

THE SUN ALSO RISES

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

SYNOPSIS

Jake Barnes, an American war veteran from Kansas City who settles in Paris after World War I, works as a journalist during the summer of 1924, the Prohibition era. He is adjusting to a war wound which has made him impotent and occasionally has difficulty sleeping as he ponders the events of his life. His friendship with Robert Cohn, a Jewish writer and editor, fills his thoughts.

Robert has had some limited success with a literary career, divorced his wife, and moved to Paris with his mistress Frances Clyne, who attempts to control Robert's life and force him into marriage. Since the publication of his first novel, Robert has hardened toward Frances, who leaves him and returns home. Fearing that life is passing him by, Robert urges Jake to go to South America with him.

Jake renews an old acquaintance with 34-year-old Lady Brett Ashley, a former British nurse and soon-to-be-divorced wife of Lord Ashley. She lives a fast life of men, travel, and liquor. Brett torments Jake with her desire for a sexual relationship with him and declares that she loves him. Jake carouses with Brett, Robert, and other Americans in a continuous cycle of bars, cabarets, cafes, tennis games, bridge parties, and night spots. After Robert is introduced to Brett, he is immediately attracted to her. Robert and Brett spend time together in San Sebastian, although Brett is engaged to Mike Campbell, a bankrupt Scotsman, whom she plans to marry after her divorce.

When Jake and Bill Gorton decide to go on a fishing trip in the Pyrenees, the entire group of friends meet in Pamplona for a week-long fiesta which features the running of the bulls through the streets and several days of bullfights, dancing in the streets, religious processions, fireworks, and other festival activities. Mike Campbell arrives with Brett, insults Robert for hanging around his fiancée, and berates him for his lack of spirit.

Robert, who was trained as a boxer at Princeton and is accustomed to defending himself against snobbery and anti-Semitism, attacks both Mike and Jake, knocking Jake under the table and calling him a pimp. Brett, who is attracted to Pedro Romero, a slender, skillful nineteen-year-old bullfighter, leaves the men who surround her and moves into Pedro's hotel room. While the bullfights continue, the group watches Pedro's performance and cheer his victories. Pedro rewards Brett with his formal cape and the ear of a bull he has killed.

When the fiesta ends, Brett departs for Madrid with Pedro but decides against a long-term relationship because of the difference in their ages. Jake journeys to San Sebastian for a short respite from the carousing of the festival, but two

telegrams from Brett end his holiday. He takes the express train to Madrid and finds Brett in bed at the Hotel Montana, weeping over Pedro's shame at her short haircut and contemplating her own choice to end their affair. Jake consoles Brett, agrees not to discuss the matter, and takes her to dinner. They drink wine and talk about the affair anyway.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Known for his enthusiastic participation in big-game hunting, deep-sea fishing, bullfighting, football, and camping, Ernest Miller Hemingway is recognized for his masculine, two-fisted enjoyment of life. He was born in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899 and learned from his father to appreciate nature. His experiences on Walloon Lake in Michigan provided many settings and situations for later stories and articles.

Hemingway rejected college and developed his writing talents through newspaper work. His first job, as a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*, gave him a start toward a style that is his trademark—terse, action-packed writing filled with nouns and verbs and devoid of long descriptions or flowery phrasing.

After he was rejected by the Army for service in World War I because of an eye injury, Hemingway drove an ambulance for the Red Cross. He was seriously wounded in Italy and received a decoration from the Italian military. After his recuperation, he served as a foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star*, moved to Paris, and came under the influence of notable and influential literary figures, including Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein. Before World War II he became interested in the Spanish Civil War and worked as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

His first publication, *In Our Time* (1925), consisted of short stories and essays. His first major novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, followed the next year and established Hemingway's reputation as a "lost generation" writer. His second novel, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), depicts the struggle of a disillusioned American to escape World War I and make a new life with his mistress and former nurse, Catherine Barkley. *To Have and Have Not* (1937), a novel about the depression era, was quickly followed by his sympathetic, humanistic work about Spanish peasants fighting in the hills of Spain, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), which became a successful movie starring Ingrid Bergman and Gary Cooper.

