

# 2001 applied practice frankenstein answers

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Who is Beaufort in Frankenstein Chapter 1?\*

Beaufort is Victor Frankenstein's maternal grandfather.

**What are the big questions in Frankenstein?**

- The nature of life and creation
- The dangers of scientific ambition
- The responsibility of creators for their creations
- The role of isolation and rejection in society

**What happened in Frankenstein Chapter 8?**

Victor Frankenstein successfully creates his creature, but is horrified by its appearance and abandons it.

**How did Frankenstein react when his experiment worked?**

Victor Frankenstein was initially excited and proud, but then became horrified and disgusted by his creation.

**Who is Frankenstein's girlfriend?**

Elizabeth Lavenza

**Who is Beaufort and what happens to him?**

Beaufort is Victor Frankenstein's maternal grandfather. He dies of grief after his wife's death, leaving Victor's mother an orphan.

**What does Frankenstein's monster call himself?**

He does not have a name, but refers to himself as "the wretch" or "the demon."

**What is Frankenstein's biggest fear?**

That his creature will harm those he loves.

**What was Frankenstein's biggest mistake?**

Abandoning his creature to fend for itself.

**What happened in Chapter 7 of Frankenstein?**

Victor Frankenstein creates the body parts for his creature.

**What happened in chapter 6 of Frankenstein?**

Victor Frankenstein becomes obsessed with creating life and abandons his studies.

**What happens in chapter 10 of Frankenstein?**

The creature tracks down Victor Frankenstein and murders his friend, Henry Clerval.

**Why did Victor reject the Monster?**

He was disgusted by its appearance and feared its potential for harm.

**What final threat did the creature leave with Victor?**

That he will continue to torment Victor and his loved ones until he creates a female companion for him.

**Why does Frankenstein destroy the female monster?**

He fears that she and the creature would reproduce and create a new race of monsters.

**Is Frankenstein in love with his sister?**

No, he is in love with Elizabeth Lavenza.

**How tall is Frankenstein's wife?**

Elizabeth Lavenza is not described as being tall.

**Did Frankenstein's monster fall in love?**

Yes, with the blind girl Safie.

**How tall is Dr. Frankenstein?**

He is not described as being particularly tall or short.

**What does Victor's mother ask on her deathbed?**

She asks Victor to protect Elizabeth Lavenza.

**Who was Frankenstein's mom?**

Caroline Beaufort

**What is Frankenstein's full name?**

Victor Frankenstein

**Why was Frankenstein's head flat?**

This is not mentioned in the novel.

**What is the bride of Frankenstein's name?**

She is not named in the novel.

**Is Beaufort Victor's grandfather?**

Yes

**What is the role of Caroline Beaufort in Frankenstein?**

She is Victor Frankenstein's mother and Alphonse Frankenstein's wife.

**Is Beaufort Victor's grandfather?**

Yes

**What is the relationship between Beaufort and Victor's father?**

Beaufort is Victor's maternal grandfather and Alphonse Frankenstein's father-in-law.

**Who was Mr Beaufort?**

Victor Frankenstein's maternal grandfather.

**How tall is Dr. Frankenstein?**

His height is not described in the novel.

**Who is M Krempe?**

A professor at the University of Ingolstadt, where Victor Frankenstein studies.

**What happened to Beaufort in Frankenstein Chapter 1?**

He dies of grief after his wife's death, leaving Victor's mother an orphan.

**What events led to Victor Frankenstein's father marrying Caroline Beaufort?**

She was orphaned after her father's death and was taken in by the Frankenstein family.

**Who is Frankenstein's father?**

Alphonse Frankenstein

**Why did Caroline adopt Elizabeth?**

She was orphaned after her parents' deaths and had no other family.

**What is the relationship between Caroline and Alphonse Frankenstein?**

Caroline is Alphonse Frankenstein's wife.

**How does Victor's father meet Caroline?**

He meets her when she is taken in by the Frankenstein family after her father's death.

### **Why is Beaufort important in Frankenstein?**

His death leads to Victor's mother becoming an orphan and being taken in by the Frankenstein family, which sets the stage for Victor's birth and the events of the novel.

### **What did Victor's father do after Beaufort's passing?**

He married Caroline, Beaufort's daughter, who became Victor's mother.

### **What happened to Beaufort's daughter after he died?**

She was taken in by the Frankenstein family and later married Alphonse Frankenstein, becoming Victor's mother.

## **The Broker: A Riveting Thriller by John Grisham**

**Q: What is The Broker about?** A: The Broker follows the story of Joel Backman, a defense attorney who is drawn into a dangerous world of corruption and murder. When a woman he represents is found dead, Joel suspects foul play and delves into the underbelly of a multi-billion-dollar insurance scam.

