

Singular

One person can't be

approximate

proximate

1. A narrator may be close to, or

even part of, the action in a work of

fiction, or distant in time and/or

space. What is the effect of either

the closeness or the distance of

narrators?

relationships

between

characters

A general
Speaker One
Speaker Two
Speaker Three

2. We often talk of characters

Any character

in the novel

event, chapter

linear (foreshadow)
writing to
realizing

Discusses

reflection
Insight

arriving at some moment of

epiphany; with reference to the

specific Details

from

novel, explain the means by which

our attention is drawn to these

moments and their impact within

the work.

Reason
desire

Book

Any part
of it

points of discussion
Important

Height/revert

GIA

Literary
Devices

foreshadowing

- form, art, & craftsmanship
- beauty is something that impresses & delights someone.

Beauty to what?

3. "We read fiction because it

pleases us, is beautiful." What, to

you, constitutes this "beauty" in a

work of prose fiction and to what

extent and by what means has the

author you've studied created

"beautiful" work?

What author

& what work?
Only book, novel,
that is fiction book
& good writing

→ How do they
impress us
so much?
Telling stories
like stories, imagery
etc.

Charlotte
Bronte

4. Authors use the portrayal of

examples:
Jane
• Ida
✓ Rochester can be more than
✓ Reeds just one person

how does the author
use the characters
personal experiences

Showing
Impressionist

in some way

as a way

character(s) who are somehow

trapped or imprisoned as a means

• held back
• does not have to be
literary

using the novel for
evidence

to criticize society. Based on the

• Judge
• criticize
• disagree

How

- explain

How much

novel, show to what extent and in

what ways this statement is true.

- women trapped by society
- Can be metaphorically trapped
- or literally (Red Room)

Correct

(prove this statement
right)

18th century
society
• women's
rights
• wealthy
vs. poor

"Portrayal of characters"

your interpretation (or analysis)
of a character

A description of

the character's
actions, words, thoughts,
etc. of a character

4. Authors use the portrayal of

characters who are somehow

trapped or imprisoned as a means

to criticize society. Based on the

novel, show to what extent and in

what ways this statement is true.

How?

"Criticize Society"

- These characters find
the world as it is
offensive / untrue / etc.
- They feel trapped /
imprisoned / etc.
- Negative reaction to
their surroundings.

- Reasons why
- How?
- Ways to use them / Represent

→ Trapping / Imprisoning = is true.

→ There are characters
who feel trapped /
imprisoned in society

Criticize Society

is about + ...
pertaining to ...
Focuses on ...

5. In what ways is the novel

concerned with gaining,

maintaining, or losing a paradise of

some kind?

~~Pick 1~~

Give examples

different
conditions

Paradise in this context
can be money & wealth, love,
happiness and/or peace.

Gaining

- Jane gains new adventure at Thornfield
- gains title of "Young Lady"

Maintaining

- Her beliefs
~~and~~ and behavior from Lowood
- + How or What
She has to do to keep her paradise?

Losing

- ~~the~~
How she expresses her fear of losing her paradise
to afraid she will become weird and want to search for another place.

- Setting (Literary Connections)
- Characterisation
- Relationships (Building them, losing them, etc.)
- Love angles

5. In what ways is the novel concerned with gaining, maintaining, or losing a paradise of some kind?

Gaining:

- Setting (Literary Connections)
 - The setting, especially of Gateshead. She moves from Gateshead to earn an education and escape her family. Mrs. Lanyon leaves London due to the absence of a position she cared about. Mrs. Fotherby finds herself a home despite a child.

Seeking Information

Jane learns more about her mother's family members who tried visiting her while she was at London. This could possibly lead to her happiness.

Maintaining:

Education

Planning or 'carrying' things could possibly be what helps her gain or maintain to find this "paradise."

The opposite

- Resistance (Sister)
- Financial, you are in debt by others and not your parents (Charlotte)

Losing:

Loss of friends (Fathers)

Some of the relationships she could start lose. For example, Mr. Elton left the school to find his own happiness, which left Jane in her own place.

Self doubt

An obvious theme in the last two chapters we were assigned. The constantly changing world. The doubts we may all experience when don't ever happen, or even the fear that could ever cause us to feel

*resentful, defiant,
spins against, rebelling*

Job

6. “Defiance becomes our duty in
the face of injustice.” Explore the
unfair, unjust
plural - variety
ways in which the writer has
defiance, rebelling
us
defiance, rebelling
attempted to persuade **(us)** to accept
or challenge this view.

7. Some writers present a world

Negative, worst aspect,

view that is pessimistic and

"regular, confined"

→ specific examples

disorderly, while others present a

feeling of expectation
of something to happen

positive, nature,
potential

world of hope and possibility. How,

and to what extent, does the writer

→ specific example

reflect these views?

Adds a deeper impact to
the novel helps in expressing
emotion and creates a mood to the novel.

specify how much

Charlotte
Bronte

Basically, the question is asking about
whether Bronte perceives Eyre's world
as hopeful or hopeless.

