

OLYMPIADS SCHOOL/GRADE 9 ENGLISH/HOMEWORK 4**NAME (FIRST AND LAST):**_____ **GRADE:**_____

Read the following Spark Notes summaries of Chapters 6, 7, and 8 of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.

Summary: Chapter 6

Elizabeth's letter expresses her concern about Victor's illness and entreats him to write to his family in Geneva as soon as he can. She also tells him that Justine Moritz, a girl who used to live with the Frankenstein family, has returned to their house following her mother's death.

After Victor has recovered, he introduces Henry, who is studying Oriental languages, to the professors at the university. The task is painful, however, since the sight of any chemical instrument worsens Victor's symptoms; even speaking to his professors torments him. He decides to return to Geneva and awaits a letter from his father specifying the date of his departure. Meanwhile, he and Henry take a walking tour through the country, uplifting their spirits with the beauties of nature.

Summary: Chapter 7

On their return to the university, Victor finds a letter from his father telling him that Victor's youngest brother, William, has been murdered. Saddened, shocked, and apprehensive, Victor departs immediately for Geneva. By the time he arrives, night has fallen and the gates of Geneva have been shut, so he spends the evening walking in the woods around the outskirts of the town. As he walks near the spot where his brother's body was found, he spies the monster lurking and becomes convinced that his creation is responsible for killing William. The next day, however, when he returns home, Victor learns that Justine has been accused of the murder. After the discovery of the body, a servant had found in Justine's pocket a picture of Caroline Frankenstein last seen in William's possession. Victor proclaims Justine's innocence, but the evidence against her seems irrefutable, and Victor refuses to explain himself for fear that he will be labeled insane.

Summary: Chapter 8

Justine confesses to the crime, believing that she will thereby gain salvation, but tells Elizabeth and Victor that she is innocent—and miserable. They remain convinced of her innocence, but Justine is soon executed. Victor becomes consumed with guilt, knowing that the monster he created and the cloak of secrecy within which the creation took place have now caused the deaths of two members of his family.

Multiple Choiceⁱ

Chapter 6

1. What is Elizabeth's first concern addressed in her letter to Victor in Chapter 6?
 - a) His health and wellbeing.
 - b) His return to the family home.
 - c) His loyalty to their engagement.
 - d) His refusal to write letters home.
2. Who is Ernest?
 - a) Victor's younger brother.
 - b) Elizabeth's cousin.
 - c) Victor's cousin.
 - d) An orphan living with the Frankensteins.
3. Why did Justine's mother treat her badly, as reported by Elizabeth in Chapter 6?
 - a) She was a difficult, undisciplined child.
 - b) Her mother did not like her.
 - c) She was adopted and therefore not as important to the mother as her biological children.
 - d) She was lazy.
4. What religious beliefs caused Justine's mother to call her daughter back home?
 - a) Baptist.
 - b) Muslim.
 - c) Roman Catholic.
 - d) Protestant.
5. Why does Victor feel uncomfortable when M. Waldman boasts about his achievements in school?
 - a) Because he is modest.
 - b) Because he is ashamed of the creature he created.
 - c) Because he has not been to school in months due to illness.
 - d) Because he is embarrassed that he didn't tell Henry of his achievements himself.
6. To what does Victor say his friend, Henry, reintroduced him in the weeks after his illness?
 - a) The joys of fiction reading.
 - b) The joys of nature.
 - c) The skill of flirting with beautiful girls.
 - d) The skill of attending social affairs, such as balls and parties.

Chapter 7

1. What was Victor's family was doing on the night William disappeared?
 - a) Preparing for a trip abroad.
 - b) Working in the fields.
 - c) Taking a walk.
 - d) Visiting a relative.
2. Who eventually found William's murdered body?
 - a) Victor's father.
 - b) Elizabeth.
 - c) Justine.
 - d) The magistrate.

3. At the time of William's death, how long had Victor been away from his family home?
a) Two years. b) Three years. c) Eight years. d) Six years.
4. After William's death, how long does Victor remain in Lausanne to calm his tumultuous emotions?
a) One week. b) Two days. c) Four days. d) One day.
5. Upon arrival, why is Victor unable to enter his hometown?
a) The gates are locked.
b) He is afraid to face his family.
c) He wants to speak with the magistrate first.
d) The family wants to wait to meet him in the morning.
6. By what name does Victor refer to his creature when he catches sight of it in a lightning storm?
a) Beast. b) Ogre. c) Demon. d) Troll.

