

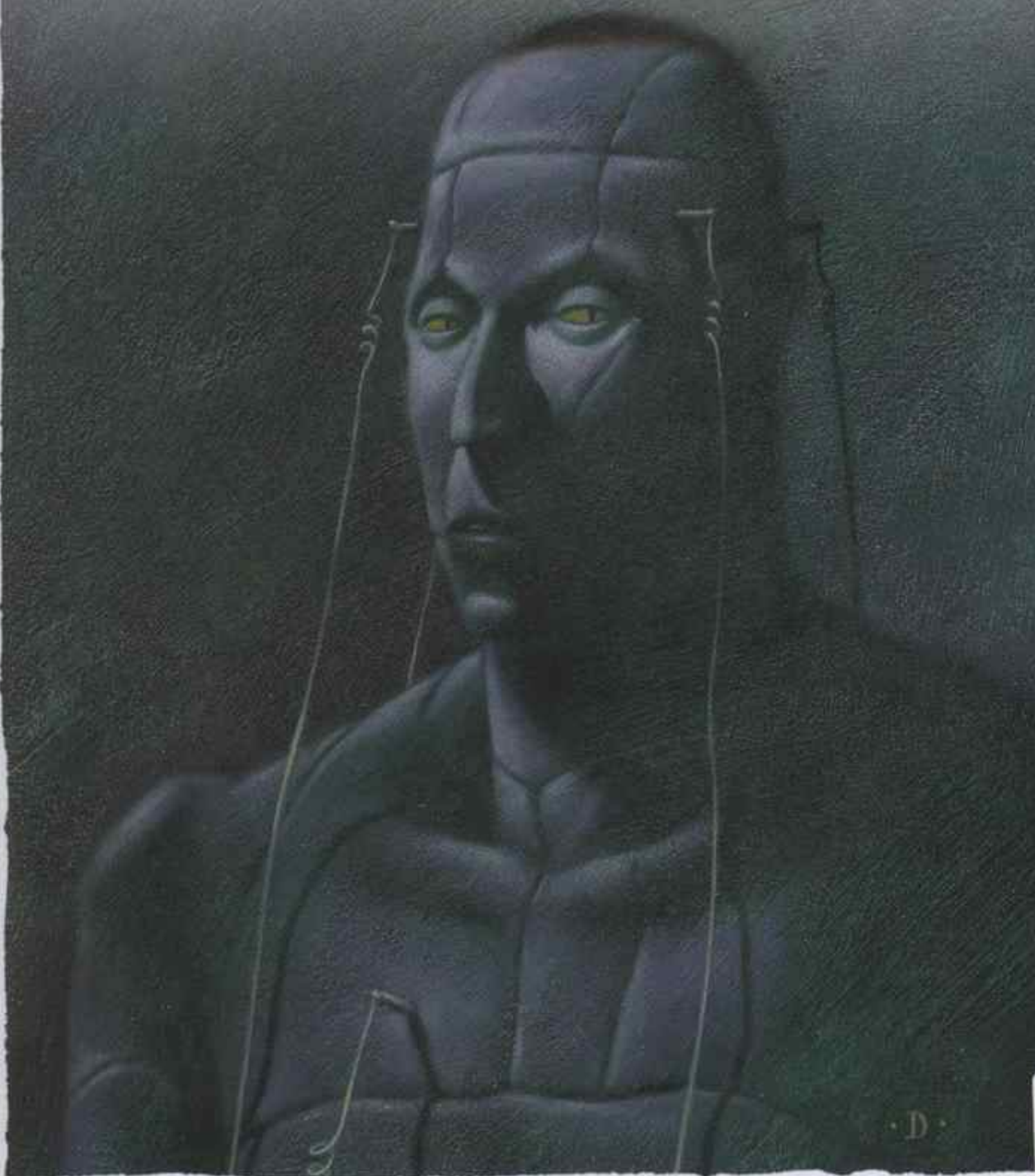


玛丽·雪莱

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Frankenstein

科学怪人



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Part of the story is recorded. 故事节选录音



This symbol indicates the chapters and exercises featured on the accompanying CD. 文章和听力练习的录音标记



Mary Shelley (date unknown) by Richard Rothwell.

Chronology

- 1797** Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin was born on 30 August. She was the daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft, a famous feminist.¹ Her father was the philosopher William Godwin. Her mother died of puerperal fever² twelve days after giving birth.
- 1801** Mary's father married Mary Jane Clairmont, a widow with two children.
- 1812** Percy Bysshe Shelley met Mary for the first time. His then marriage with Harriet Westbrook was failing.

1. **feminist** : 女权主义者。

2. **puerperal fever** : 产褥热 (一种分娩时的疾病)。

1814 Public indignation was aroused by Shelley and Mary's flight to France.

1815 Mary's premature ¹ baby girl was born on 22 February. She died a few weeks later.

1816 Mary's son, William, was born on 24 January.

Mary's step-sister, Clare Clairmont became Lord Byron's lover. On 16 June, the 'waking dream', which gave rise to ² *Frankenstein*, took place in Switzerland where Shelley, Mary and Clare Clairmont moved to live near Byron's villa.

On December 30 Shelley and Mary got married. Shelley's wife, Harriet had committed suicide.

1817 On May 14 *Frankenstein* was completed.

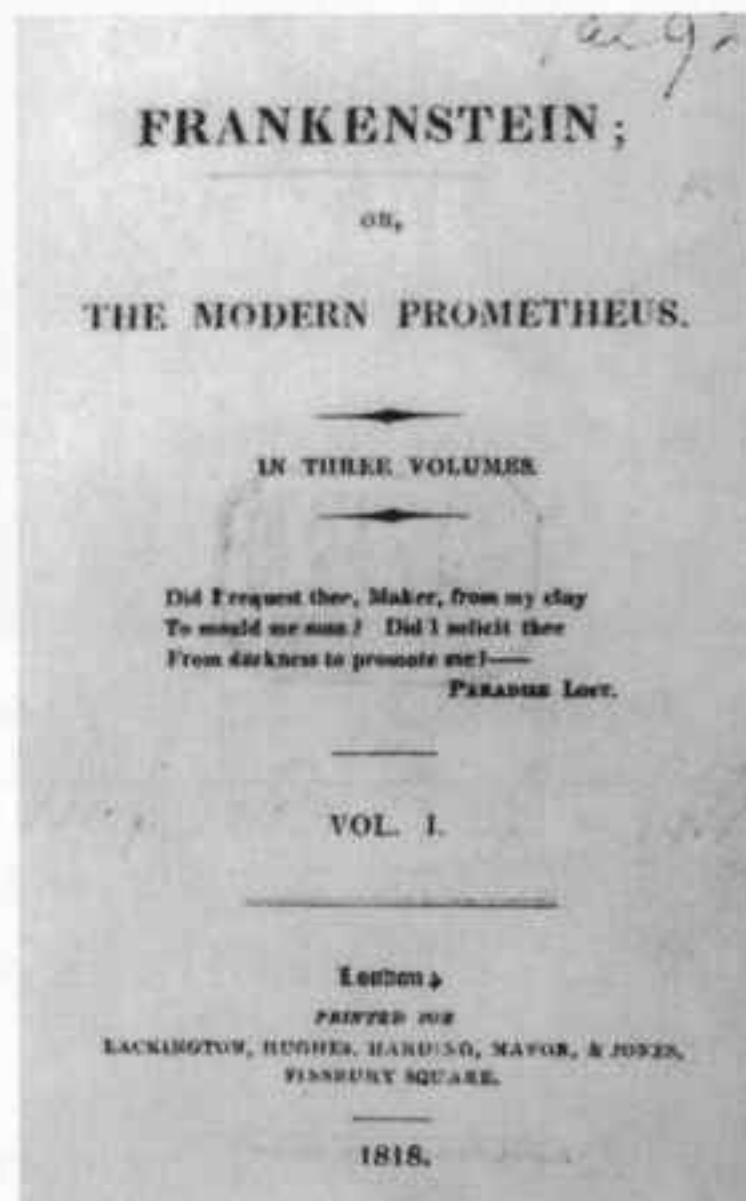
Clara Everina was born.



Scene at Pompeii (1815).

1. **premature** : (婴儿) 早产的。
2. **gave rise to** : 导致。

- 1818** *Frankenstein* was published. The Shelleys moved to Italy where they visited many Italian towns including Pompeii. Their daughter died in Venice.
- 1819** William, their son died of malaria. Their son, Percy Florence was born.
- 1820** Mary began her novel *Valperga* in Pisa.
- 1822** The Shelleys settled near Lerici. Shelley died in a storm while sailing with a friend. His body was burnt on the beach.
- 1823** Mary returned to England. Her novel *Valperga* was published.
- 1826** *The Last Man* was published.
- 1830** *Perkin Warbeck* was published.
- 1831** The revised edition of *Frankenstein* was published.
- 1851** Mary died in London-on 1 February and was buried in Bournemouth.



Title page of the first edition of *Frankenstein* (1818).

1 In the table below there are ten important dates in the life and career of Mary Shelley. The events on the right have been mixed up. Match them to the correct dates.

Date	Event
1812	a. Mary had her famous 'waking dream'.
1814	b. Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary got married.
1815	c. Mary returned to England.
1816	d. The first version of <i>Frankenstein</i> was completed.
1817	e. Percy Bysshe Shelley met Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin for the first time.
1820	f. Mary's first child, Clara, died only a few weeks after birth.
1822	g. P. B. Shelley and Mary went to France.
1823	h. P. B. Shelley drowned off the coast of Lerici.
1831	i. The Shelleys moved to Pisa.
1851	j. The revised version of <i>Frankenstein</i> was published. k. Mary died in London.

1812	1814	1815	1816	1817	1820	1822	1823	1831	1851

Filmography

Frankenstein by James S. Dowley, starring Charles Ogle (USA, 1910).

Frankenstein by James Whale, starring Boris Karloff (The Creature), Colin Clive (Frankenstein), Dwight Frye, Edward Van Sloan, (USA, 1931).



Boris Karloff and Marilyn Harris in a scene of *Frankenstein* (1931).

The Bride of Frankenstein by James Whale, starring Boris Karloff, Colin Clive, Valerie Hobson, Elsa Lanchester, John Carradine (USA, 1935).

Son of Frankenstein by Rowland V. Lee, starring Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, Basil Rathbone (USA, 1939).



Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester in a scene of *The Bride of Frankenstein* (1935).

Ghost of Frankenstein by Erle C. Kenton, starring Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney jr., Cedric Hardwicke, Evelyn Ankers (USA, 1942).

Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man by Roy W. Neill, starring Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney jr., Maria Ouspenskaja, Lionel Atwill, Ilona Massey (USA, 1943).

House of Frankenstein by Erle C. Kenton, starring John Carradine, Glenn Strange, Lon Chaney jr., Boris Karloff, Lionel Atwill (USA, 1944).

Curse of Frankenstein by Terence Fisher, starring Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee (Great Britain, 1956).

The Revenge of Frankenstein by Terence Fisher, starring Peter Cushing, Jack Watson (Great Britain, 1957).

Frankenstein '70 by Howard

W. Koch, starring Boris
Karloff, Tom Duggan,
Jana Lund (USA, 1958).

Evil of Frankenstein by Freddie
Francis, starring Peter
Cushing, Kiwi Kingston
(Great Britain, 1963).

Frankenstein Created Woman
by Terence Fisher, starring
Peter Cushing, Thorley
Walters, Susan Denberg
(Great Britain, 1966).

**Frankenstein Must Be
Destroyed** by Terence
Fisher, starring Peter
Cushing, Freddie Jones (Great Britain, 1969).

The Horror of Frankenstein by Al Adamson, starring J. Carrol
Naish, Lon Chaney jr., Forrest J. Ackermann (Great Britain, 1970).

The Bride by Frank Roddam, starring Sting, Jennifer Beals
(USA, 1985).

Gothic by Ken Russel, starring Gabriel Byrne, Julian Sands,
Natasha Richardson (Great Britain, 1986).

Frankenstein Unbound by Roger Corman, starring John Hurt,
Raul Julia, Bridget Fonda (USA, 1990).

Frankenstein: the Real Story by David Wickes, starring Patrick
Bergin, Randy Quaid (Great Britain, 1992).

Frankenstein by Kenneth Branagh, starring Robert De Niro, Helena
Bonham Carter (USA, 1994).



Film poster.

Before you go on

- 1** The name Frankenstein is famous. How is it used in your language?
- 2** What do you know about Frankenstein?
 - a. Who is Frankenstein?
 - b. Where does he come from?
 - c. What does he do?
- 3** Have you seen any of the films listed in the filmography? Do you know any others that are not listed?
- 4** Look at the contents of the story. You will see that the story of *Frankenstein* is made up of three narratives: Walton's Journal, Frankenstein's Narrative, and the Monster's Narrative. The organisation of the story looks like this:

Walton's Letters/Journal → Frankenstein's Narrative → The Monster's Narrative → Frankenstein's Narrative → Walton's Journal

Underline the narratives that you think will make up the main parts of the story.

5 LETTER WRITING

Walton's Journal begins in the form of letters.

By looking at letters we can identify the sender and receiver and often where the sender is writing from.

Look at the first letter on Page 18 and answer the following questions:

- a. Who is the sender?
- b. Where is he writing from?
- c. Who is the receiver?
- d. What relationship exists between the two?

6 Letters have certain conventions that depend on:

- the relationship existing between the sender and the receiver
- the reason for writing

Complete the table by using the appropriate salutation (Dear...,) to its receiver and complementary close (Yours...,). Some phrases can be used more than once.

An example has been done for you.

Salutation: Dear Sir, Madam, Dear Sirs, Dear Mr Robertson, Dear Tom,

Complementary close: Yours faithfully, Best regards, Yours sincerely,

Receiver	Salutation	Complementary close
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a friend • a person who you know but you are not on first-name terms with; a person you are writing to in a professional capacity whose name you know • a person you are writing to in a professional capacity but whose name you do not know (e.g. the manager of a hotel; the personnel manager of a company) • a company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dear Tom, • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • Yours faithfully,

7 You are going to read Walton's Letters. What do you want to know about Robert Walton? Prepare some 'getting to know somebody' questions about his past, his present situation and his future plans.

WALTON'S LETTERS

LETTER ONE



*To Mrs Margaret Saville, England
St Petersburg, 11 December 17—*

My dear sister,

I arrived here yesterday, in good health and full of hope. The cold wind from the north fills me with excitement. I dream of the North Pole, the goal of my voyage. In my dream it is a beautiful place where the sun never sets, and I will be the first man to walk upon its virgin snow.¹ I am not afraid of danger or death. Who knows? I might find a passage to the East that will help our traders, or perhaps I will discover something useful to science. So do not worry about me, Margaret. You know that I always wanted to be an explorer, except for the few years when I tried to be a poet and failed. Ever since I inherited my fortune six years ago, I have dreamt of this voyage. In two weeks I will go to Archangel to hire a ship and a crew.² In June we will sail north. When will I return to you? I do not know. If I succeed, years will pass before we meet again. If I fail, you will see me soon or never.

Goodbye, my dear Margaret.

*Your affectionate brother,
R. Walton*

1. virgin snow : 洁白的雪。
2. crew : 船员。

1 Were your questions on Page 17, Exercise 7 answered?

Now match the answer to its appropriate question. Tick (✓) the correct answer. An example has been done for you (0).

0. He felt well and optimistic.

- a. When did he arrive in St Petersburg?
- b. What effect does the north wind have on him?
- c. How did he feel when he arrived?

1. The North Pole.

- a. What is his final destination?
- b. Where will he collect a ship and crew?
- c. Where does he write his first letter to his sister from?

2. It is a beautiful place where the sun never sets.

- a. What does he think about St Petersburg?
- b. What is the North Pole like in his dreams?
- c. What does he expect the North Pole will be like?

3. He isn't sure.

- a. What is he going to do in Archangel?
- b. What is he expecting to find at the North Pole?
- c. Will he be frightened?

4. He was an unsuccessful poet.

- a. Why did he want to become an explorer?
- b. What did he do before becoming an explorer?
- c. Why did he decide to explore the North Pole?


5. Because he inherited a fortune.

- a. Why was he able to become an explorer?
- b. Why did he leave England?
- c. Why did he stop being a poet?

6. In June.

- a. When will he next write to his sister?
- b. When did he arrive in Archangel?
- c. When will he start his journey to the North Pole?

Before you go on

-  **1** Read the sentences below, then listen to Letters 2 – 3 and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Letter 2

Robert is happy about the crew but
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Letter 3

It is summer and the wind is warm. However, the ship sails past
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

After you have listened, read the letters to check your answers.

LETTER TWO

To Mrs Saville, England
Archangel, 28 March 17—

I have hired a ship and crew. The men are brave and diligent, but I have no friend. I have no one to talk to about my hopes and fears. I will not find a friend here at Archangel or on the sea.

As I wait for the voyage to begin, I am full of excitement. Sometimes I am happy. At other times I am afraid. Will I see you again, dear Margaret? Write to me often. Your letters comfort me. If you never hear from me again, remember me with affection.

Your brother,
Robert Walton

LETTER THREE

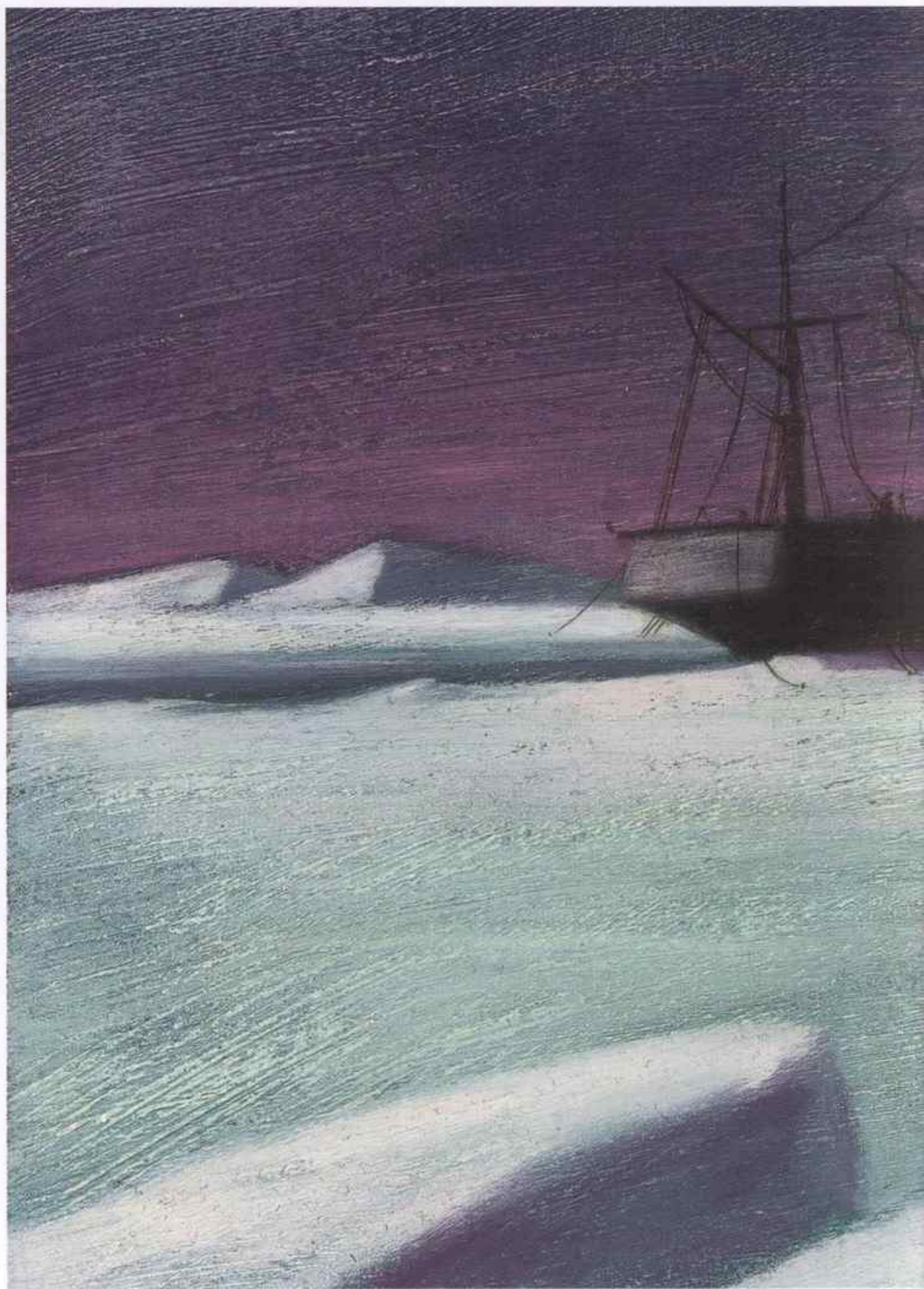
To Mrs Saville, England
7 July 17—

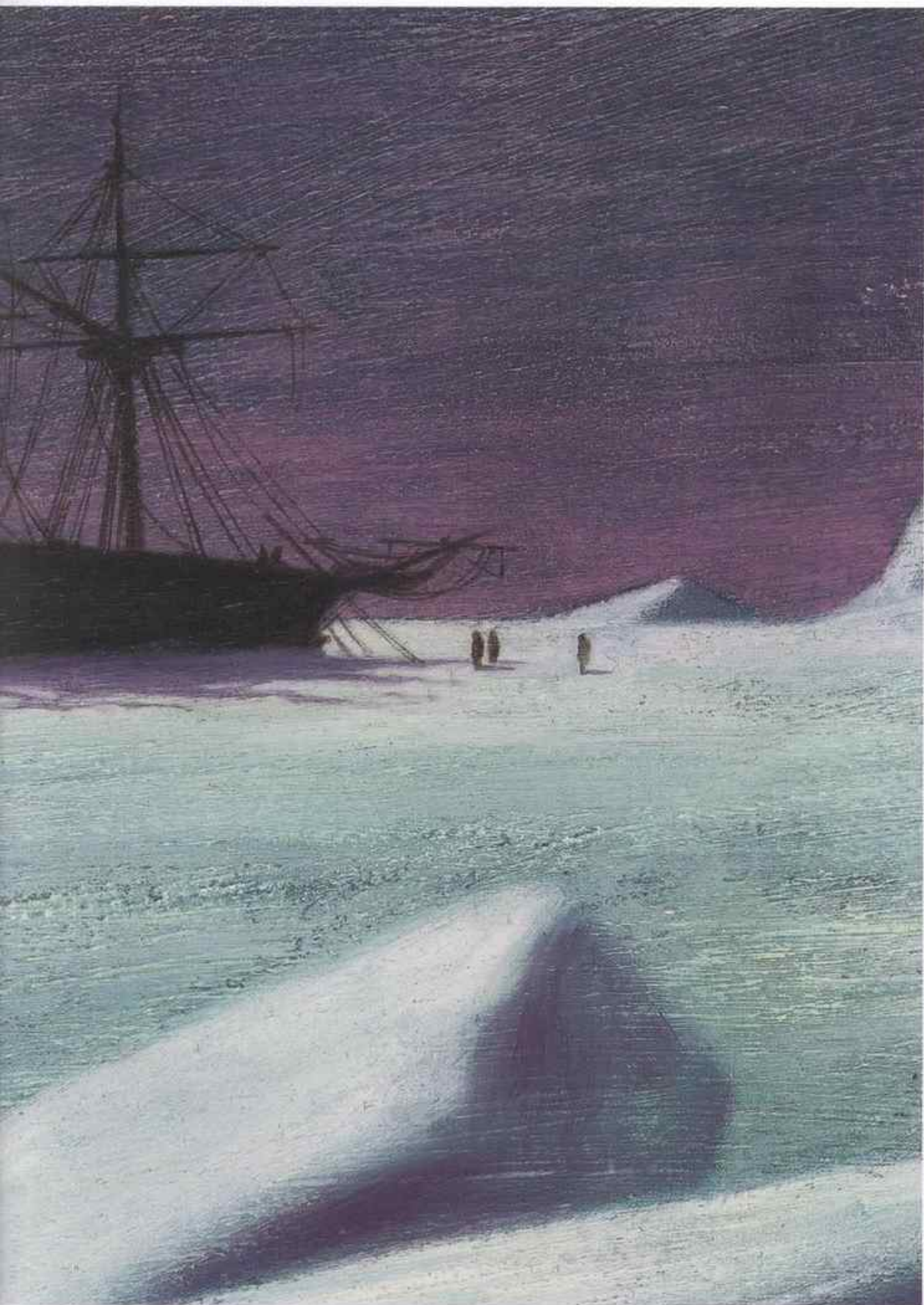
My dear sister,

The voyage has begun at last. I am well and in good spirits.¹ Although great sheets of ice float past us on the sea, it is summer, and warm winds blow us north. Now I feel sure that I will succeed! Goodbye, Margaret!

R. W.

1. in good spirits : 心情很好。





LETTER FOUR

To Mrs Saville, England

5 August 17—

I must tell you about the strange thing that has happened. Last Monday we were surrounded by ice. The ship could not move. We were very far from land. We waited anxiously, looking out at the ice, which stretched to the horizon. Suddenly, we saw a sledge¹ pulled by dogs going north. A gigantic² man drove the sledge. We watched until he disappeared from sight.

