

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

THE AENEID

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE EPIC:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. What Emperor commissioned Virgil to write *The Aeneid*? (2 pts.)

Caesar Augustus, the Emperor who was on the throne when Jesus was born.

2. Aeneas spends 6 books getting to Italy; what does he do in Books VII-XII? (2 pts.)

He gathers an army and fights to gain control of Italy.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly, except for the last one, which will require greater thought.

3. Who does Aeneas carry out of Troy on his back? (2 pts.)

Anchises.

4. Creusa and Anchises die at the end of Books II-III; who dies at the end of IV-V? (2 pts.)

Dido and Palinurus.

5. Who leads Aeneas through the underworld in Book VI? (2 pts.)

The Sibyl.

6. Who does Aeneas kill in a fit of rage at the end of the epic? (2 pts.)

Turnus

7. Long answer: Name four epic conventions that Virgil borrows from Homer. (8 pts.)

There are many possible answers to this question: 1) he begins his epic in medias res; 2) Aeneas recounts his adventures in flashback (II-III) as does Odysseus (IX-XII); 3) Virgil includes funeral games (V) as Homer does in Iliad (XXIII); 4) Aeneas journeys to the underworld (VI) like Odysseus (XI); 5) Palinurus dies to win his passage to the underworld as Elpenor dies for Odysseus; 6) the shields of Aeneas (VIII) and Achilles (XVIII) are described in detail; 7) Aeneas kills Turnus for killing Pallas just as Achilles kills Hector for killing Patroclus.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay question on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

8. Essay: Name 3 examples where Virgil includes an anti-Augustan element in his epic. Why do you think Virgil included these details? (6 pts.)

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In addition to the Golden Bough resisting Aeneas, the march of Roman history ending with Marcellus's death, and the Gate of Ivory, there is the high death count (is it worth it?), the slow death of Dido, and Aeneas' wrathful killing of Turnus. Answers will vary and students will come to different conclusions. For instance, some students will argue that by ending the epic suddenly with the death of Turnus, Virgil is in fact condemning Augustus' Roman project. On the other hand, other students may simply argue that Virgil is merely showing us what is necessary in order to create a stable political entity.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
ANNA KARENINA

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 38 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. What character is based off Tolstoy himself? (2 pts.)

Levin.

2. What happened to Tolstoy in his last days? (2 pts.)

He became disillusioned with the Church and tried to develop a Christian anarchism based on renouncing the world.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. How does Anna Karenina's brother Stephan Oblonsky share some of her flaws? (2 pts.)

Like his sister, Oblonsky is directed by his passions and feelings rather than by genuine conviction; he also engages in several affairs with little guilt.

4. What are the two examples of Anna being put in a frame? (4 pts.)

The first time is when she wears a dress to the ball at the beginning of the book which "frames" her shoulders. The second time is when she is painted, literally placed in a frame by an artist.

5. Why is there so much of the book left after Anna's death? (2 pts.)

Contrary to Anna's opinion, she is not the center of the world.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

6. Essay 1: How does Levin's love for Kitty differ from Anna and Vronsky's loves for one another? (8 pts.)

7. Essay 2: How does Tolstoy contrast the city and the country with his characters? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but students should point out that while Vronsky and Anna are led by their selfish, consuming love for one another, Levin approaches marriage as a high ideal. Levin is committed to the family, an institution to be upheld regardless of one's feelings.

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Essay 2: Both cities in this novel, Moscow and St. Petersburg, are breeding grounds of vice and corruption. Both Vronsky and Anna have a circle of friends in the city, and they are both influenced by them for evil. Some students might also note the double-standard that allows Vronsky and Oblonsky to engage in extra-marital affairs with impunity, while Anna is shunned by society.

On the other hand stands Levin who, despite his many flaws, is grounded in the mundane everyday life of the country.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
THE CANTERBURY TALES

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 29 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Who was buried at Canterbury's shrine site where the pilgrims are journeying? (1 pt.)*

Thomas Becket is buried at Canterbury.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

2. *How many pilgrims are traveling together to Canterbury, counting the narrator and the host? (2 pts)*

Thirty.

3. *How does the storytelling contest work? (3 pts)*

The host insists that all of the travelers tell two tales on the way to Canterbury and another two on the way home to total 120 tales. At the end of the trip, the pilgrim who tells the best tale will have a free meal on everyone else's dime.

4. *The narrator of the tales is often understood to be _____. (1 pt)*

Geoffrey Chaucer himself cast as a traveling pilgrim.

5. *Describe either how the friar's tale works to "quit" "The Summoner's Tale" or how "The Clerk's Tale" works to "quit" the conversation on marriage started by the Wife of Bath (6 pts).*

Answers may vary slightly. The Friar wishes to expose how the Summoner abuses his legal authority for bringing others to court by telling a tale about "oaths" in which the Friar's fictional Summoner accidentally foreswears himself to the devil, thereby getting his just deserts. The Friar is seeking to tell a tale of poetic justice.

The Clerk has just heard the Wife of Bath tell a tale about a woman's desire for autonomy in a marriage relationship. Instead of directly critiquing her, he decides to tell a theological tale about bearing up under trials that highlights a wife who models endurance under the rule of a crazed husband and is praised for her patience despite the cruelty. In this way, the Clerk challenges the assumption of the Wife of Bath that power and control are necessary for a woman's— and more broadly— all human happiness.