Hemingway chose Cuba as his home in 1945 and set his last great novel in its waters. *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), a short fictional work that describes the valiant effort of an old fisherman to land a great fish, won the Pulitzer

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Prize in 1953. The following year, Hemingway received the Nobel Prize for Literature in honor of his modern narrative style, as demonstrated by *The Old Man and the Sea*. After Fidel Castro's rise to power, Hemingway left Cuba and moved back to the United States.

In addition to novels, Hemingway established his reputation for short fiction, nonfiction, and journalism, as evidenced by "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," *A Moveable Feast* (1964), and *By-Line Ernest Hemingway*, a collection of his journalistic articles published in 1967, six years after his death by a self-inflicted gunshot wound in Ketchum, Idaho.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Hemingway's view of the aimless, valueless men and women who survived World War I questions the purpose of armed conflict as well as its lasting effect on casualties. Jake Barnes represents the ex-soldier who carries a debilitating scar into civilian life. The cosmopolitan lifestyle of his coterie of friends and acquaintances, who tour Europe on a whim, seemingly devoid of interest in work or family, brings them little lasting satisfaction. Their resulting disillusionment with life in general leads to cynical discussions about love and commitment and a steady intake of alcohol.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To typify the journalistic style of Hemingway.
2. To comprehend Gertrude Stein's term, the "lost generation."
3. To locate the geographical areas mentioned in the story and to understand the contrasting ethnic and cultural backgrounds of Paris and Pamplona.
4. To analyze the personal philosophies of each character and to contrast their reactions to boredom, excitement, lust, jealousy, prejudice, and loss.
5. To discuss the meaning of friendship to individual characters.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To observe Jake Barnes's compensation for impotence and to describe his bouts with sadness, discontent, and alienation.
2. To contrast the men who vie for Lady Brett Ashley's attention and to explain her reaction to their different styles of courtship.
3. To discuss the restlessness that underlies the characters' behavior and to note their varying methods of escaping it.
4. To analyze Hemingway's attitude toward snobbery and social class.

5. To describe the visual image of the group's activities, such as the fishing trip in Spain, dancing and singing during the fiesta, watching the bullfights, and eating together in Paris.
6. To explain Jake's attitude toward Catholicism.

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have a particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this book. Page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. "He calls her Circe," Mike said. (p. 144)
(Robert Cohn is referring to a mythical enchantress in Homer's *Odyssey* who turns Odysseus's sailors into swine. Robert emphasizes Brett's ability to affect men's behavior by her overtly seductive air.)
2. "That kike!" (p.164)
(Bill Gorton uses a vulgar, offensive term to express his anti-Semitic prejudice against Robert Cohn. The term originated in eastern Europe, perhaps as an extension of names ending in ky or ki.)
3. "He said Brett was a sadist," Mike said. (p.166)
(During the first bullfight, Robert accuses Brett of receiving sexual pleasure from the torture of the animals in the bullring. Although Jake is at first concerned that Brett will be repulsed by the brutality of the bullfights, she enjoys them immensely.)
4. "Some day they'll put a tablet up. Like at Lourdes." (p. 51)
(Lourdes, a town in the Pyrenees in southwestern France, is the location of a Catholic Shrine. The first of a series of miracles dates from February 11, 1858, when a fourteen-year-old peasant, Marie Bernarde Subirous, later known as Bernadette, claims to have seen the Virgin Mary in a grotto. Subsequent visitors to the site have documented miraculous medical cures for a variety of ills. Pilgrims to the shrine of Bernadette drink and bathe in the waters of the spring, which is surrounded by cast-off crutches of people who have been healed.)
5. He walked with me up to the kiosque at the corner. (p. 7)
(A round structure used as a newstand and community bulletin board. Currently spelled kiosk, the original word comes from the Persian word for palace.)
6. "You're an expatriate." (p. 115)
(Bill accuses Jake, a native of Kansas City, of withdrawing from the United States and losing his characteristic American outlook and beliefs.)
7. Pernod is a greenish imitation absinthe. (p. 15)
(Absinthe is a liqueur made from the oils of wormwood, anise, fennel, and coriander. It was banned in 1908 in Switzerland, where it was invented)

