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"One may acknowledge the dynamic fluidity of genres ~~to be~~ without positing the final demise of genres as an interpretive framework. The generic corpus ceaselessly expands while genres (and the relationship ~~to~~ between them) change over time; Conventions shift with time while new genres and sub-genres emerge and others are discontinued."

Chandler.

The science fiction genre can be defined by its use of science and technology and its didactic tales to convey a message. ~~While the conventions may shift~~ Because science and especially technology is everchanging, some conventions change over the years of being written while some underlying themes remain the same for most science fiction texts. Chandlers theory of the evolution of Science fiction, becomes apparent is the creation of 'sub-genres' such as hard and ~~soft~~ soft sci-fi which incorporates high levels of irony and satire. These notions

became blatantly apparent in ~~the texts~~  
~~the~~ Aldus Huxley's dystopic, totalitarian  
worldspace of "Brave New World",  
Stanley Kubrick's futuristic Film, 2001: A Space  
Odyssey as well as Adam Roberts  
satirical novel "A Hitchhiker's Guide to the  
Galaxy". ~~All three~~ of these texts demonstrate  
that over time different concerns from  
social pressures to cultural conditions  
are used to create didactic messages to  
the readers of Science Fiction.

Aldus Huxley foregrounds his own  
contextual concern ~~with his novel~~ of  
the industrial revolution, an increasing rise  
in government control as well as scientific  
advancements in his novel, Brave New  
World. The opening scene depicts the  
conditioning centers in which the social  
norm for the population is the use of  
a euphoric medication, 'Soma' an  
invented lexicon that highlights the loss of  
individualism through the government  
controlled med. 'doping' of society.  
Brave New World was written in 1931

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When scientific breakthrough were being published about genetic modification, Huxley used this contextual ~~debate~~ concern to depict a 'what if' scenario where genetic modification was allowed. Bernard Marx, the protagonist of Brave New World Begins to defy the totalitarian government that has been put in place. Again, a futuristic 'what if' scenario is depicted through Huxley's writing of the ~~gap~~ increase in government control that was being endured in the late 1920's. These concerns of genetic modification as well as government control are still contextual concerns of our Zeitgeist, thus still being relevant to today's culture.

As with Brave New World, 2001: A Space Odyssey uses current contextual concerns, while also using common underlying themes, linking the two texts. Kubrick creates a futuristic, intergalactic worldspace in which science and technology play an important role in creating a highly tactile landscape. In 1968 when the film was first released, the concept of space travel was a

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Very pressing matter. The space race was on between the Soviets, Americans and other countries to go where no man has gone before. The space travel depicted in 2001: A Space Odyssey creates a sense of verisimilitude with the reader. Yet the 'unknown' of space was also a concern for Kyricks era. ~~Through~~ Through the use of vast time periods of silence, or deep, forboding non diagenic soundtrack Space is depicted ~~to create a sense of fear~~ as a place of fear and concern. The specific concern of the increase in technology ~~to~~ in regards to computing was also highlighted in the film. 'HAL 9000' is a ~~character in the film~~ ~~also~~ computing program which ~~also~~ becomes a character in the film. Though computers were thought to be infalible, the collapse of the program begins to see the demise of the humans. This program is ~~taken apart~~ dismantled by laborious means, reverting back to a primitive standpoint by the dismantling of an advanced machine with basic tools. Pathos is generated for HAL by means of

pleading with Dave not to do so, "What are you doing Dave... Please don't Dave!" ~~This passage~~  
 Through the use of world building and verisimilitude, this film provides a didactic standpoint on the continuation of space travel as well as computing advances.

A Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy provides a satirical and ironic outlook ~~to the~~ the future. The fear of overindustrialisation is extrapolated in the novel when the protagonists house must be demolished in order for a new super highway to be build; the protagonist only comment is "What, No more ~~macdonalds~~?!". Unlike both Brave New World and Zool: A space Odyssey which fall under the generic grouping of normal Sci-fi. This novel is classed under soft Science fiction for ~~its~~ its use of irony and satire. This entrenches and confirms Charles's theory of the emergence of sub-genres.

~~This passage~~ ~~the novel~~ ~~explores~~

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Through the audiences complete lack of verisimilitude, the audience feels estranged from the text. A genre theorist, James Fiske speculates, "~~All science fiction is inextricably~~ "Cognitive ~~se~~ estrangement is inextricably integrated into the heart of all Sci-f!"

In summation, genre theorist ~~and author~~ James Fiske again said that "Science fiction ~~demons~~ extrapolates on the key concerns of the era it was written in." This is evident in all three texts. While these texts ~~separate~~ arised due to the specific social and cultural concerns of the Zietgest they were written in, they became enduringly relevant because of the issues they address.

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