6. *The Canterbury Tales is often referred to as an estate satire. What does this term mean and how do you see it played out in the crowd of pilgrims? Give at least two examples. (5 pts)*

Answers may vary slightly. The three estates are church, the state, and the laymen. The crowd traveling to Canterbury represents all three estates, and in The Canterbury Tales, the individuals are competing to tell the best tale. In so doing they often poke fun at each other, each other's estates and their tales. The narrator himself also comments on the various pilgrims, so he makes fun of the Clerk who spends all his money on books or the Squire who only cares for his appearance or the fat Friar who clearly doesn't give his alms to the poor.

FURTHER ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: Describe two characters that the narrator gives us in the opening prologue AND their tales and compare this description to the expectation for the office or role of that character. (8 pts)*

8. *Essay 2: Make a case for Chaucer as an early, though modest religious decrier against the abuses of the Catholic Church in England. (8 pts.)*

Essay 1: Answers may vary. Generally all should note how the characters who hold offices in the church seem to dress or act in rather lavish, greedy, or profane ways. The bawdy, careless, or cruel tales they tell seem to confirm the narrator's suspicion that, for the most part, they are not holy church folk at all. Make sure students give concrete examples from the characters that they choose.

Essay 2: Answers may vary slightly: Chaucer's presentation of churchmen and church offices is anything but kind. In fact, the only character affiliated with the church that he speaks kindly of is the Parson. The Parson's model of Christian charity is at odds with almost everything that the other church folk do and say. Chaucer calls attention to the abuses of the Church in the largely negative examples he places in the pilgrimage; they do not act as holy men and women at all.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 24 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *How many “staves” are there in A Christmas Carol? (2 pts.)*

Five; with a ghost appearing in each “stave” of the “carol,” except for the last stave.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

2. *How is it “ironic” that Scrooge and Jacob Marley were debt collectors? (2 pts.)*

They themselves will have to pay a large debt, sooner or later.

3. *What does Fred’s cheerful visit to Scrooge’s counting house foreshadow? (2 pts.)*

Fred’s visit foreshadows the visits of the ghost who will make Scrooge learn the truth of what Fred is saying about Christmas.

4. *How does Jacob Marley remind us of the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus? (2 pts.)*

Jacob Marley’s arrival is a “what if” story. What if God had allowed the Rich Man to return to warn his brothers about his fate? Appropriately, Scrooge does not believe Marley’s return from the dead.

5. *What are some of the feasts in the novel? (2 pts.)*

At the beginning of the book, he refuses Fred’s invitation to Christmas dinner, but is brought out of his shell by the feasts put on by Fezziwig, the Cratchits, and his nephew. When Scrooge is restored, he provides the turkey for the Cratchits’ feast and dines with Fred.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don’t just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

5. *Essay 1: How do the feasts in the novel highlight the Christian theme of the book? (8 pts.)*

6. *Essay 2: How do Scrooge’s generosity in the end of the story reflect Dickens’ social concerns? (6 pts.)*

Essay 1: Throughout the Bible, feasting is an image of restored fellowship with God. In the beginning, God gave Adam and Eve the tree of life, and in Revelation, restored and redeemed mankind is invited to the marriage supper of the lamb. Throughout A Christmas Carol, feasts foreshadow Scrooge’s salvation and restoration just as much as his presence in Church.

FURTHER ESSAY ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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Essay 2: Scrooge makes a large donation to the poor, and takes care of his employee's needs, saving Tiny Tim from dying due to his father's poverty. Dickens was very concerned with the greed and miserliness of the factory-owners and upper class of his day, and wrote the story of Scrooge in part to raise awareness about the human costs of the industrial revolution.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

DRACULA

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 25 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *What does the phrase fin de siècle mean? (3 pts.)*

It is French for “end of the century,” which referred to the increasing pessimism of the European elite about progress.

2. *Dracula is an example of the High ____ genre. (2 pts.)*

Gothic.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *Why is Jonathan Harker in Dracula’s castle? (2 pt.)*

He is a lawyer and Dracula has hired him to complete paperwork for him so he can acquire a house in London.

4. *What happens to Lucy? (2 pts.)*

She is bit by and slowly succumbs to vampirism.

5. *Who kills Dracula? (2 pts.)*

The only American, Quincey.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don’t just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

5. *Essay 1: What do East and West represent? (8 pts.)*

6. *Essay 2: What is the difference between terror and horror (6 pts.)?*

Essay 1: The West is broadly associated with modern Europe, especially England and France, while the East is associated with the poorer parts of Europe, such as Transylvania. More conceptually, the West is associated with modern science, civilization, and consciousness; the East is associated with the occult, the primitive, and the unconscious.

Essay 2: Terror and suspense merely make us wonder what is going to happen next. Horror confronts you with something that is horrible and terrifying simply because it exists.

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FRANKENSTEIN: THE MODERN PROMETHEUS
End-of-Book Test

from the Worldview Guide for the Canon Classic

✿ THE BOOK

1. What catastrophic event might have sparked the writing of *Frankenstein*? (2 pts.)

Mount Tambora erupted in 1815 causing widespread darkness contributing to the "year without summer" in 1816. It was on one of these dismal days that Shelley started Frankenstein.

