

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

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒
 Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒
 Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒ Question 9 ☒
 Question 10 ☒ Question 11 ☒ Question 12 ☒

Please write the titles of your chosen texts below:

Text 1:

The Little Stranger

Text 2:

Dracula

Anxiety Isolation Setting
 Gothic Conventions: Spring made him, own words, terrible, paved way.
 less like a child. strange in a strange land. rocky and, like the end of the world.
 Steel vice could have crushed.
Gender
Scene + atmosphere
 The canyon, in by secret, + generally, the play in, buns, like little school boys, who weakened other only pity, returned her

Both gothic horror novels ~~are~~ The Little Stranger by Sarah Waters and Dracula by Bram Stoker create a sense of anxiety in their works. The main intention of a



P 4 8 6 7 2 A 0 5 1 6

gothic horror novel is to ~~intensity~~ create and intensity fear into the readers, and both writers achieve this by playing with their ~~anxieties of the fears~~ ^{explores} ~~compared~~ the anxieties of the ~~the~~ contemporary audience. Stoker, writing in the late 19th century, ^{explores} ~~plays on~~ the current fears of Victorian society as expected of a fin-de-siècle, whereas Waters demonstrates the haunting affect WNZ had on Britain at the time to a ~~more~~ modern audience. Whilst ~~exploring playing on different~~ social writing ^{about} in different time periods, both writers create anxiety through the themes of setting, gothic convention, and science and superstition.

Firstly, both writers ~~use~~ ^{adapt} key gothic conventions to create a sense of anxiety ^{in its characters}, however Stoker uses intimidation to show this whereas Waters ^{portrays the anxiety as regressing on its characters} ~~portrays the idea of regression~~. In ~~Dracula~~, upon first meeting Dracula, Harker notes that the count's hand was 'the a steel vice that could of crushed mine'. Stoker's use of simile clearly highlights the power imbalance between Harker and Dracula, creating an intimidating atmosphere. It also suggests that Dracula is ~~dominant~~ and has a clear pursuit of power as his dominance is asserted straight away. This creates anxiety as it foreshadows Harker's danger, and also creates the sense that man is weak against the supernatural, an idea ~~reminiscently~~ shown in Waters' novel by the excessive amount of death. ~~There is~~ this clear distinction between



strong and weak adapts the technique ~~between~~ ~~at~~ of binary opposites, allowing for a ~~not~~ battle in the narrative to be set up. However, whilst this should bring alarm bells to ~~that~~ in readers' head, as it does in the audience, he dismisses the fact that Dracula could be anything but human as he is a ~~man~~ straight forward British man.

~~Water's~~ ~~phases~~ Similarly, Water creates anxiety through the adapting of regression into her novel, a fear prominent in both the late 19th and early 20th century due to scientists such as Darwinism and Sigmund Freud's ~~many~~ books on the mind and Atavism. Near the end of the novel, ~~it is said that~~ Mrs Agnes is 'shrieking behind the ~~metal~~ nursery bars - shrieking like a child'. By Water's also uses a simile to show the destructive effect the supernatural has had on her; causing an elderly and usually self-controlled woman to reverse into a child like state. The repetition of shrieking not only displays the pain Mrs Agnes is in, but also highlights the pain the ~~on-lookers~~ spectators are in watching the middle-class woman degenerate; the repetition suggesting that it is unbearable. ~~This reversal~~ Mrs Agnes reversing into a more vulnerable person could be reflective of the upper classes becoming weak due to the labour party coming into power, taking away her ~~characteristic~~ ~~own~~ status. This could create anxiety for leaders of the upper classes today, although boundaries aren't as rigid, as it may reflect on the



Class tension that is still present today, however it may also create anxiety as the description may throw the reader to its gothic nature.

Another way both writers ~~create~~ present characters who feel anxiety is through ~~seen~~ the use of science and superstition, however Stoker shows how ~~science~~ science is not as powerful as one would hope whereas Hester presents science as a burden to its characters. In Dracula, Lucy's character feels anxiety due to her ~~unknown~~ confusing and illness caused by the count Dracula, however she is presented as stronger than science.

'What weakened Arthur only partially, ~~extreme~~ ~~restored~~ her'. Stoker's use of ~~imagery~~ ~~unbalanced~~ imagery shows how although Lucy is scared and unwell, she is also becoming stronger due to her involvement with the supernatural. However, it may also present her as weak as she is relying on the goodness of man to make her well again, going against the new woman ideals. As Lucy is a symbol of the supernatural, and the blood transfusion a symbol of science, ~~the story~~ it suggests that science is weak compared to the supernatural, and may undermine the advances in science in the 19th century such as trains and health care. Therefore even though Lucy is anxious for her well-being, she is depicted as much stronger than and demanding than her friends,



which may hint at a slightly feminist ideal. In *The Little Stranger*, Rodrick is depicted as insubstantial against the advances of science in 20th century Britain. Whilst speaking to Faraday, Rodrick states 'the country is run by scientists and generals playing with bombs like little school boys'. Waters use of simile shows how Rod is anxious about the outcome of the country and that there is nothing he can do about it. Rod's anxiety may reflect ~~current~~ ^{current} ideals in the 20th ~~post-war~~ century Britain as many people were frightened about what the new invention of the atomic bomb could do. Rodrick's statement may also reflect how he is unable to play his role as man of the house due to the ~~changes in society~~ and advances in science; ^{and therefore horrendous war} ~~therefore making his masculinity~~ ^{putting his masculinity in crisis}. It is suggested the Rodrick has given up hope for the country as he describes these scientists as 'little boys', making him anxious about the future of hundreds of lives.

Finally, Both writers use setting to represent characters who feel anxiety as threatened, however Stoker uses a foreign location, evoking the fear of the unknown, whereas Waters uses a local location, ^{for British readers} ~~even~~ ^{hinting that} danger is everywhere. In *Dracula*, the castle is said to be 'on the edge of a terrible precipice'. Stoker's use of imagery shows how the castle is in itself dangerous and that danger



is in no way safe. The physical ~~placed~~ placement of the castle shows Harker cannot escape, playing on the gothic motif of confinement and isolation, evoking anxiety as ~~he~~ there would also be no one around to respond to distressed pleas for help. However it ^{could} also suggest that Harker is on a very thin boundary between life and death, increasing his anxiety which may cause him to go mad, 'if indeed, [he be not] mad already'. The foreign location of Castle Dracula would also create anxiety in not only Harker but contemporary readers, as ~~the~~ 19th century Britons were concerned of foreigners due to their little knowledge of them. Even so, the setting certainly presents Harker as ~~unsafe~~ and threatened. As Stoker does, Waters also puts her setting, Hudders Hall, at the origin of all supernatural encounters, even though Dracula has several locations, it is centred around the events at the Castle. The effects of the 'dungeon' like ~~house~~ taken certainly threatens Rodencks well being as Harker states 'I saw the house seem to swallow him up'. Waters use of personification highlights the supernatural power that the house has over the Agnes, certainly threatening their safety as it is their home. ~~Waters in fact stated~~ ^{sophisticatedly} The house is made into a its own character in a very sophisticated manner, heightening the anxiety of its inhabitants. By the house ~~swallowing~~ ^{swallowing} Rod, it shows how it completely



consumed Rod by H's demands to be 'fed with money'. Similar
to Poe's novel, Usher, ~~Water~~ By borrowing ideas
from Poe's novel, Usher, Water is showing how the house
has gained control over Rod, not only threatening his life,
but his status of man of the house. This reflects the ^{to} contemp
Victorian contemporary anxiety of the lower-classes invading
the upper classes, threatening their homes and