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in the early 1800's, because it is nearly twice as intoxicating as other spirits. In 1912 its importation and sale were banned in the United States. The French perfected a modified form called pernod; the Greek ouzo also reflects the taste and properties of the original concoction.)

8. "A corking row. She was rather splendid, you know. Showed her yellow card and demanded the patronne's daughter's too. I say it was a row." (p. 28)
(Braddocks uses typical British expressions to characterize the argument between the prostitute Georgette and the daughter of the owner of the dance hall. The yellow card is Georgette's registration required of all streetwalkers. Jake, who abandons Georgette while she is dancing with Brett's friends, leaves money to cover the cost of her entertainment, but he does not hear of the fight until later that same evening.)
9. I walked on behind a man who was pushing a roller that printed the name CINZANO on the sidewalk in damp letters. (pp. 35-36)
(Cinzano is a noted Italian wine distributor whose ubiquitous advertisements are displayed on ashtrays, billboards, café umbrellas, and magazines all over Europe.)
10. "You can't get this in America, eh?" (p. 107)
(An old Basque peasant shares the wineskin and comments on Prohibition, the period from 1920-1933 in the United States when an amendment to the Constitution made it illegal to manufacture, transport, or sell alcoholic liquors.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgement is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the book.

Questions 1-5 Literal Level

1. Describe Robert Cohn's literary career.
(Following his years at Princeton, Cohn married, had three children, and wasted "most of the fifty thousand dollars his father left him." After his divorce, he moved to California and came under the influence of literary people. He used the remainder of his inheritance to back an art magazine which began in "Carmel, California, and finished in Provincetown, Massachusetts."
He enjoyed the "authority of editing," but gave up the magazine when it became too expensive. Cohn moved to Europe with his mistress, Frances Clyne, and wrote a "very poor novel." When he returned to America to publish his book, Robert enjoyed the attention of several New York women, and "when he came back he was quite changed," having lost his
2. Explain how Jake spends his leisure time in San Sebastain.
(Jake's time apart from his friends is a peaceful, restful reprieve from the hard drinking, arguing, flirting, and destructive excesses he has known in Paris and Pamplona. In Jake's words, "I was through with fiestas for a while. It would be quiet in San Sebastian."
Jake orders a satisfying meal before setting out for San Sebastian. He enjoys a room with a view of the green mountains. He attends to laundry and mail, reads quietly in his room, swims on the beach, and suns himself. In the coolness of the terrace at the Café Marinas he listens to an orchestra and drinks "a glass of lemon-juice and shaved ice and then a long whiskey and soda."
He interests himself mildly in the Tour du Pays Basque bicycle race and gathers up "several copies of L'Auto" so that he can "catch up on French sporting life" when two telegrams from Brett spoil his pleasant idyll.)
3. Explain the techniques which make Pedro Romero a great bullfighter.
(Pedro avoids the flashy techniques of showmen like Belmonte and Marcial. He is straight, handsome and totally wrapped up in his task of killing the bull. On the first day of the bullfights, Romero proves he is worthy of his reputation. On the second day, "It was all Romero."
Jake describes his technique in detail to Brett—how Romero lures the bull away from the fallen horse, how he manages the bull with his cape, how he avoids "every brusque movement" and slowly wears the bull down, and how closely he works the bull. In contrast Jake points out "the tricks the other bull-fighters used to make it look as though they were working closely." Romero "Kept the absolute purity of line in his movements, avoiding the fakery of colleagues who give the appearance of danger.")
4. How does Mike first confront Robert with jealousy and sarcasm?
(When Jake, Bill, Robert, Brett, and Mike discuss their first view of the bulls, Mike taunts Robert with insults to his manhood—"I would have thought you'd loved being a steer. . ." Mike expands his metaphor with cutting references to Robert's behavior—"They [steers] never say anything and they're always hanging about so."
When Mike reveals his reason for the insult and accuses Robert of following Brett, the others try to silence Mike. Mike becomes more personal in his rude remarks, noting, "She's slept with lots of better people than you." He implies that Robert is unacceptable to Brett's friends and must hover on

