Night

Holocaust Background – Know the following terms and how they relate to the Holocaust.


Questions from Novel

11. What did Moche the Beadle tell the people on his return from being deported?

12. What is the setting and year for the first section of the book?

13. What did Madame Schachter see in her vision?

14. What best describes the attitude of the Jewish community of Sighet toward the Germans when they first moved into Budapest, then to Sighet?

15. What did the prisoners do to Madame Schachter to keep her quiet?

16. When Elie arrived at Birkenau, how old did he tell the doctor he was?

17. What do the prisoners meals usually consist of?

18. What does Elie try to keep while he is at Auschwitz?

19. How does Elie pass the selection?

20. What is the big decision Elie and his father have to make when the leave Buna/Auschwitz?

21. Why didn’t Elie’s father want him to sleep when they rest during the death march?

22. Why did a son kill his own father on the train to Buchenwald?

23. What disease does Elie’s father get in Buchenwald?

24. Why did the SS guard shatter Elie’s father’s skull?
Collections Unit I:
- “What of this Goldfish Would You Wish?” p. 3

1. What is the subject of Yonatan’s documentary?

2. Yonatan plans to film in cities beyond Tel Aviv because he wants to

3. Why does Sergei Goralick dislike “strangers banging on his door”?

4. Which event signals a plot twist about halfway through the story?

5. Why doesn’t Sergei want to use his third wish?

6. What did Sergei give up when he used his last wish?

Media Trailer: from My So-Called Enemy p.13

1. At the beginning of the video, a news announcer says that Israel will not stop the bombing until the Palestinians cease rocket fire. What can you infer about the nature of the conflict between the two sides based on this statement?

2. How would you describe the tone in the chat message exchange between Gal and Rezan early in the trailer?

3. How does Hanin respond to Gal’s argument that the Jews need to be in Palestine because of the Holocaust?

4. Inas asks Adi if she would work for peace. how does Adi respond?

5. When Inas remembers that the girls with whom she is eating and dancing are Jewish, she has mixed feelings because she knows that

6. What message do images of the girls playing games communicate?

7. Why does Gal think that when she joins the Israeli army her friendship with Rezan might end?

8. What message is communicated through the image of two girls walking next to a high wall?
• **Texas v. Johnson p. 15**

1. Which statement best paraphrases the sentence, "We decline, therefore, to create for the flag an exception to the joust of principles protected by the First Amendment. . . ." (lines 1–2) from the Court Opinion by William J. Brennan?

2. According to the opinion, what may the government do regarding the flag?

3. According to the Court, how should government officials foster national unity?

4. What impact does the Court believe it’s decision will have on how people will treat the flag?

5. What counterargument does Justice Brennan make against Texas’s “implicit assumption” that burning the flag will lead to riots?

6. According to Justice Brennan, what principles does the flag represent?

7. What does “compulsion” mean in this story?

• **“American Flag Stands for Tolerance” p. 18**

1. Why does Allen compare the Supreme Court decision on flag burning with the Chinese government’s decision regarding protesters in Tiananmen Square?

2. What is Allen’s attitude toward those who think that burning the flag should not be allowed as a form of protest?

3. According to Allen, what distinguishes the United States from other countries?

4. Allen says that some people infer that “freedom of expression stops at the border of the flag.” What is the meaning of the words in quotation marks?

5. Allen's point of view is that burning the flag sparks controversy because of what?

6. According to Allen, how does the First Amendment protect freedom of expression?
1. In the story, the lottery is put in the same category as “the square dances, the teenage club, the Halloween program” and other “civic activities” (lines 38–40). Based on these ideas, how do you expect the winner of the lottery to feel?

2. How would you describe the history of the lottery in the village?

3. What phrase best describes the moods the author tries to create in the story?

4. When talking about people who suggest the lottery should be given up, Old Man Warner says, “Used to be a saying about ‘Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon.’ First thing you know, we’d all be eating stewed chickweed and acorns” (lines 197–199). What can you infer about the purpose of the lottery from these lines?

5. Why does Mrs. Hutchinson say that the lottery drawing is unfair?

6. What human trait does Shirley Jackson criticize in this story?

Poems:

1. The metaphor “water’s broken mirror” (line 1) suggests that the water does what?

2. The word “it” in "we pulled it" (line 2) refers to what?

3. Why does the poet write, “It was hawk” (line 7) rather than “It was a hawk”?

4. What is the connotation of locked in "locked into the dying twist" (line 9)?

5. The simile “its long bones / trailing like a ghost” (lines 11–12) reinforces the impression that the speaker’s discovery is

6. Which /quote figure of speech suggests that water’s appearance can be deceptive?

7. What is the tone of the water in "It says, come close, you who want to swallow me;" (line 24) and "Come near. I will shape myself around you" (line 26)?
**“Without Title” p. 39**

1. In lines 1–2, the buffalo, the shaman, and the arrow represent what?

2. When the speaker says in line 3 that “my father went out each day to hunt,” what was he actually doing?

3. Why does the speaker point out that his or her father came to the city “Without a vision” (line 9)?

4. Readers can infer that the speaker’s mother

5. The description of the father leaving the house in lines 14–17 creates a tone of

6. What is the theme of the poem?

**“When I Heard The Learn’d Astronomer” p. 59**

1. What is the astronomer presenting at the beginning of the poem?

2. How does the speaker feel while listening to the astronomer?

3. How does the astronomer approach his subject?

4. How does the audience’s response to the lecture?

5. Whitman includes sensory details such as “moist night air” (line 7) to help the reader see what?

6. The speaker of the poem places his values on what?

7. The speaker has “wander’d off” from the lecture room to do what?

8. By having his speaker look “up in perfect silence” “in the mystical moist night air,” Whitman achieves what?
The following words will be on the exam. We will also take the KAHOOT POST TEST over these words on Friday so know them by then!!

1. Lackadaisical
2. Vicariously
3. Rudimentary
4. Husbandry
5. Pathos
6. Tactile
7. Archaic
8. Enigma
9. Finesse
10. Ineptitude