2. Mary Shelley's mother died in childbirth. How did this affect Mary's upbringing? (2 pts.)

Mary's mother had been a feminist; her step-mother didn't allow Mary to receive a formal education. The contrast of these is ironic. Her antagonistic stepmother probably contributed to Mary's anti-authoritarian Romantic tendencies.

✿ THE PLOT

3. Victor Frankenstein is obsessed with creating life. When does he realize that this obsession has gone too far? (2 pts.)

The moment the creature opens his eyes.

4. *Frankenstein* begins with four letters, and it ends with four more. What do these letters do for the novel? (2 pts.)

It makes a frame story, a literary device with a long history. These letters give detail and thus add credibility and realism to the storyline. We have a third party testifying to Victor's story.

5. Why does Dr. Frankenstein's creature begin killing? (2 pts.)

What causes him to kill is sin. But the correlation is his being rejected by a family he loves and by mankind. Shelley seems to be expressing an "abandoned by God" justification for sin.

6. What makes the reader feel sorry for the creature in spite of his murderous rampage? (2 pts.)

The reader is left feeling sorry for the creature because we can all sympathize with rejection. We see the creature being kind to a family and then beaten, we see the creature save a life and then he's shot. The Romantic ideal was that emotion essentially revealed truth, thus our pity on the creature would lead us to the reason behind his murders. But pity cannot remove sin.

✠ THE WORLDVIEW

7. Frankenstein's creature rages at his creator. How do we see this same idea playing out in culture today? (6 pts.)

Answers will vary: Atheists are famous for hating the God they don't believe exists, while others—breathing air, walking on land, and eating the bounty of the earth—rage at God for not giving them the life they wanted. Although the story of Frankenstein in no way imitates our Creator, the creature's view of his creator, most certainly emulates a common worldview in today's society: If God doesn't give me what I want, then he does not love me and has abandoned me and so my anger and sin are justified. But in reality, it is our rebellion to the things of God that makes us want what is contrary to God. This feeling of "abandonment" ensues if we don't understand God's holiness. God is holy and as Isaiah 55:8-9 states: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, declares the Lord."

8. A common idea in our culture is that we are born good and tainted by circumstances around us. Shelley relates this view distinctly in the downfall of the creature. Explain how Shelley embodies this view in the creature and how this is juxtaposed to the gospel message. (8 pts.)

Answers will vary: As the creature peers through the wall and watches the small, poor family and learns their language, we see him as a gentle natured individual. He "proves" this in his care of "his family," and as he tenuously plans his introduction. We see the good pouring out of him even after he is rejected—he saves a little girl. But one time too many, that rejection throws him over the edge and he is "tainted" by his circumstances in spite of his naturally good nature. This ideology is in stark contrast to the gospel, we are born sinful and can only be made "good" through the blood of Christ. It is not our culture that makes us "bad" it is our nature.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
GREAT EXPECTATIONS

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Great Expectations* was written in ____ England. (2 pts.)

Victorian.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

2. *Pip* is grabbed by a convict during _____. (2 pts.)

Christmas.

3. Why does Miss Havisham try to make life miserable for *Pip*? (2 pts.)

She was jilted at the altar by a man called Compeyson.

4. How is *Pip* connected to Joe Gargery? (2 pts.)

*Joe married *Pip*'s sister, Georgiana Maria Gargery (Mrs. Joe).*

5. Who is *Pip*'s friend who helps him make it in business? (2 pts.)

Herbert Pocket.

6. Who turns out to be the one giving *Pip* all this money? (2 pts.)

Abel Magwitch.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: What is wrong with *Pip*'s "great expectations"?* (8 pts.)

8. *Essay 2: What do you like and dislike about the book?* (6 pts.)

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Essay 1: Oddly enough, it is his great expectations that make him lose everything of value at first, notably, his apprenticeship with Joe Gargery, and his childhood love for Biddy. Because he receives such a large inheritance, he pursues a girl who does not really love him and wastes his inheritance.

Essay 2: Answers will vary. On the one hand, themes of forgiveness suffuse the novel: Joe Gargery forgives Pip for abandoning him, and Pip himself forgives Miss Havisham (for poorly raising Estella), Estella (for torturing him), and Able Magwitch. On the other hand, it's also a very sentimental story at times: how convenient is it that, after she rejects Pip, she gets treated cruelly by her husband and comes crawling back to Pip in contrition? It seems like a contrived ending.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

HAMLET

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *What was Shakespeare's occupation? (2 pts.)*

He was an actor and a playwright for the Lord Chamberlain's Men.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

2. *What terrifying figure makes an appearance in the first scene? (2 pts.)*

The Ghost of Hamlet's father in armor.

3. *Who are Hamlet's two school friends who try to outwit him? (2 pts.)*

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.

4. *What does Hamlet mean when he says that he intends to hold a "mirror up to nature"? (4 pts.)*

Hamlet puts a play in front of Claudius that mirrors rather exactly the events of his father's murder. He intends to present a picture of reality up to Claudius so that Claudius will see his own actions in a truer light and give himself away.

