CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

NAME:	
SCORE: _	/ 30 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What was Mark Twain's real name? (4 pts.)

Samuel Clemens.

2. What war had America just fought? (4 pts.)

The American Civil War. Twain volunteered to fight for the South.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What does Tom Sawyer trick his friends into doing? (2 pts.)

He tricks them into painting a fence for him, and even paying him for the privilege of doing it!

4. How do Tom and Becky escape the cave? (4 pts.)

Tom ties a kite-line to a projection in the rock and uses it to explore side caves until they find a spark of light that turns out to be a hidden entrance to the cave.

5. Why does Widow Douglas adopt Huck? (2 pts.)

He learns that Injun Joe was planning on killing Widow Douglas and gets a warning to her.

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: Does Twain idealize boyhood? Give an essay defending your answer with examples. (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but some of the following are good answers:

* In some ways yes: Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn are more genuine and less concerned with being right than Aunt Polly, the stuffy preacher, or any of the other adults in the book. When Tom returns to his own funeral, the people kiss him and rejoice, even though they don't like him.

* On the other hand, Twain satirizes Tom throughout the book too. He and the other boys lose interest in the island, despite their foolish attempts to leave society. Tom makes a fool of himself whenever he tries to impress Becky Sharpe, and he gets them lost in the caves. And swinging a dead cat in a graveyard is as silly as they come.

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7. Essay 2: Compare and contrast Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. (8 pts.)

Answers will vary. Some points may include the following:

- * Tom Sawyer is a boy who will grow up to join civilization, while Huck Finn is a natural savage who will always be an outsider. Hints of this include Tom's occasional success in society and his flirtations with Becky Thatcher.
- * Tom is very clever, plotting and tricking the people around him. He is crafty and he knows it. Huck Finn, on the other hand, is literal and simple. He knows he isn't very smart, so he lets Tom take the lead a lot of the time.
- * While Tom goes in and out of Aunt Polly's favor, Huck Finn cannot stand living with Widow Douglas.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST THE AENEID

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 26 pts.

THE EPIC: 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 ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 38 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What was Lewis Carroll's real name? (6 pts.)

Charles Dodgson.

2. What era did Carroll live in? (2 pts.)

The Victorian Era.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What starts Alice on her adventures? (4 pts.)

Alice chases a white rabbit down a hole.

4. Name three characters from the book. (6 pts.)

Any three characters could be mentioned here.

5. How do the adventures end? (4 pts.)

Alice loses her patience at the trial for the Queen of Hearts' tarts, and she wakes up.

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 is nonsense literature? Why do people misunderstand it? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but they should at least cover how Alice is meant to be laughed at and is not primarily "social commentary" or some sort of subversive hidden message that Lewis Carroll baked into the symbolism. Examples of things that you should just laugh at can be found throughout the whole book. People misunderstand literature, largely because they can't understand just doing something for fun. Everything must be deep or subversive.

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7. Essay 2: Take a character from Alice's Adventures and explain something Carroll is making fun of. (8 pts.)

Answers will vary, but should reference the text.

- * The White Hare is a mockery of someone who is overly worried and anxious.
- * The Duchess throws platitudes at Alice, as many of us are inclined to do in real life (only her platitudes are more obviously ridiculous).
- * The Caterpillar is the smug, know-it-all professor type of personality.
- * The Mad Hatter and March Hare make fun of serious English tea parties and the kinds of people who go to them.
- * The King and Queen of Tarts are good examples of any hen-pecked husband and his overly bossy and demanding wife.
- * The Cheshire Cat would be harder to make fun of.

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.

her shoulders. The second time is when she is painted, literally placed in a frame by an artist.

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 teh beginning of the book which "frames"

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 Vronksy'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 Vronksy 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 every-day life of the country.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST BEYOND GOOD AND EVIL

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 30 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What philosophical movement was Nietzsche responding to? (2 pts.)

