1. In the opening words to *Transit*, the narrator indicates that the *Montreal* may have
   a. remained in France
   b. run into a mine
   c. been refused at port
   d. veered off course
   e. run aground

2. Which term BEST describes the narrator’s tone in the opening paragraph of *Transit*?
   a. nostalgic
   b. accusatory
   c. quarrelsome
   d. conversational
   e. whimsical

3. In Chapter 1, the narrator marvels at the surprising flavor of
   a. olives
   b. pie
   c. pizza
   d. wine
   e. bread

4. Which question MOST plagues the narrator in Chapter 1, Part I?
   a. What can one do about boredom?
   b. What happened to the *Montreal*?
   c. What was all the suffering for?
   d. Where did Paul Robels go?
   e. How far away are the Germans?

5. In Chapter 1, the narrator compares casual conversation with strangers to
   a. sleepwalking
   b. drinking wine
   c. working for free
   d. sailing abroad
   e. exchanging money

6. Why does the narrator claim he is afraid to tell his story in Chapter 1?
   a. He thinks it is boring.
   b. He does not know how.
   c. He fears the government.
   d. He has drunk too much.
   e. He is ashamed of it.

7. The narrator opens his tale in a French work camp near
   a. Martinique
   b. Rouen
   c. Raspail
   d. Fort St. Nicolas
   e. Vaugirard

8. In Chapter 1, the narrator compares the Germans’ approach to the
   a. Annunciation
   b. Day of Salvation
   c. Last Judgment
   d. Great Flood
   e. Epiphany

9. What is the *Transit* narrator’s nationality?
   a. German
   b. Spanish
   c. French
   d. American
   e. British

10. In Part II of Chapter 1, the narrator claims the work camp commandant “wasn’t the worst guy on Earth” for ALL of the following reasons EXCEPT that he
    a. had no on-site superior
    b. had been trained to hate
    c. was only following orders
    d. had not seen real war yet
    e. did not understand evil
11. Who has to be carried away from the labor camp in Chapter 1 because he only has one leg?
   a. Paul Strobel
   b. Weidel
   c. Heinz
   d. Little Franz
   e. Seidler

12. As he is escaping from the French labor camp, the narrator recalls his first escape from a(n)
   a. sinking ship
   b. concentration camp
   c. military prison
   d. occupied territory
   e. burning building

13. What was Franz doing the last time the narrator recalls seeing him?
   a. begging for food
   b. running from death
   c. walking down a road
   d. riding on a truck
   e. shooting at the Germans

14. Which thought comes to the narrator’s mind when he imagines the Germans cutting off the refugee escape route in Chapter 1?
   a. Suffering and misery are a part of life.
   b. The entire world will perish one day.
   c. Germans will occupy France forever.
   d. The French have not defended themselves.
   e. The world does not care about France.

15. Once the narrator realizes he cannot cross the Loire in Chapter 1, he decides to go to
   a. Berlin
   b. Paris
   c. Dakar
   d. Marseille
   e. Martinique

16. Which term does the narrator use to describe his feelings at hearing the Hohenfriedberg March?
   a. stronger
   b. hopeful
   c. hollow
   d. calm
   e. enraged

17. In Part III of Chapter 1, the narrator admits that as a younger man, he was irritated by the Binnet family’s
   a. sensibleness
   b. empathy
   c. ignorance
   d. joyfulness
   e. suffering

18. Which nation is the focal point of the narrator’s disagreement with the Binnets in Chapter 1?
   a. America
   b. France
   c. Germany
   d. Italy
   e. Russia

19. The women “hawkng Paris Soir” in Chapter 1, Part III are MOST likely selling
   a. cigars
   b. French food
   c. a service
   d. clothing
   e. a newspaper

20. In Chapter 1, Part III, the reader learns that Paul Strobel is a
   a. mechanic
   b. soldier
   c. farmer
   d. chef
   e. writer

21. Paul Strobel tells the narrator in Chapter 1 that he is permitted to go to America
   a. as a refugee of war
   b. on a danger visa
   c. on a secret mission
   d. in order to work
   e. to reunite with family

22. In Chapter 1, why does the narrator claim he escaped from the German concentration camp?
   a. He did not want to die behind barbed wire.
   b. He could not recall what wine tasted like.
   c. The other men convinced him to leave.
   d. He wanted to sleep in a real bed.
   e. The German soldiers allowed his escape.
23. Before parting ways in Chapter 1, Paul Strobel asks the narrator to
   a. see him off
   b. buy him dinner
   c. visit his sister
   d. cash a check
   e. deliver a letter

24. Which term BEST describes people’s response to hearing Weidel’s name in Chapter 1?
   a. indignant
   b. curiosity
   c. sadness
   d. fear
   e. anger

25. In the final part of Chapter 1, the narrator defines a cafard as
   a. gurgling joy
   b. dangerous curiosity
   c. Godless emptiness
   d. sheer boredom
   e. unholy fury
1. In the opening paragraph of Chapter 2, the narrator describes the family he encounters in unoccupied France as
   a. relieved  
   b. hopeful  
   c. timeworn  
   d. paralyzed  
   e. terrified

2. Why does the narrator think the French soldiers continue to follow their superiors’ orders in Chapter 2?
   a. They need to hold onto something.  
   b. The Germans are ready to kill them.  
   c. They are dying of boredom.  
   d. The French are naturally obedient.  
   e. They do not want to shame themselves.

3. In Chapter 2, the narrator describes the rule of law in unoccupied France as
   a. medieval  
   b. suspicious  
   c. intricate  
   d. wild  
   e. disheveled

4. Which term does the narrator use to describe the officials who seek and capture “suspicious people” in unoccupied France?
   a. dogcatchers  
   b. fishermen  
   c. Huns  
   d. hunters  
   e. warlords

5. Why is the narrator MOST at risk of being caught and jailed by officials in unoccupied France?
   a. He is alone.  
   b. He is German.  
   c. He is undocumented.  
   d. He is a Communist.  
   e. He is an escapee.

