Week 1 Assessment

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

1. "*Hardship* and unemployment were on the rise throughout Germany."

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

   A. a difficult situation.
   B. a solid boat.
   C. not having a job.
   D. regular beatings.

2. Justice Requires _____

   A. Courage.
   B. Effort.
   C. Integrity.
   D. Restraint.

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

   1. Friederich is no longer allowed to attend the narrator's school.
   2. Friederich's father loses his job.
   3. On their first day of school, the two boys go to the amusement park with their parents.
   4. The narrator becomes friends with Friederich.
   5. The narrator takes Friederich to a Jungvolk meeting.

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

4. The narrator writes about joining the *Jungvolk*. The *Jungvolk* was

   A. a division of the Hitler Youth that trained young boys to be loyal to the Nazi regime.
   B. a folk dancing club where boys went to meet attractive girls.
   C. a group of young men who resisted Hitler's mistreatment of the Jews and other minorities.
   D. the German equivalent of the Boy Scouts.

5. The novel is narrated by

   A. an omniscient presence.
   B. Friederich.
   C. Friederich's non-Jewish friend.
   D. Herr Schneider.

6. The Schneiders' cleaning lady quits her job because

   A. she doesn't like Friederich.
   B. she has fallen in love with Mr. Schneider, and knows it is wrong.
   C. she says she can't stand cleaning up after "dirty Jews" any more.
   D. the Nazis have a new law that says women under 35 can't work for Jews.

7. The setting of the novel *Friederich* is

   A. Germany in modern times.
   B. Germany in the 1920s and 1930s.
   C. Los Angeles in the 1920s and 1930s.
   D. Poland in the 1930s.

8. The word *banished* in the sentence "'The Jews fled or were *banished*," most closely means:

   A. beaten.
   B. murdered.
   C. thrown out of a country.
   D. welcomed.

9. When Herr Resch tries to evict the Schneiders from their apartment, the judge decides

   A. that Herr Resch always knew they were Jewish, and so he has no legal right to throw them out.
   B. that Herr Resch can throw them out because they are Jewish.
   C. that it is a stupid quarrel, and both the Resch and Schneider families must pay a fine for wasting the court's time.
   D. that the Schneiders should be sent to a concentration camp in Poland.

10. When the narrator accidentally breaks a shop window with his ball, the shopkeeper responds by

   A. accusing Friederich of being a thief, because he is Jewish.
   B. asking his father pay for the damage.
   C. demanding that Friederich and the narrator be arrested immediately.
   D. laughing and saying "boys will be boys."

Final Assessment

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

1. When Friederich returns for a visit to the narrator's family, he asks them for

   A. a picture of his parents.
   B. a place to hide from the Nazis.
   C. a weapon he can use to protect himself.
   D. food and clothing.

2. The setting of the novel *Friederich* is

   A. Poland in the 1930s.
   B. Los Angeles in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
   C. Germany in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
   D. Germany in modern times.

3. The Schneiders' cleaning lady quits her job because

   A. the Nazis have a new law that says women under 35 can't work for Jews.
   B. she says she can't stand cleaning up after "dirty Jews" any more.
   C. she has fallen in love with Mr. Schneider, and knows it is wrong.
   D. she doesn't like Friederich.

4. The rabbi tells the story of Solomon to the narrator to explain that

   A. there is no point in fighting the Nazi regime.
   B. persecution of the Jewish people has been happening for thousands of years.
   C. he should become a Nazi informant and reveal the rabbi's hiding place.
   D. Friederich is like Solomon, and will survive.

5. The novel is narrated by

   A. Herr Schneider.
   B. Friederich's non-Jewish friend.
   C. Friederich.
   D. an omniscient presence.

6. The narrator writes about joining the *Jungvolk*. The *Jungvolk* was

   A. the German equivalent of the Boy Scouts.
   B. a group of young men who resisted Hitler's mistreatment of the Jews and other minorities.
   C. a folk dancing club where boys went to meet attractive girls.
   D. a division of the Hitler Youth that trained young boys to be loyal to the Nazi regime.

7. The narrator participates in the destruction of a Jewish house because

   A. a Nazi soldier threatens to beat him if he does not help.
   B. he finds the destruction exciting, and it makes him feel powerful.
   C. he hates the Jews who live there.
   D. he is angry that Friederich stole his girlfriend.

8. The author of *Friederich* is

   A. Gary Soto.
   B. Hans Peter Richter.
   C. John Steinbeck.
   D. Paul Zindel.

9. Place the following events in chronological order:

   1. Friederich is humiliated at the pool because he is Jewish.
   2. Friederich's mother is killed as part of the pogrom.
   3. Herr Resch refuses to allow Friederich into the air raid shelter.
   4. The narrator finds out that the Schneiders are hiding a rabbi in their apartment.
   5. The narrator participates in the destruction of a Jewish house.

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

10. A *bar mitzvah* is

   A. a tool that Jewish people use to hang prayers on their doors.
   B. the Jewish equivalent of the Christian Bible.
   C. the special ceremony where a Jewish boy becomes a full member of his congregation.
   D. what Jews call the Sabbath; the most holy day of the week.

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

    1. Friederich is no longer allowed to attend the narrator's school.
    2. Friederich's father loses his job.
    3. On their first day of school, the two boys go to the amusement park with their parents.
    4. The narrator becomes friends with Friederich.
    5. The narrator takes Friederich to a Jungvolk meeting.

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

12. In the sentence "We stood in the hall, *vacillating*," the word *vacillating* most closely means:

    A. being uncomfortable.
    B. empty.
    C. shaking.
    D. unable to decide.

13. Friederich was thrown out of the movie theater because

    A. he smelled bad, and other patrons complained.
    B. he snuck in without paying for his ticket.
    C. it's rated R, and he's only 15.
    D. Jews aren't allowed to see movies.

14. Friederich calls Herr Resch a vulture because

    A. Friederich catches him breaking into his neighbors' apartments looking for potatoes.
    B. he eats Frau Schneider's body because there's a shortage of meat during the war.
    C. he steals the Schneider's possessions after Herr Schneider has been arrested.
    D. he won't let Friederich into the air raid shelter.

15. At the end of the novel, Friederich

    A. dies during an air raid.
    B. escapes to Israel.
    C. is sent to a concentration camp.
    D. murders Herr Resch as revenge for his parents' deaths.

Answer Keys

Week 1 Assessment

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

Final Assessment

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. A