Chapter 8

1. Why is Justine on trial at the beginning of Chapter 8?
a) She stole from the Frankenstein family.
b) She is accused of killing her mother.
c) She is accused of killing William.
d) She took money from the local merchant.
2. How long before William's death did Elizabeth place a locket around his neck?
a) A few days. b) A month. c) One year. d) An hour.
3. After William's death, where was the locket found?
a) In Justine's pocket. b) In William's dresser drawer.
c) In a stranger's hotel room. d) At the sight of his murder.
4. Who speaks up passionately for Justine in court?
a) Victor. b) Alphonse. c) Elizabeth. d) Ernest.
5. Does Victor believe Justine is guilty of her crime?
a) Yes – she is the true criminal.
b) No – she had nothing to do with it.
c) He is keeping an open mind until all the evidence is presented.
d) He does not believe her capable of the crime, but wonders if she might have offered assistance to the true criminal.
6. What verdict is handed down at Justine's trial?
a) She is acquitted. b) She is convicted of a lesser crime.
c) She is found guilty. d) A mistrial is called.
7. Why does Elizabeth believe Justine is guilty of her crime?

- a) The evidence is overwhelming. b) Justine confesses.
c) A witness comes forward. d) Victor convinces her of Justine's guilt.

8. What is excommunication?

- a) The inability to speak to one's friends or family members.
b) Being forced out of one's home and moved into another.
c) A form of execution in which a prisoner is starved to death in a locked, isolated cell.
d) A religious censure that keeps a Catholic from receiving absolution.

9. Who promises to try to save Justine from her punishment?

- a) Victor. b) Alphonse. c) Ernest. d) Elizabeth.

10. In Chapter 8, who does Victor blame for all that has befallen his family in recent days?

- a) Henry. b) Justine. c) Himself. d) His father.

11. How does Justine die?

- a) Scarlet fever. b) She is executed.
c) She is killed in a freak electric storm. d) The creature murdered her.

12. Before her death, how does Justine spend her final moment with Elizabeth?

- a) Trying to console Elizabeth. b) Begging for a doctor.
c) Making her last will and testament. d) Insisting that she is innocent of her crime.

Short Answers

Chapter 6

1. Who sends Victor a letter in Chapter 6 that soothes him from his exhaustion and obsession?

2. When Victor recovers from his illness and visits the school to make introductions, how does he feel about his familiar classrooms and his beloved philosophy studies?

Chapter 7

1. Why does Victor rush his journey home at the beginning of Chapter 7? What changes to cause him to delay his trip for a few days?

2. What does Victor see when he views the place where his brother's body was found?

3. What is thought to be the motive for William's murder? Why?

Chapter 8

1. Who confesses to William's murder? What significant discovery is made about this confession?

READING COMPREHENSION/LITERARY ANALYSIS

Read the selections and answer the questions that follow.

From Chapter 6

Clerval had never sympathized in my tastes for natural science; and his literary pursuits differed wholly from those which had occupied me. He came to the university with the design of making himself complete master of the oriental languages, and thus he should open a field for the plan of life he had marked out for himself. Resolved to pursue no inglorious career, he turned his eyes toward the East, as affording scope for his spirit of enterprise. The Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit languages engaged his attention, and I was easily induced to enter on the same studies. Idleness had ever been irksome to me, and now that I wished to fly from reflection, and hated my former studies, I felt great relief in being the fellow-pupil with my friend, and found not only instruction but consolation in the works of the orientalists. I did not, like him, attempt a critical knowledge of their dialects, for I did not contemplate making any other use of them than temporary amusement. I read merely to understand their meaning, and they well repaid my labours. Their melancholy is soothing, and their joy elevating, to a degree I never experienced in studying the authors of any other country. When you read their writings, life appears to consist in a warm sun and a garden of roses,—in the smiles and

frowns of a fair enemy, and the fire that consumes your own heart. How different from the manly and heroic poetry of Greece and Rome!

Summer passed away in these occupations, and my return to Geneva was fixed for the latter end of autumn; but being delayed by several accidents, winter and snow arrived, the roads were deemed impassable, and my journey was retarded until the ensuing spring. I felt this delay very bitterly; for I longed to see my native town and my beloved friends. My return had only been delayed so long, from an unwillingness to leave Clerval in a strange place, before he had become acquainted with any of its inhabitants. The winter, however, was spent cheerfully; and although the spring was uncommonly late, when it came its beauty compensated for its dilatoriness.

