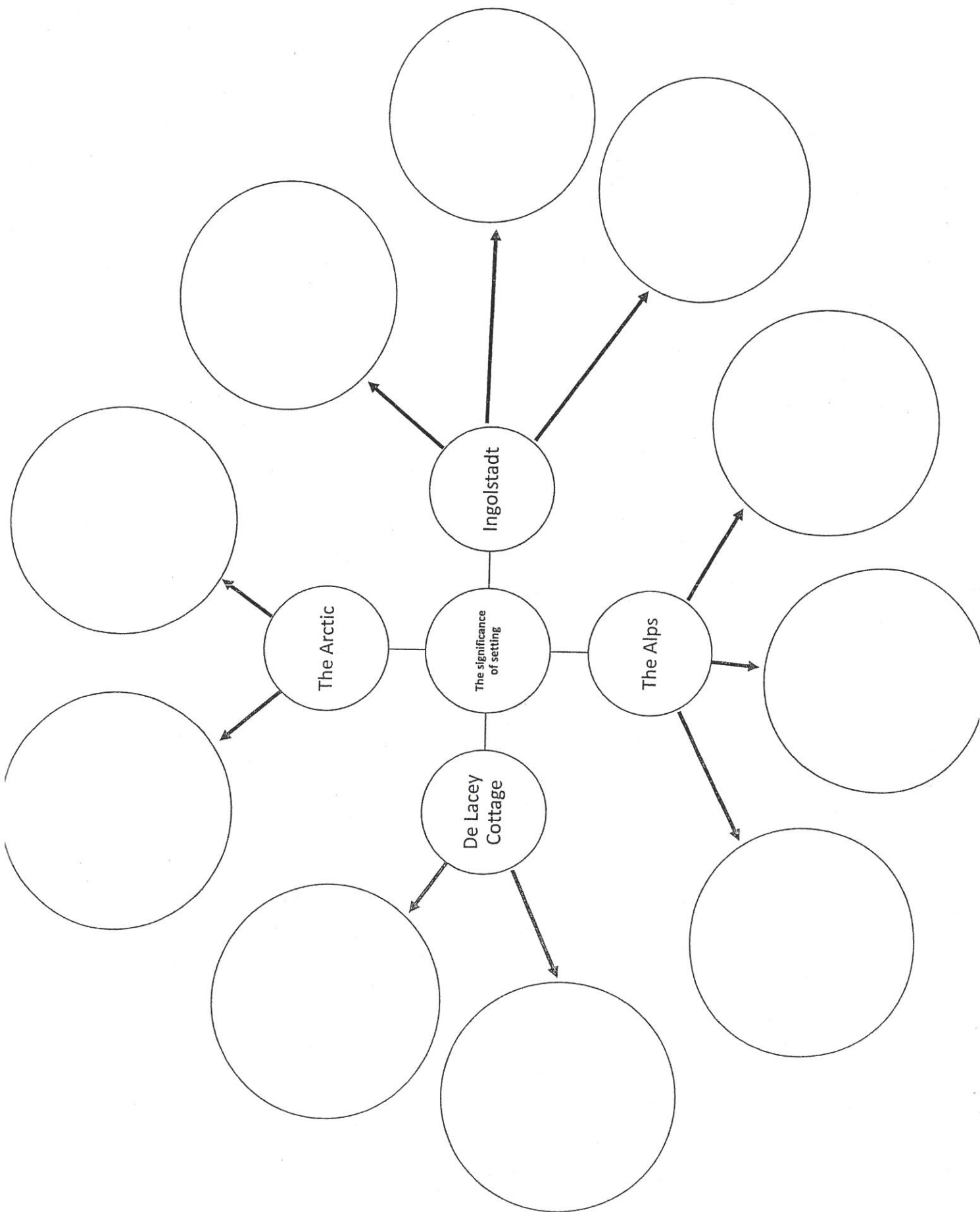
Write a description:

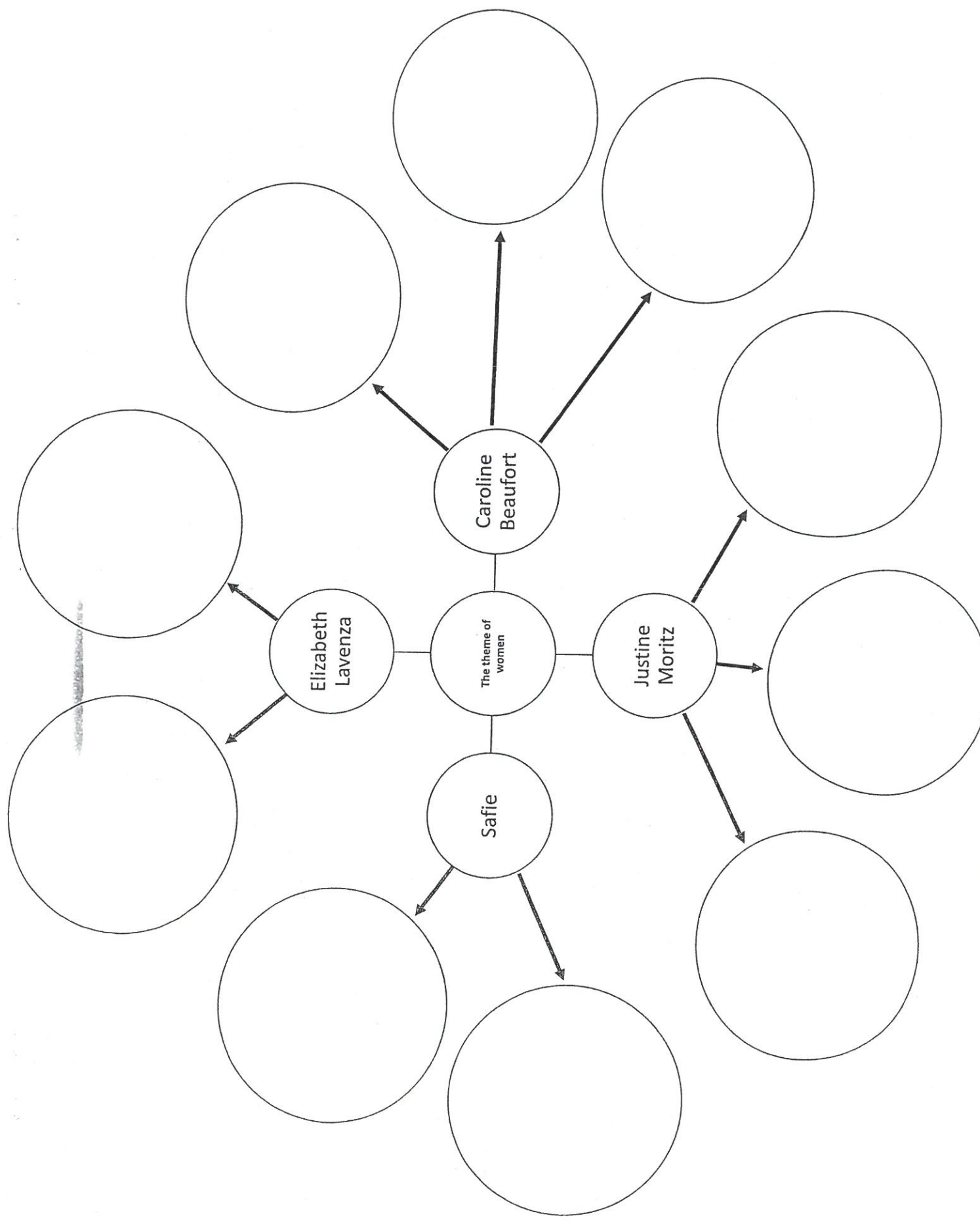
[illegible][illegible]

