

ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S A FAREWELL TO ARMS

Ernest Hemingway's **A Farewell to Arms**

PART ONE. Make a circle around the item (a, b, c, or d) which best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. At the beginning of **A Farewell to Arms**, Ernest Hemingway presents the reader a landscape with thousands of moving figures in order to establish the dominant mood:
 - a) the mood of victory
 - b) the mood of doom
 - c) the mood of affection
 - d) the mood of supreme excitement
2. "Troops went by the house and road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees. The trunk of the trees were dusty and the leaves fell early that year." The description of course gives the reader an idea of
 - a) autumnal mood as well as the natural symbol of death
 - b) inspiration and of victory
 - c) success mixed with an idea of defeat
 - d) fright and aesthetics
3. In **A Farewell to Arms**, The nature function has a profound effect on the theme of the book because it reveals and foreshadows what will happen later.
 - a) the climax
 - b) the plot
 - c) the mood and destiny of soldiers
 - d) the uncertainty of life on earth
4. On careful reading and thinking, the reader realizes that both the mountains and the plain have symbolic function. While the "mountains" stands for, the "plain" stands for despair, sin, evil and death.

- a) hope, purity, and vanity
 - b) unrest, clarity, and obedience
 - c) treachery, downfall, and fascination
 - d) hope, purity, and cleanliness
5. **A Farewell to Arms** will certainly give an opportunity to the reader to learn that both the plain and the mountains have a fundamental value as
- a) allusions
 - b) symbols
 - c) connotations
 - d) similes
6. Concerning the description of images, from the reader's elevated vantagepoint, looking down on the plain, the river, and the road, the continuously parading men are reduced in size and scale—made to seem smaller, more pitiful, more pathetic,, then would be true if the reader were brought close enough to overhear their conversation or see them as individualized personalities.
- a) more like ants moving around
 - b) more like the leaves of the trees stirring in the wind
 - c) more like wraiths blown down the wind
 - d) more like dumb and dull soldiers
7. In the late summer there is dust; in the early autumn the dust and the leaves falling; and through them both the marching troops impersonally seen. The reminder, through dust, of the words of the funeral service in the prayer-book is fortified by the second natural symbol,
- a) moving ants on the logs
 - b) the falling leaves
 - c) the blowing wind
 - d) the Last Supper
8. Naturally, the leaves dry out, fall, decay, and become part of the dust. Symbolically—some of them soon, all of them eventually.

- a) into dust where the troops are going
 - b) the troops are going to war
 - c) all soldiers are moving forward to fight
 - d) the troops are going to be killed
9. On careful reading, the reader will no doubt understand that the rain, repeatedly used by Hemingway in this book, establishes
- a) a symbol of disaster
 - b) a symbol of agreement
 - c) a symbol of negotiation
 - d) a symbol of endurance
10. In **A Farewell to Arms**, Ernest Hemingway writes, "At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain..... . But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army."
- a) came the cholera
 - b) came a fierce battle
 - c) came a downpour
 - d) came the epidemic
11. The permanent rain lays the dust and rots the leaves as if they had never existed. There is no excellent beauty, even in the country around Gorizia, that has no sadness to it. And there is hardly a natural beauty except that the nature reveals the reader..... .
- a) an idea of desertion
 - b) an idea of doom
 - c) an idea of enlightenment
 - d) a means of an escape from death
12. After having read the book, one gets Hemingway's implication that life is and it has only one end: death.
- a) a tragedy
 - b) a comedy
 - c) a comic tragedy
 - d) tragicomedy

13. Among Hemingway's tragic writings, the story of Lieutenant Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley is comparable to by Shakespeare.
- a) **The Tempest**
 - b) **King Lear**
 - c) **Othello**
 - d) **Romeo and Juliet**
14. In terms of their parallel, the most obvious one is that Henry and Catherine, like the Elizabethan prototypes, might be seen as
- a) dregs of civilization
 - b) victims of ignorance
 - c) star-crossed lovers
 - d) man against his own will
15. Ernest Hemingway might intend to imply that his own lovers,, are not far different from the young victims of the Montague-Capulet family feud.
- a) caught in the tragic pattern of the war on the Austrian-Italian front
 - b) trapped in social controversies
 - c) victimized by sheer circumstances
 - d) caught in the fierce pattern of the war near the Alps
16. It is safe to say that the in **A Farewell to Arms** is not a direct and logical result of the immoral social situation.
- a) happy ending
 - b) catastrophe
 - c) anti-climax
 - d) denouement
17. By all means, Catherine's death, like the death of Shakespeare's lovers, is considered as
- a) an important part of the novel
 - b) an inevitable point of departure
 - c) a climatic suspense of the story
 - d) an unfortunate biological accident

