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INDIVIDUAL LEARNING PACKET/TEACHING UNIT

# A Farewell to Arms

ERNEST HEMINGWAY



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# Individual Learning Packet

## Teaching Unit

# *A Farewell to Arms*

by Ernest Hemingway

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# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Terms and Definitions**

*Comic relief* - the intrusion of humor interrupting or immediately following a scene of great excitement. **Example:** The drunken porter knocks at the door immediately after the killing of King Duncan in *Macbeth*.

*Flat or Static character* - a one-dimensional character who lacks diversity and complexity; a character who is either all good or all bad and does not change. Because the character behaves in just one way, he or she is easy to comprehend. **Example:** Sherlock Holmes seems to be calm, deliberative, and in complete charge, regardless of the situation.

*Foreshadowing* - the use of hints or clues in a story to suggest what action is to come. Foreshadowing is frequently used to create interest and build suspense. **Example:** Two small and seemingly inconsequential car accidents predict and hint at the upcoming, important wreck in *The Great Gatsby*.

*Idiom* - a phrase or expression that means something different from what the words actually say. **Examples:** “We’ll play it by ear” or “Go fly a kite.”

*Imagery* - the use of words to evoke impressions and meanings that are more than just the basic, accepted definitions of the words themselves. **Example:** The quotation, “Get thee to a nunnery,” from *Hamlet* implies that Ophelia must regain her purity and chastity and does not simply mean that she needs to go to a convent.

*Inference* - the act of drawing a conclusion that is not actually stated by the author. **Example:** In *The Pigman*, John and Lorraine are writing a “memorial epic” about Mr. Pignati. Therefore, the reader may logically assume that Mr. Pignati dies in the book.

*Irony* - a perception of inconsistency, sometimes humorous, in which the significance and understanding of a statement or event is changed by its context. **Example:** The firehouse burned down.

- *Dramatic Irony* - the audience or reader knows more about a character’s situation than the character does and knows that the character’s understanding is incorrect. **Example:** In *Medea*, Creon asks, “What atrocities could she commit in one day?” The reader, however, knows Medea will destroy her family and Creon’s by day’s end.
- *Structural Irony* – the use of a naïve hero, whose incorrect perceptions differ from the reader’s correct ones. **Example:** Huck Finn.
- *Verbal Irony* - a discrepancy between what is said and what is really meant; sarcasm.

**Example:** A large man whose nickname is “Tiny.”

*Loss of Innocence* - a story in which an innocent child or young adult lives a blissful and happy life, untouched by evil or hardship. This innocence is shattered, however, by what the character observes or experiences about the world, which changes him or her. **Examples:** *A Day No Pigs Would Die*, and *Night*.

*Metaphor* - a comparison of two things that are basically dissimilar in which one is described in terms of the other. **Example:** The moon, a haunting lantern, shone through the clouds.

*Motif* - a situation, incident, idea, or image that is repeated significantly in a literary work. **Examples:** In *Hamlet*, revenge is a frequently repeated idea. In *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden continually comments on the phoniness of people he meets.

*Objective correlative* - the external manifestation of a person's state of mind, which hints at or mimics the character's thoughts, allowing the reader to view the internal from more than one perspective. **Example:** Winston Smith, in *1984*, has an ulcer on his leg, which represents both his suffering because of the State and his internal infections, as viewed by the State.

*Plot* - the pattern of events in a literary work; what happens.

*Protagonist* - the central or main character in a story around whom the plot centers. **Examples:** Hester Prynne in *The Scarlet Letter*; David Copperfield in *David Copperfield*.

*Rite of Passage* - a physical, mental, spiritual, or emotional test which a young person must overcome in order to be accepted and perceived as an adult by the rest of his or her society. **Examples:** Huck's entire trip down the Mississippi River is a Rite of Passage, which marks his change from a child to a young adult. Obtaining a driver's license in modern society marks one as an adult in some respects.

*Sarcasm* - the use of harsh words to deride and criticize. Sometimes, sarcasm is apparent only by the way something is said rather than the actual words that are used; other times the sarcasm is obvious. **Example:** In *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden says about a taxi driver he dislikes that, "he certainly was good company. Terrific personality."

*Sensory images* - the use of details from any, some, or all of the five senses. **Example:** He reached behind him, felt the wall, and was more secure.

*Stream of Consciousness* - the continuous flow of sense perceptions, thoughts, feelings, and memories in the human mind; a literary method of representing such a blending of mental processes in fictional characters. **Example:** James Joyce's *Ulysses*.

*Style* - the way an author chooses and uses words, phrases, and sentences to tell the story. For example, in an action/adventure story, the author may use simple words and short, choppy sentences, because this style moves the story along quickly. In a story about a college professor, the same author may choose to use polysyllabic, unfamiliar words, and long, convoluted sentences.

*Symbol* - an object, person, or place that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than itself, usually an idea or concept; some concrete thing which represents an abstraction. **Example:** The sea could be symbolic for “the unknown.” Since the sea is something that is physical and can be seen by the reader, and also has elements that cannot be understood, it can be used symbolically to stand for the abstraction of “mystery,” “obscurity,” or “the unknown.”

*Theme* - the central or dominant idea behind the story; the most important aspect that emerges from how the book treats its subject. Sometimes theme is easy to see, but, at other times, it may be more difficult. Theme is usually expressed indirectly, as an element the reader must figure out. It is a universal statement about humanity, rather than a simple statement dealing with plot or characters in the story. Themes are generally hinted at through different methods: a phrase or quotation that introduces the novel, a recurring element in the book, or an observation made that is reinforced through plot, dialogue, or characters. It must be emphasized that not all works of literature have themes in them. **Example:** In a story about a man who is diagnosed with cancer and, through medicine and will-power, returns to his former occupation, the theme might be: “Real courage is demonstrated through internal bravery and perseverance.” In a poem about a flower that grows, blooms, and dies, the theme might be: “Youth fades, and death comes to all.”

# *A Farewell to Arms*

## Notes

In 1954, Ernest Hemingway earned the Nobel Prize for literature, largely because of his unique writing style. To fully appreciate *A Farewell to Arms*, the student must learn to recognize Hemingway's extraordinary stylistic techniques, which include his simplistic writing style, the way he tends to report sensory details, his use of stream of consciousness, and his use of understatements.

Many of the protagonists in Hemingway's novels share similar traits. Critics refer to these characters as "typical Hemingway heroes." A discussion of these characteristics is helpful to the students before they read the novel so they can determine for themselves how well the protagonist in this story fits the profile of a Hemingway hero. Hemingway's heroes have many recognizable traits. These include:

- a general loss of faith in conventional morality; cut off from the traditional values of home and family
- the ability and desire to do his job well
- the belief that no matter how much trouble life gives a person, he must never let his suffering show, except for fears, which surface at night
- a belief that the world is generally a cruel place
- he demonstrates that men and women can find moments of meaning and happiness despite the cruelty of the world.



# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Objectives**

By the end of this Unit, the student will be able to

1. discuss the author's writing style and point out examples of:
  - understatements
  - simple sentences and vocabulary
  - presentations of sensory details as facts, much like a newspaper reporter
  - shifts from simple sentences to flowing stream of consciousness sentences, often including phrases with rhythm and repetition.
2. discuss the author's sometimes subtle use of foreshadowing.
3. write a character sketch of Catherine, which considers the question of whether she is a believable character.
4. identify the following minor characters from the story and comment on how the war has or has not corrupted their values:
  - Rinaldi
  - The Priest
  - Helen
  - Count Greffi
  - Simmons
  - The barman
5. point out examples of the author's use of sarcasm.
6. discuss the following traits often ascribed to a Hemingway hero and cite incidents from the story in which Frederic (or other characters) fits this definition. The Hemingway hero:
  - is cut off from the traditional values of home and family, because of a general loss of faith in conventional morality
  - lacks the ability and desire to do his job well
  - believes that no matter how much trouble life gives a person, he must never let suffering show, except for those fears which surface at night
  - believes that the world is generally a cruel place
  - believes that men and women can find moments of meaning and happiness, despite the cruelty of the world.
7. discuss Hemingway's opinion of the usefulness of organized religion during wartime.
8. discuss Hemingway's definition of true love.
9. point out examples of irony in the story.



10. infer meanings about characters and events when these meanings are not explicitly stated.
11. cite incidents or comments in the story that support or refute that the following is a major theme: "The world is a cruel place. If courageous people can't be broken by it, they will be killed."
12. cite incidents from the story to support or refute the following theme: "While love is possible, it will ultimately be defeated by the cruelty of the world."
13. point out how rain serves as a negative image in the story.
14. discuss the metaphor of the ants on the log and formulate a generalization as to the author's thematic intent in including this incident.
15. trace the changes in Frederic's attitude about the war from his idealistic beginning to his final disillusionment; discuss in what ways this change qualifies this story as a "loss of innocence" novel.
16. relate incidents in the plot to the title of the novel and discuss the possible thematic significance of this title.
17. list the characteristics of the five plot elements found in most novels: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution. Discuss how well this novel follows the pattern.
18. define and cite instances of the following literary terms:
  - comic relief
  - flat character
  - foreshadowing
  - idiom
  - imagery
  - inference
  - irony
  - loss of innocence
  - metaphor
  - motif
  - objective correlative
  - plot
  - protagonist
  - rite of passage
  - sarcasm
  - sensory images
  - stream of consciousness
  - style
  - symbol
  - theme

# *A Farewell to Arms*

## Test

1. Which element of Hemingway's unique writing style is illustrated by the following passage from the story?

"Maybe she would pretend that I was her boy that was killed and we would go to in the front door and the porter would take off his cap and I would stop at the concierge's desk and ask for the key and she would stand by the elevator and then we would get in the elevator"

- A. understatement
  - B. stream of consciousness
  - C. presentation of sensory details as facts
  - D. simple short sentences
2. An example of comic relief is when
- A. Frederic and Catherine try to sail to Switzerland using an umbrella.
  - B. the barber thinks Frederic is British instead of an American.
  - C. Frederic plays pool with Count Greffi.
  - D. Both A and B
  - E. A, B, and C.
3. "Yes," he said, "you do. What you tell me about in the nights. That is not love. That is only passion and lust. When you love you wish to do things for. You wish to sacrifice for. You wish to serve."  
"I don't love."  
"You will. I know you will. Then you will be happy." (Pg. 72)

The previous passage is an example of:

- A. foreshadowing; it foreshadows the fact that Frederic will fall in love with Catherine.
  - B. irony; it is ironic that the priest understands love.
  - C. sarcasm; Hemingway is being sarcastic about the priest's love of God.
  - D. understatement; Frederic understates his love for Catherine.
4. In this story rain is often used as a
- A. negative image, often referring to the death and desolation brought on by war.
  - B. symbol for the cleansing of Frederic's soul.
  - C. way of letting the reader know Catherine is not really in love with Frederic.
  - D. symbol for the tears Frederic refuses to shed.

5. Which of the following facts about Frederic Henry helps to establish him as a typical Hemingway hero?
- A. Frederic is an officer in the Italian army.
  - B. Frederic does not associate with his family because of their quarreling.
  - C. Frederic decides to grow a beard.
  - D. Frederic kills the sergeant.
6. The negative impact the war has on Frederick's moral values is demonstrated when
- A. he decides not to visit the priest's hometown of Abruzzi.
  - B. Frederic insists on surgery for his knee injury even though the first doctor advises him to wait.
  - C. Frederic mercilessly teases the kind priest.
  - D. he refuses to ask Catherine to marry him.
7. It is ironic that Frederic
- A. must wear a helmet in town even though the civilians are still living there.
  - B. carries a pistol; it is so difficult to shoot that it is useless in war.
  - C. kills the sergeant while working as an ambulance driver whose duty is to save lives.
  - D. dies during the war.
  - E. A, B, and C
8. While Frederic is recuperating in the hospital, the reader begins to understand that his views concerning the war are changing because
- A. Rinaldi convinces Frederic that Catherine is the same as the other girls in the bawdy house.
  - B. Frederic does not want a medal for getting wounded.
  - C. Frederic does not like it when the priest visits.
  - D. Frederic continues drinking.
  - E. Frederic meets another woman.
9. "When they lifted you up out of bed to carry you into the dressing room you could look out of the window and see the new graves in the garden. A soldier sat outside the door that opened onto the garden making crosses and painting on them the names, rank, and regiment of the men who were buried in the garden." (Pg. 75)
- This passage is an example of
- A. sarcasm.
  - B. understatement.
  - C. stream of consciousness.
  - D. foreshadowing.
10. Frederic and Catherine bet on the horse Light for Me because
- A. despite their love affair, they feel better about themselves when they behave morally.
  - B. they have inside information that he will win.
  - C. they want to lose so their friends will leave and they can spend time alone.
  - D. at their first meeting Catherine asked Frederic to light her cigarette.

