

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

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

Please write the name of your two studied texts below:

Text 1: A Room with a View

Text 2: The Bloody Chamber

Both Carter and Forster effectively present encounters with people, places or phenomena associated with the past as ~~both~~ negative. It is clear in both of their writing that anything associated with the past ~~remains in the past~~ ^{whereas} usually stays in the past ~~whereas~~ characters with more forward thinking prevail, usually at the expense of ~~the~~ the past representation.

~~For~~ In 'A Room with a View' Forster effectively introduces Cecil as a character associated with the past. The first description of Cecil states 'He was medieval. Like a Gothic statue... he remained in the grip of a certain devil whom the modern world knows as self-consciousness'. The simile 'like a Gothic statue' provides the audience



with a clear image of Cecil and his stiff, depressing ~~man~~ appearance. The Gothic statue implying celibacy conveys him to be an uptight character unable to fully enjoy all of ~~that~~ life. To say 'He was medieval' shows how Cecil is living in the past, still withholding views from the medieval era where women needed to be saved by men and respected men just because of their gender. Cecil throughout the novel is mostly disliked by the audience because of how he is stuck in the past and his pompous behaviour shows him to be condescending. Forster's omniscient narration appears to have a dislike for Cecil. This is because of the emphasise on the ~~greatness of~~ Edwardian views as this is the period he was writing in. Forster was an ~~very~~ open-minded person so Cecil's 'medieval' views ~~were~~ show him to be a negative character living way in the past as even Victorian views are seen as negative in the novel.

Differently ~~Ram~~ in 'The Bloody Chamber' the outer appearance of a place representing the



past is beautiful. However, what's inside is menacing and sinister. When The Narrator in 'The Bloody Chamber' first sees the Marquis' castle it is clear she finds it beautiful 'And ah! his castle... That lovely, sad, sea-siren of a place!'. The exclamation ~~was~~ effectively convey The Narrator's pleasure over seeing the castle, how she is impressed by its grandure. A semantic field of colour is evident 'blue', 'green', 'purple' 'orange' which effectively shows the vibrance and beauty of the castle. However, there is also a more subtle semantic field of danger within the description 'solitude' 'spiked' 'cut off' 'mysterious' 'drowned'. These contradicting semantic fields convey that first appearances aren't everything and that danger may lie behind the beauty, hidden from the rest of the world. ^{*} Carter often represents ^{the} aristocracy of the past to ~~be~~ ~~appear~~ appear luxurious on the outside but have menacing intentions within. Carter was, like Forster, a forward thinking writer who was



writing about issues relevant to the times. ~~Coming from a working class family Carter knew th how those of higher class took advantage of those lower than them but appeared on the outside to have a sophisticated appearance.~~

In 'A Room with a View' Forster presents Mrs. Vyse as a woman living in the past, like Cecil, her son. When Mrs. Vyse speaks to Cecil alone after Lucy has gone to bed she says "she is purging off the Honeychurch taint". This metaphor effectively shows Mrs. Vyse's judgemental, classist opinion of the Honeychurch's. She believes being in a middle class family has 'tainted' Lucy to make her less pure than the Vyse's. Forster also presents her in quite a sinister way 'Make her one of us' this imperative shows ~~their intent~~ Mrs. Vyse to want to go to extremes to change Lucy in order for her to marry Cecil, and her determination to ~~do so~~ achieve this. Forster deals with ideas of social class throughout the novel and those in the ~~the~~ upper class

are represented ~~as~~ to be associated with the past and its values in a negative way. Edwardian values were moving to give women more rights and for men to respect women. ~~which~~ The medieval views ^{represented} ~~representing~~ by the Vyse's are ~~very~~ holding everyone back and Forster knew this so used it to create negativity towards characters.

In a similar way to Forster, Carter in 'The Bloody Chamber' shows members of the upper class to be negative and sinister. In 'The Bloody Chamber' as The Marquis teases the narrator before taking her virginity it is ~~a~~ clear he is taking advantage of her 'He stripped me... as if he were stripping the leaves off an artichoke... He in his London tailoring; she, bare as a lamb chop'. The simile 'as if he were stripping the leaves off an artichoke' suggests The Marquis' lack of care for the narrator and ~~his~~ show him to be in control. The second simile 'He in his London tailoring; she, bare as a lamb chop' again show



The Marquis as the one in control as he is of higher class he does what he likes. Also as this is ^{set in} nineteenth century France The Marquis would have viewed the Narrator as his property now they are married. Similar to the way Cecil was beginning to treat Lucy as they were engaged in 'A Room with a View'. Carter effectively portrays the Marquis as negative because of his views being stuck in the past. Carter was a feminist, so believed strongly in women's rights, and would have purposefully exaggerated the sexist male characters as to make a point about moving away from the past.

In conclusion, Forster and Carter ~~very~~ use very effective methods in order to present people, places or phenomena associated with the past as negative and in some ways sinister. Carter takes a much more obvious, harsher approach to ~~the~~ representations of the past than Forster. However, ~~they~~ both writers show the past ^{more specifically} and ^{past} views as negative and dangerous, a lot of the



time using strongly negative figurative language to convey this.

* (which we know to be true as later in the story the Narrator finds The Margins' death chamber with his 3 ^{dead} ~~past~~ ^{past} ~~dead~~ wives inside.)

