

Week 1 Assessment

1.	“Standing in the middle of it was, though I didn’t know it then, Dr. Mengele, the <i>notorious</i> Dr. Mengele.” In the sentence above, the word <i>notorious</i> means a) famous for a bad reason. b) in trouble with the law. c) large, heavy. d) proud and strong.
2.	“You don’t understand,” [Moshe] said in despair. “You can’t understand. I have been saved miraculously. I managed to get back here. Where did I get the strength from? I wanted to come back to Sighet to tell you the story of my death. So that you could prepare yourselves while there was still time. To live? I don’t attach any importance to my life anymore. I’m alone. No, I wanted to come back, and to warn you. And see how it is, no one will listen to me...” The story Moshe tells of his survival at the hands of the Nazis is an example of a) an anecdote. b) appeal to logic. c) commonly accepted belief. d) expert opinion.

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3.	As read in the sentence, “And then, one day all foreign Jews were <i>expelled</i> from Sighet,” the best meaning for the word <i>expelled</i> would be a) accepted. b) excommunicated. c) killed. d) thrown out.
4.	Elie was warned to tell the SS officers he was eighteen because a) anyone under eighteen was sent to the research lab for medical experimentation. b) children were sent straight to the gas chambers. c) he would be separated from his father, and sent to German school. d) the head Nazi liked to keep children in his home to beat regularly.
5.	Justice Requires _____. a) Action. b) Fortitude. c) Effort. d) Restraint.
6.	Moishe the Beadle is significant to the story because a) he angers Elie by denying the existence of the Holocaust. b) he is the first person Elie knows who dies in the Holocaust. c) he is the first person Elie knows who has experienced the Holocaust. d) he was Elie’s rabbi.

7.	Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live. Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust. Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God Himself. Never. The passage above is a) Elie's reaction to the first night in the concentration camp. b) Hitler's reason for beginning the Holocaust. c) Moishe the Beadle's warning to the Jews of Sighet. d) not from the novel <i>Night</i>.
8.	On the train, Mrs. Schächter screams that she sees a) a fire. b) a murdered baby. c) darkness. d) the ghost of her dead husband.
9.	Place the following events in chronological order, in the order in which they appear in the novel. 1. Elie and his family are deported. 2. Elie and his father are separated from his mother and sisters. 3. Elie asks his father to move the family to Palestine. 4. Moishe returns to Sighet with a terrible story. 5. The foreign Jews are expelled from Sighet. a) 3, 4, 2, 3, 1 b) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 c) 5, 4, 3, 1, 2 d) 4, 5, 3, 1, 2

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10.	The main character and narrator of this story is a) a Gestapo agent. b) Elie Wiesel. c) Moische Berkowitz. d) Moishe the Beadle.
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Week 2 Assessment

1.	“Suddenly, I broke into a cold sweat; I couldn’t feel my leg! Had they <i>amputated</i> it?” In the sentence above, the word <i>amputated</i> most closely means a) broken. b) frozen. c) numbed with medicine. d) surgically removed.
2.	After the war, Elie discovers that if he had stayed in the hospital at Buna, he would have been a) an amputee. b) drafted. c) killed. d) liberated.
3.	Based on the sentence “I was no longer able to <i>lament</i>,” an antonym for word <i>lament</i> could be a) celebrate. b) cry. c) mourn. d) speak.
4.	During the selection, Elie’s friend jokes that he was not chosen because a) he is too ugly to go to the gas chamber. b) he ran so fast that the Nazis couldn’t write down his number. c) he smells too bad for the SS to get close enough to grab him. d) he was so skinny the Nazis couldn’t see him.

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5.	Elie is whipped because a) he couldn't work when he was feeling very ill. b) he refused to give up his gold tooth. c) he steals extra food to give to his father. d) He witnesses a Kapo, Idek, having sex with a young girl.
6.	Elie witnesses a hanging that is especially disturbing because a) the Nazis make everyone watch the execution. b) the victim is a young boy that everyone loved. c) the victim is his own father, but he can't cry. d) the victims are men who were fighting for freedom.
7.	On Yom Kippur, Elie does not fast because a) he wants to rebel against God. b) it is the only day that week they are given food. c) no one fasts on Yom Kippur. d) the SS has forbidden it.
8.	Place the events from the novel in chronological order: 1. After a beating, Elie is comforted by a mysterious French woman who speaks German. 2. Elie and his father begin work in a warehouse. 3. Elie has an operation on his injured foot. 4. On Rosh Hashanah, the men say the prayer for the dead for themselves. 5. The men are evacuated from Buna. a) 1, 2, 5, 4, 3 b) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5 c) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3 d) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5

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9.	The attitude of the doctor in the prison hospital can best be described as a) hostile. b) indifferent. c) kind. d) negligent.
10.	The author of <i>Night</i> is a) Bernard Evslin. b) Elie Wiesel. c) John Steinbeck. d) Louis Sachar.