6. In Part I of Chapter 2, the narrator describes life in unoccupied France as
   a. tenuous  
   b. beautiful  
   c. shameful  
   d. sensible  
   e. liberating

7. The narrator receives new documents in Chapter 2 that had belonged to a man named
   a. Weidel  
   b. Marcel  
   c. George  
   d. Seidler  
   e. Franz

8. When he parts ways with the Binnet family in Chapter 2, the narrator admits to feeling
   a. indifferent  
   b. confident  
   c. anxious  
   d. downhearted  
   e. free

9. Why does the narrator leave the train before he arrives at Marseille station in Chapter 2?
   a. A Gestapo soldier boards the train.  
   b. Station guards will not let foreigners through.  
   c. Too many people are entering the city.  
   d. A woman invites him home for tea.  
   e. He wants to ride a streetcar into the city.

10. The narrator claims in Chapter 2 that “the one genuine happiness that is available to everyone at any time” is the joy of
    a. being alive  
    b. losing oneself  
    c. walking alone  
    d. writing words  
    e. smelling home
11. Which biblical story does the narrator recall when he finally arrives at the Canebière in Chapter 2?
   a. the Exodus
   b. the Golden Calf
   c. the Tower of Babel
   d. Sodom and Gomorrah
   e. Noah’s Ark

12. In Part III of Chapter 2, the narrator admits he hated the sea when he was
   a. escaping from Germany
   b. fishing with his friends
   c. dreaming of home
   d. planning to leave France
   e. working on the docks

13. Which of the following terms does the narrator NOT use to describe the ocean in Part III of Chapter 2?
   a. empty
   b. inhuman
   c. extraordinary
   d. unspoiled
   e. trackless

14. Which literary device does the narrator use when he describes George Binnet’s mistress as “a wild, black bird”?
   a. hyperbole
   b. personification
   c. simile
   d. allegory
   e. metaphor

15. At the end of Chapter 2, Part III, the narrator is mortified to find that George Binnet and his family
   a. are unable to help him
   b. are unaware of the war
   c. are leading normal lives
   d. have become disillusioned
   e. do not know he exists

16. Which term BEST describes how the narrator feels when he looks at the stars in Part IV of Chapter 2?
   a. sheltered
   b. exhausted
   c. mystified
   d. comforted
   e. lonely

17. The orchestra conductor the narrator meets in Chapter 2 claims he has been offered a position in
   a. Cuba
   b. Spain
   c. Venezuela
   d. Argentina
   e. Mexico

18. According to the orchestra conductor in Chapter 2, transit visas stipulate that travelers
   a. give up their native citizenship
   b. must work everywhere they visit
   c. do not stay in one place too long
   d. avoid traveling through cities
   e. cannot settle anywhere permanently

19. Which cliché BEST describes the orchestra conductor’s lecture to the narrator in Part IV of Chapter 2?
   a. “Life is a journey, not a destination”
   b. “An idle mind is the devil’s playground”
   c. “There, but for the grace of God, go I”
   d. “A rolling stone gathers no moss”
   e. “Necessity is the mother of invention”

20. Why does the narrator tell the orchestra conductor in Chapter 2 that his admonitions about a transit visa do not apply to him?
   a. He cannot imagine sailing abroad.
   b. The officials will not let him leave anyway.
   c. He wants to stay in Marseille for a while.
   d. He plans to return to Germany eventually.
   e. Yvonne’s husband gave him a transit visa.
21. Which nation’s people are occupying the hotel where the narrator arranges to stay at the end of Chapter 2?
   a. Cuba’s
   b. Argentina’s
   c. Germany’s
   d. Spain’s
   e. France’s

22. As he tries to fall asleep at the end of Chapter 2, the narrator feels as if he is
   a. walking into Marseilles
   b. fighting a war
   c. sailing on a ship
   d. fleeing the camp
   e. falling a great distance

23. At the end of Chapter 2, the narrator dreams that he left his suitcase
   a. on a ship to Mexico
   b. in the French labor camp
   c. on the Normandy docks
   d. in the Marseille square
   e. on a library bookshelf

24. Which event surprises the narrator MOST at the end of Chapter 2?
   a. The conductor stole his suitcase.
   b. He has forgotten about Paris.
   c. He misses the French labor camp.
   d. The Marseilles hotel has room.
   e. No one seems to notice the stars.

25. Which term BEST describes how the narrator feels to learn that a ship is leaving Marseilles the night he arrives?
   a. ridiculous
   b. nostalgic
   c. reassured
   d. afraid
   e. miserable
1. The narrator notices ALL of the following people in the Mexican Consulate office in Chapter 3 EXCEPT
   a. Spanish Civil War veteran
   b. former government official
   c. one-legged woman
   d. Dutch businessman
   e. Mexican bureaucrat

2. When the narrator describes the Mexican official’s eyes in Chapter 3 as “flashing with [...] perspicacity”, he MOST likely means they are full of
   a. hate
   b. boredom
   c. compassion
   d. affection
   e. insight

3. In Chapter 3, the narrator admits to being MOST afraid of losing his
   a. happiness
   b. solitude
   c. identity
   d. ennui
   e. freedom

4. In Chapter 3, the narrator is MOST trapped by his lack of
   a. personal identity
   b. legal documentation
   c. friends in Marseille
   d. language skills
   e. desire to leave

5. The narrator is surprised in Chapter 3 when George Binnet asks him
   a. why he is there
   b. where he is from
   c. who he is
   d. how he got there
   e. what he knows

6. Which term BEST describes George Binnet’s home life?
   a. dull
   b. tense
   c. exhausting
   d. mysterious
   e. cheerful

7. Why does the narrator go into the Foreign Legionnaires’ room at the hotel in Chapter 3?
   a. He is curious about their customs.
   b. They invite him to play cards.
   c. He cannot sleep without alcohol.
   d. A stranger is sleeping in his bed.
   e. He feels anxious and isolated.