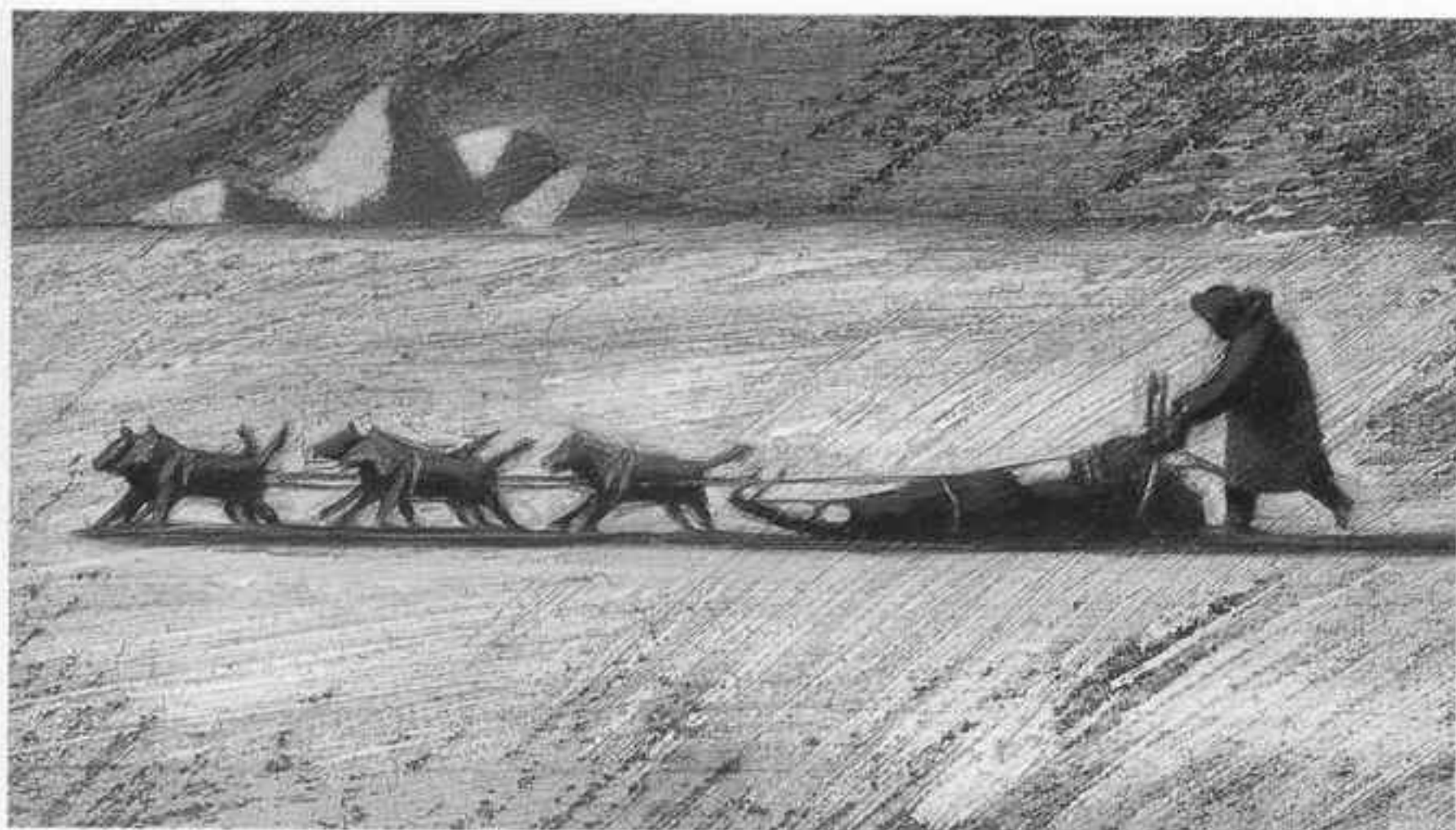
Later the ice broke, and we were able to move again. The next morning, we found another sledge on a floating sheet of ice in the sea. The man in this sledge was weak, tired, and half-frozen. We invited him onto the ship, but he said, 'Tell me first where you are going.' When I told him we were going north, he climbed onto the ship. We gave him food and warm clothes. For two days he was very ill, and I feared he had gone mad. When he had recovered a little, I asked him what he was doing alone on the ice.

'I am following someone,' he said.

'Someone who is also travelling alone on a sledge?' I asked.

1. sledge : 雪橇。

2. gigantic : 巨大的。



'Yes.'

'Then I think we have seen him.'

He asked many questions about 'the devil', as he called the other man. Which way was he travelling? Did I think that the breaking of the ice had destroyed the other sledge? From that moment, he was full of energy and purpose. He is an interesting man, and I like him very much. I wrote in one of my letters that I would not find a friend on the sea, but maybe I was wrong. I cannot send this letter, so I will continue it as a journal¹ to send you when I can.

1. journal : 日记。

JOURNAL SECTIONS

13 August 17—

The man's name is Victor Frankenstein. I like him more every day. I admire him and pity him. He speaks well, he is intelligent and sensitive, but he has some secret sadness.

Now that he is a little stronger, he spends all his time on the deck,¹ watching for the other sledge. I watch with him, talking about my hopes for this voyage. One day I told him of my ambitions to gain knowledge and succeed where other men have failed. My words disturbed him.

'Unhappy man!' he said, 'Do you share my madness? Let me tell you my story, and I hope it will be a warning to you.'

He was too ill to continue.

19 August 17—

Yesterday the stranger said to me, 'I have had a very unhappy life. I want to tell my story to you, because you too are ambitious. You want knowledge and wisdom, as I once did.' Today he will begin to tell me his tale. Every night I will write down his words. You must be eager² to read his story. Think, then, how eager I am. I know him. I can hear his wonderful voice and see his shining eyes. How awful³ must be the tale that has ruined⁴ such a man!

1. deck : (船) 甲板。

2. eager : 热切。

3. awful : 可怕的。

4. ruined : 毁灭。

1 Tick (✓) the correct answer.

At this early stage of the story do we know:

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. the relationship between the two men Robert has seen on the ice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. their names. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. why the man Robert has saved is following the other man. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. why the other man is called 'the devil'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. what Robert thinks of his new companion. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Writers create suspense by creating situations that will be explained as we read. Many stories go back in narrative time to explain a situation. As we read *Frankenstein* we expect to find answers to these questions. In the journal we learn the name of the man Robert saved on the ice – Victor Frankenstein. [In the introduction you were asked 'Who is Frankenstein?' Did you know that Frankenstein is the name of the scientist and NOT the monster he invented?]

2 Why does Frankenstein ask Robert 'Do you share my madness?' (Page 26)**3** What effect do the words below have?

madness sadness awful ruined warning

Before you go on

1 In *Frankenstein's Narrative* the story goes back in time:

'... I went to hear a lecture by Mr Waldman, the professor of chemistry. At the end of the lecture he spoke of modern chemistry in words I will never forget.' (Page 29)

Why do you think the young Frankenstein was attracted to this lecture?

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE



Chapter One

I was born in Geneva. My father was a magistrate. I had a little brother called William and an adopted sister called Elizabeth. My parents found Elizabeth living with a poor family in Italy. She was gentle and very beautiful, with golden hair and blue eyes. Her real parents, an Italian nobleman and a German lady, were both dead. My mother and father adopted Elizabeth and brought her to our home.

Elizabeth and I grew up together, and we were very happy. I spent my days with Elizabeth, William, and my dear friend Henry Clerval. Henry wanted to be a poet. He loved nature and beauty, but I was interested in science. I wished to make some great scientific discovery. I wanted wisdom and knowledge, and I wanted to succeed where other men had failed.

When I was seventeen, my parents decided to send me to the university at Ingolstadt, but my departure was delayed by the first misfortune of my life. Elizabeth became ill with scarlet fever,¹ and my mother nursed² her. Slowly Elizabeth recovered, but my

1. **scarlet fever** : 猩红热 (一种严重的传染病)。

2. **nursed** : 护理。

Chapter One

mother caught the illness from her. When my poor mother was dying, she called us to her bedside and said, 'Dear Victor and Elizabeth, your father and I hope that one day you two will marry. Be happy, my children, and take care of little William.'

She died calmly. How can I describe our sadness? There is no need. Everyone knows that sadness, or will know it one day. A few weeks later I went to the university in Ingolstadt. I walked around the town during the first three days. I met some of my professors and fellow students, but I felt lonely and disappointed. I had no desire to study. Then I went to hear a lecture by Mr Waldman, the professor of chemistry. At the end of the lecture, he spoke of modern chemistry in words I will never forget.

'Modern chemists can perform miracles,' he said. 'They have followed Nature to her hiding places. They have penetrated¹ her secrets. They have discovered how the blood circulates. They understand the nature of thunder storms and earthquakes. They are like gods.'

Those were the professor's words — or the words of Fate² — spoken to destroy me. I left the lecture full of a new ambition. 'I will discover new things in science,' I thought. 'I will explain the mysteries of creation.'

The next day I went to Mr Waldman. 'I wish to be your student,' I said. He showed me his laboratory and told me what books to read. My future was decided.

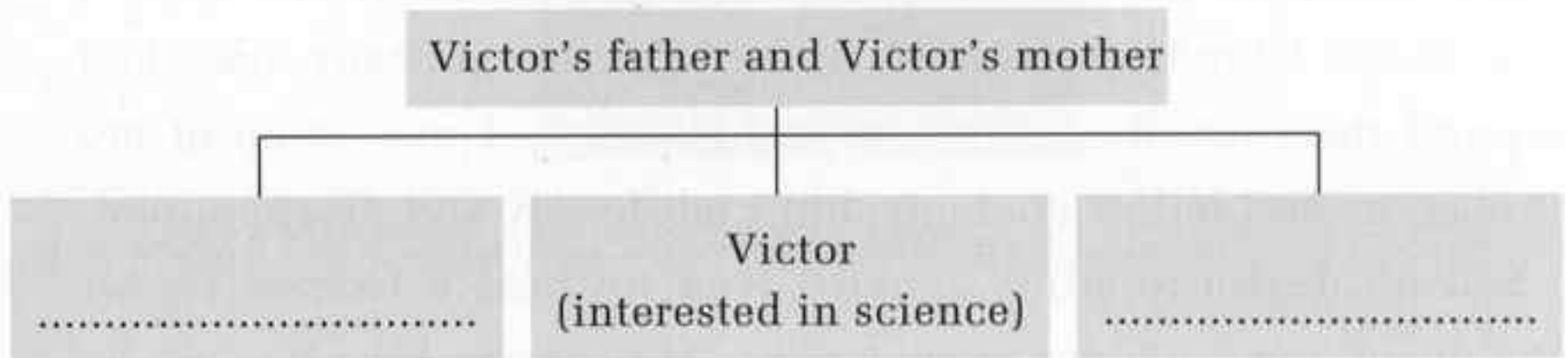


1. **penetrated** : 洞察。
2. **Fate** : 命运。

1 Chapter One can be divided into two parts.

- What are they?
- Where does Part 2 begin?
- Prepare a title for each part.

2 Complete the Frankenstein family tree with the information from Chapter One, as in the example.



3 The answers to the five questions below have been mixed up. Match them to the appropriate questions.

Question

- Where did the Frankenstein family live?
- What did Frankenstein's father do?
- Who were Elizabeth's real parents?
- Who was Victor's best friend?
- How were Henry and Victor different?

Answer

- Henry Clerval.
- An Italian nobleman and a German lady.
- Geneva.
- Victor liked science. Henry liked nature and beauty.
- He was a magistrate.

4 There are a series of causes and effects (three in total) that change Victor's life. Complete the table with the missing information.

Cause	Effect
1 Elizabeth's illness	•
2	• Victor felt <i>sad and lonely</i> .
3 Prof. Waldman's chemistry lecture	•

5 Now summarise the points above in a short sentence. Use cause-effect forms:

such because due to as a result of

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 What does Victor mean when he says:

'Everyone knows that sadness, or will know it one day.' (Page 29)

7 Why does Prof. Waldman compare modern chemists to gods?



Chapter Two



I was a diligent student. I became very interested in the human body. ‘Where does life come from?’ I asked myself. To study life you must also study death. I began to work with dead bodies. I studied the progress of their decay.¹ I examined the change from life to death and from death to life. Then one day I suddenly understood. I was surprised that nobody had discovered the secret before. I had succeeded where other men had failed.

I am not mad. I swear it is true. After days and nights of work, I discovered how life was created. I, myself was able to create life.

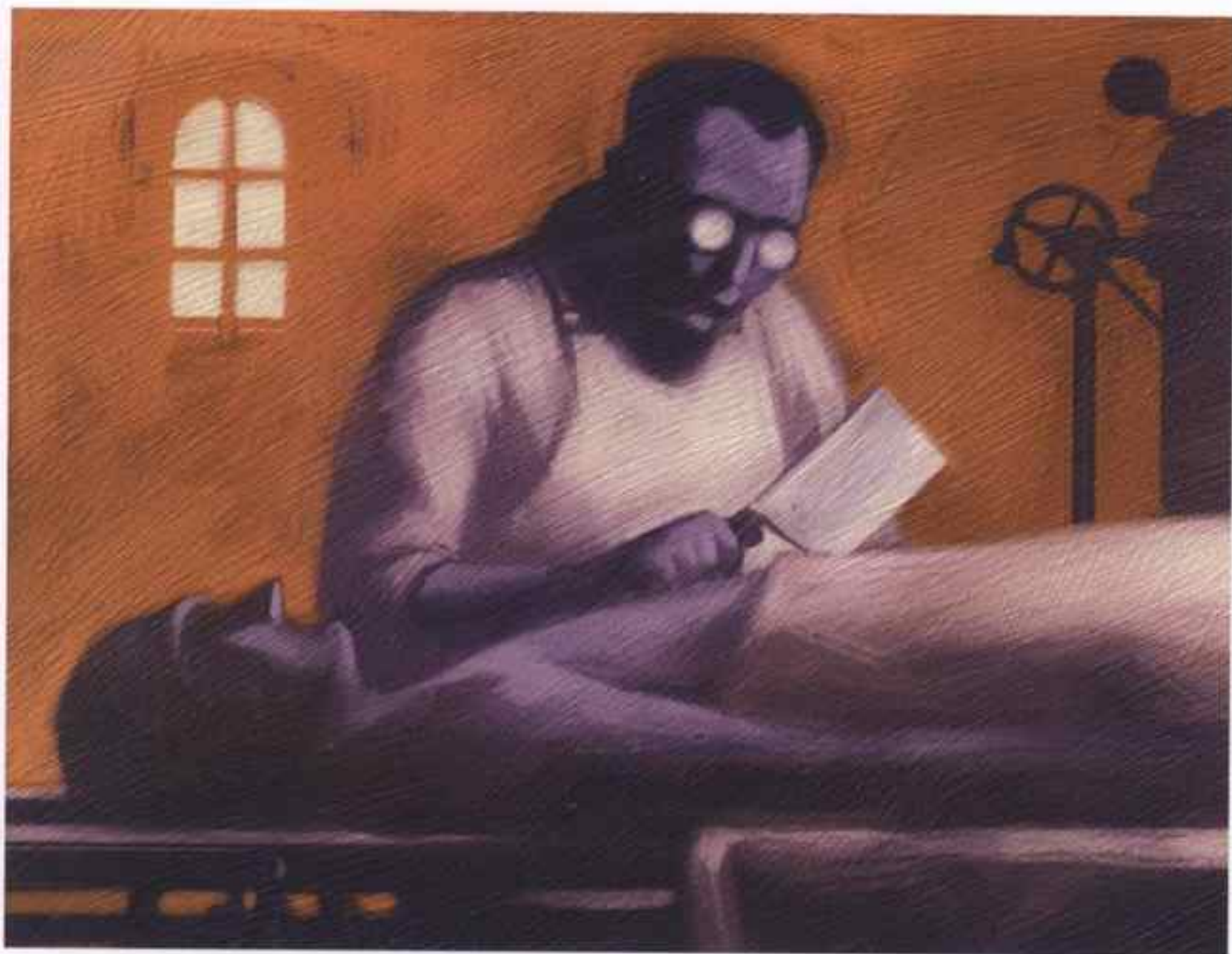
I can see by your eager expression, my friend, that you want me to tell you the secret. I will not tell you, and soon you will understand why not. Listen to my story, and learn from my example. Knowledge is dangerous. An ambitious man is not a happy man.

My first task was to create a body. I worked day and night. I grew thin and pale, but I continued to work. The moon watched me through the window as I uncovered² the secrets of Nature. What horrible work it was! I explored dead bodies and tortured living animals, but my work did not seem horrible to me then. I

1. decay : 腐烂。

2. uncovered : 发现。

Chapter Two



thought that I had conquered death. I would be the creator of a new race¹ of happy and excellent creatures!

All summer I worked on my filthy² creation in a lonely attic room. I did not see the sunshine, the flowers, or the green leaves. I did not write to my family or think about them. I thought only of my work.

Any ambition that makes you forget the people you love and the simple pleasures of ordinary life is bad. The leaves fell from the trees, and still I worked. I became anxious and nervous. I avoided other people. I hid myself like a criminal. My creation was nearly done. Soon it would be finished, and then, I promised myself, I would rest and recover my health.

1. race : (生物) 种类。

2. filthy : (此处指) 卑劣邪恶的。

1 In Chapter Two Victor discovers the answer to a question. What is the question and the answer?

.....

.....

2 Life inside Victor's 'lonely attic room' is very different from life outside.

a. Complete the table with the missing information. Two examples have been done for you.

Inside the attic	Outside the attic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncovered the secrets of nature • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the moon • • •

b. What is the effect of this contrast?

3 Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In Chapter Two of Frankenstein's (0) *Narrative*..... the reader is presented with the dark side of (1) and ambition. Frankenstein, looking back, realises how his (2) for answers to how life was created (3) to disaster. Frankenstein reminds Walton that an (4) man is not (5) a happy one, especially if the search for power makes a man forget fundamental family (6)

- NARRATE
- KNOW
- SEEK
- LEAD
- AMBITION
- NECESSARY
- RELATE

4 PREFIXES

*'... I **un**covered the secrets of Nature.'* (Page 32)

Word beginnings (prefixes) do not change the part of speech or the word but the meaning.

Look at the words below that appear in Chapter Two. They can all have prefixes added to them that change their meaning: opposite or negative. Add the correct prefix and then write a sentence to illustrate the new meaning.

- a. -interested
- b. understand
- c. / ambitious
- d. happy
- e. pleasures
- f. avoided

Before you go on

1 In the next chapter we meet Frankenstein's creation.

'His skin was yellow and wrinkled. His hair was long and black. His eyes were watery. He was monstrous.' (Page 37)

- a. What are you afraid of?
- b. Try to write the opening of a scary story.

Think of these points:

- the setting: city, country;
- the time of the day: day, night;
- the season / the weather: summer, winter, sun, rain.

Think of the words you will need.

- c. Now write a short paragraph (100 words) using the information on Page 35. Concentrate on the points in the box and do not introduce any characters.



2 In Chapter Three Victor has a nightmare (a frightening and disturbing dream).

For questions 1-5, tick (✓) the best answers (A, B or C).

Read the questions carefully before listening and check any new words.

- How did Elizabeth appear at the beginning of Victor's dream?
 - Young and happy.
 - Old but in good health.
 - Young and in good health.
- When Victor saw Elizabeth he was
 - frightened.
 - pleased.
 - sad.
- Elizabeth's face changed into that of Victor's dead mother
 - when he saw Elizabeth.
 - before he embraced Elizabeth.
 - after he had embraced Elizabeth.
- In Victor's dream about Elizabeth, worms were crawling
 - in her hair.
 - in her clothes.
 - around her feet.
- When Frankenstein woke up, the Monster appeared
 - friendly.
 - unhappy.
 - threatening.



Chapter Three

I completed my creation one cold rainy night in November. With trembling hands I gathered my instruments to give life to the dead thing that lay at my feet. It was one o'clock in the morning when, by the light of the candle, I saw the yellow eye of the creature open. He breathed. He moved.

How can I describe him? I had tried to make him beautiful. Great God! His skin was yellow and wrinkled.¹ His hair was long and black. His eyes were watery. He was monstrous!²

I had worked for nearly two years for this moment. Now that the moment had come, I felt nothing but horror and disgust. I ran out of the room. For hours I lay awake in my bedroom, horrified by what I had done.

When at last I fell asleep, I dreamt that I saw Elizabeth, young and healthy, walking in the streets of Ingolstadt. Delighted and surprised, I embraced her, but when I kissed her she grew pale and cold. Her face began to change into the face of my dead mother. She was wrapped in a shroud,³ and I saw the grave-worms crawling⁴ in its folds.

I woke up trembling with horror. My forehead was cold with sweat. By the pale yellow light of the moon, I saw the monster I

1. wrinkled : 有皱纹。

2. monstrous : 丑恶的。

3. shroud : 裹尸布。

4. crawling : 缓慢地爬进。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

had created. He was standing beside my bed, looking down at me. He made a sound, grinned at me, and stretched out his hand to touch me. I ran away and spent the rest of the night outside.

The next morning was grey and rainy. I walked the streets of Ingolstadt, afraid to return to my apartment. Suddenly I heard someone call my name. Turning round, I saw Henry Clerval stepping out of the coach¹ that had just arrived from Geneva.

'My dear Frankenstein!' he cried. 'I am so glad to see you! I have come to study at the university.'

We walked to my apartment together. I asked him about my father, Elizabeth, and William.

'They are all well, but they are a little worried because you do not write to them,' he said. Then he stopped and looked at me anxiously. 'But my dear Frankenstein, you are ill! You are so pale and thin!'

I told him that I had been working too much. I did not want to think about what had happened the night before. I was afraid to see the monster again, but I was even more afraid that Henry would see him. When we came to my apartment, I left Henry at the door. I ran upstairs and into my room, trembling with fear. The apartment was empty. Relieved,² I called Henry and told him to come upstairs.

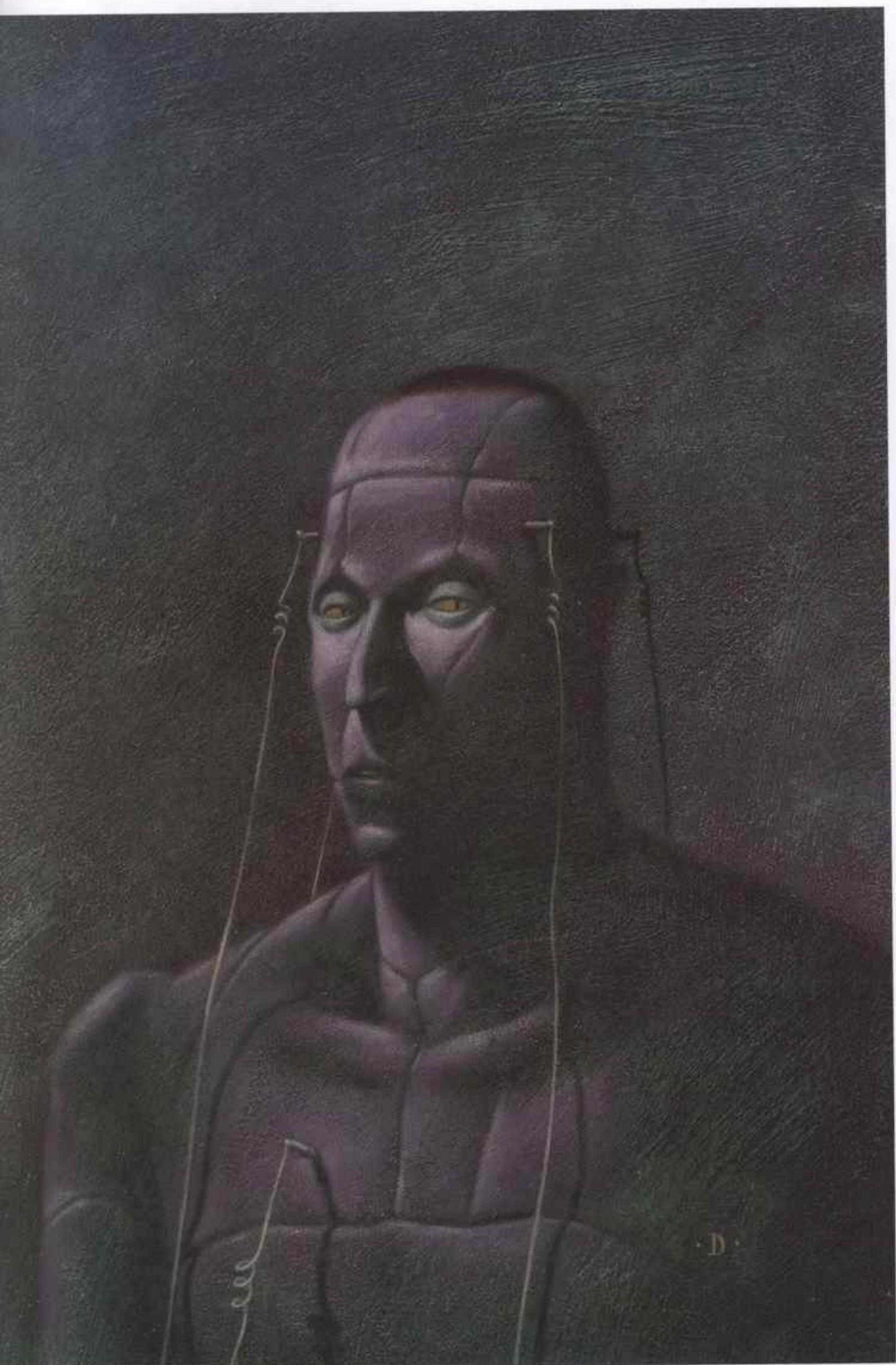
'Victor, what is the matter?' asked Henry.