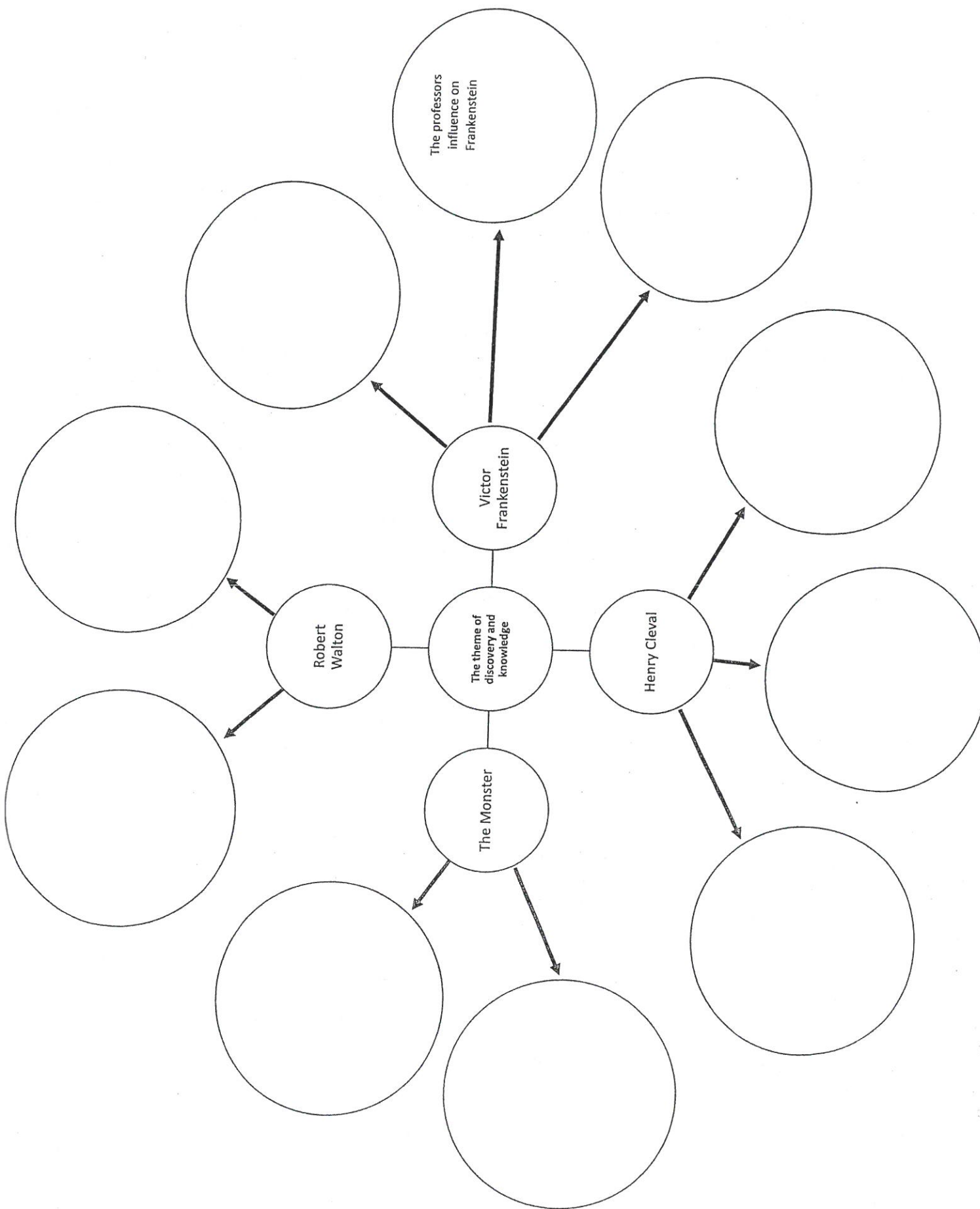
Frankenstein Themes

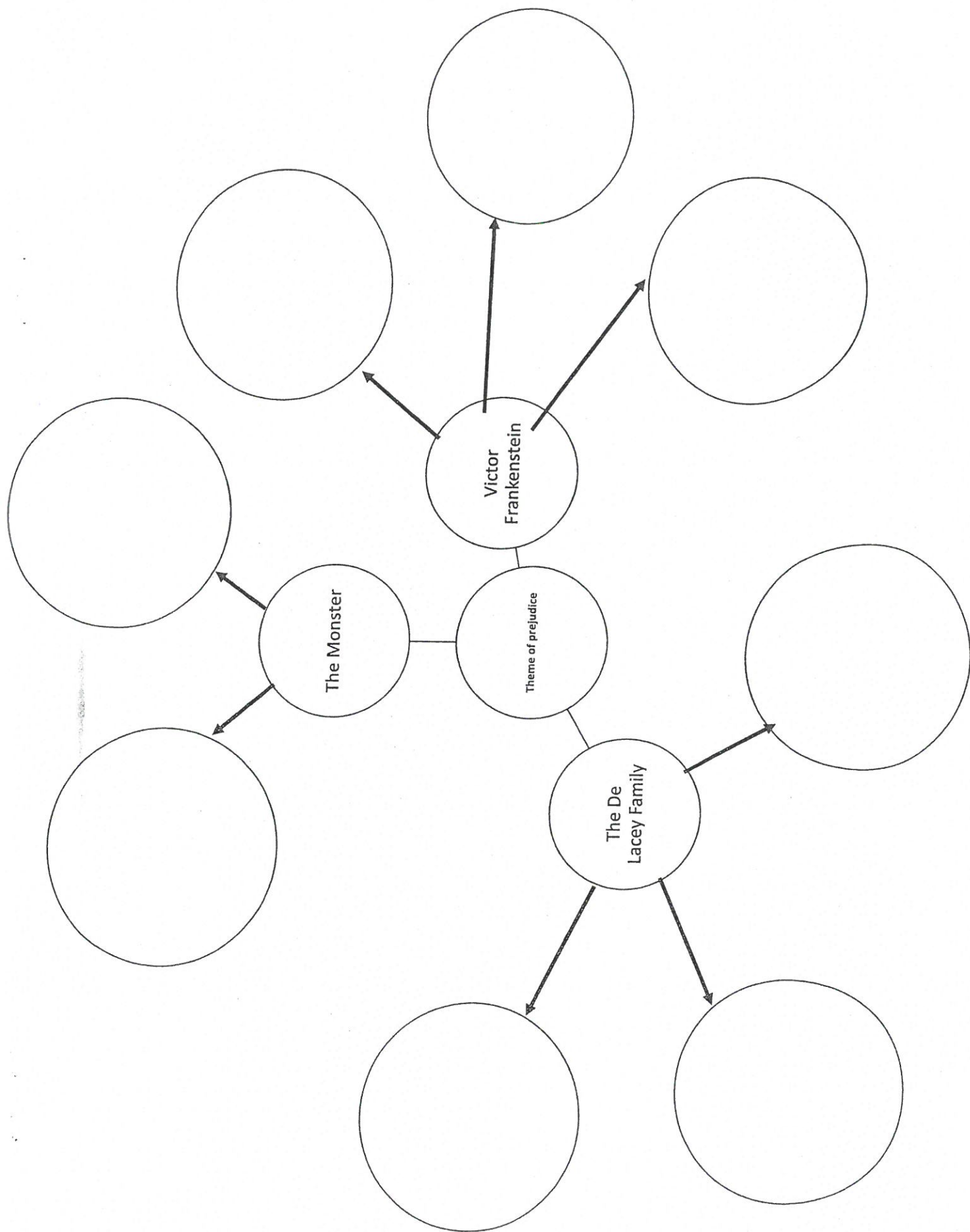
Complete the mind-maps to revise your knowledge of key themes.











