Frankenstein

THE GRAPHIC NOVEL

Mary Shelley

Script by Jason Cobley Adapted by Brigit Viney

LUCENT BOOKS

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Frankenstein: The Graphic Novel Mary Shelley Script by Jason Cobley Adapted by Brigit Viney

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Introduction

Mary Shelley's classic novel, Frankenstein, was first published in 1818. It was written in the days before steam travel, when the world seemed much bigger than it does today. Only the bravest adventurers could visit distant places and discover the secrets they held. It was possible that there could be things — things created by humans — that would terrify anyone who saw them.

Science was progressing extremely quickly, and it seemed that anything and everything was possible as humans found new and powerful ways to create and to destroy.

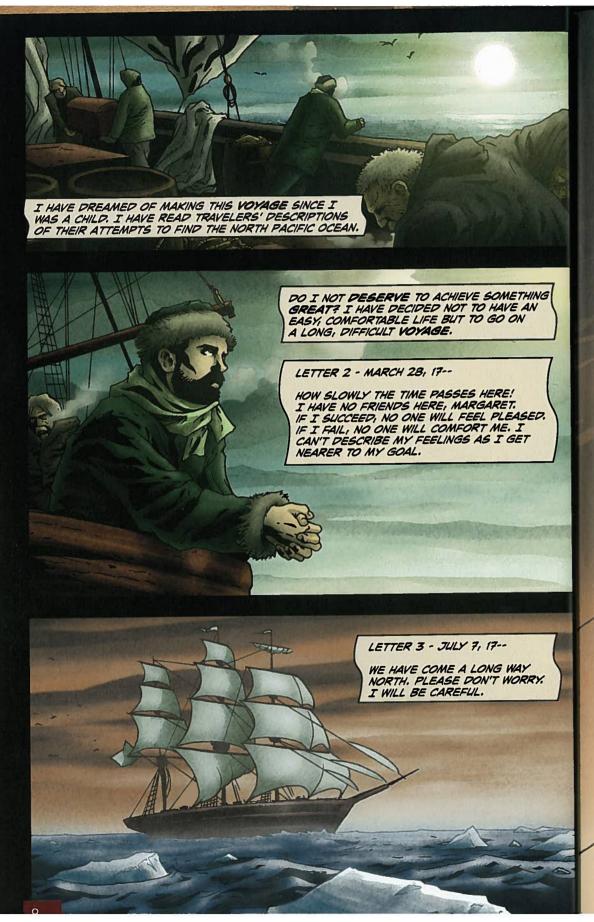
At the same time, medicine was finding new ways to cure sick people and to make people live longer. This raised questions about the nature of life itself. For example, if a dying man could be saved and brought back to life, could a dead man also be brought back to life? What about a dead person made from parts of other dead people? Could a creature like that be given life as well?

Where would it end? Would it go too far?

Indeed, in the early days of scientific advances, anything and everything seemed possible ...

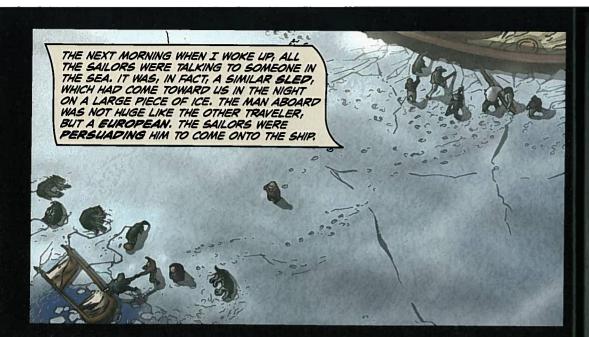














HERE IS OUR CAPTAIN, AND HE WON'T

WE'RE ON A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE NORTH POLE.



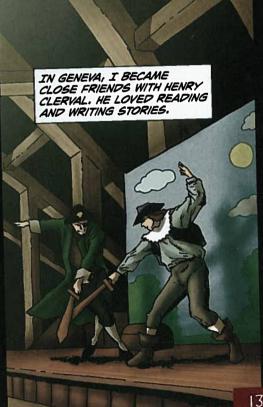
HE WAS NEARLY FROZEN
AND EXTREMELY THIN. I
HAVE NEVER SEEN A MAN
IN SUCH A TERRIBLE STATE.
SLOWLY, WE HELPED HIM
RECOVER. TWO DAYS
PASSED BEFORE HE WAS
ABLE TO SPEAK.

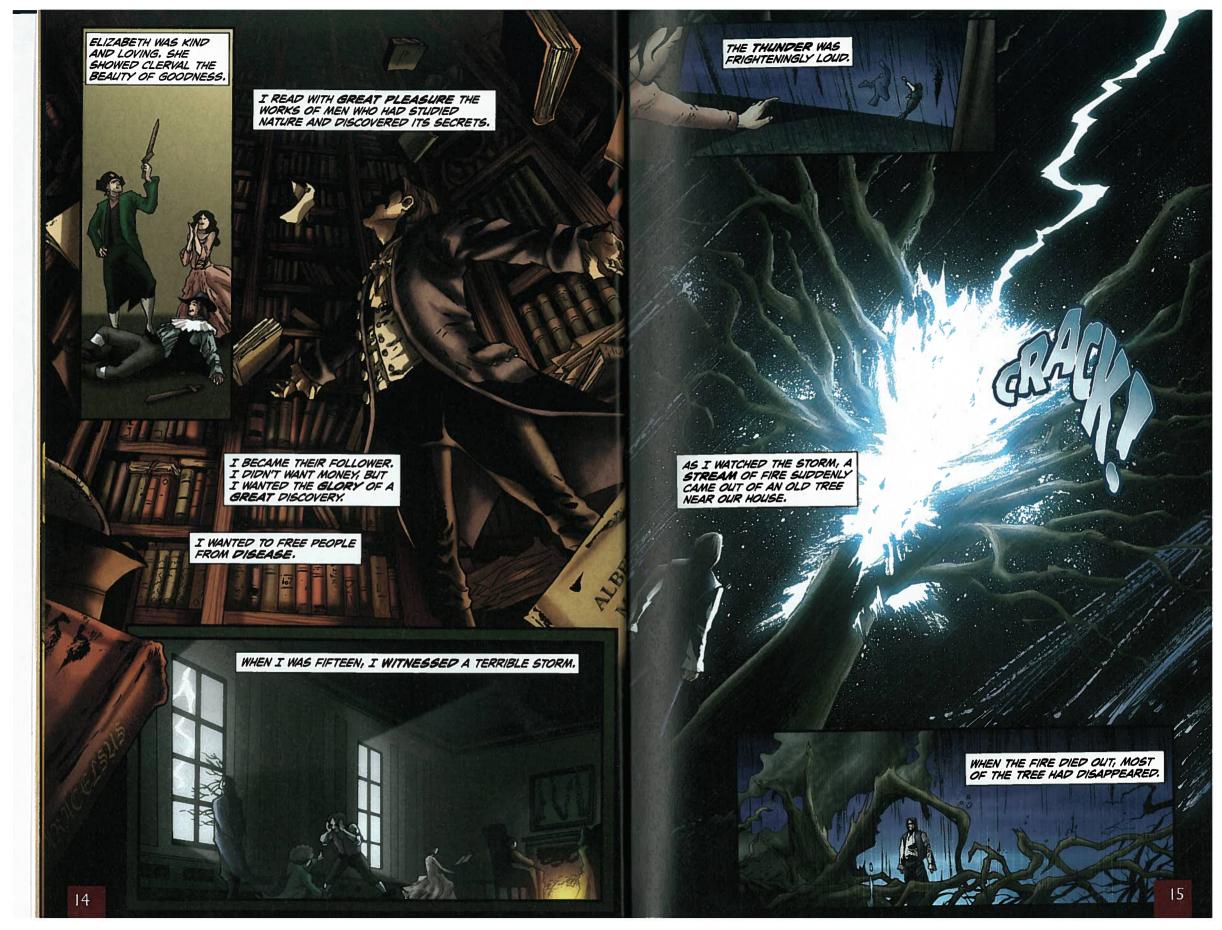




























BUT I

HOPE THAT'S FINISHED NOW.



