18. In the emotional experience of the novel, Catherine's dying is directly associated and interwoven with the whole tragic pattern of, of which the war is itself the broad social manifestation.
- a) fatigue and suffering, loneliness, defeat and doom
 - b) fatigue and suffering, despair and victory
 - c) loneliness and desertion
 - d) rain and atmosphere
19. In application to Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley as star-crossed lovers, it does not mean that they are victims of an actual malevolent metaphysical power, but all their crises are caused by
- a) their own actions
 - b) their social injustice
 - c) their sinful and lusty affairs
 - d) forces which human beings have set in motion: war.
20. Concerning Catherine's death, Frederick Henry did not call it fate, but the pain of her labor reminded him that her pregnancy had been comfortable and apparently; the present biological struggle was perhaps a way of evening things up. "So now they got her in the end. You never got away with anything."
- a) normal
 - b) peculiar and unique
 - c) immoral and sinful
 - d) unbelievable and impossible
21. In a way, Frederick Henry believes that Catherine's pain is in part
- a) a punishment for sinful pleasures
 - b) a reward of having a baby
 - c) an act of any woman who is going to have a baby
 - d) a thing Catherine deserves alone.
22. Scientifically considered, the child of Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley is simply a in Milan, and both of them never pretend that they are not good.

- a) gift given by God for the sake of their pure love
 - b) thing of pure and conscious love
 - c) by-product of good nights
 - d) part of mankind whose evil is prominent
23. In **A Farewell to Arms**, once Frederick Henry bitterly compares the human predicament first to a game and then to
- a) a swarm of ants on a log in a campfire
 - b) a bubble that blows swiftly in the air
 - c) daffodils that blossom in the field and fade quickly
 - d) ghosts without souls roaming in the dark world
24. According to Frederick Henry, living now seems to be, played "for keeps," where to be tagged out is to die.
- a) very comfortable
 - b) a wonderful game
 - c) a miraculous match
 - d) a war-like game
25. said once, "They threw you in and told you the rules and the first time they caught you off base they killed you."
- a) Rinaldi
 - b) A priest
 - c) Catherine
 - d) Frederick
26. Ernest Hemingway seems to put words in Frederick's mouth concerning death: one trouble of the player of life is that he rarely has time enough to learn by long experience. Even those who survive long enough to learn the rules of life may be killed through
- a) the war
 - b) the social disputes
 - c) the fatal error
 - d) the operation of chance or the accidents of the game.

27. Frederick Henry, in a way, seems to imply that death may come "....." without the slightest reference to "the rules" at all.
- a) quickly
 - b) gratuitously
 - c) slowly
 - d) dimly and slowly
28. Frederick Henry believes with certainty that everyone must die sooner or later. Though he himself has survived a trench-mortar explosion with his body scarred, his future course uncertain, will
- a) be cured of it in the end
 - b) be sent back to his hometown
 - c) die in the end
 - d) remarry some one again in the future
29. If the reader believes what Frederick Henry believes, then, Catherine's suffering and death prove nothing except for the fact that
- a) she should not have been born
 - b) she should not have gone to war
 - c) she should not sleep with Frederick Henry in France
 - d) she should not have become pregnant
30. In conclusion, we can safely say that death is a penalty for ignorance of the rules: it is also a fact which has nothing to do with rule or reason. Death is burns us all, and it may singe us along the way.
- a) a light that
 - b) a fire that
 - c) a sword that
 - d) a lust that
31. In **A Farewell to Arms**, concerning Frederick Henry's rumination on death, it just shows the reader that if Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley seem star-crossed, it is only because Catherine is, Europe is war-crossed, and life is death-crossed.
- a) biologically double-crossed
 - b) crossbred