The Enlightenment

2. How did Nietzsche spend his last years? Who took care of him? (4 pts.)

Nietzsche went insane and wrote letters marked The Crucified and Dionysisus. His sister took care of him.

THE ARGUMENT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What does the title Beyond Good and Evil show us about Nietzsche's ethics? (2 pts.)

Nietzsche believes we cannot let God or anything beyond the individual define what good is.

4. How did Nietzsche show that philosophers were being inconsistent? (2 pts.)

Nietzsche said that philosophers had abandoned God, but clung to Christian morality.

5. What is the super-man or uberman? (4 pts.)

The super-man is someone who does not let God or anything outside himself define good and evil for him.

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 ways that our society has adopted Nietzsche's ideas about morality? What are some things Nietzsche would criticize in our culture? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Nietzsche has succeeded in tearing down the old enlightenment notions about common morality. Nowadays, everything is subjective and everybody has the right to define good and evil for themselves. We create our own meaning and force everybody else to recognize it. We also see a lot of communication as simply power plays, a very Nietzschean idea. However, the area where Nietzsche has not been adopted in our culture is his notion of slave morality. The weak, sick, and vulnerable are still protected in our society. In fact Nietzsche is quite useful at critiquing victimhood culture, as well as the inconsistency of atheists who cling to a Christian morality without any God to anchor it.

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Answers will vary, but should reference the text. Here's some possible answers:

On the plus side, Nietzsche points out that the Enlightenment abandoned God, but without a God no morality is possible. He drives the Enlightenment car into a tree, and shows its flaws.

Nietzsche also critiques the slave morality of Enlightenment philosophers, showing that so much of humanistic altruism is actually the fruit of Christianity. He shows that it is inconsistent with atheism.

On the other hand, Nietzsche is a purely destructive thinker: he does not put anything objective in Christian morality's place. He does not even try to explain how society avoids falling apart if every individual does what is right in his own eyes.

Also, Nietzsche's idea of the individual is poisonous, and it has infected nearly all of our culture. We never can and never will "define" our own values. We are subject to God's laws. Also, even if the individual were actually the center of meaning, then there would be no way to progress possible. Progress is only possible with a fixed, external standard.

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 DANTE'S INFERNO

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 36 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What city was Dante from? (4 pts.)

Florence.

2. What girl was the love of Dante's life? (2 pts.)

Beatrice.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What is the shape of hell? (4 pts.)

It is a v-shaped inverted cone, with each circle being smaller than the last.

4. Who is Satan chewing on in the center of hell? (6 pts.)

Three traitors: Judas Iscariot, Cassius, and Brutus.

5. Why can Virgil only bring Dante up through Purgatory? (4 pts.)

Virgil was a pagan and he represents paganism at its best, which is not enough to merit salvation.

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 love important even in Hell? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but can include the following:

- * The gate to Hell says that it was made by eternal love. This introduces God as love: hell is only for those who refuse God's love and choose to remain in their sin.
- * Each level of hell is defined by what kind of love is perverted, and each level is worse than the one before. The earlier levels of hell are defined by excessive love for something good (marriage, food, money, or pleasure). Lower levels are concerned with instances of hatred for someone else, whether expressed by violence or fraud.
- * In each lower level, Dante finds less motion until we reach Satan, who has the least motion of all. However, since God is love, everything that exists because of love. Love is associated with motion in the Comedy.

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7. Essay 2: How does Dante change throughout the Inferno? (8 pts.)

Answers will vary, but should reference the text.

- * At the beginning, Dante is lost in a dark wood and is confronted by three beasts, a lion, a leopard, and a wolf. They represent three sins that block Dante's way to heaven. Dante must overcome these sins as well as pass through hell.
- * Dante swoons when he first meets Paolo and Francesca. This shows that he is tempted to the sin of lust and improperly ordered romantic love.
- * By the end of the Inferno, Dante hates sin and ends up helping inflict punishments on some of the people there.

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 a

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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CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 34 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What empire ruled the world at the time of this novel? (2 pts.)

The British Empire.

