Reading practice:


Bibliography:

3. Introducción de la edición elegida de Pride and Prejudice

1. What is meant by Industrial revolution? Summarize the main characteristics in relation to culture.
2. What characterizes art and culture at the end of the 18th Century? What effects did individualism produced in the literary field?
5. Introduce the main literary characteristics of Romanticism. What role was given to imagination? Who are the outstanding Romantic poets?

**Jane Austen’s Pride and Prejudice**

6. Summarize briefly Jane Austen’s literary background and worldview by referring to her novels.
7. Analyze Elizabeth Bennet’s character in relation to her use of language and her duets with Darcy.
8. Can you explain how does Elizabeth define herself as an individual in relation to Darcy and to the other characters of Pride and Prejudice?
9. In which sense we can affirm that Austen’s Pride and Prejudice is informed by her economic ideology?
10. Can Austen’s novel be interpreted as a critique of the legal and social situation of women in the Regency period? Explain your point of view.

**Mary W. Shelley’s Frankenstein**

11. Describe Mary Shelley’s literary and philosophical background and relate it to Frankenstein.
12. Discuss the use of narrator in Frankenstein.
13. Relate the Creature’s process of education to his ontological quest.
14. Which autobiographical elements does Mary S. develop in the novel? Use examples from the text to demonstrate your point of view.

**TEST DE CONOCIMIENTOS GENERALES SOBRE LA UNIDAD**
ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. ONLY ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT.

1. Who said that philosophy `will clip an angel’s wings’?

2. Romanticism can be roughly defined as
   a. the expression of the classical values in poetry and in life  b. the expression of a division between self and society  c. the expression of the peace of being and understanding  d. the expression of the philosophical rigours of Neo-Spinozism.

3. During the Romantic period, poetry mattered in a way that it had never mattered before because
   a. poetry was a way of expressing the heritage of Popean satires  b. poetry was a way of expressing the common classical heritage  c. poetry was a way of expressing the common Renaissance heritage  d. in poetry only the country expressed its heart and soul and could express a unique national heritage.

4. The Romantics were often interested in
   a. children and Nature  b. Newtonian thought  c. developing Lockian ideas  d. reason and balance as versification techniques.

5. `A selection of language really used by men’ is a definition of poetry that we can attribute to

6. `Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world’ is a definition of the poet that we can attribute to

7. According to Wordsworth
   a. sensations are associated with the contemplation of beauty  b. sensations are associated with his idea of poetry as a medium for delivering a prophetic message  c. sensations have a moral value, and are often associated with simple and human objects  d. sensations are associated with the control of a dream territory.

8. `... poetry is a mirror which makes beautiful that which is distorted' is a definition of poetry that we can attribute to

9. The Gothic novel was originated in England by

10. The Gothic novel specialises in
    a. neo-classical virtues of order and armony  b. extreme didacticism  c. wild landscapes and sensational plots  d. abstracts themes and complex mental experiences

11. Much of the content of Gothic literature was inspired by
Autoevaluación
UNIT 1

12. The destruction of both, Dr. Frankenstein and the creature, means that

a. it is a moral solution. This is an obvious punishment because of their actions and behaviour b. when reason is pushed to the limits it breaks down. This implies that the balance is the key to virtue, sanity and wholeness c. As Frankenstein is a romantic novel, this seemed to be the only possible solution to the author: the purification by fire d. in Romantic novels the fight between rationality and irrationality is always won by irrational feelings.

13. Which of the following characteristics the creature does not share with the self-image of romantic artists?

a. he is isolated from ordinary humanity b. he is in love with a woman that does not feel the same for him because of its ugliness. This feeling brings him to feel lonely and alienated from society c. he is cursed with the inability to participate in the normal joys of humanity d. he is blessed with special insights into the human condition precisely as a result of his isolation

14. Jane Austen’s novels mainly concentrate on

a. The industrial revolution b. The lives and marriages of the rural bourgeoisie c. The description of romantic scenery d. Europe under Napoleon

15. For Austen’s heroines, marriage is:

a. a moral choice b. an event decided by fate c. the only possible choice women had in the society of her time d. none of these, she only wants to interest her reading public

16. Jane Austen’s narrative cannot be considered as Victorian narrative because:

a. It includes romantic elements b. Austen wrote during the Regency period c. It accepts Neo-classical values and depicts Augustean society d. Austen wrote about the gentry and not about the working class.

17. In Pride and Prejudice `... it’s a truth universally acknowledged' reminds us of


18. When Mary Bennet speaks in the text, she, among other authors, also quotes from


19. Austen’s fictional world

a. takes shape from her economic ideology b. takes shape from her religious beliefs c. takes shape from her feminist concerns d. takes shape from her aristocratic background

20. Elizabeth Bennet defines herself as a character through

a. her uncritical acceptance of social customs b. her love for Darcy c. her precise use of language d. none of these is true