

“The Cask of Amontillado” Test

51. The insult that Fortunato inflicts on Montresor
  - a) concerns Montresor’s home.
  - b) concerns Montresor’s heritage.
  - c) concerns Montresor’s knowledge of wine.
  - d) is not revealed in the story.
  
52. When Fortunato offers to judge the wine, Montresor responds by
  - a. being sincerely eager.
  - b. being sincerely reluctant.
  - c. pretending to be eager.
  - d. pretending to be reluctant.
  
53. Why does Montresor tell his servants that, even though he will not return until morning, they are not to leave the house?
  - a. Deep down, he wants to be stopped.
  - b. He thinks he may need their help.
  - c. He knows this will make them leave.
  - d. He wants them to testify that he wasn’t there.
  
54. If Fortunato had not been under the influence of alcohol, he might have wondered why Montresor
  - a. mentioned Luchesi.
  - b. offered him wine.
  - c. expressed concern for him.
  - d. was carrying a trowel.
  
55. Montresor stops working when Fortunato begins rattling his chains because Montresor
  - a. is exhausted.
  - b. feels remorse.
  - c. wants to savor Fortunato’s torture.
  - d. worries that someone will hear.
  
56. Who is the narrator in “The Cask of Amontillado?”
  - a. Fortunato
  - b. Luchesi
  - c. Edgar Allan Poe
  - d. Montresor
  
57. The setting of “Cask of Amontillado” takes place
  - a. in the catacombs.
  - b. near the river outside Montresor’s palazzo.
  - c. in Fortunato’s palazzo.
  - d. at the carnival.
  
58. Montresor states to Fortunato, “You are a man to be missed.” This is an example of
  - a. irony.
  - b. foreshadowing.
  - c. theme.
  - d. both answers **a** and **b**.
  
59. Fortunato says, “Enough, the cough is a mere nothing; it will not kill me. I shall not die of a cough.” This is an example of
  - a. irony.
  - b. theme.
  - c. character.
  - d. point of view.
  
60. Which line below hints that maybe Montresor had second thoughts or doubts about Fortunato?
  - a. “I drink to the buried that repose around us.”
  - b. “*Nemo me impune lacessit.*”
  - c. “My heart grew sick—on account of the dampness of the catacombs.”
  - d. “I grew impatient.”

**True or False**      A = TRUE / B = FALSE

61. Montresor indicates to Fortunato that he is a mason by showing him a trowel.
62. All the reader knows about the motive behind Montresor's revenge is that a thousand injuries and an insult by Fortunato were done to him.
63. The specific insults that Fortunato placed upon Montresor were explained in detail.
64. Montresor is the protagonist in "The Cask of Amontillado."
65. Fortunato's statement, "I shall not die of a cough" is an example of irony.
66. The exposition of the story – the happy carnival plays an ironic role in showing the horror to come.
67. It is stated in the story that Fortunato is a man who is wealthy, well-respected, and a connoisseur of fine wines.
68. Fortunato is not at all surprised at the end in the crypt when he finds no Amontillado.
69. Montresor states in the beginning that he will not only punish, but that he will punish and get away with it.
70. The climax occurs when Fortunato realizes that Montresor is going to suffocate him in the crypt.
71. Characterizations of Montresor includes that he is rich, he is clever, he is two-faced, and he likes to inflict pain upon people.
72. Fortunato is susceptible to Montresor's use of reverse psychology when he dismisses the nitre and his cough. Instead, Fortunato is determined to go deeper into the catacombs to taste the Amontillado.
73. According to the first paragraph of the story, why does Montresor want revenge on Fortunato?
- A. Fortunato injured Montresor.  
B. Fortunato insulted Montresor.  
C. Fortunato pretends to be a wine expert.  
D. Fortunato stole Montresor's wine.
74. "Like me and many of our country men, he had a weakness, this Fortunato - wine." This line establishes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Fortunato and Montresor are both wine enthusiasts.  
B. Fortunato was to be respected and feared.  
C. Montresor takes it for granted that Italians like wine.
75. Fortunato does not suspect Montresor's plans because:
- A. they are both extremely drunk.  
B. Fortunato is a member of the masons.  
C. Montresor has remained friendly to him.  
D. they both hate Luchesi, the wine taster.
76. When Montresor praises Luchesi's skills in wine tasting, he is trying to:
- A. help Fortunato reconnect with their old friend Luchesi.  
B. get Fortunato to talk disparagingly about Luchesi.  
C. express his own doubts about Luchesi's wine recognition skills.  
D. appeal to Fortunato's vanity by referring to a competitor's skills.
77. Which of the following statements about Montresor's attendants is supported by the passage on page 98?
- A. They take sufficient and explicit orders from Montresor.  
B. They help in all matters in the home including wine collecting.  
C. They take opportunities to evade their duties.  
D. They are allowed to go to the town parties.
78. Which of the following is a clue to Fortunato's eventual fate?
- A. Fortunato coughs and laughs along the way.  
B. Montresor reveals the trowel.  
C. Montresor drinks the Amontillado.  
D. Fortunato is dressed like a clown.
79. As it is used in the story, the term *accosted* most nearly means:
- A. attacked  
B. approached  
C. arrived  
D. allocated