I covered my face with my hands and said, 'Do not ask me.' Then I fainted. Poor Clerval! I was very ill for several months. Henry nursed me. He did not tell my family how ill I was. He did not wish to worry them.

Slowly I recovered. By the time I was well enough to look out of my window again, it was springtime. One morning, Henry brought me a letter. It was from Elizabeth.

1. **coach** : 公共马车。

2. **relieved** : 感到宽慰。



·D·

1 The events below come from Chapter Three. Put them into their correct order. There is one event you will not use (this comes from Chapter Four).

- a. Frankenstein fell ill.
- b. Victor met Henry Clerval in the streets of Ingolstadt.
- c. Frankenstein woke up to find the monster standing over him.
- d. Frankenstein fell asleep.
- e. Victor abandoned the study of science.
- f. Henry told Victor that his father, Elizabeth and Walton are worried about him.
- g. Victor and Henry returned to Victor's apartment.
- h. Frankenstein finished creating his monster.
- i. Elizabeth appeared in Victor's nightmare.
- j. Victor left his attic and the monster and spent the night outside.
- k. The monster came to life (breathed for the first time).
- l. Henry noticed how ill Victor appeared.
- m. Henry brought Victor a letter from Elizabeth.

2 SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter using the events you ordered in Exercise 1.

.....

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.....

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- 3** Which event do you think will be the most important for the development of the story?

.....

.....

4 Topic – The supernatural

Frankenstein's creation might be seen as: *'...a creature that is believed by some people to exist even though it involves things which are not physically possible, existing outside the sphere of gravital law.'* (Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary). Find other examples of a 'supernatural' phenomenon such as ghosts, fairies, Dracula, owl-monkeys. Choose an article, some pictures, a book or a video and use these questions to help you talk about it.

1. What is this supernatural thing? Do you believe it exists?
2. What special powers or properties does it have which are not physically possible?
3. Do you believe in the supernatural?

Before you go on

- 1** Why do you think Elizabeth has written to Victor?
Tick (✓) the reason that you think is more probable.

- a. Elizabeth wants to visit Victor in Ingolstadt.
- b. She tells him she wants to marry him.
- c. She tells him the monster has arrived in the house.
- d. She tells him about her news.

After reading Chapter Four check if you were right.



Chapter Four

My dear Victor,

We are so worried about you. I know you cannot write yet, but please write to us as soon as you can. Get well soon and come home to us. You will find a happy home full of people who love you. Your father is in good health. William has grown tall. He is a lovely little boy, with his smiling blue eyes. Justine, the servant who nursed your mother during her last illness, has returned to us after an unhappy time with her own family. Poor Justine! I think she loves us as if we were her real family. I know that she loved your mother very much.

Get better soon, dear Victor, and please write to us. Thank Henry for his kindness and his many letters.

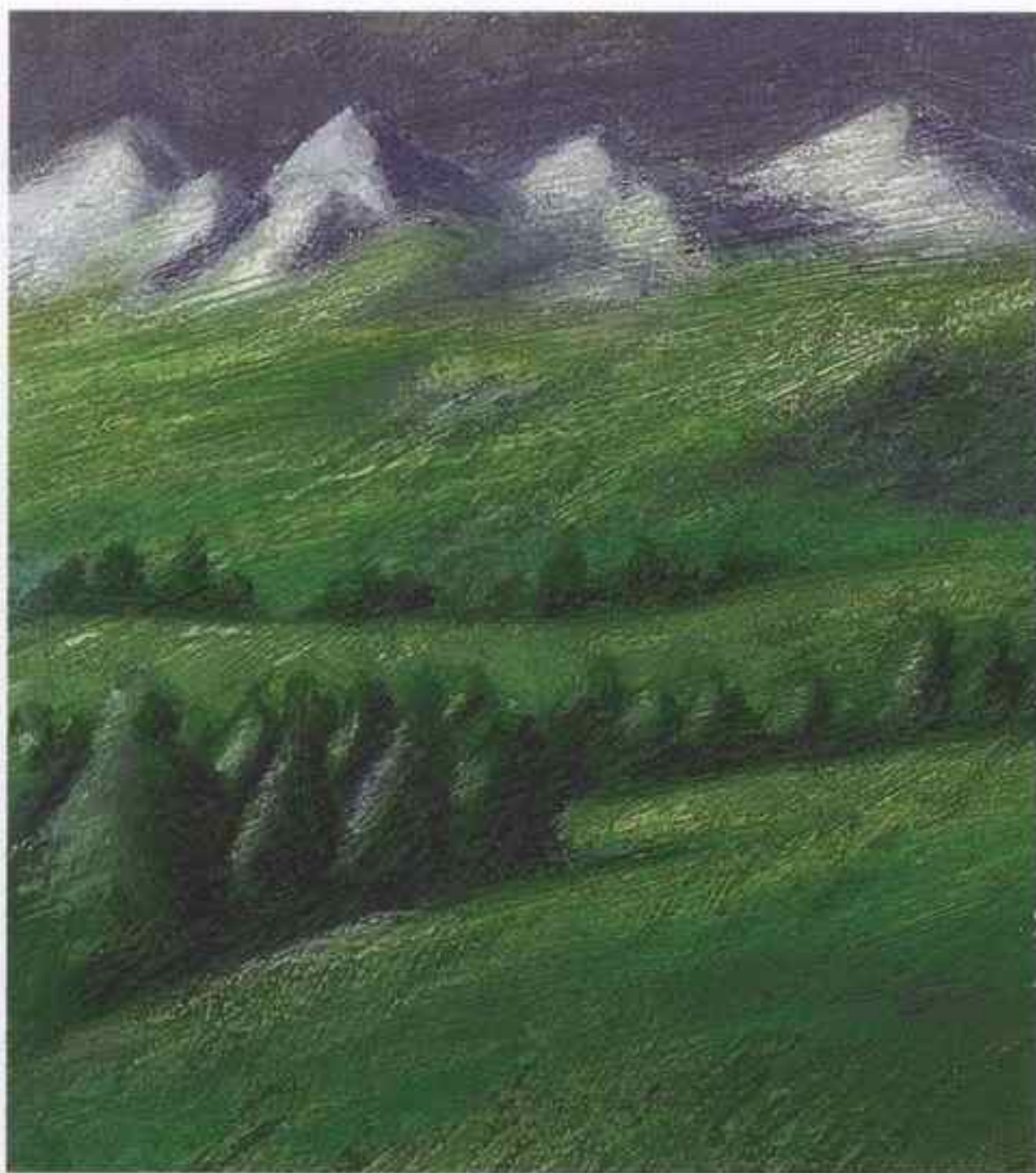
*Your affectionate,
Elizabeth*

Chapter Four

I wrote to my family that day. As soon as I was well enough, I took Clerval to meet the professors at the university.

I did not return to my studies. The thought of science filled me with anxiety and disgust. Instead, I read poetry and studied Oriental¹ languages with Clerval. I stayed with him in Ingolstadt all that year. When spring arrived again, Henry and I went for walks together in the countryside. The blue sky and green fields made me very happy. I made plans to visit my family.

One Sunday, I returned from our walk to find a letter waiting for me.



1. Oriental : 东方国家的。

1 What three pieces of news does Elizabeth's letter contain?

- a.
- b.
- c.

2 In Chapter Three you were asked to put the twelve events (a-m) in their correct order. Event 'e': *'Victor abandoned the study of science.'* comes in this chapter. Why does Victor do this?

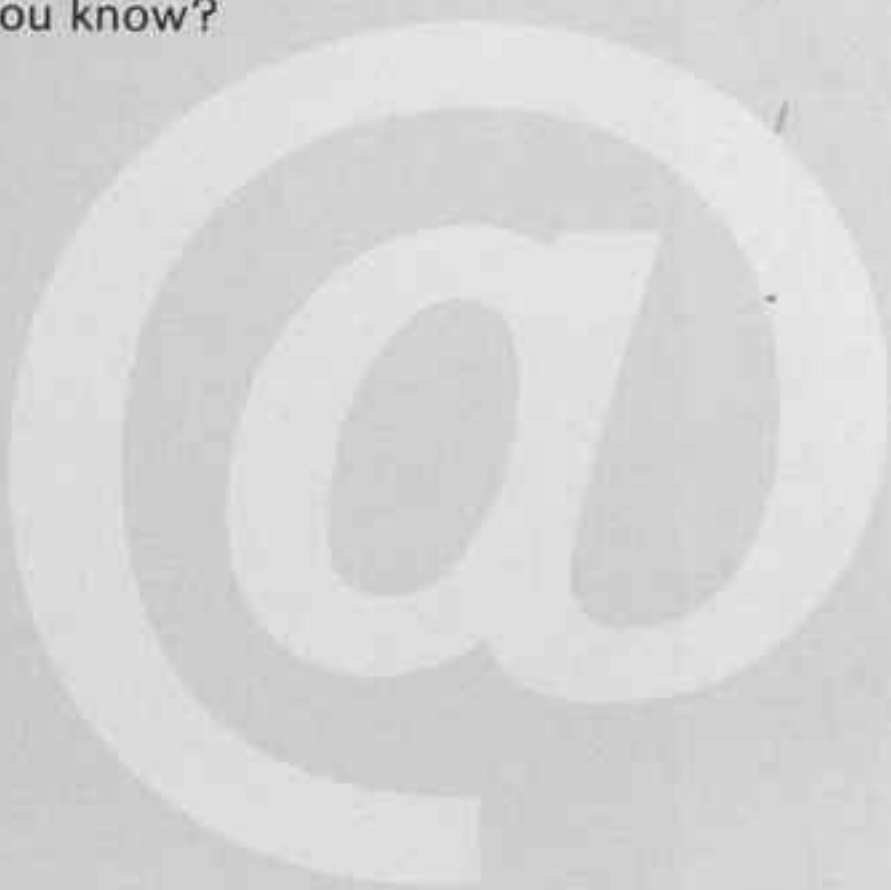
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INTERNET PROJECT

Frankenstein has interested both readers and critics because it appears to have ingredients of more than one genre. It is a horror story, a gothic novel, and is universally regarded as the first science-fiction novel in English.

1. What different types of fiction do you know?
Draw up a list.
2. What are the typical ingredients of each type?
3. Think of a famous example of each type in English and fill in the table on the next page.
4. Have you read any of the books?
5. What type of fiction do you like?



Type	Author	Title

The different types of fiction you have identified are in fact well-recognised divisions in literary language and are often called genres.

Search the following topics:

- ▶ what the characteristics of a **horror** story are and why *Frankenstein* can be considered as an example;
- ▶ what the characteristics of a **gothic** story are and why *Frankenstein* can be considered as an example;
- ▶ what the characteristics of a **science-fiction** story are and why *Frankenstein* can be considered as an example.



The letter was from my father.

My dear Victor,

How can I tell you what has happened? We were all so happy, waiting for you to come home. I want to prepare you for the awful news, but it is impossible.

William is dead! Your sweet little brother has been murdered! Last Thursday, Elizabeth, William, and I went for a walk in Plainpalais. William ran off to play. When it came time to go home, we called his name, but he did not answer. We searched until it was dark, but we could not find him. Then Elizabeth said he might have gone home. We returned to the house, but he was not there. We went back to Plainpalais with torches and servants to help in the search. About five o'clock in the morning, I found him, dead. The marks of the murderer's fingers were on his neck.

When Elizabeth saw the body, she cried, 'Oh, God! I have murdered my lovely boy!' She told me that she had

Chapter Five

given William a locket¹ on a chain with a picture of your mother inside it. The locket is gone. Perhaps the murderer killed William for the locket.

Come home, dear Victor! We need you. Do not think of revenge. Just come home to those who love you.

*Your father,
Alphonse Frankenstein
Geneva, 12 May 17—*

Horrified by this news, I said goodbye to Clerval and left for Geneva immediately. At first I wished to get home as soon as possible, to comfort my poor family, but when I got close to Geneva I began to feel afraid. I stopped two days at Lausanne, in a state of nervous anxiety. Then the lake and the mountains calmed me, and I continued my journey.

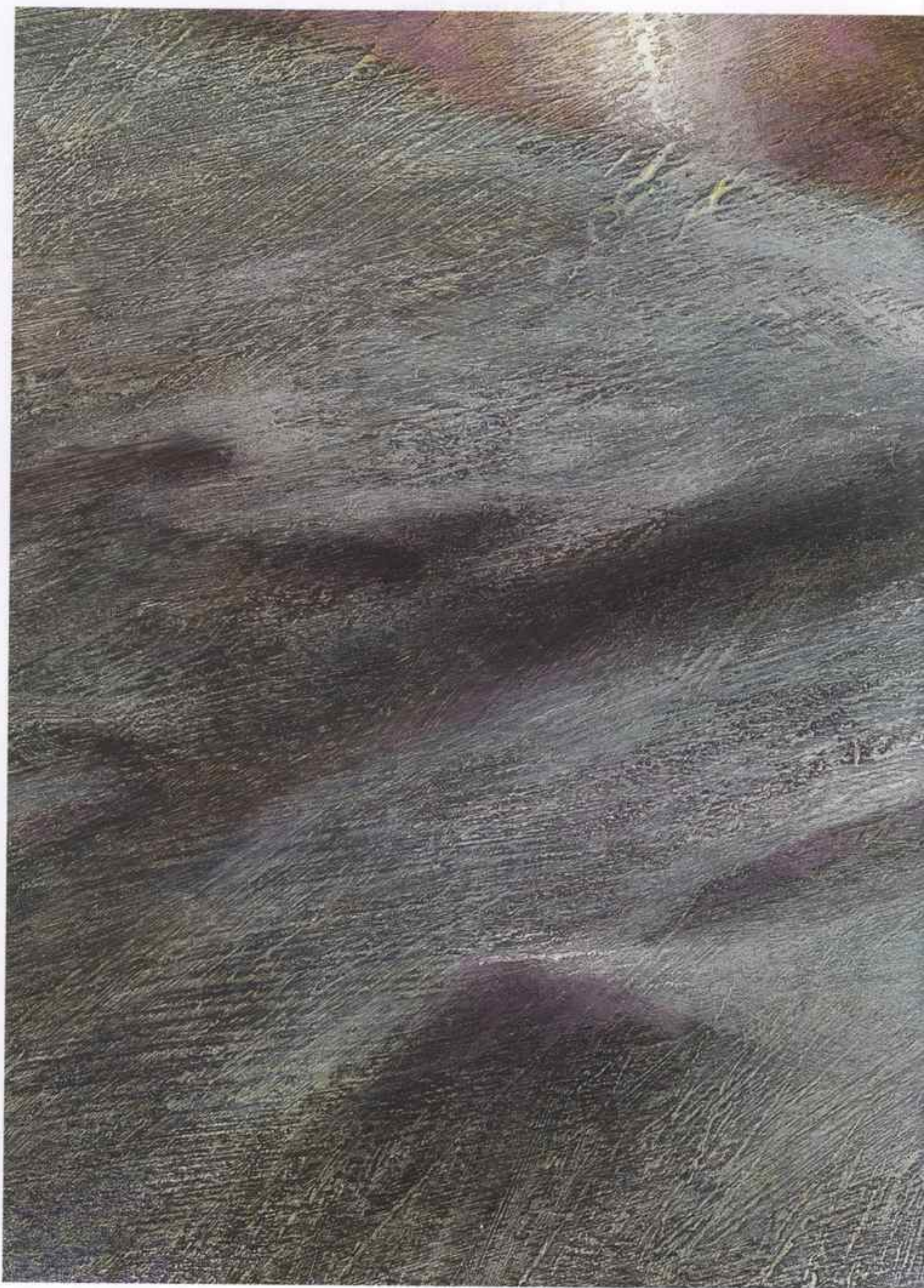
The sight of Mont Blanc brought tears to my eyes. As I approached my hometown I became afraid again. It was dark when I arrived, and the city gates were already closed for the night. I decided to visit the place where William had died and spend the night in a nearby village. When I got to Plainpalais, there was a thunder storm. I watched the lightning over Mont Blanc.

Suddenly, in a flash of lightning, I saw a gigantic figure nearby. It was the monster! Was he the murderer of my little brother? I began to tremble. In another flash of lightning I saw him climbing Mont Salève with amazing speed. He soon reached the top and disappeared.

Two years had passed since I created the monster. Was this his

1. **locket**: 用以珍藏小照片的金或银制小盒子(通常悬挂在脖子上)。







FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

first crime? I spent the rest of the night in the mountains, trembling and crying. I felt as if the monster were a horrible part of myself, forced to destroy everyone I loved.

The sun rose, and I hurried to my father's house. I wanted to tell what I knew of the murderer, but then I thought, 'If I tell the truth, everyone will think I am mad.' I decided to remain silent.

My father and Elizabeth met me at the door. They were both thin and pale with sorrow.

'Welcome, my dearest Victor,' said my father. 'What a pity you did not come months ago, when we were happy. Poor William! He was such a lovely, little boy!'

We three all wept¹ in each other's arms. Then my father said, 'It makes me even sadder to think that Justine could have done such a thing.'

'Justine?' I asked, amazed.

'Did you not know?' asked Elizabeth. 'Justine has been arrested for the murder of William.'

'But she is innocent,' I said.

'I wish I could believe that,' said my father. He explained that on the morning after the murder Justine had fallen ill and spent several days in bed. One of the servants, taking Justine's clothes to be washed, found something in her pocket. It was the locket, with the picture of my mother inside, that had been on a chain around William's neck.

'Justine is innocent,' I said again.

'Oh thank you, Victor,' cried Elizabeth. 'I feel sure that she is innocent. Perhaps you can prove it. You are so kind and generous. No one else believes in poor Justine.'

1. **wept** : (weep, wept, wept) 哭泣。

1 Read the letter Victor receives from his father, Alphonse Frankenstein (tragedy has struck Victor's family).

For questions 1-6, tick (✓) the answers (A, B, C or D) which you think fit best.

1. What was Victor's family waiting for before William's murder?

- A A letter from Victor.
- B Victor's arrival.
- C Justine's arrival.
- D A letter from Henry.

2. Who had been with William before his disappearance?

- A Justine.
- B Justine and Alphonse.
- C Alphonse and Elizabeth.
- D Justine and Elizabeth.

3. Why was the first search interrupted?

- A It was dark and late.
- B They needed torches.
- C They thought William was at home.
- D The path was closed.

4. Who found William?

- A Justine.
- B Alphonse.
- C Elizabeth.
- D Somebody else.

5. Why did Elizabeth cry, 'Oh, God! I have murdered my lovely boy!'?

- A She wanted to protect somebody else.
- B She thought it was wrong to lie.
- C She was confused.
- D She felt responsible for the tragedy.

6. Which statement is NOT true?

- A Alphonse thinks William was murdered for the locket.
- B Alphonse wants Victor to return home as quickly as possible.
- C Alphonse does not know where the locket is now.
- D Alphonse wants Victor to find the murderer and kill him.

2 These places are mentioned in Victor's journey from Ingoldstadt to Geneva. What information can you give about each place?

- a. Lausanne
-
- b. Planpalais
-
- c. Mont Blanc
-
- d. Mont Salève
-

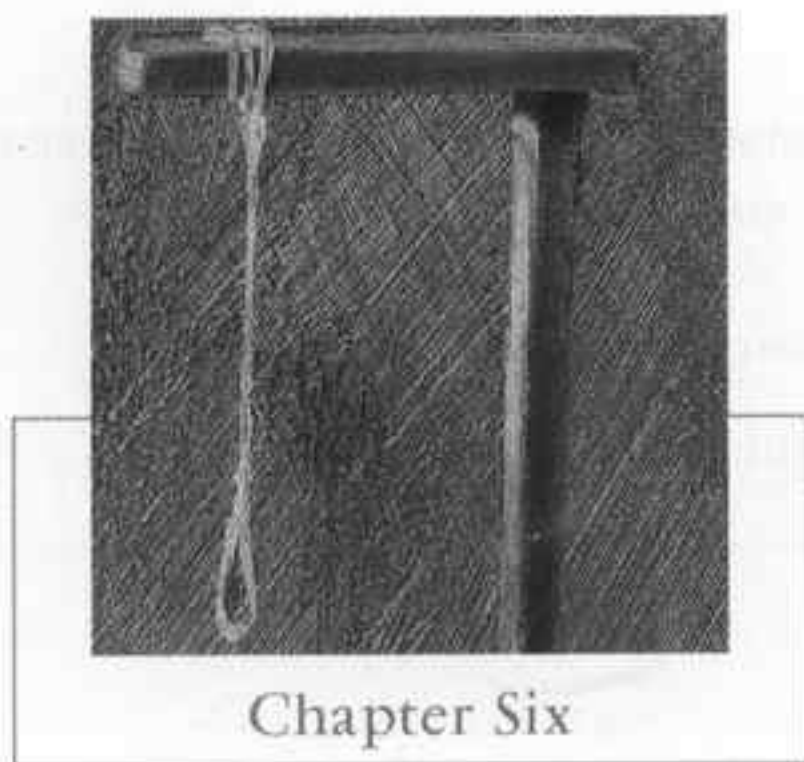
3 In Chapter One (Page 30) you were asked to give a title to the chapter's two parts. Chapter Five has three distinct parts. Decide what they are and then choose a title or heading for each from the list below.

- A A stormy journey.
- B The mystery of the locket.
- C Can it really be Justine?
- D The monster is sighted.
- E Victor arrives home.
- F Tragic news.

Part 1 _____ Part 2 _____ Part 3 _____

4 Think about the following questions:

- a. Why has Justine been accused of William's murder?
- b. What could Victor do to prove her innocence?



At eleven o'clock Justine's trial began. In the court I suffered torture. Was I to be the cause of her death too? I wanted to tell everyone that I was the guilty one, but I had not been in Geneva at the time. Everyone would think I was mad, and Justine would be punished anyway.

She told her story to the court. 'I went to search for William,' she said. 'I searched for hours. It was late at night, and I was tired. I lay down in a barn¹ to rest for a few minutes, but then I fell asleep. In the morning, I woke up feeling ill, so I went home and went to bed. I do not know how the locket, with the picture of Mrs Frankenstein inside, came to be in my pocket.'

They did not believe her. Justine was found guilty of the murder. I felt sick with horror and despair. The next day she was hanged. Elizabeth wept, but her sadness was the sadness of innocence. I, the true murderer, had no hope or comfort.

1. barn : 粮仓。

- 1** What does Frankenstein know about the murder of his brother that his family and the court do not?

Write a word or short sentence about:

- a. the identity of the murderer:
-
- b. the motive:
-
- c. the truth about the locket:
-
- d. Justine's involvement:
-

- 2** Why doesn't Frankenstein tell the truth?

Complete the sentences in an appropriate way.

- a. 'If I tell the truth (about the monster)
-
- b. 'If I tell the court I murdered my brother
-

- 3** What do you think about Victor's silence?

- 4** When Elizabeth found William she said: '*I have murdered my lovely boy!*' (Page 46) and when Justine was hanged, Victor said he was: '*the true murderer*' (Page 53). However, the monster killed William. Why did Elizabeth and Victor say these things?



Chapter Seven

I felt as if my soul were in hell. I wanted to kill the monster I had created. When I thought of him, my mind was full of hatred and revenge. I wished to see him again so that I could avenge the deaths of William and Justine.

My father became ill with sadness and grief. Elizabeth grew pale and thin. I felt horribly ¹ guilty. My only comfort was to escape to the mountains and forget my sorrows for a few days. The mountains and rivers were made by God. In the magnificent Alpine valleys, I felt His power and was afraid of nothing else.

On one of these journeys, in August, nearly two years after the death of Justine, I entered the valley of Chamonix. Rivers of ice came down from the mountains. The great white dome ² of Mont Blanc stood above me. I decided to climb Montanvert. I remembered the view from the top of the mountain. That sublime ³ landscape alone could tranquillize ⁴ my soul.

1. **horribly** : 非常。
2. **dome** : 圆顶。
3. **sublime** : 壮观的。
4. **tranquillize** : 使平静。

- 1** Victor's private hell: *'I felt as if my soul were in hell.'* contrasts with the *'sublime landscape (that) could tranquillize (his) soul.'* What language is used to portray both? Complete the table. Some examples have been done for you.

Victor's private hell	Mountains and rivers made by God
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • feeling of guilt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • fear only of God's power

- 2** Write a few sentences about the effects William's murder had on Alphonse Frankenstein and Elizabeth.