11. Who is the speaker of the following passage from the story?  
“But life isn’t hard to manage when you’ve nothing to lose.” (Pg. 137)
  - A. the priest
  - B. Frederic
  - C. Catherine
  - D. Rinaldi
12. Catherine demonstrates the qualities of a typical Hemingway hero because
  - A. she has a general loss of faith in conventional morality.
  - B. she finds love and happiness despite the cruelties of the world.
  - C. she is isolated from her family.
  - D. she is weak and dependant on men.
  - E. A, B, and C.
13. Who says: “We are born with all we have and we never learn. We never get anything new. We all start complete. You should be glad not to be a Latin”? (Pg. 171)
  - A. Rinaldi
  - B. Helen
  - C. Catherine
  - D. Frederic
14. The carabinieri stop Frederic from crossing the border because
  - A. he is an officer.
  - B. he speaks Italian with an accent.
  - C. they know he killed the sergeant.
  - D. Both A and B.
  - E. A, B, and C.
15. Count Greffi believes that
  - A. being in love is a religious feeling.
  - B. the Italians will lose the war.
  - C. old men are wise.
  - D. drinking champagne while playing pool is stupid.
16. Which literary technique or device is illustrated by Catherine’s desire to drink beer when she is pregnant?
  - A. irony
  - B. foreshadowing
  - C. sarcasm
  - D. metaphor

17. Just before she dies, Catherine
- A. says she is not afraid to die, but she hates it.
  - B. leaves all her belongings to Frederic.
  - C. holds her new son.
  - D. regrets her decisions during life.
  - E. A, B, and C.
18. The metaphor of the ants on the burning log helps to support the following overall theme:
- A. True love is possible, but will ultimately be defeated by the cruel world.
  - B. War destroys a man's moral values.
  - C. The world is a cruel place, and the courageous who can't be broken will certainly be killed.
  - D. Organized religion is a nice dream, but is useless in times of war.
19. Which of the following incidents from the story demonstrate Frederick's growing disillusionment with the authority of the Italian military?
- A. Frederic questions the Italian military when they decide to fight in the mountains. He theorizes that it would be better to let the Austrians have the mountains, since they would be easier to defeat on the plain.
  - B. Frederic directs his ambulance drivers to leave the main road without waiting for orders from his superiors. He begins acting on his own initiative.
  - C. Frederic decides not to visit Abruzzi.
  - D. Both A and B.
  - E. A, B, and C.
20. "I did not know whether I should wait to be questioned or make a break now. I was obviously a German in Italian uniform. I saw how their minds worked; if they had minds and if they worked. They were all young men and they were saving their country."  
(Pg. 224)

The previous passage is an example of

- A. sarcasm.
- B. foreshadowing.
- C. stream of consciousness.
- D. metaphor.

## **Essays**

**Answer any two.**

1. Write a brief character sketch of Catherine. Cite incidents from the story to support your opinion on the following issues:
  - whether Catherine is a believable character
  - whether Catherine changes or grows as the story progresses
  - whether Catherine qualifies as a typical Hemingway hero
2. Prove by citing incidents from the story that the five books in this novel correspond to the five plot elements found in most novels: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.
3. List the five traits common to a typical Hemingway hero. For each of the five traits cite an incident from the story which helps to establish Frederic as a Hemingway hero.
4. In a loss of innocence novel, what the character observes or experiences shatter the protagonist's innocence. These experiences change the character. Cite incidents from the story to prove that an overall theme of this book is Frederick's loss of innocence.

# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Test Answer Key**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A  | 11. C | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. E  | 12. E | 17. A |
| 3. A | 8. B  | 13. A | 18. C |
| 4. A | 9. B  | 14. D | 19. D |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. A | 20. A |



# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Questions for Essay and Discussion**

1. What elements of Hemingway's unique writing style are present in the first paragraph of Chapter XVI?
2. The incident in the hospital with the barber who thinks Frederic is an Austrian is an example of comic relief. Why do you think Hemingway decides to include it at that precise point in the story? Find other examples of comic relief in this book.
3. Find a passage in this story where Hemingway is foreshadowing Catherine's death.
4. Some critics insist that Catherine is a stagnant or flat character, who does not change as the story progresses. State whether or not you agree with their assessment of her character. Cite incidents from the story to support your opinion.
5. Analyze the metaphor of the ants on the burning log found in Chapter XLI. What major theme of the novel does this metaphor help to illustrate?
6. Define a "loss of innocence" novel. In what ways does Frederic's attitude change toward the war help to qualify this story as a "loss of innocence" novel?
7. What nickname does Rinaldi use for Frederic? How does the war corrupt Rinaldi? At the end of the story, do you think Frederic is better off than Rinaldi; is Frederic's life any better? Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.
8. If we assume the priest represents the moral teachings of organized religion, what conclusions can the reader make concerning Hemingway's opinions of the following:
  - organized religion's ability to help people maintain their morality in times of war
  - life after death
  - love
9. List the two points in the story where the character Helen appears. How does she feel about Frederic and Catherine?
10. What are Count Greffi's opinions of old age, the war, and religion?
11. In what ways do Simmons and the barman help Frederic escape from the Italian army? Why does Frederic cut the stars off his uniform?
12. Prove that the five books in the novel correspond to the five plot elements: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.

13. List the five traits common to most typical Hemingway heroes. Cite incidents from the story to prove Frederic fits the mold of this type of hero.
14. Does Catherine possess traits of a Hemingway hero? Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.
15. *A Farewell to Arms* could be called Hemingway's *Romeo and Juliet*. What is Hemingway's definition of true love? Do you agree or disagree with his assessment that this story is like Shakespeare's play? Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.
16. What is ironic about Frederic's helmet and pistol? Why is his decision to kill the sergeant an example of irony?
17. State an overall theme for this story based on the following passage:  
"If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them."
18. What does the following passage suggest to the reader about the importance of the image of rain in this novel? Find another example of Hemingway using rain as an image in the novel.  
"At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain came the cholera. But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army." (Pg. 4)
19. At what point in the story do you think Frederic makes his "Farewell to Arms"?
20. What is your overall opinion about the tone of this novel? Is Hemingway a pessimist or a realist? Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.

# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Study Guide Teacher's Edition**

### **BOOK ONE**

#### **Chapter I**

##### **Vocabulary**

**camions** – trucks

**cholera** – a disease resulting in severe dehydration or even death

**vineyards** – areas with cultivated grapevines

##### **Instructions for Questions 1 – 4:**

Each of the following passages from the first chapter illustrates a different element of Hemingway's writing style (simplicity, reporting, stream of consciousness, and understating). Decide which element or elements of style are present in the passage and briefly defend your choice.

*Note to Teacher: In these first four questions, the answers will vary because sometimes more than one element of style is present. The most obvious answer is provided for each quotation.*

Hemingway's style consists of:

**Simplicity** – Sentences and vocabulary that are short and sparse, but deal with important issues.

**Reporting:** – Sensory details are presented to the reader as facts, just as a newspaper presents the facts in a story.

**Stream of Consciousness:** – changes in style that reflect the changing states of mind of the characters; breaking away from his normal simple sentence structure to include sentences that have both rhythm and repetition to help the reader experience the feelings of the character.

**Understating:** – understatements that help the reader understand the atmosphere of war and the feelings of Hemingway's characters.

1. “The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.” (Pg. 3)

*Simplicity and Reporting: The structure of this passage deals with the experience of the soldiers and officers during the war. The passage is delivered as a report, however, because of the sensory details that are presented.*

2. “There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cold and there was not the feeling of a storm coming.” (Pg. 3)

*Simplicity and Reporting: The structure of these statements uses simplistic vocabulary. However, this passage has no emotion. The flashes of artillery are described with coolness, like a reporter presenting the facts.*

3. “There was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the branches were bare and the trunks black with rain.” (Pg. 4)

*Reporting, and Understating: This passage is an understatement because the image of the rain on the bare chestnut trees gives the reader a sense of the death and desolation brought on by the war. The details, however, are directly from the character, but because he has become accustomed to war, his feelings are presented in such a way that the emotion is lost, becoming also somewhat of a report.*

4. “At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain came the cholera. But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army.”

*Understating and Reporting: “Only seven thousand” dying is an example of an understatement, however, the delivery of this statement resembles closely with a newspaper article.*

## Chapter II

### Vocabulary

**atheist** – those who believe in no God

**bailed** – tormented; provoked; teased

**bawdy houses** – whore houses

**flask** – a small container used for holding liquor

**Free Masons** – a charitable and international organization

**latrines** – community restrooms

**mess** – a group of soldiers who habitually dine together

**pidgin** – a mix of two languages that can be used when communicating with non-native and native speakers

**plateau** – an elevated, level piece of land

**shelling** – bombarding; firing

**tannic** – a compound found in wines; Tannic Acid

**tunic** – a long, plain jacket with a stiff collar

**vile** – revolting; repulsive

1. Which style of writing does Hemingway use in Chapter 2? How do you know?

*Hemingway uses a simplified type of stream of consciousness; he moves rapidly from one subject to another. This chapter is in first person.*

2. In the beginning of the chapter it is unclear who the speaker is, at what point does it become clear?

*After a description of the countryside, the speaker talks of watching the snow falling from a window in the “bawdy house.” (Pg. 6) His name is not given in this chapter, but he is certainly an officer in the army.*

3. Briefly describe the relationship between the priest and the officers in the bawdy house. What does this relationship suggest to the reader about the impact of the war on human values?

*The relationship between the priest and the officers is very casual. The war has brought on a great disrespect of religion. Therefore, the captain and other officers find it acceptable to tease the priest about his celibacy, politics, and his love for his hometown.*

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: This story takes place in Italy, a predominately Catholic country. The priest, is a representative of the church, but he does not seem to have much authority. The officer’s joke with the priest; which is taken with a laugh, but Catholic priests have not been treated this way in the past. The priest is being completely disrespected. This treatment signals that the impact of the war has broken down the church’s influence over the moral values of the men shown as they openly tease the priest.*

4. The officer speaking in this chapter has been given orders to take leave. Why?

*The snow has caused the war to slow down: "There will be no more offensive now that the snow has come." (Pg. 8)*

5. In discussing his leave, the officer is given many suggestions as to where he should spend his time off. What are the three suggestions?

1. *Amalfi – to stay with the lieutenants' family*
2. *Naples – to see beautiful women*
3. *Abruzzi – to stay with the priests' family*

6. Are there any indications in Chapter 2 that may lead the reader to believe the officer has already chosen where he would like to go on his leave?

*The priest mentions Abruzzi once, then again at the end of the chapter when he goes into a bit more detail. This gives the reader the impression that the officer will take the priest up on his offer.*

## Chapter III

### Vocabulary

**breeches** – pants

**chancres** – lesions that are red and hard, an indication of syphilis

**chilblains** – inflammations caused by exposure to the cold, which ultimately produces irritations on the hands, feet and/or ears

**jaundice** – yellow discoloration of the skin

**lire** – type of currency in Italy

1. How does the reader know that the speaker in Chapter 3 is the same speaker from the previous chapters?

*The speaker is describing coming home after traveling on his leave.*

2. Briefly identify Rinaldi. Be sure to include the speakers' opinion of him.

*The speaker and Rinaldi share a room. Rinaldi is an Italian lieutenant, who is young and a good-looking surgeon. The speaker considers Rinaldi to be a great friend.*

3. Where does the speaker choose to go on his leave? Why do you suppose the officer chose these places?

*The officer chooses to go in search of beautiful women, traveling through Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina, etc. The officer has experienced war (he is also young and in search of fun and adventure). The life Abruzzi represents is clean and pure, a moral life, proposed by the priest. This officer prefers to spend his leave in a less restricted manner. This shows how religion, and moral lifestyles have gone by the wayside since the war.*

4. The officer learns that the priest "...had written to his father that he [the officer] was coming and they [the family] had made preparations." (Pg. 13) What feeling can be sensed in the sentences that follow?

*The officer is regretful. He does not even understand why he chose not to go to Abruzzi. In retrospect, he wishes he had gone. Regret can be sensed in the officers' description of his leave; "I had gone to no such place but to the smoke of cafés and nights when the room whirled and you needed to look at the wall to make it stop..."; he also admits that there was, "...strange excitement of waking and not knowing who it was with you..." (Pg. 13)*

5. The priest, disappointed by the officer's decision, forgives him. The officer states; "He had always known what I did not know and what, when I learned it, I was always able to forget." (Pg. 14) Explain what the officer means in this statement.

*Answers may vary.*

*The priest knows that visiting Abruzzi would have been a great experience for the young soldier, an opportunity to rebuild his faith, his morals and his understanding of life in the world around him. Even though the officer knows this, he is still young and tempted by the thought of beautiful women around the world. The priest, forgiving and wise, understands the officer is young and still in the process of learning to distinguish between priorities and temptation. In addition, the war has had a terrific impact on the way the young soldier views the world. Being restricted by the war, surrounded by death and destruction, adds to the soldiers' attitude.*

6. Hemingway's descriptive style is seen clearly in this chapter. Do you think the descriptions add or detract from the main points in the chapter? Choose a descriptive passage from this chapter and discuss your opinion.

*Answers will vary.*



## Chapter IV

### Vocabulary

**infantry** – soldiers specifically trained to fight on foot

**rattan** – stems of palms used in making canes and furniture

**sabre** – a sword with a curved blade

**tawny** – between light brown to brownish orange

**villa** – a grand country estate with a large house

*Note to Teacher: Lt. Henry is identified for the first time in this chapter as “Tenente,” which is Italian for “lieutenant.”*

1. The first paragraph describes how guns are being fired directly over the officer’s dwelling. What is odd about the paragraph?

