

**Week 1 Assessment**

**Directions:** Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. “He liked fights, blondes, and for some *scrounge* reason, school.”

In the sentence above, the word *scrounge* most closely means:

- A. search or forage.
- B. prevent entry
- C. give away provide.
- D. allow access.

2. Place the following events in chronological order, in the order they happen in the novel:

- 1. Fourteen days ago they had to go and relieve the front line.
- 2. Paul’s account of his life before the war when he used to write poetry.
- 3. the soldiers remembering life in the barracks and how cruel Himmelstoss is
- 4. bombardment at the front
- 5. tjaden telling off Himmelstoss

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
- C. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
- D. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2

3. Kantorek was

- A. the school master.
- B. the town priest.
- C. the drill sergeant.
- D. the town drunk.

4. The member of the class who had a special grudge against Himmelstoss was

- A. Baumer.
- B. Tjaden.
- C. Muller.
- D. Kropp.

5. Paul believes the company cannot do without Katczinsky because he

- A. has a sixth sense.
- B. is the smartest.
- C. he understands all trades.
- D. all of the above

6. Change Requires \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Action.
  - B. Courage.
  - C. Effort.
  - D. Integrity.
7. The novel is written in
- A. baroque style.
  - B. first person.
  - C. third person omniscient.
  - D. third person.
8. The phrase or sentence that best describes Himmlestoss is:
- A. "the teacher who filled his students' heads with passionate rhetoric about duty and glory"
  - B. "He understands everybody, tries to help others and make people feel comfortable."
  - C. "the most feared disciplinarian in the training camps is extremely cruel to his recruits, forcing them to obey ridiculous and dangerous orders simply because he enjoys bullying them"
  - D. "a compassionate and sensitive young man; before the war, he loved his family and wrote poetry"
9. The setting of the novel *All Quiet on the Western Front* was
- A. Germany in the late World War I 1917.
  - B. Germany in the late World War II 1945.
  - C. Germany in the late 1950s.
  - D. Germany in the late 1960s.
10. "They have a background which is so strong that the war cannot *obliterate* it."
- The word *obliterate* in the sentence above most closely means
- A. to build.
  - B. nasty.
  - C. destroy.
  - D. create.

## **Week 2 Assessment**

**Directions:** Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Albert Kropp tells Paul and the rest of the class that
  - A. they will go home like nothing happened.
  - B. the war has ruined them for everything.
  - C. Germany is a better place for what has happened.
  - D. Germany is a worse place for what has happened.
2. What is the mood of Paul and the men as they make their way to the front for the offensive?
  - A. excited
  - B. somber
  - C. uncertain
  - D. happy
3. Detering believes rats in the trenches are a sure sign of
  - A. an abandoned shipment of food.
  - B. the end of the war.
  - C. change in the weather.
  - D. the coming bombardment.
4. Paul describes the fighting at the front as
  - A. fulfilling as Kantorek described while in school.
  - B. going to the circus to see the animals.
  - C. not as fighting but defending themselves from annihilation.
  - D. going up against an invisible enemy.
5. Place the following events in chronological order:
  1. Paul and Kat catch and cook a goose.
  2. Paul finds Himmelstoss huddled and frightened in the trench.
  3. Paul kisses a woman for the first time.
  4. Every soldier believes in chance and luck.
  - A. 1, 4, 2, 3
  - B. 2, 1, 4, 3
  - C. 4, 2, 3, 1
  - D. 4, 3, 2, 1

6. Haie and Kropp's ability to throw grenades over sixty yards is critical because
  - A. the enemy does most of its damage before they are within sixty yards.
  - B. the enemy cannot do much before they are within forty yards.
  - C. the enemy cannot do much before they are within fifty yards.
  - D. the enemy does most of its damage before they are within thirty yards.
7. The French are distinguished by their
  - A. smooth distorted faces and helmets.
  - B. inability to speak German fluently.
  - C. the weapons they use in battle.
  - D. the uniforms they wear.
8. The author of *All Quiet on the Western Front* is
  - A. Francisco Jimenez.
  - B. John Steinbeck.
  - C. Octavia Butler.
  - D. Erich Maria Remarque.
9. When coming upon the propaganda poster at the army theatre, Paul and Kropp
  - A. reflect on the outfit worn by the man in the poster.
  - B. get goose flesh.
  - C. rip the poster in half.
  - D. all of the above
10. To pass the time while on sentry detail, Paul
  - A. carves a tiny horse out of some spare wood he finds.
  - B. listens to music on his iPod.
  - C. reflects on his memories which haunt and move him.
  - D. starts to write a book about his life.