- c) cross-barred
 - d) cross-examined
32. With regard to connotations, **A Farewell to Arms** is organized connotatively around two poles: the concept of and Not-Home.
- a) Home
 - b) Paradise
 - c) Savior
 - d) Salvation
33. In **A Farewell to Arms**, the "home" concept is associated with; with dry-cold weather; with peace and quiet; with love, dignity, health, happiness, the good life, and with worship or at least the consciousness of God.
- a) the plains
 - b) the rivers
 - c) the valleys
 - d) the mountains
34. On the other hand, the "not-home" concept is associated with; with rain and fog; with obscenity, indignity, disease, suffering, nervousness, war and death; and with irreligion.
- a) the low-lying plains
 - b) the calm rivers
 - c) the remote valleys
 - d) the green mountains
35. At the beginning, learning that Frederick Henry is to go on leave, the young priest urges him to visit in the Abruzzi. "There," he says, "is good hunting. You would like the people and though it is cold, it is clear and dry. You could stay with my family. My father is a famous hunter."
- a) Capracotta
 - b) Gorizia
 - c) Coporetto
 - d) Milan

36. On the contrary, the lowlander infantry captain persuades Frederick Henry by saying in pidgin Italian to go somewhere else. "Come on," he says, "We go"
- a) for a drink
 - b) out somewhere for a picnic
 - c) shopping in the town
 - d) whorehouse before it shuts
37. After Frederick Henry's return from the leave, during which he has been almost everywhere else on the Italian peninsula except, the mountain image gets further backing from another low-land contrast.
- a) Coporetto
 - b) Gorizia
 - c) the Abruzzi
 - d) the United States
38. said, "I had gone to no place where the roads were frozen and hard as iron, where it was clear cold and dry and the snow was dry and powdery and haretracks in the snow and the peasants took off their hats and called you Lord and there was good hunting."
- a) Catherine
 - b) Rinaldi
 - c) Frederick
 - d) The priest
39. When the trench-mortar explosion nearly kills Frederick Henry, comes to visit him in the field-hospital, and the Abruzzi homeland acquires a religious association. "There in my country," he says, "It is understood that a man may love God. It is not a dirty joke."
- a) the doctor Rinaldi
 - b) the captain
 - c) Catherine
 - d) the priest
40. At first glance, Catherine Barkley's love affair with Frederick Henry begins as

- a) a romance
 - b) a date
 - c) a rotten game of war-time seduction
 - d) sexual drive and pure affection
41. Still emotionally unstable and at loose nervous ends from, Catherine is a comparatively easy conquest.
- a) her fiancé's death
 - b) her flirtation
 - c) her friend's persuasion
 - d) Rinaldi's tricks
42. By degrees, the casual affair between Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley becomes because she can make a "home" of any room she occupies and Frederick Henry alludes several times to this power of hers.
- a) an elopement
 - b) a secret affair
 - c) an honorable though unpriested marriage
 - d) pimp and concubine
43. Through Frederick Henry's eyes, the reader realizes well that Catherine stands for home,
- a) sex, and physical pleasures
 - b) love, and happiness
 - c) stimulus, and revenge
 - d) love, and torture
44. During the retreat from Caporetto, the lovers move to Switzerland. is the first to go, and follows there as if were the genius of the mountain.
- a) Catherine; Henry; her; she
 - b) Henry; Catherine; him; he
 - c) Rinaldi; Catherine; Henry; the priest
 - d) Catherine; Henry; Rinaldi; the priest

45. Both Henry and Catherine are settled into a supremely happy life in the winterland on the mountainside above Montreux. Catherine's death occurs..... .
- a) at Lausanne after the March rain
 - b) at the Abruzzi after the April rain
 - c) in Milan during the rainy season
 - d) at Coporetto during the rainy season
46. The "home" concept ends for Frederick Henry when..... .
- a) he has to join the army again
 - b) Catherine is going to have a baby
 - c) he leaves Catherine dead in the Lausanne Hospital
 - d) he is hit by the mortar at the back
47. The use of rain as a kind of in **A Farewell to Arms** has been widely and properly admired; the whole idea of climate is related to the natural-mythological structure.
- a) refinery
 - b) symbolic obligate
 - c) doom
 - d) aesthetics
48. On close reading, the reader will see that begin in Italy during October, just before Henry's return to Gorizia after his recovery from his wounds. continue, at first steadily, then intermittently, throughout the disastrous retreat, Henry's flight to Stresa, and the time of his reunion with Catherine.
- a) the rains; The rains
 - b) the battle; The battle
 - c) the fight; The fight
 - d) the war; The rains
49. When Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley are settled in idyllic hibernation in their rented chalet above Montreux, they feel safe and happy because there is no rain. Moreover, they are out of danger, out of the lowlands, and out of

