

**OLYMPIADS SCHOOL/GRADE 9 ENGLISH/HOMEWORK 9****NAME (FIRST AND LAST):**\_\_\_\_\_ **GRADE:**\_\_\_\_\_**Announcement**

The midterm assessment has been scheduled for Class 10. Please prepare for it by reviewing all the handouts and marked homework that you have received so far. No homework will be assigned that week.

**Read the following Spark Notes summaries of Chapters 18, 19, and 20 of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.****Summary: Chapter 18**

After his fateful meeting with the monster on the glacier, Victor puts off the creation of a new, female creature. He begins to have doubts about the wisdom of agreeing to the monster's request. He realizes that the project will require him to travel to England to gather information. His father notices that his spirits are troubled much of the time—Victor, still racked by guilt over the deaths of William and Justine, is now newly horrified by the task in which he is about to engage—and asks him if his impending marriage to Elizabeth is the source of his melancholy. Victor assures him that the prospect of marriage to Elizabeth is the only happiness in his life. Eager to raise Victor's spirits, Alphonse suggests that they celebrate the marriage immediately. Victor refuses, unwilling to marry Elizabeth until he has completed his obligation to the monster. He asks Alphonse if he can first travel to England, and Alphonse consents.

Victor and Alphonse arrange a two-year tour, on which Henry Clerval, eager to begin his studies after several years of unpleasant work for his father in Geneva, will accompany Victor. After traveling for a while, they reach London.

**Summary: Chapter 19**

Victor and Henry journey through England and Scotland, but Victor grows impatient to begin his work and free himself of his bond to the monster. Victor has an acquaintance in a Scottish town, with whom he urges Henry to stay while he goes alone on a tour of Scotland. Henry consents reluctantly, and Victor departs for a remote, desolate island in the Orkneys to complete his project.

Quickly setting up a laboratory in a small shack, Victor devotes many hours to working on his new creature. He often has trouble continuing his work, however, knowing how unsatisfying, even grotesque, the product of his labor will be.

**Summary: Chapter 20**

While working one night, Victor begins to think about what might happen after he finishes his creation. He imagines that his new creature might not want to seclude herself, as the monster had promised, or that the two creatures might have children, creating "a race of devils . . . on the earth." In the midst of these reflections and growing concern, Victor looks up to see the monster grinning at him through the window. Overcome by the monster's hideousness and the possibility of a second creature like him, he destroys his work in progress. The monster becomes enraged at Victor for

breaking his promise, and at the prospect of his own continued solitude. He curses and vows revenge, then departs, swearing that he will be with Victor on his wedding night.

The following night, Victor receives a letter from Henry, who, tired of Scotland, suggests that they continue their travels. Before he leaves his shack, Victor cleans and packs his chemical instruments and collects the remains of his second creature. Late that evening, he rows out onto the ocean and throws the remains into the water, allowing himself to rest in the boat for a while. When he wakes, he finds that the winds will not permit him to return to shore. Panicking, in fear for his life, he contemplates the possibility of dying at sea, blown far out into the Atlantic. Soon the winds change, however, and he reaches shore near a town. When he lands, a group of townspeople greet him rudely, telling him that he is under suspicion for a murder discovered the previous night.

## Multiple Choice

### Chapter 18

1. What does Victor need to do before he can build a female companion for his creature?
  - a) Study.
  - b) Learn female anatomy.
  - c) Marry Elizabeth.
  - d) Send his family into seclusion.
2. What does Victor begin doing that makes his father believe he is finally coming out of his depression?
  - a) Telling jokes.
  - b) Throwing parties.
  - c) Flirting with beautiful women.
  - d) Taking long walks.
3. What does Victor's father claim is Victor's real reason for putting off his marriage to Elizabeth?
  - a) He is in love with someone else.
  - b) He thinks of Elizabeth as a sibling.
  - c) He does not find Elizabeth exciting.
  - d) He would prefer to devote his life to the church.
4. What reason does Victor give his father for wanting to travel to England?
  - a) To get information to help him create a companion for his creature.
  - b) To have one last fling.
  - c) To improve his mood.
  - d) To visit some old friends.
5. Where does Victor meet up with Henry Clerval?
  - a) London.