*Because the officer is so used to war, gunshots do not frighten him; instead he sees them as “a nuisance” and “a comfort that they were no bigger.” (Pg. 15)*

2. How does the lieutenant feel when he discovers the ambulances and their drivers continued to function in his absence?

*The lieutenant is unhappy that his presence is apparently unnecessary to the smooth operation of the ambulance service. This is apparent because of how he repeats, “Evidently it did not matter whether I was there or not.” (Pg. 16) He also notes, “The whole thing seemed to run better while I was away.” (Pg. 17)*

3. Briefly describe Miss Barkley. What is the significance of the riding stick she carries?

*Miss Barkley is tall, blonde, has gray eyes, and works as a nurse’s aide. The stick is a memento of her fiancé who was killed in the Somme the year before.*

4. What evidence is there that Miss Barkley is disillusioned by the war?

*Miss Barkley did not marry her fiancé before the war because she knew it would be harder for him to go to war if he had a wife. She began working as a nurse’s aide hoping he might be slightly wounded and she would be at the hospital to take care of him. Additionally, Miss Barkley is unaware of her surroundings. In her conversation with the lieutenant she comments that good doctors are hard to find, “...this close to the front.” Then, immediately following, she asks, “This is close to the front, isn’t it?” (Pg. 19)*

5. Predict what the conversation between Miss Barkley and the lieutenant might foreshadow?

*Answers will vary.*

## Chapter V

### Vocabulary

**cloistered** – sheltered; secluded

**export** – the act of circulating or transmitting an idea, gesture or concept to a different part of the world

**pontoon bridge** – a structure that floats and supports a bridge for temporary usage

1. What new information does the reader learn about the lieutenant's background in this chapter?

*The Lieutenant is an American serving in the Italian army voluntarily. He also speaks Italian.*

2. Define "carabinieri." What is going to happen when the new road over the mountain is completed?

*The carabinieri are the Italian police. When the road is finished, the offensive will start.*

3. Who identifies the lieutenant in this chapter? What is his name?

*Miss Barkley's friend, Miss Ferguson, identifies the officer as Mr. Henry.*

4. What does Catherine Barkley say is her occupation? What is the problem with her job?

*Catherine's occupation is titled "V.A.D." According to Catherine, those who are V.A.D.'s "...work very hard but no one trusts us." (Pg. 25)*

5. What does Catherine mean when she says the women at the front are on "very special behavior"?

*The Italians do not want women at the front, so the women must lead very strict lives and not go out on dates with the men.*

6. What are Lt. Henry's goals concerning Catherine at the beginning of the evening? How does Catherine react/respond?

*Lt. Henry is very attracted to Catherine. As he takes her hand he attempts to put his arm around her. Catherine does not allow him to do so. Then, Lt. Henry attempts to kiss her; to his surprise, she slaps his face so hard that tears come to his eyes.*

7. What does Lt. Henry mean when he says, “I was angry and yet certain, seeing it all ahead like the moves in a chess game”? (Pg. 26)

*Chess is a game of strategy, to be planned carefully and executed with confidence (also like war). To be successful the player should try to visualize the moves of the opponent, while trying to remain as calm as possible. Lt. Henry is angry that Catherine slaps him – but surprises are a part of the game. Lt. Henry is certain in his masculinity and therefore he is confident that he can get a kiss out of Catherine.*

8. What happens when Catherine lets Lt. Henry have a kiss?

*Catherine begins crying on Lt. Henry’s shoulder, asking if he will be good to her.*

9. Why does Lt. Henry tell Rinaldi that Catherine is only a friend?

*As Lt. Henry leaves Catherine, both are very confused. Catherine is still mourning the loss of her fiancé and Lt. Henry merely wants a distraction from the war around him. Lt. Henry, at this point, is unable to give Catherine the type of comfort she needs. Catherine is unable to give Lt. Henry proper comfort as well.*

## Chapter VI

### Vocabulary

**edifying** – encouraging personal improvement

**frescoes** – paintings on moist plaster with dissolved pigments

1. What is ironic about the way Lt. Henry is required to dress?

*Frederic is required to wear a helmet in town, even though the civilians have not been evacuated. Furthermore he is required to wear a pistol, but the pistol is so difficult to shoot that it is useless.*

2. Henry is required to wear an automatic pistol that he feels is quite ridiculous. What details in this description prove that Lt. Henry has become used to war?

*Lt. Henry says he “soon forgot” about the pistol, which he carried, “...flopping against the small of my [Lt. Henry’s] back with no feeling at all...” (Pg. 29)*

3. Why does Catherine argue with Lt. Henry for not contacting her for three days?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Catherine is worried something may have happened to Lt. Henry, just as it did to her fiancé.*

4. Does Lt. Henry really love Catherine?

*Lt. Henry is only playing a game with Catherine. He compares their relationship to a game of bridge that requires bluffing in order to win successfully: "I knew I did not love Catherine Barkley nor had any idea of loving her. This was a game, like bridge, in which you said things instead of playing cards." (Pg. 30)*

5. What evidence is there in this chapter that Catherine is not crazy, but only playing a game along with Lt. Henry? What kind of game is she playing?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Catherine says, "This is a rotten game we play, isn't it?" and she also says, "You see I'm not mad and I'm not gone off." (Pg. 31)*

*Catherine is pretending Frederic Henry is her fiancé returning from the war.*

6. Find one instance when Catherine compares the lieutenant to her dead fiancé.

*Answers may vary.*

*Lt. Henry says, "Dear Catherine." To this, Catherine responds, "It sounds very funny now—Catherine. You don't pronounce it very much alike." (Pg. 31)*

## Chapter VII

### Vocabulary

**brigata** – Italian for "brigade"

**enamel** – a hard substance that covers a tooth

**mistral** – a cold wind that tends to blow in thunderstorms

**mutinied** – rebelled; protested

**regiment** – an organized group of troops

**truss** – a padded belt used to assist in preventing a hernia from enlarging

1. How does Lt. Henry help the soldier who is limping along the side of the road? What do the efforts on the soldier's behalf say about Lt. Henry's attitude toward the war?

*Lt. Henry sees the limping man and offers to take him to the hospital. The soldier does not want to return to the front line, "Because the captain doctor knew I had this rupture. I threw away the goddam truss so it would get bad and I wouldn't have to go to the line again." (Pg. 35) Seeing how the soldiers' actions are deliberate, Lt. Henry suggests the soldier fall down near the road, bumping his head, then Lt. Henry plans to pick the soldier up on the way back to the hospital.*

*Answers will vary. Example: Lt. Henry is willing to break the rules because he no longer believes in the war. The life of the soldier is more important to him than the authority of the army.*

2. Find a passage in this chapter which proves that Frederic Henry feels cut off from his home in the States.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: "I sent a couple of army Zona di Guerra post-cards, crossing out everything except, 'I am well.' That should handle them."*

*Note to Teachers: Zona di Guerra post-cards are preprinted post-cards with messages the soldier can check off, such as, "I am well."*

3. Select one of the other traits common to Hemingway heroes and prove that Lt. Henry possesses it.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Lt. Henry, in describing the war, mentions, "...I knew I would not be killed. Not in this war. It did not have anything to do with me. It seemed no more dangerous to me myself than war in the movies." (Pg. 37) Lt. Henry knows how awful the war is but he should never let his suffering show.*

4. Locate a passage in this chapter that demonstrates Hemingway's use of stream of consciousness.

*Answers will vary.*

*Students should cite a passage from Lt. Henry's fantasy about his night with Catherine or a passage demonstrating his drunkenness.*

5. Lt. Henry invites Rinaldi to join him at the British villa. When Rinaldi declines, why does he say, "I like simpler pleasures"? (Pg. 41)

*Answers may vary.*

*"Simpler pleasures" can refer to many different things. Rinaldi may be aware of the games involved in courting and is not interested; instead he may prefer the women in the bawdy house who throw themselves at the soldiers. "Simpler pleasures" may also refer to alcohol; drinking away the sorrows of the war, rather than using women as a distraction.*

6. At the end of the chapter, Lt. Henry goes to visit Catherine, but she is unavailable. How does he feel about Catherine at this point in the story?

*Lt. Henry feels lost and lonely when Catherine declines to join him. At this point, Lt. Henry depends on Catherine to distract him from the horrors of the world and the war.*

## Chapter VIII

### Vocabulary

**bersaglieri** – Sardinian army; enemy army

**candelabraed** – resembling outstretched branches

**convoy** – a group of vehicles traveling to protect those in need

**fezzes** – a cone shaped felt hat with a red and black tassel

**furrowed** – shallowed trench

1. What does Catherine give Lt. Henry? How does she feel about him at this point in the story?

*Catherine gives Lt. Henry her St. Anthony medal because "...a Saint Anthony's very useful." (Pg. 43) In addition, giving Lt. Henry the medal brings Catherine comfort while he is away. She may regret not giving her fiancé some type of protection before he went away. Catherine seems to care about Lt. Henry enough to be genuinely concerned for his safety. However, she may be reliving her past relationship through Lt. Henry.*

2. What literary technique is Hemingway using in the following excerpt from the story? What is implied in this passage about the effectiveness of the church during wartime?

"The saint hung down on the outside of my uniform and I undid the throat of my tunic, unbuttoned the shirt collar and dropped him in under the shirt. I felt him in his metal box against my chest while we drove. Then I forgot about him. After I was wounded I never found him. Some one probably got it at one of the dressing stations." (Pg. 44)

*This passage is an example of foreshadowing.*

*Answers will vary. Example: The passage implies that the St. Anthony medal is ineffective at preventing Lt. Henry's injury. The medal represents the values of the Catholic church that are lost on the battlefield, just as the medal itself is lost at one of the dressing stations.*

3. In what ways does Lt. Henry's description of the scenery change as he gets near the battle area?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: The description of the mountains nearest the battlefield are described as being "chalky white and furrowed," rather than the pleasant description of other mountains as "green and dark to the snow-line and then white and lovely in the sun." (Pg.45)*

## Chapter IX

### Vocabulary

**adjutant** – an officer who assists a commanding officer

**Antitetanus** – what would be referred to now as a tetanus shot

**bower** – leafy shelter; alcove

**coagulates** – clots; transformation of a liquid into solid form

**court-martialled** – a trial involving military officers

**incurred** – exposed; provoked

**mortar** – a portable cannon

**orator** – lecturer; public speaker

**puttees** – cloth wound from the ankle to the knee

**tourniquet** – any available bandage (cloth) tied above a serious wound to assist in slowing the bleeding

**voluble** – talkative; loquacious

**wallahs** – employees in a specific occupation

1. What style of writing does Hemingway use in the beginning of the chapter?

*As the setting is described, it is as though he is reporting for a newspaper.*

2. Why do you think the ambulance drivers stop talking when Lt. Henry enters the dugout?

*Lt. Henry is a lieutenant and they are mechanics who hate the war. They do not feel comfortable speaking this way in front of their lieutenant. Lt. Henry has authority over these men, they do not want to get in trouble.*

3. How does Lt. Henry's opinion of war differ from the opinions of the other ambulance drivers?

*The other ambulance drivers think the war could end if everyone refuses to fight. They believe there is nothing worse than the war. Lt. Henry believes, "Defeat is worse." (Pg. 50)*

4. Who is Passini? What does he represent?

*Passini is one of the ambulance drivers under Lt. Henry's command. He represents the way the world was before the war because he knows that war brings chaos. He sees the disillusionment; he sees how people are becoming used to the war and believes it to be absurd, "We in the auto-ambulance cannot even realize at all how bad it is... There are some people who never realize." (Pg.50) "...even the peasants know better than to believe in a war." (Pg. 51)*



5. During war, faith can sometimes be lost; religion is no longer sacred because nothing is. Regardless, for many, religion had been a strong element of life before the war, an element that can not be lost completely because it was once so important. Find one example of religious imagery within this chapter.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Passini, preaching anti-war, states in reference to Lt. Henry that, "We will convert him." (Pg. 51) In context, Passini is referring to the war and how Lt. Henry's view is so different. Passini wants to convert Lt. Henry to be against the war, to essentially become reacquainted with his faith, with religion, considering how most have lost their faith because of the war.*

6. Find a sentence in the description of the shelling that illustrates Hemingway's stream of consciousness style of writing.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: "I felt myself rush bodily out of myself and out and out and out and all the time bodily in the wind. I went out swiftly, all of myself, and I knew I was dead and that it had all been a mistake to think you just died." (Pg. 54)*

7. Once Lt. Henry gets his bearings back after the attack, he finds Passini terribly wounded. Lt. Henry knows he has to do whatever he can to save his fellow officer. What is so strange about this tragic scene?

*Lt. Henry struggles to get himself loose in order to assist Passini. Finally free, the lieutenant tries to find anything to make a tourniquet out of. Then, "...I saw there was no need to try and make a tourniquet because he was dead already. I made sure he was dead." (Pg. 55) This passage is so strange because of the lack of emotion. Lt. Henry is so used to war and casualties that he has become numb to it all.*

8. Why does Lt. Henry get his wounds dressed before the other men?

*An Englishman tells the surgeon that Lt. Henry is "...the legitimate son of President Wilson." (Pg. 58) and insists he be quickly bandaged, so the Englishman can take him to the hospital in the first ambulance load.*

9. Hemingway includes two horrible deaths in this chapter. Briefly describe these deaths and speculate on why they are so graphically presented at this point in the story.

*The first death occurs when Passini's legs are blown off. The second takes place when the man on the stretcher above Lt. Henry in the ambulance hemorrhages to death.*

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Lt. Henry is experiencing the horrors of war firsthand. He has driven an ambulance long enough to have seen death before, but now he is in the back of the ambulance, not the driver. His view of the war is changing. Lt. Henry has never experienced this side of the war. He is no longer the idealistic young man who volunteered to serve in the Italian army.*

## Chapter X

### Vocabulary

**dago** – offensive slang for Italians (also for Spaniards and Portuguese)

**liaison** – one who maintains communication between two groups or people; intermediary

**valorous** – heroic; brave

**wop** – offensive slang for a native Italian

1. How does Lt. Henry's conversation with Rinaldi show Lt. Henry's changing views concerning the war, women, and the church?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Lt. Henry now sees a difference between Catherine and the girls in the bawdy house. Lt. Henry also admits that he likes the priest and is looking forward to his visit. Finally, when Rinaldi mentions Lt. Henry receiving a medal for heroic actions during the bombardment, Lt. Henry knows he is undeserving. War is no longer a competition; it has become a fight for life instead.*

## Chapter XI

1. What does the priest mean when he says to Lt. Henry that the latter is "...nearer the officers than you are to the men"?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: The men do not want to fight the war. They are forced to participate by the officers and their government. The officers willingly participate in the war. The priest is saying that Lt. Henry does not like the war, but is like the officers. Lt. Henry is a patriot and a foreigner who is participating in the war by choice.*

2. Quote a passage from this chapter that illustrates how Lt. Henry feels about the priest.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: When the priest speaks of Abruzzi, Lt. Henry has sympathy for the priest because in Abruzzi, Lt. Henry knows the priest will be respected.*

3. Find a passage in the chapter where the priest defines love.

*“When you love you wish to do things for. You wish to sacrifice for. You wish to serve.”  
(Pg. 72)*

4. Some critics believe Abruzzi represents Hemingway’s vision of paradise. Cite incidents from this chapter to prove or disprove this theory.