- a) human association
- b) human relationship
- c) the huge, tired debacle of the war
- d) death and disease

50. Once in the mountains, Frederick Henry and Catherine Barkley feel very happy because the deep snow isolates them, and gives them a feeling of

- a) domestic safety
- b) tranquillity
- c) invulnerability
- d) domestic safety, tranquillity, and invulnerability

51. In terms of premonition of doom concerning disaster-symbol of the coming of the rain, "I'm afraid of the rain," says, "because sometimes I see me dead in it."

- a) Frederick Henry in Gorizia one morning
- b) Rinaldi after returning from the whorehouse one night
- c) Catherine in the Milan Hospital one summer morning
- d) the priest when coming to visit Frederick Henry at the hospital

52. While waiting on Catherine who is going to give a baby, Frederick Henry says "At my back I always hear Time's winged chariot hurrying near." During a break in the conversation the sound of

- a) the war is approaching
- b) the falling rain comes in
- c) the ants on the log are moving quickly
- d) the storm and thunder happen repeatedly

53. Eventually Catherine while the sound of the rain continues like an undersong. Frederick Henry, after having known the sad news, walks back to the hotel in the rain.

- a) dies
- b) survives despite her great pain

- c) and her twin-daughters die
 - d) commits suicide
54. From the point of the symbolic structure, if the doctor is regarded as man without God, the priest is regarded..... . The priest stands for happiness, purity, and paradise.
- a) man without soul
 - b) man without religion
 - c) man with wicked schemes
 - d) man with God
55. After his return to Gorizia, the "home-feeling" seems to vanish from Frederick Henry. The tenor of life there has noticeably changed. A kind of damp-rot afflicts morale. The major, bringing Henry up to date on the state of affairs, plays dismally on the word..... . It has been a "bad summer." It was "very bad" on the Bainsizza plateau: "We lost three cars. You wouldn't believe how bad it's been. ... You were lucky to be hit when you were. ... Next year will be worse. ..."
- a) wonderful
 - b) sordid
 - c) bad
 - d) comfortable and invulnerable
56. Apart from his work and the temporary opiates of drink and prostitutes,, the man of the plain, the man without God, is a man without resources. From a professional point of view, he has become a "lovely surgeon" for he has operated on so many casualties.
- a) Frederick Henry
 - b) Rinaldi
 - c) the priest
 - d) the major
57. "He was the same as ever, small and brown and compact-looking." He is much more sure of himself formerly, though in a modest way. This is the description of..... .

- a) the priest
- b) the major
- c) the doctor
- d) Frederick Henry

58. According to the priest, officers and men are gentling down because they "realize the war" as never before. Frederick Henry, playing half-heartedly the **advocatus diaboli**, argues that what the priest calls "gentling down" really

- a) a time when the snow is coming
- b) a time when the army is ready to attack the enemy
- c) a time when all the soldiers are going to be killed one by one
- d) nothing but the feeling of defeat for: "It is in defeat that we become Christian... like Our Lord."

59. The priest-doctor contrast is carried out in..... which is quietly emphasized in the novel. The reader will realize that through the agency of the doctor Rinaldi the love affair begins at a fairly low level.

- a) revenge-versus-sympathy antithesis
- b) sacred-versus-profane-love antithesis
- c) the crucial and social conflicts
- d) mortality-versus-immortality

60. When introducing Frederick to Catherine, the doctor takes a jocularly profane view of the early infatuation, seeming to doubt that it can ever be anything but

- a) sexual desire and idyllic life
- b) an unvarnished war-time seduction
- c) true love
- d) sincere affection and true love

61. On the other hand, the background symbols of "home" and true love and high ground suggest that the lovers' idyllic life in Switzerland is carried on under