2. Where did Thomas Hardy grow up? (4 pts.)

He grew up in the English countryside.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Who are the three suitors for Bathsheba Everdene's hand? (6 pts.)

Gabriel Oak, William Boldwood, and Francis Troy.

4. How does Gabriel get a job at Bathsheba's farm? (4 pts.)

He helps contain a fire on her farm.

5. Who is Fanny Robin? (2 pts.)

She is a servant on Bathsheba's farm who loves Troy and dies at the end of the book.

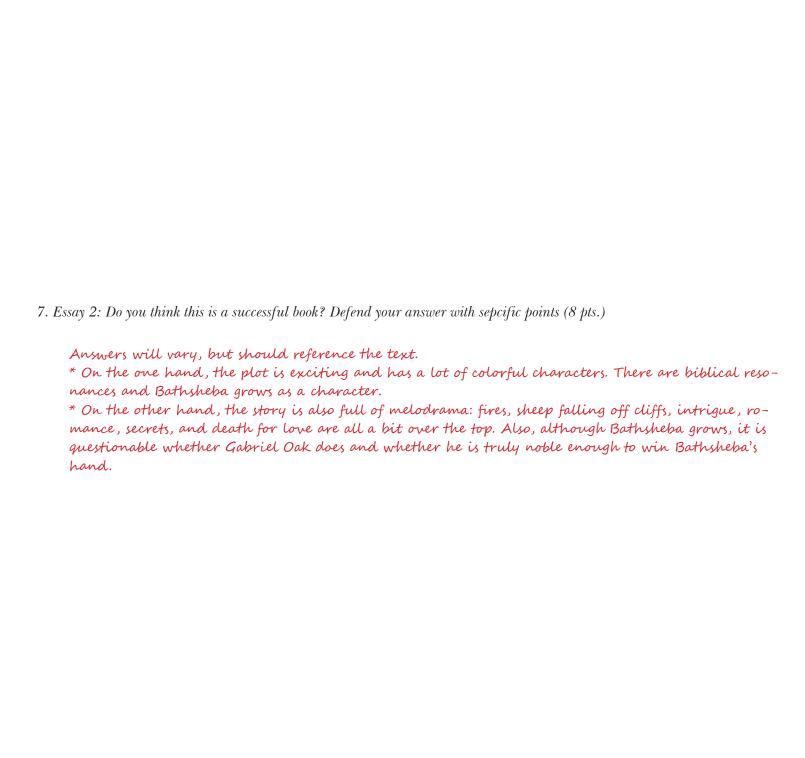
THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the back of this test or a separate sheet of paper. Be specific and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgitate the Worldview Guide.)

6. Essay 1: How does Bathsheba represent the modern world? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but some of the following are good answers:

- * Bathsheba, first and foremost, is a woman and a farm-owner. She is a woman taking her place in a man's world. She also arrives with upside-down furniture and a caged canary. This shows that, even though she is part of the new world, the old world continues to exercise power over her.
- * Bathsheba wants to be a bride and not a wife. So, while she is vain and enjoys dresses and the admiration of the men around her, she is not willing to take up the duties that go with marriage. She wants the priveleges of the old world without the duties.
- * Bathsheba is seduced by the flashy gallantry of the city-born soldier Troy rather than the humble shepherd, Gabriel Oak.

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CANON CLASSICS End-of-Book Test FRANKENSTEIN

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 30 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What famous poet did Mary Shelley run away with? (2 pts.)

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

2. What genre began with Frankenstein? (4 pts.)

The horror genre.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Why does the monster decide to take revenge on Victor? (2 pts.)

He refuses to make a wife for the monster.

4. What three peole does the monster murder? (2 pts for each.)

Victor's brother, William, his friend, Henry Clerval, and his fiance, Elizabeth.