How to answer the Frankenstein question

There are two parts to this question. You should spend 55 minutes on the question in total.

Part A of Section A is an extract response (spend 25 minutes on this section).

Part B of Section A will test your knowledge of the whole text (spend 30 minutes on this question).

A Explore how Shelley presents the theme of love in this extract?

B In this extract love between Frankenstein and his fiancé is presented. Explain the importance of love elsewhere in the novel.

The extract question is always **part a** and is worth 20 marks. It tests AO2 (Analyse, language, form and structure used by a writer to create meaning and effects, using relevant subject terminology).

1. Read the question carefully and identify the keywords.

A Explore how Shelley presents Frankenstein's relationship with his parents in this extract?

2. Annotate the extract- how does Shelley use language, form and structure to influence the reader's ideas? Look for a range of points and ideas as you read through, highlighting key quotations to use. The extract below has been annotated and highlighted to give you ideas about the kinds of things you should be looking for:

In chapter 1, Frankenstein is telling the story of his childhood to Walton.

There was a considerable difference between the ages of my parents, but this circumstance seemed to unite them only closer in bonds of devoted affection. There was a sense of justice in my father's upright mind which rendered it necessary that he should approve highly to love strongly. Perhaps during former years he had suffered from the late-discovered unworthiness of one beloved and so was disposed to set a greater value on tried worth.

There was a show of gratitude and worship in his attachment to my mother, differing wholly from the doting fondness of age, for it was inspired by reverence for her virtues and a desire to be the means of, in some degree, recompensing her for the sorrows she had endured, but which gave inexpressible grace to his behaviour to her. Everything was made to yield to her wishes and her convenience. He strove to shelter her, as a fair exotic is sheltered by the gardener, from every rougher wind and to surround her with all that could tend to excite pleasurable emotion in her soft and benevolent mind. Her health, and even the tranquillity of her hitherto constant spirit, had been shaken by what she had gone through. During the two years that had elapsed previous to their marriage my father had gradually relinquished all his public functions; and immediately after their union they sought the pleasant climate of Italy, and the change of scene and interest attendant on a tour through that land of wonders, as a restorative for her weakened frame.

From Italy they visited Germany and France. I, their eldest child, was born at Naples, and as an infant accompanied them in their rambles. I remained for several years their only child. Much as they were attached to each other, they seemed to draw inexhaustible stores of affection from a very mine of love to bestow them upon me. My mother's tender caresses and my father's smile of benevolent pleasure while regarding me are my first recollections. I was their plaything and their idol, and something better—their child, the innocent and helpless creature bestowed on them by heaven, whom to bring up to good, and whose future lot it was in their hands to direct to happiness or misery, according as they fulfilled their duties towards me. With this deep consciousness of what they owed towards the being to which they had given life, added to the active spirit of tenderness that animated both, it may be imagined that while during every hour of my infant life I received a lesson of patience, of charity, and of self-control, I was so guided by a silken cord that all seemed but one train of enjoyment to me.

powerful adjective

loving

want to please her

positive

wind affection

vulnerable - male - protect abstract noun

metaphor

hyperbole

most of positive

lytic

ages

3. Next, plan and write your essay. Read the model answer on the following pages and fill in the WWW/EBI.

Plan

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

SECTION A – 19th-century Novel

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☐
 Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☐
 Question 7 ☒

Shelley presents Frankenstein's ~~childhood~~ as ~~ver~~ relationship with his parents as very loving and ~~loving~~. 'my mother's tender care and my father's smile of benevolent pleasure.' Shelley uses the ^{adjective} ~~noun~~ 'tender' to describe Caroline's care for Victor, 'tender' means softly and gentle, this then shows that Victor's mother didn't just care for him, she did ~~it~~ cared by being ~~exp.~~ softly and majestic. When describing Victor's father, Shelley uses the abstract noun 'pleasure': pleasure is a positive emotion which indicates that Victor's father felt a great sense of delight towards Victor. It is implied that Victor had a loving and idyllic childhood as the words used to describe it such as 'tender' and 'pleasure' have a positive effect on the reader. However as it is Victor himself who is describing his childhood, it may be very biased as Victor has just had a near-death experience which would make him believe that all of

the positive things in his life are better than they actually are, however a positive view about Victorian child hood is still being reflected on to the reader

Shelley also ~~presents~~ shows that Victor Frankenstein was ~~worshipped~~ by his parents: 'the innocent and helpless creature bestowed on them by heaven.'