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the outskirts of social activity because he receives no invitations.)

5. What appeal does Brett have for men?

(Brett is a product of the twenties—an uninhibited woman who spurns the strictures most women adhere to, cuts her hair "like a boy's," and dresses in form-fitting clothing which shows her "curves like the hull of a racing yacht." Brett wastes no time in coy flirtations. She chooses the men she wants to be with and openly courts them with a blatant sexuality and a confidence in her ability to have what she wants.)

Questions 6-8 Interpretive Level

6. How does Madame Duzinell symbolize the crass materialism of the "lost generation"?

(When Brett enters Jake's apartment late in the evening in an inebriated state, Madame Duzinell, the concierge, forms an opinion that Brett is "not so genteel." When Brett returns and tips Madame Duzinell liberally, the concierge alters her initial evaluation and describes Brett as "An eccentric, perhaps, but quelqu'une, quelqu'une!"

She tells Jake which guests "were well brought up, which were of good family, who were sportsmen. . . The only trouble was the people who did not fall into any of those three categories were very liable to be told there was no one home, chez Barnes."

Jake later typifies this attitude when he offends a French waiter and returns to his good graces by overtipping. "He appreciated my valuable qualities. He would be glad to see me back. . . and would want me at his table. It would be a sincere liking because it would have a sound basis." Jake is content to return to France, where people like Madame Duzinell and the French waiter conform to his cynical view of life—that whatever he needs can be had in exchange for a few francs.

7. How does the death of the man in Pamplona suggest the wasted lives of Jake and his friends?

(The spectator, Vicente Girones, is about the same age as Jake's friends. He marries, farms for a living, and raises two children. Still, he is drawn to the fiesta each year and risks his life to enjoy the momentary thrill of the running of the bulls. Ironically, his body is carried to the train station by "the dancing and drinking society of Tafalla," his hometown. The lavish procession for a peasant victim of the fiesta includes drums, fifes, and "the dancing and drinking societies of Pamplona, Estella, Tafalla, and Sanguesa. . ."

Adding to the irony of his bacchanalian pallbearers is the fact that Pedro Romero kills Bocanegra, Number 118, the bull that gores the peasant, and he gives Bocanegra's ear to Brett. Disregarding the significance of the trophy, Brett leaves the ear, wrapped in Jake's handkerchief, "along with a number of Muratti cigarette-stubs, shoved far back in

the drawer of the bed-table. . ." His death, like Brett's life, loses all meaning and dignity in the crass scramble for a moment's titillation, a fading bit of pleasure.)

8. What do each of Jake's friends suggest about Jake's personality?

(Jake's friendships with the panhandler, Harvey Stone; the joker, Bill Gorton; the penniless drunkard, Mike Campbell; and the morally bankrupt seductress, Lady Brett Ashley, suggest that Jake is drawn to a very shallow group of people because his own philosophy of life lacks depth and commitment. Despite the fact that Jake is dedicated to his career, in contrast to a coterie of friends who seem to live at the expense of others, Jake, too, is lured into the extravagance of eating, drinking, socializing, and satisfying his immediate whims.)