**Q: Who is the titular broker?** A: The broker is Bo Ratchet, a ruthless and cunning insurance agent who masterminds the scam. Ratchet recruits terminally ill people, sells them life insurance policies, and then speeds up their deaths through unethical medical treatments.

**Q: What are the stakes for Joel Backman?** A: As Joel investigates the case, he faces threats, intimidation, and even attempts on his own life. He must navigate a labyrinth of legal loopholes, corporate greed, and personal danger to uncover the truth and bring those responsible to justice.

**Q: What is John Grisham's writing style like in The Broker?** A: Grisham's signature style is on full display in The Broker. He skillfully weaves a complex plot with relatable characters, gripping suspense, and incisive social commentary. The

novel is a fast-paced thriller that keeps readers on the edge of their seats from start to finish.

**Q: Is *The Broker* a standalone novel or part of a series?** A: *The Broker* is a standalone novel and can be enjoyed without reading any other Grisham books. However, it shares some characters and themes with Grisham's previous legal thrillers, such as *The Rainmaker* and *The Pelican Brief*.

## **The Politics of Public Memory Tourism: History and Ethnicity in Monterey, California**

Public memory tourism, where historical sites are transformed into attractions, is a significant phenomenon shaping the way we remember the past. In Monterey, California, the politics of public memory tourism are entangled with complex histories of colonization, immigration, and identity.

### **How does public memory tourism influence our understanding of history?**

Public memory tourism presents a selective and often romanticized version of the past, emphasizing certain events and narratives while marginalizing others. This can shape public perceptions of history and contribute to collective amnesia or misremembering.

### **How does ethnicity intersect with public memory tourism?**

Monterey's history is marked by interactions between indigenous, Spanish, Mexican, and Euro-American communities. Public memory tourism often prioritizes the experiences of dominant groups while neglecting the perspectives of marginalized communities.

### **What ethical considerations arise in public memory tourism?**

The commodification of history raises ethical concerns about the exploitation of marginalized groups and the potential to perpetuate stereotypes or misrepresentations. It is crucial to ensure that public memory tourism respects the diversity of voices and experiences in the past.

### **How can community involvement enhance public memory tourism?**

Involving local communities in the development and interpretation of public memory tourism sites can lead to more inclusive and authentic representations of history. Collaboration with indigenous communities, for example, can help ensure the preservation of traditional knowledge and perspectives.

**What are the challenges and opportunities for public memory tourism in Monterey?**

Monterey faces challenges in balancing its economic interests with the need for historical accuracy and community sensitivity. However, it also presents opportunities to create inclusive and educational experiences that foster a deeper understanding of the city's complex history. By engaging with these challenges and opportunities, public memory tourism in Monterey can contribute to a more nuanced and equitable view of the past.

**How are cellular respiration and photosynthesis related in terms of energy?**

Photosynthesis makes glucose which is used in cellular respiration for making ATP. The glucose is then transformed back into carbon dioxide, which is used in photosynthesis. It helps cells to release and store energy. It maintains the atmospheric balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen.

**In what process do our cells break apart these molecules in order to get energy in what form is that energy in?** During glycolysis, a glucose molecule with six carbon atoms is converted into two molecules of pyruvate, each of which contains three carbon atoms. For each molecule of glucose, two molecules of ATP are hydrolyzed to provide energy to drive the early steps, but four molecules of ATP are produced in the later steps.

**How do cells obtain more energy and what is the name of this process?** cellular respiration, the process by which organisms combine oxygen with foodstuff molecules, diverting the chemical energy in these substances into life-sustaining activities and discarding, as waste products, carbon dioxide and water.

**What is the primary energy currency in cells in other words cells need energy in what form to be able to do work?** ATP is commonly referred to as the "energy currency" of the cell, as it provides readily releasable energy in the bond between the

second and third phosphate groups.

**What are the key molecules and organelles of photosynthesis and cellular respiration?** Photosynthesis takes six carbon dioxide molecules, six water molecules, and sunlight and creates glucose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ). Cellular respiration takes glucose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ), six water molecules, and six oxygen molecules and creates six carbon dioxide molecules, 6 water molecules, and energy in the form of ATP.

**How would you summarize the relationship between photosynthesis and cellular respiration?** Both are processes within the cell which make chemical energy available for life. Photosynthesis transforms light energy into chemical energy stored in glucose, and cellular respiration releases the energy from glucose to build ATP, which does the work of life.