*Answers will vary.*

5. Sometimes foreshadowing is very subtle. What future events do you think Hemingway foreshadows in this chapter?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Foreshadowing can be seen when Lt. Henry finds love in Catherine.*

## Chapter XII

### Vocabulary

**blaspheme** – to curse God

**hilt** – a weapon’s handle

**riparto** – suggesting the head of the department; manager

1. Find an example of understatement in this chapter where Lt. Henry coolly and simply details the horrors of war.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Lt. Henry observes a soldier whose job is to paint the names of the dead on crosses.*

2. Lt. Henry’s first name is finally mentioned. What is his first name and who identifies him?

*His first name is Frederic, and the major identifies him.*

3. Why is Frederic Henry going to Milan? What will be waiting for him there?

*The hospital needs the beds for the wounded coming in from the front, so he is being transferred to a hospital in Milan where they also have better x-ray facilities. Catherine will be working at that hospital.*

4. What is odd about the style of this chapter?

*There is no dialogue; the conversation blends together.*

## **BOOK TWO**

### **Chapter XIII**

#### **Vocabulary**

**domineering** – arrogant; overbearing

**porter** – an attendant

1. Briefly identify Miss Van Campen, Mrs. Walker, and Miss Gage. In what ways are they different?

*All three women are nurses in the American hospital in Milan. Mrs. Walker is an old woman, who is unable to make a decision in an emergency. Miss Gage is an efficient nurse, who helps Lt. Henry but also sticks to hospital rules. Miss Van Campen is in charge of the nurses and is very strict about rules. She does not like the new patient.*

2. List three questions Frederic makes on his first day and night at the new hospital.

*Frederic asks if Miss Barkley is assigned to the hospital, if the doctor is coming, and if wine is available with meals.*

3. Review the characteristics of a typical Hemingway. List at least two things Frederic does in this chapter that helps to establish him as an example of a typical Hemingway hero.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Although in great pain, Frederic suffers in silence while he is being moved into the hospital. The typical Hemingway hero does not let others see his suffering. Henry has a bad dream when he is alone at night. The typical Hemingway hero has trouble maintaining control of his emotions and thoughts at night.*

4. Explain how Frederic's wound is an example of an objective correlative?

*Frederic's wound, full of pain, is a physical representation of the war and how the war makes him feel. Even though Frederic suffers internally, in silence while being moved, his surgery is obviously a painful procedure. Frederic also suffers internally about the war itself. The pain his wound causes illustrates his feelings about the war and enables the reader to have a better understanding of Frederic's feelings.*

## Chapter XIV

1. Find an example of comic relief in this chapter.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: The barber thinks Frederic is an Austrian instead of an American. Since the Italians are at war with Austria, the barber treats Frederic like an enemy. Frederic thinks the barber is a crazy man.*

2. How does Miss Gage feel about Miss Barkley's arrival at the hospital?

*Miss Gage tells Frederic that she does not like Miss Barkley; perhaps she is jealous of Miss Barkley's relationship with Frederic.*

3. What happens between Frederic and Catherine Barkley the night she arrives at the hospital? Why do you think Miss Barkley let it happen?

*Frederic and Catherine make love in his hospital bed.*

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Catherine regrets not marrying her fiancé before he was killed. She does not want to have any regrets with Frederic. Catherine is in love with him, and after he is injured, she knows that she is not going to wait to be with him the way she waited to be with her fiancé.*

## Chapter XV

### Vocabulary

**articulation** – movement of joints, in the body, between two bones

**conscientiously** – accurately; precisely; meticulously

**encysted** – a closed in cyst

**felicitations** – congratulations; salutations; best wishes

**gaunt** – thin; scrawny

**synovial** – a clear liquid discharged by membranes within certain joint cavities

1. Why do you think Hemingway begins this chapter in third person, then switches to first person in the second paragraph?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: One reason Hemingway may change the writing style to third person is to show Frederic's detachment from the actions taking place. Detaching Frederic from the pain of his wounds also symbolically detaches him from the war itself.*

2. How does Frederic convince the house doctor to let Dr. Valentini examine him?

*Frederic implies that he is in a hurry to get back to the front and cannot wait six months before his knee is repaired.*

3. Towards the end of the examination, the doctor tells Frederic, "It is very beautiful..." (Pg. 98) What do you suppose the doctor is referring to?

*Answers may vary.*

*Examples: Frederic's wound  
Frederic's valor  
Frederic's patriotism*

4. What evidence is there that Frederic likes Dr. Valentini?

*The two have a great rapport during the examination, and Frederic invites the doctor to stay for a drink of cognac.*

5. Why do you suppose it is so important to Frederic that Dr. Valentini is a major? Use examples from the text to support your answer.

*Answers will vary.*

## Chapter XVI

### Vocabulary

**ether** – anesthesia

1. What evidence is there in this chapter that the war is all around Frederic and Catherine?

*Frederic can hear men manning the anti-aircraft gun on the next roof. In addition, a searchlight can be seen from the hospital room.*

2. Explain the following quote. Why is it significant? What does this conversation say about Frederic and Catherine's relationship? Catherine begins by saying:

"There, darling. Now you're all clean inside and out. Tell me. How many people have you ever loved?"

"Nobody."

"Not even me?"

"Yes, you."

"How many others really?"

"None."

"How many have you—how do you say it?—stayed with?"

"None."

"You're lying to me."

"Yes."

"It's all right. Keep right on lying to me. That's what I want you to do." (Pgs. 104-105)

*Just as Hemingway uses his unique writing style as a way to show detachment from the war, he also uses Frederic and Catherine's relationship in this way. As in many new relationships, Frederic and Catherine are distracted by one another. Their distraction allows them to detach themselves from the war, and also from the physical difficulties Frederic is experiencing (his wounds and his operation). This quote is a clear representation of how important illusion is in their relationship.*

3. Find an example of religious imagery in this chapter.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Frederic notices the sun rising over the roofs, "...I could see the points of the cathedral with the sunlight on them." Immediately following this statement, he says, "I was clean inside and outside and waiting for the doctor." (Pg. 105) The cleanliness might imply a type of purification or rebirth. This could be a turning point in Frederic Henry's character and his opinions about the war.*

4. The character of Catherine is a very controversial one among Hemingway's critics. Some insist that she is too ready to please Frederic, which makes the character unbelievable. Others think Hemingway is trying to show the blending of wills that takes place when two people are truly in love. Write one or two paragraphs about Catherine. Do you think her actions in this chapter are believable? What do you think she might know about life that Frederic has yet to learn? Cite incidents or use quotations from the chapter to support your answer.

*Answers will vary.*

## Chapter XVII

### Vocabulary

**malaria** – a serious disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes.

1. List the three other patients admitted to the hospital. Why is it a good thing for Frederic that there are more patients?

*There is a thin boy with malaria, a boy with jaundice and malaria, as well as a boy who was wounded by a fuse-cap. Since there are more patients, Catherine will not be sent to another hospital.*

2. Find an example of an idiom in this chapter using specific examples from the text.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: When Miss Gage and Lt. Henry discuss how Van Campen yapped about Lt. Henry "sleeping late in the mornings," Miss Gage says, "she just jawed about it." (Pg. 110) "Jawed" refers to jabbering or talking.*

3. Find two examples of foreshadowing in this chapter.

*Answers may vary.*

1. Lt. Henry talks about marrying Catherine.
2. Miss Gage believes Lt. Henry and Catherine will fight and never marry or she believes Lt. Henry will "...die then. Fight or die." (Pg. 108)
3. Miss Gage does not believe the two will marry and warns Lt. Henry to not get Catherine "in trouble." (Pg. 108)
4. Miss Gage tells Lt. Henry that she is his friend; Lt. Henry replies, "I know you are." Miss Gage's responds, "No you don't. But you will some day." (Pg. 110-111)



## Chapter XVIII

### Vocabulary

**varnished** – a smoothed or glossy coating

1. Why do Catherine and Frederic choose to not get legally married?

*If they are to marry, Catherine will be sent away. If they begin the complex process of marrying under Italian law, they will be watched and unable to be together.*

2. What is the significance of Catherine's hair? Use specific examples from the text to support your answer.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Catherine's hair is another way the couple detaches from the war. Frederic describes Catherine's hair: "...it would all come down and she would drop her head and we would both be inside of it, and it was the feeling of inside a tent or behind a falls." (Pg. 114) Being in a tent or behind waterfalls is to be isolated and secluded from the world – protected from the evils of the war.*

3. Frederic and Catherine are so in love they tend to ignore the dangers around them. List two potential problems they know they may experience in the future, but are ignoring so they can be together.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Catherine may become pregnant and Frederic may be sent back to the war.*

## Chapter XIX

### Vocabulary

**aviators** – pilots

**exalted** – higher ranked

**marsala** – a sweet wine that originated in Italy

**militarist** – one who glorifies the occupation and responsibilities of the professional military classes

1. Briefly identify Mr. and Mrs. Meyers. Why does Catherine not like Ettore Moretti?

*Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are Americans. Mrs. Meyers takes gifts to the boys in the hospital. Ettore Moretti is an Italian from San Francisco who is in the Italian army. He likes getting wounded because the injuries help him to advance in rank.*

*Catherine does not like Moretti because he is conceited.*

2. “All right. I’m afraid of the rain because sometimes I see me dead in it.”  
“No.”  
“And sometimes I see you dead in it.”  
“That’s more likely.”  
“No, it’s not, darling. Because I can keep you safe. I know I can. But nobody can help themselves.” (Pg. 126)

How do you think Catherine plans to keep Frederick safe? What does she mean when she says “nobody can help themselves”? Why do you think the rain is so depressing for Catherine?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Catherine plans to keep Frederic safe by never leaving his side, by remaining faithful and loyal. It is as though Catherine is afraid to be alone. She fears Frederic returning to duty. The quote, “...nobody can help themselves” verifies Catherine’s belief that no one should be alone in this world. The rain is depressing because it symbolizes the inevitability of war. As Catherine cries in Frederic’s arms, the rain continues, as does the war. Additionally, weather, like the war, as well as relationships, is unpredictable; it is unable to be controlled. Catherine fears losing control.*

## **Chapter XX**

1. What purpose does the racetrack serve for Catherine and Frederic?

*Like their relationship, the horse races provide more distractions from the war.*

2. Aside from the crooked betting, what does Catherine dislike about the track?

*Catherine does not like running into so many people that they know. She wants to spend time alone with Frederic.*

3. One of the major themes in this book is the impact the war has on the values of the characters. What does the incident where Catherine and Frederic bet on Light for Me reveal about their values?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Frederic and Catherine want to make money at the racetrack, but after betting on the obviously dyed horse, they discover that a crooked horse race is no fun. Frederic and Catherine then bet on Light for Me without any inside information that the horse will win. Even though Light for Me comes in fourth, both Frederic and Catherine feel better about themselves because they do not try to win by cheating.*

*Although they are pretending to be man and wife, Frederic and Catherine also feel good about themselves when they behave morally.*

## Chapter XXI

### Vocabulary

**convalescent** – recuperation

**taut** – tense

1. Hemingway is famous for using simple sentences to convey important meanings. Briefly identify the speaker of each of the following excerpts from the chapter and explain their meanings.

“The last country to realize they were cooked would win the war.”

*Pg. 134: The speaker is a British Major who Frederic meets at a club. Countries will continue to fight in the war, even though they are losing, as long as they do not realize they are losing. The last country to realize it is losing will be the winner.*

“But life isn’t hard to manage when you’ve nothing to lose.”

*Pg. 137: The speaker is Catherine. The only part of her life that is important to her is her relationship with Frederic. By staying behind at the hospital, Catherine, is suffering a loss because she will be without Frederic. She has nothing to lose by leaving the hospital to be with him during his leave.*

“They love each other and they misunderstand on purpose and they fight and then suddenly they aren’t the same one.”