5. *What dilemma is Hamlet pondering in his famous "to be or not to be" speech? (4 pts.)*

He is considering whether to kill himself, whether to continue his existence or not. On the one hand, with life comes infinite suffering, the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." On the other hand, nobody knows what comes after death, and as a result most people stick to what they know.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

6. *Essay 1: What are some of the interpretative difficulties in the play? (6 pts.)*

7. *Essay 2: What is your interpretation of Hamlet? (6 pts.)*

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but big interpretive questions include: who is the Ghost? Why does Hamlet delay? Is Hamlet a just avenger or does he taint his mind with personal vengeance?

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Essay 2: Answers will vary, but students should all offer evidence for their position. If they believe Hamlet is tainted with revenge, they should try to explain Hamlet's peaceful death at the end of the play. If they believe that Hamlet is a just avenger, they should try to explain Hamlet's killing of Polonius, Ophelia's subsequent madness, and the many horrible deaths that take place at the end.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
HEART OF DARKNESS

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Where was Joseph Conrad born and raised? (2 pts.)*

Poland

2. *What famous movie was loosely based on Heart of Darkness? (2 pts.)*

Apoocalypse Now.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *On what river does the story begin? (2 pts.)*

The Thames River, England

4. *Who is the mysterious man that Marlow spends the whole book seeking? (2 pts.)*

Mr. Kurtz

5. *What are his last words before he dies? (2 pts.)*

"The horror! The horror!"

6. *How does Marlow lie about those last words? (2 pts.)*

He tells Kurtz's fiancé that his last words were her name.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: Why does Conrad tell the story through the perspectives of both an unknown Narrator and through Marlow? (6 pts.)*

8. *Essay 2: Is the novel racist? (8 pts.)*

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Essay 1: The narration-within-narration technique heightens the sense of unreality and ambiguity in the book. We do not see the events directly, but only hear them filtered through the story as told by Marlow and by the narrator. For all we know, either one of them could have lied. Marlow wants to emphasize how little we can penetrate the many layers of reality.

Essay 2: Answers will vary, but the students should not make the mistake of identifying Marlow's opinions with Conrad's opinions. As a matter of fact, there is a lot of evidence in the novel that could be interpreted as pointing to the hardened conscience of Marlow and Kurtz himself. The book begins in a boat on the Thames river, mirroring the steamboat on the dark journey to the Congo. Although we see plenty of horrible things about the Africans, the most terrifying character is Kurtz. The book is called Heart of Darkness, which indicates that it is not Africa that is dark, but the heart of man himself.

ADVENTURES *of* HUCKLEBERRY FINN
End-of-Book Test
from the Worldview Guide for the Canon Classics

♣ **THE BOOK**

1. Who is the author of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, and to what does the author's name refer? (2 pts.)

Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), "two fathoms deep"

2. What important historical event would occur a few decades after the events of this book? (2 pts.)

The Civil War

♣ **THE PLOT**

3. What detail ultimately reveals to the Wilks that the Duke and the King are frauds? (2 pts.)

Peter Wilks's tattoo of his initials

4. Why isn't Jim punished for being a runaway slave at the end of the book? (2 pts.)

The Widow Douglas freed him in her will

5. Why does Tom tell Huck his plan for rescuing Jim from Aunt Sally's shed is bad? (2 pts.)

Because Huck's plan was too simple and not adventurous enough

(and wouldn't "cause talk")

♣ **THE WORLDVIEW**

5. List and describe in several sentences two things that Mark Twain is mocking with the satire of Huck Finn. (6 pts.)

Answers will vary, but there are many options from specific people with particular problems (superstition, feuding families, royalty, Sir Walter Scott, Southern hospitality) to general issues (hypocrisy, slavery, religion, God).

6. Does the pivotal scene of the book (where Huck decides to “go to Hell” if that’s the consequence for saving Jim) discredit the Christian God? Explain why or why not in several sentences. (8 pts.)

Answers will vary, but each should touch on these points: a) It was society’s hypocritical standard that was wrong, not God’s; b) without God you can’t objectively declare that slavery is wrong; c) without Christianity there are no morals beyond what anyone feels. Plus, Twain can’t actually write any meaningful “happy ending” for his godless worldview—so he resorts to the slapstick of Tom and Huck’s rescue of Jim.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

THE ILIAD

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. The Iliad does not begin in the beginning, but plunges _____ (use Latin phrase): (2 pts.)
In medias res.

2. Homer does not tell the story of Achilles' famous _____ (2 pts.)
Heel.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Name the brother of Agamemnon and the brother of Hector (2 pts.)
Menelaus and Paris.

4. What two things does Achilles do when Agamemnon steals his war prize? (2 pts.)
He pulls out of the war and prays to Zeus to avenge him.

5. What does Priam beg Achilles to do in the last book of the Iliad (2 pts.)
His portrait only reveals the expression of a hypocrite; he is still doing good for himself.

6. Name the three women Hector visits when he goes into Troy in Book VI (2 pts.)
Return the body of his son Hector.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

7. Essay 1: How do the things that Achilles values change over the course of The Iliad? (8 pts.)

8. Essay 2: What consolation is the pre-Christian Hector able to offer Andromache as to why he must return to the battlefield? (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Responses may vary somewhat, but essentially Achilles begins by valuing war prizes (meeds of honor). When Agamemnon steals Briseis and he pulls out, he forgets about prizes and only values his life. When Patroclus dies, he ceases to value anything and only wants to kill Hector. After he gives back the body of Hector, he returns to valuing meeds.