80. Why does the author reveal Montresor's motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, No one provokes me unpunished?

- A. to demonstrate how forgiving the Montresor's are to their foes.
- B. to contrast the narrator's actions with his family's beliefs.
- C. to reinforce what violence will happen to Fortunato because of his insulting actions.
- D. to establish that the story was written a long time ago.

81. What is the purpose of this story?

- A. to warn readers about seeking revenge
- B. to convince readers that revenge is sometimes necessary.
- C. to prove to readers that revenge crimes go unpunished
- D. to show the definition and then the horror of real world violence and revenge

82.. What can the reader infer from the last two lines of the entire story?

- A. Montresor regrets his actions years after the incident.
- B. Montresor brags at the carnival later that night.
- C. Montresor tells the story to acquaintances years later.
- D. Montresor looks to God for forgiveness for his sin.

83. The POINT OF VIEW of the story is

- a. first person
- b. second person
- c. third person
- d. fourth person

84. "As he contemplated the wine, Montresor's face resembled that of a hungry animal."

- a. simile
- b. metaphor
- c. irony
- d. personification

85. "The thousand injuries of Fortunato I had borne as best I could."

- a. irony
- b. hyperbole
- c. understatement
- d. literal language

86. "When Fortunato **insulted** me, I vowed revenge.

- a. noun
- b. pronoun
- c. verb
- d. adjective
- e. adverb

87. "Fortunato and I bought **widely** among the Italian vintages of wine."

- a. noun
- b. pronoun
- c. verb
- d. adjective
- e. adverb

88. Fortunato and I descended **into the catacombs**.

- a. noun phrase
- b. verb phrase
- c. adjective phrase
- d. prepositional phrase

89. "I shall not die of a cough," said Fortunato.

"True, true," I replied.

- a. Irony
- b. Symbolism
- c. Metaphor
- d. Personification
- e. Idealism

90. The character of Luchesi serves the purpose of
- a friend both men like a lot
  - a smart guy of whom Fortunato is envious
  - Montresor's father in the story.
  - a man both regard as an idiot.
91. The protagonist of the story is
- Montresor
  - Fortunato
  - Luchesi
92. The antagonist of the story is
- Montresor
  - Fortunato
  - Luchesi
93. "**This crypt would be the hell** into which I would cast my hated friend, Fortunato."
- simile
  - metaphor
  - personification
  - onomatopoeia
94. Montresor persuades Fortunato to continue ever farther into the depths of the catacombs by using
- metaphorical references
  - poetical inducements
  - reverse psychology
  - hyperbolic expressions
95. Fortunato respects Montresor.
- True
  - False
96. **Montresor** is determined to get revenge on Fortunato.
- Proper noun
  - common noun
  - pronoun
97. The vaults are **cold and damp**.
- nouns
  - proouns
  - prepositions
  - adjectives
  - adverbs
98. Montresor imprisons Fortunato **in** a wall.
- noun
  - pronoun
  - verb
  - adverb
  - preposition
99. The walls of the catacombs frowned at us as we descended.
- irony
  - simile
  - personification
  - hyperbole
100. Montresor hates Fortunato and determines to kill him
- because of the debt
  - because of the murder
  - for no good reason