8. When the narrator goes to the Office for Aliens in Chapter 3, he is granted permission to stay in Marseille for
   a. four weeks
   b. six days
   c. one year
   d. 21 days
   e. three months

9. In Chapter 3, when the narrator says he sat “protected from the Mistral”, he is MOST likely referring to a
   a. Greek siren
   b. torrential rain
   c. deep disappointment
   d. bitter wind
   e. military group

10. Which event occurs in Chapter 3, Part IV, of Transit?
    a. The narrator meets Nadine.
    b. The Foreign Legionnaires arrive.
    c. The police raid the narrator’s hotel.
    d. A ship leaves for Casablanca.
    e. Paul Robels leaves France.
11. The official at the Office of Aliens tells the narrator he can stay in Marseille longer if he proves he
   a. has something to offer
   b. has nowhere else to go
   c. intends to leave eventually
   d. still has business there
   e. has the funds to do so

12. Which term BEST describes how the narrator feels when he encounters the Mexican Consulate official?
   a. invisible
   b. dejected
   c. smug
   d. outmatched
   e. indifferent

13. Once he is granted a residence extension in Marseille, how does the narrator think he can make better use of his time there?
   a. getting a job at the factory
   b. breaking up with his girlfriend
   c. drinking with the legionnaires
   d. planning to travel to Mexico
   e. becoming the writer Weidel

14. In Part VI of Chapter 3, the narrator personifies Death as a
   a. Mexican
   b. foreign legionnaire
   c. government official
   d. mother
   e. Nazi

15. Upon meeting Paul Robels again in Marseille, the narrator determines that stupidity MOST often results in
   a. consistency
   b. hopelessness
   c. modesty
   d. influence
   e. intelligence

16. What does Paul Robels tell the narrator he should do if he needs money?
   a. ask his girlfriend
   b. panhandle on the corner
   c. find Weidel’s wife
   d. steal from the hotel
   e. visit an aid committee

17. In Chapter 3, how does the narrator end up obtaining money from others?
   a. promising to find a job
   b. asking for cigarettes
   c. telling them he is leaving
   d. acting gravely ill
   e. offering to pay them back

18. The narrator revisits the Mexican Consulate in Chapter 3, Part VI, in order to
   a. prove his identity as Weidel
   b. speak to the Consulate official
   c. inquire about going to Mexico
   d. obtain another residence extension
   e. declare his intention to leave

19. On which culture’s mythology does the narrator draw to describe the scene at the shuttered Mexican Consulate in Chapter 3?
   a. Sumerian
   b. Greek
   c. Arabian
   d. Egyptian
   e. Roman

20. Whom is the narrator shocked to see getting off a streetcar in Marseille in Part VIII of Chapter 3?
   a. Marcel
   b. Yvonne
   c. Heinz
   d. Nadine
   e. Franz

21. In Part VIII of Chapter 3, the narrator admits he finds unconditional loyalty
   a. senseless
   b. enlivening
   c. overwhelming
   d. dependable
   e. hopeful
22. Why, according to the narrator in Chapter 3, do we forget the most important things in life?
   a. Life weights too heavily on us.
   b. New things become important.
   c. It is impossible to maintain faith.
   d. Our bodies imprison our minds.
   e. We focus on temporary obsessions.

23. Which term does Heinz use to describe the narrator in Chapter 3?
   a. restless
   b. predictable
   c. wanted
   d. uncertain
   e. topsy-turvy

24. Heinz tells the narrator in Chapter 3 that before he left the French labor camp, he secured a
   a. work permit
   b. safe conduct pass
   c. residence permit
   d. danger visa
   e. certificate of release

25. Which literary technique does the narrator use in the last line of Chapter 3?
   a. foreshadowing
   b. amplification
   c. synecdoche
   d. periphrasis
   e. hyperbole
1. Why does George Binnet seek the narrator’s help at the beginning of Chapter 4?
   a. His son needs a doctor.
   b. He has lost his job.
   c. His home was raided.
   d. Claudine is missing.
   e. He has broken his arm.

2. George Binnet’s visit in Chapter 4 makes the narrator feel
   a. needed
   b. anxious
   c. curious
   d. humored
   e. angry

3. Where does the doctor say he must go to cure sick people in Chapter 4?
   a. Portugal
   b. Mexico
   c. Spain
   d. Cuba
   e. America

4. In which way does the doctor make the narrator feel like a schoolboy in Chapter 4?
   a. He is friendly and approachable.
   b. He does not need the narrator’s help.
   c. The narrator competes for his attention.
   d. George Binnet’s son likes him.
   e. The narrator wants to know him better.

5. In Part II of Chapter 4, the narrator describes the doctor as
   a. obsessive
   b. awful
   c. cold
   d. carefree
   e. fresh

6. Which term BEST describes the way the narrator feels when he goes to the Mont Vertoux in Chapter 4?
   a. nosy
   b. bitter
   c. elated
   d. peaceful
   e. jaded

7. In Chapter 4, the Mistral MOST likely serves to
   a. calm the reader’s fears
   b. add tension to the story
   c. establish the setting
   d. shift the story’s plot
   e. introduce a character

8. To which culture does the narrator NOT allude in Chapter 4 when he reflects on “the age-old harbor gossip”?
   a. Roman
   b. Greek
   c. Phoenician
   d. Cretan
   e. Babylonian

9. In Part II of Chapter 4, the narrator reveals that he is
   a. 43 years old
   b. 59 years old
   c. 32 years old
   d. 19 years old
   e. 27 years old

10. Which phrase BEST describes the main theme of Chapter 4, Part II?
    a. fear of death
    b. stifled dreams
    c. new faces
    d. constant transition
    e. personal identity
11. The narrator claims in Part III of Chapter 4 that the doctor is capable of
   a. transforming relationships
   b. changing history
   c. transcending reality
   d. working miracles
   e. superseding God

12. In Part III of Chapter 4, the narrator realizes he envies the doctor for his
   a. delicateness
   b. cunning
   c. knowledge
   d. passion
   e. popularity

13. Why does George Binnet’s son MOST likely turn his face to the wall whenever the doctor leaves in Chapter 4?
   a. He loves the doctor.
   b. He recalls he is poor.
   c. He wants to be alone.
   d. He becomes bored.
   e. He feels overwhelmed.