Frankenstein is being described by using the hyper term or 'heaven' this indicates that he was

angelic, as heaven is very much related to

Angels, and region. The verb phrase 'bestowed'

on them' implies that Victor ~~should~~ was a gift

to both of his parents. I was so guided by a

Sunken cord that all seemed but one train of
user's images

enjoyment. Shelley is ^{using imagery} here, implying that Victor exp

Frankenstein was very ~~stupid~~^{to} ~~stupid~~ proud and didn't

have any bad in his life. In the manner of his

narration it is shown that Victor expected to

be treated this way. He describes him self as a

get and then goes on to say that his child

hood was one train of enjoyment, ~~it~~ it is unclouded

that he believes he deserves it. The reader can

also get a positive reflection of his childhood

through the way he was treated. However

later on in the novel the reader will develop

consession. As it is a tradition that in gothic

and horror novels, that the one who does bad has a event in their childhood that leads them to doing the crational thing. For Victor Frankenstein it is the creation of the monster, the ~~event~~ reader is unable to link back his actions to a ~~the~~ traumatic on Victor's life. However the narrative is still biased and unreliable, and it is very likely that Frankenstein's childhood is being made to seem more positive than it actually was.

Shelley also presents that Victor ~~Frankenstein~~ ~~Frankenstein's~~ parents offered guidance and lessons for Victor: 'it was in their hands to direct me to happiness or misery.' Victor Frankenstein is here saying that with his parents guidance he will rather be led to happiness or misery. Both happiness and misery are strong abstract nouns that are complete opposites to each other, here the theme of fate is being linked, as it is being indicated that Frankenstein's destiny is decided by his parents. 'every hour of my infant life I received a lesson of patience, of charity, and of self control.' All of the abstract nouns such as 'patience' and 'self control' reflect

a positive effect on the reader and ~~therefore~~
~~to~~ dramatically shows how lonely Victor's
childhood was.

Overall it is shown that Victor Frankenstein had
a perfect childhood, that had no negativity either
in it. Therefore his action towards the monster
later on in the novel show great irony as
his actions towards the monster are completely
the opposite to how he was treated.

WWW:

EBI:

Now have a go at the questions below for extra practise:

In chapter 20 Victor and Elizabeth are planning their wedding.

Elizabeth seemed happy; my tranquil demeanour contributed greatly to calm her mind. But on the day that was to fulfil my wishes and my destiny, she was melancholy, and a presentiment of evil pervaded her; and perhaps also she thought of the dreadful secret which I had promised to reveal to her on the following day. My father was in the meantime overjoyed and in the bustle of preparation only recognized in the melancholy of his niece the diffidence of a bride.

After the ceremony was performed a large party assembled at my father's, but it was agreed that Elizabeth and I should commence our journey by water, sleeping that night at Evian and continuing our voyage on the following day. The day was fair, the wind favourable; all smiled on our nuptial embarkation.

Those were the last moments of my life during which I enjoyed the feeling of happiness. We passed rapidly along; the sun was hot, but we were sheltered from its rays by a kind of canopy while we enjoyed the beauty of the scene, sometimes on one side of the lake, where we saw Mont Saleve, the pleasant banks of Montalegre, and at a distance, surmounting all, the beautiful Mont Blanc and the assemblage of snowy mountains that in vain endeavour to emulate her; sometimes coasting the opposite banks, we saw the mighty Jura opposing its dark side to the ambition that would quit its native country, and an almost insurmountable barrier to the invader who should wish to enslave it.

I took the hand of Elizabeth. "You are sorrowful, my love. Ah! If you knew what I have suffered and what I may yet endure, you would endeavour to let me taste the quiet and freedom from despair that this one day at least permits me to enjoy."

"Be happy, my dear Victor," replied Elizabeth; "there is, I hope, nothing to distress you; and be assured that if a lively joy is not painted in my face, my heart is contented. Something whispers to me not to depend too much on the prospect that is opened before us, but I will not listen to such a sinister voice. Observe how fast we move along and how the clouds, which sometimes obscure and sometimes rise above the dome of Mont Blanc, render this scene of beauty still more interesting. Look also at the innumerable fish that are swimming in the clear waters, where we can distinguish every pebble that lies at the bottom. What a divine day! How happy and serene all nature appears!"

A In this extract love between Frankenstein and his fiancé is presented. Explain the importance of Elizabeth in this extract.

B Explain the importance of Elizabeth elsewhere in the novel.

For part b plan your ideas and consider the whole text to get good marks.

Prejudice (Pages 74-75)

In chapter 16 the monster encounters young William Frankenstein.

"It was evening when I arrived, and I retired to a hiding-place among the fields that surround it to meditate in what manner I should apply to you. I was oppressed by fatigue and hunger and far too unhappy to enjoy the gentle breezes of evening or the prospect of the sun setting behind the stupendous mountains of Jura.

"At this time a slight sleep relieved me from the pain of reflection, which was disturbed by the approach of a beautiful child, who came running into the recess I had chosen, with all the sportiveness of infancy. Suddenly, as I gazed on him, an idea seized me that this little creature was unprejudiced and had lived too short a time to have imbibed a horror of deformity. If, therefore, I could seize him and educate him as my companion and friend, I should not be so desolate in this peopled earth.