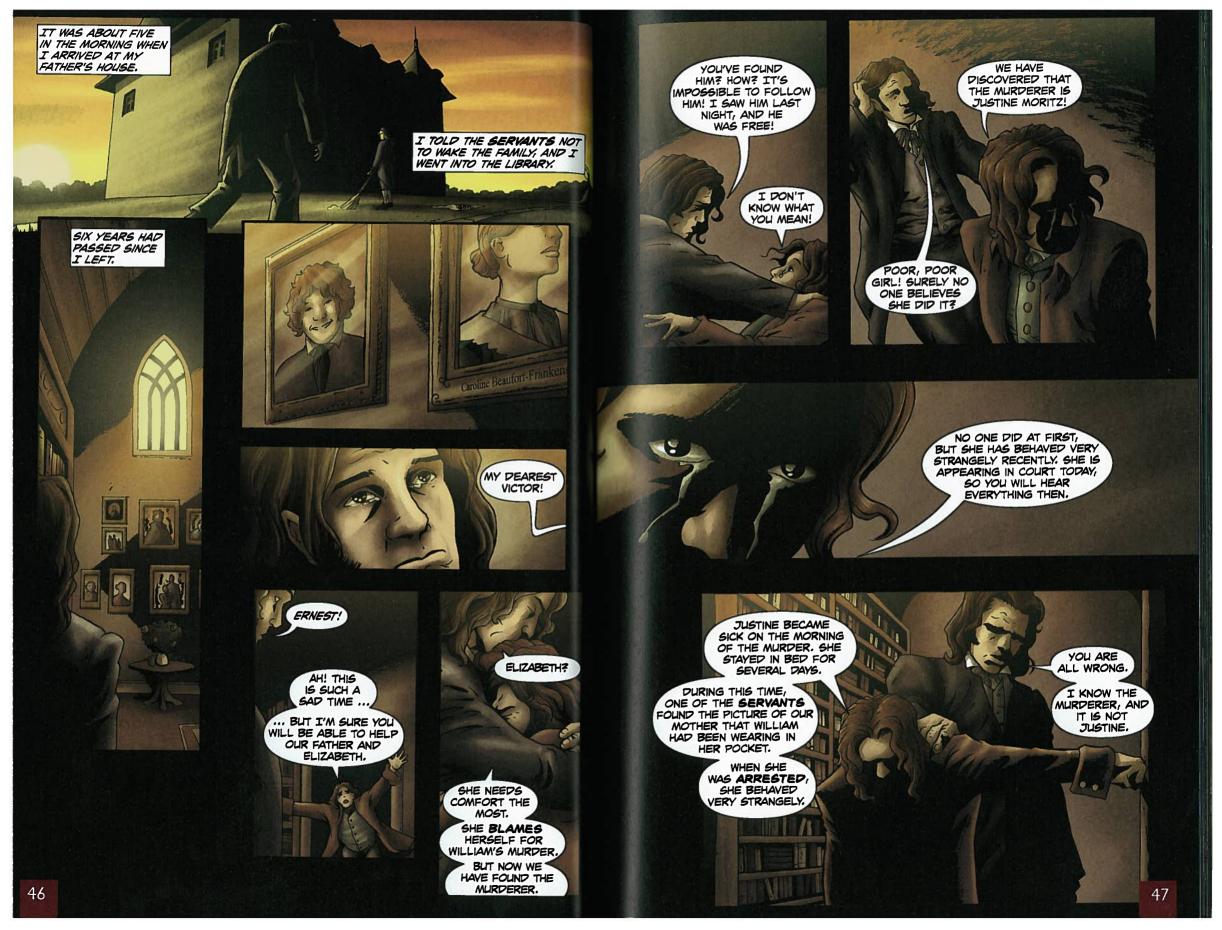








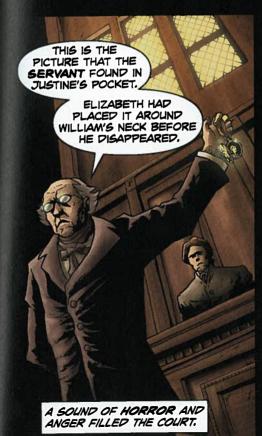














I SPENT THE EVENING AT MY AUNT'S HOUSE.

ON MY WAY HOME, A MAN ASKED ME IF I HAD SEEN THE CHILD WHO WAS LOST.

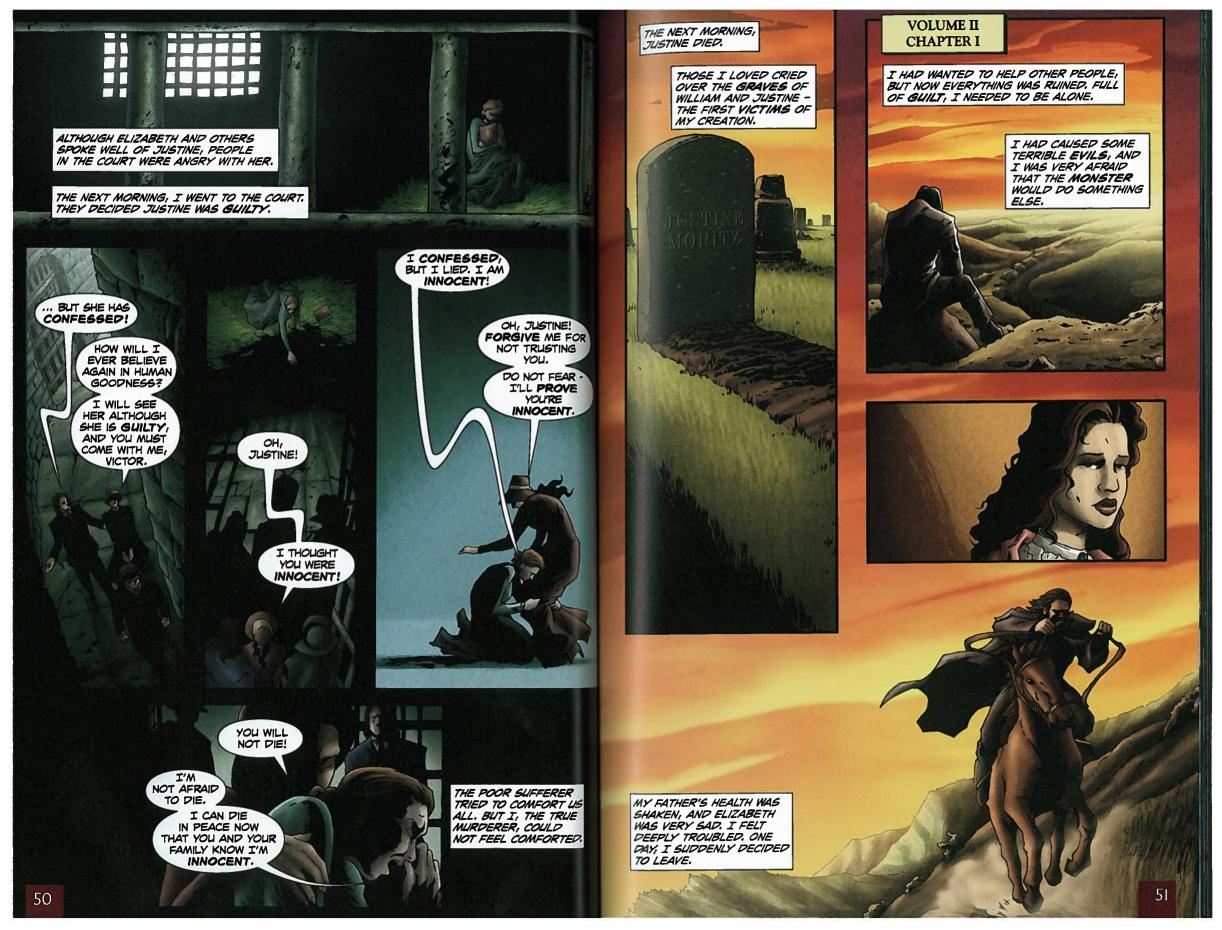


IN THE EARLY MORNING, THE SOUND OF FOOTSTEPS WOKE ME. I DECIDED TO LOOK FOR THE MISSING CHILD AGAIN.

> I WAS VERY TIRED WHEN I MET THE MARKET WOMAN BECAUSE I HADN'T SLEPT MUCH.

I DON'T KNOW HOW THE PICTURE GOT EXPLAIN IT.

INTO MY POCKET, I CAN'T THE COURT MUST DECIDE NOW WHAT HAPPENS TO ME.







HAVEN'T I REMEMBER, THAT
YOU MADE ME MORE
POWERFUL THAN
YOURSELF. HOWEVER, SUFFERED ENOUGH? LIFE IS DEAR TO ME, AND I WILL DEFEND IT. I WON'T FIGHT YOU. I AM YOUR
CREATURE. I WAS GOOD, BUT
UNHAPPINESS HAS MADE
ME BAD. LISTEN TO ME.
DECIDE IF I WILL
LEAD A GOOD LIFE
OR BRING DEATH TO
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS. 55



















BUT HE WAS HAPPY, AND I WAS MISERABLE. HERE THEY ARE. THEY DESCRIBE IN DETAIL MY DISGUSTING BODY. I FELT SICK AS I READ THEM.













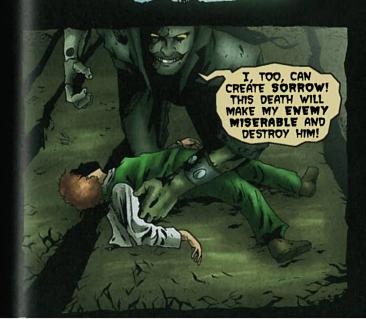






THE CHILD STILL STRUGGLED AND SHOUTED. I TOOK HOLD OF HIS THROAT TO MAKE HIM STOP ...

... AND IN A MOMENT, HE LAY DEAD AT MY FEET.





I REMEMBERED THAT SUCH BEAUTIFUL CREATURES WOULD NEVER BRING ME HAPPINESS.