5. Who tells the story? (4 pts.)

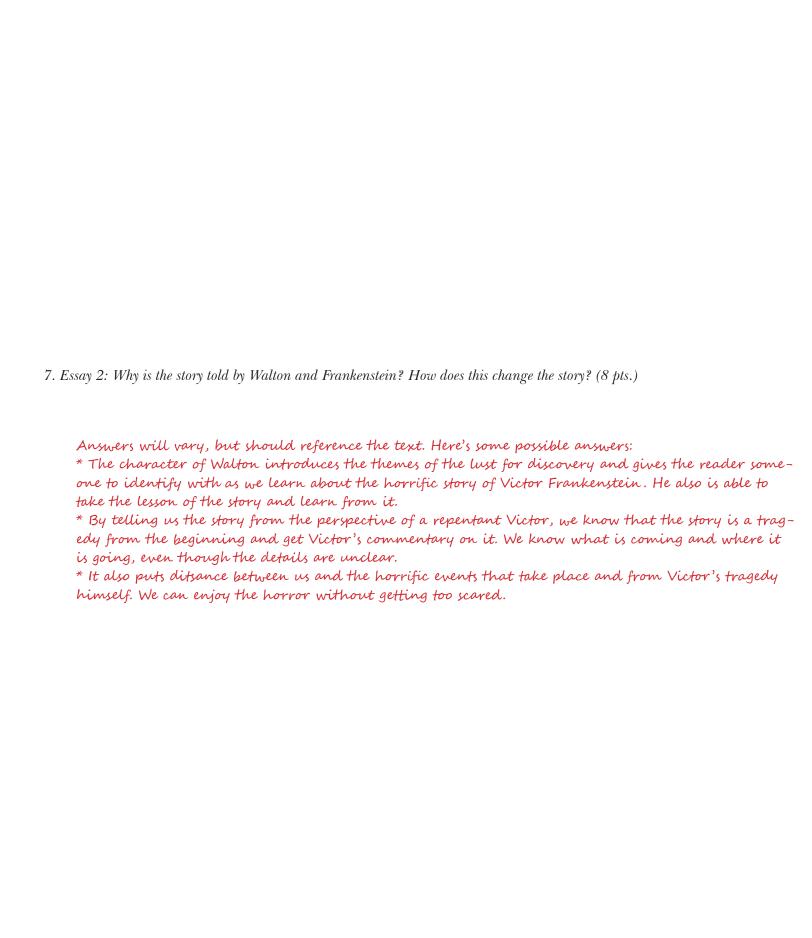
Robert Walton, an explorer in the Arctic.

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 do the monster and Victor Frankenstein both give in to their desires? Why might Mary Shelley tell a story about these themes? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Victor gives in to his desire to find out the deepest, darkest secrets of the universe. His great sin is the creation of the monster, the attempt to create life for himself. The rest of the story is about him suffering from the guilt of having sought after forbidden knowledge and it unleashing suffering on his friends and family. Frankenstein longs for human companionship and when his longing for love is denied, he takes vengeance on his own creator. Just like Victor, the monster ends up consumed by guilt. Mary Shelley wrote this after she ran away from home and committed adultery with Percy Shelley, resulting in the death of Shelley's wife and her own sister! This is a story about guilt by a woman who had a lot to be guilty about.

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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 and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just to		1 0
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.)	ECCAV ANGUIEDO OU	IFVT OA CO
	ESSAY ANSWERS ON N	VEAL PAGE.

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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.)		
Apoaclypse 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.

Name:	KEY
Score:	/ 24 pts.

ADVENTURES of HUCKLEBERRY FINN End-of-Book Test

from the Worldview Guide for the Canon Classics

Тне Воок
Who is the author of <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> , and to what does the author's name refer? (2 pts.) Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), "two fathoms deep"
What important historical event would occur a few decades after the events of this book? (2 pts.) The Civil War
Тне Рьот
What detail ultimately reveals to the Wilks that the Duke and the King are frauds? (2 pts.)
Peter Wilks's tattoo of his initials
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
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

☆ The Worldview

(and wouldn't "cause talk")

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).