"Urged by this impulse, I seized on the boy as he passed and drew him towards me. As soon as he beheld my form, he placed his hands before his eyes and uttered a shrill scream; I drew his hand forcibly from his face and said, 'Child, what is the meaning of this? I do not intend to hurt you; listen to me.'

"He struggled violently. 'Let me go,' he cried; 'monster! Ugly wretch! You wish to eat me and tear me to pieces. You are an ogre. Let me go, or I will tell my papa.'

"'Boy, you will never see your father again; you must come with me.'

"'Hideous monster! Let me go. My papa is a syndic—he is M. Frankenstein—he will punish you. You dare not keep me.'

"'Frankenstein! you belong then to my enemy—to him towards whom I have sworn eternal revenge; you shall be my first victim.'

"The child still struggled and loaded me with epithets which carried despair to my heart; I grasped his throat to silence him, and in a moment he lay dead at my feet.

"I gazed on my victim, and my heart swelled with exultation and hellish triumph; clapping my hands, I exclaimed, 'I too can create desolation; my enemy is not invulnerable; this death will carry despair to him, and a thousand other miseries shall torment and destroy him.'

"As I fixed my eyes on the child, I saw something glittering on his breast. I took it; it was a portrait of a most lovely woman. In spite of my malignity, it softened and attracted me. For a few moments I gazed with delight on her dark eyes, fringed by deep lashes, and her lovely lips; but presently my rage returned; I remembered that I was forever deprived of the delights that such beautiful creatures could bestow and that she whose resemblance I contemplated would, in regarding me, have changed that air of divine benignity to one expressive of disgust and affright.

"Can you wonder that such thoughts transported me with rage? I only wonder that at that moment, instead of venting my sensations in exclamations and agony, I did not rush among mankind and perish in the attempt to destroy them.

A Explore how Shelley presents the theme of prejudice in this extract?

B In the extract prejudice is presented by both the monster and William. Explore how prejudice is presented elsewhere in the novel.

Creation (Pages 26-27)

In chapter 5 Frankenstein is dealing with the reality of his creation.

The different accidents of life are not so changeable as the feelings of human nature. I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate body. For this I had deprived myself of rest and health. I had desired it with an ardour that far exceeded moderation; but now that I had finished, the beauty of the dream vanished, and breathless horror and disgust filled my heart. Unable to endure the aspect of the being I had created, I rushed out of the room and continued a long time traversing my bed-chamber, unable to compose my mind to sleep. At length lassitude succeeded to the tumult I had before endured, and I threw myself on the bed in my clothes, endeavouring to seek a few moments of forgetfulness. But it was in vain; I slept, indeed, but I was disturbed by the wildest dreams. I thought I saw Elizabeth, in the bloom of health, walking in the streets of Ingolstadt. Delighted and surprised, I embraced her, but as I imprinted the first kiss on her lips, they became livid with the hue of death; her features appeared to change, and I thought that I held the corpse of my dead mother in my arms; a shroud enveloped her form, and I saw the grave-worms crawling in the folds of the flannel. I started from my sleep with horror; a cold dew covered my forehead, my teeth chattered, and every limb became convulsed; when, by the dim and yellow light of the moon, as it forced its way through the window shutters, I beheld the wretch—the miserable monster whom I had created. He held up the curtain of the bed; and his eyes, if eyes they may be called, were fixed on me. His jaws opened, and he muttered some inarticulate sounds, while a grin wrinkled his cheeks. He might have spoken, but I did not hear; one hand was stretched out, seemingly to detain me, but I escaped and rushed downstairs. I took refuge in the courtyard belonging to the house which I inhabited, where I remained during the rest of the night, walking up and down in the greatest agitation, listening attentively, catching and fearing each sound as if it were to announce the approach of the demoniacal corpse to which I had so miserably given life.

Oh! No mortal could support the horror of that countenance. A mummy again endued with animation could not be so hideous as that wretch. I had gazed on him while unfinished; he was ugly then, but when those muscles and joints were rendered capable of motion, it became a thing such as even Dante could not have conceived.

I passed the night wretchedly. Sometimes my pulse beat so quickly and hardly that I felt the palpitation of every artery; at others, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. Mingled with this horror, I felt the bitterness of disappointment; dreams that had been my food and pleasant rest for so long a space were now become a hell to me; and the change was so rapid, the overthrow so complete!

Morning, dismal and wet, at length dawned and discovered to my sleepless and aching eyes the church of Ingolstadt, its white steeple and clock, which indicated the sixth hour. The porter opened the gates of the court, which had that night been my asylum, and I issued into the streets, pacing them with quick steps, as if I sought to avoid the wretch whom I feared every turning of the street would present to my view. I did not dare return to the apartment which I inhabited, but felt impelled to hurry on, although drenched by the rain which poured from a black and comfortless sky.

A How does Shelley present Frankenstein's thoughts and feelings about his creation in this extract?

B In this extract we get an insight into Frankenstein's thoughts and feeling. Discuss elsewhere we get an insight into his thoughts and feelings elsewhere in the novel.