Questions 9 and 10 Critical Level

9. Why does Hemingway use this title for his novel?

(In Chapter 1 of Ecclesiastes, the strait-laced preacher, who identifies himself as a "son of David," expounds his beliefs that man is made up of vanities. His time is limited on the earth. Just like the rising and setting of the sun and the circular pattern of the wind, man follows a pattern of work and pleasure and then dies. "All things are full of weariness; a man cannot utter it; the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing . . . and there is nothing new under the sun."

This jaded view of man's purpose and worth comes into clearer focus in Chapter 2, in which the preacher summarizes his rise in wealth and greatness. "So I became great and surpassed all who were before me in Jerusalem. . . And whatever my eyes desired I did not keep from them. . . Then I considered all that my hands had done and the toil I had spent in doing it, and behold, all was vanity and a striving after wind, and there was nothing to be gained under the sun."

The preacher reaches his own cynical conclusion in verse 17: "So I hated life, because what is done under the sun was grievous to me; for all is vanity and a striving after wind." Jake and his friends have reached a similar pass, an emptiness which can no longer be filled with liquor, food, lust, or temporal pleasures. Like Mike Campbell, they are all bankrupt and have no means of replenishing their lives.)

10. What hope does Hemingway have for the characters?

(Although Jake finds a few moments of peace after the fiesta, he is quickly drawn back to Lady Brett Ashley's troubles. She rewards herself for rejecting a liaison with a nineteen-year-man. She characterizes her sacrifice in religious terms: "It's sort of what we have instead of God." Jake reminds her that "Some people have God. . . Quite a lot."

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Their next two lines, however, reveal their damnation: "He never worked very well with me," replies Brett. Jake's rejoinder, "Should we have another Martini?" brings them full circle—back to their temporal pleasures that can never satisfy the emptiness in their souls.)

Question 11 Creative Level

11. Consider how a young man from the midwest would see the glamor of Paris as an escape from American values. Contrast Jake's current lifestyle with the boyhood he would have known in Kansas City.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a mural to depict the activities at the fiesta in Pamplona, Spain. Show the arrival of the bulls, the running of the bulls through the streets, preparations for the bullfights, fireworks, the religious procession, and the fights themselves. Accent native costumes with bright colors.
2. Make a timeline of the "lost generation" era. Include the major writers and artists, their works, and the political events that caused them to gather in Paris. Illustrate each phase of your work with colorful quotations from famous people of the era, such as Gertrude Stein, Isadora Duncan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Pablo Picasso, H.L. Mencken, Eugene O'Neill, and Ezra Pound.
3. Compare Hemingway's style as revealed by his early work, *The Sun Also Rises*, and his last great novelette, *The Old Man and the Sea*. What change do you notice in vocabulary, sentence structure, and philosophy? Quote contrasting passages to illustrate your conclusions.
4. Make a map of Europe and draw the route Jake Barnes, Bill Gorton, Robert Cohn, Lady Brett Ashley, and Mike Campbell take from Paris, France, to Pamplona, Spain. Place markers at other cities mentioned in the novel, such as Vienna, London, and Budapest.
5. Write a travel brochure for Paris. List the most outstanding landmarks, such as Montmartre, Notre Dame, the Seine, the Eiffel Tower, and the Louvre. Summarize the sights at each location, noting the date when each building was constructed and the style of architecture used.
6. Write a report on anti-semitism throughout history. What forms has it taken in Europe? How many people have died as a result of anti-Jewish sentiment?
7. Compare Jake, Mike, and Robert in terms of their love for Lady Brett Ashley. Which character seems more genuinely attracted to her? Which character feels less secure about himself? Quote lines to support your opinions.
8. Write a conversation depicting an argument between two friends. Use Hemingway's style—omit "he said"; emphasize verbs and nouns; rely on simple narration; avoid flowery description; understate the characters' feelings.
9. Make a list of French terms from the novel, such as *concierge*, *bal musette*, *fines*, *kiosque*, *quai*, *bateau mouche*, and *pot de fer*. Use a French dictionary to translate each. Make a separate list of Spanish terms.
10. Outline Hemingway's life in Cuba, Key West, and the western U.S. after he abandoned his expatriate life in Europe. Include his major works, awards, personal history, reputation, and influence.

