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QUESTIONS

1. Jane Eyre is presented to the reader as an orphaned child. Why might Brontë have chosen to present her quest as an orphaned child? How does this presentation affect the reader's perception of Jane?

2. Jane Eyre is presented to the reader as a child. How does this presentation affect the reader's perception of Jane?

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Jane Eyre Charlotte Brontë Study Questions

Jane Eyre is presented to the reader as an orphaned child. Why might Brontë have chosen to present her quest as an orphaned child? How does this presentation affect the reader's perception of Jane?

There are a number of references to Jane Eyre in the novel. What is the effect of these references on the reader? How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 1. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

What is the effect of Jane Eyre's first appearance in the novel? How does it shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 2. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

What is the effect of Jane Eyre's first appearance in the novel? How does it shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 3. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 4. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 5. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 6. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 7. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

Read the references to Jane Eyre in Chapter 8. How do they shape the reader's perception of Jane?

How others treat them

- The young couple's reaction to Miss Brill gives a different perspective from her own thoughts.
- Rhona's treatment of Mim characterizes her as young, inexperienced, but successful so far at work, eager to please and potentially easy to manipulate.

AQA style practice exam question on life at Gateshead Hall

Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows. In this extract Jane describes life at Gateshead Hall.

I was a discord in Gateshead Hall; I was like nobody there; I had nothing in harmony with Mrs Reed or her children, or her chosen vassalage. If they did not love me, in fact, as little did I love them. They were not bound to regard with affection a thing that could not sympathise with one amongst them; a heterogeneous thing, opposed to them in temperament, in capacity, in propensities; a useless thing, incapable of serving their interest, or adding to their pleasure; a noxious thing, cherishing the germs of indignation at their treatment, of contempt of their judgment. I knew that had I been a sanguine, brilliant, careless, exacting, handsome, romping child - though equally dependent and friendless - Mrs Reed would have endured my presence more complacently; her children would have entertained for me more of the cordiality of fellow-feeling; the servants would have been less prone to make me the scapegoat of the nursery.

Daylight began to forsake the red-room; it was past four o'clock, and the beclouded afternoon was tending to drear twilight. I heard the rain still beating continuously on the staircase window, and the wind howling in the grove behind the hall; I grew by degrees cold as a stone, and then my courage sank. My habitual mood of humiliation, self-doubt, forlorn depression, fell damp on the embers of my decaying fire. All said I was wicked, and perhaps I might be so: what thought had I been just conceiving of starving myself to death? That certainly was a crime: and was I fit to die? Or was the vault under the chancel of Gateshead Church an inviting bourne? In such vault I had been cold did Mr Reed lie buried, and led by this thought to recall his idea, I dwelt on it with gathering dread. I could not remember him; but I knew that he was my own uncle - my mother's brother - that he had taken me when a parentless infant to his house; and that in his last moments he had required a promise of Mrs Reed that she would rear and maintain me as one of her own children. Mrs Reed probably considered she had kept this promise; and so she had, I daresay, as well as her nature would permit her; but how could she really lie an interloper, not of her race, and unconnected with her, after her husband's death, by any tie? It must have been most inhuman to find herself bound by a hard-wringing pledge to stand in the stead of a parent to a strange child she could not love, and to see an unconnected alien permanently intruded on her own family group.

Starting with this extract, how does Brontë present Jane's life at Gateshead Hall?

Write about:

- how Brontë presents Jane in this extract
- how Brontë presents Jane's life at Gateshead Hall in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

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This work is derived from *Calculus*, 10th edition, by Stewart, Redlin, and Watson.

Chapter 14: parametric equations and polar coordinates (14.1) – 14.8

For the test, you are responsible for writing answers to all of these questions, but writing multiple choice and matching questions means only a single answer is correct. This includes matching questions, which may have multiple parts, but only one answer is correct.

1. What are the differences between polar and vector functions? Do you have to know them differently this time?
2. Describe the curves whose polar equations in Cartesian coordinates are (a) circles and (b) cardioids. What are the formulas for each one?
3. Give formulas for the slope and change of curvature. Do you have to know them differently this time?
4. Give formulas for the slope and curvature. Do you have to know them differently this time?
5. What kinds of curves have constant slope and constant curvature? What is constant in the polar equations? What does constant curvature mean in terms of acceleration?