*Pg. 139: The speaker is Catherine. She thinks fighting and misunderstanding each other will keep them from staying in love. The only way they can keep the world from destroying them is to refuse to misunderstand each other.*

2. Review the characteristics of a Hemingway hero. Which traits does Catherine demonstrate when she tells Frederic about the baby?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Catherine believes it is normal for an intelligent person to be afraid, but a brave person does not show it. Catherine demonstrates the Hemingway hero's trait of suffering in silence by keeping her pregnancy a secret for three months.*

3. In your opinion, how well does Frederic handle the news of Catherine's pregnancy? Why do you think she keeps her pregnancy a secret for three months?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Frederic is not happy about the baby because he is worried about Catherine. He is more interested in her well being than he is in the unborn child. He does not see much of a future for either of them because of the war. Catherine keeps the news to herself because she knows Frederic will worry about her.*

4. When Catherine asks Frederic if he feels trapped, his reply is, "Maybe a little. But not by you." (Pg. 139) What does Frederic mean by this?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Frederic does not feel trapped by Catherine, he is trapped by the war and his military responsibilities.*

## **Chapter XXII**

### **Vocabulary**

**troll** – to fish

1. The theme of human values and morality is found throughout this novel. What do you think this chapter is saying about the consequences of Frederic's excessive drinking?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Many people consider excessive drinking immoral. The war fosters this immoral behavior, but there is always a price to pay. Frederic becomes ill and misses his opportunity to spend three weeks alone with Catherine because of his drinking.*

## Chapter XXIII

### Vocabulary

**gout** – inflammation of joints, feet, and/or hands

**lanyard** – a strap worn around the neck for carrying items

**vice** – a weakness; a bad habit

1. “We crossed the far end of the square and looked back at the cathedral. It was fine in the mist.” (Pg. 147)

What do you think Hemingway is saying about the value of organized religion during war - time to help couples like Frederic and Catherine stay together?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: The cathedral in this case represents the idea of marriage. It is a nice dream, but not a practical solution to their problems. They cannot get married because of the consequences involved, and marriage will not make it easier for them to be together. In fact, if they are married, Catherine will be sent away immediately.*

2. As Catherine and Frederic are walking through town, they turn down a side street with no lights. As they kiss in the darkness, Catherine pulls Frederic’s cape up so it covers both of them. What does the cape symbolize? What other symbols is the cape similar to?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: The cape can also symbolize seclusion and isolation from the war and the world. This symbol is similar to Catherine’s hair, in that both serve as figurative protection from the horrors around them.*

3. How does the following statement illustrate the distance from religion?  
“ ‘I wish we could do something really sinful,’ Catherine said. ‘Everything we do seems so innocent and simple.’ ” (Pg.153)

*In the eyes of the Catholic Church, Frederic and Catherine are both committing moral sins by having sex and becoming pregnant before having a traditional marriage ceremony.*

4. “Wine is a grand thing...It makes you forget all the bad.” (Pg. 154) Explain why this statement is important.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: For both Frederic and Catherine, their relationship is a huge distraction from the war. There are other ways to detract from the war and for many soldiers, alcohol was it. Alcohol is also a way for Frederic to forget about the pain he is suffering, physically and emotionally (from his wounds, the surgery, and leaving Catherine).*

5. By the end of the chapter, Catherine refers to the hotel room as “our fine house.” (Pg. 155) What does this statement show?

*This statement shows how the couple continues to pretend through their relationship. Pretend marriages and houses make their relationship official for them, and enables them to justify their decision to NOT deal with the intricacies of marriage.*

6. Why do you think Catherine’s opinion of the red room changes?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: At first Catherine only sees the physical aspects of the room, like the red color and the mirrors. Later, she sees it as a place where she and Frederic can be alone together. It becomes their home.*

7. What do Catherine and Frederic talk about that helps to establish both characters as “typical Hemingway heroes”?

*They are both isolated from their families and from their countries. In addition, they find love and happiness despite the cruelties of the world.*

8. Review the five main plot elements found in most novels. If Book I is the introduction, prove that Book II is the rising action.

*Answers will vary.*

*In Book II Frederic and Catherine depend their relationship. They are totally in love now and acting outside the moral values of the time. Catherine is pregnant and Frederic is sent back to the front.*

## **Chapter XXIV**

1. What is ironic about the following statement: “One had so many friends in a war.” (Pg. 156)

*During war it seems no one can be trusted because of potential betrayals and alliances between enemies; it is ironic one can have so many friends during such a time.*

2. Why do you think Frederic gives up his seat on the train to the captain of the artillery without making a fuss?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Frederic does not want to fight anymore. He is learning that war, and fighting in general, accomplish nothing.*

3. Throughout this chapter “light” is used in several descriptions. Why is “light” important to Frederic? What do you think it symbolizes?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: The word “light” is used very frequently, enough to remind the reader of previous chapters. “Light for Me” is the horse Catherine and Frederic vote for at the horse races, which symbolizes their morals, as well as their feelings for each other. “Light” can be a religious symbol, as well as referring to each of them individually. Catherine is Frederic’s “light” during his time in combat, as Frederic is Catherine’s “light” while she is lonely, waiting for his return.*

## BOOK THREE

### Chapter XXV

#### Vocabulary

**campanile** – a bell tower

**elated** – jubilant; overjoyed

**salvarsan** – a drug used in treating syphilis

1. Find a comment in the chapter that expresses the Major’s pessimistic attitude toward the war.

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: “I am very tired of this war. If I was away I do not believe I would come back.” “Next year will be worse.” (Pg. 165)*

2. Why does Rinaldi say to Frederic, “You act like a married man”? What are the “sacred subjects” Rinaldi encounters all of his life?

*Frederic tells Rinaldi he has been leading a quiet life, he has no stories about women and drinking. Sacred subjects are subjects Rinaldi can not tease his friends about. In Frederic’s case, Rinaldi can not tease him about his relationship with Catherine.*

3. Rinaldi says, “We are born with all we have and we never learn. We never get anything new. We all start complete. You should be glad not to be a Latin.” (Pg. 171)

What is Rinaldi born with that he believes is all he will ever have in his life? What does Frederic have in his life that Rinaldi lacks?

*Rinaldi has drinking, womanizing, and his work. Frederic has the ability to truly love one woman.*

4. In what way has the priest changed since Frederic saw him last?

*The priest is no longer hurt by the soldier's teasing.*

5. Why do you think the Major ignores the priest's recommendation that Rinaldi needs a leave and why does he deny the fact that Rinaldi may have syphilis?

*Rinaldi is a valuable surgeon and the Major needs him to keep working.*

## **Chapter XXVI**

1. What gives the priest an inclination that the war will end soon?

*The priest notices that many people have become "gentle" – "We are all gentler now because we are beaten." (Pg. 177 – 178)*

2. Why does Frederic believe the war will continue?

*The Austrians are winning the war. Frederic believes anyone who is winning will never stop fighting.*

3. What does the priest mean when he says, "Many people have realized the war this summer"? (Pg. 178)

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Many people have come to realize the seriousness of war and they have learned that no one really wins in a war. They realize that war is terrible and useless.*

4. What do you think are the reasons for the change in Frederic's attitude toward war, from an idealistic eager soldier to the gentle soldier he has become?

*Frederic, too, has "realized the war"; because he has been wounded and has found love with Catherine, his eagerness for the war has deflated.*

5. Why does Frederic believe "...the peasant has wisdom..." (Pg. 179)

*Frederic believes the peasants have wisdom because they have been defeated from the beginning; "They were beaten when they took them from their farms and put them in the army." (Pg. 179)*



## Chapter XXVII

### Vocabulary

**abstract** – unrealistic

**anarchists** – those who believe the government is unnecessary

**babbling** – referring to babbitt metal, which is soft, made up of tin and bits of copper

**battalions** – units of troops

**differential** – referring to gears of a car

**flank** – part of a military formation

**hallow** – respect; revere; worship

**matron** – a female supervisor

**patriot** – one who is loyal, supportive, and willing to defend his/her own country

**proclamations** – a public announcement

**quadrilateral** – to have four sides

**sector** – any division of the military that a unit is responsible for

**tactically** – strategically

**treason** – betrayal toward one's country

**vain** – unsuccessful; fruitless

1. What strategy does Frederic propose to help the Italians win the battle with the Austrians? Why will the Italians not consider this plan?

*Frederic suggests the Italians let the Austrians come down from the mountains into the quadrilateral around Verona. He thinks the Italians will be able to win if the fighting does not take place in the mountains. Gino thinks the Italians will never consider Frederic's plan because it means they are forced to retreat from their own mountains. They would be unwilling to give the Austrians any of the ground they consider theirs, even if it is a strategically sound idea.*

2. What are Frederic's orders concerning the wounded if a retreat is ordered?

*Frederic is ordered to take as many wounded as he can during the retreat, and the rest of the injured are to be left behind. The hospital equipment is to be taken in the cars.*

3. Some critics believe the following passage from this chapter sums up Hemingway's views on war. What do you think is being said about the importance of abstract ideals like glory when compared to real places or people?

"I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain....There were many words that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignity. Certain numbers were the same way and certain dates and these with the names of the places were all you could say and have them mean anything. Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates."  
(Pgs. 184 – 185)

*Answers will vary.*

4. "Guns were firing from the field behind the village and the shells, going away, had a comfortable sound." (Pg. 186)

How do you interpret Hemingway's choice to use the word "comfortable" in this statement?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: "Comfortable" can refer to having a sense of relief that the war is dwindling. "Comfortable" can also show how the soldiers have become accustomed to the sounds of war, now finding the sounds comforting because they are subjected to them on a daily basis.*

5. At the end of the chapter, Frederic tells his men they are being sent to a hospital in a town called Pordenone. In response to this another soldier comments, "This is a better town than Pordenone." (Pg. 193) Infer what this statement may be foreshadowing.

*Answers will vary.*

6. Some critics believe the rain to be a symbol representing the decay of individual happiness. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific examples from this chapter to support your answer.

*Answers will vary.*

## Chapter XXVIII

### Vocabulary

**tanneries** – the buildings where hides are tanned

1. Find an example of the stream of consciousness technique in this chapter.

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Any of the sentences where Frederic is thinking about being with Catherine shows this style.*

2. Why does Frederic decide to take a side road? In what way is this decision a change in Frederic's usual behavior as a soldier in the Italian army?

*Frederic believes that once the rain stops, the enemy planes will bomb the main road.*

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Frederic often expresses his own opinions on how the war should be fought, but he always follows orders. By taking the side road, Frederic is acting on his own instincts, separate from the authority of the Italian military.*

## Chapter XXIX

### Vocabulary

**cavalry** – an army unit that travels by vehicles

**lance** – a weapon similar to a long spear

1. Why do you think Frederic decides to shoot the sergeant for disobeying orders? What other way could he have handled the situation? Some critics believe this incident diminishes Frederic's hero status. What is your opinion?

*Answers will vary.*

2. In what ways can the killing of the sergeant be considered ironic?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Frederic drives an ambulance to save lives, but he kills a man. It is ironic that the only man Frederic kills is another Italian. It is also ironic that just as Frederic is beginning to act on his own authority and instincts, he kills a sergeant for making the decision to disobey orders.*

3. Define the term socialist.

*Socialist - A person who believes that all property is owned by the society or community rather than by the individual.*

## Chapter XXX

### Vocabulary

**carbines** – a rifle light in weight

**dormer** – a window that fits in the corner of a house by the pitch of the roof

**efficiency** – skill; competence; expertise

**epithet** – obscenity; curse

**hemlock** – referring to a variety of evergreen trees

**scrutinizing** – examining; inspecting

1. How is Aymo killed? Why does Frederic feel badly about his death?

*Aymo is killed by members of the retreating Italian army. Frederic is who commanded the other officers to go off onto a side route. Had they all remained with the rest of the retreat they may have been safer. In addition, Frederic had taken a liking to Aymo.*

2. Why is the Italian army more dangerous than the Germans?

*The Italian army is very frightened and may begin firing before they know what they are shooting.*

3. Why does Bonello leave Frederic and Piani?

*Bonello decides he would rather be captured by the Germans than be killed by the retreating Italians, so he leaves Frederic and Piani and gives himself up to the Germans.*

4. For what reason are the carabinieri questioning the Italian officers who try to cross the bridge?

*The carabinieri believe the officers are responsible for the retreat. If they were better officers, then the Italians would not be losing some of their country to the Germans and Austrians.*

5. Find an example of sarcasm in the paragraph describing the questioning and execution of the Italian officers by the carabinieri.

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: "They were all young men and they were saving their country." (Pg. 224)*

6. Many critics believe Frederic's escape from the carabinieri is the climax of the book. Cite incidents from the chapter to support or refute this idea.

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: The climax is the point in the story of the greatest dramatic tension and excitement. Frederic's impending execution and subsequent escape are certainly exciting. By diving into the river, Frederic changes the course of his life. He is no longer an officer in the Italian army, but a fugitive of both the Germans and the Italians. His life is changed forever by the incidents in this chapter. Frederic's attitude toward the war has been gradually evolving which enables him to take a more active role in his destiny. Now Frederic is on his own. He is not the young idealistic boy who once volunteered for the army.*

7. What do you think is the significance of the title of this story? At what point does Frederic make his "Farewell to Arms"?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Frederic deserts from the Italian army, thus ending his involvement with the war. This is considered by some critics to be the climax of the book.*

## Chapter XXXI

### Vocabulary

**conspicuous** – obvious; suspicious

**eddy** – a current that flows opposite of the main current

**grummets** – metal holes in fabric used to put chords or string through to tie the fabric

1. What steps does Frederic take to make himself inconspicuous to the other soldiers he passes? How does he manage to get out of the area?

*Frederic cuts the stars off the sleeve of his shirt and puts his holster under his coat. Eventually, he manages to jump on a train and hide under a canvas covering guns.*

2. Throughout this chapter, Frederic repeatedly refers to himself as "we". Why do you think he does this?

*Answers will vary.*

## Chapter XXXII

1. Interpret the following quote:

“The head was mine, but not to use, not to think with, only to remember...” (Pg. 231)

What does this quote say about Frederic’s feelings on the war and about himself?

*Answers may vary.*

*Saying that his head is not his to use or to think with suggests that Frederic is realizing how controlling the army and the war can be. In the army, Frederic always has to answer to someone, he always has to do as he is told, without thought of disobeying.*

2. What realization does Frederic come to as he camps under the canvas with the guns? What theme does this realization play upon?