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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 pt
THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.	
1. The Iliad does not begin in the beginning, but plunges	(use Latin phrase): (2 pts.)
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 p	rize? (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 pt	ts.)
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 Return the body of his son Hector.	(2 pts.)
THE WORLDVIEW: Please complete the following essay questions on the and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g.	
7. Essay 1: How do the things that Achilles values change over the countries.	rse of The Iliad? (8 pts.)
8. Essay 2: What consolation is the pre-Christian Hector able to offer A field? (6 pts.)	Andromache as to why he must return to the battle-

ESSAY ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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 Hec-

tor. 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:	
THE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.		
I. 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 and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regu		
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 ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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.)

ESSAY ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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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.

Name:	KEY	
Score:		/ 24 pts.

THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH End-of-Book Test

from the Worldview Guide for the Canon Classic

*	THE	Воок
~	IHE	DOOK

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.

END-C	DF-BOO	K TEST	PG	2.

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 bit-terness 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 happy 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 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

NAME:_		
SCORE:	/ 32	pts.

THE PLAY: Answer the questions below.

1. Who was the queen of England at the time of the play? (4 pts.)

Elizabeth, the virgin queen whom everyone wondered if she would marry.

2. What does the word "noting" have to do with the play? (4 pts.)

The word for "noting" means to observe or spy on someone. The word "nothing" from the title "Much Ado About Nothing" was pronounced the same way.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What happened in the war before the play? (4 pts.)

Don Pedro put down a rebellion led by his brother Don John.

4. How does Don John trick Claudio? (4 pts.)

One of his henchmen meets with one of Hero's maids and they kiss, and he calls her Hero. Mean-while Don John tells Claudio and the prince that Hero is kissing a man, and he leads them to a place where they can watch it happen. Claudio thinks it's Hero and is hoodwinked.

5. What does Beatrice ask Benedick to do to prove his love for her? (2 pts.)

Challenge Claudio to a duel.

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: Give examples of deceits and plots from the play. (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but some of the following are good examples:

- * The plot of the prince to get Hero to dance with him and then to accept Claudio.
- st The lie Don John tells Claudio about the prince wooing Hero for himself.
- * The plot of the prince to convince Benedick and Beatrice that each is in love with the other by having them hear others saying it.
- * The scheme of Don John to have Claudio and the prince "watch" Hero kissing another man.

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7. Essay 2: How does Shakespeare expose the folly of the nobility and their sense of honor? Do any of the characters overcome their sense of honor? (8 pts.)

Answers will vary. Some points may include the following:

- * Claudio shows his sense of honor throughout the entire play. He is afraid to tell the prince about his love for Hero and immediately believes Don John when he tells him the prince woos for himself. He is also ready to believe Don John and doesn't investigate whether what he has seen is true or not.
- * Benedick is actually very concerned about his honor. He says he will die a bachelor, and he is very afraid of losing his manhood by marrying. He is also afraid of defying the prince and Claudio, and Beatrice has to plead with him to fight for her.
- * Both the prince and Leonato believe Don John as well and are angry with Hero for risking their reputations.
- * Shakespeare has the plot of Don John unravelled by Dogberry and the watch, who are not the cleverest characters in the play by any stretch.
- * Some of the characters repent; others are more questionable. Don Pedtro and Claudio have to publicly mourn for Hero, but it's debatable whether they recognize their sin of slandering Hero and believing a lie without proof. Leonato is a bit self-concerned and never comforts Hero, but he does challenge Claudio and the Prince to a duel. Benedick overcomes his fear and challenges Claudio too, and he and Beatrice live happily ever after.