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VOCABULARY TEST

From the list below, choose a synonym of each underlined word. Place the letter of your answer in the blank at left.

- _____ 1. Then I sorted out the carbons, stamped on a by-line, put the stuff in a couple of big manila envelopes and rang for a boy to take them to the Gare St. Lazare.
- _____ 2. The lady who had him, her name was Frances, found toward the end of the second year that her looks were going, and her attitude toward Robert changed from one of careless possession and exploitation to the absolute determination that he should marry her.
- _____ 3. No idea of retribution or punishment. Just exchange of values.
- _____ 4. What a lot of bilge I could think up at night.
- _____ 5. Undressing, I looked at myself in the mirror of the big armoir beside the bed.
- _____ 6. I know they are supposed to be amusing, and you should be tolerant, but I wanted to swing on one, any one, anything to shatter that superior, simpering composure.
- _____ 7. There was a little stream and a bridge, and Spanish carabineers, with patent-leather Bonaparte hats. . .
- _____ 8. For a while the country was much as it had been; then, climbing all the time, we crossed the top of a col, the road winding back and forth on itself, and then it was really Spain.
- _____ 9. Let us not pry into the holy mysteries of the hen-coop with simian fingers.
- _____ 10. The steer came up to him and made as though to nose at him and the bull hooked perfunctorily.
- _____ 11. Cohn's face was sallow.
- _____ 12. We had that disturbed emotional feeling that always comes after a bull-fight, and the feeling of elation that comes after a good bull-fight.
- _____ 13. She's an extraordinary wench.
- _____ 14. . . . the foreign-office mouthpiece, a young Nouvelle Revue Française diplomat in horn-rimmed spectacles, talked and answered questions for half an hour.
- _____ 15. You mustn't misunderstand, Jake, it was absolutely platonic with the secretary.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. affected | H. flirting | O. puffy |
| B. ape-like | I. indifferently | P. payment |
| C. authorship | J. joy | Q. sickly |
| D. caption | K. nonsense | R. spokesman |
| E. cavalrymen | L. non-sexual | S. use |
| F. cupboard | M. pass | T. violence |
| G. drunkenness | N. peak | U. woman |

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COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Matching (30 points)

Which character is being described by each of the phrases below? Place the letter of your answer in the blank at left. You will have answers left over when you finish.

- _____ 1. bankrupt Scotsman.
- _____ 2. takes the Sud Express to Madrid.
- _____ 3. knocks Jake and Bill on the floor.
- _____ 4. follows Brett and her friends through the streets.
- _____ 5. leaves an ear in a hotel room.
- _____ 6. is unable to make love.
- _____ 7. treats Jake as a fellow aficionado of bullfighting.
- _____ 8. gives Jake an envelope of hand-tied flies.
- _____ 9. brings Jake a "great bunch of roses."
- _____ 10. poses as Jake's fiancée.
- _____ 11. calls Jake a pimp.
- _____ 12. tells Cohn that he should know when he is not wanted.
- _____ 13. attends a prize fight in Vienna.
- _____ 14. does not look at Brett during the bullfight.
- _____ 15. wants Brett to have long hair.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| A. Bill Gorton | E. Harvey Stone | I. Montoya |
| B. Count Mippipopolous | F. Jake Barnes | J. Pedro Romero |
| C. Frances Clyde | G. Lady Brett Ashley | K. Robert Cohn |
| D. Georgette Hobin | H. Mike Campbell | L. Wilson-Harris |

Part II: Completion (20 points)

Supply the word or phrase which completes each sentence below.