14. The narrator notes in Part IV of Chapter 4 that no one will need to worry about transit visas if
   a. the war is over
   b. the Germans arrive
   c. luck is with them
   d. Marseille is bombed
   e. everyone starves

15. Which character reappears in Part IV of Chapter 4?
   a. Claudine
   b. the doctor
   c. Heinz
   d. Paul Robels
   e. Nadine

16. Which theme dominates Part V of Chapter 4?
   a. love
   b. ennui
   c. identity
   d. angst
   e. isolation

17. The woman with the Great Danes in Chapter 4 calls them her
   a. workers
   b. companions
   c. saviors
   d. Hell-hounds
   e. guarantors

18. When he is trapped in a sudden rain squall in Chapter 4, the narrator takes refuge in a
   a. hotel
   b. church
   c. café
   d. hospital
   e. tavern

19. The Mass at St. Victor’s Church in Chapter 4 makes the narrator feel
   a. trapped
   b. hopeful
   c. tired
   d. alive
   e. humble

20. George Binnet’s son tells the narrator in Chapter 4 that he wants to be a
   a. doctor
   b. soldier
   c. traveler
   d. laborer
   e. teacher

21. What are the names of the ships sailing from Marseille for Mexico?
   a. Invencible, Glorioso, Familia
   b. Constante, Paloma, Potencia
   c. Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria
   d. Vencedor, Conquistador, Halcon
   e. Republica, Esperanza, Passionaria

22. The Mexican Consulate official reveals to the narrator in Chapter 4 that his
   a. wife was expecting his arrival
   b. passage to Mexico was paid
   c. residence permit was expired
   d. French citizenship was revoked
   e. transit visa was approved
23. Why does the narrator have to apply for a transit visa from the American Consulate?
   a. No one else issues transit visas.
   b. The United States owns part of Mexico.
   c. The Americans are waiting for him.
   d. Weidel's wife is American.
   e. There are no direct ships to Mexico.

24. In Part IX of Chapter 4, the narrator compares the Mexican Consulate official to a
   a. teacher
   b. pastor
   c. soldier
   d. doctor
   e. sailor

25. Who does the narrator learn wants to become Nadine's lover in Chapter 4?
   a. George Binnet
   b. the doctor
   c. Paul Robels
   d. a legionnaire
   e. Heinz
1. Which literary element does the narrator manipulate MOST in Part I of Chapter 5 to re-engage the reader?
   a. setting
   b. point-of-view
   c. tone
   d. verb tense
   e. characterization

2. In Part I of Chapter 5, all the characters struggle with their
   a. age
   b. grief
   c. hunger
   d. angst
   e. futility

3. Which type of permit does the narrator seek in Chapter 5 to stay in Marseille longer?
   a. limited-residence permit
   b. danger permit
   c. travelers’ permit
   d. refugee permit
   e. workers’ permit

4. Which term BEST describes Paul Robels’ reaction to the narrator in Chapter 5?
   a. inquisitive
   b. gracious
   c. repentant
   d. jubilant
   e. perturbed

5. The travel bureau official tells the narrator in Chapter 5
   a. Weidel and Seidler are the same man
   b. the doctor paid his fare to Mexico
   c. the conductor is going with him
   d. no passage is available to America
   e. a young woman is looking for him

6. In Chapter 5, the travel bureau official advises the narrator to obtain a(n)
   a. American transit visa
   b. German danger permit
   c. Mexican refugee visa
   d. French residence permit
   e. Cuban labor visa

7. Which term would the narrator MOST likely use to describe the bureaucracy he encounters throughout Part III of Chapter 5?
   a. fascist
   b. absurd
   c. auspicious
   d. forlorn
   e. droll

8. The narrator’s overall ennui in Chapter 5 MOST often causes his decision to
   a. leave Marseille
   b. visit George Binnet
   c. reunite with Nadine
   d. follow strangers
   e. drink wine

9. The narrator’s glimpse of the young woman in Part IV of Chapter 5 inspires in him
   a. wonder
   b. boredom
   c. fear
   d. passion
   e. misery

10. Which French term BEST describes the narrator’s feeling each time he sees the young woman in Chapter 5?
    a. dénouement
    b. déjà vu
    c. déjà entendu
    d. jamais vu
    e. presque vu
11. Which character does the narrator feel has replaced him in Chapter 5?
   a. George Binnet’s son
   b. the doctor
   c. the Corsican
   d. the young woman
   e. the Mexican official

12. Why does the Spanish Consulate refuse the doctor a transit visa in Chapter 5?
   a. They believe he is someone else.
   b. He perpetrated war crimes.
   c. The narrator does not vouch for him.
   d. George Binnet’s son grows sicker.
   e. Marseille officials forbid his departure.

13. The narrator reveals in Chapter 5 that he is searching for
   a. identity
   b. affection
   c. permanence
   d. wealth
   e. happiness

14. The narrator learns in Chapter 5 that the young woman’s name is
   a. Elise
   b. Natalie
   c. Marie
   d. Colette
   e. Adeline

15. What does the narrator seek MOST from his conversation with the young woman in Chapter 5?
   a. resolution
   b. understanding
   c. attention
   d. empathy
   e. recognition

16. The narrator’s main goal in Part VI of Chapter 5 becomes to
   a. break the neighbor’s wife out of prison
   b. obtain an American transit visa
   c. tell George Binnet’s boy he loves him
   d. find and talk to Heinz again
   e. separate the doctor and young woman

17. Bombello is a
   a. labor leader
   b. Spanish ship
   c. Mexican city
   d. transit authority
   e. Corsican man

18. The narrator’s increasingly long visits to the Binnet’s house in Chapter 5 make Claudine
   a. indifferent
   b. irritated
   c. calm
   d. suspicious
   e. cheerful

19. Which mood dominates the end of Chapter 5, Part VII?
   a. apprehension
   b. contemplation
   c. remorse
   d. belligerence
   e. exuberance

20. The women dress themselves and their children up in Chapter 5 in order to
   a. guarantee safe passage
   b. regain order in their lives
   c. find traveling companions
   d. win the consulate’s favor
   e. attract potential husbands

21. Why does the American Consulate official allow the narrator to visit the secretarial office in Chapter 5?
   a. He takes Marie with him.
   b. He offers the official a bribe.
   c. The neighbor’s dogs recognize him.
   d. People believe he is a writer.
   e. The conductor speaks up for him.

22. The narrator’s proximity to leaving Marseille is MOST likely symbolized in Chapter 5 with the arrival of the
   a. doctor’s wife
   b. orchestra conductor
   c. American consul
   d. Great Danes
   e. Foreign Legionnaire
23. Why is the American consul suspicious of the narrator’s intentions in Chapter 5?
   a. He knows the narrator is not Weidel or Seidler.
   b. He believes the narrator is trying to escape justice.
   c. Weidel worked for the German information service.
   d. No one can prove Weidel and Seidler are the same man.
   e. The narrator cannot explain how he got a Mexican visa.