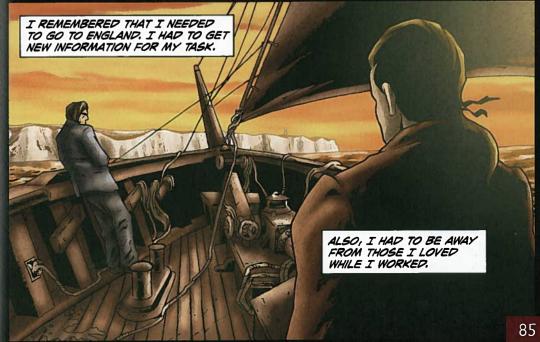
HOW CAN YOU LIVE IN WILD PLACES WITHOUT PEOPLE? ALTHOUGH I FELT AFRAID, I SAW THE TRUTH IN YOU WANT PEOPLE'S LOVE, AND YOU'LL RETURN TO WHAT HE SAID. FIND IT. I PROMISE I PROMISE THAT IF YOU GIVE ME THIS, YOU'LL NEVER SEE I WON'T. TF YOU AGREE, NEITHER YOU NOR ANYONE ELSE WILL EVER SEE US AGAIN. WE'LL SLEEP ON DRIED LEAVES AND EAT NUTS AND FRUIT. GO HOME AND START YOUR WORK. I WILL WATCH YOUR PROGRESS. WHEN YOU'RE READY, ME AGAIN! SHOULD I'LL APPEAR! I TRUST WE'LL LIVE PEACEFULLY. HE WENT DOWN THE MOUNTAIN EXTREMELY QUICKLY AND DISAPPEARED. THEY WILL HATE YOU, AND THEN YOU'LL THE LOVE OF ANOTHER BEING WILL REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MY CRIMES. WANT TO KILL AGAIN. WITH A HEAVY HEART, I WENT DOWN TOWARD THE VALLEY. I'LL DO IT, IF YOU AGREE TO LEAVE EUROPE FOREVER AND NEVER VISIT AN AREA WHERE PEOPLE I RETURNED TO MY FAMILY IN GENEVA. THEY WERE LIVE. WORRIED BY MY WILD APPEARANCE. I SAID VERY LITTLE TO THEM, ALTHOUGH I LOVED THEM SO MUCH.







FIRST, THE MONSTER HAD TO LEAVE WITH HIS MATE. THEN I COULD ENJOY THE HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE IN PEACE.