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Before you go on

- 1** In Chapter Eight Frankenstein meets his creation, the monster. What do you think his immediate reaction will be?



Chapter Eight

Montanvert is very steep. The path winds slowly up the mountain. The pine trees on both sides were heavy with snow. It was midday when I arrived at the top of the mountain. Then I climbed down onto the glacier.¹ I spent two hours crossing that great river of ice. Then I sat on a rock to rest, looking back at Montanvert and, behind it, Mont Blanc. The snowy peaks of the mountains glistened² above the clouds in the sunshine. For a moment I was happy.

Suddenly I saw a man running towards me over the ice. As he approached me at great speed, I recognized him. It was the monster I had created! I trembled with hatred and anger. 'Devil!' I cried. 'Are you not afraid to approach me? Are you not afraid that I will avenge the deaths of those you have murdered?'

'I expected this,' said the monster. 'Everyone hates me. I am the most miserable creature on earth. Even you, my creator, hate me. You say you will kill me. How dare you play with life and death! Do your duty towards me, and I will do my duty towards you and the rest of mankind. Do what I ask and I will leave you and them in peace. If you refuse, I will murder everyone you

1. glacier : 冰川。

2. glistened : 闪闪发光。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

love.'

'Hateful monster! Devil! I was mad to create you. Now I will destroy you!'

'Be calm,' he said, 'and hear my story. Remember that you made me stronger than you. Oh Frankenstein, you are fair to everyone else! Be fair to me, your creature, as well! I should be your Adam, but instead I am your Satan. Everywhere I see happiness, but for me there is no happiness. I was good, but unhappiness made me evil.¹ Make me happy, and I will be good again.'

'Go!' I cried. 'I will not listen to you. We are enemies. Either go or fight with me until one of us is dead.'

'How can I make you understand?' replied the monster. 'I was capable of love and kindness. But I am alone. Everyone hates me. I hide in the mountains. I live in the caves of ice. If people knew of my existence, they would try to kill me. How can I love them when they hate me? If I am unhappy, I will make them unhappy too, but you can save them. If you refuse my request, I will kill not only you and your family but many others too. Listen to my tale. In court, the guilty are allowed to speak in their own defence² before they are condemned. You say I am a murderer, but you want to murder me, your own creature. Listen to me, and then, if you wish, destroy the work of your own hands.'

'Do not remind me that I am your creator. I wish you had never come to life. I curse my own hands for having made you! Go! I hate the sight of you!'

'Then do not look at me,' said the monster, and he put his

1. **evil** : 邪恶的。

2. **in their own defence** : 为他们自己辩护。

Chapter Eight

horrible hands over my eyes. 'Do not look at me, but listen. Hear my tale; it is long and strange. Before the sun sets this evening, you will know everything. Then you will decide whether I will go away to live a harmless life or stay to murder your fellow creatures.'

I agreed to listen to his story. I was curious to know what had happened to him, and, for the first time, I felt that as his creator I had a duty towards him. He took me across the ice to a small hut. Inside, he lit a fire. I sat down, and the monster began his tale.



- 1** The mountains of the Swiss Alps give Victor Frankenstein temporary peace. Identify all the vocabulary associated with mountains on Page 57. For example:

steep.....

- 2** What is the effect of the verb '*glistened*' in the sentence '*The snowy peaks of the mountains glistened above the clouds in the sunshine.*'? Give the equivalent of this sentence in your language.

.....

- 3** Look at the verbs below.

- a. Which one does not belong to the list and why?

glisten sparkle flash glint shimmer hum

- b. Now check their meanings in an English dictionary.

- 4** When Frankenstein meets the monster he says something like: '*I'm unhappy so I kill, make me happy I won't kill.*'

- a. Why is the monster forced to kill?
b. What will make the monster stop killing?

- 5** Read this alternative version to the end of Chapter Eight and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Study carefully the words before and after the spaces. Think of what type of word you need. There is an example at the beginning (0).

'You are an evil creature. I shall kill you if I (0) ^D....., because you (1) killed two people that I love.'

The monster's yellow eyes looked at me. 'I am the (2) creature in the world, but I shall fight for my life,' he said. 'I am bigger and stronger than you, but I will not start the fight. I shall always be gentle to you because you are my creator. You made me, and you

should love, and be kind to me (3) a father. William and Justine (4) because you did not love me. Why did you create me if you were not ready to love me?’

‘We are enemies,’ I said. ‘Leave me now, or fight (5) one of us is dead. You are a murderer. How can I be kind to you?’

‘You say I am a murderer,’ the monster said, ‘but you want to kill your own creature. Isn’t that (6), too? I ask you to do one thing for me – listen. Come with me to a (7) place, and listen to my story. Then you can decide.’

I thought carefully (8) what he had said. It was true that I had given him life but I had not given him love. I decided (9) with him and listen to his story.

He took me to a mountain (10) where he lit a fire. We sat down by the fire and he began his story.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0. A may | B will | C would | D can |
| 1. A had | B have | C might have | D will have |
| 2. A happier | B unhappier | C happiest | D unhappiest |
| 3. A like | B than | C such | D for |
| 4. A dead | B death | C died | D dying |
| 5. A within | B after | C now | D until |
| 6. A mistake | B wrong | C unjustly | D right |
| 7. A warmer | B hot | C heated | D boiling |
| 8. A for | B around | C about | D along |
| 9. A going | B go | C to have gone | D to go |
| 10. A house | B hut | C bungalow | D shed |

6 The monster threatens to continue killing if Victor doesn’t do what he asks. The monster makes this threat three times. The first time he says: (Page 57) ‘Do what I ask and I will leave you and the rest of them in peace.’ List the other threats.

-
-

7 What do you think the monster wants Victor to do?

Before you go on

1 In Chapter Nine the monster's narrative begins. He describes the early part of his life. The monster at this stage has been described as an infant in an adult monster's frame.

What are the things we learnt in the first five years of our life?

- a. Make a list.
- b. When you read Chapter Nine compare what you learnt with the things the monster learns.

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THE MONSTER'S NARRATIVE



Chapter Nine

I do not remember very much about the beginning of my life. I saw, felt, heard, and smelt all at the same time. When I left your apartment, I took your coat, because I was cold. I remember the light grew strong, and I had to close my eyes. I looked for shade ¹ and found it in the forest of Ingolstadt. There I rested by a river. After a while I felt hungry and thirsty. I drank from the river and ate some berries, then I fell asleep.

‘When I awoke it was dark and cold. I was frightened. I sat down and wept. Soon a gentle light came, and I saw a shining white form rise above the trees. I felt only hunger and thirst and light and darkness. When I looked at the moon I felt pleasure.

‘Days and nights passed. Slowly I began to distinguish ² the things around me. I discovered that the pleasant sounds I often heard came from the birds that flew across the light. That pleased me. Sometimes I tried to imitate their sounds, but I could not.

‘The moon disappeared from the night. Then it came again, but

1. **shade** : 阴凉处。

2. **distinguish** : 辨别。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

smaller this time. I was still in the forest. One cold day I found a fire that some travellers had left burning. The warmth of the fire gave me pleasure. I put my hand into the fire and felt pain. Crying and nursing my hand, I looked at the fire. How strange, I thought, that it gives both pleasure and pain. I saw that it was made of wood. I gathered wood to keep the fire burning, then lay down beside it to sleep.

'Often I spent the whole day looking for food. Sometimes I went to sleep hungry. I decided to leave the forest and find another place where there was more food. I began my journey in the evening and walked for three days. Then I came to the open country. Snow had fallen the night before, and the fields were white. I shivered with cold. In the morning I saw a small hut. I entered. Inside was an old man, preparing some food over a fire. When he saw me, he screamed and ran out of the hut. He ran across the fields and disappeared from sight. I had never seen a hut before, and it seemed a wonderful place. I ate the old man's food then lay down and fell asleep.

'I awoke at midday and continued my journey. At sunset I arrived at a village. I admired the huts and cottages. I saw vegetables growing in the gardens. I saw milk and cheese through the windows of the cottages. I was hungry. When I entered a cottage, the children inside screamed, and a woman fainted. The villagers¹ came running. Some attacked me. I escaped to the open country. I hid myself in a small hut beside a cottage. It was bare and uncomfortable, but I was happy to have found a place to hide

1. villagers : 村民。

Chapter Nine

from the weather and from the violence of human beings.

'Lying in the hut, looking out through a crack¹ in its wooden wall, I saw a young woman. She carried a bucket filled with milk. She looked sad. Then a young man appeared. He too had a sad expression. He took the bucket from her and carried it into the cottage. She followed, and they disappeared from sight.

'My hut shared one wall with their cottage. In this wall there was a window, but it was covered with planks² of wood. One of the planks had a small hole in it. I looked through the hole. The inside of their cottage was clean but very bare. An old man sat beside the fire, playing a musical instrument. The sound he made was more beautiful than the sounds of birds. The young woman was sitting close to him. I could see that there were tears in her eyes. The old man did not notice this until she sobbed³ aloud. Then he called her name. She came to him, and he put his arms around her. I felt both pleasure and pain watching them. I had never felt that way before, and I moved away from the window, unable to bear⁴ my emotions.

'When night came, I was surprised to see that the cottagers⁵ could make light with candles. They sat around the fire, and the young man made sounds that I did not understand. I now know he was reading aloud to them. After a while, they put out the candles and went to bed.'

1. crack : 縫隙。

2. planks : 长木板。

3. sobbed : 呜咽。

4. bear : 忍受。

5. cottagers : 农舍居民。

1 THE MONSTER'S TRAVELS

Complete the table with the missing information. The first stage in the monster's journey, from Frankenstein's attic, has been done for you.

	Where the monster went	What happened here
1	Forest in Ingoldstadt.	The monster collects food and discovers fire.
2		
3		
4		

2 English has several nouns related to types of travel, they are:

trip journey travel travels voyage expedition

Use an English dictionary to complete the sentences below with the appropriate words.

- Foreign is very popular these days.
- The to the jungle districts of the country began in the morning.
- In his the author regularly kept a diary.
- The by train from London to Manchester takes as long today as it did 30 years ago.
- As a child he always looked forward to the family to the sea.
- The across the Atlantic was spent reading and playing cards.

3 The monster learns many things. At the beginning of Chapter Nine you were asked to draw up a list of things you learnt from birth to the age of five. Now add what the monster learns to the table below. An example has been done for you.

	Where the monster went	What the monster learns
1	Forest in Ingoldstadt.	
2		He sees a hut for the first time and admires its comforts.
3		
4		

4 What human ability did you learn in your first five years that the monster has not acquired so far?

.....

5 TOPIC – Living Standards

In this chapter the monster says: *‘Often I spent the whole day looking for food.’* (Page 64)

Find examples (articles, documentaries, books etc.) describing people’s daily search for food in your country’s history and use them to help you talk about the following questions.

1. Which period have you found? Describe the process of finding food and daily life in general.
2. How would you feel about living in this period? Why?
3. How long do you spend looking for food in the morning?
 Who does the shopping in your family and how long does it take?



Chapter Ten

I lay on the floor of my hut, but I could not sleep. I thought about the cottagers. How kind and gentle they were! I longed to be with them, but I was afraid. I remembered how the villagers had attacked me. I decided to stay quietly in my hut, watching the gentle cottagers through the hole in the window.

'I soon discovered that the old man was blind. He spent his days sitting by the fire. Sometimes he played music. The young man and the young woman were very gentle and kind to him. At first I thought that their lives must be happy. They had food, fire, and friendship with each other. Yet I noticed that all three looked sad. It was a long time before I discovered that they were very poor. Sometimes in the winter there was very little to eat. On those days, the young woman put all the food on the old man's plate, and she and her brother ate nothing.

'Slowly I realized that they could communicate with each other by making sounds. This was really a godlike¹ science! I wanted very much to learn to speak, but it was difficult. After a

1. godlike : 神圣的。

Chapter Ten

few months in my hut, listening to them, I could say “fire”, “milk”, “food”, and “wood”. I also learned the people’s names. The young woman was called “sister” or “Agatha”. The young man was called “Felix”, “brother”, or “son”. But the old man had only one name, “father”. I was very happy each time I learned a new word. Some words, like “good”, “dearest”, and “unhappy”, I heard but did not understand.

‘I spent the winter listening to them and learning. I hid in the hut during the day and came out at night to look for food. I also collected fire wood and left it for the cottagers. Sometimes I swept the snow ¹ from their path. In the morning, when they found the wood and the clean path, they were very surprised. They spoke to each other, using words like “good spirit” and “wonderful”, but I did not yet understand those words.

‘Every evening Felix read aloud to the others. At first I did not understand what he was doing. Then I realized that he used many of the same sounds in his reading as he used in speech. I thought perhaps there were signs for words written on the paper. I wanted very much to learn to read those signs.

‘I knew that I could not show myself to the cottagers until I had mastered ² their language. Maybe my words could win their sympathy, despite my monstrous appearance. My cottagers were graceful and beautiful. I loved to look at them, but how frightened I was the first time I saw my face reflected in the water! At first I could not believe that it was my own face. When I realized that

1. **swept the snow** : (sweep, swept, swept) 扫雪。

2. **mastered** : 掌握。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

the horrible reflection really was me, I felt great sadness and shame.

'Spring arrived. The air was warm, birds sang, and leaves began to grow on the trees. Happy, happy earth! Everything was so green and beautiful that I was filled with joy. I spent many hours imagining the future. In these fantasies, I showed myself to the cottagers. At first they were horrified by my appearance, but then I slowly persuaded them to accept me and even to love me.'



1 The monster continues to learn new things about: the cottagers, language, himself.
 Answer the questions under each heading.

a. The cottagers

1. What are their names?

2. Why are they sad?

3. What physical disability does the father have?

4. What are the monster's feelings for them?

5. How does the monster help them?

b. Language

1. What is the 'godlike science' used for?

2. Why does he learn to understand words like 'food' and 'wood' but not 'good' or 'dearest'?

3. How did the monster understand what reading was?

4. Why did the monster want to 'master their language'?

c. Himself

1. What were the monster's feelings on seeing his face reflected in the water?

2. What dreams did he have?

Before you go on



1 In Chapter Eleven the monster's knowledge of the world increases. Listen to Chapter Eleven.

Make sure you understand each sentence before listening.

Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes: YES for the things he learns about, NO for the things he does NOT learn about.

	YES	NO
1. the discovery of America and the fate of the American Indians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. the decline of the Roman Empire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. religions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. governments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. the advantages of the rich and aristocracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. solutions for inequality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now, read the chapter to check your answers.



Chapter Eleven



One day in the spring a young lady arrived at the cottage. As soon as he saw her, Felix's expression changed from sadness to great joy. When the young lady spoke to the cottagers, they did not understand her. It seemed she had a language of her own. She was very beautiful, with dark hair and eyes. Felix called her his 'sweet Arabian'. She did not understand but smiled. The old man embraced the young stranger affectionately. Gentle Agatha kissed her hands.

'In the evening I noticed that the cottagers were repeating the same sounds again and again. The young stranger repeated after them. I realized that they were teaching her their language. If I listened, I too could learn. When the stranger went to bed, Felix said, 'Goodnight, sweet Safie.'

'The days passed peacefully. The only difference was that now my cottagers were happy instead of sad. Safie and I learned the language very quickly. Meanwhile, the woods were full of flowers, and the nights grew warm and pleasant.

'My days were spent in study. I learned more quickly than Safie. We learned to read as well as to speak. The book Felix used to teach Safie was Volney's *Ruins of Empires*. Felix explained

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

everything as he read aloud. Through this book I learned a little about the histories, governments, customs, and religions of many different countries. I heard of the Greeks and early Romans. I heard of the decline of the Roman Empire, chivalry, Christianity, and kings. I heard of the discovery of America and wept with Safie over the sad fate of the American Indians.

'These stories amazed me. How could human beings be so powerful, noble, and good, but, at the same time, so violent and evil? I learned of the division of property, the rich and the poor, and of aristocratic families.

'I learned that to be rich and from an aristocratic family was the best condition. A person could be respected with only one of these advantages, but with neither of them he was a slave. He had to work for the good of the fortunate few.

'And what was I? I knew nothing of my creator. I had no money, no friends, and no property, and I was horribly ugly. I was not even a human being. I saw and heard of no others like me. The smiles of Safie and the gentle words of Agatha were not for me. I was a monster, alone in the world. My sadness grew with my knowledge. I wished that I had stayed in the woods and never known anything more than hunger, thirst, and cold.'

1 Answer these questions.

a. What effect does Safie's arrival have on the family?

.....

b. Why couldn't she understand Felix and the others?

.....

c. How did the monster learn?

.....

2 What is your reaction to the statements below?

yes perhaps
 no I don't think so

- a. Safie is a relative of the family.
- b. Safie comes from Arabia.
- c. The cottagers feel inferior to Safie.
- d. The monster is jealous of Safie.
- e. The more the monster acquires, the more he realises how different he is.
- f. The monster regrets having acquired his recent knowledge.

It is useful to keep a record of your ideas.

Before you go on

- 1** Safie's story is a complicated one because we are presented with a lot of new information. This is a fundamental characteristic of reading. When we read we have to handle or process new information. We do this by asking ourselves questions and making connections in order to answer them.

Read this sentence from Chapter Twelve:

'Felix was present in court when the Turk was condemned to death.'

We cannot understand this sentence completely at this stage because we don't have all the information.

- *'Felix was present in court ...'* Where and why?
- *'... when the Turk ...'* Who is he?
- *'... was condemned to death ...'* What has he done?

Read the sentences from Chapter Twelve below.

Make questions, you will need answering, to be able to understand Safie's story.

- a. *'Safie wanted to marry a Christian and live in a Christian country.'*

.....

- b. *'Felix [...] left Paris with the Turk and Safie, who were travelling on passports in the names of old De Lacey and Agatha.'*

.....

- c. *'The Turk agreed to leave Safie in a convent in Leghorn, where Felix could find her when he returned.'*

.....

- d. *'Felix and his family were put on trial and found guilty.'*

.....



Chapter Twelve



Slowly I came to understand the history of my cottagers. The old man's name was De Lacey. He was a Frenchman of good family. They had lived in Paris in a beautiful house. Safie's father was a Turkish merchant who had lived in Paris for many years. On the day Safie arrived from Constantinople to live with him, her father was put in prison by the French government for some crime I did not understand. Many people felt that he had been unjustly condemned. Felix was present in the court when the Turk was condemned to death. Horrified, Felix decided to help him to escape from prison. The Turk offered money, but Felix refused to take it. Then he saw the lovely Safie, and he fell in love with her.

'In the days before the escape, Safie wrote several letters to Felix, with the help of a servant who understood French. I have copies of these letters, which I will give to you. They will prove that my story is true. In her letters, Safie explained that her mother was a Christian Arab who had been enslaved¹ by the Turks. Safie's father fell in love with her and married her. Her mother, born in freedom, taught Safie to be a Christian and to want more liberty than Muslim women are allowed. Although her

1. **enslaved** : 被奴役。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

mother was dead, Safie remembered these things. She did not want to return to Asia and live in a harem.¹ She wanted to marry a Christian and live in a Christian country.

'On the day of the escape, old De Lacey and Agatha left their house and hid in an obscure² part of Paris. Felix, meanwhile, left Paris with the Turk and Safie, who were travelling on passports in the names of old De Lacey and Agatha. They left France and travelled through Italy. Safie's father wished to return to Turkey. He promised Safie and Felix that they would be married, but secretly he hated the idea of his daughter marrying a Christian.

'News came from Paris that old De Lacey and Agatha had been arrested and put in prison for helping the Turk to escape. Felix immediately went back to Paris. The Turk agreed to leave Safie in a convent³ in Leghorn, where Felix could find her when he returned. Felix and his family were put on trial and found guilty. They lost their fortune and were exiled from France.⁴ Felix wrote to the Turk to tell of his misfortunes and his new home in Germany, but the Turk had not kept his promise. He had returned to Turkey, ordering Safie to follow with his property when it arrived in Leghorn. Safie tried to argue with him, but he left in anger, ordering her again to follow him in a few days. Once alone, Safie sold her jewels and travelled with a servant to Germany to find Felix and his family.'

1. **harem** : 穆斯林传统房舍的女眷住所。

2. **obscure** : 偏僻的。

3. **convent** : 女修道院。

4. **exiled from France** : 被放逐离开法国。

1 Can you answer the questions you prepared before reading this chapter?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

2 Put these nine events from Chapter Twelve into their correct order. Some have been done for you.

- a. 8 Safie's father went to Turkey and ordered his daughter to follow him.
- b. Felix wanted to help the Turk escape.
- c. 5 Felix's father and sister were arrested in Paris.
- d. 1 In court, Felix saw Safie's father being unjustly condemned to death.
- e. Felix, Safie and her father went to Italy.
- f. Felix's family were exiled from France.
- g. Felix saw Safie and fell in love with her.
- h. Felix returned to Paris.
- i. Safie sells her jewels and joins Felix in Germany against her father's instructions.

3 What proof is there of Felix and Safie's love?

Before you go on

1 In Chapter Thirteen, the monster decides that the moment has come to show himself to the cottagers.

What do you think their reaction will be?



One night in August, when I was walking in the woods, I found a bag full of books. I took it and ran back to my hut. The books were *Paradise Lost*, Plutarch's *Lives*, and *The Sorrows of Werther*. These treasures gave me great happiness. They showed me new worlds of thought and feeling. Sometimes they filled me with joy, but more often they filled me with sadness. I thought Werther a divine being, and I wept at his death, although I did not really understand it.

'As I read, I thought of my own feelings and condition. In some ways I resembled¹ the people in these books, but in other ways I was different from them. I was alone. My body was gigantic and ugly. What did this mean? Who was I? What was I? Where did I come from? What was the purpose of my life? I asked myself these questions often, but I could not answer them.

'Plutarch's *Lives* taught me to love and admire the heroes of the past. I read about men who governed or murdered their fellow human beings. I preferred those who governed peacefully, because they resembled my cottagers.

'When I read *Paradise Lost*, I thought it was a true story. It often reminded me of my own condition. Like Adam, I was the

1. resembled : 与...相似。

Chapter Thirteen

only example of my kind, but God made Adam beautiful. Adam's creator cared for him and talked to him. I was completely alone. Often I thought I resembled Satan more than Adam. Like Satan, I saw the happiness of other creatures, and I felt envious.

'The coat I took from your apartment had some papers in the pocket. When I had learned to read, I looked at them. They were your journal for the four months before you created me. When I read it, I cursed my creator.¹ Why did you make me so horribly ugly that even you turned from me in disgust? Even Satan had friends, the other devils, to admire him, but I had nobody. My creator had abandoned me.

'The autumn passed. I saw, with surprise and grief, the leaves fall from the trees. Nature became once again cold and sad, as it was when I first awoke in the woods. In summer the flowers and birds had comforted me. Now I longed even more to show myself to the cottagers. To win their affection was my greatest ambition.

'I decided to enter the cottage when the old man was alone. I knew that my ugliness frightened people, but my voice was not frightening. I thought that I could talk to the old man first and win his sympathy.

'One day in winter Safie, Agatha, and Felix went for a walk in the countryside. The old man was left alone in the cottage. Trembling with excitement and fear, I knocked on the door of the cottage.

"Who is there?" said the old man. "Come in."

"I am sorry to disturb you," I said. "I am a traveller, and I am tired. Please would you let me sit by your fire for a few minutes?"

1. **cursed my creator** : 诅咒我的创造者。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE



“Come in,” said the old man. “My children are not home, and I am blind, so I will not be able to get you food.”

“I have food. All I need is a little warmth.”

I sat down. After a silence, the old man asked, “Are you French?”

“No,” I replied, “but I was educated by a French family. I am going to some friends who, I hope, will help me.”

“Are they German?” asked the old man.

“No. They are French. I have no other friends in the world. These people have never seen me, and I am afraid, because if they

Chapter Thirteen

will not help me I have no other hope.”

“Do not despair. If your friends are good people, they will help you.”

“They are kind,” I said. “They are wonderful people, but they are prejudiced against ¹ me. I am not bad. I have never hurt anyone, but when they look at me they will see a horrible monster.”

“If you really mean no harm, ² can you not explain that to them?”

“Yes. I will try. I love these friends very much. For many months I have been doing small things to help them, but they believe I want to hurt them.”

“Where do they live?” asked the old man.

“Nearby.”

“If you will tell me your story, perhaps I can help you. I cannot see your face, but I like your voice. I want to help you.”

“Thank you!” I cried. “Those are the first kind words that have ever been spoken to me.”

“Will you tell me the names of your friends?” he asked.

‘At that moment I heard the sounds of the young people returning to the cottage. “Help me!” I cried. “Now is the moment! You and your family are the friends for whom I am searching. Do not abandon me!”

‘Felix, Safie, and Agatha entered the cottage. How can I describe their horror when they saw me? Agatha fainted. Safie ran out of the cottage. Felix attacked me and hit me with a stick. I could have killed him with my bare hands, but I did not. Filled with pain and sorrow, I ran out of the cottage and escaped unseen to my hut.’

1. **prejudiced against** : 对…怀有偏见的。


2. **mean no harm** : 无意伤害。

1 The monster finds a bag full of books: *Paradise lost*, **Plutarch's** *Lives* and *The Sorrows of Werther*. The monster says that 'These books filled me with joy, but more often they filled me with sadness.'

a. What did the monster find sad about each book?
Write a sentence next to each title.