- a) the spiritual aegis of the priest
 - b) the impulse of sheer sex
 - c) the impulse of physical pleasures
 - d) the impact of war
62. Having been driven to the lowlands by the rains of spring, Catherine enters the hospital, and though the doctor, a man without God, will do all he can to save her life,
- a) Catherine gives a child
 - b) Catherine commits suicide
 - c) Catherine hangs herself because of irresistible pain
 - d) Catherine dies
63. Projected in actualistic terms and a matter-of-fact tone, telling the truth about the effects of war in human life, **A Farewell to Arms** is entirely and even exclusively acceptable as of what happened.
- a) a naturalistic narrative
 - b) a Gothic romance
 - c) a realistic and dreamlike narrative
 - d) a historical record
64. Like Brett in **The Sun Also Rises**, is an Englishwoman; she is beautiful, tall, and blonde. She talks as Brett does, stressing certain words which in print are italicized.
- a) Catherine Barkley
 - b) Maria
 - c) Miss Masen
 - d) Daisy
65. Nevertheless, Catherine is in certain ways far different from Brett. Catherine is all woman. At once dependent and independent, she
- a) deceives Frederick Henry from time to time.
 - b) persuades Frederick Henry to abandon the army.
 - c) controls Frederick Henry's life since the beginning of their marriage.
 - d) half-mothers and half-mistresses Frederick Henry.

66. When Catherine falls in love with Frederick Henry and has become his wife,, no other man than he and to Frederick Henry, where she is, home is.
- a) she wants no other life than with him
 - b) she wants to get rid of Rinaldi who often courts her
 - c) she prefers to go to whorehouses whenever it is possible
 - d) she expresses her desire to be with him in the war
67. Once Frederick Henry says to Catherine while staying in the red-plush hotel in Milan; "In a little while, the room felt like My room at the hospital had been our own home and this room was our home too in the same way."
- a) our own home
 - b) our own church
 - c) a nuisance
 - d) hell surrounded with fire
68. Trying at first to help her out of the harlot-feeling in the hotel, Frederick Henry kisses her and assures her, "You're my good girl." ".....," says Catherine, wryly.
- a) You are my good man
 - b) I'm certainly yours
 - c) I need nobody else but you, Henry
 - d) Let's desert this terrible war and live somewhere else
69. According to Rinaldi, he regards Catherine at first as "your lovely cool"
- a) a beautiful harlot
 - b) a wonderful prostitute
 - c) a fast girl
 - d) an English goddess
70. Catherine is a woman and nothing else. The reason is that she rescues, pities, comforts, companions, and sustains, just as she in turn is rescued from the "craziness" induced by when she has finally involved herself sufficiently in Frederick Henry's growing love.

- a) her lover's death
 - b) her loss of virginity
 - c) her first-night sleep with Rinaldi
 - d) her physical pleasures in a hotel with a certain man
71. Catherine Barkley's hair is long; she dresses like a woman and gets on very well with other women like her friend
- a) Dandy
 - b) Pauline
 - c) Ferguson
 - d) Arabine
72. Catherine Barkley, as the reader sees, is evidently happiest alone with her husband. She is at ease in Milan in the midst of a war because
- a) she is a good nurse
 - b) she works as a good nurse like her friends in the army
 - c) she is a young woman in the midst of love
 - d) Frederick Henry promises her that he will take her to Switzerland
73. It seems evident that Hemingway's heroines like Catherine are meant to show a in the service of the artist and the service of man.
- a) symbolic function
 - b) ritualistic function
 - c) connotative function
 - d) symbolic and ritualistic functions
74. **A Farewell to Arms** is largely autobiographical in its external details. Its hero is Frederick Henry, during the First World War.
- a) an American lieutenant in the Italian ambulance corps
 - b) and American colonel in the Italian ambulance corps
 - c) an American infantry in the Italian ambulance corps
 - d) an American major in the Italian ambulance corps

75. Frederick Henry meets Catherine Barkley,, and enters into an affair with her which at first he considers merely casual.
- a) an English nurse
 - b) an American nurse
 - c) an Italian housewife
 - d) a French prostitute
76. Hemingway established himself as a master of a new, tough, and peculiarly American of writing.
- a) style
 - b) simile
 - c) plot
 - d) development
77. Hemingway's best-known books were **A Farewell to Arms**, **Death in the Afternoon**,, and **The Old Man and the Sea**.
- a) **Light in August**
 - b) **Absalom! Absalom!**
 - c) **For Whom the Bell Tolls**
 - d) **The Good Earth**
78. The story of **A Farewell to Arms** took place in in a house near a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains.
- a) the spring
 - b) the winter
 - c) the fall
 - d) the late summer
79. The protagonist observed the troops passing by night and day. There were big guns that passed in the day drawn by tractors, the long barrels of the guns covered with laid over the tractors.
- a) blankets
 - b) canvases
 - c) fur and all kinds of trees
 - d) green branches and green leafy branches and vines