The month of May had already commenced, and I expected the letter daily which was to fix the date of my departure, when Henry proposed a pedestrian tour in the environs of Ingolstadt, that I might bid a personal farewell to the country I had so long inhabited. I acceded with pleasure to this proposition: I was fond of exercise, and Clerval had always been my favourite companion in the ramble of this nature that I had taken among the scenes of my native country.

We passed a fortnight in these perambulations: my health and spirits had long been restored, and they gained additional strength from the salubrious air I breathed, the natural incidents of our progress, and the conversation of my friend. Study had before secluded me from the intercourse of my fellow-creatures, and rendered me unsocial; but Clerval called forth the better feelings of my heart; he again taught me to love the aspect of nature, and the cheerful faces of children. Excellent friend! how sincerely you did love me, and endeavour to elevate my mind until it was on a level with your own. A selfish pursuit had cramped and narrowed me, until your gentleness and affection warmed and opened my senses; I became the same happy creature who, a few years ago, loved and beloved by all, had no sorrow or care. When happy, inanimate nature had the power of bestowing on me the most delightful sensations. A serene sky and verdant fields filled me with ecstasy. The present season was indeed divine; the flowers of spring bloomed in the hedges, while those of summer were already in bud. I was undisturbed by thoughts which during the preceding year had pressed upon me, notwithstanding my endeavours to throw them off, with an invincible burden.

- i. Intellectually, how are Frankenstein and Clerval similar, and how are they different? Support your response with evidence from Frankenstein's narration.

- ii. In what ways does Frankenstein benefit from Clerval's company? Support your response with evidence from Frankenstein's narration.

From Chapter 7

Yet, as I drew nearer home, grief and fear again overcame me. Night also closed around; and when I could hardly see the dark mountains, I felt still more gloomily. The picture appeared a vast and dim scene of evil, and I foresaw obscurely that I was destined to become the most wretched of human beings. Alas! I prophesied truly, and failed only in one single circumstance, that in all the misery I imagined and dreaded, I did not conceive the hundredth part of the anguish I was destined to endure. It was completely dark when I arrived in the environs of Geneva; the gates of the town were already shut; and I was obliged to pass the night at Secheron, a village at the distance of half a league from the city. The sky was serene; and, as I was unable to rest, I resolved to visit the spot where my poor William had been murdered. As I could not pass through the town, I was obliged to cross the lake in a boat to arrive at Plainpalais. During this short voyage I saw the lightning playing on the summit of Mont Blanc in the most beautiful figures. The storm appeared to approach rapidly, and, on landing, I ascended a low hill, that I might observe its progress. It advanced; the heavens were clouded, and I soon felt the rain coming slowly in large drops, but its violence quickly increased.

I quitted my seat, and walked on, although the darkness and storm increased every minute, and the thunder burst with a terrific crash over my head. It was echoed from Saleve, the Juras, and the Alps of Savoy; vivid flashes of lightning dazzled my eyes, illuminating the lake, making it appear like a vast sheet of fire; then for an instant every thing seemed of a pitchy darkness, until the eye recovered itself from the preceding flash. The storm, as is often the case in Switzerland, appeared at once in various parts of the heavens. The most violent storm hung exactly north of the town, over the part of the lake which lies between the promontory of Belrive and the village of Copet. Another storm enlightened Jura with faint flashes; and another darkened and sometimes disclosed the Mole, a peaked mountain to the east of the lake.

While I watched the tempest, so beautiful yet terrific, I wandered on with a hasty step. This noble war in the sky elevated my spirits; I clasped my hands, and exclaimed aloud, "William, dear angel! this is thy funeral, this thy dirge!" As I said these words, I perceived in the gloom a figure which stole from behind a clump of trees near me; I stood fixed, gazing intently: I could not be mistaken. A flash of lightning illuminated the object, and discovered its shape plainly to me; its gigantic stature, and the deformity of its aspect more hideous than belongs to

humanity, instantly informed me that it was the wretch, the filthy daemon, to whom I had given life. What did he there? Could he be (I shuddered at the conception) the murderer of my brother? No sooner did that idea cross my imagination, than I became convinced of its truth; my teeth chattered, and I was forced to lean against a tree for support. The figure passed me quickly, and I lost it in the gloom.

- i. How does Frankenstein's narration depict nature in Switzerland?

- ii. Shelley's writing juxtaposes Frankenstein's descriptions of nature and the monster's deformity. What effect might the juxtaposition have on readers? What big idea or theme is reinforced?

