Passage 8, Questions 54-60. Read the following passage from Chapter XIX of *Frankenstein* carefully before you choose your answers.

Having parted from my friend, I determined to visit some remote spot of Scotland, and finish my work in solitude. I did not doubt but that the monster followed me, and would discover himself to me when I should have finished, that he might receive his companion.

With this resolution I traversed the northern highlands, and fixed on one of the remotest of the Orkneys as the scene of my labours. It was a place fitted for such a work, being hardly more than a rock, whose high sides were continually beaten upon by the waves. The soil was barren, scarcely affording pasture for a few miserable cows, and oatmeal for its inhabitants, which consisted of five persons, whose gaunt and scraggy limbs gave tokens of their miserable fare. Vegetables and bread, when they indulged in such luxuries, and even fresh water, was to be procured from the mainland, which was about five miles distant.

On the whole island there were but three miserable huts, and one of these was vacant when I arrived. This I hired. It contained but two rooms, and these exhibited all the squalidness of the most miserable penury. The thatch had fallen in, the walls were unplastered, and the door was off its hinges. I ordered it to be repaired, bought some furniture, and took possession; an incident which would, doubtless, have occasioned some surprise, had not all the senses of the cottagers been benumbed by want and squalid poverty. As it was, I lived ungazed at and unmolested, hardly thanked for the pittance of food and clothes which I gave; so much does suffering blunt even the coarsest sensations of men.

In this retreat I devoted the morning to labour; but in the evening, when the weather permitted, I walked on the stony beach of the sea, to listen to the waves as they roared and dashed at my feet. It was a monotonous yet ever-changing scene. I thought of Switzerland; it was far different from this desolate and appalling landscape. Its hills are covered with vines, and its cottages are scattered thickly in the plains. Its fair lakes reflect a blue and gentle sky; and, when troubled by the winds, their tumult is but as the play of a lively infant, when compared to the roarings of the giant ocean.

In this manner I distributed my occupations when I first arrived; but, as I proceeded in my labour, it became every day more horrible and irksome to me. Sometimes I could not prevail on myself to enter my laboratory for several days; and at other times I toiled day and night in order to complete my work. It was, indeed, a filthy process in which I was engaged. During my first experiment, a kind of enthusiastic frenzy had blinded me to the horror of my employment; my mind was intently fixed on the consummation of my labour, and my eyes were shut to the horror of my proceedings. But now I went to it in cold blood, and my heart often sickened at the work of my hands.

Thus situated, employed in the most detestable occupation, immersed in a solitude where nothing could for an instant call my attention from the actual scene in which I was engaged, my spirits became unequal; I grew restless and nervous. Every moment I feared to meet my persecutor. Sometimes I sat with my eyes fixed on the ground, fearing to raise them, lest they should encounter the object which I so much dreaded to behold. I feared to wander from the sight of my fellow-creatures, lest when alone he should come to claim his companion.

In the meantime I worked on, and my labour was already considerably advanced. I looked towards its completion with a tremulous and eager hope, which I dared not trust myself to question, but which was intermixed with obscure forebodings of evil, that made my heart sicken in my bosom.

54. The description of the island in lines 7-19 serves to

I. highlight the extent of the narrator's determination to escape the creature
II. reflect how the narrator feels about the nature of his task
III. mirror the creature's sense of isolation from humanity

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III
55. The sentence in lines 30-34 is ironic primarily because it reveals

(A) the thanklessness of the villagers who had benefited from Frankenstein
(B) that Frankenstein wanted gratitude from people he endangered
(C) Frankenstein’s awareness of the villagers’ sufferings while he remains insensitive to his own creature
(D) the villagers’ avoidance of a man who is so talented but lonely
(E) the contrast between the coarse cottagers and the refined Frankenstein

56. The descriptions in lines 35-46 employ all of the following literary devices EXCEPT

(A) simile
(B) paradox
(C) litotes
(D) onomatopoeia
(E) anaphora

57. The primary function of the sentence in lines 54-59 is to

(A) rationalize Frankenstein’s actions during his first creation
(B) supply a stark contrast to the last sentence of the paragraph
(C) emphasize the energy needed to complete the complicated experiment
(D) explain that Frankenstein had been totally unaware of what he was doing
(E) stress Frankenstein’s isolation from the average human being

58. The sentence in lines 59-61 develops its main idea primarily through the use of

(A) metonymy
(B) litotes
(C) synaesthesia
(D) synecdoche
(E) symbolism

59. Lines 71-73 contain an example of a(n)

(A) litotes
(B) syllepsis
(C) ad hominem argument
(D) ellipsis
(E) personification

60. The last sentence of the passage serves primarily to

(A) hint at the narrator’s sense of guilt for acquiescing to his creature’s wish
(B) reveal the narrator’s suppressed pride in his scientific abilities
(C) comment on the two paradoxical sides of scientific achievement
(D) highlight the supreme ego of the narrator who is so sure of his abilities
(E) stress the narrator’s conflicting emotions about himself and his task