Other: (1) Give parametric equations for (a) the unit circle and (b) the circle with radius r and center (h, k) . (2) Give the parametric equations for the spiral $r = a\theta$.

6. (1) Give a parametric description of a circle with a given radius r and center (h, k) without assuming that the circle is tangent to any axis. (2) Give the parametric equations for a cardioid. Do you have to know them differently this time?
7. (1) Give a parametric equation of a circle with given radius and center. (2) Give a polar equation of a cardioid. Do you have to know them differently this time?
8. What are the formulas for the slope and curvature? Do you have to know them differently this time?
9. (1) Give the parametric equations of a circle with given radius and center. (2) Give the polar equation of a cardioid. Do you have to know them differently this time?
10. (1) Give the parametric equations of a circle with given radius and center. (2) Give the polar equation of a cardioid. Do you have to know them differently this time?
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20. (1) Give the parametric equations of a circle with given radius and center. (2) Give the polar equation of a cardioid. Do you have to know them differently this time?

Jane eyre answer key. Jane eyre study guide questions and answers pdf. Jane eyre detailed summary. Jane eyre main points. Jane eyre study guide questions.

wrote the novel, "I will show you a heroine as plain and as small as myself," and indeed, the characterization of the protagonist as unattractive was largely unheard of in Victorian literature. What do you think of Burns' diction and speech? What do you make of the abuse that Jane suffers? What significance do they hold for the plot? You describe Jane as a person? Why does Bessie begin to treat Jane with kindness at this point in the text? How did your opinion of Rochester change when you learned what his secret was? Would it have been different from what Brontë's audience would have expected? What do you think of her philosophy? Is she believable? Analyze this passage with regard to literary theme and the nature of the narrator. There is a heavy dose of social critique in Jane Eyre, and distinctly sexual symbolism, also not common with female protagonists of the time period. Jane Eyre was a watershed novel at the time it was written because it blended two styles of novels: the romantic novel and the gothic novel. It has even spawned a sub-genre of criticism, that of the madwoman in the attic. What lesson does Jane learn on how to deal with people she fears? Reed. Where do you see elements of Romanticism and Gothicism in the novel so far? General PointsBrontë populates the novel with many female characters roughly the same age as Jane—Georgiana and Eliza Reed, Helen Burns, Blanche Ingram, Mary and Diana Rivers, and Rosamund Oliver. Does Brontë succeed or fail to produce sympathy for this character? Chapter 7 What do you think of Mr. Brocklehurst's philosophy of education in this chapter? In fact, how does her character compare to most of the other adult characters encountered in the text thus far? The character of Mrs. Rokeby, who appears briefly in the novel, serves as a foil to Jane Eyre. She is a woman who, like Jane, is orphaned and poor, but unlike Jane, she is a member of the upper class and is well-educated. Her character provides a contrast to Jane's own struggles and offers insight into the complexities of class and gender roles in the novel.

chapter discussion, homework, or quizzes. Could the story have taken place anywhere else? Since its publication, "Jane Eyre" has become a staple of British literature; Brontë's characterization of the honest Jane Eyre, tortured Mr. Rochester, and tragically insane Bertha Mason continue to spur the imagination of readers even today. What effect might she wish to achieve? Is it appropriate? Chapter 33 In this chapter, the final pieces of the puzzle slip into place. Chapter 37 Note that Brontë makes a direct jump from the inn at Millcote to Rochester's house at Ferndean. What are they? How is this philosophy in keeping with her character? Reading Points for Jane Eyre Because Jane Eyre is such a long novel and we are working through it in only 2 days, here are some points to focus your reading. For our first day of discussion, read the Author's Preface and Chapters 1-17. We will discuss general themes, but you should pick up a few quotes to interject into the discussion. Published to widespread success in 1847 under the anonymous pseudonym of "Currer Bell," the novel "Jane Eyre" catapulted 31-year-old Charlotte Brontë onto the upper echelon of Victorian writers. How does Brontë satirize love as seen by the upper class? Why did she choose to create a section where her main character goes through so much pain? What function might this chapter serve in terms of the entire text? Compare the symbolism of "(a) wind fresh from Europe" and the "fiery West Indian night." What do these symbols represent? With the novel's success, Brontë was able to reveal her true identity to her publisher, and it soon became widely known that the author of the popular novel was a woman. Why? Couldn't she grow to love him? How does she react after her husband dies? Jane had enough strength to survive on her own, but during the war, she found herself in a difficult position. She was a widow with three children and no money. She had to rely on her family for support, which was not always reliable. She had to work hard to earn money for herself and her children. She had to face the harsh realities of life in the mid-19th century. She had to overcome many obstacles and challenges. She had to find a way to survive and thrive in a world that was often hostile to women. She had to prove to herself and others that she was capable of more than just being a passive victim of circumstance. She had to show that she was a strong and resilient individual who could overcome anything that came her way. She had to inspire hope and courage in those around her. She had to leave a lasting legacy that would endure for generations to come.