- _____ 1. Brett holds a folded _____ on her lap during the bullfight.
- _____ 2. Spider Kelly taught _____ to box at Princeton.
- _____ 3. Jake Barnes left _____, his hometown, and moved to Paris.
- _____ 4. Jake and his friends attend a week-long fiesta in _____, Spain.
- _____ 5. Jake and Bill fish for _____ near Burguete.
- _____ 6. At San Sebastian Jake received two _____ from Brett.
- _____ 7. From the stands, Brett admires Pedro's green _____.
- _____ 8. During the running of the _____, a peasant is accidentally knocked down and killed.
- _____ 9. On the bus to Burguete, Jake and the old Basque peasant drink from a _____.
- _____ 10. _____ kicks Jake under the table for mentioning a girl from Strasbourg.

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Part III: Identification (20 points)

Name the speaker of the following quotations.

- _____ 1. You know it makes one feel rather good deciding not to be a bitch.
- _____ 2. What's this? I said. Medals? Bloody military medals?
- _____ 3. Brett will tell you. She tells all the stories that reflect discredit on me.
- _____ 4. I'm only afraid I may be bored. . .
- _____ 5. I have been in seven wars and four revolutions. . . And I have got arrow wounds.
- _____ 6. The bulls are my best friends.
- _____ 7. I feel altogether changed. . . You've no idea, Jake.
- _____ 8. It is awfully easy to be hard-boiled about everything in the daytime, but at night it is another thing.
- _____ 9. One group claims women support you. Another group claims you're impotent.
- _____ 10. . . . I was a little ashamed, and regretted that I was such a rotten Catholic, but realized there was nothing I could about it . . .

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

1. Compare the violence within Jake's group of friends with the violence in the bullring.

2. Describe the lifestyle of American expatriates in Paris.

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COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select the response which completes the following statements.

- _____ 1. Jake becomes angry when Robert Cohn calls him (a) a pimp (b) a picador (c) an expatriate (d) a steer.
- _____ 2. Jake is not surprised when Brett forgets (a) their date (b) Edna's last name (c) which train car the pilgrims from Dayton Ohio, are in (d) to fold the formal cape.
- _____ 3. Both Bill and Jake enjoy (a) dancing with Georgette at the Club Select (b) treating Harvey Stone to lunch (c) fishing with the Englishman (d) Montoya's close work with the bulls.
- _____ 4. Brett lies in bed weeping because (a) Mike has gone back to Paris on the train (b) Pedro is ashamed of her (c) Jake's war wounds cause him great pain (d) her allowance does not arrive on time.
- _____ 5. The waiter in Pamplona regrets that (a) Pedro's face is bruised and swollen the last day of the fiesta (b) Mike drinks more than he can pay for (c) Bill invites Pedro to sit at his table (d) an innocent man is killed by a bull.
- _____ 6. Jake must cancel his stay in San Sebastian after (a) Robert moves in with Brett (b) Bill arrives from Budapest (c) Edna invites him to Biarritz (d) Brett telegraphs that she is in trouble.
- _____ 7. After Brett tips Madame Duzinell, Madame decides that (a) Brett is too drunk to see Jake (b) Brett is very, very nice (c) Jake should have a large bouquet of roses (d) the basket of champagne should be opened immediately.
- _____ 8. Count Mippipopolous gives Brett free use of (a) his title (b) the dance floor in the Club Select (c) his chauffeur-driven car (d) the yellow card.
- _____ 9. Mike and Bill make a joke of (a) shoe-shinning (b) fishing in the trout stream (c) Jake's desire for a stuffed dog (d) the pilgrims from Dayton, Ohio.
- _____ 10. After the fight with Bill and Jake (a) Brett leaves Pedro's room and looks for Jake (b) Robert assaults Pedro (c) Mike sulks in his room until Jake invites him to breakfast (d) Montoya charges twice what the room is worth.

Part II: Matching (20 points)

Match parts of quotations. You will have answers left over when you finish.