<i>Paradise Lost</i>	
Plutarch's <i>Lives</i>	
<i>The Sorrows of Werther</i>	

b. What was the overall effect of these books and Frankenstein's journal on the monster?

 **2** The monster goes to see the old man (De Lacey). Listen to their conversation again. [From '... I knocked on the door of the cottage.' (Page 81) to 'Do not abandon me!' (Page 83)].

Decide whether these statements are true or false by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Correct those that are false. There is an example (a).

- | | | T | F |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. The old man is at first suspicious of the monster's intentions.
<i>He immediately invites him in.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The monster does not want food.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The monster tells the old man he is French.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The monster thinks his friends will be shocked by his ugliness.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. The old man thanks the monster for the help he has given him and his family.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



3 SCENE OF A PLAY

Listen carefully to the reading from “*Who is there?*” (Page 81) to the end of Chapter Thirteen and check the pronunciation. You can convert this dialogue into the scene of a play.

a. Answer these questions using the present tense.

1. What is the room like?

.....

2. Where is the old man sitting?

.....

3. What is he doing?

.....

b. Now copy the same dialogue by adding the stage directions you think necessary as in the example.

Example:

[There is a knocking at the door]

Old man: Who is there? Come in!

[The monster opens the door and hesitantly comes in, staying near the door]

Monster: I am sorry to disturb you. I am a traveller. I am tired. Please would you let me sit by your fire for a few minutes?

.....

Before you go on

1 In the next and final chapter of the monster's narrative we learn the details of his responsibility for what happened to William and Justine. Do you remember what happened to them?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Chapter Fourteen

Cursed creator! Why did I live? Why did I not die in that horrible moment? I felt angry, and I wanted revenge. I could have destroyed the cottage and killed the cottagers with pleasure. When night came, I left the hut and ran howling through the woods. The cold stars shone down on me, and the bare trees swayed¹ in the wind. Like Satan, I carried a hell inside me. From that moment I was at war with mankind, and above all, with the man who had given me this miserable life.

'When I returned to the cottage, I found that the cottagers had left. I waited all day. They did not return. That night in anger I placed wood around the cottage and set fire to it. The cottage burned quickly to the ground, and I ran into the woods.

'Where could I go? I thought of you. I knew from your journal that you were my father, my creator, and that Geneva was your hometown. I decided to go there. You were my only hope, but I hated you.

'It was a long and difficult journey. Because I was afraid of being seen by human beings, I travelled only at night. Rain and snow fell upon me. I had nowhere to hide. As I came closer to your hometown, my anger and my desire for revenge grew stronger.

'One morning I continued walking after the sun had risen. The

1. swayed : 摇曳。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

forest was far from any village, so I thought I was safe. It was the beginning of spring. The sun warmed me, and I felt happy for the first time in many months. Walking by the side of a river, I heard human voices. I hid myself under a tree. A young woman ran towards the place where I was hidden. Suddenly, she slipped and fell into the river. I ran out of my hiding place and jumped into the river to save her. When I carried her onto the river bank, she fainted. Then a man appeared. He ran towards me and took the young woman from my arms. Then he turned and ran into the forest. I followed him. When the man saw me behind him, he shot me with a gun. I fell to the ground, and he escaped into the woods.

'I was in awful pain. Was this the reward for my kindness? I had saved a human being from death, and now I suffered for it. I swore revenge on all mankind. For several weeks I lived a miserable life in the forest, trying to nurse my wound. Finally it healed,¹ and I continued my journey.

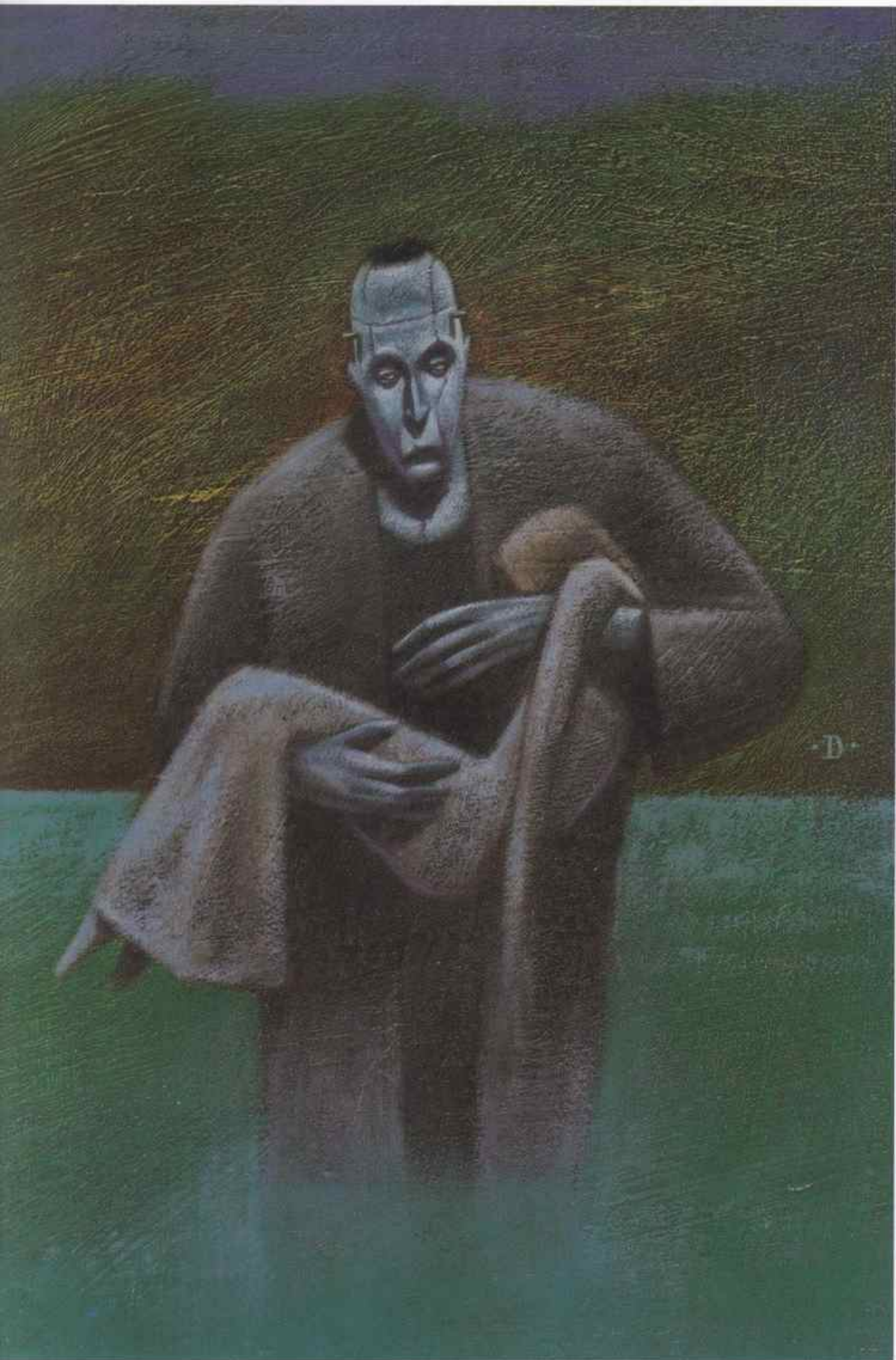
'It was evening when I reached the countryside around Geneva. I was very tired and lay down to sleep in a field. I was woken by the approach of a beautiful child. As I looked at him, I thought perhaps he was too young to be frightened of me. If I could take him with me and educate him, I would not be alone anymore. I tried to take him in my arms, but when he saw me he put his hands over his face and screamed.

"Why are you screaming, child?" I said. "I will not hurt you."

"Let me go!" cried the child. "Monster! Ugly monster! You want to kill me and eat me! Let me go, or I will tell my father!"

"Come with me," I said.

1. healed : 痊愈。



·D·

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

“No!” cried the boy. “Let me go! My father is Mr Frankenstein, the magistrate. He will punish you.”

“Frankenstein!” I cried. “Then you are from the family of my enemy.”

‘The child kept screaming at me. I put my hands around his throat to silence¹ him. The next moment he lay dead at my feet.

‘I looked at the dead child, and I felt glad. “I too can cause pain,” I thought. “This will make Frankenstein suffer!”

‘Then I saw something around his neck. It was a chain and locket. In the locket was a picture of a lovely woman. For a few moments I looked at it with pleasure, then my anger returned. No woman would ever love me. If this woman could see me she would faint or scream.

‘I left the place where I had murdered the child to look for a hiding place. I entered a barn. There I found a young woman asleep. She was not as beautiful as the woman in the picture, but she was young and healthy. “She will smile at everyone except for me,” I thought. I bent over her and whispered, “Wake up, your lover is here! I would die for one of your smiles. Wake up!”

‘She moved in her sleep. I was afraid she would awaken. If she woke up, she would scream, and I would be arrested for the murder. That thought brought out the devil in me. “She, not I, will suffer for the murder,” I thought. “It is her fault really, the fault of all the women who will never smile at me.” I put the locket in her clothes and ran away.

‘After a few days, I came to these mountains. I am alone and miserable. No human being will love me, but someone like myself would love me. Make me a wife, Frankenstein. Create a female of my own kind. This you must do for me.’

1. **silence** : 使安静。

1 This is the definition of revenge (*Cambridge International Dictionary of English*): ‘Harm done to someone as a punishment for harm that they have done to someone else.’

The monster’s rejection by the family leads to his being at war with mankind, and his desire for revenge ‘grew stronger’.

What happens to the monster’s victims? Complete the table.

Victim(s)	Punishment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The De Lacey family • William • Justine 	

2 ‘Persecuted and persecutor’; the monster is both. Both are inseparable parts of the monster’s character. We have seen the monster in his persecutor’s role in Exercise 1.

- a. Why is the monster the victim in Chapter Fourteen?

- b. How was the monster persecuted?

- c. Why is he a persecutor?

3 What is particularly terrible about the acts described in the following three sentences?

- a. **About the cottagers:** ‘I could have destroyed the cottage and killed the cottagers with pleasure.’ (Page 87)
- b. **About William:** ‘If I could take him with me and educate him, I would not be alone anymore.’ (Page 88)
- c. **About Justine:** ‘It is her fault really, the fault of all the women who will never smile at me.’ (Page 90)

- 4** Which of these reasons would you choose to answer the following questions: Why is the monster persecuted? Why is he a persecutor?
- He will never have love, unlike ordinary human beings.
 - He feels he is the victim of injustice.
 - He is angry (he has the devil inside him).
 - He is a monster, frightening and ugly.
- 5** Could one reason be used to answer the two questions in Exercise 4?

Before you go on

- 1** In Chapter Eight the monster asks Frankenstein to do what he wants and he will go away *'to live a harmless life'*. Did you imagine what the monster's request would be? Do you think Frankenstein will satisfy the monster's request for *'a female of (his) own kind'*?

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FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE CONTINUES



Chapter Fifteen

The monster stopped speaking and waited for an answer. 'I refuse to do it,' I said. 'Go away! I have given you your answer. I will never create another being like you!'

'You are wrong,' said the monster, 'but instead of being angry, I will reason ¹ with you. I am bad because I am sad. Everyone hates me. Why should I pity human beings when they do not pity me? If people would be kind to me, I would be kind to them, but that cannot be. If I cannot have love, I will have revenge. All I ask is a female like myself. We will be monsters, alone in the world, but we will have each other. Our lives will not be happy, but they will be harmless. Do not refuse me.'

I was moved. As his creator, it was my duty to make him happy if I could. He saw the change in my expression and said, 'If you agree, I will go with my wife to the forests of South America. We can live on berries. We can sleep under the trees.'

His words made me pity him, but when I looked at his face I felt nothing but disgust. After thinking for a long time, I said,

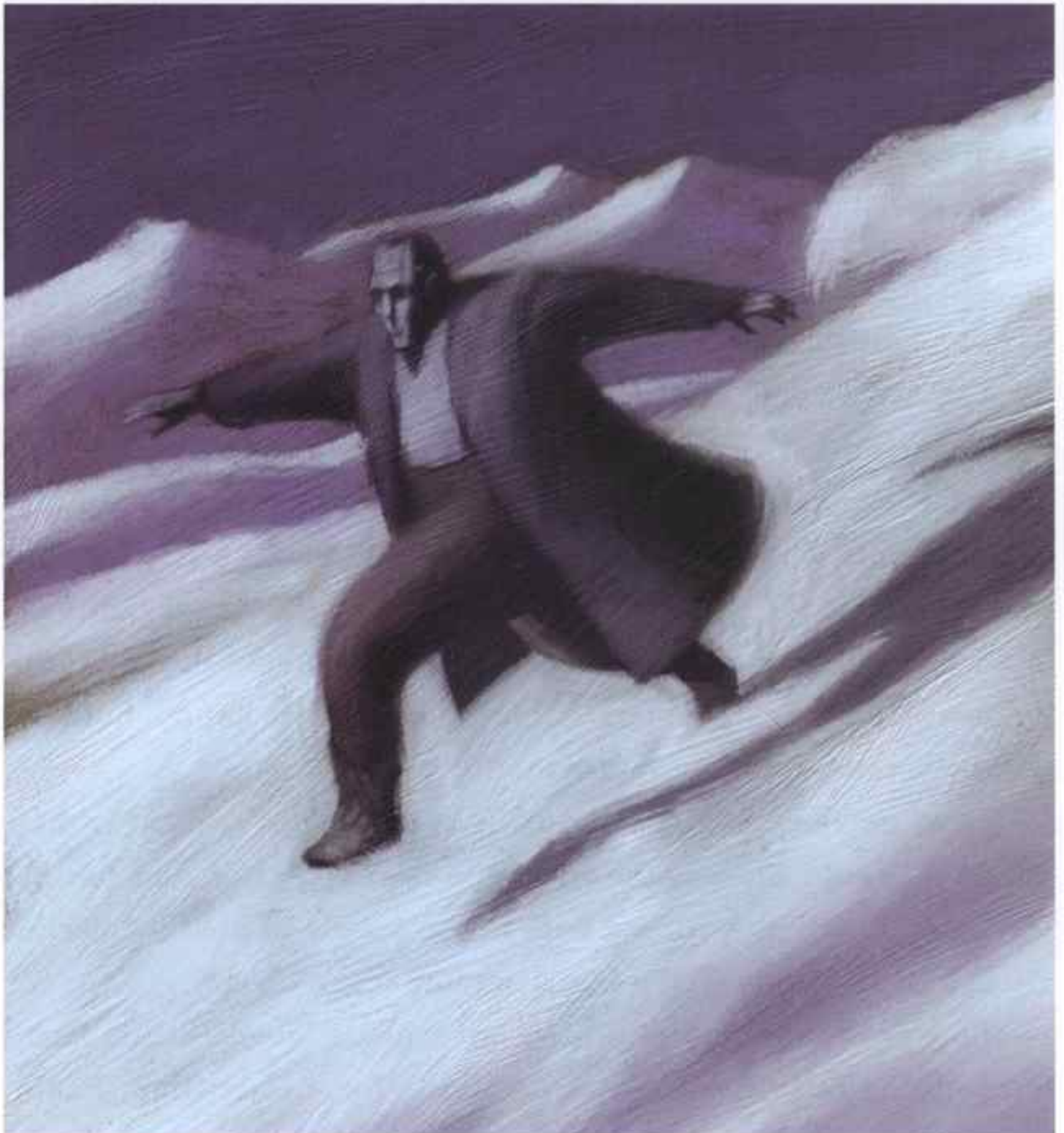
1. **reason** : 讲道理。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

'I will do it. You must promise to leave Europe forever as soon as I give you a female to go with you, and you must promise to stay away from human beings.'

'I promise!' cried the monster. 'Go home and begin your work. I will watch you, and when you are ready, I will appear.'

With these words he left me. I saw him go down the mountain at great speed. He disappeared over the river of ice as the sun was setting.



1 The monster explains to Frankenstein why he wants a female mate. Match the phrases (1-4) to the sentences (a-d).

- 1. If I had a female
 - 2. If people were kind to me
 - 3. If I can't have love
 - 4. With a female partner
- a. I'll continue killing.
 - b. I wouldn't be alone.
 - c. we will live away from other humans.
 - d. I'd be kind to them.

2 What do you think the potential danger posed by a female companion for the monster would be? Finish this sentence in as many ways as you can.

If Frankenstein creates another monster

.....

.....

.....

Before you go on



1 Listen to the beginning of Chapter Sixteen and do the exercise below. Complete the sentences using the number of words given in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (a).

- a. Frankenstein was *..afraid to start*.....
creating a second monster. [3]
- b. He was happy when he was sometimes able not
..... the monster. [3]
- c. His father thought his son didn't
marry Elizabeth. [2]
- d. Frankenstein told his father how
loved Elizabeth. [2]



Chapter Sixteen



I returned to Geneva, but I did not have the courage to begin my horrible work. I was in better health now, and, when I could forget my promise to the monster, I was happier too.

One day my father said to me, 'I am glad to see that you are better, Victor, but I notice that you are still sad sometimes. Is it because of Elizabeth? I have always hoped you and Elizabeth would marry. You have loved each other since you were children, but maybe I have been blind. Perhaps you love Elizabeth as a sister. Perhaps you love someone else and want that other person to be your wife. Am I right, Victor? Is this the reason for your sadness?'

'My dear father,' I replied. 'Do not worry. I love Elizabeth very much, and I want to marry her.'

'I am so happy to hear that. Why not marry as soon as possible?'

The idea of marrying Elizabeth immediately filled me with horror. I had to create the female and see the two monsters leave Europe before I could marry.

An Englishman had made new discoveries in science. I wanted to speak to this man before beginning work on a female for the monster. I thought it would be better to do my awful work in England, far away from my family. Therefore I told my father that

Chapter Sixteen

I had to go to England and that when I returned I would marry Elizabeth. My father and Elizabeth asked Clerval to travel with me. At first I thought that this would make it more difficult to do my work, but then I was glad. I thought the monster would not come near me while Henry was there. I did not like to leave my family alone, ignorant¹ of their enemy. But I thought that the monster would follow me to England, so my family would be safe.

Clerval and I left Geneva in September. On the journey, Clerval noticed all the beauties of nature, but I was gloomy.² Slowly his love of nature tranquillized my soul, and I began to enjoy the passing landscape with him.

Clerval, my dear friend! Where is he now? Does he now only exist in my memory? No! His body is gone, but his spirit still visits me!

Forgive me for showing my sorrow. It is so painful to remember him. I will continue my story.



1. ignorant : 不知道。
2. gloomy : 忧郁的。

1 Answer the following questions by putting a tick (✓) next to the correct phrase or sentence.

1. Frankenstein was filled with horror at the idea of marrying Elizabeth because:
 - A he didn't love her.
 - B he had to solve the problem of the monster first.
 - C he preferred to work on the second monster.

2. How many reasons were there for Frankenstein's decision to go to England?
 - A One.
 - B Two.
 - C Three.

3. Whose idea was it that Clerval should accompany Frankenstein on his journey?
 - A Frankenstein's.
 - B Elizabeth's.
 - C His father and Elizabeth's.

4. Clerval will go with Frankenstein to England. Which situation will not occur as a result?
 - A Frankenstein will not be able to do his work.
 - B The monster will follow Frankenstein whether he is accompanied by Clerval or not.
 - C Frankenstein's family in Geneva will be in less danger.

2 Frankenstein says at the end of the chapter: *'His body is gone, but his spirit still visits me!'*

What do you think happened to Clerval?



Chapter Seventeen

We spent some months in London. Clerval was planning to visit India. He hoped to be able to help the progress of European colonization¹ and trade there. He spoke several of the languages of India and was interested in the people. In London there were many men who could help him.

I spoke to the English scientist, then I began collecting the materials for my creation. I hated the thought of beginning this awful work. After some months, we received a letter from a person in Scotland who invited us to visit him. We left London in March and travelled slowly north. We stayed in Oxford then in Matlock. We spent two months in Cumberland and Westmorland, which were almost like the Swiss mountains. The snow on the northern sides of the mountains, the lakes, and the rivers made us feel at home. Then we went on to Scotland. I was not sorry. It was now many months since I had made my promise, and I was afraid of the monster's disappointment. Sometimes I feared that he might hurt my family. At other times I thought he would punish me by murdering Clerval. I felt as if I had committed some great crime.

When we got to Perth in Scotland, I told Clerval that I wished

1. **colonization**: (在海外) 殖民。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

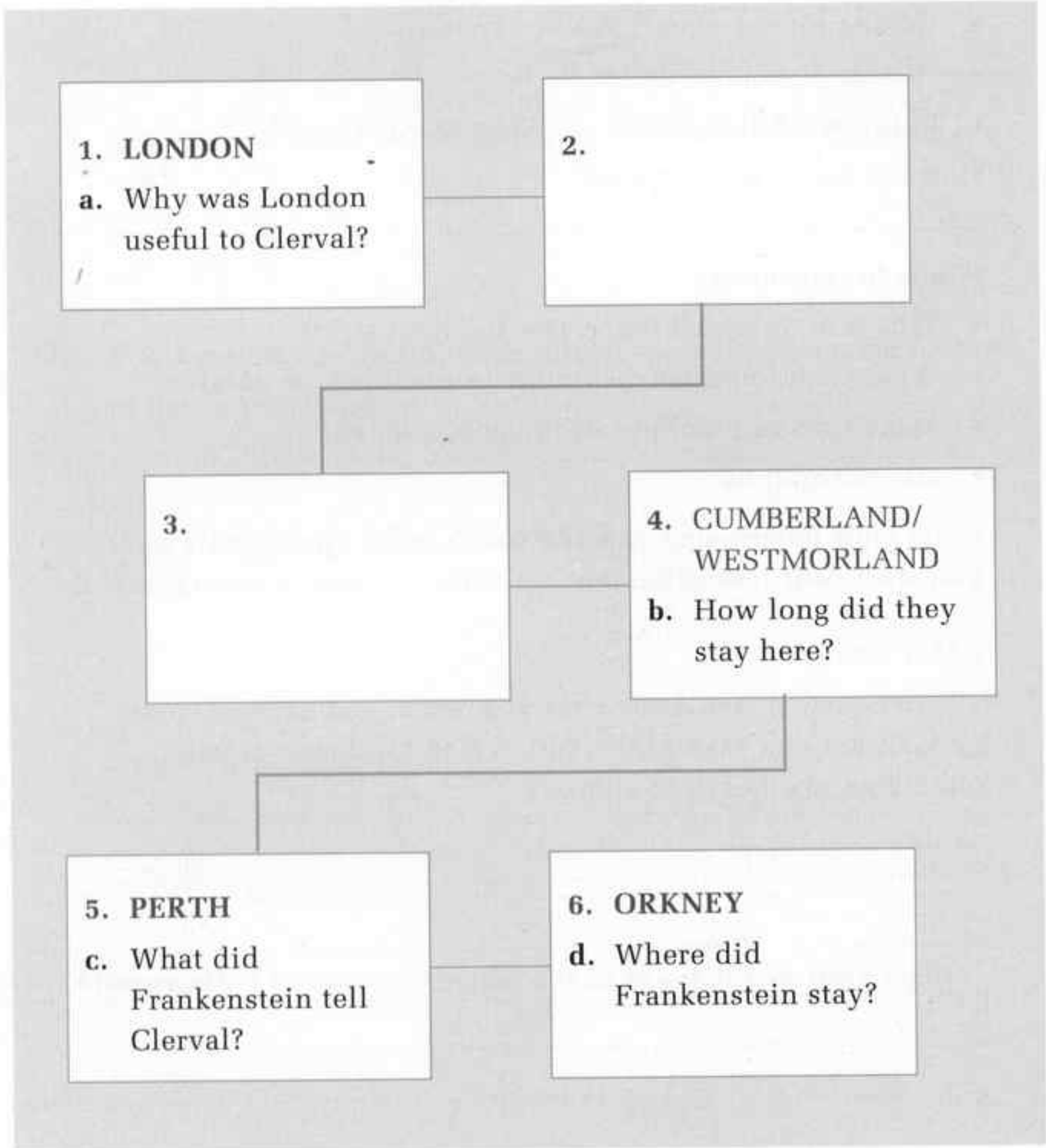
to travel alone for a month or two. 'Enjoy your visit,' I told him, 'we will meet here when I return.' Henry did not want me to go. He told me to write to him often and to come back as soon as possible.

After I left Clerval, I travelled north. I was sure that the monster had followed me. I went to one of the smallest islands of Orkney. On the whole island there were only three miserable huts, and one of them was empty. I rented it and moved in with my instruments and materials. There I worked every morning. In the evenings I walked by the sea. As my work proceeded it became more and more hateful to me. Sometimes I did not work for two or three days. At other times I worked day and night, hoping to finish it quickly. The things I had to do often made me feel sick, but I continued to work.



1 Frankenstein begins his journey from Geneva in September. In this chapter the reader has followed him northwards.

Fill in the stops in Frankenstein's journey from London to Orkney. Answer the questions from some of the stops. Try and find the places on a map of Britain and the British Isles.