80. At the start of the winter, there was permanent rain and with the rain came Most of the soldiers died of it.
- a) cholera
 - b) tuberculosis
 - c) cancer
 - d) sinus
81. The next year the protagonist moved to live in a house in that had a fountain and many thick shady trees in a walled garden and a wisteria vine purple on the side of the house.
- a) Abruzzi
 - b) Colombo
 - c) Coparetto
 - d) Gorizia
82. was young and blushed easily and wore a uniform like the rest of the soldiers but with a cross in dark red velvet above the left breast-pocket of his grey tunic.
- a) The priest
 - b) The lieutenant
 - c) The major
 - d) The doctor
83. The priest asked Frederick Henry to spend his holiday in and to visit his family at Capracotta.
- a) Colombo
 - b) Abruzzi
 - c) Gorizia
 - d) Coparetto
84. While the priest asked Henry to go to the mountain, the captain asked him to go
- a) fighting
 - b) shopping
 - c) whore-house

85. Frederick Henry shared the room with the lieutenant who was also a doctor.
- a) Ferguson
 - b) Malino
 - c) Jake
 - d) Rinaldi
86. Frederick Henry spent his wonderful time in many places, such as,, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina and Taormina during his leave.
- a) Milan, Florence
 - b) New York, Paris
 - c) Milan, New York
 - d) Paris, Madrid
87. When Frederick Henry came back from his leave, Rinaldi told him that he had met a beautiful English girl named And he was in love with her.
- a) Ferguson
 - b) Mary
 - c) Barkley
 - d) Lady Brett
88. Rinaldi told Henry that there was no fighting when Henry was away except for frostbites, chilblains, jaundice, gonorrhoea, self-inflicted wounds, pneumonia and
- a) cancer
 - b) typhoid
 - c) cold
 - d) hard and soft chancres
89. was good-looking, and he came from Amalfi. He loved being a surgeon.
- a) Rinaldi
 - b) The major

- c) The priest
 - d) The protagonist
90. said, "I must make on Miss Barkley the impression of a man of sufficient wealth. You are my great and good friend and financial protector."
- a) Frederick Henry
 - b) Rinaldi
 - c) The priest
 - d) The general
91. was quite tall. She wore what seemed to be a nurse's uniform. She was blonde and had a tawny skin and grey eyes.
- a) Miss Barkley
 - b) Miss Ferguson
 - c) Miss Caddy
 - d) Miss Quentin
92. Barkley used to have a boy friend, but he Since then she had felt sorry for not giving what he should have possessed.
- a) married another girl
 - b) remained single until the war happened
 - c) died of a certain disease
 - d) was killed on the Somme
93. Barkley told Henry that she had been engaged for Both of them grew up together and she loved him a lot.
- a) five years
 - b) six years
 - c) seven years
 - d) eight years
94. Before she could marry her boy friend, he was sent to the front. With the idea that he might come to the hospital, Barkley, therefore, got a job as and came to the front too.

- a) a nurse
- b) a doctor
- c) a prostitute
- d) a concubine

95. Helen Ferguson, Barkley's friend, was She said that she never liked the English.

- a) English
- b) American
- c) Italian
- d) Scottish

96. According to the story, there was a war between

- a) Austria and Italy
- b) Australia and Italy
- c) America and Italy
- d) Italy and Spain

97. In a way, Barkley is not really a nurse like Helen Ferguson. She is a She works very hard but nobody trusts her.

- a) M.A.D.
- b) V.A.D.
- c) V.A.A.L.
- d) C.I.A.D.

98. While both of them were alone, Frederick Henry leaned forward in the dark to kiss her and there was a sharp stinging flash. Barkley

- a) embraced him in return
- b) slapped his face hard
- c) kissed him tenderly
- d) put out her tongue to lick her lips

99. At first, Henry felt sure that he did not love Catherine Barkley, nor had any idea of loving her. He thought it was only a, like bridge. He cared for her just only to pass his time.

- a) game
- b) fight
- c) sport
- d) battle

100. At one point, Barkley said to Henry that their love-affair was only a "You don't have to pretend you love me. That's over for the evening. Is there anything you'd like to talk about?"

- a) romance
 - b) war
 - c) dream
 - d) rotten game
-