New York City, which acted as all their bleakness in Emily Brontë's novel "Wuthering Heights." When Jane Eyre meets John Reed, she finds a kindred spirit. They share a love of books and learning, and they both feel marginalized by society. Their relationship is one of mutual respect and admiration, and it provides Jane with a sense of belonging and purpose. However, their bond is ultimately broken by the arrival of Bertha Mason, who sets fire to the mansion and kills John Reed. This event marks a turning point in Jane's life, forcing her to confront the dark secrets of the past and the consequences of her actions. The revelation allowed "Jane Eyre" to achieve additional levels of interest in contemporary fiction by focusing the narrative on a female authorship. Chapter 8 Compare Jane Eyre to other mistreated heroines from children's stories (Cinderella, Rapunzel, Snow White). Romanticism, national pride and the British Empire surface very subtly in this novel (more in the second half). Where do you see representations of these? Although "Jane Eyre" ends happily–Jane marries Mr. Rochester–there is still a pervasive sense of darkness and depression in the text as a reflection of Brontë's personal state of mind. Do the names signify anything? Brontë also employs many elements of the Gothic novel, another classic literary tool from the period, in order to provide a more tragic bent to Jane's struggles. Chapter 35 Jane's conversation with Diana, although acceptable and unexceptional to us, would have bordered on the scandalous in Brontë's day. How does he measure up to other romantic heroes? She attended the harsh evangelical Cowan Bridge School, on which she modeled Lowood. What do you make of it? We see that something odd is going on at Thornfield with Rochester's demand that he "like it if he can," the strange laughter, and the attempt on his life. How does her response fit in with what we know about Jane as a character? Given its literary significance and its groundbreaking style and story, it's no wonder that Jane Eyre regularly lands on Top 100 best books lists, and is a favorite among English literature instructors and students of the genre. What does this say about her audience? Chapter 4 What is unexpected in Jane's answer to how she plans to avoid going to Hell? A woman's internal monologue, no less. Pay attention to the appearance of a mysterious Mr. Eyre. Chapter 28 The suffering that Jane endures is compounded by her belief that she has lost her sanity. This is a powerful statement that reflects the psychological toll of her experiences. It suggests that the pressures of her environment and the demands placed upon her have driven her to the brink of madness. This theme of mental anguish adds depth to the story and highlights the resilience of Jane's spirit. As the reader witnesses her journey through despair and isolation, they gain a deeper understanding of the inner strength required for her survival. The exploration of Jane's psyche invites us to consider the boundaries between reality and delusion, and the potential for human endurance in the face of overwhelming adversity.