2 You are planning to visit the Lake District (visited by Frankenstein and Clerval). You remember that an English friend went on a walking holiday last year. You decide to write to him/her asking him/her some suggestions for your holiday. You have made these notes:

- Want to go walking but no camping! Best places to stay?
- Rains all the time? What about July?
- Places I shouldn't miss.
- Equipment Crucksack, walking shoes, etc...?
- How many miles a day?

Points to remember:

- This is an informal letter. Use the right style!
- What useful phrases do you know for this type of letter?
- Make sure you include all the points listed.
- Use paragraphs.

Write your letter using 120-180 words in an appropriate style. You start your letter like this:

Dear Tom,

I remember you telling me how much you enjoyed your walking holiday last year. Well, I was thinking of doing something similar next summer.

.....

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Before you go on

1 What further problems could Frankenstein have? Which of the problems below do you think he will not have?

a. Frankenstein suffers from the physical discomfort of the hut.

.....

b. The monster finds Frankenstein and forces him to continue his work.

.....

c. Frankenstein has technical problems regarding the construction of the second monster.

.....

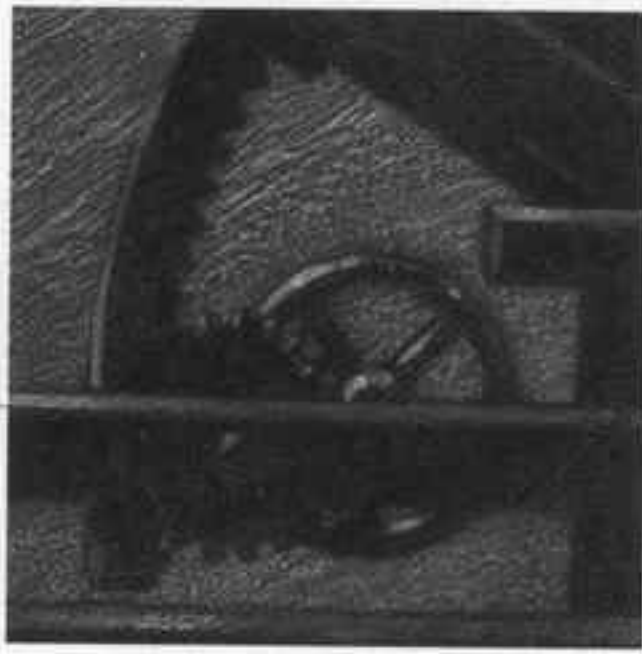
d. Frankenstein gets lost while sailing in a boat.

.....

e. Frankenstein is arrested.

.....

After reading Chapter Eighteen, check to see if you were right.



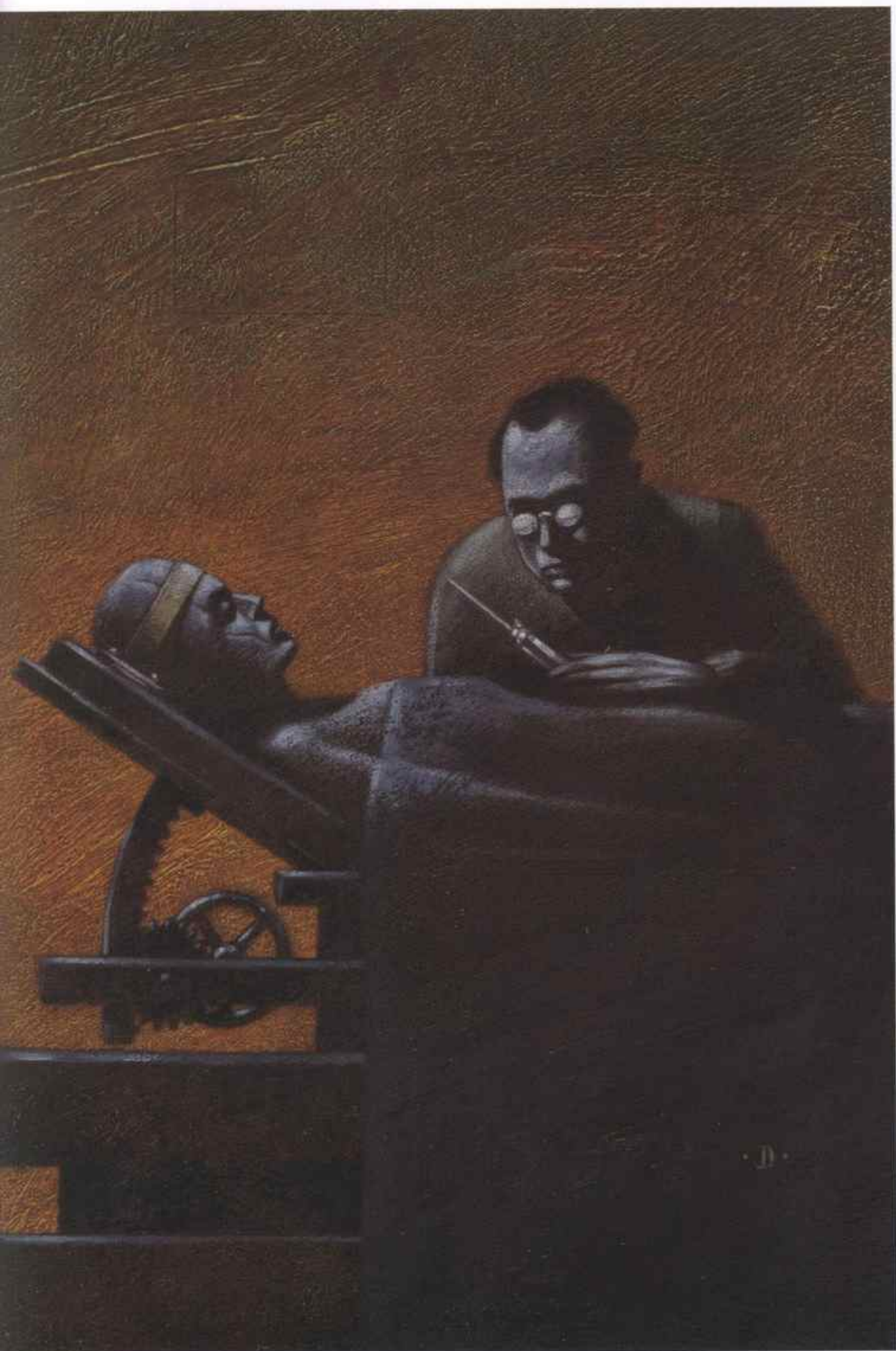
Chapter Eighteen



One evening I sat in my laboratory. The sun had set, and the moon was rising over the sea. I began to think about what I was doing. ‘Three years ago,’ I thought, ‘I was doing the same thing. I created a devil whose violence has ruined my life. I am now creating another. She might be even more evil than her mate. He has promised to leave Europe and hide himself in the forests of South America, but she has not promised. She might refuse. They might even hate each other. The monster hates the sight of his own face. Might he not hate the sight of his monstrous mate? She might turn from him in disgust. She might leave him.’

‘If they do leave Europe together,’ I thought, ‘they will have children. They will create a race of devils that might destroy mankind. Have I the right, for my own comfort, to do something that would be a curse on future generations?’ Before, I had been moved by the monster’s arguments and frightened by his threats. Now, for the first time, I realized how wicked my promise was. I thought with horror that perhaps future generations would curse me as the man whose selfishness had caused great suffering to the whole of mankind.

I trembled. Then, looking up, I saw the monster at the window



FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

by the light of the moon. He was watching me. His face was horribly ugly. It was an evil face. Trembling with anger, I tore to pieces the half-finished creature. The monster saw me destroy his mate. With a howl of pain, he ran away.

I left the room, promising myself that I would never return to that work. I went to my bedroom and spent hours by my window, looking out at the moon. There were a few fishing boats on the water. From time to time, the silence was broken by the voices of the fishermen calling to one another. Then suddenly I heard the sound of oars in the water. A boat was approaching the shore. A few minutes later, I heard my front door open. I trembled with fear and wanted to cry out for help, but I could not. Like someone who is dreaming a frightening dream, I could neither speak nor move. My bedroom door opened, and I saw the monster.

He spoke to me in a trembling voice. 'You have destroyed the work you began. What does this mean? Will you break your promise? I have followed you over Europe to this cold gloomy place. I have been tired and hungry, and now you destroy my hopes.'

'Go away!' I cried. 'Yes, I break my promise. I will never create another as evil and monstrous as you are.'

'Slave! I reasoned with you before, but you are unreasonable. Remember that I have the power to make you miserable. You are my creator, but I am your master. Obey!'

'Your threats cannot force me to do something evil,' I said. 'Go away! Your words only make me angrier.'

The monster said, 'Every man has a wife. Every animal has a mate. Will I be the only creature to live alone? I was capable of love, but everyone hated me. I will not let you be happy while I

Chapter Eighteen

am miserable. I want revenge more than warmth or food. Before I die, you will be sorry that you were ever born. Remember this: I will be with you on your wedding night!

He ran away. A few moments later, I saw him in his boat, which shot¹ across the water with the speed of an arrow. 'So,' I thought, 'he will murder me on my wedding night.' I thought of poor Elizabeth. 'How she would suffer if she lost me!'

As the sun rose, I went out and walked on the beach. I would have been happy to live forever on that miserable island, if only I could live in peace. When I left the island it would be to meet my own death, or the deaths of those I loved, at the hands of a monster I myself had created.

At midday I fell asleep on the grass. When I awoke, the sun was setting. What had happened the night before seemed like a bad dream.

A fishing boat landed on the beach, and a man from the boat brought me two letters. One was from my father and the other from Clerval. Clerval wrote that he would soon return to London to complete the arrangements for his journey to India. He asked me to meet him at Perth as soon as possible. I decided to leave the island in two days.

First I had to pack my chemical instruments. The next morning, I entered my laboratory. The remains of the half-finished creature lay on the floor. I felt almost as if I had murdered a human being. With trembling hands I collected my instruments. Then I gathered the remains of the creature and put

1. shot: 飞快移动。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

them in a basket with some heavy stones.

When the moon rose that night, I went out in a small boat. I felt like a criminal. I waited until a black cloud covered the moon for a few minutes, then I dropped the basket into the sea. Relieved, I lay down in the boat and fell into a deep sleep.

When I awoke it was morning. There was a strong wind, and my little boat was in danger. The wind had blown the boat far away from the island, and I did not know where I was. All day the little boat tossed¹ on the sea. I was horribly thirsty and frightened. I thought I was going to die. Then I imagined Elizabeth, my father, and Clerval — all left behind for the monster to murder.

At sunset, I saw land in the distance. Tears of joy filled my



1. tossed : 颠簸。

Chapter Eighteen

eyes. As I approached the shore, I saw boats, a harbour, and a small town. I brought my boat into the harbour and stepped onto the shore. People gathered to watch, but they did not offer to help me. 'My friends,' I said, 'could you please tell me the name of this town?'

Nobody replied. The people looked angry and unfriendly. 'What is the matter?' I asked. 'The English are not usually so unfriendly to strangers.'

'I do not know about the English,' said one man, 'but the Irish hate murderers.'

What could this mean? Another man stepped forward and put his hand on my shoulder. 'Come, sir,' he said. 'You must talk to Mr Kirwin.'

'Who is Mr Kirwin? Why must I talk to him?'

'He is the magistrate, sir,' said the man. 'He will want to ask you some questions about a gentleman who was found murdered here last night.'

I was surprised but not greatly worried. I was innocent and could prove it. I followed the man to Mr Kirwin's house. I had no idea then of the horror that was waiting for me.

1 At the beginning of this chapter you were asked to imagine the problems Frankenstein could have. Did you expect him to get lost and be arrested?

2 We can divide Chapter Eighteen into two parts. Look at these two titles for each part.

Part 1: Frankenstein defies the monster.

Part 2: Temporary relief at sea... another horror on land.

- a. Where do you think Part 1 ends and Part 2 begins?
- b. Can you think of any other titles for these parts?

Part 1: Frankenstein defies the monster

3 In Chapter Fifteen (Exercise 2, Page 95) you were asked to imagine the possible consequences of Frankenstein's creating a female mate for the monster: *'If Frankenstein creates another monster...'*

a. In Chapter Eighteen, Frankenstein imagines all the possible consequences. List what they are.

.....

.....

.....

.....

b. Did you include these in your list?

4 PAIN, FEAR AND ANGER

The monster is alone in his pain, as the table below shows.

character	feeling	why	example from text
Frankenstein	X (no pain)	—	—
Monster	✓ (pain)	Frankenstein destroys the half-finished creature.	'With a howl of pain he ran away.'

However, the monster and Frankenstein share the feelings of fear and anger.

Use the information lettered a-h and put the correct letter in its appropriate place in the table below.

- a. *'I trembled with fear and wanted to cry out for help.'*
- b. The monster is afraid of not having a mate.
- c. *'I want revenge more than warmth or food.'*
- d. Frankenstein is afraid of the monster and what he can do.
- e. *'He spoke to me in a trembling voice...'*
- f. Frankenstein is angry at what the monster has done and what he wants.
- g. The monster is angry that his creator refuses to satisfy his needs.
- h. *'Go away! Your words only make me angrier.'*

character	feelings			
	fear	anger	fear	anger
Frankenstein				
Monster				

Part 2 Temporary relief at sea ... another horror on land

5 Part 2 covers a period of around 60 hours. Put these ten events into their correct chronological order and then add the correct time of day. An example has been done for you (a).

- a. Frankenstein drops the basket containing the remains of the creature into the sea.
Time of day: *The second evening*.....
- b. Frankenstein falls asleep on the grass.
Time of day:
- c. Frankenstein is taken by boat to Mr Kirwin, the magistrate.
Time of day:
- d. A man delivers Frankenstein two letters.
Time of day:
- e. Frankenstein collects his instruments and puts the remains of the creature into a bag.
Time of day:
- f. Frankenstein wakes up in his boat.
Time of day:
- g. Frankenstein walks on the beach.
Time of day:
- h. Frankenstein falls asleep in his boat.
Time of day:
- i. Frankenstein takes his boat out to sea.
Time of day:
- j. Frankenstein arrives by boat in a harbour.
Time of day:

Before you go on

1 Say what you think about the following questions.

a. Will Frankenstein meet Clerval in Perth?

.....

b. Why did Frankenstein wait until '*a black cloud covered the moon*' before dropping the basket into the sea?

.....
 /

c. Who do you think the '*gentleman found murdered here last night*' is?

.....

d. Who do you think the real murderer is?

.....



Chapter Nineteen

Mr Kirwin was a kind old gentleman. He asked one of the witnesses to tell his story. The man said he had been fishing the night before with a friend. The wind grew strong, so they landed their boat some distance from the harbour. On the beach they found the body of a young man. There were black finger-marks on his neck.

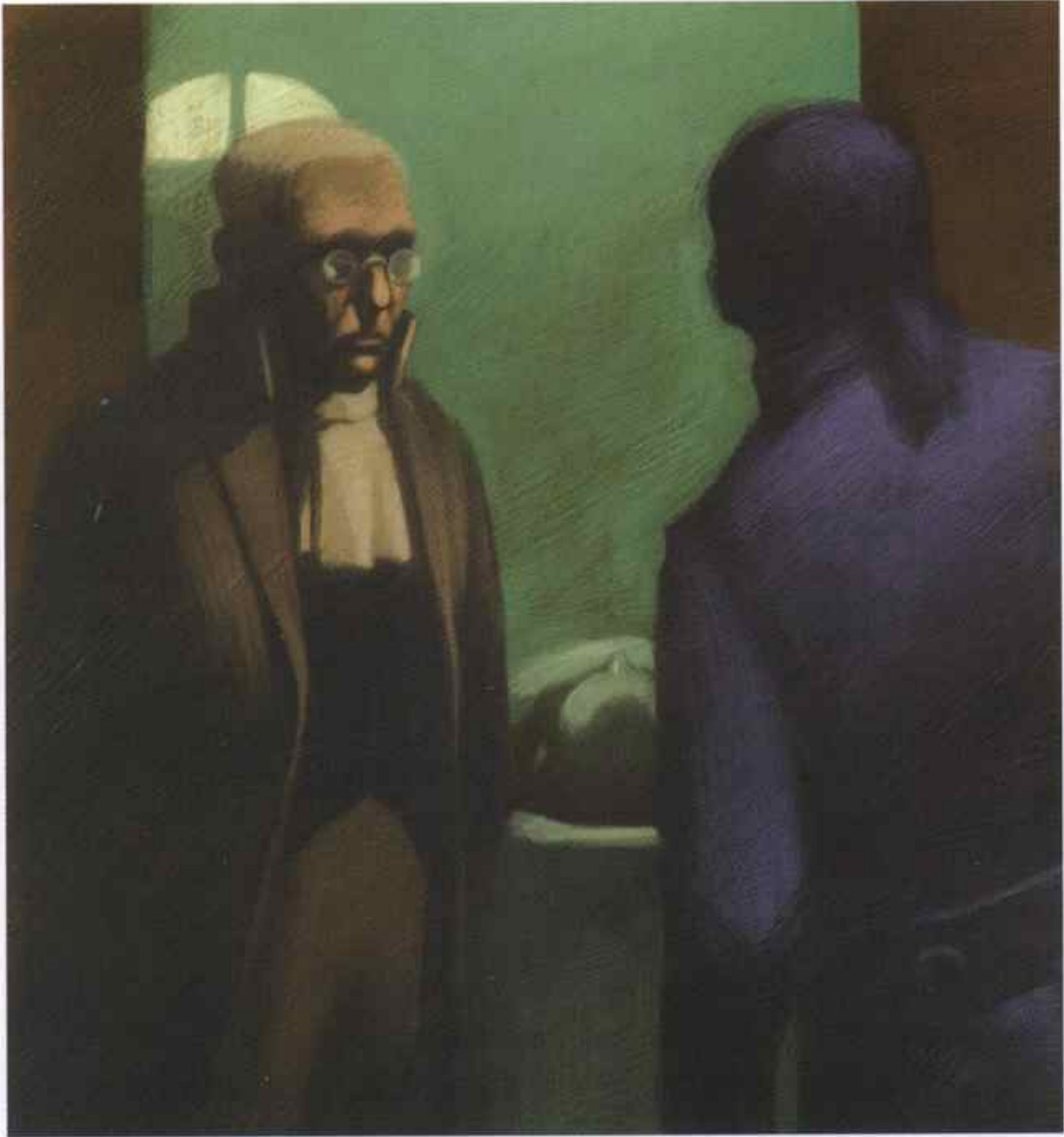
When I heard about the finger-marks, I began to tremble. The magistrate noticed my nervousness. The other fisherman said that, just before they found the body, he had seen a boat with one man in it not far from the shore. He believed it was the same boat in which I had just landed.

A woman said that she had been standing at the door of her cottage near the beach, about half an hour before the body was discovered. She had seen a boat with one man in it leave the shore near the place where the body was later found.

When Mr Kirwin had heard these witnesses, he took me to the room where the body lay. I was not worried, because I knew that I had been seen by people on the island at the time of the murder. I was sure that I could not be found guilty.

I entered the room. Imagine my horror when I saw on the table the body of my friend Clerval! 'Oh Henry!' I cried. 'Have I been the cause of your death too?' I fainted. For two months I was very

Chapter Nineteen



ill. They thought I was dying. I cried out in my illness, calling myself the murderer of William, Justine, and Henry. Sometimes I begged for help to kill the devil who was torturing me. At other times I felt his fingers around my neck. Since I spoke in my own language, only Mr Kirwin understood me. Why did I not die? What was I made of that I could suffer so much and still live? In two months I recovered to find myself in prison. Mr Kirwin was the only person to show me any kindness. One day he came into

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

my prison cell. 'How are you?' he asked gently.

'Nothing can comfort me,' I replied.

'When you were ill,' he said, 'I looked at the papers that were in your pockets. I found a letter from your father, so I wrote to Geneva to tell him what had happened.'

'Have you news from my family?' I asked eagerly, 'Has anything terrible happened?'

'Your family is well,' said Mr Kirwin, 'and someone has come to see you.'

For a moment I thought the monster had come to watch my suffering. 'Do not let him in!' I cried. 'I cannot see him!'

'Why? Do you not wish to see your father?' asked Mr Kirwin.

'My father!' I was weak with relief. 'Oh, please! Where is he?'

Mr Kirwin left the room, and a moment later, my father entered. I stretched out my hand to him. 'Oh father, you are safe! And Elizabeth?'

'She is well. Poor Victor! What a terrible place this is! And poor Clerval!'

I wept. 'Yes, my dear father,' I said. 'Some horrible destiny hangs over me!'

I recovered quickly. After the trial, I was released from prison. It was proved that I had been on the island at the time of the murder. I travelled home to Geneva with my father, feeling sad and hopeless. Often I thought of killing myself, but I had a duty to protect the people I loved from the monster I had created.

Ever since my illness I had taken opium¹ to help me sleep. The opium gave my body the rest it needed, but my mind still suffered in terrible dreams. Sometimes I dreamt that the monster's fingers were around my neck. Waking up to find no monster there, I felt relief. For the moment I was safe.

1. opium : 鴉片。

1 Which of the following titles would you choose for this chapter?

- A Wrongfully accused.
- B Frankenstein escapes punishment.
- C Two months in prison.

2 PAST PERFECT

Read this question about an event at the end of the chapter:

Why was Frankenstein weak with relief?

To answer you must use these words:

he/expect/monster/be/visitor

and make the necessary changes and additions.

For example: *He had expected the monster to be his visitor.*

Now answer the questions in the same way as the example.

a. Why did Frankenstein's father visit Victor in prison?

Mr Kirwin/write/tell/him/arrest

.....

b. What did Frankenstein realise when Mr Kirwin came to see him?

he/be/ill/two/month

.....

c. Why wasn't Frankenstein at first worried about seeing the body?

he/not/expect/victim/be/Clerval

.....

d. Why was Frankenstein accused of murder?

three/witness/see/man/boat/near/scene/crime

.....

3 CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

a. Which word does not belong to the category and why?
Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| murder | kidnapping |
| sightseeing | burglary |
| arson | shoplifting |
| robbery | |

b. What other vocabulary is associated with crime in Chapter Nineteen?
.....
.....

4 REPORTED SPEECH

Three witnesses gave their evidence about the murder: two fishermen and a woman.

Transform their evidence into direct speech remembering the one-step forward rule:

Past Perfect → Past Simple
 Past Simple → Present Simple, etc.
 Going from direct speech to reported speech you will go the other way: one-step back.

Reported speech	Direct speech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Kirwin asked one of the witnesses to tell his story. • The man said he had been fishing the night before with a friend. • • • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 'Tell us what you saw.' → 'I was fishing last night with a friend.'

- 5** Frankenstein has an alibi (proof that someone who is thought to have committed a crime could not have done it). What is it?

.....

.....

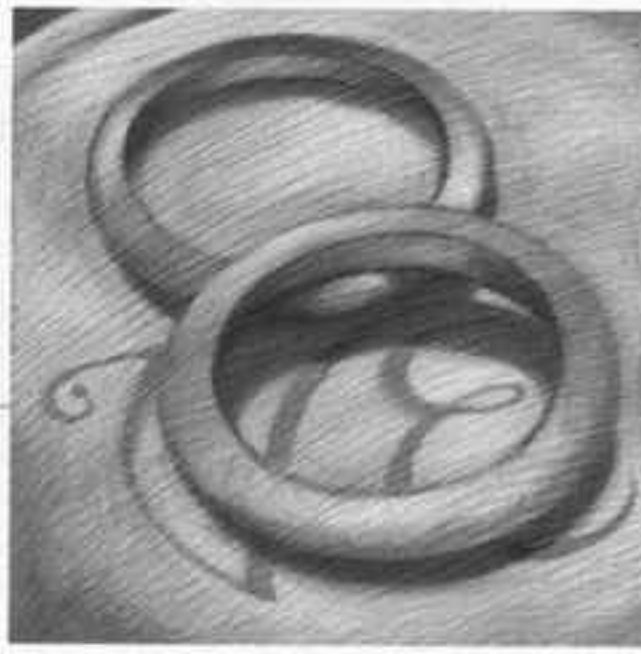
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Before you go on

- 1** In Chapter Twenty, Victor on his return to Geneva receives a letter from Elizabeth. She writes: *'Obey me in this one request and I will be contented.'* (Page 121)

Which of the requests below do you think Elizabeth makes?

- Please marry me! I can't wait any longer.
- Please forget me. I am going to marry someone else.
- Please tell me your real feelings for me.
- Please tell me what really happened to William, Justine and Henry.



Chapter Twenty

We stopped in Paris for a while, because I was not strong enough to travel on. There my father wished me to go out and see people. He hoped that this would cure my sadness, but I could not bear to see people. How they would all hate me if they knew that I had created a monster who took pleasure in murdering them! In my despair, I told my father more than once that I was responsible for the deaths of William, Justine, and Henry. Sometimes he asked me to explain. At other times he seemed to think my words were a result of my illness. I could not explain. He would have thought I was mad.

A few days before we left Paris, I received a letter from Elizabeth.