- b) Paris.
- c) Oxford.
- d) Strasbourg.

6. In what month does Victor first see the white cliffs of Britain?

- a) February.
- b) December.
- c) August.
- d) June.

## **Chapter 19**

1. What does Henry hope to do while in London?

- a) Tour the landmarks of the city.
- b) Visit with men of genius and talent.
- c) Visit with old school chums.
- d) Tour the museums and universities.

2. How does Victor feel about his trip to London?

- a) Elation.
- b) Great joy and excitement.
- c) Despair.
- d) Scholarly enthusiasm.

3. How long do Henry and Victor remain in London?

- a) Five months.
- b) Three weeks.
- c) Five weeks.
- d) Three months.

4. Why do Henry and Victor decide to visit Edinburgh?

- a) To visit a friend.
- b) To see the beauty of the countryside.
- c) To extend their vacation.
- d) To do a favor for a relative.

5. What city do Victor and Henry visit after London?

- a) Paris.
- b) Edinburgh.
- c) Oxford.
- d) Westmorland.

6. What city reminds Victor of Chamounix?

- a) Oxford.
- b) Cumberland.
- c) Matlock.
- d) Derby.

## Chapter 20

1. What doubts does Victor begin to have about creating a second creature?
  - a) That she will be as ugly as his other creation.
  - b) That she will be even more evil than the first creature.
  - c) That she will be less intelligent than the first creature.
  - d) That she will be a poor companion for the first creature.
2. How does the creature attempt to convince Victor to complete his job on the intended companion?
  - a) By threatening to make his life more miserable than it already is.
  - b) By explaining his reasons for wanting a companion.
  - c) By promising great rewards.
  - d) By promising to never see him again.
3. From whom does Victor get a letter after he destroys the new creature?
  - a) Elizabeth.
  - b) His father.
  - c) Edgar.
  - d) Henry.
4. Why does Victor decide to dispose of the second creature's body?
  - a) To hide what he has done.
  - b) To keep the peasants from thinking he had committed murder.
  - c) Out of respect for what might have been.
  - d) To spare the feelings for the first creature.
5. Why does Victor think that he has caused his own death?
  - a) He accidentally exposes himself to the plague.
  - b) He accidentally falls on a sharp blade.
  - c) He becomes lost at sea.
  - d) He becomes disoriented while walking in an unfamiliar area.
6. Why is Victor taken to the magistrate?
  - a) He is thought to be a murderer.
  - b) He needs to make a report about the accident that could have resulted in his death.
  - c) He wants to report the threats made against him by the creature.
  - d) The magistrate can help him find his way back to his home.

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Why does Victor's father encourage him to set a date for his wedding to Elizabeth?

---

---

2. Why does Victor travel to England in Chapter 18? Who travels with him?

---

---

3. Why does Victor leave his travel companion in Scotland to take a small cottage on a remote island?

---

---

4. How does Victor feel about the companion creature he is creating?

---

---

5. What does Victor see at the beginning of Chapter 20 that frightens him and makes him determined not to finish creating the companion?

---

---

6. What threat does the creature make against Victor?

---

---

## READING COMPREHENSION/LITERARY ANALYSIS

### Selection 1

"The Tyger"

BY WILLIAM BLAKE

Tyger Tyger, burning bright,  
In the forests of the night;  
What immortal hand or eye,  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.  
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?  
On what wings dare he aspire?  
What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art,  
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?  
And when thy heart began to beat,  
What dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain,  
In what furnace was thy brain?  
What the anvil? what dread grasp,  
Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

When the stars threw down their spears  
And water'd heaven with their tears:  
Did he smile his work to see?  
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,  
In the forests of the night:  
What immortal hand or eye,  
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

- i. In what ways does the poem sound like a nursery rhyme (or a children's song)? Explain your answer with evidence from the poem.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Selection 2