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Essay 2: Responses may vary slightly, but essentially he gives three reasons: 1) he has had honor, shame, and blame instilled into him, and he must be true to his upbringing; 2) he cannot escape his fate and will die whether he fights or not; 3) he must stick to his duty and his wife must stick to hers.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
JANE EYRE

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Jane Eyre is a bildungsroman, a ____ tale. (2 pts.)*

“Coming of Age” Tale.

2. *Charlotte Bronte lived in ____ England? (2 pts.)*

Victorian.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *What job does Jane Eyre take at Thornfield Hall? (2 pts.)*

She works as a governess.

4. *What does Mr. Rochester try to do to find out if Jane loves him? (2 pts.)*

He dresses up as a fortune-teller.

5. *Who starts the fire that nearly kills Rochester? (2 pts.)*

His mad wife, Bertha.

6. *Who is the clergyman who takes Jane in and wants to become a missionary? (2 pts.)*

St. John Rivers.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: Why is it so important that Jane become independent of Rochester? (6 pts.)*

8. *Essay 2: What are the good and bad lessons in Jane Eyre? (8 pts.)*

Essay 1: Bronte presents Jane as being too dependent on Rochester, who appears to be grooming her to become his slave, rather than an equal. With the revelation of Bertha, Jane is given the final push to become her own woman and support herself, and eventually Rochester too.

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Essay 2: Answers will vary. Good elements will include references to Providence, Jane's insistence on not marrying Rochester once she discovers that he is married, and her refusal to be Rochester's plaything. Less edifying aspects include her need for complete independence, her attraction to Rochester in the first place, and the melodramatic atmosphere in the whole novel.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 28 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. What did the Samoan people call Robert Louis Stevenson? (2 pts.)

Tusitala, or the "Teller of Tales."

2. What did the Pall Mall Gazette report one year prior to the publication of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde which may have planted a seed in Stevenson's imagination? (4 pts.)

Answers will vary, but should have pertinent details. As W.T. Stead, the editor, rummaged the streets, he "reported rumours of a monstrous libertine who 'may be said to be an absolute incarnation of brutal lust.... Here in London, moving about clad as respectably in broad cloth and fine linen as any bishop, with no foul shape or semblance of brute beast to mark him off from the rest of his fellows, is Dr—'"

3. What kept Stevenson bedridden with his books and imagination during his childhood? (2 pts.)

A pulmonary disease that was never definitively diagnosed.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What do Utterson and Enfield see that triggers Enfield's memory of his first encounter with Hyde? (2 pts.)

A knockerless door which serves as a back entrance to Jekyll's house.

4. What is Hyde's first criminal act? (2 pts.)

He murders Sir Danvers Carew.

5. What does Lanyon witness that ultimately kills him with fright? (2 pts.)

Lanyon witnesses the transformation of Hyde back into Dr. Jekyll.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

6. Essay 1: In what way does the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde reinforce Galatians 6:7 ("Do not be deceived: God is not mocked, for whatever one sows, that will he also reap")? (6 pts.)

7. Essay 2: What is one consequence for a society that values piety instead of repentance as the status quo? (8 pts.)

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Essay 1: Answers will vary, but should explain how Dr. Jekyll makes repeated choices in favor of his lust which leads, ultimately, to his destruction.

Essay 2: Individuals in that society will unsuccessfully repress their lusts until those lusts break out violently.

THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH
End-of-Book Test
from the Worldview Guide for the Canon Classic

♣ **THE BOOK**

1. What is the other (superstitious) name for *Macbeth* the play? (2 pts.)

The Scottish Play

2. List the historical context that might have inspired some of the events or the themes of the play. (2 pts.)

The Gunpowder Plot against King James

♣ **THE PLOT**

3. What is the first event to confirm the witches' prophecies to Macbeth? (2 pts.)

King Duncan makes him Thane of Cawdor right after they prophesy it.

4. Give two reasons why nobody suspects Macbeth of the murder at first. (2 pts.)

Macbeth framed and silenced the witnesses, and Duncan's sons fled the scene as if guilty.

5. Why is Macduff especially motivated to be the one to kill Macbeth? (2 pts.)

Macbeth had his wife and son murdered when Macduff left for England.

♣ **THE WORLDVIEW**

5. Describe Macbeth's character. What are his two main traits? Are those traits good or bad? (6 pts.)

Answers will vary slightly; Macbeth desires action rather than thinking and is very ambitious. Neither is bad on its own (Macbeth is a great general) but those traits needed to be kept in check.

6. Why did Macbeth kill Duncan? Give all the reasons that Shakespeare gave in the play. (8 pts.)

Answers will vary but should cover the reasons on this list: the witches put a spell on him; the witches prophesied correctly about him; he was very ambitious; Duncan was staying within reach; Lady Macbeth pressured him to; circumstances conspired against him to.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
THE MEDITATIONS OF MARCUS AURELIUS

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 36 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a student of what major philosophical system? (2 pts.)

Stoicism.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

2. List and briefly describe three themes Marcus Aurelius addresses in the Meditations. (6 pts.)

Examples could include: Man & God/the gods, fate & free will, duty & personal responsibility, self-control, Gratitude & contentment, difficult people & circumstances, time & priorities, personal discipline, manhood, and sorrow & happiness.