Topic area

7. Some writers present a world view that is pessimistic and disorderly, while others present a world of hope and possibility. How, and to what extent, does the writer reflect these views?

Negative

negative, not going anywhere

optimistic

Where is the boundary?

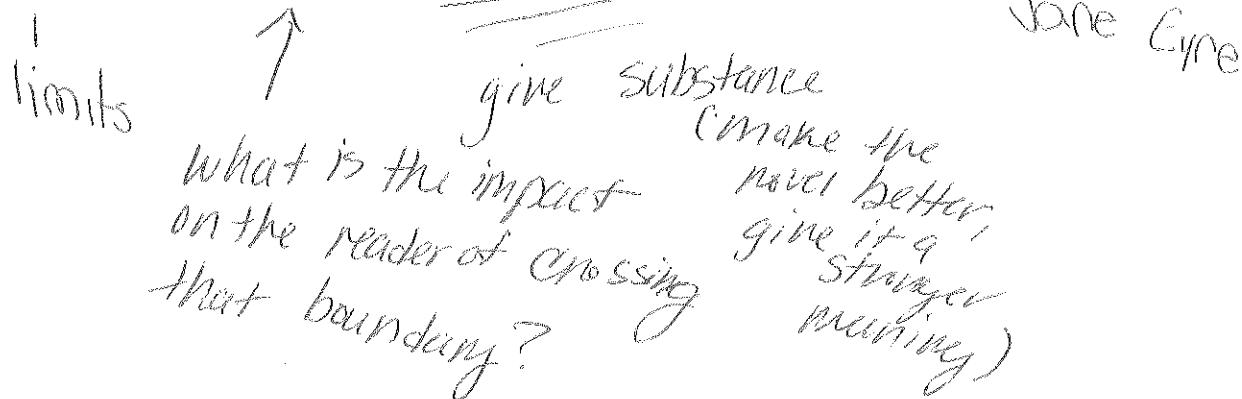
Already hinting that it
is to a great extent and
that there are multiple
examples available.

8. Literature is often about crossing

Novels commonly pushing into the
boundaries, both physically and uncomfortable

mentally. In what ways, and to what
extent, does the crossing of

TOF great or small extent?
boundaries contribute to the novel?



poetry
novels

most of the time but not
always, common

8. Literature is often about crossing

boundaries, both physically and

(traveling,
becoming stronger)

mentally. In what ways, and to what
(psychologically)

extent, does the crossing of

boundaries contribute to the novel?

↓
affect
add
provide

How
much
and what
is the
limit
Jane
Eyre

CROSSING
SURPASSING
discard
exceed

boundaries
borders
normalities
limits

CROSSING boundaries
out of the normal
UNUSUAL
abnormalities

Literature involves aspects that are out
of the normal in terms of physical
and mental factors. How and how
much does this affect the literature?

(at New Year)

9. It is the role of literature to challenge and confront the ~~obtrusive~~ conventional values of a society. In what ways, and to what extent, have conventional values been challenged in the novel?

(In the quotes - this is an assumption 1B is making to answer the question you must open a book if it is free, whether you agree or not)

(give more than one example) Determine the values before answering (dependent being challenged)

~~Ob~~ obvious, but make very explicit references to the text.

(some degree, a lot, a little)

meaning popular ideas of the time period (1800s)

9. It is the role of literature to challenge and confront the conventional values of a society. In what ways, and to what extent, have conventional values been challenged in the novel?

It is asking if its for or against Conventional values of society.

10. Acquiring material wealth or

- having a wealthy life.

rejecting its attractions has often

- ~~takes the attention of others~~

~~NOT~~ been the base upon which writers

have developed interesting plots.

- making the story more interested
and readable

How has the writer developed such

- ~~different ways~~

motivations?

- does this writer have or
use material wealth or
rejection to develop
an interesting plot?

- she rejects

all material wealth because
she wanted to be happy

- now?

OR SHE IS POOR

Wealth

- She was born in
a poor family - her
parent died so she was
left with nothing.

- move with her uncle
- he was rich

- she got adopt to
the rich environment

- rich
- she
- marry
- rich

Rejection

- she does NOT
want to live with
a poor family (poor)
- almost nobody like
Jane

- NOT much friends.
- This lead to Jane
to have depression
She wanted to be
HAPPY

(Having)
10. Acquiring material wealth or
Rejecting wealth
rejecting its attractions has often
been the base upon which writers
have developed interesting plots.

Jane leaves Lowood's & Gatehead
How has the writer developed such
motivations?

~~- Jane & Rochester
(not so wealthy), (wealthy)
however
rejects Rochester~~

Jane does not
desire wealth.

Because of this...

Jane:

- Leaves Lowood

- Leaves Gatehead

- Goes to Thornfield

* Jane is more interested in being
happy & having a social life. *