**PAGES 333-334-337**

**EXERCISE 1:**

I think Darwin’s theories might have affected the writing of late Victorian novels, because lots of people deduced by Darwin’s theory that there are many races, classes. In this way there was a break in the society with the consolidation of the view that some classes are superior than other classes and out of the society with the affirmation of the nationalist view, that consist in believing the other nations and population (first of all African ones) are inferior. So writers might be influenced positively by this point of view and then they sustained it or negatively and therefore they critiqued these principles. Another point of affection might have been the atheism as a consequence of the principle that rules the nature for Darwin: the chance. Therefore man feels himself alone and notes that nature is indifferent to his life.

**EXERCISE 2:**

1. First of all Hardy denied the existence of God and so man has no power, he is submitted to the nature and the chance. Man is no longer at the centre of universe.
2. Hardy sets almost of his novels in the southwest of England, in an area which he called Wessex. The names refers to the old Saxon kingdom of Alfred the Great. It mixes the imaginative experience of the individual and the sense of man’s place in the universe
3. For Hardy nature is cruel with man and indifferent to man’s pain. Nature is also characterised by the disorder. In addition sets the pattern of growth and decay which characterise human life
4. In addition to the critique to the Christian religion, Hardy strongly criticized Victorian Age and so its values.
5. His narrative technique follows the Victorian rules for writing. For example he uses an omniscient narrator, who sometimes explains his point of view. Indeed the poet usually presents the action through the eyes of a hypothetical observer.

**EXERCISE 3:**

1. Possibility
2. Denial
3. Mainly
4. Frustration
5. Loneliness
6. Dweller
7. Sensibility
8. Departure
9. Setting
10. Repetitive

**EXERCISE 1:**

Children usually express their uneasiness for something crying, lamenting, finding help in parents, getting sad.

**EXERCISE 2:**

1. Jude is cooking eggs when he hears Sue crying out.
2. He runs to children’s room and realises that it is empty
3. When he looks round the room he notices that the three children are hanged
4. Although he is terrified, he lets sue lie, cuts the cords and puts his sons on the bed.
5. Then he calls the doctor and two women.
6. Sue and Jude reach the conclusion that Jude Junior had entered in his mother’s room, he didn’t find her and so he hanged himself and the other two children.
7. They find a piece of paper with some words written on it.
8. The doctor think that suicide was in the nature of the child, belonging to the new generation, who have new views of life. They were not able to resist to all the terrors and so they decided to suicide.

**EXERCISE 3:**

1. The boy’s face reflected all the negative facts happened to Jude, his first family and his second one. It reflected all the mistakes, accidents, fears experienced in the boy’s life. Indeed the face reflected the incompatibility of his parents and all the misfortunes lived.
2. They heard two priests that were speaking of religion.
3. Jude is afraid because he tried vainly to console Sue and he is not able to understand what sue has, who seems to don’t want speak with him.
4. Sue thinks their union is now stains with blood, while for Jude is only shadowed by death
5. Sue feels himself guilty, She thinks that Jude junior hang himself because of her, she thinks she incited him to suicide. Jude instead thinks that Sue’s purposes were good, it was an exception what is happened.

**EXERCISE 4:**

You could note the cinematographic technique used by Hardy more than once in the extract. For example in the first two lines, when he describes Jude while is cooking eggs, or from line 5 to line 12 when he describes the room and the finding of the children or from line 54 to 59, where he describes the expression of Jude’s son.

**EXERCISE 5:**

Differently from Dickens’ children, who maintain the desire of survive, Hardy’s ones are disillusioned, they have no hope. Dickens’ ones at the end know the happy end, instead Hardy’s ones die. This is due to Hardy’s deterministic and pessimistic view of the reality.

**EXERCISE 6:**

Lines 54-59: The negative view of the Victorian society, which is characterised by fears, mistakes, errors, paradoxes ...

Lines 64-65: the strict code of values promoted during the Victorian Age and the rules of the church

Lines 70-74: the strict code of value of the Victorian Age and the repression of the diversity.

Lines 84-85, 96-97: the contradiction in the Victorian society, in which hidden behind the perfection there were lots of problems and contradictions.

**EXERCISE 7:**

1. When I was reading I was stroked by the crude realism of Hardy’s description, I was very impressed by the pessimistic and detailed way that Hardy follows to write his poem. In a second moment the text has done reflect me of the hard and terrible situation in which Victorians were forced to live.
2. I find the text very realistic and shocking.