CANON CLASSICS

END-OF-BOOK TEST

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

	NAME:
	SCORE: / 26 pts.
Τ.	HE BOOK:¹ Answer the questions below.
1.	Where was Frederick Douglass born and raised as a slave? (2 pts.)
	In Maryland. Thus, Douglass was treated better than slaves in the Carribean, but even in a state as close to the north as Maryland, his slavery was horrible.
2.	What movement in the north was Frederick Douglass a part of and what did they advocate? (2 pts.)
	Abolition, a movement that called for the ending of slavery.
Τ.	HE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.
3.	What event in Frederick Douglass' life made him want to be free for the first time? (2 pts.)
	Frederick Douglass was taught to read by his mistress, which made him begin to realize he was capable of more than being a slave for his whole life.
4.	What did Frederick Douglass do to his master that gave him confidence? (2 pts.)
	He refused to be beaten and even fought and beat his master.
5.	Why didn't Frederick Douglass tell us how he escaped to the north? (2 pts.)
	He didn't want to hurt any slaves' chances of escaping to the north in the same way that he did.

6. Essay 1: Why did Southerners tolerate slavery in the South for so long? (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but some of the following are good answers:

- * Some Southerners chose to look away, resigned to the fact that it couldn't be done away with. For a long time, this is how the issue was treated in the rest of the country.
- * Some Southerners argued that blacks were naturally inferior to whites and thus had a different role in the social hierarchy. Sometimes they said that slavery was good for blacks, who they thought of as savages who would not work unless forced to.

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.)

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7. Essay 2: What made the South's Christianity so appalling to Frederick Douglass? (6 pts.)

Answers will vary. Some points may include the following:

- * Frederick Douglass did not think the Christianity of the South was genuine at all. He saw the barbaric way Christian slave-owners treated their slaves.
- * Douglass also saw that the most openly and devoutly Christian masters were often the most brutal slave-owners. A master would pray every day, but brutally whip disobedient slaves. One master was so bad that when he got saved he treated his slaves even worse than before.
- * Douglass says that Christianity often made slavery worse because slave-owners actually used religion to justify their brutal treatment of slaves. Instead of being half-ashamed, now they felt they had a religious duty to be cruel and to defend their higher status.
- * Douglass sees the Christianity of the South as no better than the religion of the Pharisees: the men in the South might pray and go to Church, but this was not matched by how they treated their slaves. He uses the words of Jesus to the Pharisees to condemn the Southern Christians of his day.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST THE ODYSSEY

	1 11 11/11.	
	SCORE:	/ 26 pts
THE EPIC: 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 and detailed in your answers, showing original thought and creativity (e.g., don't just regurgita		
7. Essay 1: Name two times xenia is honored and two times it is violated? (8 pts.)		

ESSAY ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

NAMF.

leave Penelope's home; Calypso trying to keep Odysseus trapped on her island.

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

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

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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

ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH

NAME:	
SCORE:	/ 24 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What in the author's own experience gave him the background to write the novel (2 pts.)

The author, Alexsandr Solzhenitsyn, was arrested in 1945 for making some critical comments in a letter about the Soviet director, Joseph Stalin. Solzhenitsyn was imprisoned in the gulag system until 1953. The last three years of his prison sentence were at a hard-labor camp like the one described in the novel.

2. What providential circumstances allowed this novel to be published in the Soviet Union? (4 pts.)

After Joseph Stalin died in 1953, his successor, Nikita Khrushchev, was openly critical of Stalin's "cult of personality." In 1962, Krushchev personally approved the publication of Solzhenitsyn's novel as part of his effort to discredit Stalin.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Why doesn't Shukhov want to get out of bed on this particular day? What forces him to get up? (2 pts.)

Though Shukhov almost always got up on time, today he felt sick with shivers and an ache—plus it was extremely cold (pp. 4-7). The Tartar (a prison guard) ripped away his blanket and threatened him with time "in the hole," but then commuted his punishment to washing the floor in the warders' room (pp. 7-10)

4. What kind of work is Shukhov assigned to do on this day that gives him satisfaction? (2 pts.)

Shukhov is assigned to lay cinder blocks to build the second story of a power station (p. 55). He took satisfaction in building the wall straight and level, without wasting mortar (p. 113).