critic of Victorian class and gender mores. Why or why not? Discuss Brontë's feelings on the "nature of man." Is she being serious or tongue-in-cheek? Chapter 34 Characterize the similarities and differences between St. John's offer of marriage and Rochester's. What is the significance of this? What is revealed about Rochester here? Chapter 32 A good minister is an example to his congregation; followers will learn "truth" by simply observing the daily actions of their pastor. What is significant about Jane's time at Lowood? Why does Brontë narrate with such a heavy hand when she writes "Stay till he comes, reader; and when I disclose my secret to him, you shall share the confidence"? Chapter 6 In this chapter, Jane receives another lesson in strength, this time from Helen Burns. Broeske in his article "Save Yourself From Trouble" from the January 1995 issue of Writer's Digest was his thesis for why some Hollywood love stories work and some don't. Is she consistent? What makes their relationship ring true for the reader? More important: The audience must believe it's real." This quote by P. H. Jane Eyre is running from an unattainable love. Chapter 26 What is the irony in Jane wearing "the plain square of blond" veil for her wedding? Chapter 20 In this chapter, Brontë again changes into the present tense. As the author of the text, Brontë is the artist who chooses what events happen in the plot (much the same way a painter can choose the composition of a painting, or a sculptor can choose where and how to carve the elements of a sculpture). What would Brontë's audience have thought of her behavior? In other words, look for the deeper meaning behind each question by asking yourself if there is any symbolism involved. What can you make of Bessie's character in her differing reactions to Jane's looks and her abilities? Does Jane's near surrender to St. John Rivers, stopped only by the voice of Edward Fairfax Rochester, speaks to her "in pain and woe...diminish her strength of character"? What do you make of Jane creating a harsh piece of artwork for herself and a lovely portrait of Rochester? What does this tell us about Jane's heart? Does this hint at her future? Chapter 19 Jane's decision to marry Rochester is a pivotal moment in the novel. It represents her ultimate choice to follow her heart despite societal expectations and personal risks. This act demonstrates her growth as a character and her commitment to her beliefs. The marriage symbolizes her triumph over adversity and her assertion of independence. It also sets the stage for the resolution of the novel's central conflicts. The union of Jane and Rochester is portrayed as a harmonious blend of passion and reason, suggesting a path toward happiness and fulfillment. The narrative emphasizes the importance of true love and self-discovery in overcoming life's challenges. The ending leaves room for interpretation regarding the fate of Bertha Mason and the overall stability of Jane's new life. The novel concludes with a sense of closure and optimism, reflecting the transformative power of love and personal growth.

Reed and while these terms were arguably unknown to Brontë in the mid 19th century, however does her treatment of Jane reflect what we know about them? Chapter 25 When Jane regards her wedding gown on page 261, what mood does Brontë establish? At the end of the chapter, who does he initially hint may help him find happiness? Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre is one of the foremost works of British literature. Rochester studies Jane's paintings. How does Jane respond to their personalities. Does the story end the way you expected? Do you think Jane Eyre is a feminist novel? Is it different from what you expected? Why does Jane refuse St. John when she is willing to accept a life with him in India? Chapter 11 What do you make of the first two paragraphs in chapter 11? Preface Analyze the quote "Conventionality is not morality. What is important about the title; why does Brontë choose a name for her character that has so many homonyms (her, air). Moreover, the death of Helen Burns at Lowood is a clear reference to the deaths of Brontë's two sisters during their time at the Cowan Bridge School. How does Jane compare and contrast to them? In what ways are they similar? Chapter 16 The discussion of Miss Blanche Ingram between Jane and Mrs. Describe the resolution of the relationship between Jane and Mrs. In particular, Brontë's commentary on the difficult position of a mistress in Victorian society is noteworthy. The resolution of this subplot underscores the novel's broader themes of social hierarchy and moral integrity. Jane's rejection of Blanche's advances reinforces her commitment to her principles and her desire for genuine connection. The narrative uses this episode to explore the complexities of love, class, and reputation in the 19th century. The outcome of this relationship serves as a testament to Jane's unwavering resolve and her ability to resist societal pressures. The story illustrates the power of authentic emotion and ethical choices in navigating a challenging world. The resolution brings a sense of relief and clarity to the narrative, paving the way for the final chapters of the novel. The enduring legacy of Jane Eyre lies in its profound exploration of the human condition and its timeless message of hope and redemption.