24. Who does the narrator claim can vouch for him to the American consul in Chapter 5?
   a. the doctor
   b. Paul Robels
   c. the young woman
   d. George Binnet
   e. Heinz

25. The narrator reveals in Chapter 5 that Marie is
   a. the doctor’s daughter
   b. a Consul’s mistress
   c. Paul Robels’ wife
   d. Weidel’s wife
   e. his cousin
1. What does the narrator observe people doing at the beginning of Chapter 6?
   a. gossiping
   b. fighting
   c. pleading
   d. eating
   e. praying

2. The narrator thinks that hearing about ships that do not arrive at their destination makes people feel
   a. satisfied
   b. depressed
   c. joyful
   d. anxious
   e. embittered

3. According to the narrator in Chapter 6, Heinz believes
   a. he is invincible
   b. he is never alone
   c. the world is evil
   d. he can do nothing
   e. God will help him

4. Which term BEST describes the narrator’s view of Heinz?
   a. courteous
   b. obsessive
   c. gullible
   d. depressing
   e. perceptive

5. In order to get Heinz on board the cargo ship bound for Oran, the narrator must
   a. lie to the consul
   b. act as the doctor
   c. deceive Bombello
   d. take Marie with him
   e. trick Heinz

6. Which of the following events enrages the narrator MOST in Part II of Chapter 6?
   a. Robels will not vouch for him.
   b. Binnet’s son will not speak to him.
   c. Heinz grows bored with him.
   d. The doctor leaves with Marie.
   e. Marie lies to him.

7. In Part II of Chapter 6, the narrator admits to Heinz that he is
   a. a con-artist
   b. empty inside
   c. envious of him
   d. totally alone
   e. disingenuous

8. According to the doctor in Chapter 6, what is Marie’s greatest flaw?
   a. indecisiveness
   b. self-awareness
   c. compassion
   d. beauty
   e. impassivity

9. In Chapter 6, the doctor accuses the narrator of wanting to
   a. live parallel lives
   b. die waiting for a visa
   c. take Binnet’s son
   d. escape reality
   e. steal Marie from him

10. Why does the narrator claim in Chapter 6 that Claudine’s life is more stable than his?
    a. He does not know loss like hers.
    b. She is aware of her life’s fragility.
    c. He is more invested in the afterlife.
    d. George is willing to take care of her.
    e. She cannot be called off to war.
11. The café patrons in Part IV of Chapter 6 equate the Nazis with
   a. Jupiter
   b. Medusa
   c. Set
   d. Satan
   e. Horus

12. Which location does the narrator claim is the only place he can find peace in Chapter 6?
   a. the Consulate
   b. Marie’s face
   c. Binnet’s home
   d. a wine bottle
   e. his hotel room

13. Which term BEST describes how the narrator feels towards Paul Robels?
   a. sentimental
   b. indignant
   c. apprehensive
   d. derisive
   e. envious

14. In Chapter 6, the narrator is surprised to see
   a. Weidel
   b. Marie
   c. Paul Robels
   d. Franz
   e. Aschelroth

15. The narrator characterizes Aschelroth in Chapter 6 as
   a. sanctimonious
   b. superficial
   c. sympathetic
   d. sniveling
   e. stupid

16. According to Paul Robels, how did Weidel get a Mexican visa?
   a. His first wife was a Mexican national.
   b. He had lived in Mexico before the war.
   c. He bribed a Mexican Consulate official.
   d. He wrote about the Spanish Civil War.
   e. His work was widely read in Mexico.

17. Why were Aschelroth and his friends refused entry into Cuba?
   a. The Germans were hunting them.
   b. They were suspected to be spies.
   c. Their visas were forgeries.
   d. There were too many refugees.
   e. The ship was not properly documented.

18. Aschelroth claims being denied entry into Cuba forced him to
   a. rid himself of loyalty
   b. immobilize himself
   c. rethink his career
   d. distrust his friends
   e. reconsider Europe

19. The man with the double chin gives the narrator money in Chapter 6 in order to
   a. gain the narrator’s trust
   b. apologize for Aschelroth
   c. retain his reputation
   d. repent of his sin
   e. repay Weidel

20. In Chapter 6, Marie expresses to the narrator her fear that she will
   a. fall in love with him
   b. never leave Marseille
   c. run into her husband
   d. be captured by Germans
   e. have to leave the doctor

21. The narrator believes Marie puts too much stock in
   a. money
   b. coincidence
   c. faith
   d. governments
   e. fear

22. Which terminology does the narrator use to describe the cafes in Part VIII of Chapter 6?
   a. academic
   b. industrial
   c. agricultural
   d. religious
   e. medical
23. In Chapter 6, the reader learns that Marseille natives drape black fabric over their doorways to show they are
   a. waiting for a soldier
   b. praying for safety
   c. observing a holiday
   d. mourning a death
   e. resisting the war

24. Why does Marie think Weidel did not apply for a visa for her?
   a. The consulate would not have given him one.
   b. Someone told him she was with another man.
   c. The narrator interfered with the process.
   d. She was not in the country when he applied.
   e. He did not care what happened to her.

25. In order to make Marie feel better at the end of Chapter 6, the narrator
   a. arranges for her to leave with the doctor
   b. promises to get her a visa the next day
   c. tells her stories about the café patrons
   d. takes her to George Binnet’s house
   e. explains that her husband is dead
1. The doctor visits George Binnet’s son at the beginning of Chapter 7 to
   a. say goodbye
   b. find the narrator
   c. check on his health
   d. take him to school
   e. bring him a gift

2. When the doctor pleads with the narrator to help Marie obtain her visa in Chapter 7, he sounds MOST like
   a. the narrator asking the consulate official for Marie’s visa
   b. Paul Robels asking the narrator to give Weidel a letter
   c. Heinz asking for help to get out of the French labor camp
   d. Claudine asking the narrator to get a doctor for her son
   e. the neighbor’s husband asking where she has been taken

3. How does George Binnet comfort his son after the doctor leaves in Chapter 7?
   a. He picks up the boy and rocks him to sleep.
   b. He initiates a conversation with the narrator.
   c. He asks Claudine to get the boy dinner.
   d. He threatens to take the boy’s gift away.
   e. He feigns disinterest in the boy’s tantrum.

4. Which conclusion about Marseille is MOST logical based on the context of Chapter 7?
   a. Spring is about to arrive.
   b. Soldiers have occupied it.
   c. Movement in the city has halted.
   d. There are fewer people than before.
   e. The Germans are coming.