### Week 3 Assessment

**Directions:** Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. "...How *destitute* she lies there in her bed, she that loves me more than all the world."

In the sentence above, the word *destitute* most closely means:

- A. shines or shiny
  - B. dull or ugly
  - C. deprived or lacking
  - D. wealthy or rich
2. When Paul is called to the Orderly Room, the Company Commander
- A. gives him a seventeen days leave-pass.
  - B. gives him a field promotion and a company of his own.
  - C. tells him he is going to be charged with murder.
  - D. informs him Leer will never walk again.
3. How does Paul react when he first walks into his house?
- A. He is so excited to see his mother and sister.
  - B. He is afraid of what will happen next.
  - C. He is miserable and paralyzed.
  - D. He's secretly hoping the war will be over before he returns to the front.
4. What is significant about Paul's mother saying "dear boy"?
- A. She is about to die and wants him to come close.
  - B. It means he is in trouble for going to fight in the war.
  - C. She is about to tell him bad news as she did when he was a little boy.
  - D. It means much more than when another uses it.
5. "Suddenly I hear the *barrage* lift."

In the sentence above, a synonym for the word *barrage* could be:

- A. anger
- B. bombardment
- C. retreat
- D. distract

6. What is Kat's response to seeing a man who has been blown out of his clothes by trench mortars?
- A. He thinks it's funny.
  - B. He's glad that it isn't him.
  - C. He is considering killing himself.
  - D. He thinks, "it's too bad for him."
7. Life for the Russian prisoners was
- A. clear and corrupt
  - B. obscure and guiltless.
  - C. incredible and pure.
  - D. boring and immoral.
8. Place the following events in chronological order:
- 1. Paul is agonizes over the soldier's death and promises to write knowing that he won't do it.
  - 2. Paul visits the local barracks to see Middelstaedt and Kantorek.
  - 3. Paul returns to the front gets lost on patrol and takes cover in a shell hole.
  - 4. Paul gets a seventeen day leave-pass.
  - 5. Paul watches over the Russian prisoners and taking pity on them.
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
  - B. 3, 4, 2, 1, 5
  - C. 4, 2, 5, 3, 1
  - D. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4
9. Paul's mentality after killing with his hands for the first time:
- A. He feels like he is serving Germany well.
  - B. He is progressively getting more upset and tormented.
  - C. He has not changed his attitude since returning to the front.
  - D. He can't wait to have the opportunity to do it again.
10. The mood of Paul's conversation with his Mom the night before he returns to the front is
- A. afraid.
  - B. disgusted.
  - C. excited.
  - D. worried.

## **Final Assessment**

**Directions:** Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. While on guard in the bombed out village, Paul and seven of his friends
  - A. engage in a greater battle than previously.
  - B. prepare and eat an amazing feast.
  - C. sleep for a week.
  - D. meet the local girls and hangout.
2. Kat's response to seeing a man who has been blown out of his clothes by trench mortars:
  - A. He thinks it's funny.
  - B. He's glad that it isn't him.
  - C. He is considering killing himself.
  - D. He thinks, "it's too bad for him."
3. Detering believes rats in the trenches are a sure sign of
  - A. an abandoned shipment of food.
  - B. the end of the war.
  - C. change in the weather.
  - D. the coming bombardment.
4. Paul's mentality after killing with his hands for the first time:
  - A. He feels like he is serving Germany well.
  - B. He is progressively getting more upset and tormented.
  - C. He has not changed his attitude since returning to the front.
  - D. He can't wait to have the opportunity to do it again.
5. The novel is written in
  - A. third person.
  - B. third person omniscient.
  - C. first person.
  - D. baroque style.
6. Paul describes the fighting at the front as
  - A. fulfilling as Kantorek described while in school.
  - B. going to the circus to see the animals.
  - C. not as fighting but defending themselves from annihilation.
  - D. going up against an invisible enemy.