Final Assessment

1.	“You don’t understand,” [Moshe] said in despair. “You can’t understand. I have been saved miraculously. I managed to get back here. Where did I get the strength from? I wanted to come back to Sighet to tell you the story of my death. So that you could prepare yourselves while there was still time. To live? I don’t attach any importance to my life anymore. I’m alone. No, I wanted to come back, and to warn you. And see how it is, no one will listen to me...” The story Moshe tells of his survival at the hands of the Nazis is an example of a) an anecdote. b) appeal to logic. c) commonly accepted belief. d) expert opinion.
2.	After the war, Elie discovers that if he had stayed in the hospital at Buna, he would have been a) an amputee. b) drafted. c) killed. d) liberated.
3.	After they are liberated, Elie almost dies of a) dysentery. b) grief for his father, mother, and sister. c) some kind of food poisoning. d) the wound he received when an American shot him by mistake.

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4.	As read in the sentence, “And then, one day all foreign Jews were <i>expelled</i> from Sighet,” the best meaning for the word <i>expelled</i> would be a) accepted. b) excommunicated. c) killed. d) thrown out.
5.	Elie doesn’t describe his life between his father’s death on January 29, 1945 and April 11, 1945 because a) he is embarrassed about how he treated others during this period. b) he was so ill that he doesn’t remember it. c) it was a mourning period, and religious Jews aren’t allowed to talk about it. d) nothing mattered to him anymore.
6.	Elie is whipped because a) he couldn’t work when he was feeling very ill. b) he refused to give up his gold tooth. c) he steals extra food to give to his father. d) he witnesses a Kapo, Idek, having sex with a young girl.
7.	Elie witnesses a hanging that is especially disturbing because a) the Nazis make everyone watch the execution. b) the victim is a young boy that everyone loved. c) the victim is his own father, but he can’t cry. d) the victims are men who were fighting for freedom.

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8.	Elie's father dies of a) a gunshot wound to the shoulder. b) dysentery. c) probably dysentery, but Elie can't be sure because he was taken away in the night. d) unknown causes; Elie is separated from him, and isn't sure exactly how he died.
9.	Juliek, the violist, plays a beautiful song when the men are crammed into a barrack in Gleiwitz, but the next day he is a) back to being an evil Kapo. b) dead, his violin trampled beside him. c) sent to the gas chamber. d) shot for stealing the violin.
10.	Moishe the Beadle is significant to the story because a) he angers Elie by denying the existence of the Holocaust. b) he is the first person Elie knows who dies in the Holocaust. c) he is the first person Elie knows who has experienced the Holocaust. d) he was Elie's rabbi.

11.	Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live. Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust. Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God Himself. Never. The passage above is a) Elie's reaction to the first night in the concentration camp. b) Hitler's reason for beginning the Holocaust. c) Moishe the Beadle's warning to the Jews of Sighet. d) not from the novel <i>Night</i>.
12.	On the forced march from Buna, Rabbi Eliahu can't find his son because a) his son died months ago, but the rabbi has forgotten. b) his son intentionally abandoned his father. c) the boy died of hypothermia on the way. d) the boy was shot by the SS on the march.
13.	On the train, Mrs. Schächter screams that she sees a) a fire. b) a murdered baby. c) darkness. d) the ghost of her dead husband.
14.	On Yom Kippur, Elie does not fast because a) he wants to rebel against God. b) it is the only day that week they are given food. c) no one fasts on Yom Kippur. d) the SS has forbidden it.

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15.	Place the following events from the novel in chronological order: 1) Elie witnesses an old man beaten to death by his own son. 2) Elie's father dies. 3) Elie's father is beaten by their fellow prisoners. 4) The camp is liberated. 5) The men are forced to march for days through the snow, with no food or water. a) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4 b) 5, 1, 3, 4, 2 c) 5, 1, 4, 3, 2 d) 5, 4, 3, 1, 2
16.	The author of <i>Night</i> is a) Bernard Evslin. b) Elie Wiesel. c) John Steinbeck. d) Louis Sachar.

Answer Key

Week 1

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

Week 2

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

Week 3

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