4. List at least three similarities between the teachings of Marcus Aurelius and those of Christianity. (6 pts.)

Answers could include: an emphasis on pursuing virtue, being content no matter the circumstances, fulfilling one's duty and personal responsibilities, developing self-control, not allowing anger or bitterness to take root, and taking responsibility for how we respond to difficult people or life circumstances.

5. List at least three differences between the teachings of Marcus Aurelius and those of Christianity. (6 pts.)

Answers could include: Marcus' references to God or the gods seem impersonal; Marcus' belief in providence is more fatalistic than the Christian view; Marcus has little to no concern for the afterlife (because he did not believe in it), so his pursuit of goodness was only for the here and now; His only reference to Christians referred to their martyrdom as being for "show"; While he emphasizes things like self-control, virtue, wisdom, etc. he only utilizes personal discipline and human power to gain them.

6. Marcus speaks often about self-respect. How does that differ from "self-esteem" as we typically think of it? (2 pts.)

Often, talk of self-esteem encourages us to feel good about ourselves no matter what, regardless of whether our lives are honorable and good or not. Self-esteem, then, is often motivated by pride. Self-respect, however, means living above reproach, in a way that is honorable.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

5. Essay 1: In Book II, Marcus wrote, "Begin the morning by saying to thyself, I shall meet with the busybody, the ungrateful, arrogant, deceitful, envious, unsocial. All these things happen to them by reason of their ignorance of what is good and evil." Do you agree that ignorance is the cause of people's wrong behavior? Why or why not? (8 pts.)

6. Essay 2: What are the most important lessons you will take from reading the "Meditations"? (6 pts.)

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Essay 1: This question is one of those suggested for discussion (see "21 Questions for Discussion"), and as such, makes a great test question as well. It gives students a chance to demonstrate what they took from the discussion.

To Marcus, ignorance simply means that they "do not know" good and evil – not understanding how they are to live. It is appropriate that we add that sin is about more than knowledge or lack of knowledge. All men are born subject to sin (Psalm 51:5; Romans 3:23, 5:12; Ephesians 2:1-3), but, James 4:17 also says, "So whoever knows the right thing to do and fails to do it, for him it is sin." Knowledge and ignorance of the good, then, do play a role in how a person acts, and even in their guilt for acting or failing to act. Student answers, then, should demonstrate this balance.

Essay 2: Answers will vary.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
MOBY DICK

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *What was Melville's occupation before he wrote Moby-Dick? (2 pts.)*

He was a sailor.

2. *What literary genre does Moby-Dick belong to? (2 pts.)*

Romantic tragedy.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *What Biblical story is preached about at the beginning of the novel? (2 pts.)*

The story of Jonah.

4. *What dramatic action does Ahab do to begin the quest? (2 pts.)*

He nails a gold ounce to the mast.

5. *List as many different ethnicities represented in the book as possible. (6 pts.)*

Pacific Islander (Queequeg), Indian (Tashtego), African (Daggoo), and an Asian (Fedallah).

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

6. *Essay 1: Why are there so many different ethnicities represented in the novel? (6 pts.)*

7. *Essay 2: How is the quest for Moby Dick a hopeless, romantic quest? (6 pts.)*

Essay 1: Melville uses the many different nations represented on the ship to make the Pequod a picture of mankind, unified in its glorious, though destructive pursuit of the unknown. All the different nations are shown to all ultimately human at the end of the day, none more (or less) savage and adventurous than another.

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Essay 2: Answers will vary. Ahab's quest is doomed from the start, just as man's quest for adventure and glory is. Romanticism, because it finds ultimate meaning in the (perishable) world. It is glorious while it lasts, but ultimately fails and ends in death. It is also hopeless since it ignores the deepness of man's sinful nature.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
THE ODYSSEY

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE EPIC:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. Books 1-4 and 5-8 take place _____ (2 pts.)

Simultaneously.

2. Books 9-12 are told in the first person by _____ (2 pts.)

Odysseus.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Name the two Trojan War heroes Telemachus visits. (2 pts.)

Nestor and Menelaus.

4. Name two of the three surrogate Penelopes Odysseus must leave behind. (2 pts.)

Circe, Calypso, and Nausicaa.

5. Odysseus must navigate between what two monsters? (2 pts.)

Scylla and Charybdis.

6. Odysseus wins back Penelope by performing what deed? (2 pts.)

Stringing his bow and shooting an arrow through a difficult target.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

7. Essay 1: Name two times *xenia* is honored and two times it is violated? (8 pts.)

8. Essay 2: What do Telemachus and Odysseus learn on their journeys? (6 pts.)

*Essay 1: There are many possible answers for *xenia* honored: Telemachus taking in Athena; Aeolus giving Odysseus the bag of wind; Nestor and Menelaus hosting Telemachus; the Phaeacians feeding Odysseus and taking him home. There are also many answers for its violation: Polyphemus eating Odysseus's men; Odysseus being a bad guest in Polyphemus' cave; the suitors refusing to leave Penelope's home; Calypso trying to keep Odysseus trapped on her island.*

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Essay 2: Responses may vary, but should include Telemachus learning that he can live up to his father's legacy and that his home is worth fighting for, and Odysseus learning to resist false homecomings, to be able to see through all disguises and deceptions, and to learn the proper time to be trusting or to be cautious.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 22 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. What career did Darwin abandon to be a naturalist and write his book *On the Origin of the Species*? (2 pts.)

He was going to be a minister.