Discovery/ quest for knowledge (page 21-22)

In Chapter 3 Frankenstein attends a Chemistry lecture with M. Krempe, before discussing his quest for knowledge with M. Waldman.

"The ancient teachers of this science," said he, "promised impossibilities and performed nothing. The modern masters promise very little; they know that metals cannot be transmuted and that the elixir of life is a chimera but these philosophers, whose hands seem only made to dabble in dirt, and their eyes to pore over the microscope or crucible, have indeed performed miracles. They penetrate into the recesses of nature and show how she works in her hiding-places. They ascend into the heavens; they have discovered how the blood circulates, and the nature of the air we breathe. They have acquired new and almost unlimited powers; they can command the thunders of heaven, mimic the earthquake, and even mock the invisible world with its own shadows.

Such were the professor's words—rather let me say such the words of the fate—enounced to destroy me. As he went on I felt as if my soul were grappling with a palpable enemy; one by one the various keys were touched which formed the mechanism of my being; chord after chord was sounded, and soon my mind was filled with one thought, one conception, one purpose. So much has been done, exclaimed the soul of Frankenstein—more, far more, will I achieve; treading in the steps already marked, I will pioneer a new way, explore unknown powers, and unfold to the world the deepest mysteries of creation.

I closed not my eyes that night. My internal being was in a state of insurrection and turmoil; I felt that order would thence arise, but I had no power to produce it. By degrees, after the morning's dawn, sleep came. I awoke, and my yesternight's thoughts were as a dream. There only remained a resolution to return to my ancient studies and to devote myself to a science for which I believed myself to possess a natural talent. On the same day I paid M. Waldman a visit. His manners in private were even more mild and attractive than in public, for there was a certain dignity in his mien during his lecture which in his own house was replaced by the greatest affability and kindness. I gave him pretty nearly the same account of my former pursuits as I had given to his fellow professor. He heard with attention the little narration concerning my studies and smiled at the names of Cornelius Agrippa and Paracelsus, but without the contempt that M. Krempe had exhibited. He said that "These were men to whose indefatigable zeal modern philosophers were indebted for most of the foundations of their knowledge. They had left to us, as an easier task, to give new names and arrange in connected classifications the facts which they in a great degree had been the instruments of bringing to light. The labours of men of genius, however erroneously directed, scarcely ever fail in ultimately turning to the solid advantage of mankind." I listened to his statement, which was delivered without any presumption or affectation, and then added that his lecture had removed my prejudices against modern chemists; I expressed myself in measured terms, with the modesty and deference due from a youth to his instructor, without letting escape (inexperience in life would have made me ashamed) any of the enthusiasm which stimulated my intended labours. I requested his advice concerning the books I ought to procure

A How does Shelley present Frankenstein's quest for knowledge in the extract

B In the extract Frankenstein can only think about knowledge.

Explain the importance of knowledge elsewhere in the novel.

.....

Setting (Pages 54-55)

In this chapter, the monster describes his temporary shelter

The whole village was roused; some fled, some attacked me, until, grievously bruised by stones and many other kinds of missile weapons, I escaped to the open country and fearfully took refuge in a low hovel, quite bare, and making a wretched appearance after the palaces I had beheld in the village. This hovel however, joined a cottage of a neat and pleasant appearance, but after my late dearly bought experience, I dared not enter it. My place of refuge was constructed of wood, but so low that I could with difficulty sit upright in it. No wood, however, was placed on the earth, which formed the floor, but it was dry; and although the wind entered it by innumerable chinks, I found it an agreeable asylum from the snow and rain.

"Here, then, I retreated and lay down happy to have found a shelter, however miserable, from the inclemency of the season, and still more from the barbarity of man.

"As soon as morning dawned I crept from my kennel, that I might view the adjacent cottage and discover if I could remain in the habitation I had found. It was situated against the back of the cottage and surrounded on the sides which were exposed by a pig sty and a clear pool of water. One part was open, and by that I had crept in; but now I covered every crevice by which I might be perceived with stones and wood, yet in such a manner that I might move them on occasion to pass out; all the light I enjoyed came through the sty, and that was sufficient for me.

"Having thus arranged my dwelling and carpeted it with clean straw, I retired, for I saw the figure of a man at a distance, and I remembered too well my treatment the night before to trust myself in his power. I had first, however, provided for my sustenance for that day by a loaf of coarse bread, which I purloined, and a cup with which I could drink more conveniently than from my hand of the pure water which flowed by my retreat. The floor was a little raised, so that it was kept perfectly dry, and by its vicinity to the chimney of the cottage it was tolerably warm.

"Being thus provided, I resolved to reside in this hovel until something should occur which might alter my determination. It was indeed a paradise compared to the bleak forest, my former residence, the rain-dropping branches, and dank earth. I ate my breakfast with pleasure and was about to remove a plank to procure myself a little water when I heard a step, and looking through a small chink, I beheld a young creature, with a pail on her head, passing before my hovel. The girl was young and of gentle demeanour, unlike what I have since found cottagers and farmhouse servants to be. Yet she was meanly dressed, a coarse blue petticoat and a linen jacket being her only garb; her fair hair was plaited but not adorned: she looked patient yet sad. I lost sight of her, and in about a quarter of an hour she returned bearing the pail, which was now partly filled with milk. As she walked along, seemingly incommoded by the burden, a young man met her, whose countenance expressed a deeper despondence. Uttering a few sounds with an air of melancholy, he took the pail from her head and bore it to the cottage himself. She followed, and they disappeared. Presently I saw the young man again, with some tools in his hand, cross the field behind the cottage; and the girl was also busied, sometimes in the house and sometimes in the yard.