5. After he helps the doctor pack in Chapter 7, the narrator finds himself look at Marie as if she were
   a. mirror
   b. disaster
   c. stranger
   d. child
   e. painting

6. Which term BEST describes how the narrator feels after the doctor leaves and he is alone with Marie?
   a. jubilant
   b. dejected
   c. secretive
   d. victorious
   e. concerned

7. What does the narrator do after he returns to the doctor’s old hotel room in Part III of Chapter 7?
   a. worries over how he will keep Marie
   b. thinks about becoming a peach farmer
   c. daydreams about his life with Marie
   d. wonders what the doctor is doing
   e. plans a small garden plot for his room

8. Marie makes the narrator feel for the first time in Chapter 7 that he
   a. is not running
   b. does not need to leave
   c. can get married
   d. wants a normal life
   e. does not feel empty

9. Why is the doctor unable to gain passage on the ship after all in Chapter 7?
   a. He could not leave Marie.
   b. The Germans bombed the harbor.
   c. All his belongings were stolen.
   d. The military seized his cabin.
   e. He had obtained a forged visa.
10. Which issue dominates Part IV of Chapter 7?
   a. death  
   b. departure  
   c. love  
   d. war  
   e. winter

11. The narrator learns in Chapter 7 that Heinz secured passage on a ship bound for
   a. Cuba  
   b. America  
   c. Oran  
   d. Lisbon  
   e. Mexico

12. Which of the following statements expresses the GREATEST irony about Heinz’s departure from Marseille in Chapter 7?
   a. People helped him even though they knew he was poor. 
   b. He was able to leave despite his immobilizing disability. 
   c. He could not have stayed in the city even if he had wanted to. 
   d. People helped him even though he was unlikable. 
   e. He did not want to leave as badly as others did.

13. In Chapter 7, who does the narrator imply may have usurped the doctor’s first-class?
   a. Nadine’s lover  
   b. the conductor  
   c. Aschelroth  
   d. Heinz  
   e. the double-chinned man

14. Why does Nadine claim she stayed with the major although he irritated her?
   a. He bought her whatever she wanted.  
   b. She did not want to be alone.  
   c. She was bored of everyone else.  
   d. She knew he would leave soon.  
   e. He was different from the narrator.

15. Which habit of Weidel’s does the narrator take up in Part V of Chapter 7?
   a. spying on Spanish Consulate officials  
   b. wandering Marseille’s streets aimlessly  
   c. holding a newspaper in front of his face  
   d. running his fingers through his hair  
   e. writing stories about people he meets

16. When the narrator visits the Binnets in Chapter 7, he is dismayed to learn that the boy has
   a. gone to live with an aunt  
   b. given up reading  
   c. started attending school  
   d. stopped speaking  
   e. shut out his friends

17. Which of the narrator’s statements in Chapter 7 is MOST ironic?
   a. “I spent days and nights in the deep sea”  
   b. “There is no pain in parting”  
   c. “My mission was finally finished”  
   d. “The doctor is leaving shortly”  
   e. “I hate mistakes and mix-ups”

18. Which literary device does the narrator use when he says in Chapter 7, “in the Inevitable there can be no mistakes”?
   a. allegory  
   b. personification  
   c. irony  
   d. metonymy  
   e. conflict

19. Mr. Descendre seeks out the narrator in Chapter 7 in order to
   a. deliver a letter  
   b. find Marie  
   c. extort him  
   d. threaten him  
   e. obtain payment

20. What is Mr. Descendre’s main occupation?
   a. ship captain  
   b. consulate official  
   c. matchmaker  
   d. silk merchant  
   e. letter carrier
21. In Part VI of Chapter 7, the narrator is surprised to hear the story of a man who would rather die than
   a. get married
   b. return to France
   c. lose his livelihood
   d. join the military
   e. leave his homeland

22. The narrator claims he can ensure Marie’s continued interest in him by remaining
   a. hungry
   b. anonymous
   c. free
   d. persistent
   e. invisible

23. At the end of Chapter 7, the narrator recalls Mr. Descendre’s odd
   a. manner
   b. walk
   c. build
   d. height
   e. smell

24. Which term does the narrator use to describe his fascination at watching Marie search for him in Chapter 7?
   a. passionate
   b. frail
   c. evil
   d. strange
   e. poor

25. The silk merchant claims that he was motivated to continue his search for Mr. Weidel by Marie’s
   a. face
   b. urgency
   c. smile
   d. desire
   e. gratitude
1. The narrator firmly decides at the beginning of Chapter 8 to
   a. visit Martinique
   b. secure a transit visa
   c. remain in Marseille
   d. travel to Mexico
   e. propose to Marie

2. To which religious rite does the narrator compare the people’s visit to the American Consulate in Chapter 8?
   a. Penance
   b. Anointing the Sick
   c. First Communion
   d. Baptism
   e. Marriage

3. The neighbor with the Great Danes cannot travel to the United States without a certificate proving they
   a. were not stolen from Americans
   b. do not have contagious diseases
   c. belong to American citizens
   d. are well-behaved animals
   e. can be used for breeding

4. Who is the calmest member of the large family the narrator sees in the American Consulate anteroom?
   a. an old woman
   b. the patriarch
   c. a young man
   d. a newborn baby
   e. the dog

5. Which concept does the large family in the American Consulate anteroom MOST likely symbolize?
   a. faith
   b. selfishness
   c. loyalty
   d. fate
   e. cynicism

6. The narrator concludes in Chapter 8 that Weidel must have been
   a. compassionate
   b. stupid
   c. endearing
   d. arrogant
   e. blind

7. The term *transitaire* in Chapter 8 MOST likely refers to a type of
   a. androgyny
   b. transportation
   c. apartment
   d. existence
   e. traveler

8. Which question plagues the narrator in Chapter 8 as he watches Marie search for him?
   a. Why does she want her husband?
   b. Has the doctor finally deserted her?
   c. What does he have to offer her?
   d. Where will she go from here?
   e. How long will she keep searching?

9. When his fellow *transitaire* joins him at a café in Chapter 8, the narrator feels
   a. friendly
   b. annoyed
   c. consoled
   d. invisible
   e. isolated

10. Why does the bald *transitaire* tell the narrator in Chapter 8 that his American transit visa is no good to him?
    a. His citizenship is no longer valid.
    b. His family is not from France.
    c. He cannot afford to leave Marseille.
    d. He has nowhere else to go.
    e. The politicians will not let him leave.
11. In Chapter 8, the bald *transitaire* compares fear to a(n)
   a. beast
   b. contagion
   c. confession
   d. parasite
   e. eternity

12. Why does the narrator think the Spanish Consulate official is so deliberate in his questioning of transit applicants?
   a. He cannot see how long the line is.
   b. He will get paid no matter what.
   c. He is suspicious of each applicant.
   d. He is disconnected from his country.
   e. He does not care about people.

