The Necklace

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. What does Monsieur Loisel bring home at the start of the main action?
   A. An invitation to a formal evening event
   B. A new necklace
   C. A letter offering Mathilde a new job
   D. A receipt for new furniture

2. Why does Mathilde hesitate to attend when she first sees the invitation?
   A. She doubts that the event is in Paris.
   B. She has already lent her invitation to a friend.
   C. She believes she has no suitable dress.
   D. She has promised to perform somewhere else.

3. Who lends Mathilde the necklace she wears to the event?
   A. Monsieur Loisel’s sister
   B. Madame Forestier
   C. The minister’s wife
   D. An employee of the jewelry shop

4. What does Mathilde notice when she is home and looks at herself after the event?
   A. The invitation is missing from the mantel.
   B. Her friend left a second necklace in the case.
   C. Her dress has been replaced.
   D. The borrowed necklace is gone.

5. What do the Loisels return to Madame Forestier after searching for the missing jewelry?
   A. The original necklace found in a cab
   B. A similar necklace they bought
   C. Only the empty case
   D. A list of jewelry shops

6. Why does Mathilde hurry away when her husband puts her ordinary wrap over her ball gown?
   A. She does not want the other guests to see it beside their fine wraps.
   B. The wrap belongs to Madame Forestier.
   C. The wrap keeps the necklace from fastening.
   D. The hall has announced that every guest must leave early.

7. How does Monsieur Loisel make the new dress possible?
   A. He uses a prize Mathilde won at the event.
   B. He borrows a dress from the minister’s wife.
   C. He promises to sell Madame Forestier’s necklace.
   D. He gives Mathilde money he had saved for a purchase of his own.

8. What does a jeweler tell the couple when they ask about the name printed inside the necklace case?
   A. He had already found the missing necklace in the street.
   B. He rented the necklace to Mathilde himself.
   C. He sold the case and did not supply the necklace.
   D. He sold both pieces together the day before.

9. How long does it take the couple to pay off the debt they took on?
   A. Ten years
   B. One month
   C. Two years
   D. Twenty years

10. Why does Madame Forestier initially fail to recognize Mathilde when they meet again?
   A. Mathilde is deliberately wearing a disguise.
   B. Mathilde introduces herself using her friend’s name.
   C. They had first met only for a moment at the event.
   D. Years of hardship have changed how Mathilde looks.

11. Why does it matter that Madame Forestier does not open the case when the necklace is returned?
   A. She knows the original is in the jewelry shop.
   B. She can already see the diamonds are imitation.
   C. She misses the opportunity to notice the substitution at that moment.
   D. The case had been returned empty.

12. What does Madame Forestier disclose about the borrowed necklace at the end?
   A. It contained more diamonds than the replacement.
   B. It was imitation jewelry worth far less than the replacement.
   C. It belonged to the minister’s family.
   D. It was a gift from Monsieur Loisel.

13. The replacement costs 36,000 francs. The original is said to be worth at most 500 francs. At least how many times as costly is the replacement?

A. 70 times
B. 18 times
C. 36 times
D. 72 times

14. Which statement best expresses the central irony of the couple’s decision?

A. They incur years of debt to replace an object whose appearance exaggerated its value.
B. They spend very little to gain an expensive object at no cost.
C. They tell the truth immediately and receive a gift as a reward.
D. They use the necklace as an investment and later sell it at a profit.

15. How does saving the necklace’s true value for the ending affect the story?

A. It turns the story into Madame Forestier’s first-person account.
B. It settles the financial problem before the couple decides what to do.
C. It changes how readers interpret the years of sacrifice that came before.
D. It makes the event’s invitation the story’s final surprise.