More how Shelley presents how the monster feels about his living conditions in this act.

But in this extract the monster finds himself in a hovel. Explain the importance of setting elsewhere in the novel.

Women (page 18-19)

In chapter 3 Caroline Frankenstein dies of Scarlet Fever.

"My children," she said, "my firmest hopes of future happiness were placed on the prospect of your union. This expectation will now be the consolation of your father. Elizabeth, my love, you must supply my place to my younger children. Alas! I regret that I am taken from you; and, happy and beloved as I have been, is it not hard to quit you all? But these are not thoughts befitting me; I will endeavour to resign myself cheerfully to death and will indulge a hope of meeting you in another world."

She died calmly, and her countenance expressed affection even in death. I need not describe the feelings of those whose dearest ties are rent by that most irreparable evil, the void that presents itself to the soul, and the despair that is exhibited on the countenance. It is so long before the mind can persuade itself that she whom we saw every day and whose very existence appeared a part of our own can have departed forever—that the brightness of a beloved eye can have been extinguished and the sound of a voice so familiar and dear to the ear can be hushed, never more to be heard. These are the reflections of the first days; but when the lapse of time proves the reality of the evil, then the actual bitterness of grief commences. Yet from whom has not that rude hand rent away some dear connection? And why should I describe a sorrow which all have felt, and must feel? The time at length arrives when grief is rather an indulgence than a necessity; and the smile that plays upon the lips, although it may be deemed a sacrilege, is not banished. My mother was dead, but we had still duties which we ought to perform; we must continue our course with the rest and learn to think ourselves fortunate whilst one remains whom the spoiler has not seized.

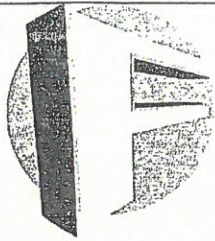
My departure for Ingolstadt, which had been deferred by these events, was now again determined upon. I obtained from my father a respite of some weeks. It appeared to me sacrilege so soon to leave the repose, akin to death, of the house of mourning and to rush into the thick of life. I was new to sorrow, but it did not the less alarm me. I was unwilling to quit the sight of those that remained to me, and above all, I desired to see my sweet Elizabeth in some degree consoled.

She indeed veiled her grief and strove to act the comforter to us all. She looked steadily on life and assumed its duties with courage and zeal. She devoted herself to those whom she had been taught to call her uncle and cousins. Never was she so enchanting as at this time, when she recalled the sunshine of her smiles and spent them upon us. She forgot even her own regret in her endeavours to make us forget.

A How is Caroline Frankenstein presented in this extract?

B In this extract we meet the two most important women in Frankenstein's life.

Explain the importance of women elsewhere in the novel.



Fullhurst Community College
GCSE English Literature
British Novel - Frankenstein

Task:

Name:

Teacher:

Date:

	Part a (extract question) A02: Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate	Part b (whole text question) A01: Read, understand and respond to texts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response - Use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations
Level 1	(1 – 4 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response is simple and the identification of language, form and structure is minimal - Little evidence of relevant subject terminology 	(1-4 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response is simple with little personal response - There is little evidence of a critical style - Little reference is made to the content or themes of the text
Level 2	(5 - 8 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response is largely descriptive, there is some comment on language, form and structure - Limited use of relevant subject terminology to support examples given 	(5 – 8 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response may be largely narrative but has some elements of personal response - There is some evidence of a critical style but it is not always applied securely - Some valid points are made, but without consistent or secure focus
Level 3	(9 - 12 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response shows an understanding of a range of language, form and structure features and links them to their effect on the reader - Relevant subject terminology is used to support examples given 	(9 – 12 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response shows a relevant personal response, soundly related to the text - There is an appropriate critical style, with comments showing a sound interpretation - The response is relevant and focused points are made with support from the text
Level 4	(13 – 16 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response is focused and detailed. Analysis of language, form and structure features and their effect on the reader is sustained. - Relevant subject terminology is used accurately and appropriately to develop ideas 	(13 – 16 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response has a developed personal response and thorough engagement, fully related to the text - The critical style is sustained and there is well-developed interpretation - Well-chosen references to the text support a range of effective points
Level 5	(17 - 20 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response is a cohesive evaluation of the interrelationship of language, form and structure and their effect on the reader - Relevant subject terminology is integrated and precise 	(17 – 20 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an assured personal response, showing a high level of engagement with the text - A critical style is developed with maturity, perceptive understanding and interpretation - Discerning references are an integral part of the response, with points made with assurance and full support from the text
Comments:		Mark: