



Doctor Faustus

Christopher Marlowe



About the author

Christopher Marlowe was born in Canterbury, Great Britain, in 1564, the second son of a shoemaker. He attended King's School in Canterbury and graduated from Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. Rather than becoming a clergyman, Marlowe moved to London, where he became a playwright. Among his most important plays, written between 1585 and 1593, are *Tamburlaine the Great*, *The Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta*, *The Massacre at Paris*, *The Troublesome Reign and Lamentable Death of Edward the Second*, and his most famous work, *The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*, first published in 1604. He also wrote non-dramatic works and poetry. His short life in London was characterised by scandal and disruptive behaviour, which repeatedly led him into problems with authorities. In May 1593, he was arrested on charges of atheism and heresy. In the same month, soon after his release, he was stabbed to death in a tavern in an obscure episode involving a fight over a bill.

Summary

Doctor Faustus, a German scholar, feels that traditional sciences don't satisfy him any longer and is tempted into exploring what magic can offer. Helped by two colleagues, Valdes and Cornelius, he summons Lucifer, the Devil, and is visited by his minister, Mephistopheles. Through him, he makes an agreement with the Devil: he will get twenty-four years of unlimited power in exchange for his soul. Faustus's servant, Wagner, hires an assistant for himself, Robin. Robin and his friend Rafe will try to use Faustus's books to earn benefits for themselves. Armed with unlimited knowledge and magic, Faustus visits the courts of all powerful kings and earns a reputation as the most skilful scholar in Europe. Always seconded by

Mephistopheles, he visits Rome, where he plays tricks on the Pope, and the King of Germany, for whom he brings the spirits of Alexander the Great and his wife. He is ruthless to those who doubt his powers or defy him in any way. When the twenty-four years come to an end, and having tasted heaven when he kissed Helen of Troy, whom he has asked Mephistopheles to make his lover, Faustus wants to repent but, with his soul under the control of the Devil, he can't. Even though his fellow scholars want to help him, at midnight on the twenty-fourth year he is taken by Lucifer and Mephistopheles into eternal hell, while the story-teller warns the audience to learn from Faustus's downfall and see how he has failed to turn knowledge into wisdom.

Scenes 1–4: Having had a brilliant career, Dr Faustus feels he has to decide what to do in the future. Philosophy, medicine, law and theology don't satisfy him any longer. Attracted by the secrets of magic, he decides to discuss the matter with two colleagues, Valdes and Cornelius, both well-known for practising this evil art. While he waits for them, two Angels visit him. God's Angel wants him to abandon his new plans; the Devil's Angel promises the power that comes with the knowledge of all nature's secrets. Valdes and Cornelius tempt him into exploring magic while two other scholars try to save him from his downfall.

Scenes 5–8: Dr Faustus performs a ritual to summon the Devil and Mephistopheles, Lucifer's minister, turns up in a monstrous shape. Faustus orders him to come back with the appearance of a monk, and sends a message to Lucifer through him. He wants twenty-four years of unlimited power in exchange for his body and soul. Mephistopheles warns him that hell is painful, but Faustus seems to have made up his mind. His blood dries as he is signing an agreement with Lucifer in his own blood, but Mephistopheles warms it to make it flow again. In the meantime, Wagner, Faustus's servant, hires a poor young man, Robin, to work for him and serve the Devil.

Scenes 9–12: Mephistopheles gives Faustus a book that contains everything he wants to know. Faustus enjoys his new powers but on occasions doubts his decision. The Good and Evil Angels visit him, and Faustus even tries to speak to Christ, but is tempted back by Mephistopheles and the Evil Angel. Lucifer introduces him to the Seven Deadly Sins. In the meantime, Robin, Wagner's follower, uses Faustus's book of spells to try to help his friend Rafe have a woman he likes.



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Scenes 13–18: Faustus has become the most famous and skilful scholar and magician in Europe. He has been to the courts of all powerful Kings and now visits Rome – where he plays tricks on the Pope and a Cardinal, and the court of the King of Germany – where he shows his powers by bringing back the spirits of Alexander the Great and his wife and making horns grow on an Officer who dares doubt his powers. He also visits an important Duke and his wife. In the meantime, Robin and Rafe are visited by Mephistopheles, who threatens to turn them into a cat and a dog.

Scenes 19–23: The twenty-four years are nearly at an end and Faustus knows his death is approaching. He brings Helen of Troy to the sight of his fellow scholars at their request. Faustus then receives the visit of an old man who wants to help him repent but, although he wants to go to heaven, his soul is sold and he can't. Mephistopheles brings Helen of Troy for Faustus, who experiences the taste of heaven in her lips. He then tells his fellow scholars about his sins and, at midnight, is taken by Lucifer and Mephistopheles amidst a thunderstorm and his own screams.

Background and themes

Inspired from the life of a real German scholar whose life became a popular legend soon after his death, *Doctor Faustus* was written towards the end of the sixteenth century. It therefore reflects the articulation between the religious medieval times that were coming to an end and the scholarly Renaissance that was gradually gaining ground.

Sometimes categorised as a heroic tragedy and sometimes as a morality play, *Doctor Faustus* has been published through the centuries with varied numbers of scenes and acts, and has been recreated on many occasions, outstandingly by the German poet, Goethe.

In its exploration of Faustus's life and soul, Marlowe confronts us with the following themes:

Good and evil: Faustus's choice brings to the surface the good-evil dichotomy, symbolised by the Good and Evil Angels, Heaven and Hell, God and Satan, redemption and damnation, the temptation of power on earth at the cost of losing eternal happiness in heaven and, ultimately, the dual character of human nature.

The religious medieval times and the scholarly Renaissance: Faustus's hunger for magic starts with

his desire for further knowledge, which leads him into abandoning God, which suggests a confrontation between religion and knowledge.

The effect of power on people: While originally thirsty for knowledge and the unfolding of the secrets of nature and the universe, once he is given access to it Faustus uses his power to earn fame, play tricks on, or for, important personalities in Europe, and punish whoever opposes him. Power is, therefore, used to satisfy Faustus's greed and ambitions.

Hell: Different concepts of hell are explored in the play, ranging from an all-encompassing state of permanent pain to an invention to frighten children.

Discussion activities

Scenes 1–4

Before reading

- Pair work:** Tell students: *Life is a series of choices, and whenever we choose something, we lose something else. What we lose, is the price we pay for what we choose. Some people choose to pay a very high cost for power and wealth. Can you think of examples?* Pairs share their ideas.

After reading

- Role play:** Divide the class into groups of three. Tell them: *Imagine an old lady drops her purse, and you pick it up and find the exact amount of money you need to buy something that you really want but can't afford. The Good and Evil Angels stand on each side of you; one tells you to keep the money, the other to give it back to the lady.* Groups role play their conversations and the class votes for the one with the most persuasive arguments.
- Read carefully and write:** Students read carefully the first part of *Scene 3, The Excitement of Magic*, where Faustus expresses his desires. Then they write what Dr Faustus would wish if he lived in the twenty-first century. Students share their ideas.
- Debate:** Tell students: *The two scholars in Scene 4 want to save Faustus. To do so, they need get in the way of Faustus's desire.* Then divide the class into two groups and have them debate the following: *Do people have a right to try to get in the way of another person's decisions, or should we always be respectful of what people decide to do with their own lives?*

Scenes 5–8

Before reading

- Group work and guess:** Divide the class into groups. Tell them: *In this section of the book, Dr Faustus will perform a ceremony that involves a cup of water, lamps, and circle drawn on the floor, with a word written forwards and backwards and some signs inside it.*



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Groups discuss what they think the ceremony is for, what it is like and where it is performed. Then they compare their ideas with the ritual described at the beginning of Scene 5.

After reading

- 6 **Discuss:** Tell students: *When performing the ceremony, Dr Faustus tells himself not be afraid and to be brave. Later he has doubts about what he is doing. Do you think he is afraid? If so, why? Do people sometimes do things they are curious about but are afraid of? Why do they do so? Have you ever done something you wanted to do but were afraid of? What?*
- 7 **Artwork:** In groups, students decorate sheets of paper and write the document in which Dr Faustus promises to give his body and soul to Lucifer. Groups explain what their decorations mean.
- 8 **Write:** Tell students: *Imagine Robin writes a letter to his family to let them know about the new job he has got. What does he tell them? Write the letter.*

Scenes 9–12

Before reading

- 9 **Guess:** Tell students: *Now Faustus can have whatever he wants. What do you think he is going to ask Mephistopheles for? Why? What would you ask for?*
- 10 **Guess:** Tell students: *In the coming scenes, Faustus will meet the Seven Deadly Sins. What do you think they are?*

After reading

- 11 **Discuss:** Tell students: *Whenever Mephistopheles tells Faustus that what he asks is in the book he has given him, Faustus wants to know something else. Is this because our human desire is never satisfied and whenever we have something we want something else? Does perfect happiness exist?*
- 12 **Debate:** Tell students: *Mephistopheles tells Faustus that he recommends that he has all the women he wants rather than a wife. Then divide the class into two groups and have them debate the following: Group A: If we could enjoy the pleasure of love without loyalty, we would suffer less. Group B: If we enjoyed the pleasures of love without loyalty, we would suffer more.*
- 13 **Group work and write:** Divide the class into seven groups. Each group takes one Deadly Sin; they read how the Sin introduces itself to Faustus and write a new introduction that could replace the one in the book. Groups read their texts and the class votes for the one they like best.

Scenes 13–18

Before reading

- 14 **Guess:** Tell students: *In the coming scenes, Faustus will meet the Pope and the King of Germany. He will play tricks on one and show his power to the other. What do you think he's going to do to each of them? Why?*

After reading

- 15 **Write and artwork:** Tell students: *In Scene 14 Faustus talks about the places he has visited. Rewrite his speech talking about the places you would like to visit. Make a map showing the places he chose to go to in one colour and the ones you have chosen in another colour. Students then tell the class why they have chosen those places.*
- 16 **Role play:** In groups, students invent other tricks that Dr Faustus played on the Pope and the Cardinal of Lorraine. Then they role play their scenes.
- 17 **Pair work and discuss:** In pairs, students discuss how they think the Army Officer that was with the King of Germany would take revenge on Faustus if he could.
- 18 **Research:** Students find out who Alexander the Great was and prepare brief presentations for the class.
- 19 **Role play:** Tell students: *Imagine that the Duchess finds out that Faustus gets his powers from Lucifer. How does she feel about having eaten the grapes he brought for her? Write and role play a conversation between her and her husband.*

Scenes 19–23

Before reading

- 20 **Guess:** Ask students: *What do you think will happen to Faustus when the twenty-four years have passed? If he is damned forever, were the power and fame he enjoyed worth the cost?*

After reading

- 21 **Group work and research:** Students search the Internet for different paintings, drawings, or pictures of Helen of Troy and, in groups, make a collage poster that shows her beauty. Groups explain to the class why they think the illustrations they selected show her beauty and the class discusses how the stereotypes of beauty change over time.
- 22 **Debate:** Divide the class into two groups and have them debate the following. Group A: *A person who has done much evil should be punished and not be forgiven, even if they repent.* Group B: *No matter how much evil a person has done, they should be forgiven and given a new opportunity if they repent.*
- 23 **Role play:** Tell students: *Imagine Faustus has a conversation with God just before his death. Role play their conversation.*
- 24 **Pair work and write:** In pairs, students write the speech that the scholars make at Faustus's burial ceremony.

Vocabulary activities

For the Word List and vocabulary activities, go to www.penguinreaders.com.



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While reading

Scenes 1–4

- 1 What do the phrases in *italics* refer to?
 - a ‘It has become *his greatest pleasure*.’ (page 1)
.....
 - b ‘Is *that* the greatest miracle that this art has to offer?’ (page 2)
.....
 - c ‘Oh, Faustus, put *that evil book* away.’ (page 3)
.....
 - d ‘... be lord and commander of *all these secrets*.’ (page 3)
.....
 - e ‘My desire for *this* is as strong as your desire to live.’ (page 4)
.....

2 What does Faustus want the spirits to do?

Write the correct number.

- a fetch him
- b solve
- c bring him from India
- d search the ocean floor for
- e visit every corner of the world and bring him
- f tell him
 - 1) gold
 - 2) fruits and tempting sweets
 - 3) whatever he wants
 - 4) the secrets of all foreign kings
 - 5) every mystery
 - 6) treasure

3 Put these events in the right order.

- a Faustus feels first amused and then angry at what he reads in a book.
- b Faustus finds a book meaningless and sighs.
- c Faustus waves a book in his hand, filled with excitement.
- d Surrounded by books and strange-coloured liquids in bottles, Faustus talks to himself.
- e Faustus reads from a book and feels annoyed.

4 Find the following in this section of the book.

- a The number of books that Faustus looks at.
- b Something Faustus thinks is cruel.
- c Something Faustus thinks is a lie.
- d How a servant shows politeness to a scholar.

Scenes 5–8

5 Use the syllables in the box to form words and complete the sentences.

er	foot	ev	what	er	ev	steps	un
when	where	cook	ev	er	ed		

- a Wagner says that Robin would sell his soul to the Devil for a piece of meat.
- b Robin’s job is to serve Lucifer he calls him.
- c Wagner promises Robin to teach him to turn himself into he likes.
- d Robin thinks that if he were an insect he would be able to go he wanted and nobody would see him.
- e Robin must follow every one of Wagner’s

6 Write ✓ next to the things that Lucifer promises or gives to Faustus in this section of the book and ✗ next to the ones he does not.

- a power
- b money
- c gold
- d Mephistopheles as a servant
- e the souls of other people
- f as much power as he himself has for twenty-four years

7 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a Lucifer is unhappy and enjoys being with other unhappy people.
- b Taking people’s souls makes Mephistopheles more powerful.
- c Lucifer speaks to Faustus by writing something on his arm.

Scenes 9–12

8 Complete these sentences with one word.

- a Mephistopheles says that hell has no (1) and is in the (2) of everything.
- b Faustus says that if hell is what he is experiencing, then he will be glad to be (3) He thinks that hell has been invented to frighten (4)
- c The Good Angel says that God will pity anybody who (5), and the Evil Angel says that God can’t pity a (6)



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9 Order the letters in the words in *italics* to make true sentences.

Robin steals one of Dr Faustus's book and wants to find some *gmcai* (a) *lsplse* (b) He plans to make all the girls *duesnsr* (c) and *ndeca* (d) for him. He tells his *dfeirn* (e), Rafe, that he can have the *okco* (f) 's *snatistas* (g), *Nna* (h) *Sitp* (i), whenever he wants.

10 Write the clues for this puzzle.

Across

- a
- b
- c

Down

- d
- e
- f
- g

^a J	E	A	^d L	O	U	S	Y						
			U					^e A					
			S					N				^f L	
			T			^g P		G					A
					^b G	R	E	E	D				Z
						I		R					I
						D							N
						E							E
													S
^c C	O	V	E	T	O	U	S	N	E	S	S		

11 Who is this person? Write the letters and find out.

a	First letter of Wagner's follower's name
b	Second letter of the cook's assistant's name
c	First letter of the name of the man who sold his soul to the Devil
d	Second letter of Lucifer's minister's name

He is

Scenes 13–18

12 Who are they? Write these people's names or positions.

- a A saint whose day is celebrated in Rome:
- b A member of the Church who can't have meat or wine because Faustus takes them away:
- c Two men who get frightened when they see Mephistopheles:
- d A man who does not believe Faustus has any powers:

13 Where do these events happen?

- a Faustus takes away a dish meat and wine.
- b Robin and Rafe meet Mephistopheles.
- c Faustus meets the King of Germany and one of his officers.
- d Faustus meets a Duke and a Duchess.

Scenes 19–23

14 Write the names.

- a The scholars want Faustus to bring
- b Faustus asks to ask to forgive his weakness.
- c 's belief in God is so great that Mephistopheles can't touch his soul.
- d Faustus feels that there is heaven in 's lips.
- e Faustus says he will fight and all his other enemies and then return for a second kiss.
- f One drop of 's blood can save Faustus's soul.

15 Add the syllables in the box to the words to form new words and then complete the sentences.

-ly	-y	-ty	-less	-ing	un-	dis-	-ing
-----	----	-----	-------	------	-----	------	------

- heaven mean loyal deserve blood
- a A war was fought by the Greeks to get Helen back.
 - b The scholars thought that Helen was nature at its most
 - c Faustus thanks the man who pities his soul.
 - d Faustus says that Helen's love would help him forget any to Lucifer.
 - e Faustus feels that without Helen, everything becomes



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Scenes 1–4

1 Complete the sentences. Write the correct number.

Faustus thinks that ...

- a theology is
- b magic is
- c philosophy is
- d law is
- e medicine is

- 1) rewarding because it can stretch people's imagination.
- 2) cruel because it says that the reward of sin is death.
- 3) meaningless because it deals with earthly matters.
- 4) limited because it can only offer arguments.
- 5) limited because it can't bring a man back from death.

2 Complete the poem with the words from the box.

angel Devil God evil

In this book that is Medieval, one (a) is good, the other, (b) 'Follow (c)!' the first one cries, 'Follow the (d)!' the other replies.

Scenes 5–8

3 Change one word in each sentence to make it correct. Order the letters of the words in the box and use them.

amsetr direes apso pedoint

- a Robin has a long beard.
- b If Robin works for Wagner, he will need plenty of soup.
- c His own fear is the only God that Faustus wants to serve.
- d Faustus wants Mephistopheles to bring him news from his servant.

4 Write the correct name.

Mephistopheles The Good Angel Wagner
The Evil Angel

- a promises Robin to teach him how to change into any animal.
- b asks Faustus to think of heavenly things.
- c asks Faustus to think of power and money.
- d asks Faustus if this is his final agreement.

Scenes 9–12

5 What are these Deadly Sins? Write the correct number.

- a A strong sexual desire
 - b hating other people who want what he/she has
 - c A desire to have what somebody else has
 - d A desire for more and more of something
 - e A great admiration of oneself
 - f A desire for not doing anything
- 1) jealousy
 - 2) covetousness
 - 3) lust
 - 4) greed
 - 5) laziness
 - 6) pride

6 Use the letters in the box to complete the sentence.

s t n s o p l s s r k b s p t p t s r n l

Faustus would like a (a) _o_ _ that showed the (b) _o_ _i_ _io_ _ of the (c) _ta_ _ , information about (d) _la_ _ _ and (e) _ _ ee _ and all the world's (f) _ _ e _ _ s.

Scenes 13–18

7 Write a letter and a number to make true sentences.

- (a) skill (b) cheer (c) power (d) bright
- (e) wonder (f) forgive (g) end

1 ful 2 ness 3 less

- a There is a group of Monks with the Pope.
- b The Pope offers the Cardinal a cup of wine.
- c The Monks think that the ghost is trying to ask for
- d In his journey, Faustus meets many kings.
- e Faustus is the most in Europe.
- f The King of Germany admires the of Alexander the Great's life.
- g Faustus knows that time is but his life is not.

Scenes 19–23

8 Who say these sentences to Faustus? Write the correct names.

an old man Mephistopheles a scholar himself

- a You weak, sinful Faustus! What have you done?
- b How can we help you?
- c You ungrateful man! You should be ashamed of disobeying my master!
- d You foolish man! You've turned your back to God's forgiveness.
- e Don't worry. All you need is a rest.



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Book key

- 1 Open answers
- 2 **a** John Faustus – a famous scholar
Wittenberg – a university
Lucifer – the Devil
Mephistopheles – the Devil’s helper
- b** 1 False
2 False
3 True
4 False
5 True
- 3 **a** audience, bishop, cardinal, duke, duchess, master, monk, scholar
b covetousness, lust, pride
c angel, devil, soul, spell, spirit
- 4 **a** T **b** F **c** F **d** F **e** T **f** F **g** T **h** T
- 5 **a** Yes (‘No one was cleverer than he was.’ Scene 1)
b Yes (Thoughts of his new magical powers fill him with ‘hungry desire’. Scene 3)
c No (The world ‘listens to his advice’. Scene 2. The other scholars like him. Scene 4)
d No (He is unhappy with his present level of knowledge.)
e Yes (Magic excites him.)
- 6 **a** Philosophy is hateful and complicated.
b Medicine is for small-minded men.
c Law is for small-minded men.
d Theology is unpleasant, cruel, stupid and ugly.
e Magic excites him.
- 7–9 Open answers
- 10 **a** 6 **b** 3 **c** 8 **d** 2 **e** 7 **f** 4 **g** 5 **h** 1
- 11 **a** Faustus throws drops of water over his face and body when he calls the Devil.
b Faustus agrees to let the Devil have his soul after twenty-four years.
c Wagner uses a bag of coins to tempt Robin to become his follower.
d Faustus writes the agreement with the Devil in blood from his arm.
e Mephistopheles brings a bucket of burning wood to make Faustus’s blood run again.
f The female devils give Faustus jewels and beautiful clothes.
- 12 **a** Faustus is annoyed because he does not like Mephistopheles’s ugly appearance.
b Faustus is pleased because it seems easy to control the Devil.
- c** Faustus is surprised and confused because the Devil does not know about Mephistopheles’s visit.
- d** Mephistopheles is sad and afraid because he does not want Faustus to make an agreement with the Devil.
- e** Mephistopheles is unenthusiastic because he thinks that Faustus is making a bad mistake.
- f** Robin is interested because he wants to learn how to call devils.
- g** Faustus is anxious because a voice inside him is telling him to turn to God.
- h** Faustus feels braver. He believes that the Devil will protect him from God’s anger.
- i** Faustus is embarrassed and angry because he does not want to believe it.
- j** Faustus is confused because he does not know the meaning of their appearance. Then he is happy because he realises the possibility of his future power.
- 13 **a** Possible answer: He wants to make fun of religion by seeing the Devil’s helper dressed as a monk.
b He heard Faustus attacking God’s name.
c Open answers
d At first, he is afraid of God’s anger. Then he realises that the Devil will protect him.
- 14 Open answers
- 15 **a** soul
b wife
c stars
d Robin
e repent
f singers
g Lucifer
h Lucifer
- 16 **a** 10 **b** 5 **c** 6 **d** 1 **e** 8 **f** 2 **g** 3 **h** 7
i 4 **j** 9
- 17–18 Open answers
- 19 **a** makes maps of the stars.
b spirit.
c amused.
d celebrated.
e has brought Alexander the Great back from the dead.
f rudeness.
g another country.



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- 20 a He is attacked by Faustus, whom he cannot see. He believes that he is being attacked by a ghost from hell.
- b The monks are attacked by Faustus and Mephistopheles, whom they cannot see.
- c Mephistopheles is angry with them and turns them into animals.
- d The army officer is given horns by Faustus as a punishment for being rude.
- e He is worried that he is getting older and the end of his life is 'coming into view'. (Scene 17)
- f Mephistopheles is annoyed that Robin and Rafe have called him away from Constantinople.
- 21 a 'I want you to make me disappear.' Faustus wants Mephistopheles to make him disappear in the Pope's palace so that he can have fun with the Pope and monks.
- b 'Brothers, prepare a song to defend us from the anger of this ghost.' The Pope wants the monks to send away the 'ghost from hell' (Faustus) with a religious song.
- c 'It's a wonderful treasure for two simple horse-keepers to have.' Robin is talking to Rafe about the book that he has stolen from Faustus.
- d 'I heard that, in real life, this lady had a red mark on her neck.' The King of Germany is talking to Faustus about Alexander the Great's wife.
- e 'I command you to take these horns away immediately!' The army officer is talking to Faustus, who has made Mephistopheles put horns on his head.
- f 'How did you manage to find fresh grapes at this time of year?' The Duke of Vanholt is asking Faustus about the fresh grapes that he has produced for his wife, the Duchess.

22–23 Open answers

- 24 a Faustus / the Scholars
b the Old Man / Faustus
c Mephistopheles / Faustus
d Faustus / Helen of Troy
e the Old Man / the devils
f Faustus / the Scholars
g Faustus / God
h Faustus / Lucifer

25–37 Open answers

Discussion activities key

1–4 Open answers

5 The ceremony is performed in a wood. Burning lamps are placed around the circle. Inside it, God's name is written forwards and backwards, and there are signs for stars that control the spirits. Faustus throws drops of water on his body, tells the God of Heaven to leave and summons Lucifer.

6 Open answers

7–17 Open answers

18 Possible answers: Alexander the Great – Alexander III of Macedon – was born in Macedonia (Northern Greece) in 356 BC and died in Babylon in 323 BC. He conquered the Persian Empire, founded over 70 cities and governed a territory that extended over three continents. Educated by Aristotle, he was a military genius, a powerful king and commander, an outstanding politician and scholar and an inexhaustible explorer.

19–24 Open answers

Activity worksheets key

- 1 a the Devil's magic
b producing a good argument
c a book of magic
d all nature's secrets
e having the spirits of the magical world serve and guard him
- 2 a 3 b 5 c 1 d 6 e 2 f 4
- 3 a 4 b 3 c 5 d 1 e 2
- 4 a 5
b the fact that sin is punished by death
c saying that we have no sin
d by lowering his head
- 5 a uncooked
b whenever
c whatever
d wherever
e footsteps
- 6 a ✓ b ✓ c ✗ d ✓ e ✗ f ✓
- 7 a T b F c F
- 8 a (1) limits
(2) heart
b (3) damned
(4) children
c (5) repents
(6) spirit



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- 9 a magic
b spells
c undress
d dance
e friend
f cook
g assistant
h Nan
i Spit
- 10 Possible answers:
a A sin, the son of a chimney-sweep and a fish-seller
b A sin whose dead parents left it money for thirty meals a day
c A sin that was born inside an old money bag
d A sin who likes to kiss its uncooked meat before it eats it
e A sin with no parents, who jumped out of a wild animal's mouth
f A sin born in a sunny field
g A sin with no parents, who can hide in every corner of a woman's body
- 11 a R
b A
c F
d E
He is Robin's friend.
- 12 a Saint Peter
b the Cardinal of Lorraine
c Robin and Rafe
d An Army Officer from the German Army
- 13 a In Rome, in the room where the Pope receives important guests, which has high and beautifully decorated walls and ceiling and golden furniture
b In a shadowy wood outside the University
c In a large room in the King's palace
d In a large room in the Duke of Vanholt's palace

- 14 a Helen of Troy
b Mephistopheles, Lucifer / the Devil / his master
c The old man
d Helen of Troy
e Menelaus
f Christ
- 15 a bloody
b heavenly
c undeserving
d disloyalty
e meaningless

Progress test key

- 1 a 2 b 1 c 4 d 3 e 5
2 a angel b evil c God d Devil
3 a long > pointed
b soup > soap
c fear > desire
d servant > master
4 a Wagner
b The Good Angel
c The Evil Angel
d Mephistopheles
5 a 3 b 1 c 2 d 4 e 6 f 5
6 a book
b position
c stars
d plants
e trees
f spells
7 a b 1 b e 1 c f 2 d c 1 e a 1 f d 2 g g 3
8 a himself
b a scholar
c Mephistopheles
d an old man
e a scholar