*Frederic realizes the pain of being without the woman he loves. While they were together, their relationship consisted of fantasizing (no war, no responsibility, they were wed, etc.). Now that Frederic is in hiding, longing for Catherine, he realizes he can no longer pretend: “...you loved some one else whom now you knew was not even to be pretended there...” (Pg.232) Frederic and Catherine are only able to detach themselves from reality for so long—eventually they have to face what is real in the world. This realization supports the theme of Illusion and Fantasy. In the beginning, illusion plays a large part in their relationship, as does fantasy, to help in comforting each other during the war.*

3. What new life does Frederic look forward to, now that his life as a soldier in the Italian army is over?

*Frederic longs to eat, drink, and sleep with Catherine.*

## BOOK FOUR

### Chapter XXXIII

1. In what ways does the wine shop proprietor offer to help Frederic? How does Frederic respond to his offer?

*The proprietor offers Frederic a safe place to hide if there is any trouble with the Italian army. He also offers to help Frederic obtain leave papers. Frederic makes a note of the address of the wine shop, but declines the proprietor's offer.*

2. Why is the city of Stresa important to Frederic's future?

*Catherine is visiting Stresa with a friend. If he wants to see her, he must go there. Stresa is close to the border of Switzerland. Frederic can reach safety just by rowing a boat across the lake.*

3. What is revealed in this chapter about Frederic's life before the war?

*Frederic was in Rome studying to be an architect before the war.*

4. How does Simmons help Frederic?

*Simmons gives Frederic civilian clothes.*

### Chapter XXXIV

#### Vocabulary

**conciierge** – a hotel staff member who helps the guests

**denounce** – accuse; implicate

**masquerader** – one in disguise

**truant** – one who does not have permission to be absent

1. What does Frederic mean when he says he has made a “separate peace” with the war?

*As far as Frederic is concerned, the war is over. He does not want to participate in the war as a soldier or read about it in the newspapers.*

2. Write a brief character sketch of Ferguson. How does she feel about Catherine and Frederic?

*Answers will vary.*

3. Find a passage in this chapter that suggests Frederic has never been in love with another girl in the same way he loves Catherine.

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: "We could feel alone when we were together, alone against the others. It has only happened to me like that once." (Pg. 249)*

4. As a typical Hemingway hero, Frederic suffers from loneliness and fear at night. Frederic states that:

"But with Catherine there was almost no difference in the night except that it was an even better time. If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them." (Pg. 249)

In what way might this passage be an example of foreshadowing? What does Hemingway reveal to the reader about his state of mind and attitude toward life?

*Hemingway is saying that the world destroys the strong because they do not conform to its rules. Catherine is too strong to be broken by the pressures of society. She will have to die before she gives in to the pressures of the world.*

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Hemingway is expressing a very negative outlook on the world. He thinks anyone with true courage will be destroyed by the world.*



## Chapter XXXV

### Vocabulary

**cynicism** – skepticism; pessimism

**fallacy** – error; misconception; illusion

**gradations** –

**gunwale** – on a boat, it is the upper edge where guns can be kept

1. Briefly identify Count Greffi.

*Count Greffi is ninety-four years old and has beautiful old-world manners. He likes to drink champagne and play billiards.*

2. What does the barman offer to give Frederic “Any time you want it”? Why do you think this offer is important in the story?

*The barman offers to give Frederic the key to the padlock to his rowboat. The boat is important to the story because Frederic and Catherine need to find a way to cross the lake to reach Switzerland.*

3. What are Count Greffi’s opinions on the following topics?

Wisdom in old age – *The Count believes only the body grows old. Old men are not wise; they are just careful.*

The war – *The Count believes the war is stupid, but he thinks Italy will win because it is a younger nation. He thinks younger nations usually win wars.*

Religious devotion – *The Count is not religious, but he wants any of his friends who are religious to pray for him when he is dead. He thinks being in love is a religious feeling.*

## Chapter XXXVI

### Vocabulary

**deprecatingly** – disapprovingly

**quay** – river bank specifically utilized to load and unload ships

**stern** – the rear end of a boat

**trellised** – latticed structure intended to support vine-like plants

1. Why do you think the bartender helps Frederic and Catherine escape to Switzerland?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: He is an old friend and does not like the war.*

2. What major motifs are illustrated in this chapter?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: **Loyalty vs. Abandonment**: the bartender shows his loyalty to Frederic by helping the couple escape. **Illusions and Fantasies**: As they are packing to escape to Switzerland, Catherine makes Frederic turn around while she changes because “She was beginning to be a little big with the child and she did not want me [Frederic] to see her.” (Pg. 266) In addition, as the couple escapes into the storm, Catherine pretends they are going for a walk.*

## Chapter XXXVII

### Vocabulary

**cockeyed** – foolish; intoxicated

**haughty** – arrogant; condescending

**laths** – strips of wood nailed to support a substructure

**oarlocks** – devices used to keep oars in place during rowing

**provisional** – temporary; tentative

**sentry** – a soldier given the responsibility to watch out for unauthorized persons

**tentatively** – temporarily

**visas** – authorizations to enter a specific country

1. Find an example of comic relief in this chapter.

*Answers will vary.*

*Examples: Frederic tries to use the umbrella for a sail. The Swiss officer’s attitude becomes friendly when he realizes Catherine and Frederic have money to spend in his country.*

2. Why is the rain referred to as “fine” throughout this chapter?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Rather than the rain being seen as dismal and unrelenting, the couple no longer sees rain as depressing, they can now see it as hopeful because they are moving to the safety of Switzerland.*

3. How do Catherine and Frederic know they have reached Switzerland?

*They see a Swiss army man.*

4. Some critics believe Book IV is the resolution of the story. Others see it as the falling action. Review the definitions of these plot elements and state which of these elements is present in Book IV. Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: Book IV represents the falling action of the story. Frederic and Catherine are safe in Switzerland, so he does not need to worry about returning to the front, but their problems are not over. She is pregnant and they are not married.*

## **BOOK V**

### **Chapter XXXVIII**

#### **Vocabulary**

**chalet** – a cottage with a sloping roof, common in the Alpines

**coiffeur** – a male hairdresser

**filberts** – types of hazelnuts

**grebes** – a swimming and diving bird with a pointed bill

**invigorating** – exhilarating; energizing

**terns** – birds that resemble sea gulls but are smaller

1. Why does Catherine want to drink beer? Why does she not want to get married right away?

*Catherine hopes drinking beer will keep the baby small because she has narrow hips. She does not want to be married when she is so obviously pregnant. Catherine thinks a wedding ceremony, while she is expecting, would be embarrassing.*

2. Why are all the newspaper advertisements “blacked out”. (Pg. 292)

*“...supposedly to prevent communication in that way with the enemy.” (Pg. 292)*

3. This novel may be referred to as Hemingway's "Romeo and Juliet." Find a passage in this chapter where Frederic and Catherine define the depth of their love for each other.

*Answers will vary.*

*Examples: Catherine longs to be like Frederic in every way: "Oh, darling, I want you so much I want to be you too." To this, Frederic replies: "You are. We're the same one." (Pg. 299)*

4. What "things" is Frederic thinking about in the last paragraph of this chapter?

"But we did not. I was awake for quite a long time thinking about things and watching Catherine sleeping, the moonlight on her face. Then I went to sleep, too." (Pg. 301)

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Frederic is thinking about the war, his friends who are still in the war, his decision to leave the war, and about his new life with Catherine.*

## **Chapter XXXIX**

### **Vocabulary**

**chamois** – a species of antelope

1. What indication does this chapter give about Frederic and Catherine's feelings about their unborn child?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: It is as though the couple sees their child as a nuisance even before the birth.*

2. Review the characteristics of a typical Hemingway hero. Which characteristics is Frederic illustrating in this chapter?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: Frederic feels isolated from his family because of all of their fighting.*

## Chapter XL

### Vocabulary

**torrent** – deluge; flood

1. How can naming the unborn infant, “young Catherine” foreshadow future events?

*Answers will vary.*

2. “We knew the baby was very close now and it gave us both a feeling as though something were hurrying us and we could not lose any time together.” (Pg. 311)

Why do you think Frederic and Catherine feel the need to hurry?

*Answers will vary.*

*Example: After the baby is born they will no longer be alone with one another.*

## Chapter XLI

### Vocabulary

**brioche** – a type of bread

**gratuitously** – needlessly; unnecessarily; causelessly

**petcock** – the valve used to add or reduce pressure from the tank

**protracted** – prolonged

1. How does Catherine feel when they are preparing to leave for the hospital?

*Catherine is excited and cannot wait to get it over with.*

2. Catherine is having a difficult labor. Frederic is sent from the room so the doctor can examine Catherine. What does Frederic mean when he thinks, “You never get away with anything”?

*Frederic thinks the world is a cruel place and believes pregnancy is the price of being in love. Since her pregnancy was easy, the cruel nature of the world guarantees her a difficult delivery.*

3. How does Frederic feel when he sees the baby?

*Frederic has no fatherly feelings for the baby. He can not feel proud of the child because he nearly killed Catherine.*

4. “Now Catherine would die. That was what you did. You died. You did not know what it was about. You never had time to learn. They threw you in and told you the rules and the first time they caught you off base they killed you. Or they killed you gratuitously like Aymo. Or gave you the syphilis like Rinaldi. But they killed you in the end. You could count on that. Stay around and they would kill you.” (Pg. 327)

This is obviously a quote about Frederic’s frustration and anger toward the war. However, it is evoked by Catherine’s complications during labor. How can this quote also be applied to love and relationships?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: For Catherine and Frederic the world around them has vanished into memories; they died (figuratively) by leaving their old occupations to rebuild a new life together. With love (and this applies to all), most dive in, not knowing if it is right or wrong. Furthermore, rules are never given; rules of love (and life) can be learned, but only after suffering through mistakes.*

5. The following passage is one of the most famous metaphors in literature. Briefly describe how this metaphor illustrates the major theme in the story that the world is cruel and death is inevitable.

“Once in camp I put a log on top of the fire and it was full of ants. As it commenced to burn, the ants swarmed out and went first toward the center where the fire was; then turned back and ran toward the end. When there were enough on the end they fell off into the fire. Some got out, their bodies burnt and flattened, and went off not knowing where they were going. But most of them went toward the fire and then back toward the end and swarmed on the cool end and finally fell off into the fire.” (Pg. 327-328)

*Answers will vary.*

6. Throughout the novel, Frederic tells (as well as Catherine) about having no religion. Frederic’s religion resurfaces. When, where and why?

*Frederic’s religion, or faith, resurfaces when he fears Catherine’s death; “I knew she was going to die and I prayed that she would not. Don’t let her die. Oh, God, please don’t let her die. I’ll do anything for you if you won’t let her die. Please, please, please, dear God, don’t let her die. Dear God, don’t let her die. Please, please, please don’t let her die. God please make her not die. I’ll do anything you say if you don’t let her die. You took her baby but don’t let her die. That was all right but don’t let her die. Please, please, dear God, don’t let her die.” (Pg. 330) With his tragic loss, he regains a faith that he believes in enough to utilize during this time, in prayer for his love.*

7. How does Catherine feel about her impending death? What does she mean when she tells Frederic, “I’ll come and stay with you nights”? (Pg. 331)

*She is not afraid to die, but she hates the fact that she is going to die. Catherine knows Frederic is afraid and lonely at night. After she is dead, he will be able to remember their time together, so he won’t be alone at night.*

8. In what ways does Catherine prove herself to be a typical Hemingway hero?

*Answers may vary.*

*Example: She suffers through the painful labor without complaining. She dies very bravely.*

9. In the concluding paragraph for this novel, Frederic describes Catherine’s body as being like a cold statue. Remember that Hemingway is a master of understatement; what do you think he might be saying concerning his belief in an eternal life after death? Is there any other explanation for his description of Catherine’s body as a statue?

*Answers will vary.*

10. In what ways can this novel be considered to be a loss of innocence story? How has Frederic changed since the first Book? Did Catherine change?

*Answers will vary.*

# *A Farewell to Arms*

## **Study Guide Student Edition**

### **BOOK ONE**

#### **Chapter I**

##### **Vocabulary**

**camions** – trucks

**cholera** – a disease resulting in severe dehydration or even death

**vineyards** – areas with cultivated grapevines

##### **Instructions for Questions 1 – 4:**

Each of the following passages from the first chapter illustrates a different element of Hemingway's writing style (simplicity, reporting, stream of consciousness, and understating). Decide which element or elements of style are present in the passage and briefly defend your choice.

Hemingway's style consists of:

**Simplicity** – Sentences and vocabulary that are short and sparse, but deal with important issues.

**Reporting:** – Sensory details are presented to the reader as facts, just as a newspaper presents the facts in a story.

**Stream of Consciousness:** – changes in style that reflect the changing states of mind of the characters; breaking away from his normal simple sentence structure to include sentences that have both rhythm and repetition to help the reader experience the feelings of the character.

**Understating:** – understatements that help the reader understand the atmosphere of war and the feelings of Hemingway's characters.



1. “The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.” (Pg. 3)
2. “There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cold and there was not the feeling of a storm coming.” (Pg. 3)
3. “There was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the branches were bare and the trunks black with rain.” (Pg. 4)
4. “At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain came the cholera. But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army.”

## Chapter II

### Vocabulary

**atheist** – those who believe in no God

**baited** – tormented; provoked; teased

**bawdy houses** – whore houses

**flask** – a small container used for holding liquor

**Free Masons** – a charitable and international organization

**latrines** – community restrooms

**mess** – a group of soldiers who habitually dine together

**pidgin** – a mix of two languages that can be used when communicating with non-native and native speakers

**plateau** – an elevated, level piece of land

**shelling** – bombarding; firing

**tannic** – a compound found in wines; Tannic Acid

**tunic** – a long, plain jacket with a stiff collar

**vile** – revolting; repulsive

1. Which style of writing does Hemingway use in Chapter 2? How do you know?
2. In the beginning of the chapter it is unclear who the speaker is, at what point does it become clear?
3. Briefly describe the relationship between the priest and the officers in the bawdy house. What does this relationship suggest to the reader about the impact of the war on human values?

4. The officer speaking in this chapter has been given orders to take leave. Why?
5. In discussing his leave, the officer is given many suggestions as to where he should spend his time off. What are the three suggestions?
6. Are there any indications in Chapter 2 that may lead the reader to believe the officer has already chosen where he would like to go on his leave?