13. Which term BEST describes the narrator’s response to being denied a Spanish transit visa?
   a. indifference
   b. excitement
   c. derision
   d. sadness
   e. intrigue

14. The narrator determines in Chapter 8 that Weidel’s greatest legacy was his
   a. poverty
   b. death
   c. marriage
   d. dissidence
   e. writing

15. Weidel and the narrator are MOST similar in their
   a. skill with words
   b. desire to fight
   c. indifference to life
   d. passion for Marie
   e. need to intervene

16. What does the narrator mean when he says he “didn’t exist back then”, before he arrived in Marseille?
   a. The doctor and Marie did not know he existed.
   b. Knowing Marie makes him feel alive.
   c. He felt insignificant without a goal in life.
   d. He did not realize how big the world was then.
   e. He did not begin living until he found Marie.

17. In Chapter 8, the narrator describes Martinique as a(n)
   a. promised land
   b. speck of dust
   c. liminal place
   d. gateway to hell
   e. eternal paradise

18. What does the legionnaire say in Chapter 8 is the unofficial motto of the Foreign Legion?
   a. “Seek and Destroy”
   b. “Loyalty and Courage”
   c. “Follow me!”
   d. “March or Die”
   e. “We Obey”

19. For how long does Marie search for her husband, after her flight from Paris?
   a. 9 months
   b. 17 months
   c. 15 months
   d. 22 months
   e. 12 months

20. When he observes Marie’s look of resignation in Chapter 8, the narrator compares himself to
   a. chance
   b. mercy
   c. evil
   d. love
   e. grace
21. Why does the legionnaire say the French Legion officers did NOT want the war to end?
   a. They had nowhere else to go.
   b. It gave them a sense of purpose.
   c. They were born to be soldiers.
   d. The government gave them rations.
   e. They wanted to defeat Hitler.

22. The narrator thinks the legionnaire must tell his story in Chapter 8 in order to
   a. gain closure
   b. leave Marseille
   c. feel needed
   d. revive himself
   e. be heard

23. When he tells the narrator his story, the legionnaire imagines himself to be like the biblical
   a. Noah
   b. Pharaoh
   c. Moses
   d. Adam
   e. Jacob

24. On which ship does the doctor tell the narrator he and Marie are sailing in Chapter 8?
   a. *Montreal*
   b. *Nyassa*
   c. *Martinique*
   d. *Antonia*
   e. *Republica*

25. Which term BEST describes the narrator’s tone at the end of Chapter 8?
   a. desperate
   b. whimsical
   c. shameful
   d. dejected
   e. sardonic
1. Which revelation does the narrator have at the beginning of Chapter 9?
   a. The doctor never intended to leave Marie.
   b. Marie was never hesitant to leave Marseille.
   c. He could never be complete without Marie.
   d. The landlady had never expected him to stay.
   e. The Binnet family could never stay in France.

2. The narrator is disappointed to find that the American consul in Marseille is
   a. religious
   b. vapid
   c. incorruptible
   d. hardheaded
   e. lackadaisical

3. What substance makes the narrator reflect “on the goodness of God” in Chapter 9?
   a. rations
   b. money
   c. sleep
   d. pizza
   e. alcohol

4. With whom does Aschelroth confuse Weidel in Chapter 9?
   a. Meidler
   b. Scholz
   c. Schneider
   d. Maier
   e. Seidler

5. Which term BEST describes Aschelroth’s character?
   a. legalistic
   b. romantic
   c. intellectual
   d. positivist
   e. opportunistic

6. Aschelroth claims in Chapter 9 that the American consul can only be moved if someone appeals to his sense of
   a. desire
   b. morality
   c. justice
   d. pride
   e. compassion

7. Who does Aschelroth say will assist Marie in getting an immediate transit visa?
   a. Weidel
   b. his girlfriend
   c. Paul Robels
   d. Professor Whitaker
   e. the American consul

8. The narrator thinks the gentlemen in the Hotel Splendide are MOST talented in their ability to
   a. do nothing
   b. look bored
   c. create facades
   d. be invisible
   e. make war

9. The narrator claims in Chapter 9 that his hatred of swastikas is like a fear of spiders in that they both
   a. pose an insidious threat
   b. result in death
   c. arrive unannounced
   d. command respect
   e. inspire hyper-awareness

10. Why does the narrator MOST likely declare that the swastikas in the Hotel Splendide are “especially frightening”?
    a. They have become a bargaining chip.
    b. They remind him he is German.
    c. They remind him nowhere is safe.
    d. They represent a life he cannot leave.
    e. They intrude on his sense of normality.
11. In meeting Professor Whitaker at the Hotel Splendide in Chapter 9, the narrator takes on the role of a(n)
   a. student
   b. angel
   c. pilgrim
   d. ascetic
   e. martyr

12. In which way does the narrator NOT fulfill the role of a pilgrim in Transit?
   a. He wanders aimlessly through life.
   b. He is living in exile from his home.
   c. He has been sent on his journey to intercede for others.
   d. He is not aspiring to sainthood.
   e. He is not seeking wisdom.