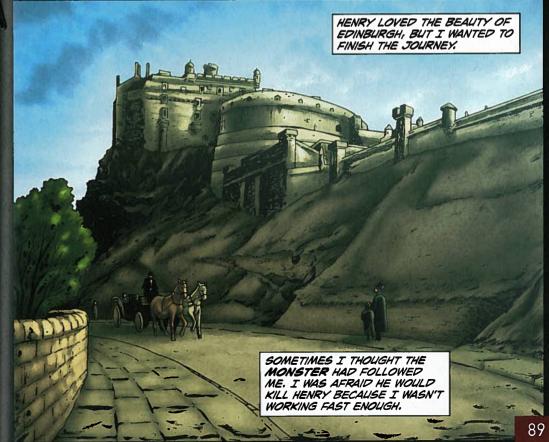


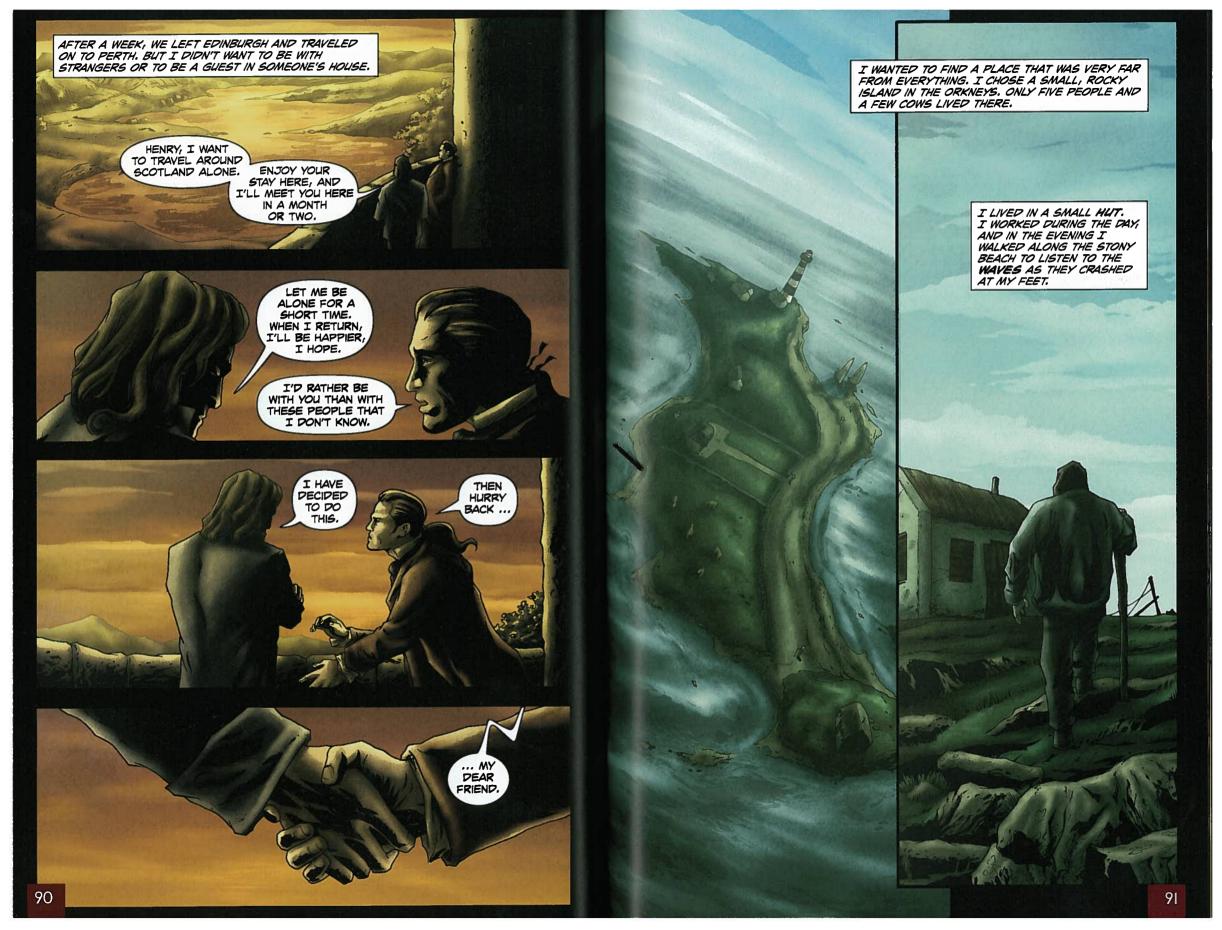


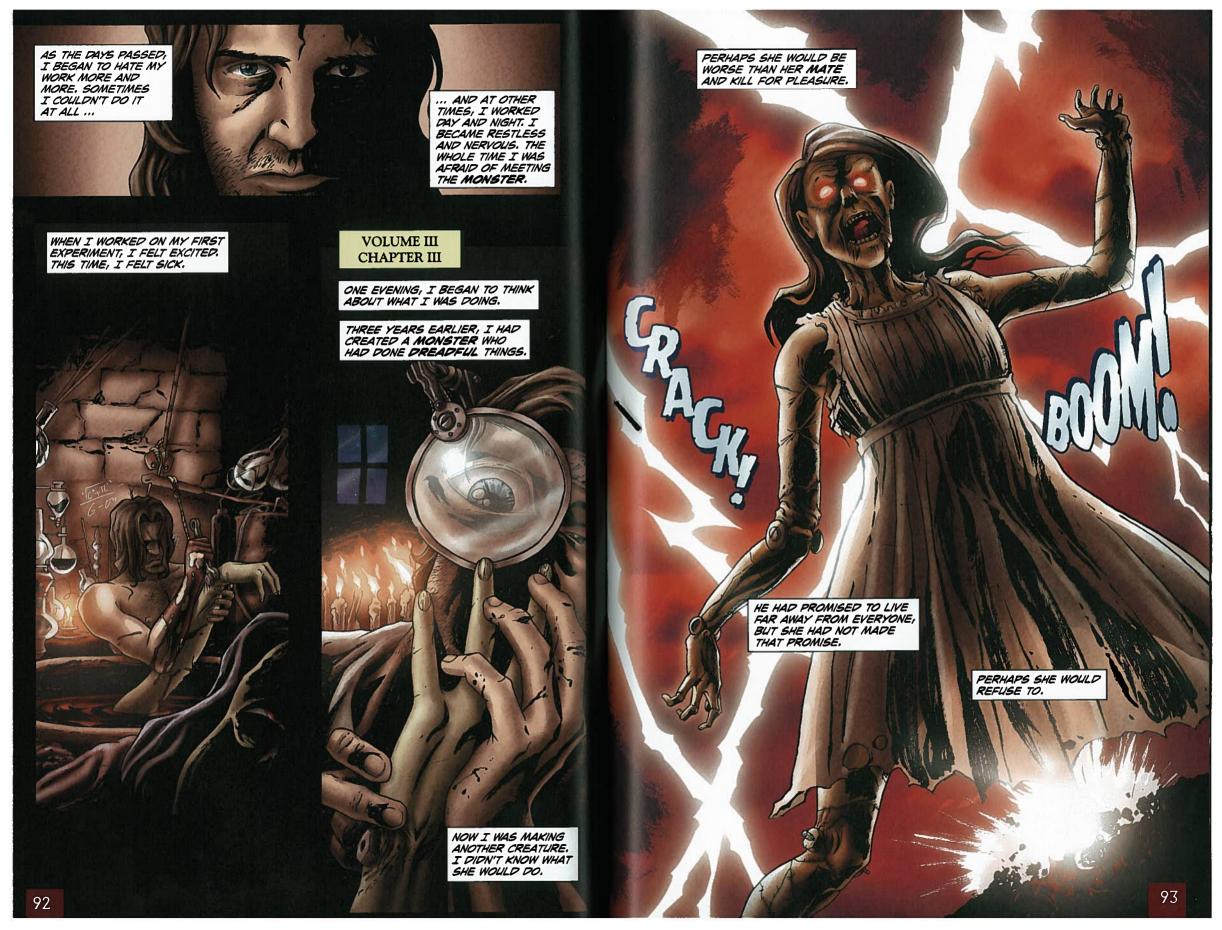




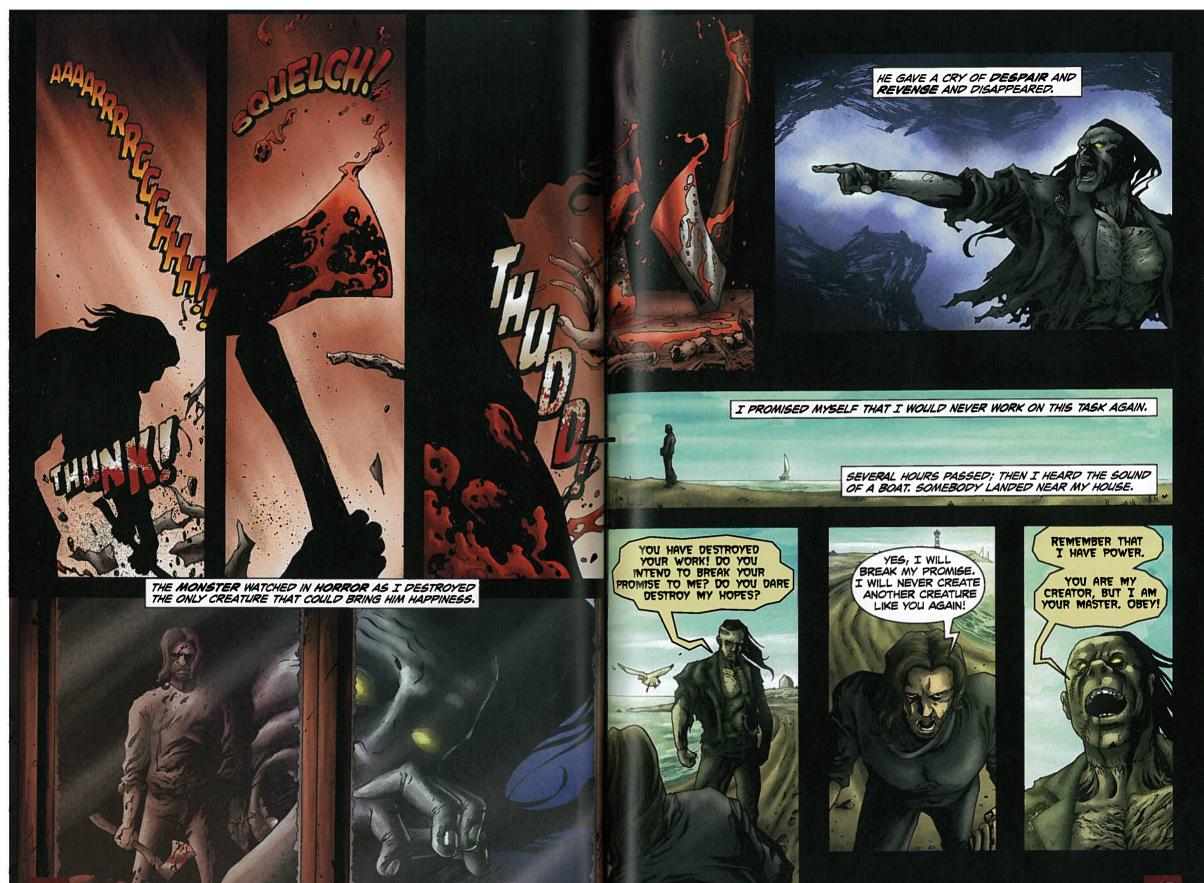




















THE AIR WAS SO PURE THAT I DECIDED TO STAY LONGER ON THE WATER. EVENTUALLY, CLOUDS HID THE MOON. EVERYTHING WAS DARK, AND I HEARD ONLY THE SOUND OF THE BOAT. IN A SHORT TIME, I FELL ASLEEP.







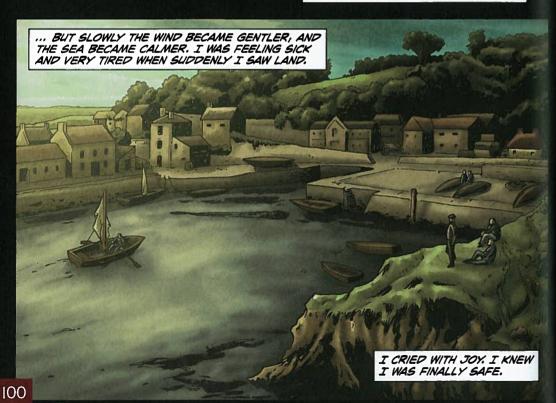




I LOOKED AT THE SEA. IT WAS GOING TO BE MY GRAVE.

MONSTER! YOU'VE GOT WHAT YOU WANTED!

SOME HOURS PASSED IN THIS WAY ...











I KNEW

THAT THE PEOPLE

ON THE ISLAND I HAD LEFT COULD PROVE MY INNOCENCE. I WAS TALKING TO THEM WHEN THE BODY WAS FOUND. 103

I REMEMBERED MY

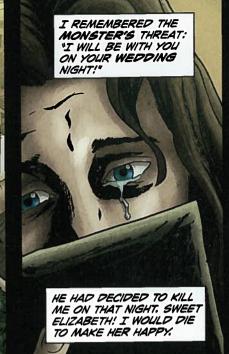
BROTHER'S MURDER, AND

I FELT EXTREMELY SHAKEN.





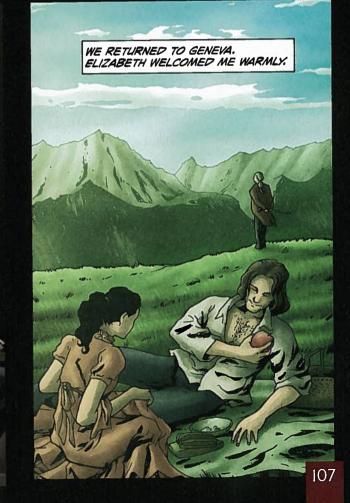


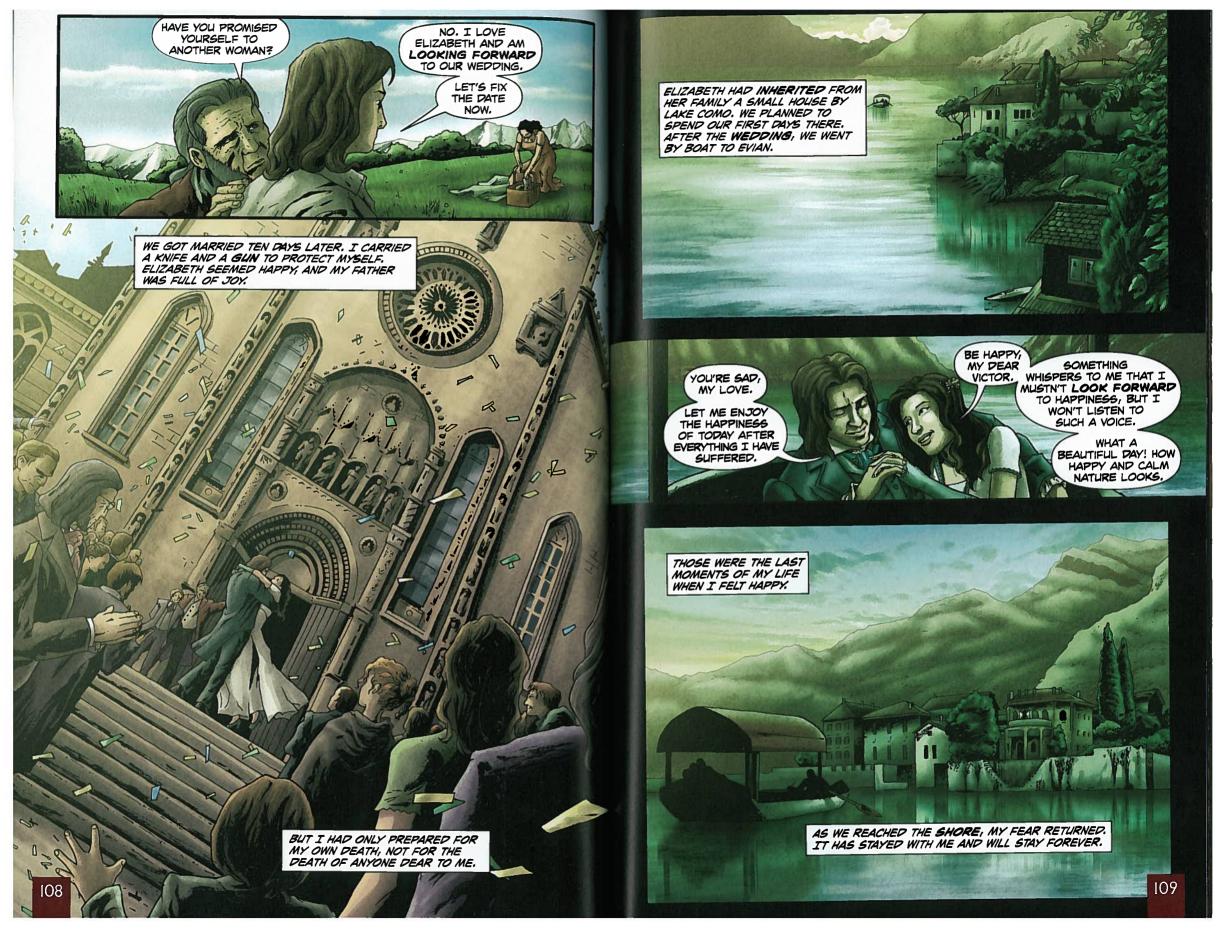


MY DEAREST ELIZABETH, I AM AFRAID THAT LITTLE HAPPINESS REMAINS FOR US ON EARTH. HOWEVER, ALL MY FUTURE HAPPINESS IS CENTERED ON YOU. I PROMISE MYSELF TO YOU AND NO ONE ELSE.

I HAVE ONE, **DREADFUL** SECRET WHICH WILL FILL YOU WITH HORROR. I WILL TELL IT TO YOU THE DAY AFTER OUR MARRIAGE. UNTIL THEN, DO NOT MENTION IT.

VICTOR





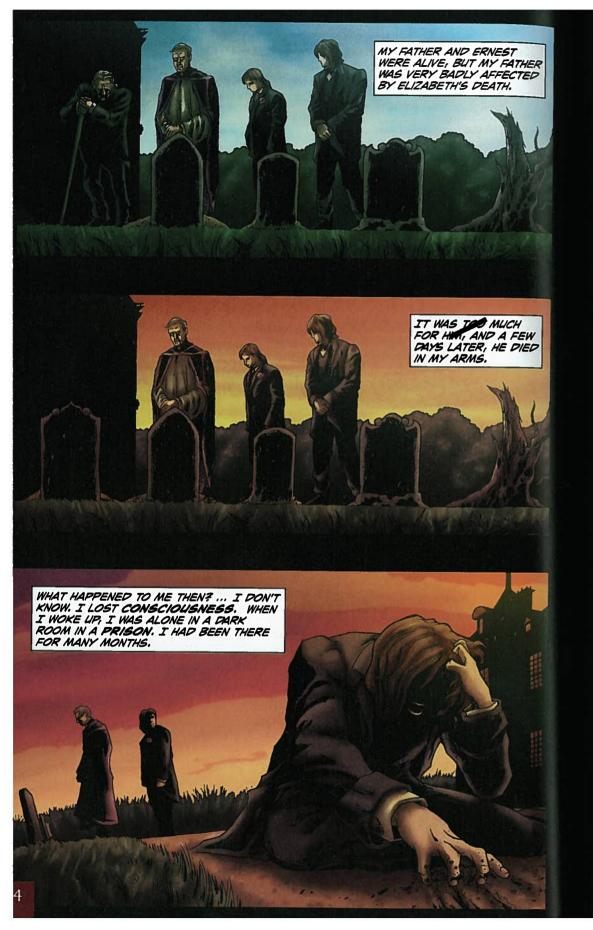




SHRIEK!!

AS I HEARD THE SCREAM, I REALIZED WHAT WAS HAPPENING!













September 12, 17—

Jam returning to England. J have

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

who hopes of glory and began to move.

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

We were in great danger,

We were in great danger,

Why unfortunate guest was

broke off in all directions. My unfortunate guest was

but we could do nothing.

but we could do nothing.

J have

J have

J have

J stands of ice

J stands of ice

My unfortunate guest was

broke off in all directions.

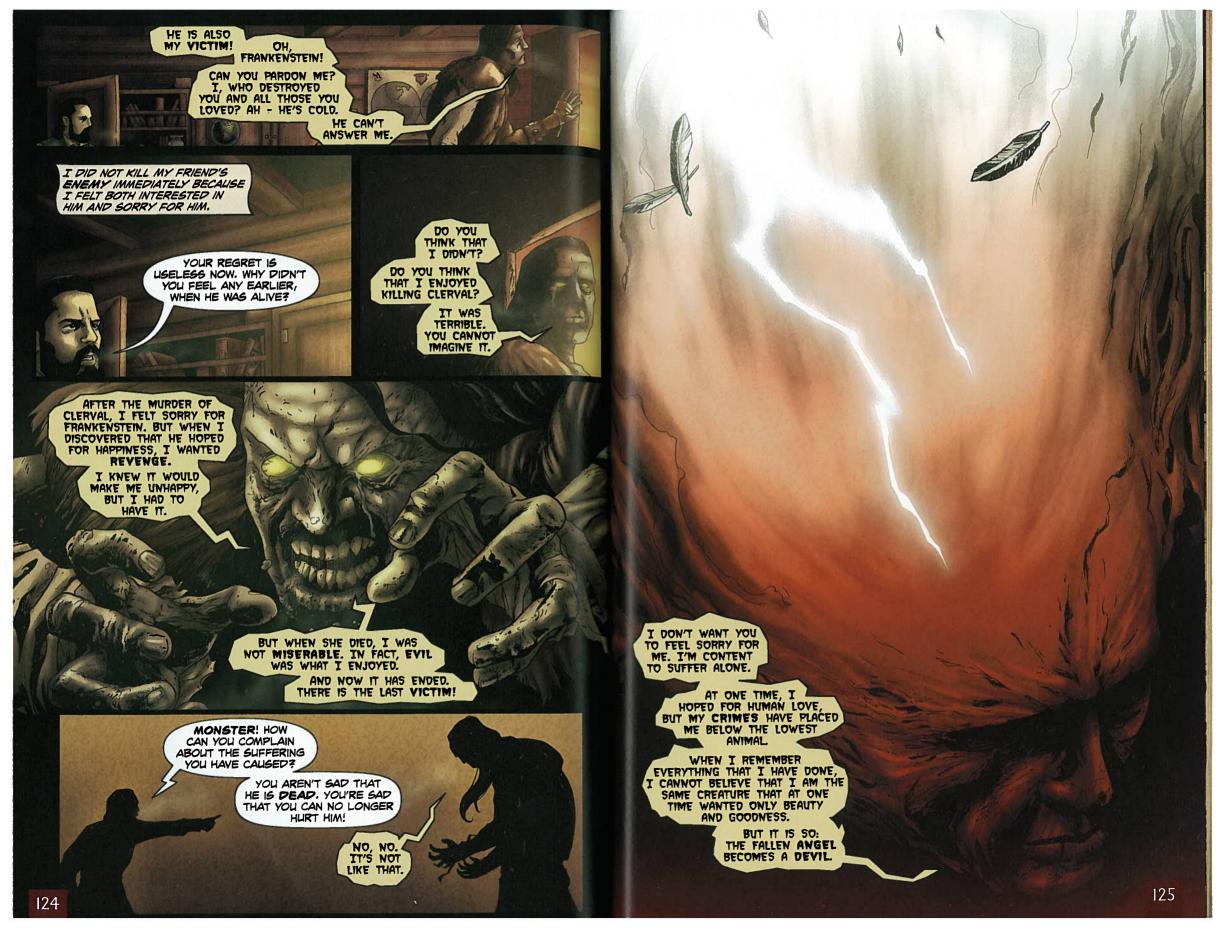
My unfortunate guest was

but we could do nothing.

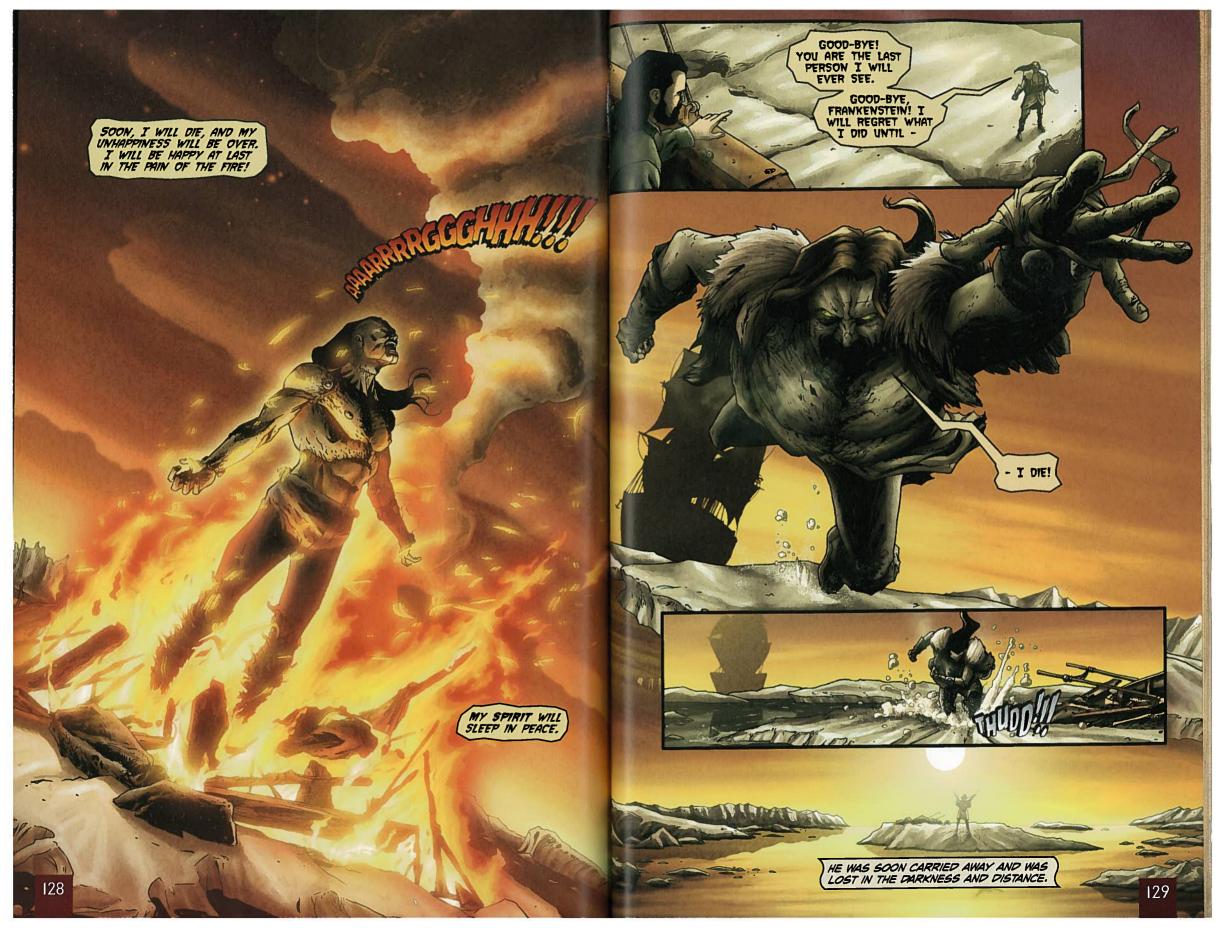


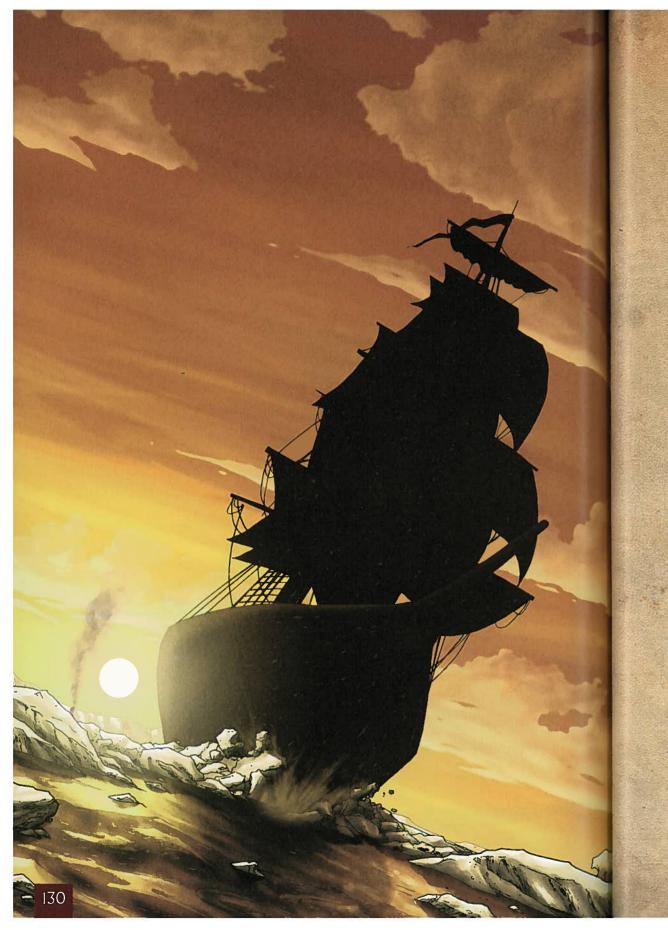












Frankenstein End

Glossary

A

adopt /ədɒpt/— (adopts, adopting, adopted) If you adopt someone else's child, you take it into your own family and make it legally your son or daughter.

Appine /ælpaɪn/ — Apline means existing in or relating to mountains.

angel /exnd3əl/ — (angels) Angels are spiritual beings that some people believe are God's servants in heaven.

arrest /ərɛst/ — (arrests, arresting, arrested) If the police arrest you, they take charge of you and take you to a police station because they believe you may have committed a crime.

astonishing /əstɒnɪʃɪŋ/ — Something that is astonishing is very surprising.

B

bank / bæŋk / — (banks) The banks of a river, canal, or lake are the raised areas of ground along its edge.

barn /barn/ — (barns) A barn is a building on a farm in which animals, animal food, or crops can be kept.

bear /bear/ — (bears, bearing, bore, borne) If you bear an unpleasant experience, you accept it because you are unable to do anything about it.

beat / bit / — (beats, beating, beat, beaten) When your heart or pulse beats, it continually makes regular rhythmic movements.

blame / bleim/ — (blames, blaming, blamed) If you blame a person or thing for something bad or if you blame something bad on somebody, you believe or say that they are responsible for it or that they caused it. board / bord/ — (boards, boarding, boarded) When you board a train, ship, or alreraft, you get on it in order to travel somewhere.

brave / breiv/ — Someone who is brave is willing to do things that are dangerous and does not show fear in difficult or dangerous situations.

brother-in-law / brother in lo/ — (brothers-in-law) Someone's brother-in-law is the brother of their husband or wife, or the man who is married to their sister.

(

captain /kæptin/ – (captains) In the army, navy, and some other armed forces, a captain is an officer of middle rank.

Christian /kristʃən/ – (Christians) A Christian is someone who follows the teachings of Jesus Christ. confess /kənfɛs/ – (confesses, confessing, confessed) If you confess to doing something wrong or something that you are ashamed of, you admit that you did it.

cottage / kptid3 / — [cottages] A cottage is a small house, usually in the country.

courtyard / kortyard / — (courtyards) A courtyard is an open area of ground which is surrounded by buildings or walls.

crime /kraɪm/ — (crimes) A crime is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law.

cross / kros / — (crosses, crossing, crossed) If you cross a room, road, or area of land, you move to the other side of it. If you cross to a place, you move over or travel over a room, road, or area in order to reach that place.

curse /kars/ – (curses, cursing, cursed) If you curse someone or something, you say impolite or insulting things about them because you are angry with them.

D

dead / ded / - A person, animal, or plant that is dead is no longer living.

decay / dikei/ — (decays, decaying, decayed) When something such as a dead body, a dead plant, or a tooth decays, it is gradually destroyed by a natural process.

deserve / dizarv/— (deserves, deserving, deserved) If you say that a person or thing deserves something, you mean that they should have or receive it because of their actions or qualities.

despair /dispear/ — Despair is the feeling that everything is wrong and that nothing will improve.

destiny / destini/ — (destinies) A person's destiny is everything that happens to them during their life, including what will happen in the future, especially when it is considered to be controlled by someone or something else. Destiny is the force which some people believe controls the things that happen to you in your life.

devil /deval/ — (devils) A in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, the Devil is the most powerful evil spirit. A devil is an evil spirit.

disease / diziz/ – (diseases) A disease is an illness which affects people, animals, or plants.

disgusting / **disgnstin** / — If you say that something is disgusting, you think it is extremely unpleasant or unacceptable.

dreadful /dredfəl/ — If you say that something is dreadful, you mean that it is very unpleasant or very poor in quality.

 $\frac{dull}{dAl}$ – (duller, dullest) A dull color or light is not bright.

F

embrace / imbreis / — (embraces, embracing, embraced) If you embrace someone, you put your arms around them in order to show affection for them. You can also say that two people embrace.

enemy / Enəmi/ — (enemies) If someone is your enemy, they hate you or want to harm you. The enemy is an army or other force that is opposed to you in a war, or a country with which your country is at war.

evil /ivəl/ — (evils) Evil is used to refer to all the wicked and bad things that happen in the world. An evil is a very unpleasant or harmful situation or activity. If you describe someone or something as evil, you mean that you think they are morally very bad and cause harm to people.

F

faint /feint/ — (faints, fainting, fainted) If you faint, you lose consciousness for a short time.

fit / fit/ – (fits) If someone has a fit, they suddenly lose consciousness and their body makes uncontrollable movements.

flash /flæf/ – (flashes) A flash is a sudden burst of light or of something shiny or bright.

forgive / fərgiv/ — (forgives, forgiving, forgave, forgiven) If you forgive someone who has done something bad or wrong, you stop being angry with them and no longer want to punish them.

frozen / frouzen / — If the ground is frozen, it has become very hard because the weather is very cold. If you say that you are frozen or a part of your body is frozen, you are emphasizing that you feel very cold.

funeral /fyunərəl/ — (funerals) A funeral is the ceremony that is held when the body of someone who has died is buried or cremated.

G

glory /glori/ — (glories) Glory is fame and admiration that you gain by doing something impressive.

grave /greiv/ — (graves) A grave is a hole in which a dead person is buried.

graveyard / greivyard / — (graveyards) A graveyard is an area of land where dead people are buried.

great /greit/ — (greater, greatest) Great means large in amount or degree.

guilt /gɪlt/ — Guilt is an unhappy feeling that you have because you have done something wrong or think that you have done something wrong. Guilt is the fact that you have done something wrong or illegal.

guilty /gɪlti/ — (guiltier, guiltiest) If someone is guilty of doing something wrong or committing a crime or offense, they have done that thing or committed that crime.

gun /gnn / - (guns) A gun is a weapon from which bullets or other things are fired.

W

heaven / hevan/ — (heavens) In some religions, heaven is sald to be the place where God lives and where good people go when they die.

hell /hel/ — In some religions, hell is the place where the Devil lives and where bad people are sent when they die. If you say that a particular situation or place is hell, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant.

horror /horar/ – (horrors) Horror is a feeling of great shock, fear, and worry caused by something extremely unpleasant.

hut / hAt / - (huts) A hut is a small, simple building, especially one made of wood, mud, grass, or stones.

G

inherit /Inherit/ — (inherits, inheriting, inherited)
If you inherit money or property, you receive it from someone who has died.

innocence /Inəsəns/ — If someone proves their innocence, they prove that they are not guilty of a crime.

innocent /**inəsənt**/ — If someone is innocent, they did not commit a crime that they have been accused of.

I.

lecture /lektfor/ — (lectures) A lecture is a talk someone gives in order to teach people about a particular subject, usually at a university or college.

lightning /laɪtnɪŋ/ — Lightning is the very bright flashes of light in the sky that happen during thunderstorms.

long /lon/ - (longs, longing, longed) If you long for something, you want it very much.

look forward to /luk forward ta/ — If you look forward to something that is going to happen, you want it to happen because you think you will enjoy it.

M

mark / mark / — (marks) A mark is a small area of something such as dirt that has accidentally gotten onto a surface or piece of clothing.

master / mæstər/ — (masters) A servant's master Is the man that he or she works for If you say that someone is a master of a particular activity, you mean that they are extremely skilled at it.

mate / mert/ — (mates) An animal's mate is its sexual partner.

Character Summary



Victor Frankenstein

The main character and narrator of most of the story. Victor begins the story as an innocent youth fascinated by scientific discovery. By the end, he is a broken man, torn by grief and guilt. While studying at the university, Frankenstein discovers the secret of life. He creates an intelligent but horrifying monster. However, he instantly regrets his creation and tries to hide from his mistake. He keeps his monster a secret. Soon, it becomes obvious to everyone that Frankenstein cannot stop his monster from ruining his life and the lives of the people he loves.

Frankenstein's Monster

Formed from parts of dead bodies, the monster is Victor Frankenstein's extremely tall, very strong, and terrifyingly ugly creation. Although he is strong, Frankenstein's monster has the mind of a newborn baby. Sensitive and smart, the monster tries to join human society, but every human he meets is afraid of him. At first, he feels alone and abandoned. Soon, however, he feels angry and seeks revenge.



10

Elizabeth Lavenza

An orphan adopted by the Frankenstein family. She is almost the same age as Victor, and they are very close as children. For most of the novel, Elizabeth waits patiently for Victor, while taking care of his younger brothers, Ernest and William. Eventually Elizabeth and Victory marry.

Robert Walton

The Arctic traveler. Walton's letters begin and end the story of *Frankenstein*. Walton rescues Victor Frankenstein from the ice and nurses him back to health. As Frankenstein recovers, he tells Walton his story. Walton narrates the incredible tale in a series of letters to his sister, Margaret Saville, in England.





Henry Clerval

Victor Frankenstein's cheerful childhood friend. Clerval helps Victor recover his health after creating the monster. Clerval also begins to study science and travels with Frankenstein.

Alphonse Frankenstein

Victor's father. Alphonse is very sympathetic toward his son and tries to teach him good values. Alphonse consoles Victor when he's in pain and encourages him to remember the importance of family.



Caroline Frankenstein

Victor's mother. After her father dies, Caroline is taken care of by, and later marries, Alphonse Frankenstein. She has three sons and adopts a daughter. She dies of scarlet fever which she catches from her adopted daughter, Elizabeth, when Victor is seventeen.

Character Summary



William Frankenstein

Victor's youngest brother. The monster strangles William in the woods outside Geneva because he wants to hurt Victor. William's death burdens Victor with immense guilt about creating the monster.

Ernest Frankenstein

Victor's brother who was born in Geneva and taken care of by Elizabeth after their mother dies.





Justine Moritz

A young girl who works for the Frankenstein family. Justine is blamed for William's murder. Although she is innocent, Justine is executed which makes Victor feel even worse.



The De Laceys

A family of peasants. Monsieur De Lacey lives with his son, Felix; daughter, Agatha; and Felix's lover, Safie. Frankenstein's monster teaches himself to speak by observing the De Laceys. The monster desperately wants to be friends with them. However, when he meets them, they are scared of him and chase him away.

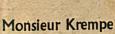






Monsieur Waldman

A professor of chemistry. Waldman encourages Victor's interest in science. He understands Victor's interest in a science that can explain the unexplainable, such as "the origins of life."



A professor of natural science. Krempe dismisses Victor's study of chemistry as a waste of time. He encourages Victor to begin new studies.





Mr. Kirwin

The magistrate who accuses Victor of Henry's murder.

Frankenstein: Context

Key Facts

- Full title: Frankenstein: or, The Modern Prometheus
- Author: Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley
- Type of work: Novel
- Genre (type of writing): Gothic science fiction
- Time and place written: Switzerland (1816) and London (1816–1817)
- Date of first publication: January 1, 1818
- Tone: Romantic, emotional, fatalistic
- Setting: Geneva, France, the Swiss Alps, Ingolstadt, England, Scotland, Ireland, the northern ice in the 18th century

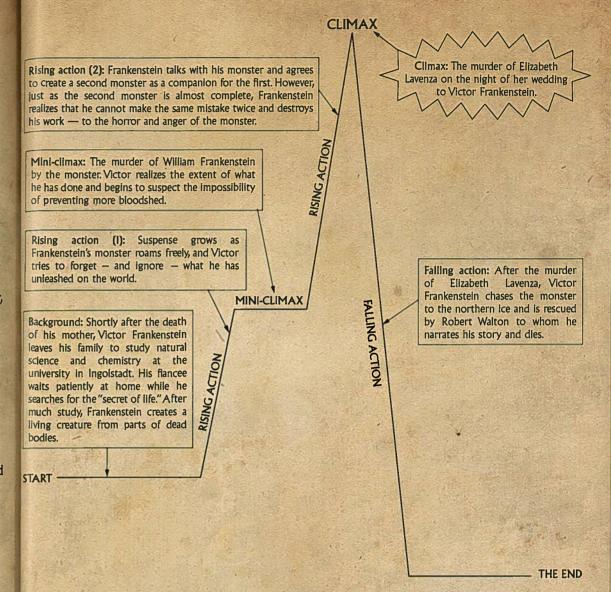
"How I, then a young girl, came to think of ... so very hideous an idea?"

In the summer of 1816, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, a well-educated young woman from England, traveled with Percy Bysshe Shelley, her married lover, to the Swiss Alps. Unusual for that time of year, rain kept them indoors. There, along with their friend the scientist and poet John William Polidori, they entertained themselves by reading old German ghost stories. The couple's neighbor and friend, the well-known poet Lord Byron, held a competition to see who could write the best ghost story. Shelley wrote a story based on his life experiences; Byron wrote a bare fragment of a novel; and Polidori is believed to have begun *The Vampyre*.

At first, Mary did not have any ideas, but she was nevertheless determined to write a story which would "speak to the mysterious fears of our nature, and awaken thrilling horror — one to make the reader dread to look [a]round, to curdle the blood, and quicken the beatings of the heart." During one of the group's gatherings that summer, they debated the nature and origin of life. They discussed whether modern science would ever discover the origin of life. Such conversations considerably affected Mary. Not long afterward, Mary imagined the birth of a horrifying, human-made man, who was created almost as one would create an engine. Mary's story had started: the monster had his creator.

By the end of the summer, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin won the prize in Byron's competition. She had created a terrifying story that was to become a bestseller in her own time and a classic that still affects readers nearly two centuries later.

Frankenstein: Plot



Foreshadowing: Throughout his story, Victor uses words such as "fate" and "omen" to hint at the tragedy that will come. Occasionally he pauses while telling his story as frightening memories come flooding back to him.

Primary narrator(s): Robert Walton quotes Victor Frankenstein's first-person narrative in his letters; Victor, in turn, quotes the monster's first-person narrative.

Secondary narrator(s): Elizabeth Lavenza and Alphonse Frankenstein narrate parts of the story through their letters to Victor. Point of view: The point of view shifts from Robert Walton to Victor Frankenstein, to Frankenstein's monster, and then back to Walton. Elizabeth and Alphonse's points of view also are occasionally heard.

Hero and villain: Victor Frankenstein is both a classic mad scientist, crossing moral boundaries without concern, and a brave adventurer who travels into unknown scientific lands and is not held responsible for the consequences of his explorations.