### Encyclopedia entry on Prometheus

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Prometheus.aspx>

Prometheus (prōmē'thēəs), in Greek mythology, great benefactor of mankind. He was the son of the Titan Iapetus and of Clymene or Themis. Because he foresaw the defeat of the Titans by the Olympians he sided with Zeus and thus was spared the punishment of the other Titans. According to one legend Prometheus created mankind out of clay and water. When Zeus mistreated man, Prometheus stole fire from the gods, gave it to man, and taught him many useful arts and sciences. In another legend he saved the human race from extinction by warning his son, Deucalion, of a great flood. This sympathy with mankind roused the anger of Zeus, who then plagued man with Pandora and her box of evils and chained Prometheus to a mountain peak in the Caucasus. In some myths he was released by Hercules; in others Zeus restored his freedom when Prometheus revealed the danger of Zeus' marrying Thetis, fated to bear a son who would be more powerful than his father. Prometheus is the subject of many literary works, of which the most famous are Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* and Percy Bysshe Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*.

- i. Why do you think the speaker in "The Tyger" refers to Prometheus ("What the hand, dare seize the fire")? Explain by making inferences about the poet's message and by using evidence from the poem.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- ii. Why do you think Mary Shelley subtitled her novel, *Frankenstein*, "The Modern Prometheus"?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Selection 3

#### Encyclopedia entry on Icarus, a Greek mythological character.

<http://www.mythweb.com/encyc/entries/icarus.html>

##### **Icarus (IK-uh-rus)**

Son of Daedalus who dared to fly too near the sun on wings of feathers and wax. Daedalus had been imprisoned by King Minos of Crete within the walls of his own invention, the Labyrinth. But the great craftsman's genius would not suffer captivity. He made two pairs of wings by adhering feathers to a wooden frame with wax. Giving one pair to his son, he cautioned him that flying too near the sun would cause the wax to melt. But Icarus became ecstatic with the ability to fly and forgot his father's warning. The feathers came loose and Icarus plunged to his death in the sea.

Why do you think the speaker in "The Tyger" refers to Icarus's artificial wings ("On what wings dare he aspire?")? Explain by making inferences about the poet's message and by using evidence from the poem.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### **COMPARING WILLIAM BLAKE'S POEM, "THE TYGER," AND MARY SHELLEY'S *FRANKENSTEIN*.**

- i. Discuss an important way in which the poem and the novel are similar.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



- ii. Discuss an important way in which the poem and the novel are different.

---



---



---



---



---



---

## GRAMMAR

### PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS

- A **pronoun** takes the place of one or more nouns or a group of words in a sentence. Like nouns, pronouns can be used to refer to a person, place, or thing.

EXAMPLE: The conductor described the songs we would play. **She** wanted us to memorize **them**. (**She** and **them** are pronouns. They refer to conductor and songs we would play, which are called antecedents.)

- Some common pronouns include I, it, its, me, he, she, we, them, himself, herself, this, that, those, any, some, everyone, who, and what.
- Confusion can occur when it is unclear to which antecedent the pronoun refers.

EXAMPLES:

**Vague:** The basketball player asked for a meeting in the general manager's office to discuss his new contract. The general manager said she couldn't do **that**. (That is a pronoun. Is the general manager declining the meeting or the discussion?)

**Revised:** The basketball player asked if he could meet with the general manager in her office. The general manager said she couldn't do **that**. (The antecedent for that is now clear.)

**Underline the pronoun or pronouns in each sentence below. Circle the antecedent. Connect the pronoun and antecedent with a line.**

1. The Member of Parliament was overjoyed because she was re-elected for the second time.
2. Be sure to put sufficient postage on the package before mailing it.
3. The trees that were planted in the sun doubled their growth.
4. Hassan left the magazines exactly as they were when he first saw them.
5. The space shuttle fired its booster rockets.
6. The two waiters spilled food when they bumped into the chef.
7. The crooks left the scene before they could be caught.
8. The woman convinced herself that the news could not be true.
9. The teenagers ate the food, knowing it was not good for them.
10. The doctor was pleased that the patient remembered her.
11. Bianca checked the e-mail and then printed it.
12. Sharif and I aren't sure when we will arrive in Vancouver.
13. The police officer told the children they should be home by dark.
14. The tennis player was surprised when she won the match.
15. The teacher told the boy to get himself organized.

**THE END**