My dear Victor,

I am so glad that you are coming home. How much you must have suffered! I want you to find comfort and tranquillity. For this reason, my dear friend, I am writing to explain something to you.

Chapter Twenty

You know that both your parents always wanted us to get married. We have always loved each other, but perhaps our love is the love of brother and sister. Tell me, dearest Victor. Do you love someone else? You have been away for many years, first in Ingolstadt and then in Britain. When you left last year, I thought maybe you were running away from me. I love you and have always dreamt of a future together with you, but I want your happiness as well as my own. Our marriage would make me miserable if I thought that you did not wish it. Believe me, Victor, I love you too much to make you unhappy. Be happy, my friend. Obey me in this one request, and I will be contented.

*Elizabeth
Geneva, 18 May 17—*

This letter reminded me of the monster's threat — 'I will be with you on your wedding night.' On that night the devil would destroy me and so destroy the only hope of happiness I had to comfort me.

Sweet Elizabeth! I read her letter several times. I dreamt of the paradise of her love, but the apple was already eaten, and the angel was ready to drive me out of the garden. I decided to marry as soon as I got home. I wrote to tell her this. My letter was calm and affectionate. 'Do not be afraid, my love,' I said. 'My only hope of happiness is in marrying you. I have a terrible secret. When I

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

tell you my secret, you will understand why I have been so miserable. I will tell you on the morning after our wedding. Do not ask me about it until then.'

My father was glad. He spoke of the comfort we would be to each other. He spoke of children being born to replace the loved ones we had lost. All I could think of was the monster's threat, '*I will be with you on your wedding night*'. I thought it meant that he would kill me then. I was not afraid of my own death. Great God! If for one moment I had imagined what he really planned to do, I would have left home forever. I thought I was preparing my own death, but really I was preparing hers.

We made the arrangements for the wedding. As the day approached, I began to feel better. The monster's threat seemed like a bad dream, but my happiness with Elizabeth seemed real and close at hand.

Elizabeth looked a little sad on our wedding day. Perhaps she was thinking of the awful secret I would tell her the next morning. After the wedding, there was a party at my father's house. Then Elizabeth and I left for our honeymoon on Lake Como. Those were the last moments in my life when I felt happiness. The sun was shining. We saw Mont Salève and, in the distance, Mont Blanc. I held Elizabeth's hand. 'You look sad, Elizabeth,' I said.

'I am content,' she replied. 'Something tells me not to hope for happiness, but I will not listen. Look at the mountains and the lake, Victor. What a divine day! How happy nature appears!'

1 Answer the following questions.

- a. How was Frankenstein *'responsible for the deaths of William, Justine and Henry'*? (Page 120)
- b. Why doesn't Frankenstein tell his father the truth?
- c. What is Elizabeth's request?
- d. What favour does Frankenstein ask of Elizabeth?

2 Frankenstein's narrative is approaching its climax. Frankenstein tells us that this climax will be a tragic one. At this stage in the story, can we answer these two questions?

- a. What will happen?
- b. How will it happen?

Complete the table below:

Do we know...	What will happen?	How will it happen?
Yes or No?		
Evidence from text		

3 Victor's mood before his wedding is very different from his father's and from Elizabeth's. How?

- 4** As we read we share information with the characters of the story we are reading.
 What do we (and Victor Frankenstein) know that Frankenstein's father and Elizabeth do not?

5 METAPHORS

'I dreamt of the paradise of her love, but the apple was already eaten, and the angel was ready to drive me out of the garden.' (Page 121)

The author uses a metaphor to describe Frankenstein's situation with Elizabeth. A metaphor is an expression which describes a person or object by referring to something that is considered to possess similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe.

The author uses the story of Adam and Eve; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which also uses this, is mentioned in Chapter 13.

In the quotation above what metaphors are used to describe:

- a. Elizabeth's love:
- b. Frankenstein's sin (the creation of the monster):
- c. Life with Elizabeth:

- 6** What is the significance of Elizabeth's words: *'How happy nature appears!'* (Page 122)



Chapter Twenty-one

It was evening when we arrived at the hotel. A strong wind blew from the west. Clouds raced across the moon. It began to rain. I had been calm during the day, but now I was afraid. I kept my hand on the gun in my pocket. Every sound frightened me. 'What is the matter, Victor?' asked Elizabeth.

'Do not ask, my love,' I replied. 'After tonight, we will be safe, but tonight is terrible.'

Suddenly I thought of how frightened she would be if she saw the fight between the monster and myself. I asked her to go to bed. I would not go to her until I had discovered where my enemy was hiding.

She left me, and I walked through the house, searching everywhere. I did not find him. Suddenly I heard a dreadful scream. It came from Elizabeth's room. As I heard it, I realized the truth. She screamed again, and I ran into the room. Great God! Why did I not die? Why am I here to tell you this terrible tale? There she was, dead, lying across the bed, her head hanging down, and her face covered by her hair. I fainted.

When I recovered, I was surrounded by the people of the hotel. They had moved Elizabeth to another room. I escaped from them to that room, ran to the bed where Elizabeth lay, and embraced her. The marks of the devil's fingers were on her neck.

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

Looking up, I saw the monster standing outside the open window in the yellow moonlight. He grinned at me and pointed at the body of my wife. I ran to the window, taking the gun from my pocket, but he ran away at great speed and jumped into the lake.

The sound of the gun brought people running into the room. We searched for him for hours, but we did not find him. I returned to the hotel, feeling sick with horror. Suddenly I thought of my father. The monster might be going to him now. He might murder my father. I decided to return to Geneva as soon as possible.



Chapter Twenty-one

On the journey back I wept. A devil had robbed me of every hope of future happiness. No creature has ever been as miserable as I was.

When I arrived at Geneva, I found my father alive, but he became ill when I told him the terrible news. He could not live with the horrors that surrounded him. In a few days he died in my arms.

What happened to me? I do not know. Sometimes I dreamt I was walking in flowery fields to the people I loved, but I awoke to find myself in prison. Slowly I recovered, and they released me. They had called me mad, and I had spent many months in a cell alone.

I thought I had no use for liberty, but slowly, as I recovered, I began to want revenge. I was filled with a maddening ¹ anger when I thought of the monster. I began to think of how I could get him. I went to a magistrate and told him that I knew who had destroyed my family. I told my story calmly, giving the dates and the places. I did not want him to think I was mad. He listened to me, then he said, 'If the monster is as you have described him, I will not be able to catch him. He can live in caves of ice. He can run faster than any man. I will try my best to arrest him, but I am afraid I will fail.'

'You do not care about my revenge,' I said. 'If you cannot help me, I must pursue ² him alone.'

He must have thought I was mad. He tried to calm me as a nurse tries to calm a child. I left the house in anger.

1. maddening : 使人疯狂的。

2. pursue : 追赶。

1 There are four events in this chapter. What are they?
 Event 3 has been done for you.

Event 1	
Event 2	
Event 3	Frankenstein is put in a prison for madmen.
Event 4	

2 Now answer the question for each event.

Event 1	Where was Elizabeth murdered?
Event 2	How did Frankenstein's father react to Elizabeth's death?
Event 3	What does Frankenstein remember about the months following Elizabeth's death?
Event 4	Why did Frankenstein decide to 'pursue (the monster) alone'?

Before you go on

1 Before reading the next chapter, read again Walton's fourth letter (Page 24) to his sister Margaret in his journal at the beginning of *Frankenstein*; in it he describes how he met Frankenstein for the first time.



20 **R**evenge alone gave me strength. I decided to leave Geneva. I took my money and began the travels that will end only with my death. I have travelled all over the world. I have suffered all the difficulties that travellers in deserts and savage¹ countries suffer. Often I have prayed for death, but revenge has kept me alive. I could not die and leave the monster living.

Before I left my hometown forever, I visited the cemetery where William, Elizabeth, and my father are buried. The night was nearly dark. The spirits of my loved ones seemed to be around me. They were dead, and I lived. Their murderer too was alive, and I must keep living to destroy him. 'I swear,' said I, 'that I will find him and kill him, if he does not kill me first. Help me, good spirits, to find him. Help me to avenge you. Let him feel the despair that I feel now!'

In the silence of the night, I heard a loud and terrifying laugh. I felt as if hell were all around me. The laughter stopped and a voice said, 'I am content. You have decided to live, and I am content.'

I ran towards the sound, but I did not catch him. The moon came out from behind the clouds, and I saw him running away at amazing speed. I pursued him. For many months I have been following him. I pursued him over the Mediterranean and over the Black Sea. I followed him over Russia. Sometimes people who had seen him told me where he had gone. Sometimes he himself left some sign for me. He wants me to follow him. He is afraid I

1. *savage*: 未开化的。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

might despair and die. I travelled through snow. I saw the print of his great foot on the white ground. How can you, who are young and innocent, understand what I felt? I was cold, tired, and hungry, but that was nothing. I carried a hell inside me. Sometimes, when I was dying of hunger, I found food. I think it was left there by the good spirits who travelled with me. Often, when I was thirsty, a few drops of rain would fall and relieve me.

I tried to follow the rivers, but the monster avoided them, because there are more people by the river banks. In other places I saw no human beings. I ate the wild animals that I killed. I had money, and I gave it to the villagers to win their help and friendship.

I was only happy when I slept. My good spirits gave me sweet dreams. In sleep I saw William, Clerval, Elizabeth, and my father again. Often, during the day, I told myself that I was dreaming and would wake up that night with the people I loved. At such moments, my revenge was more a duty than a desire.

I do not know what the monster felt. Sometimes he left messages written on the trees. 'Follow me to the frozen north,' he wrote, 'where you will suffer but I will not. I have left a dead rabbit for you. Eat. We will fight to the death,¹ but you will suffer tortures before that moment arrives.'

I hate him! I will get my revenge! I will search for him until I die! Then how happy I will be to go to Elizabeth and the others. They are waiting for me!

As I travelled north, the weather became colder. The rivers were covered with ice, and I could get no fish. The monster was happy when I suffered. In one message he wrote, 'This is just the beginning! You will suffer much more than this!'

I bought a sledge and some dogs to pull it. In the sledge,

1. **fight to the death** : 战斗到死。

Chapter Twenty-two

I could move very quickly. I did not know if the monster had the same advantages, but every day I got closer to him. I reached a village on the sea shore. There the people told me of a gigantic being who had taken food and a sledge with dogs. He had a gun, they said. He had set off in the sledge over the sea of ice. They believed that the ice would break and he would be killed.

I followed him. I do not know how many days have passed since then. One day one of my-dogs died of cold and fatigue.¹ I nearly despaired, but then I saw a dark speck² in the distance. It was him!

It was then that the ice broke. The sea rolled between me and my enemy. I was left as you found me, on a floating sheet of ice. If I die before he does, swear to me, Walton, that he will not escape. Kill him for me! I do not ask you to follow him, but, if he appears when I am dead, swear you will kill him! He speaks well and his words might persuade you, as they once persuaded me. Do not trust him. Remember the spirits of William, Justine, Clerval, Elizabeth, my father, and your unhappy Victor. Kill him. My spirit will be near to help you.



1. **fatigue** : 精疲力尽。

2. **speck** : 小斑点。

- 1** Frankenstein faced considerable hardships (difficult or unpleasant conditions of life) in his pursuit of the monster: *'I was cold, tired and hungry.'* (Page 130)

How did he manage to overcome these hardships? The solutions to two of the problems are mentioned in the text. How do you think he managed to solve the other two problems? Complete the table.

Hardships	Solutions
1. The cold	•
2. Hunger	•
3. Tiredness	•
4. Transport	•

- 2** What keeps Frankenstein determined to kill the monster?
- 3** In Chapter Eighteen the monster told Frankenstein: *'You are my creator, but I am your master.'* (Page 106)
How does the monster demonstrate this in Chapter Twenty-two?
- 4** Check the meaning of these words and phrases and try to include them in a short summary of your ideas about Frankenstein's hunt.

to play cat and mouse

to taunt

to tease

final confrontation

- 5** Before he dies, Frankenstein says to Walton: *'If I die before he does, swear to me Walton that he will not escape. Kill him for me!'* (Page 131)
- a. Do you think Walton will agree to this? If so, why?
- b. If not, why not?

Keep a record of your ideas in preparation for the continuation of Walton's Journal.

WALTON'S JOURNAL CONTINUES

26 August 17—

You have read this strange and terrifying story, Margaret. Do you feel your blood run cold as I do? Sometimes he could not continue his tale, he was so moved. At other times he spoke, but with difficulty. I could hear the pain in his voice.

I wish I could comfort him, but I cannot. His only comfort now will be death. He believes that the spirits of his loved ones speak to him. What a wonderful man he must have been, before misery ruined him! One day he said to me, 'When I was young I thought I was destined for greatness, but now I know that, like Satan, I am chained to hell.'

I wanted a friend, and I have found him, but I will lose him now. I try to interest¹ him in life, but he asks me, 'Can any man be what Clerval was to me? Can any woman be another Elizabeth? Even if I met people as good as they were, it would not matter. We love the people we knew when we were children. They know us as no later friend can know us.'

1. interest: (此处指) 引起 (某人的) 兴趣。

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

2 September

My dear sister,

I am in danger, and I do not know if I will ever see England again. I am surrounded by mountains of ice. There is no escape. Perhaps the ice will destroy my ship. The crew look to me for hope, but I have no hope to give them. If we all die, my mad ambitions are the cause.

Frankenstein feels sorry for me. He tries to comfort me. His words encourage the crew, but each day they become more nervous, and I fear they will rebel.

5 September

I do not think these papers will ever reach you. Even so, I must write about what has just happened. We are still surrounded by mountains of ice. It is very cold, and many of my men have already died. Frankenstein grows weaker every day. I wrote in my last letter that I was afraid that the crew would rebel. This morning, as I sat with Frankenstein, some of the men came into the cabin. They told me that the crew wanted to return home. If the ice breaks, they want me to promise that I will turn the ship southwards.

I had thought that Frankenstein was too ill to speak, but he turned towards them and said, 'What are you saying? Did you not think that this was a glorious and honourable expedition? And why? Not because it was easy. It was glorious and honourable because it was

difficult, because it was surrounded by danger, because it required all your courage and strength. You dreamt of being remembered as brave men who had risked danger for the good of mankind. And now, when you face the first real danger, you want to go home! You are ready to accept the shame of a defeat! Oh! Be men! Be more than men! You can succeed if you have the strength and the courage to do it. Go home as heroes, not as cowards who were afraid of the cold.'

The men were moved. They looked at one another. I said to them, 'Go back to your work and think about what has been said. If you still wish to go home, I will go. But I hope that your courage will return.'

They left the cabin. Frankenstein closed his eyes.

I do not know what will happen. I would rather die than return home in shame and defeat.

7 September

All is lost. I have agreed to go south if the ice breaks. I will come home a disappointed man. This is difficult to bear.

FRANKENSTEIN'S NARRATIVE

12 September

It is finished. I am returning to England. I have lost my hopes of glory. I have lost my friend. On the ninth of September the ice began to move. Frankenstein was very ill and could not leave his bed. On the eleventh the path to the south was free. I told Frankenstein that we were sailing for England.

'Are you really going home?' he asked.

'Yes.'

'Go home then, but I cannot.' He tried to get up but fell back on the bed. The doctor came to see him and told me that he had only a few hours to live.

I sat with Frankenstein. His eyes were closed, and I thought he was asleep, but after a while he began speaking to me in a weak voice. 'I am dying, Walton, and the monster is still alive. I feel no hatred now. I no longer want revenge, but my enemy must die. I have been thinking about all that I have done. I do not think I was wrong. In a fit¹ of madness I created a rational² creature. It was my duty to make him happy if I could, but I had another higher duty. I had a duty to my fellow human beings. I refused, and I was right to refuse, to make a mate for the first creature. He was evil. He killed my family. I should have destroyed him, but I failed. A few days ago I asked you to do it for me. Then I was full of anger and the desire for revenge. Now I ask you again, but this time I ask for good reasons.

1. fit : 一阵强烈的情感。

2. rational : 有理智的。

'I feel death approaching. I see the spirits of my loved ones around me. I am going to them. Goodbye, Walton! Find your happiness in tranquillity. Do not be ambitious, even if your ambition is only the innocent one of making discoveries in science. But why do I say this? I have failed, but another may succeed.'

His eyes closed forever.

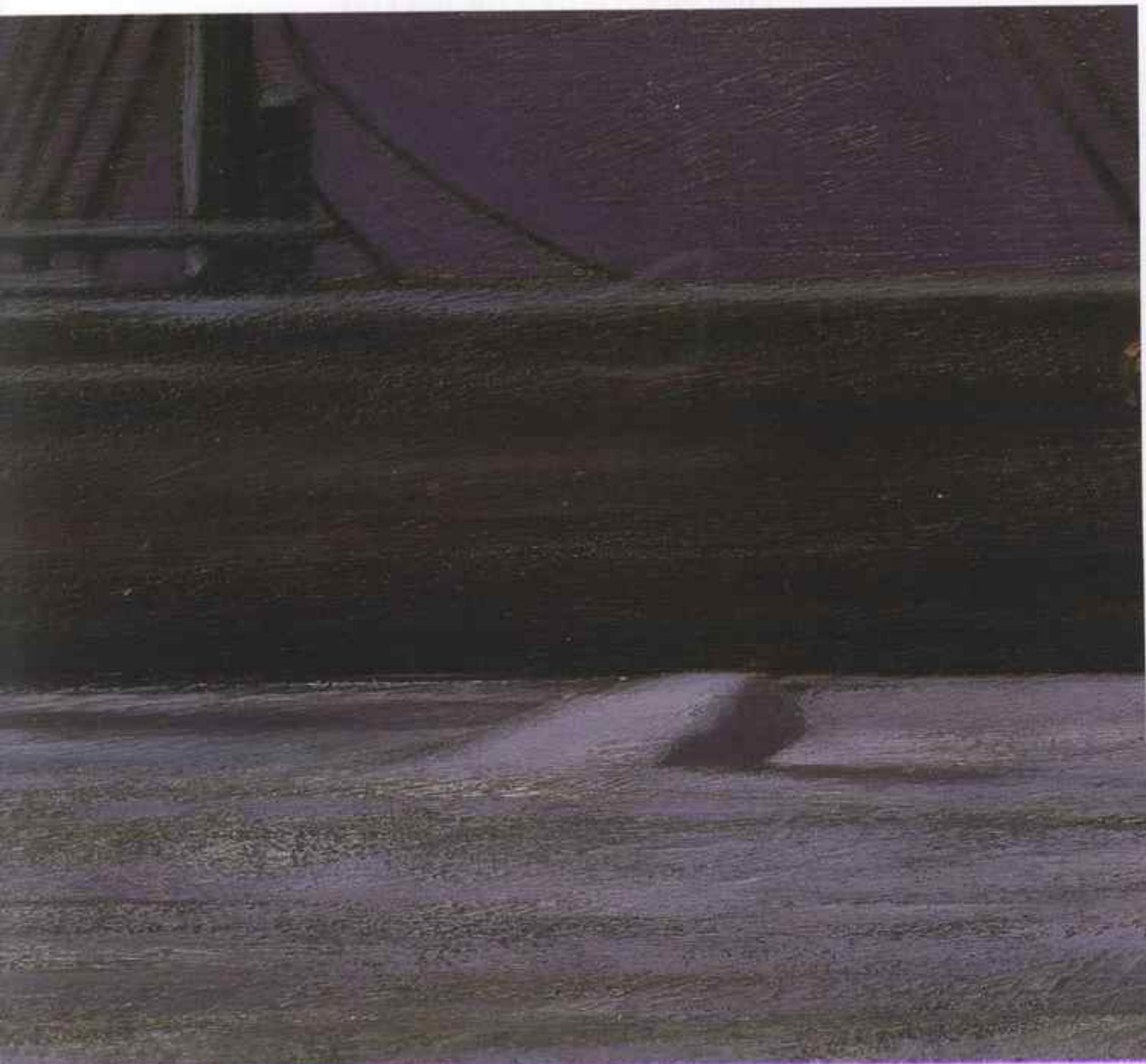
Margaret, what can I say about this death? How can I describe my sorrow? My eyes are full of tears... Wait a moment! What was that sound? It is midnight, but I can hear a voice coming from the room where Frankenstein's body lies. I must go and look. Goodnight, my sister.

Great God! An amazing thing has happened! I do not know if I can describe it, but I must. Without it this story would be incomplete.

I entered the room where Frankenstein's body lay. By the bed stood a creature I cannot find words to describe, a gigantic and horribly ugly figure. As he bent over the body, his face was covered by his long hair. His great white hand was stretched out towards Frankenstein, and he was speaking words of grief and horror. When he heard me coming, he moved towards the window. I asked him to stay.

He looked at me in surprise, then looked again at the body of his creator. 'That is also my victim,' he said. 'His murder is my last crime. My miserable life is finished. Oh, Frankenstein! It is too late to ask your forgiveness.'





At first I thought that I should do as Frankenstein had asked me and kill the monster. Now I felt pity for him, and I was curious. I approached him. I did not dare to look at his face. There was something frightening about his ugliness. 'Yes,' I said. 'It is too late. If you had wanted his forgiveness before, Frankenstein would still be alive.'

'Do you think I did not feel sorry before? I hated my crimes. They caused me great pain, but a dreadful selfishness made me commit them. Once I was good, but misery made me evil. That change caused me great pain. After the death of Clerval, I returned to Switzerland. I pitied Frankenstein, and I hated myself. But when I heard that he hoped to be happy, I was filled with anger and envy. I was the slave of my own revenge. After Elizabeth died, evil became my good. The completion of my evil plan was all I desired, and now it is complete. There lies my last victim!'

I was moved by his words. Then I remembered Frankenstein's words: 'He speaks well and his words might persuade you, as they once persuaded me. Do not trust him.' When I looked at the dead body of my friend, I felt angry. 'Devil!' I said. 'How dare you come here and cry over your crimes when it is too late! You feel no pity. You are only miserable because you can torment him no longer.'

'No!' cried the monster. 'But I understand why you think that. It does not matter what you think. I expect

Walton's Journal

sympathy from nobody. When I remember the crimes I have committed, I cannot believe that I am the same creature who once was full of love and goodness. The fallen angel becomes the devil.

'You have heard my story, but you have heard it from Frankenstein, and he did not know everything. Even while I destroyed his hopes, I was miserable. I still desired love and friendship. I am a sinner, but all mankind sinned against me.'

'It is true that I am evil. I murdered lovely and innocent people. I ruined my creator. You hate me, but you do not hate me as much as I hate myself.'

'Now I will die. I will leave your ship on the ice raft¹ that brought me here. I will go to the most northern point of the earth. I will burn myself to death, so that no one can learn from my dead body how to create another like myself. I will die. I will stop feeling misery. My creator is dead, and when I too am dead we will both be forgotten. Years ago, when I first felt the sunshine and heard the birds sing, I would have been sorry to die. Now death is my only comfort.'

'Goodbye! I leave you, the last human being I will ever see. Goodbye, Frankenstein! I caused you much pain, but I felt more pain than you did.'

He jumped from the cabin window onto the ice raft that lay close to the ship. He soon disappeared from sight and was lost in darkness and distance.

1. ice raft : 一大块浮动的冰。

1 Read the letters dated 26th August, 2nd September, 5th September and 7th September.

Decide whether these statements are true or false by giving a tick (✓) in the right box. Correct those that are incorrect.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Frankenstein can still manage to be optimistic about the future.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Walton is worried about the ice.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The crew do not want to abandon their expedition.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Walton manages to restore confidence in his crew.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. The expedition has to be abandoned.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Walton's final letter of 12th September records the final testament of Frankenstein and the monster.

How does Frankenstein justify:

- a. creating the monster?
- b. not making a second creature?
- c. his wanting Walton to kill the monster?

3 How does the monster justify what he has done?

- 4** Robert receives this letter from his sister, Margaret. For questions 1-12, read the letter and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Dearest brother,

What an incredible story! The end of both Mr Frankenstein and his hideous creation (0) *made* me very sad. Who is right or wrong in such (1) situation? I feel sympathy for both. They have suffered (2) much. The power of revenge is a terrible thing and drives men to evil. One thing is clear, my dearest brother, and that (3) it not our role in this life to interfere with the will of our Lord. Frankenstein's original sin (4) to create life unnaturally. Who are we to take such steps? His second (5) was to abandon the creature he had (6) And the monster? The fallen angel (7) the devil because there was no love and no possibility of his ever (8) it. Poor creature! The (9) he felt was a terrible thing (10) destroyed innocent lives. We have much to (11) from this awful (12) I long to see you again dear brother. Take care on your journey home. I count the days when you will at last be home. Your loving sister,
Margaret

- 5** *'Frankenstein is to blame and not the monster.'* What do you think? Write a composition (120-180 words) giving your opinion to someone who does not know *Frankenstein*.

EXIT TEST

At the beginning you were asked to identify the main parts of the story. You have seen that the main parts of the story are the two narratives: Frankenstein's and the monster's.

Walton's Letters/Journal → Frankenstein's Narrative → The Monster's Narrative → Frankenstein's Narrative → Walton's Journal

Frankenstein begins with Walton's letters, written between December 17 – August 17. We can say that this time period is the story's narrative present. The time location goes back into the past with Frankenstein's first narrative.