13. The narrator’s experience waiting to meet Professor Whitaker is MOST analogous to the religious belief in
   a. rebirth
   b. non-being
   c. hell
   d. heaven
   e. purgatory

14. What does the narrator tell Professor Whitaker he will try to do when he arrives in America?
   a. return to France
   b. learn a trade
   c. write a novel
   d. leave for Mexico
   e. marry Marie

15. The narrator assures Professor Whitaker that he cannot change his life without
   a. luck
   b. Marie
   c. God
   d. money
   e. desire

16. On which ship is the narrator’s neighbor leaving in Chapter 9?
   a. Montreal
   b. Nyassa
   c. Republique
   d. Cassard
   e. Chevalier

17. When the narrator refers to “ersatz” coffee, he MOST likely means it is
   a. prized
   b. potent
   c. comforting
   d. fake
   e. bitter

18. Where is the old couple emigrating in Chapter 9?
   a. Colombia
   b. Portugal
   c. Argentina
   d. Uruguay
   e. Mexico

19. The narrator is disappointed at the legionnaire for
   a. giving his bread rations away
   b. waiting to leave for Brazil
   c. wasting his chance with Nadine
   d. rejoining the French Legion
   e. getting drunk without him

20. Which condition must the legionnaire meet in order to sail to Brazil?
   a. have his eyes checked
   b. write to his sisters
   c. give up his citizenship
   d. quit smoking
   e. get demobilized

21. Why is the legionnaire refused entry onto the ship bound for Brazil?
   a. The Brazilian Consulate closed down.
   b. The doctor warned him he is going blind.
   c. He cannot supply proof of his ancestry.
   d. Too many people have boarded the ship.
   e. His sisters did not reply to his letter.
22. The narrator implies that if Marseille were destroyed, then
   a. he could finally leave
   b. refugees would die
   c. the war would end
   d. civilization would fall
   e. no one would notice

23. According to the narrator in Chapter 9, there is more hope in slavery than in
   a. leaving Marseille
   b. collapsing on the street
   c. going to the camps
   d. dying of hunger
   e. setting sail for America

24. The narrator opens Part VIII of Chapter 9 by confessing his
   a. bliss at leaving
   b. need for identity
   c. concern over Nadine
   d. desire for Marie
   e. fear of desertion

25. Who keeps the narrator from booking passage on the **Montreal**?
   a. the Portuguese man
   b. Paul Robels
   c. the Corsican man
   d. the doctor
   e. Professor Whitaker
1. Chapter 10 opens with a conversation between the narrator and
   a. Marie
   b. a consul
   c. Nadine
   d. the legionnaire
   e. the doctor

2. What does the doctor think Marie will find upon leaving Marseille?
   a. happiness
   b. patience
   c. healing
   d. Weidel
   e. love

3. Who offers the narrator his ticket in Chapter 10?
   a. the Portuguese man
   b. a fisherman
   c. the doctor
   d. the neighbor
   e. the bald transitaire

4. The narrator describes the Marseille Prefecture as
   a. hopeful
   b. angry
   c. desperate
   d. nervous
   e. beautiful

5. When the narrator approaches Rosalie for the exit visa, she tells him that
   a. Nadine is angry about him leaving
   b. the Germans are looking for him
   c. there are spies on the ship
   d. he will not have any trouble
   e. a Spanish man will greet him there

6. The bald transitaire tells the narrator that the only people worth talking to are those who are
   a. ignorant
   b. deaf
   c. kind
   d. silent
   e. female

7. The narrator notes in Chapter 10 that the harbor commissioner looks like a(n)
   a. tortoise
   b. squirrel
   c. eagle
   d. mouse
   e. cat

8. Marie foreshadows danger in Chapter 10 when she indicates that she
   a. explains her fear of the ocean
   b. cannot be with the doctor
   c. may remain in Marseille
   d. has given up on finding Weidel
   e. feels anxious about leaving

9. Why does the narrator tell Marie in Chapter 10 they should not let the doctor come between them?
   a. He loves her more than the doctor does.
   b. The doctor does not appreciate her.
   c. She cannot be happy with a doctor.
   d. Weidel would want them to be together.
   e. Medicine is the doctor’s only priority.

10. Who tells Marie that she might yet be reunited with her husband in Chapter 10?
    a. the transitaire
    b. the narrator
    c. the consul
    d. Rosalie
    e. Nadine

11. Which term BEST describes how Marie’s story in Part V makes the narrator feel?
    a. alive
    b. prosperous
    c. defeated
    d. magical
    e. fake
12. After Marie convinces him that Weidel might still be alive, the narrator
   a. visits the Binnet family
   b. leaves Marseille
   c. seeks out the doctor
   d. goes to the Prefecture
   e. relinquishes his ticket

13. Once he decides to stay in Marseille, the narrator then
   a. plans his departure
   b. notices new details
   c. seeks real work
   d. contemplates survival
   e. prays to God

14. Which term BEST describes how the narrator views cities in Part VII of Chapter 10?
   a. self-aware
   b. self-confident
   c. self-effacing
   d. self-centered
   e. self-protective

15. In Part VII of Chapter 10, the narrator comes to view the people of Marseille as
   a. deities
   b. children
   c. wanderers
   d. soldiers
   e. family

16. For whom does the narrator grieve MOST in Part VII of Chapter 10?
   a. himself
   b. Weidel
   c. the doctor
   d. Binnet’s boy
   e. Marie

17. What does the narrator MOST likely mean when he says he has come to a conclusion of “[his] own inviolability”?
   a. He is ashamed.
   b. He has no desire to live.
   c. He has no value.
   d. He is unbreakable.
   e. He is exhausted.

18. Who ends up with the narrator’s relinquished ticket for the Montreal?
   a. Rosalie
   b. Weidel
   c. George Binnet
   d. Achselroth
   e. Paul Strobels

19. After the Montreal departs, the narrator and Achselroth’s friend both view the city as
   a. fascinating
   b. depressing
   c. exaggerated
   d. buoyant
   e. dependable

20. Why does Achselroth’s friend claim Weidel might finally come out of hiding in Chapter 10?
   a. He is no longer afraid.
   b. His presence is needed.
   c. His wife is gone.
   d. He is leaving Marseille.
   e. He is writing another book.

21. Whom does the narrator visit in Part IX of Chapter 10?
   a. Rosalie
   b. the Portuguese man
   c. the Binnets
   d. the Mexican official
   e. Nadine

22. The narrator’s final thought about the Mexican Consulate official is that he is
   a. oddly persuasive
   b. absurdly short
   c. disturbingly perceptive
   d. completely inept
   e. strangely familiar

23. Who confirms for the narrator that he belongs in Marseille?
   a. the Binnet boy
   b. Marcel
   c. Claudine
   d. George Binnet
   e. Nadine
24. In Part X of Chapter 10, the narrator receives a letter from
   a. Heinz
   b. Franz
   c. Marie
   d. Marcel
   e. Achselroth

25. How has the narrator’s life changed MOST at the end of Chapter 10?
   a. He is no longer a wanderer.
   b. He is no longer afraid to live.
   c. He can no longer leave Marseille.
   d. He no longer waits for Marie.
   e. He is no longer Seidler or Weidel.