5. At the end of the novel, we read, "A lot of good things had happened that day." Name at least two of them. (2 pts.)

There are several things the narrator mentions, including:

- Shukhov did not get put "in the hole" as was threatened;
- His work gang got a better work assignment than expected, with a better ration;
- He enjoyed his work that day;
- He swiped an extra serving of gruel at lunch;
- He did not get caught with the blade, despite being searched;
- He was able to get extra food from Tsezar;
- He felt better after feeling sick in the morning (p. 181).
- 6. What perspective does Alyoshka the Baptist give to Shukhov at the end of the day? (2 pts.)

Alyoshka encourages Shukhov to pray to God. He tells him to pray as the Lord taught us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread" (p 176). Moreover, Alyoshka tells Shukhov he should be grateful he's in prison: "Here you have time to think about your soul" (p. 177).

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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. Which characters in the novel are held up for admiration? Describe at least three characters worth imitating in some way. What good qualities do they embody? (6 pts.)

Answers will vary. The gang boss, Tyurin, who is still a prisoner, does a good job providing for his gang and making sure they have the best possible working conditions. He shields them from abuse from prison officials: "a chest of steel, Tyurin had" (p. 46).

Alyoshka the Baptist is a genuine Christian who not only exhorts Shukhov to develop a spiritual relationship with God, but who embodies Christlike meekness. He is always looking out for others' interests more than his own. "They've got the right idea, that lot," Shukhov reflects, characterizing the Baptists as a whole (p. 109).

Finally, Shukhov himself, though skeptical about Christianity and willing to steal food when he can, has an admirable work ethic. He takes pride in a job well done, as in his work laying bricks at the power station (p. 113).

Other characters with admirable qualities include Pavlo, Gopchik, and the old prisoner at supper who sits straight and tall, refusing to be broken after years of imprisonment (pp. 154-55).

7. Essay 2: How do we see glimpses of Christian truth breaking through amidst the bleak world of the prison camp? Describe at least three ways. (6 pts.)

Answers will vary. We see how the men in the prison camp reflect the image of God. For example, Shukhov finds satisfaction in building a brick wall (p. 66), just as God declared his creation good on each day in the first chapter of Genesis. Despite years of being in prison, Shukhov and Alyoskha can still discuss their relationship with God. They are not merely focused on survival.

We also see the goodness of creation. At sunrise, Alyoshka the Baptist "gazed at the sun and a smile spread from his eyes to his lips" (p. 45). And in the last part of the novel, we read, "The moon had risen very high. As far again and it would be at its highest. Sky white with a greenish tinge, stars bright but far between. Snow sparkling white, barracks walls also white. Camp lights might as well not be there" (p. 170). At the end of the day, the moon outshines the artificial camp lights.

We see specifically sacramental imagery from the Orthodox Church reflected in the novel. First, there is the spoon which Shukhov treasures, having made it himself out of wire; in the Orthodox Church communion is served on a spoon (p. 16). Shukhov savors his meals and reverently removes his cap when eating (p. 17). Also, there is the description of the old camp artist who painted numbers on prisoners' hats like "a priest anointing a man's forehead with holy oil" (p. 30). Among the seven sacraments in the Orthodox Church are chrismation (confirmation) and unction (healing), both of which involve being anointed with holy oil by means of a brush.

Despite the attempts of an atheistic state to suppress Christianity, this is still God's world; God's truth, goodness, and beauty cannot be erased.

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, dog-matic, 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 OTHELLO

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 26 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What international conflict serves as the occasion for King James I's poem "Lepanto" and also provides the setting for Othello? (2 pts.)

The broader conflict is between the Ottoman Empire and Christendom. One particular incident was the Ottoman Turks' invasion of Cyprus in 1571. Cyprus was owned by Venice. In the naval battle of Lepanto, the Christian forces defeated the Turks. Similarly, in the opening act of Othello, the general Othello is sent by the Duke of Venice to defend Cyprus against a Turkish attack.