We can show the time shifts like this:

- Walton's Journal: December-August
- Frankenstein's 1st Narrative: (Chapters One-Eight)
- Monster's Narrative: (Chapters Nine-Fourteen)
- Frankenstein's 2nd Narrative: (Chapters Fifteen-Twenty-two)
- Walton's Journal: August-September

1 Which of these statements are true? Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes.

- | | T / F |
|--|---|
| a. <i>Frankenstein</i> starts and ends in the same place and in the same time period. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. <i>Frankenstein</i> starts in one place at one time and ends at another place at a different time. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Frankenstein's narratives often go back in time. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The monster's narrative describes a period of time that is not included in Frankenstein's narratives. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Frankenstein's two narratives bring the story forward in time from his birth to his death on Walton's ship. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. The monster's narrative goes back in time to its creation and then goes forward until its meeting with Frankenstein in the mountains at Montanvert. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 In which chapter:

	Chapter
a. Is Justine accused of William's murder and sentenced to death?	
b. Does Frankenstein agree to make a female mate for the monster?	
c. Does the monster speak to the old man in the cottage?	
d. Does Frankenstein complete the monster?	
e. Does the monster hear Safie's story?	
f. Is Frankenstein arrested?	
g. Does the monster murder Elizabeth?	

3 Look at the biographical notes of Mary Shelley's life at the beginning of the book. What is the significance of these dates?

- a. 1812:
- b. June 1816:
- c. 1817:
- d. 1822:
- e. 1851:

The subtitle of *Frankenstein* is *The Modern Prometheus*. Mary Shelley utilised in particular Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*. The legend of Prometheus is present in Ovid: Prometheus, like Victor Frankenstein, uses 'particles of heava'nly fire' and 'earth was metamporhos'd into man'.

Milton's *Paradise Lost* is another important influence.

Turn to the Chronology at the beginning of this edition (Page 9). There is a reproduction of the first edition in which this epigraph from *Paradise Lost* appears: 'Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay to mould me man? Did I solicit thee, from darkness to promote me?'

These two works influenced Shelley and left their trace on *Frankenstein* in the form of three themes:

1. The creation of a living being from a natural substance.
2. The growth of anger and hatred and the desire for revenge.
3. The isolation of the hostile creature with the result that it becomes more hostile.

- 4** Find references in this edition of *Frankenstein* of these three themes. Complete the table below.

Theme	Example from text	Page
1.		
2.		
3.		

- 5** Read these instructions carefully. Read Chapter Twenty again. Imagine you are Frankenstein's father accompanying your son on his return to Geneva. You are in Paris. Write to a friend in London telling him about your problems. Include the following points:

- Very worried about Victor.
- Just back from his ordeal in Britain. Incredible! He had been arrested and accused of murder! Luckily, the truth came out.
- He's behaving very strangely: told me he was responsible for the deaths of William, Justine and Henry Clerval!
- One piece of good news: Victor has decided to marry Elizabeth. At least there is the prospect of some happiness.

Write a letter between 120-180 words. Use a modern English style.

- 6** For this part of the exam you have to choose a sentence which best summarises each part of an article. Read this article about the theme of science in *Frankenstein*. Choose five summarising sentences from A-G and match them to the six paragraphs (1-5). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Moral education.
- B Blame scientists not science.
- C Another *Modern Prometheus*.

- D No more use for theology or philosophy.
- E Ecstasy becomes agony.
- F The real miracle workers.
- G Science is a dangerous drug.

THE THEME OF SCIENCE IN FRANKENSTEIN

0.

Frankenstein can be seen as a statement against the pride that accompanies technological or scientific knowledge. In the novel, the power of science is linked to metaphysical goals and aspirations by Professor Waldman of Ingolstadt University. He declared that the scientific method had overtaken theology or philosophy to become truly miraculous.

1.

The ancient teachers of science, Waldman says, promised impossibilities, and performed nothing. The modern masters promise nothing. But these scientists, using microscopes and other instruments, have indeed performed miracles. They penetrate the dark corners of nature and by doing so show how it works. Scientists have risen towards the heavens: they have discovered how blood circulates, and the nature of the air we breathe. They have acquired new and almost unlimited powers; they can command the thunder of heaven and even imitate an earthquake.

2.

Victor Frankenstein becomes intoxicated with the possibilities of modern science. He is so inflated with the knowledge of how to create a living being that he does not consider the morality of what he is doing. He is so absorbed with the fine details of his experiments that he ignores the total effect.

3.

Deeply disappointed in the results of his experiment, Victor's elation turned to sheer terror when he realised what he had done. The scientist becomes the hunted and the haunted as a result of overstepping his boundaries.

4.

Not unlike the monster, our modern atomic bomb was put together bit by bit with a great deal of care taken to ensure scientific accuracy but with little concern for its use. *The Modern Prometheus* has unleashed a fire that is capable of vicious destruction on an entirely different and impersonal level. The atomic bomb has overshadowed Frankenstein's creation. The modern saying, 'if it can be done, it will be done', leads man to create different but ultimately identical monsters: atomic, chemical, mechanical or genetic.

5.

There are many advantages to viewing *Frankenstein* as a cautionary tale directed at science but this interpretation has limitations as well. It doesn't do Shelley's novel justice to see *Frankenstein* or *The Modern Prometheus* as anti-scientific or as placing the blame on Victor's scientific knowledge. The problem is not with science but with the character of those who use it.

Frankenstein

KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES AND EXIT TEST

KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES

Page 12 – exercise 1

1812: e. 1814: g. 1815: f. 1816: a., b.
1817: d. 1820: i. 1822: h. 1823: c.
1831: j. 1851: k.

Before you go on

Page 16 – exercises 1-3

Open answers.

Page 16 – exercise 4

Walton's Letters/Journal →
Frankenstein's Narrative → The
Monster's Narrative → Frankenstein's
Narrative → Walton's Journal.

Page 16 – exercise 5

a. R(ober) Walton b. St Petersburg
c. Mrs Margaret Saville d. brother
and sister

Page 17 – exercise 6

Receiver	Salutation	Complementary close
a friend	Dear Tom,	Best regards,
a person who you know but you are not on first-name terms with; a person you are writing to in a professional capacity whose name you know	Dear Mr Robertson,	Yours sincerely,
a person you are writing to in a professional capacity but whose name you do not know (e.g. the manager of a hotel; the personnel manager of a company)	Dear Sir/Madam,	Yours faithfully,
a company	Dear Sirs,	Yours faithfully,

Page 17 – exercise 7

Questions could include:

Where was he born?
What does he do?
What is he planning to do?

Page 19 – exercise 1

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c

Before you go on

Page 20 – exercise 1

Letter 2 : he has no friend
Letter 3: (great sheets of) ice

Page 27 – exercise 1

At this early stage of the story we know the answer only to the last question: What does Robert think of his new companion? – He likes him and finds him interesting.

Page 27 – exercise 2

Frankenstein asks if Robert shares his ambition and need for wisdom and knowledge.

Page 27 – exercise 3

They build up suspense and a sense of *unease*.

Before you go on

Page 27 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 30 – exercise 1

- a. Possible titles: Section 1: 'A happy childhood' up to 'When I was seventeen...'
- b. Section 2: 'Something is lost, something is found'

Page 30 – exercise 2

Victor's father and Victor's mother:
– William (younger brother)
– Victor (interested in science)
– Elizabeth (adopted sister)

Page 30 – exercise 3

1. c. 2. e. 3. b. 4. a. 5. d.

Page 31 – exercise 4

1. Elizabeth's illness
· Victor's departure to Ingoldstadt is delayed.
2. Victor's mother dies.
· Victor felt sad and lonely.
3. Prof. Waldman's chemistry lecture
· Victor's new ambition to become a scientist

Page 31 – exercise 5

Possible answers:

– Victor's departure to Ingoldstadt was

delayed due to Elizabeth's illness.
– Victor felt sad and lonely because of his mother's death.
– As a result of Prof. Waldman's chemistry lecture, Victor's new ambition was to become a scientist.

Page 31 – exercise 6

Death is inevitable despite scientific advance. Our lives are marked by the death of those we know and love.

Page 31 – exercise 7

Scientific advance into previous mysteries of nature would give scientists (here chemists, in particular) god-like powers.

Page 34 – exercise 1

'Where does life come from?'
He is able to create life.

Page 34 – exercise 2

- a. *Inside the attic:*
uncovered the secrets of nature
explored dead bodies
tortured living animals
filthy creatures
Outside the attic:
the moon
the summer
sunshine, flowers, green leaves
family, people you love
- b. The attic is the place where unnatural activities take place. The atmosphere is hell-like. Outside in the natural world there is peace and beauty. The contrasts highlight the deviance of Frankenstein's intentions.

Page 34 – exercise 3

1. knowledge 2. search 3. led

4. ambitious 5. necessarily
6. relationships

Page 35 – exercise 4

- a. disinterested b. misunderstand
c. unambitious d. unhappy
e. displeasures f. unavoyded

Before you go on

Page 35 – exercise 1

Open answers.

Page 36 – exercise 2

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

Page 40 – exercise 1

- a. 11 b. 7 c. 5 d. 3 f. 8 g. 10 h. 1
i. 4 j. 6 k. 2 l. 9 m. 12

Page 40 – exercise 2

Open answer.

Page 41 – exercises 3-4

Open answers.

Before you go on

Page 41 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 44 – exercise 1

- a. father in good health
b. William has grown tall and is a lovely little boy.
c. Justine the servant has returned to the family.

Page 44 – exercise 2

Out of anxiety and disgust.

Page 44 – Internet Project

Suggested web sites for the genre of

gothic:

www.members.aol.com;

www.virtualsalt.com;

www.gonzaga.edu;

www.engl.virginia.edu

Page 51 – exercise 1

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D

Page 52 – exercise 2

- a. Lausanne – Victor stayed there for two days in a state of shock
b. Planpalais – the place where William had died
c. Mont Blanc – a sad reminder of Victor's approaching home; a storm over Mont Blanc revealed the monster
d. Mont Salève – the monster climbed to the top and disappeared

Page 52 – exercise 3

Part 1 F; Part 2 D; Part 3 C.

Page 52 – exercise 4

- a. Because the locket has been found in her pocket.
b. He could tell the truth about his having created a monster.

Page 54 – exercise 1

- a. the monster
b. revenge on Frankenstein
c. placed in Justine's pocket to incriminate (控告) her
d. she is innocent

Page 54 – exercise 2

- a. 'If I tell the truth (about the monster) *everyone will think I am mad*'
b. 'If I tell the court I murdered my brother *everyone will think I am mad*'

Page 54 – exercises 3-4

Open answers.

Page 56 – exercise 1

Victor's private hell:

- kill the monster
- hatred and revenge
- avenge the deaths of William and Justine
- feeling of guilt

Mountains and rivers made by God:

- comfort and forget his sorrows
- magnificent valleys made by God
- fear only of God's power

Page 56 – exercise 2

Alphonse became ill with sadness and grief; Elizabeth grew pale and thin. Both are slowly worn down by the tragedy.

Before you go on

Page 56 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 60 – exercise 1

path, pine trees, heavy with snow, glacier, great river of ice, rock, snowy peaks

Page 60 – exercise 2

Open answer.

Page 60 – exercise 3

'Hum' is related to sound; the others are connected to light.

Page 60 – exercise 4

- a. Because he is unhappy.
- b. Being happy.

Page 60 – exercise 5

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B
7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

Page 61 – exercise 6

- 'If you refuse my request, I will kill not only you and your family, but many others too.'
- 'You will decide whether I will go away to live a harmless life or stay to murder your fellow creatures.'

Page 62 – exercise 7

Open answer.

Before you go on

Page 62 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 66 – exercise 1

Where the monster went:

1. Forest in Ingoldstadt.
2. open country and a small hut.
3. village.
4. small hut.

What happened here:

1. The monster collects food/and discovers fire.
2. It snows; the monster looks for more food; he frightens an old man, who escapes.
3. The monster sees vegetables, milk and cheese, enters another cottage, frightens the children and, attacked by villagers, he escapes.
4. The monster arrives at a hut next to a cottage, listens to the family next door.

Page 66 – exercise 2

- a. travel b. expedition c. travels
- d. journey e. trips f. voyage

Page 67 – exercise 3

Where the monster went:

1. Forest in Ingoldstadt.
2. open country and a small hut.
3. village.
4. small hut.

What the monster learns:

1. The need to find food, distinguish bird sounds, the phases of the moon, the existence of fire, its uses and dangers.
2. He sees a hut for the first time and admires its comforts.
3. He understands that man grows and produces food (vegetables, milk, cheese).
4. He discovers music, new sensations of pain and pleasure, the use of candles, first contact with reading.

Page 67 – exercise 4

The monster has not acquired the language.

Page 67 – exercise 5

Open answers.

Page 71 – exercise 1

- a.
 1. Father/Felix/Agatha.
 2. They are poor and hungry.
 3. He is blind.
 4. He wants to be loved by them.
 5. He sweeps the snow from the path and collects wood for them.
- b.
 1. Communicating with each other.
 2. Food and wood are natural objects that are contextualised immediately. The monster had so far no experience of the concepts contained in 'good' and 'dearest'.
 3. He recognised that the sounds used in speech were used in reading.

4. So he could be their friend.
- c.
 1. Horror and shame.
 2. Eventually to be loved by the family.

Before you go on

Page 72 – exercise 1

1. YES 2. YES 3. YES 4. YES
5. YES 6. NO

Page 75 – exercise 1

- a. Her arrival lifts their spirits and makes them happy.
- b. Safie didn't speak their language.
- c. He listened carefully to the lessons he heard.

Page 75 – exercise 2

- a. I don't think so b. Perhaps c. No
- d. No e. Yes f. In part, yes

Before you go on

Page 76 – exercise 1

- a. Why did she want to live in a Christian country and marry a Christian?
- b. Why did Felix leave Paris with the Turk and Safie? / Why were they using De Lacey and Agatha's passports?
- c. Why did the Turk agree to leave Safie in a convent in Leghorn? and why was Safie left in a convent in Leghorn / Why should Felix want to find her again? / Where was he going to return from?
- d. Why were they put on trial? / What were they found guilty of?

Page 79 – exercise 1

- a. Why did Safie want to live in a Christian country and marry a

Christian? → Her mother was a Christian and she didn't want to live in a harem.

b. Why were they using De Lacey's and Agatha's passports? → So that they could escape with De Lacey's help.

Why did Felix leave Paris with Safie and the Turk? → So he could escape to Italy.

c. Why should the Turk leave his daughter in a convent in Leghorn? → He pretended to be in favour of Felix and Safie's marriage and agreed to Felix's returning to collect her.

Why should Felix want to see Safie again? → He loves her and wants to marry her.

d. Why were they put on trial and found guilty? → Because they had helped the Turk escape.

Page 79 – exercise 2

a. 8 b. 2 c. 5 d. 1 e. 4 f. 7
g. 3 h. 6 i. 9

Page 79 – exercise 3

Felix continues to love Safie despite the responsibility (direct and indirect) of her father in the De Lacey family's misfortunes. Safie gives up all her possessions to be with Felix.

Before you go on

Page 79 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 84 – exercise 1

a. *Paradise Lost*: The monster was ugly and alone not like Adam.
Plutarch's Lives: The fact that not all heroes of the past were good.
The Sorrows of Werther:

Werther's death.

b. They raised existential doubts: Why am I here? What am I here for?

Page 84 – exercise 2

b. True

c. False – He tells him his friends are French. He, in fact, does not tell the old man his nationality, not having one.

d. True

e. False – He doesn't understand that the monster had been helping them until the monster tells him at the end of the conversation.

Page 85 – exercise 3

Open answers.

Before you go on

Page 86 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 91 – exercise 1

The De Lacey family: house destroyed
William: murdered

Justine: The monster left William's locket in Justine's clothes. She was thus accused of William's murder and was hanged.

Page 91 – exercise 2

a. Because he is being rejected by the family.

b. He was shot by a man after having saved a young woman from drowning.

The young boy screamed and threatened to call his father Frankenstein the magistrate.

c. Being a monster, he is alone and knows that he will never have

love and this injustice makes him angry. This anger (the devil inside him) makes him kill.

Page 91 – exercise 3

- a. Killing with pleasure people who have done him no harm.
- b. The monster here is considering abducting an innocent child so as to have company.
- c. He blames Justine as a representative of all women who will never accept him (as a monster).

Page 92 – exercise 4

Why is the monster persecuted? d
Why is he a persecutor? a, b, c, (d)

Page 92 – exercise 5

d. → he is a monster and is therefore persecuted → being persecuted he becomes more of a monster

Before you go on

Page 92 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 95 – exercise 1

1. b. 2. d. 3. a. 4. c.

Page 95 – exercise 2

Open answer.

Before you go on

Page 95 – exercise 1

- b. to think about
- c. want to
- d. much he

Page 98 – exercise 1

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A

Page 98 – exercise 2

Open answer.

Page 101 – exercise 1

1. Because he could find useful contacts for his India project.
2. Oxford.
3. Matlock.
4. Two months.
5. He wanted to travel alone.
6. In a hut.

Page 102 – exercise 2

Open answer.

Before you go on

Page 103 – exercise 1

Open answers.

Page 110 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 110 – exercise 2

Part 1 ends on page 107, paragraph ending '*How she would suffer if she lost me!*'

Part 2 begins '*As the sun rose...*'

Page 110 – exercise 3

If Frankenstein creates another monster...

...she might be more evil than her mate.

...she might refuse to go to South America.

...they might hate each other.

...they might have children and create a race of devils that might destroy mankind.

Page 111 – exercise 4

Frankenstein: (a) (f) (d) (h)

Monster: (e) (g) (b) (c)

Page 112 – exercise 5

- b. 2 – midday
- c. 10 – the third evening
- d. 3 – sunset
- e. 4 – the second morning
- f. 7 – the third morning
- g. 1 – morning
- h. 6 – the second evening
- i. 8 – the third morning
- j. 9 – the third sunset

Before you go on

Page 113 – exercise 1

- a. Open answer.
- b. He was ashamed of what he had done; the clouds covered the moonlight as if they covered his deed.
- c. Open answer.
- d. Open answer.

Page 117 – exercise 1

A – Wrongfully accused.

Page 117 – exercise 2

- a. Mr Kirwin had written to tell him about the arrest.
- b. He had been ill for two months.
- c. He hadn't expected the victim to be Clerval.
- d. Three witnesses had seen a man in a boat near the scene of the crime.

Page 118 – exercise 3

- a. sightseeing: it is not a crime.
- b. body; witness; magistrate; prison cell

Page 118 – exercise 4

· Mr Kirwin asked one of the witnesses to tell his story. → *'Tell us what you saw.'*
· The man said he had been fishing

the night before with a friend. → *'I was fishing last night with a friend.'*
· The wind grew strong, so they landed on the beach. On the beach, they found the body of a young man... → *'The wind grew strong and so we decided to land on the beach... it was there that we saw the body of a young man.'*

· The other fisherman said that, just before they found the body, he had seen a boat with one man in it not far from the shore. → *'Just before we found the body I saw a boat with a man in it not far from the shore...'*

· He believed it was the same boat... → *'I'm sure it was the same boat.'*

· A woman said she had been standing at the door of her cottage near the beach, about half an hour before the body was discovered. → *'I was standing at my cottage door near the beach half an hour before the body was found...'*

· She had seen a boat with one man in it leave the shore near the place ... → *'...and I saw a man in a boat with one man in it leave the shore...'*

Page 119 – exercise 5

He had been seen by people on the island at the time of the murder.

Before you go on

Page 119 – exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 123 – exercise 1

- a. The monster was his creation.
- b. His father would think he was mad.
- c. 'Please tell me your feelings for me.'
- d. He asks her not to ask about his dreadful secret until the morning after their wedding.

Page 123 – exercise 2

a.-b. Open answers.

Do we know...	What will happen?	How will it happen?
Yes or No?	Yes – Elizabeth will die.	No
Evidence from text	<i>“I thought I was preparing my own death, but really I was preparing hers” (P.122)</i>	

Page 123 – exercise 3

Victor is frightened about what the monster can do and he suspects that the happiness his father and Elizabeth feel is destined not to last.

Page 124 – exercise 4

We know the truth about the monster and what will happen to Elizabeth.

Page 124 – exercise 5

- paradise
- the apple
- the garden (of Eden)

Page 124 – exercise 6

Nature appears happy but conceals the unnatural presence of the monster and the tragedy he will be responsible for.

Page 128 – exercise 1

Event 1: Elizabeth’s murder.

Event 2: The death of Frankenstein’s father.

Event 3: Frankenstein is put in a prison for madmen.

Event 4: Frankenstein tells a magistrate his story.

Page 128 – exercise 2

Event 1: In her hotel bedroom.

Event 2: He died of a broken heart.

Event 3: Not much: a recurring dream of fields and the ones he loved.

Event 4: The magistrate told him he was unable to help him.

Before you go on**Page 128 – exercise 1**

Open answer.

Page 132 – exercise 1

- The cold – Probably buy warm clothes, fires, staying in villagers’ houses.
- Hunger – *‘I found food... I ate the wild animals I killed... I gave (money) to the villagers.’*
- Tiredness – Sleep and gain the hospitality of villagers.
- Transport – *‘I bought a sledge and some dogs to pull it.’*

Page 132 – exercise 2

His desire for revenge: *‘I carried a hell inside me.’*

Page 132 – exercise 3

Frankenstein is hunting the monster but the monster is playing a game of cat and mouse with him. He teases Frankenstein about the loss of his loved ones and continues to taunt him with written messages. He also leaves him food in order to keep Frankenstein alive for the final confrontation, the time and place of which he decides.

Page 132 – exercises 4-5

Open answers.

Page 142 – exercise 1

- a. False – He believes he is destined to hell; no new friendships can match those of Clerval and Elizabeth.
- b. True.
- c. False – They want to return home.
- d. False – Frankenstein’s speech to the crew temporarily lifts their spirits.
- e. True.

Page 142 – exercise 2

- a. It was a mistake made in a moment of madness.
- b. Not making a second creature saved fellow humans.

- c. The monster killed Frankenstein’s family and consequently must die.

Page 142 – exercise 3

Misery and hate have made him evil; at first he was good.

Page 143 – exercise 4

- 1. a 2. so 3. is 4. was 5. mistake/error/sin 6. produced/made/created 7. became 8. having 9. anger/rage 10. which/that 11. learn 12. tale/story

Page 143 – exercise 5

Open answer.

KEY TO THE EXIT TEST

1 True: a, e, f

2 a. 6, b. 15, c. 13, d. 3, e. 12, f. 18, g. 21

3 a. 1812: Mary met Percy Bysshe Shelley. b. June 1816: Mary had her ‘waking dream’ which was a source of *Frankenstein*.
c. 1817: *Frankenstein* was completed. d. 1822: P. B. Shelley died during a storm and his body was burnt on a beach at Lerici, Italy.
e. 1851: Mary died in London

4	Theme	Example from text	Page
	1.	With trembling hands I gathered my instruments to give life to the dead thing that lay at my feet.	37
	2.	I wanted revenge... From that moment I was at war with mankind...	87
	3.	Once I was good but misery made me evil... The fallen angel becomes the devil.	140-141

5 Open answer.

6 1.F; 2.G; 3.E; 4.C; 5.B.



Frankenstein

科学怪人

DISC 75' 30"
故事节选录音



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Level 6

Frankenstein

科学怪人

Pride and Prejudice

傲慢与偏见

Robinson Crusoe

鲁滨逊漂流记

A Tale of Two Cities

双城记

The Problems of Cell 13

十三号死刑牢房

The Murders in the Rue Morgue

and The Purloined Letter

莫尔格街凶杀案

Tess of the d'Urbervilles

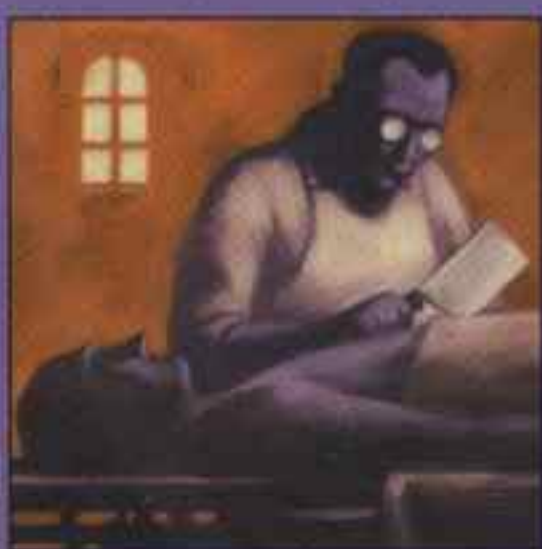
德伯家的苔丝

Emma

爱玛

The Scarlet Letter

红字



克隆人的鼻祖

《圣经》中上帝创造了人，然而年轻的瑞士科学家弗兰肯斯坦却制造出一个类人种，它聪明，善解人意。这个类人种渴望得到创造者的爱和关心，得到人类的帮助，但由于面目丑陋遭到人类的鄙视和憎恨，由爱生恨，

从此它变成了一个杀人魔鬼……

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