**What is the simple explanation of cellular respiration?** Cellular respiration is a series of chemical reactions that break down glucose to produce ATP, which may be used as energy to power many reactions throughout the body. There are three main steps of cellular respiration: glycolysis, the citric acid cycle, and oxidative phosphorylation.

**What is the process of respiration?** The lungs and respiratory system allow us to breathe. They bring oxygen into our bodies (called inspiration, or inhalation) and send carbon dioxide out (called expiration, or exhalation). This exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is called respiration.

**What is the link step in cellular respiration?** The link reaction refers to a stage in cellular respiration that “links” two other stages. The link reaction takes the products of the first stage, glycolysis, and converts them into reactants that will enter the Krebs cycle. The primary product of glycolysis is the 3-carbon compound pyruvate.

**What happens to the oxygen that is used in cellular respiration?** The oxygen used during cellular respiration is converted to water during oxidative phosphorylation of the electron transport chain.

**What is the primary role of oxygen in cellular respiration?** The role of oxygen in cellular respiration is to act as the end electron acceptor. After electrons are dropped off at the inner mitochondrial membrane during cellular respiration, they travel



through the electron transport chain and eventually are accepted by oxygen to create water.

**What is the biological importance of cellular respiration?** The purpose of cellular respiration is simple: it provides cells with the energy they need to function. If living things could not get the energy they need out of food, it would be absolutely worthless. All living things would eventually die, no matter the quality and amount of food.

**What is ATP for dummies?** adenosine triphosphate (ATP), energy-carrying molecule found in the cells of all living things. ATP captures chemical energy obtained from the breakdown of food molecules and releases it to fuel other cellular processes.

**What are the products of cellular respiration?** The products of cellular respiration are energy (or ATP), carbon dioxide, and water. The products of respiration or breathing, come from the reactions of cellular respiration. In animals, carbon dioxide is transported back to the lungs through the blood and exhaled through exhalation.

**What are three examples of how ATP is used in the cell?** The ATP is used up for carrying out various cellular functions, including transportation of different molecules across the cell membranes. It also includes supplying the energy required for muscle contraction, circulation of blood, locomotion, and various other body movements.

**What is the output of light-dependent reactions?** For light-dependent reactions The overall inputs of the light-dependent are water, light, inorganic phosphate (Pi), Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP), and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). The output of the reaction are NADPH (NADP hydrogen), adenosine triphosphate (ATP), and oxygen.

**What organelle makes lipids?** The main lipid biosynthetic organelle is the endoplasmic reticulum (ER )<sup>16</sup>, which produces the bulk of the structural phospholipids and cholesterol (ergosterol in yeast) (FIG. 2), as well as significant levels of triacylglycerol and cholesteryl esters that have non-structural roles.

**Which produces more energy, aerobic respiration or fermentation?** Aerobic respiration produces more usable chemical energy in the form of ATPs than

fermentation because aerobic respiration involves the complete oxidation of glucose and the release of carbon dioxide and water as end products.

**What are the key organelles in photosynthesis and cellular respiration?**

Chloroplasts and mitochondria are the organelles involved in photosynthesis and cell respiration respectively.

**Where do photosynthesis and cellular respiration occur inside the cell?**

Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts, whereas cellular respiration occurs in the mitochondria. Photosynthesis makes glucose and oxygen, which are then used as the starting products for cellular respiration.

**What is found in both photosynthesis and cellular respiration?** Expert-Verified

Answer The process found in both cellular respiration and photosynthesis is Electron transport chain.

**How do cellular respiration and photosynthesis compare in terms of the flow of energy?**

The change of energy in photosynthesis occurs between sunlight and glucose while in cellular respiration the change of energy moves from glucose to oxygen. Photosynthesis takes place in the chloroplast while cellular respiration happens in the mitochondria.

**How are cellular respiration and photosynthesis related in terms of energy**

**quizlet?** The energy captured in photosynthesis is used to power cellular respiration. Energy from the sun is used captured during photosynthesis and stored in the bonds of glucose molecules. During cellular respiration, this energy transferred to ATP molecules to be used to do work in the cell.

**Why is photosynthesis and cellular respiration considered to be an energy**

**cycle?** Answer: Cellular respiration and photosynthesis are considered a cycle because the product (end material) of one reaction serves as the starting material for the other reaction. The starting material for cellular respiration is sugar and water and the products are carbon dioxide and water.

**How are cellular respiration and photosynthesis related in terms of energy**

**brainly?** Photosynthesis produces glucose molecules, which store chemical energy in their bonds. These bonds are broken down via the process of cellular respiration

to release the stored energy.

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