- _____ 1. If you want people to like you
- _____ 2. I do not think I ever really hated him
- _____ 3. I said if she would go about with Jews and bull-fighters and such people,
- _____ 4. After Romero had killed his first bull
- _____ 5. Nobody ever lives their life all the way up
- _____ 6. Don't you ever get the feeling that
- _____ 7. When I made you get rid of your little secretary on the magazine
- _____ 8. The others can't ever learn
- _____ 9. Why do you follow Brett around
- _____ 10. Haven't you got some more

A. except bull-fighters.

B. all your life is going by and you're not taking advantage of it?

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- C. I ought to have known you'd get rid of me the same way.
- D. he had that little spell of superiority at lunch—that and when he went through all that barbering.
- E. Jewish friends you could bring along?
- F. while her true love waited too, and they were still waiting when Bill came up.
- G. like a poor bloody steer?
- H. Montoya caught my eye and nodded his head.
- I. what he was born with.
- J. how they beat their old mothers
- K. but he did not live in this hotel.
- L. she must expect trouble.
- M. and watched the fiesta come to the boiling-point.
- N. you have only to spend a little money.
- O. one of those bitches that ruins children.

Part III: True/False (30 points)

Mark each statement either **T** for true or **F** if any part is false.

- _____ 1. Jake pulls up his shirt and shows Brett the scar of an old war wound.
- _____ 2. Georgette Leblanc drives down from Biarritz with Edna to see the fiesta.
- _____ 3. Robert Cohn considers Jake his only friend.
- _____ 4. Pedro takes Brett's money and leaves her with the hotel bill.
- _____ 5. Bill and Robert make a bet concerning the time of Brett's arrival on the train.
- _____ 6. Lady Brett Ashley admits to being thirty-four.
- _____ 7. The German waiter eavesdrops on a conversation about the man killed by the bull.
- _____ 8. Jake tries to pray for Pedro.
- _____ 9. Pedro is nineteen years old and has only had two women when he meets Brett.
- _____ 10. Mike lies in a drunken stupor draped in a wreath of garlic on a wine-cask.
- _____ 11. Pedro rises in popularity by copying the style of Don Manuel Orquito.
- _____ 12. Count Mippipopolous supports the artist named Zizi.
- _____ 13. Brett is proud of her short hair style.
- _____ 14. After Robert falls in love with Brett, his tennis game falls to pieces.
- _____ 15. Jake cuts the backing off his medals and gives them to his tailor.

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

- 1. Describe Jake's on-and-off relationship with Brett.

- 2. What events in Robert Cohn's life lead to his insecurity?

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VOCABULARY TEST ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. A | 11. Q |
| 2. S | 7. E | 12. J |
| 3. P | 8. M | 13. U |
| 4. K | 9. B | 14. R |
| 5. F | 10. I | 15. L |

COMPREHENSION TEST A ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. H | 6. F | 11. K |
| 2. F | 7. I | 12. H |
| 3. K | 8. L | 13. A |
| 4. K | 9. B | 14. J |
| 5. G | 10. D | 15. J |

Part II: Completion (20 points)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. cape | 6. telegrams |
| 2. Robert Cohn | 7. pants |
| 3. Kansas City | 8. bulls |
| 4. Pamplona | 9. wineskin |
| 5. trout | 10. Frances Clyne |

Part III: Identification (20 points)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Brett Ashley | 6. Pedro Romero |
| 2. Mike Campbell | 7. Brett Ashley |
| 3. Mike Campbell | 8. Jake Barnes |
| 4. Robert Cohn | 9. Bill Gorton |
| 5. Count Mippipopolous | 10. Jake Barnes |

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

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

Part II: Matching (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. N | 6. B |
| 2. D | 7. C |
| 3. L | 8. I |
| 4. H | 9. G |
| 5. A | 10. E |

Part III: True/False (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T | 11. F |
| 2. F | 7. F | 12. T |
| 3. T | 8. T | 13. T |
| 4. F | 9. T | 14. T |
| 5. T | 10. F | 15. F |



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