2. What was Darwin's general attitude in holding and expressing his new views. In other words, was he pig-headed, dogmatic, and defensive or approachable, mild-mannered, and open to criticism? (2 pts.)

He was a cautious and deferential man in formulating his theory. He was not pig-headed or hasty in holding or formulating his beliefs, but was open to criticisms from other naturalists.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What is artificial selection or "selection under domestication"? (2 pts.)

Instead of nature deciding what traits get passed down from generation to generation, animal breeders who "select" certain traits and eliminate undesirable ones..

4. Why was the fossil record not very supportive of Darwin's theory? (2 pts.)

There were very few "intermediate links" or fossils showing evolutionary transformation, and many major groups of complex organisms appeared suddenly in the lowest fossiliferous strata with no ancestral forms leading up to them.

5. What are rudimentary or "vestigial" organs? (2 pts.)

They are organs in creatures that have no apparent use. Therefore, as creationists, we should not be surprised when supposedly useless organs turn out to have secret uses, though in some cases, it is natural selection.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

5. Essay 1: Has the growth of the fossil record confirmed or weakened Darwin's theory? (6 pts.)

6. Essay 2: Why can't natural selections or mutations create entirely new species? (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but in short, the fossil record's growth has dramatically weakened it, emphasizing the gaps rather than filling them. The few that we have found can be explained.

Essay 2: In short, natural selection only "selects" what already exists in the first species, and mutations always result in a loss of information. In neither case is something new being created.

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CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 24 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *What did Wilde say about influences that got him in such trouble at his trial? (2 pts.)*

He said that there are no bad influences.

2. *According to legend, what did Wilde do days before he died? (2 pts.)*

He converted and was baptized into the Catholic church.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *Who is the only character to repent his sins in the novel? (2 pts.)*

Basil Hallward repents painting the picture and dies trying to destroy the painting.

4. *What character leads Dorian Gray on his path of sin and aesthetic indulgence? (2 pts.)*

Lord Henry Wotton

5. *What happens when Dorian Gray tries to do good? (2 pts.)*

His portrait only reveals the expression of a hypocrite; he is still doing good for himself.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

5. *Essay 1: What two characters are guilty of idolizing someone else? (6 pts.)*

Basil Hallward idolatrizes Dorian Gray's appearance, and Dorian Gray in turn idolizes Lord Wotton. Both are guilty of idolizing art, as well. This pretty clearly contradicts Oscar Wilde's claim that there is no such thing as a bad influence, and again and again the book uses the very word "influence" to show that in fact Dorian and Basil are indeed influenced by those around them. Perhaps this was the moral that Wilde so abhorred.

6. *Essay 2: Do you think that Dorian Gray delights in the sins it portrays or do you think it succeeds in making sin appear ugly? (8 pts.)*

Answers will vary, since there is evidence for both perspectives. Henry Wotton is the most interesting character, and his intoxicating speech at times makes the sins Dorian Gray indulges in seem beautiful. However, as the novel goes on and we watch the painting and Dorian Gray both disintegrating, the mundane horror of Dorian's sins is very clear.

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CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Where did John Bunyan write much of The Pilgrim's Progress? (2 pts.)*

In prison.

2. *What kinds of books were popular at the time? (2 pts.)*

Emblem books.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *Where is Christian assured of his salvation? (2 pts.)*

The cross.

4. *What are some examples of characters that only have a surface level religion or respectability? (6 pts.)*

Examples could include Mr. Worldly Wiseman, Mr. Legality, Formalist and Hypocrisy, Talkative, and Ignorance.

5. *How do Faithful and Christian escape Giant Despair? (2 pts.)*

They use a key called promise, and get into the sunlight where Giant Despair cannot get them.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

6. *Essay 1: Why is it not a problem that Pilgrim's Progress is an allegory? (6 pts.)*

7. *Essay 2: Write your own allegory. What are some things you would include? Universalism? Feminism? Postmodernism? (6 pts.)*

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but even though the meanings in an allegory are all obvious and easily identified, there is nothing wrong with telling a story where everything is obvious and the real difficulty comes with doing rather than with knowing.

Essay 2: Answers will vary. Try to make sure the students are careful to include prominent things, not just goofy modern sins, like playing too many video-games.

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CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

PLATO'S REPUBLIC

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Who was Plato and what was his relationship to his main mouthpiece in this book, Socrates? (2 pts.)*
Plato was a member of a prominent Athenian family who early in life became a disciple of the great philosopher, Socrates. After Socrates's death, he wrote dialogues recounting the sorts of conversations that Socrates had had, and in later works, used Socrates as a mouthpiece for his own developing ideas.
2. *How does the Republic fit into the progression of the other dialogues that Plato wrote?(2 pts.)*
The Republic is probably one of Plato's Middle Dialogues, reflecting the period when he began to use "Socrates" more and more to expound his own ideas.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *What is the debate that kicks off the discussion in the Republic? (2 pts.)*
Socrates, in conversation with Cephalus and Polemarchus, wants to define the nature of justice. Thrasymachus jumps in with an attempt to cynically deconstruct the whole notion.
4. *Which character provokes Socrates to further defend his vision of justice? (2 pts.)*
After Socrates thinks he has disposed of Thrasymachus's attack on justice, his friend Glaucon interjects to force him to defend the notion of justice as something good in itself, rather than merely politically useful.
5. *How does the discussion expand from the original moral question to matters of political philosophy? (2 pts.)*
Socrates suggests that the best way to figure out what justice looks like is to look at it on a larger scale, by examining a city-sized portrait rather than a man-sized portrait.
6. *How does the discussion move from political philosophy to questions of absolute truth and being? (2 pts.)*
Having argued that the best rulers will be philosophers, Socrates seeks to explain how it is that philosophers have a full grasp of the truth of reality that others lack. This means defining what truth is and what ultimate reality is.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: What political goods does Plato prize above all in sketching his ideal city? (6 pts.)*
8. *Essay 2: How do these goods reflect his conception of ultimate reality? (8 pts.)*