7. The author of *All Quiet on the Western Front* is
- A. S. E. Hinton.
  - B. Octavia Butler.
  - C. John Steinbeck.
  - D. Erich Maria Remarque.
8. After being injured, how do Paul and Albert make sure they stay together and travel on the same train home?
- A. They give him the left over bags of grub.
  - B. They each pay him two months' salary.
  - C. They tell him the location of the four-poster and the club chairs.
  - D. They bribe the sergeant-major with cigars.
9. Change Requires \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Integrity.
  - B. Effort
  - C. Courage.
  - D. Action.
10. When coming upon the propaganda poster at the army theatre, Paul and Kropp
- A. reflect on the outfit worn by the man in the poster.
  - B. get goose flesh.
  - C. rip the poster in half.
  - D. all of the above
11. Paul claims the nuns are better than the red-cross voluntary aid sisters because
- A. they are more reliable and knowledgeable.
  - B. they are younger and more attractive.
  - C. they have no fear in the face of danger and battle.
  - D. they are cheerful and happy-go-lucky.
12. After having his leg amputated, Albert threatens to
- A. leave the hospital and return to the front as quickly as possible.
  - B. shoot himself the first time he can get his revolver again.
  - C. take a knife from the sisters and cut his wrist.
  - D. jump out of the window of the train as it leaves the station.
13. The setting of the novel *All Quiet on the Western Front* is
- A. Germany in the late World War I 1917.
  - B. Germany in the late World War II 1945.
  - C. Germany in the late 1950s.
  - D. Germany in the late 1960s.

14. "They have a background which is so strong that the war cannot *obliterate* it."

The word *obliterate* in the sentence above most closely means:

- A. to build
- B. nasty
- C. to destroy
- D. to create

15. What does Peter do that stuns the rest of the men on the hospital ward?

- A. He informs them of his plan to return to the front.
- B. He is the first of the men allowed to walk.
- C. He asks Sister Libertine to marry him.
- D. He returns from the Dying Room.

16. Kantorek was

- A. the school master.
- B. the town priest.
- C. the drill sergeant.
- D. the town drunk.

17. The member of the class who had a special grudge against Himmlestoss was

- A. Baumer.
- B. Tjaden.
- C. Muller.
- D. Kropp.

18. As a twenty year old, Paul believes that all he knows of life is

- A. to help himself by writing about his friends and his experiences.
- B. love, family and friends are the keys to happiness.
- C. despair, death, fear and sorrow.
- D. to appreciate life one day at a time.

19. What are Paul's feelings as he thinks of the months and years that lay ahead?

- A. He is looking forward to getting home to his family.
- B. He is so alone and without hope.
- C. He is excited at the prospects of moving to America following the war.
- D. He announces to the world that he isn't going to fight anymore.

20. By the Summer of 1918, the unspoken sentiment among the troops was that
- A. the French and Americans are on the run and the Germans will win soon.
  - B. the Germans are losing the war and will not be able to mount another attack.
  - C. Paul should receive a promotion as he has been fighting for three years.
  - D. the fighting is all but done and they should all be home by Christmas.
21. The phrase or sentence that best describes Himmlestoss:
- A. "the teacher who filled his students' heads with passionate rhetoric about duty and glory"
  - B. "He understands everybody, tries to help others and make people feel comfortable."
  - C. "the most feared disciplinarian in the training camps is extremely cruel to his recruits, forcing them to obey ridiculous and dangerous orders simply because he enjoys bullying them"
  - D. "a compassionate and sensitive young man; before the war, he loved his family and wrote poetry"
22. The talk of armistice has what impact on Paul's thoughts?
- A. He cannot think of anything else or concentrate.
  - B. They stop and will not go any further.
  - C. He writes home to tell his family he's coming home soon.
  - D. They go toward his friends and classmates that have died in the war.
23. The English and American regiments are
- A. too many fresh troops with new guns and airplanes.
  - B. in the same overall state of disrepair as the Germans.
  - C. homesick and deserting by the dozens daily.
  - D. too fat and overfed to be good soldiers and pose a threat.
24. Paul describes the German troops as
- A. anemic boys in need of rest.
  - B. having band and mixed food with too many substitutions.
  - C. starved and emaciated.
  - D. all of the above
25. Detering was court-martialed for a case of
- A. homesickness.
  - B. insubordination.
  - C. striking a superior officer.
  - D. cruelty to a French prisoner.

**Answer Keys**

**Final Assessment**

**Week 1 Assessment**

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C

**Week 2 Assessment**

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. C

**Week 3 Assessment**

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. D

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. A