## Chapter III

### Vocabulary

**breeches** – pants

**chancres** – lesions that are red and hard, an indication of syphilis

**chilblains** – inflammations caused by exposure to the cold, which ultimately produces irritations on the hands, feet and/or ears

**jaundice** – yellow discoloration of the skin

**lire** – type of currency in Italy

1. How does the reader know that the speaker in Chapter 3 is the same speaker from the previous chapters?
2. Briefly identify Rinaldi. Be sure to include the speakers' opinion of him.
3. Where does the speaker choose to go on his leave? Why do you suppose the officer chose these places?
4. The officer learns that the priest "...had written to his father that he [the officer] was coming and they [the family] had made preparations." (Pg. 13) What feeling can be sensed in the sentences that follow?

- S-6

## Chapter IV

### Vocabulary

**infantry** – soldiers specifically trained to fight on foot

**rattan** – stems of palms used in making canes and furniture

**sabre** – a sword with a curved blade

**tawny** – between light brown to brownish orange

**villa** – a grand country estate with a large house

1. The first paragraph describes how guns are being fired directly over the officer's dwelling. What is odd about the paragraph?
2. How does the lieutenant feel when he discovers the ambulances and their drivers continued to function in his absence?
3. Briefly describe Miss Barkley. What is the significance of the riding stick she carries?
4. What evidence is there that Miss Barkley is disillusioned by the war?
5. Predict what the conversation between Miss Barkley and the lieutenant might foreshadow?

## Chapter V

### Vocabulary

**cloistered** – sheltered; secluded

**export** – the act of circulating or transmitting an idea, gesture or concept to a different part of the world

**pontoon bridge** – a structure that floats and supports a bridge for temporary usage

1. What new information does the reader learn about the lieutenant's background in this chapter?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Define "carabinieri." What is going to happen when the new road over the mountain is completed?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Who identifies the lieutenant in this chapter? What is his name?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What does Catherine Barkley say is her occupation? What is the problem with her job?

5. What does Catherine mean when she says the women at the front are on “very special behavior”?
6. What are Lt. Henry’s goals concerning Catherine at the beginning of the evening? How does Catherine react/respond?
7. What does Lt. Henry mean when he says, “I was angry and yet certain, seeing it all ahead like the moves in a chess game”? (Pg. 26)
8. What happens when Catherine lets Lt. Henry have a kiss?
9. Why does Lt. Henry tell Rinaldi that Catherine is only a friend?



## Chapter VI

### Vocabulary

**edifying** – encouraging personal improvement

**frescoes** – paintings on moist plaster with dissolved pigments

1. What is ironic about the way Lt. Henry is required to dress?
2. Henry is required to wear an automatic pistol that he feels is quite ridiculous. What details in this description prove that Lt. Henry has become used to war?
3. Why does Catherine argue with Lt. Henry for not contacting her for three days?
4. Does Lt. Henry really love Catherine?
5. What evidence is there in this chapter that Catherine is not crazy, but only playing a game along with Lt. Henry? What kind of game is she playing?
6. Find one instance when Catherine compares the lieutenant to her dead fiancé.

## Chapter VII

### Vocabulary

**brigata** – Italian for “brigade”

**enamel** – a hard substance that covers a tooth

**mistral** – a cold wind that tends to blow in thunderstorms

**mutinied** – rebelled; protested

**regiment** – an organized group of troops

**truss** – a padded belt used to assist in preventing a hernia from enlarging

1. How does Lt. Henry help the soldier who is limping along the side of the road? What do the efforts on the soldier’s behalf say about Lt. Henry’s attitude toward the war?
2. Find a passage in this chapter which proves that Frederic Henry feels cut off from his home in the States.
3. Select one of the other traits common to Hemingway heroes and prove that Lt. Henry possesses it.
4. Locate a passage in this chapter that demonstrates Hemingway’s use of stream of consciousness.
5. Lt. Henry invites Rinaldi to join him at the British villa. When Rinaldi declines, why does he say, “I like simpler pleasures”? (Pg. 41)
6. At the end of the chapter, Lt. Henry goes to visit Catherine, but she is unavailable. How does he feel about Catherine at this point in the story?

## Chapter VIII

### Vocabulary

**bersaglieri** – Sardinian army; enemy army

**candelabraed** – resembling outstretched branches

**convoy** – a group of vehicles traveling to protect those in need

**fezzes** – a cone shaped felt hat with a red and black tassel

**furrowed** – shallowed trench

1. What does Catherine give Lt. Henry? How does she feel about him at this point in the story?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What literary technique is Hemingway using in the following excerpt from the story? What is implied in this passage about the effectiveness of the church during wartime?

“The saint hung down on the outside of my uniform and I undid the throat of my tunic, unbuttoned the shirt collar and dropped him in under the shirt. I felt him in his metal box against my chest while we drove. Then I forgot about him. After I was wounded I never found him. Some one probably got it at one of the dressing stations.” (Pg. 44)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. In what ways does Lt. Henry’s description of the scenery change as he gets near the battle area?

## Chapter IX

### Vocabulary

**adjutant** – an officer who assists a commanding officer

**Antitetanus** – what would be referred to now as a tetanus shot

**bower** – leafy shelter; alcove

**coagulates** – clots; transformation of a liquid into solid form

**court-martialled** – a trial involving military officers

**incurred** – exposed; provoked

**mortar** – a portable cannon

**orator** – lecturer; public speaker

**puttees** – cloth wound from the ankle to the knee

**tourniquet** – any available bandage (cloth) tied above a serious wound to assist in slowing the bleeding

**voluble** – talkative; loquacious

**wallahs** – employees in a specific occupation

1. What style of writing does Hemingway use in the beginning of the chapter?
2. Why do you think the ambulance drivers stop talking when Lt. Henry enters the dugout?
3. How does Lt. Henry's opinion of war differ from the opinions of the other ambulance drivers?
4. Who is Passini? What does he represent?

5. During war, faith can sometimes be lost; religion is no longer sacred because nothing is. Regardless, for many, religion had been a strong element of life before the war, an element that can not be lost completely because it was once so important. Find one example of religious imagery within this chapter.
6. Find a sentence in the description of the shelling that illustrates Hemingway's stream of consciousness style of writing.
7. Once Lt. Henry gets his bearings back after the attack, he finds Passini terribly wounded. Lt. Henry knows he has to do whatever he can to save his fellow officer. What is so strange about this tragic scene?
8. Why does Lt. Henry get his wounds dressed before the other men?
9. Hemingway includes two horrible deaths in this chapter. Briefly describe these deaths and speculate on why they are so graphically presented at this point in the story.

## Chapter X

### Vocabulary

**dago** – offensive slang for Italians (also for Spaniards and Portuguese)

**liaison** – one who maintains communication between two groups or people; intermediary

**valorous** – heroic; brave

**wop** – offensive slang for a native Italian

1. How does Lt. Henry's conversation with Rinaldi show Lt. Henry's changing views concerning the war, women, and the church?

## Chapter XI

1. What does the priest mean when he says to Lt. Henry that the latter is "...nearer the officers than you are to the men"?
2. Quote a passage from this chapter that illustrates how Lt. Henry feels about the priest.
3. Find a passage in the chapter where the priest defines love.
4. Some critics believe Abruzzi represents Hemingway's vision of paradise. Cite incidents from this chapter to prove or disprove this theory.
5. Sometimes foreshadowing is very subtle. What future events do you think Hemingway foreshadows in this chapter?

## Chapter XII

### Vocabulary

**blaspheme** – to curse God

**hilt** – a weapon's handle

**riparto** – suggesting the head of the department; manager

1. Find an example of understatement in this chapter where Lt. Henry coolly and simply details the horrors of war.
2. Lt. Henry's first name is finally mentioned. What is his first name and who identifies him?
3. Why is Frederic Henry going to Milan? What will be waiting for him there?
4. What is odd about the style of this chapter?

## **BOOK TWO**

### **Chapter XIII**

#### **Vocabulary**

**domineering** – arrogant; overbearing

**porter** – an attendant

1. Briefly identify Miss Van Campen, Mrs. Walker, and Miss Gage. In what ways are they different?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. List three questions Frederic makes on his first day and night at the new hospital.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Review the characteristics of a typical Hemingway. List at least two things Frederic does in this chapter that helps to establish him as an example of a typical Hemingway hero.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Explain how Frederic's wound is an example of an objective correlative?



## Chapter XIV

1. Find an example of comic relief in this chapter.
2. How does Miss Gage feel about Miss Barkley's arrival at the hospital?
3. What happens between Frederic and Catherine Barkley the night she arrives at the hospital? Why do you think Miss Barkley let it happen?

## Chapter XV

### Vocabulary

**articulation** – movement of joints, in the body, between two bones

**conscientiously** – accurately; precisely; meticulously

**encysted** – a closed in cyst

**felicitations** – congratulations; salutations; best wishes

**gaunt** – thin; scrawny

**synovial** – a clear liquid discharged by membranes within certain joint cavities

1. Why do you think Hemingway begins this chapter in third person, then switches to first person in the second paragraph?
2. How does Frederic convince the house doctor to let Dr. Valentini examine him?
3. Towards the end of the examination, the doctor tells Frederic, “It is very beautiful...” (Pg. 98) What do you suppose the doctor is referring to?
4. What evidence is there that Frederic likes Dr. Valentini?
5. Why do you suppose it is so important to Frederic that Dr. Valentini is a major? Use examples from the text to support your answer.

## Chapter XVI

### Vocabulary

**ether** – anesthesia

1. What evidence is there in this chapter that the war is all around Frederic and Catherine?
2. Explain the following quote. Why is it significant? What does this conversation say about Frederic and Catherine's relationship? Catherine begins by saying:

“There, darling. Now you're all clean inside and out. Tell me. How many people have you ever loved?”  
“Nobody.”  
“Not even me?”  
“Yes, you.”  
“How many others really?”  
“None.”  
“How many have you—how do you say it? —stayed with?”  
“None.”  
“You're lying to me.”  
“Yes.”  
“It's all right. Keep right on lying to me. That's what I want you to do.” (Pgs. 104-105)
3. Find an example of religious imagery in this chapter.
4. The character of Catherine is a very controversial one among Hemingway's critics. Some insist that she is too ready to please Frederic, which makes the character unbelievable. Others think Hemingway is trying to show the blending of wills that takes place when two people are truly in love. Write one or two paragraphs about Catherine. Do you think her actions in this chapter are believable? What do you think she might know about life that Frederic has yet to learn? Cite incidents or use quotations from the chapter to support your answer.

## Chapter XVII

### Vocabulary

**malaria** – a serious disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes.

1. List the three other patients admitted to the hospital. Why is it a good thing for Frederic that there are more patients?
2. Find an example of an idiom in this chapter using specific examples from the text.
3. Find two examples of foreshadowing in this chapter.

## Chapter XVIII

### Vocabulary

**varnished** – a smoothed or glossy coating

1. Why do Catherine and Frederic choose to not get legally married?
2. What is the significance of Catherine's hair? Use specific examples from the text to support your answer.
3. Frederic and Catherine are so in love they tend to ignore the dangers around them. List two potential problems they know they may experience in the future, but are ignoring so they can be together.

## Chapter XIX

### Vocabulary

**aviators** – pilots

**exalted** – higher ranked

**marsala** – a sweet wine that originated in Italy

**militarist** – one who glorifies the occupation and responsibilities of the professional military classes

1. Briefly identify Mr. and Mrs. Meyers. Why does Catherine not like Ettore Moretti?
2. “All right. I’m afraid of the rain because sometimes I see me dead in it.”  
“No.”  
“And sometimes I see you dead in it.”  
“That’s more likely.”  
“No, it’s not, darling. Because I can keep you safe. I know I can. But nobody can help themselves.” (Pg. 126)

How do you think Catherine plans to keep Frederick safe? What does she mean when she says “nobody can help themselves”? Why do you think the rain is so depressing for Catherine?

## Chapter XX

1. What purpose does the racetrack serve for Catherine and Frederic?
2. Aside from the crooked betting, what does Catherine dislike about the track?
3. One of the major themes in this book is the impact the war has on the values of the characters. What does the incident where Catherine and Frederic bet on Light for Me reveal about their values?

## Chapter XXI

### Vocabulary

**convalescent** – recuperation

**taut** – tense

1. Hemingway is famous for using simple sentences to convey important meanings. Briefly identify the speaker of each of the following excerpts from the chapter and explain their meanings.

“The last country to realize they were cooked would win the war.”

“But life isn’t hard to manage when you’ve nothing to lose.”

“They love each other and they misunderstand on purpose and they fight and then suddenly they aren’t the same one.”

2. Review the characteristics of a Hemingway hero. Which traits does Catherine demonstrate when she tells Frederic about the baby?
3. In your opinion, how well does Frederic handle the news of Catherine’s pregnancy? Why do you think she keeps her pregnancy a secret for three months?
4. When Catherine asks Frederic if he feels trapped, his reply is, “Maybe a little. But not by you.” (Pg. 139) What does Frederic mean by this?

## Chapter XXII

### Vocabulary

**troll** – to fish

1. The theme of human values and morality is found throughout this novel. What do you think this chapter is saying about the consequences of Frederic's excessive drinking?

## Chapter XXIII

### Vocabulary

**gout** – inflammation of joints, feet, and/or hands

**lanyard** – a strap worn around the neck for carrying items

**vice** – a weakness; a bad habit

1. “We crossed the far end of the square and looked back at the cathedral. It was fine in the mist.” (Pg. 147)

What do you think Hemingway is saying about the value of organized religion during war - time to help couples like Frederic and Catherine stay together?