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Essay 1: What political goods does Plato prize above all in sketching his ideal city?

Answers will vary, but should draw attention to Plato's concern for unity, order, and hierarchy. There are different sorts of people in a community and each must be willing to serve his proper role in order to ensure the good of the whole. Virtue, rather than freedom, is the overriding value, for freedom to follow one's own passions is mere slavery.

Essay 2: How do these goods reflect his conception of ultimate reality?

Answers will vary, but should draw attention again to Plato's focus on unity, order, and hierarchy in the way the world itself is structured. The highest goods and most fully existent things are those that are not characterized by change or plurality, and the further we move away from these into the realm of change and diversity, the less reliable our knowledge is.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

SCARLET LETTER

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 24 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *Did Hawthorne live near the time period of the novel? (2 pts.)*

No, the book is set in the 1600s, while Hawthorne lived in the mid 1800s—well over two centuries after the events of the novel.

2. *What did this book unjustly vilify? (2 pts.)*

Puritans.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *Where does Hester live? (3 pts.)*

She lives in a cottage right between the town and the wilderness.

4. *What does Dimmesdale stand on to give his confession? (2 pts.)*

He stands on the same scaffold on which Hester was condemned.

5. *What does Chillingworth inexplicably do for Pearl? (2 pts.)*

He supports her with his money, even though she is not his daughter.

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

5. *Essay 1: How does the book present a false atonement? (6 pts.)*

6. *Essay 2: How does Hawthorne try to blur everything together? (8 pts.)*

Essay 1: The book presents Dimmesdale as though he could pay for his earlier sin and hypocrisy by confessing his sin publicly and even by triumphing in what he has done, without any sign of shame for the initial sin.

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Essay 2: Hawthorne is a pantheist, and if everything is God, then nothing is ultimately bad—or good for that matter. Dimmesdale and Chillingworth are the same; the mean townspeople, and Hester and Peal are equally good; and virtually everything in this world is simply a part of the cosmic goo.

CANON CLASSICS
END-OF-BOOK TEST
THE SECRET GARDEN

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.

1. What cult did Francis Hodgson Burnett dabble in? (2 pts.)

Christian Science.

2. What popular literary trend was she pushing against? (2 pts.)

Realism.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Where is the obnoxious Mary from? (2 pts.)

India.

4. Why is the Garden locked? (2 pts.)

Mrs. Craven fell off a swing in the garden, and Uncle Archibald continues to mourn her death.

5. How, then, does Mary get into the Garden? (2 pts.)

A robin shows her the key.

6. What's wrong with Colin? (2 pts.)

He thinks he's ill.

THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

7. Essay 1: What is great about the way Mary is cured of her blue funk? (6 pts.)

8. Essay 2: What are some signs of pantheism in the book? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: No sympathy, no coddling, just a hearty dose of "snap out of it," which is a fully biblical way of dealing with people. Mary is certainly a victim of her parents' neglect, but she is also equally responsible for being a whiner who's no fun to be around.

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Essay 2: Answers will vary, but despite all the magic, we get a sense that it doesn't matter whether it's just the earth or god making everyone all healthy again. Students might also mention the power of "Positive Thought" in the book.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

TREASURE ISLAND

NAME: _____
SCORE: _____ / 26 pts.

THE BOOK:¹ *Answer the questions below.*

1. *What was Stevenson's childhood like? (2 pts.)*

He was very sickly and stayed in bed.

2. *What did he do that broke his father's heart? (2 pts.)*

He apostatized from the faith.

THE PLOT: *Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.*

3. *How do the pirates let Billy Bones know that they're going to kill him? (2 pts.)*

They send a messenger to give him the "black spot."

4. *What big mistake does Squire Trelawney make when they set out? (2 pts.)*

He hires a crew of pirates!

5. *Who actually has had the treasure all these years? (2 pts.)*

Ben Gunn.

6. *What pirate does Jim Hawkins kill? (2 pts.)*

Israel Hands

THE WORLDVIEW: *Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)*

7. *Essay 1: Which cultural values does Stevenson's novel display? (6 pts.)*

6. *Essay 2: What are the problems with edu-tainment? (8 pts.)*

Essay 1: The novel displays the old Scotch Calvinist values that Robert Louis Stevenson grew up with. Jim Hawkins is courageous, loyal, and keeps his word—even to enemies. Though we all know those things are good, the only basis for such virtues is the Christian Gospel.

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Essay 2: Answers will vary, but reading popular literature and pirate yarns is something that you should be doing anyway in your free time. In school, hopefully you are reading genuinely difficult and complex books that make you grow as a reader and a thinker.