From Chapter 8

The trial began, and after the advocate against her had stated the charge, several witnesses were called. Several strange facts combined against her, which might have staggered anyone who had not such proof of her innocence as I had. She had been out the whole of the night on which the murder had been committed and towards morning had been perceived by a market-woman not far from the spot where the body of the murdered child had been afterwards found. The woman asked her what she did there, but she looked very strangely and only returned a confused and unintelligible answer. She returned to the house about eight o'clock, and when one inquired where she had passed the night, she replied that she had been looking for the child and demanded earnestly if anything had been heard concerning him. When shown the body, she fell into violent hysterics and kept her bed for several days. The picture was then produced which the servant had found in her pocket; and

when Elizabeth, in a faltering voice, proved that it was the same which, an hour before the child had been missed, she had placed round his neck, a murmur of horror and indignation filled the court.

Justine was called on for her defence. As the trial had proceeded, her countenance had altered. Surprise, horror, and misery were strongly expressed. Sometimes she struggled with her tears, but when she was desired to plead, she collected her powers and spoke in an audible although variable voice.

"God knows," she said, "how entirely I am innocent. But I do not pretend that my protestations should acquit me; I rest my innocence on a plain and simple explanation of the facts which have been adduced against me, and I hope the character I have always borne will incline my judges to a favourable interpretation where any circumstance appears doubtful or suspicious."

She then related that, by the permission of Elizabeth, she had passed the evening of the night on which the murder had been committed at the house of an aunt at Chene, a village situated at about a league from Geneva. On her return, at about nine o'clock, she met a man who asked her if she had seen anything of the child who was lost. She was alarmed by this account and passed several hours in looking for him, when the gates of Geneva were shut, and she was forced to remain several hours of the night in a barn belonging to a cottage, being unwilling to call up the inhabitants, to whom she was well known. Most of the night she spent here watching; towards morning she believed that she slept for a few minutes; some steps disturbed her, and she awoke. It was dawn, and she quitted her asylum, that she might again endeavour to find my brother. If she had gone near the spot where his body lay, it was without her knowledge. That she had been bewildered when questioned by the market-woman was not surprising, since she had passed a sleepless night and the fate of poor William was yet uncertain. Concerning the picture she could give no account.

"I know," continued the unhappy victim, "how heavily and fatally this one circumstance weighs against me, but I have no power of explaining it; and when I have expressed my utter ignorance, I am only left to conjecture concerning the probabilities by which it might have been placed in my pocket. But here also I am checked. I believe that I have no enemy on earth, and none surely would have been so wicked as to destroy me wantonly. Did the murderer place it there? I know of no opportunity afforded him for so doing; or, if I had, why should he have stolen the jewel, to part with it again so soon?"

- i. Summarize the circumstantial evidence that works against Justine Moritz.

- ii. How does Justine defend herself? Do you think she could have defended herself in more persuasive ways? If you were her, what would you have said to defend your innocence?

GRAMMAR

USING *MAY/CAN* AND *TEACH/LEARN*

- Use may to ask for permission.
EXAMPLE: **May** I go with you?
- Use can to express the ability to do something.
EXAMPLE: Jacques **can** swim well.

A. Complete each sentence with may or can.

1. Mara, _____ you whistle?
2. Her dog _____ do three difficult tricks?
3. Ms. Wong, _____ I leave work early?
4. I _____ see the airplane in the distance.
5. Adam, _____ you tie a good knot?
6. Carla, _____ I drive your car?
7. You _____ see the mountains from here.
8. My friend _____ drive us home.
9. He _____ speak three languages.

10. _____ I examine those new books?

- Teach means “to give instruction.”
EXAMPLE: I’ll **teach** you how to shoot free throws.
- Learn means “to acquire knowledge.”
EXAMPLE: When did you **learn** to speak Vietnamese?

B. Complete each sentence with teach or learn.

1. I think he will _____ me quickly.
2. I will _____ to recite that poem.
3. Did Sarah _____ you to build a fire?
4. We are going to _____ to use the new machines.
5. Will you _____ me to play tennis?
6. My sister is going to _____ David to skate.
7. Would you like to _____ the rules of the game to them?
8. No one can _____ if you do not try to.

THE END

ⁱ All questions from page 2 to 3 are from BookRags (2013-01-16). *Frankenstein Lesson Plans* (Kindle Locations 1646-1648). Kindle Edition.