2. As Catherine and Frederic are walking through town, they turn down a side street with no lights. As they kiss in the darkness, Catherine pulls Frederic's cape up so it covers both of them. What does the cape symbolize? What other symbols is the cape similar to?
3. How does the following statement illustrate the distance from religion?  
“‘I wish we could do something really sinful,’ Catherine said. ‘Everything we do seems so innocent and simple’.” (Pg.153)

4. “Wine is a grand thing...It makes you forget all the bad.” (Pg. 154) Explain why this statement is important.
5. By the end of the chapter, Catherine refers to the hotel room as “our fine house.” (Pg. 155) What does this statement show?
6. Why do you think Catherine’s opinion of the red room changes?
7. What do Catherine and Frederic talk about that helps to establish both characters as “typical Hemingway heroes”?
8. Review the five main plot elements found in most novels. If Book I is the introduction, prove that Book II is the rising action.



## Chapter XXIV

1. What is ironic about the following statement: “One had so many friends in a war.” (Pg. 156)
2. Why do you think Frederic gives up his seat on the train to the captain of the artillery without making a fuss?
3. Throughout this chapter “light” is used in several descriptions. Why is “light” important to Frederic? What do you think it symbolizes?

## BOOK THREE

### Chapter XXV

#### Vocabulary

**campanile** – a bell tower

**elated** – jubilant; overjoyed

**salvarsan** – a drug used in treating syphilis

1. Find a comment in the chapter that expresses the Major's pessimistic attitude toward the war.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why does Rinaldi say to Frederic, "You act like a married man"? What are the "sacred subjects" Rinaldi encounters all of his life?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Rinaldi says, "We are born with all we have and we never learn. We never get anything new. We all start complete. You should be glad not to be a Latin." (Pg. 171)  
  
What is Rinaldi born with that he believes is all he will ever have in his life? What does Frederic have in his life that Rinaldi lacks?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. In what way has the priest changed since Frederic saw him last?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Why do you think the Major ignores the priest's recommendation that Rinaldi needs a leave and why does he deny the fact that Rinaldi may have syphilis?

## Chapter XXVI

1. What gives the priest an inclination that the war will end soon?
2. Why does Frederic believe the war will continue?
3. What does the priest mean when he says, “Many people have realized the war this summer”? (Pg. 178)
4. What do you think are the reasons for the change in Frederic’s attitude toward war, from an idealistic eager soldier to the gentle soldier he has become?
5. Why does Frederic believe “...the peasant has wisdom...” (Pg. 179)

## Chapter XXVII

### Vocabulary

**abstract** – unrealistic

**anarchists** – those who believe the government is unnecessary

**babbitting** – referring to babbitt metal, which is soft, made up of tin and bits of copper

**battalions** – units of troops

**differential** – referring to gears of a car

**flank** – part of a military formation

**hallow** – respect; revere; worship

**matron** – a female supervisor

**patriot** – one who is loyal, supportive, and willing to defend his/her own country

**proclamations** – a public announcement

**quadrilateral** – to have four sides

**sector** – any division of the military that a unit is responsible for

**tactically** – strategically

**treason** – betrayal toward one's country

**vain** – unsuccessful; fruitless

1. What strategy does Frederic propose to help the Italians win the battle with the Austrians? Why will the Italians not consider this plan?
2. What are Frederic's orders concerning the wounded if a retreat is ordered?
3. Some critics believe the following passage from this chapter sums up Hemingway's views on war. What do you think is being said about the importance of abstract ideals like glory when compared to real places or people?

“I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain....There were many words that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignity. Certain numbers were the same way and certain dates and these with the names of the places were all you could say and have them mean anything. Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates.”  
(Pgs. 184 – 185)

4. “Guns were firing from the field behind the village and the shells, going away, had a comfortable sound.” (Pg. 186)

How do you interpret Hemingway’s choice to use the word “comfortable” in this statement?

5. At the end of the chapter, Frederic tells his men they are being sent to a hospital in a town called Pordenone. In response to this another soldier comments, “This is a better town than Pordenone.” (Pg. 193) Infer what this statement may be foreshadowing.
6. Some critics believe the rain to be a symbol representing the decay of individual happiness. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific examples from this chapter to support your answer.

## Chapter XXVIII

### Vocabulary

**tanneries** – the buildings where hides are tanned

1. Find an example of the stream of consciousness technique in this chapter.
2. Why does Frederic decide to take a side road? In what way is this decision a change in Frederic's usual behavior as a soldier in the Italian army?

## Chapter XXIX

### Vocabulary

**cavalry** – an army unit that travels by vehicles

**lance** – a weapon similar to a long spear

1. Why do you think Frederic decides to shoot the sergeant for disobeying orders? What other way could he have handled the situation? Some critics believe this incident diminishes Frederic's hero status. What is your opinion?
2. In what ways can the killing of the sergeant be considered ironic?
3. Define the term socialist.

## Chapter XXX

## Vocabulary

**carbines** – a rifle light in weight

**dormer** – a window that fits in the corner of a house by the pitch of the roof

**efficiency** – skill; competence; expertise

**epithet** – obscenity; curse

**hemlock** – referring to a variety of evergreen trees

**scrutinizing** – examining; inspecting

1. How is Aymo killed? Why does Frederic feel badly about his death?
2. Why is the Italian army more dangerous than the Germans?
3. Why does Bonello leave Frederic and Piani?
4. For what reason are the carabinieri questioning the Italian officers who try to cross the bridge?

5. Find an example of sarcasm in the paragraph describing the questioning and execution of the Italian officers by the carabinieri.
6. Many critics believe Frederic's escape from the carabinieri is the climax of the book. Cite incidents from the chapter to support or refute this idea.
7. What do you think is the significance of the title of this story? At what point does Frederic make his "Farewell to Arms"?



## Chapter XXXI

### Vocabulary

**conspicuous** – obvious; suspicious

**eddy** – a current that flows opposite of the main current

**grummets** – metal holes in fabric used to put chords or string through to tie the fabric

1. What steps does Frederic take to make himself inconspicuous to the other soldiers he passes? How does he manage to get out of the area?
2. Throughout this chapter, Frederic repeatedly refers to himself as “we”. Why do you think he does this?

## Chapter XXXII

1. Interpret the following quote:

“The head was mine, but not to use, not to think with, only to remember...” (Pg. 231)

What does this quote say about Frederic’s feelings on the war and about himself?

2. What realization does Frederic come to as he camps under the canvas with the guns? What theme does this realization play upon?
3. What new life does Frederic look forward to, now that his life as a soldier in the Italian army is over?

## BOOK FOUR

## Chapter XXXIII

1. In what ways does the wine shop proprietor offer to help Frederic? How does Frederic respond to his offer?
2. Why is the city of Stresa important to Frederic's future?
3. What is revealed in this chapter about Frederic's life before the war?
4. How does Simmons help Frederic?

## Chapter XXXIV

### Vocabulary

**concierge** – a hotel staff member who helps the guests

**denounce** – accuse; implicate

**masquerader** – one in disguise

**truant** – one who does not have permission to be absent

1. What does Frederic mean when he says he has made a “separate peace” with the war?
2. Write a brief character sketch of Ferguson. How does she feel about Catherine and Frederic?
3. Find a passage in this chapter that suggests Frederic has never been in love with another girl in the same way he loves Catherine.
4. As a typical Hemingway hero, Frederic suffers from loneliness and fear at night. Frederic states that:

“But with Catherine there was almost no difference in the night except that it was an even better time. If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them.” (Pg. 249)

In what way might this passage be an example of foreshadowing? What does Hemingway reveal to the reader about his state of mind and attitude toward life?

## Chapter XXXV

### Vocabulary

**cynicism** – skepticism; pessimism

**fallacy** – error; misconception; illusion

**gradations** –

**gunwale** – on a boat, it is the upper edge where guns can be kept

1. Briefly identify Count Greffi.
2. What does the barman offer to give Frederic “Any time you want it”? Why do you think this offer is important in the story?
3. What are Count Greffi’s opinions on the following topics?

Wisdom in old age –

The war –

Religious devotion –

## Chapter XXXVI

### Vocabulary

**deprecatingly** – disapprovingly

**quay** – river bank specifically utilized to load and unload ships

**stern** – the rear end of a boat

**trellised** – latticed structure intended to support vine-like plants

1. Why do you think the bartender helps Frederic and Catherine escape to Switzerland?
2. What major motifs are illustrated in this chapter?

## Chapter XXXVII

### Vocabulary

**cockeyed** – foolish; intoxicated

**haughty** – arrogant; condescending

**laths** – strips of wood nailed to support a substructure

**oarlocks** – devices used to keep oars in place during rowing

**provisional** – temporary; tentative

**sentry** – a soldier given the responsibility to watch out for unauthorized persons

**tentatively** – temporarily

**visas** – authorizations to enter a specific country

1. Find an example of comic relief in this chapter.
2. Why is the rain referred to as “fine” throughout this chapter?
3. How do Catherine and Frederic know they have reached Switzerland?
4. Some critics believe Book IV is the resolution of the story. Others see it as the falling action. Review the definitions of these plot elements and state which of these elements is present in Book IV. Cite incidents from the story to support your answer.

## BOOK V

### Chapter XXXVIII

#### Vocabulary

**chalet** – a cottage with a sloping roof, common in the Alpines

**coiffeur** – a male hairdresser

**filberts** – types of hazelnuts

**grebes** – a swimming and diving bird with a pointed bill

**invigorating** – exhilarating; energizing

**terns** – birds that resemble sea gulls but are smaller

1. Why does Catherine want to drink beer? Why does she not want to get married right away?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why are all the newspaper advertisements “blackened out”. (Pg. 292)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. This novel may be referred to as Hemingway’s “Romeo and Juliet.” Find a passage in this chapter where Frederic and Catherine define the depth of their love for each other.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What “things” is Frederic thinking about in the last paragraph of this chapter?

“But we did not. I was awake for quite a long time thinking about things and watching Catherine sleeping, the moonlight on her face. Then I went to sleep, too.” (Pg. 301)

## **Chapter XXXIX**

### **Vocabulary**

**chamois** – a species of antelope

1. What indication does this chapter give about Frederic and Catherine's feelings about their unborn child?
2. Review the characteristics of a typical Hemingway hero. Which characteristics is Frederic illustrating in this chapter?

## **Chapter XL**

### **Vocabulary**

**torrent** – deluge; flood

1. How can naming the unborn infant, "young Catherine" foreshadow future events?
2. "We knew the baby was very close now and it gave us both a feeling as though something were hurrying us and we could not lose any time together." (Pg. 311)

Why do you think Frederic and Catherine feel the need to hurry?



## Chapter XLI

### Vocabulary

**brioche** – a type of bread

**gratuitously** – needlessly; unnecessarily; causelessly

**petcock** – the valve used to add or reduce pressure from the tank

**protracted** – prolonged

1. How does Catherine feel when they are preparing to leave for the hospital?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Catherine is having a difficult labor. Frederic is sent from the room so the doctor can examine Catherine. What does Frederic mean when he thinks, “You never get away with anything”?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How does Frederic feel when he sees the baby?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. “Now Catherine would die. That was what you did. You died. You did not know what it was about. You never had time to learn. They threw you in and told you the rules and the first time they caught you off base they killed you. Or they killed you gratuitously like Aymo. Or gave you the syphilis like Rinaldi. But they killed you in the end. You could count on that. Stay around and they would kill you.” (Pg. 327)

This is obviously a quote about Frederic’s frustration and anger toward the war. However, it is evoked by Catherine’s complications during labor. How can this quote also be applied to love and relationships?

5. The following passage is one of the most famous metaphors in literature. Briefly describe how this metaphor illustrates the major theme in the story that the world is cruel and death is inevitable.

“Once in camp I put a log on top of the fire and it was full of ants. As it commenced to burn, the ants swarmed out and went first toward the center where the fire was; then turned back and ran toward the end. When there were enough on the end they fell off into the fire. Some got out, their bodies burnt and flattened, and went off not knowing where they were going. But most of them went toward the fire and then back toward the end and swarmed on the cool end and finally fell off into the fire.” (Pg. 327-328)

6. Throughout the novel, Frederic tells (as well as Catherine) about having no religion. Frederic’s religion resurfaces. When, where and why?
7. How does Catherine feel about her impending death? What does she mean when she tells Frederic, “I’ll come and stay with you nights”? (Pg. 331)
8. In what ways does Catherine prove herself to be a typical Hemingway hero?
9. In the concluding paragraph for this novel, Frederic describes Catherine’s body as being like a cold statue. Remember that Hemingway is a master of understatement; what do you think he might be saying concerning his belief in an eternal life after death? Is there any other explanation for his description of Catherine’s body as a statue?
10. In what ways can this novel be considered to be a loss of innocence story? How has Frederic changed since the first Book? Did Catherine change?

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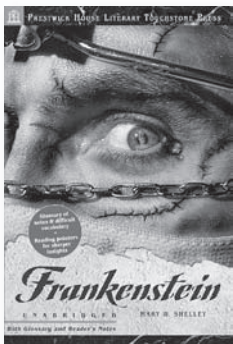
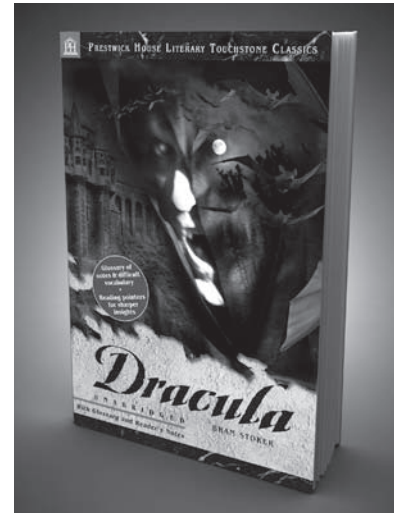
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