Themes: The danger and responsibility of knowledge; the wonder and beauty of nature; the moral lesson that pride must have its fall; monstrosity* and secrecy

Symbols: Fire, light

^{*} If you describe something as monstrous you mean that It is very shocking or unfair.

merchant /mart(ant/ - (merchants) A merchant is a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities. miserable /mizərəbəl/ - If you are miserable, you

are very unhappy.

Monsieur / masyar/ - (Messieurs) Monsieur is the French title of respect and term of address for a man, similar to "Mister."

monster /mpnstar/ - (monsters) A monster is a large imaginary creature that looks very ugly and frightening.

N

nobleman / noubalmæn / - (noblemen) In former times, a nobleman was a man who was a member of the nobility.

nonsense / nonsens / - If you say that something spoken or written is nonsense, you think that it is untrue or silly.

nut / nat/ - (nuts) The firm shelled fruit of some trees and bushes are called nuts.

P

pale / peil/ - (paler, palest) Something that is pale is not strong or bright in color.

Paradise Jost - Poem written by the English poet John Milton in 1667, about the fall of Man (the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden after falling into the temptation of Satan)

persuade /parsweid/ - (persuades, persuading, persuaded) If you persuade someone to do something, you cause them to do it by giving them good reasons for doing it.

poet /pourt/ - (poets) A poet is a person who writes

prison / prizan / - (prisons) A prison is a building where criminals are kept as punishment.

professor / professor / – (professors) A professor in an American or Canadian university or college is a teacher of the highest rank. A professor in a British university is the most senior teacher in a department.

prove /pruv/ - (proves, proving, proved, proven) If you prove that something is true, you show by means of argument or evidence that it is definitely true.

R

race /reis/ - (races) A race is one of the major groups into which human beings can be divided according to their physical features, such as the color of their skin.

reasonable /rizənəbəl/ — If you think that someone is fair and sensible, you can say that they are reasonable.

recover / rikavər / - (recovers, recovering, recovered) When you recover from an illness or an injury, you become well again.

recovery /rikavəri/ — (recoveries) If a sick person makes a recovery, he or she becomes well again.

repay / ripei/ - (repays, repaying, repaid) If you repay a debt, you pay back the money that you owe to someone. If you repay a favor that someone did for you, you do something for them in return.

revenge /rivend3/ - Revenge involves hurting or punishing someone who has hurt or harmed you.

reward /riword/ - (rewards) A reward is something that you are given, for example because you have behaved well, worked hard, or provided a service to the community.

S

scream /skrim/ - (screams, screaming, screamed) When someone screams, they make a loud, high-pitched cry, for example, because they are in pain or frightened. If you scream something, you shout it in a loud highpitched voice.

sentence /sentencs/ - (sentences, sentencing, sentenced) When a judge sentences someone, he or she states in court what their punishment will be.

servant /sarvant/ - (servants) A servant is someone who is employed to work at another person's house, for example, as a gardener.

shade / [erd / - Shade is an area of darkness under or next to an object such as a tree, where the sunlight does not reach.

shelter / [eltər/ - (shelters) A shelter is a small building or covered place which is made to protect people from bad weather or danger. If a place provides shelter, it provides you with a place to stay or live, especially when you need protection from bad weather or danger.

shore / [or/ - (shores) The shores or shore of an ocean, lake, or wide river is the land along the edge of it.

sled / sled / - (sleds) A sled is an object used for traveling over snow. It consists of a frame which slides on two strips of wood or metal.

sorrow /sprou/ - (sorrows) Sorrow is a feeling of deep sadness or regret. Sorrows are events or situations that cause deep sadness.

spirit / spirit/ - (spirits) A person's spirit is the nonphysical part of them that is believed to remain alive after their death. A spirit is a ghost or supernatural being.

stream / strim / - (streams) A stream is a small, narrow river. A stream of things is a large number of them occurring one after another.

struggle / stragel / - (struggles, struggling, struggled) If you struggle when you are being held, you twist, kick, and move violently in order to get free.

stupidly / stupidli / - If you say someone is doing something stupidly, you mean they are showing a lack of good judgment or intelligence and they are not at all sensible in what they are doing.

surround / səraund / - (surrounds, surrounding, surrounded) If a person or thing is surrounded by something, that thing is situated all around them.

5

throat / 9rout / - (throats) Your throat is the back of your mouth and the top part of the tubes that go down into your stomach and your lungs. Your throat is also the front part of your neck.

thud / 0nd / - (thuds, thudding, thudded) A thud is a dull sound, such as the sound a heavy object makes when it hits something soft. If something thuds somewhere, it makes a dull sound, usually when it falls onto or hits something else.

thunder / Oander / - Thunder is the loud noise that you hear from the sky after a flash of lightning, especially during a storm.

trial /traial/ - (trials) A trial is a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.

ugliness / Agliness / - The ugliness of someone or something refers to its unattractive and unpleasant state.

7)

victim /viktam/ - (victims) A victim is someone who has been hurt or killed.

voyage /voiid3/ - (voyages) A voyage is a long journey on a ship or in a spacecraft.

W

wave /weiv/ - (waves) A wave is a raised mass of water on the surface of water, especially the ocean, which is caused by the wind or by tides making the surface of the water rise and fall.

wealth / welθ/ – Wealth is the possession of a large amount of money, property, or other valuable

wedding /wedin/ - (weddings) A wedding is a marriage ceremony and the party or special meal that often takes place after the ceremony.

witness /witnis/ - (witnesses, witnessing, witnessed) A witness to an event such as an accident or crime is a person who saw it. If you witness something, you see it happen. A witness is someone who appears in a court of law to say what they know about a crime or other event.

wound /wund/ - (wounds) A wound is damage to part of your body, especially a cut or hole in your flesh which is caused by a gun, knife, or other weapon.

A Brief Biography of Mary Shelley

ary Shelley was born Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin in London on August 30, 1797. Her parents were famous philosophers, writers, and intellectuals. Her mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, was the author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. This important, early feminist book encouraged women to think and act for themselves — as equals with men. William Godwin was respected in England for his influential social and political ideas.

Wollstonecraft died ten days after Mary was born. William Godwin married his neighbor, Mary lane Vial (Clairmont), when Mary was four years old. This marriage gave Mary and her older half-sister, Fanny, a mother, a stepbrother, and a stepsister. William and his new wife had a son in 1803.

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin's remarkable background allowed her to appreciate modern ideas and gave her the chance to meet important people such as the English poet, Lord Byron. She did not receive a formal education; she was taught to read and write at home. Her father encouraged her to be creative from an early age, and she was allowed to use her father's extensive library. She was also allowed to listen to the greatly admired William Godwin. political, philosophical, scientific, and literary discussions of her father and his friends such as



the poets William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Among the important literary figures Mary met was Percy Bysshe Shelley, a famous young poet. Percy was nineteen years old and had already been expelled from Oxford University. His relationship with his own family was troubled. Yet Percy Percy, his young wife, Harriet Shelley, and his sister-in-law, Eliza, began spending time in

the Godwin home. Soon afterward, Mary and Percy began a relationship although Mary's father had forbidden them to meet.

When Mary was only sixteen years old, she and Percy ran away together to travel in France, Switzerland, and Germany. The young lovers took Mary's stepsister, Claire, with them but left Percy's pregnant wife, Harriet, behind. Mary and Percy's affair soon

hecame strained because of Harriet's demands which worsened after they returned to incorrectly believed that it was London. By now, Mary was also pregnant. However, in 1816, Harriet drowned herself in the Serpentine River in Hyde Park in whom everyone knew that London. To the outrage of polite Percy greatly admired. In fact, society, Mary Wollstonecraft married Percy Shelley two weeks in Mary's name until 1831. later, on December 30, 1816, at St. Mildred's Church in London. terrible events occurred while Fortunately for the couple, Percy inherited his grandfather's 1815 to 1819, three of her four estate, which freed them from the financial pressure they had previously experienced.

Mary and Percy's relationship was not only romantic but also literary. He edited the manuscript for Frankenstein which Mary had begun while they were in Switzerland, and he also wrote the preface. Frankenstein was eventually completed in May 1817, but it was not published until lanuary 1, 1818, when it became an instant bestseller. However,

even then, Mary was not named as the author, and many people written by Percy Shelley. This was because the book was dedicated to William Godwin, Frankenstein was not published Tragically for Mary, many her novel was successful. From children died as babies. The Shelleys moved to Florence, Italy, in October 1819. In May 1822, they moved to La Spezia. There, on June 16, Mary and Percy's fifth child died before it was born. Barely a month later, Percy drowned off the shore of Tuscany. At 25, Mary was already a widow and single mother.

Mary and her only surviving child, Percy Florence, left Italy in the summer of 1823 and returned to England. Always

resourceful, Mary edited her husband's poetry and prose and published his Posthumous Poems in 1824 and his Poetical Works and Letters in 1839. Mary Shelley did not remarry; instead, she dedicated the rest of her time to her own writing. Valperga was published in 1823; The Last Man in 1826; The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck in 1830; Lodore in 1835; and Falkner in 1837. However, none of her later works are as well known or as influential as her first novel, Frankenstein.

Starting in 1839 serious illness plagued Mary. She lived to see her only child, Percy Florence, marry in 1848. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley died on February 1, 1851, at 53. The cause of death is recorded as "disease of the brain - supposed tumor in left hemisphere of long standing." She is buried next to her parents at St. Peter's Church in Bournemouth.