understandings of the Gothic tradition. Self-righteousness is not religion." In light of what critics of the time had to say about Jane Eyre, what the thrust of Brontë's responses? Jane has her own ideas of how to shake Rochester from his gloom. Where do the names Mary, Diana, St. John, and Hannah come from, and what is the significance attached to those names? What effect would it have had on Brontë's audience? Please see the links below for additional helpful resources. Chapter 31 Jane's feelings towards her backwoods students and the "germs of native excellence, refinement, intelligence (and) kind-feeling" that "are as likely to exist in their hearts as in those of the best-born" are likely to have caused a stir among non-Romantics of the period. Put simply, the story of Jane Eyre and Edmund Rochester is a romance, but on the woman's terms. This, of course, is a reference to Rochester's first wife, a key character whose impact on the plot is significant, but whose voice is never heard in the novel. Chapter 12 Why is the way Jane and Rochester meet appropriate? Are they ironic in any sense? Jane's fears of the ghost are consistent with her vivid imagination; yet the ghost never appeared, and Jane is returned to cruel reality. Written as a first-person narrative, the novel follows the plain but intelligent Jane Eyre in her development as an individual from her traumatic childhood. Note again the switch in tense on page 231. The deaths of her three remaining siblings came in the midst of her literary successes, and Brontë was forced to live in a loveless marriage for the few years before her death. The tragic and subdued tone of the novel also speaks to Brontë's personal experiences in a more general way. How does this shape her character? Compare Brontë's descriptions of Rochester with her descriptions of Rochester's appearance. Do you think Jane and Rochester shared a happy ending? In fact, she has been building up religious closeness since Rochester's admission of prayer in chapter 12. In this chapter, note the thoughts of suicide. In what way are they ironic? Chapter 29 Jane's decision to marry Rochester is a pivotal moment in the novel. It represents her ultimate choice to follow her heart despite societal expectations and personal risks. This act demonstrates her growth as a character and her commitment to her beliefs. The marriage symbolizes her triumph over adversity and her assertion of independence. It also sets the stage for the resolution of the novel's central conflicts. The union of Jane and Rochester is portrayed as a harmonious blend of passion and reason, suggesting a path toward happiness and fulfillment. The narrative emphasizes the importance of true love and self-discovery in overcoming life's challenges. The ending leaves room for interpretation regarding the fate of Bertha Mason and the overall stability of Jane's new life. The novel concludes with a sense of closure and optimism, reflecting the transformative power of love and personal growth.

very unpleasant character), why would Brontë chose end the novel with a reference to him? How do you think Rochester of today? Compare the meanings of the names to their respective characters and this one? Chapter 1 What purpose do the descriptive passages from Berwick's History of British Birds serve at this stage of the text? How does the anecdote of the "little psalm angel" heighten our contempt for Brocklehurst? Note at the end of the chapter the change in the relationship between Jane and Rochester. What does the author suggest about its importance to individual happiness? How would descriptions like these affect readers in the mid 19th century? Chapter 19 This chapter shows another change in the relationship between Rochester and Jane. Fairfax's description of Rochester have on the reader? Chapter 23 In Jane's impassioned speech in this chapter, you should be able to find pieces of both Bessie and Helen Burns. Why does Jane begin this chapter in the present tense? Knowing that Jane Eyre is the reader that broke many rules about how a mistreated heroine should act, compare and contrast them to Jane. Chapter 27 "Reader, I forgive him at the moment on the spot." What is your reaction to this? How does Brontë transmit the characters of the Ingram ladies successfully to the reader? What is the effect that Brontë is trying to convey to the reader? What does this say about Rochester as a character? Does Jane Eyre work as a love story? How do you compare to that audience? Does St. James Rivers impart any "truths" to Jane? With the creation of Jane and her world, Brontë introduced an entirely new kind of heroine: Jane is "plain" and orphaned, but intelligent and proud. What is she doing? What does she want? How does she get it? What does she lose? What does she gain? What does she sacrifice? What does she risk? What does she win? What does she lose? What does she gain? What does she sacrifice? What does she risk? What does she win?

What is Brontë saying in this novel about the role of women in her society? Why does she do this, and what is the effect on the reader? What is it about Jane's viewpoint that would have drawn so much anger? Re-read Jane's recollections of the events leading up to the introduction of Bertha Mason. Chapter 14 When Rochester says he is "paving hell with energy" and that he is "laying down good intentions," he is alluding to an old saying: "The road to Hell is paved with good intentions." This quote has been attributed to Karl Marx, but it really reflects Blake's Marriage of Heaven and Hell and its "Proverbs of Hell": "the road to excess leads to the palace of wisdom." This chapter gives more insight on the nature of Rochester through his battle of wit with Jane. How is this unusual when compared with the depiction of the other children of this time period, such as the "little psalm angel" and the "girls of the school"? Chapter 5 In this chapter, notice "Jane's" first direct address

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