2. What transition in England's monarchy happened a year before Othello was first performed? (2 pts.)

Queen Elizabeth, who had reigned 45 years since 1558, died in 1603. She was succeeded by King James I. Othello was first performed a year later, in 1604.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

- 3. In the opening scene, what motives do Iago and Roderigo express that make them want to get revenge on Othello? (2 pts.) lago is unhappy that Othello passed him over for promotion to lieutenant (Othello's second-in-command) and chose Cassio instead. Meanwhile, Roderigo is unhappy that Othello married Desdemona, whom he had been pursuing.
- 4. How does Iago intend to get revenge on Othello? (4 pts.)

lago will make Othello think that Cassio is having an affair with Desdemona.

5. What external "proofs" does Iago provide to make Othello believe Desdemona is committing adultery with Cassio? (4 pts.) (2 pts.)

Answers should include at least two of the following:

- 1. Iago sets up Cassio to get drunk, to fight, and thus get fired from his position as lieutenant. He then encourages Cassio to ask Desdemona to appeal to Othello for Cassio's reinstatement. Othello sees Cassio and Desdemona talking together and, his suspicions raised by Iago's warning, finds that warning confirmed when Desdemona keeps speaking well on Cassio's behalf.
- 2. Iago appeals to how Desdemona deceived her father to marry Othello, and also to the looseness of Venetian morals.
- 3. lago sets up a conversation with Cassio that Othello overhears, making it so Othello doesn't realize Cassio is talking about Bianca, his lover. Instead, Othello thinks Cassio is talking about Desdemona.
- 4. Finally, lago had been asking his Emilia to steal Desdemona's handkerchief, which Emilia does. Iago plants it with Cassio. When Othello sees Cassio with the handkerchief, it serves as proof of Desdemona's infidelity.

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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.)

6. Essay 1: The characters in Othello make moral choices that have consequences for good or evil. In a short essay, compare the choices made by three of the six main characters (Iago, Othello, Desdemona, Roderigo, Cassio, and Emilia) according to Biblical ethical standards. Support with examples from the play (6 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but they should develop three of the following:

- * lago chooses the way of revenge instead of being content with the place he has (as Othello's ancient, his third-in-command). He continually lies to further his scheme. He murders Roderigo in the end, having used him to further his scheme.
- * Othello is too proud to share his jealous concerns with Desdemona, and instead murders her. In the end he recognizes his sin, but chooses to take his own life.
- * Desdemona, though she is abused verbally and physically by Othello before he murders her, still is willing to think the best of her husband. She remains loving and forgiving.
- * Roderigo commits acts of violence, attacking Cassio to draw him into a fight, and later attempts to kill him, spurred on by Iago, who fuels his lustful ambitions for Desdemona.
- * Cassio gets in trouble with his bad decision to drink to excess, which leads to his fighting and losing his respectable position at Othello's lieutenant; he is also compromised by having an inappropriate relationship with Bianca, whom he is not married to.
- * Emilia steals Desdemona's handkerchief at lago's bidding, but when she sees how it leads to Desdemona's death, she repents and proclaims Desdemona's innocence.

7. Essay 2: By the end of Othello, four of the six main characters are dead. Is there any edifying value to such a dark play? In a short essay, discuss three aspects that could build the audience up in virtue. (6 pts.)

Answers will vary. Some points may include the following:

- * In the end, truth prevails. Desdemona is vindicated by Emilia's testimony.
- * Emilia herself, who contributed the tragic ending by stealing Desdemona's handkerchief and also does not uphold Biblical views on faithfulness in marriage, does stand for the truth in the end. She even dies for it.
- * Othello realizes his sin. He asks Cassio for forgiveness. His dying act is to kiss Desdemona.
- * Cassio, even though he was guilty of sins that led to his being compromised, is vindicated in the charge of adultery and is now in a position to do justice on the evildoer, lago. Despite all his faults, he maintains the highest regard for "the divine Desdemona," as he called her, and lago recognizes that Cassio has "a daily beauty" in his life.
- * The story will be told as a lesson to all who hear, see, or read it.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST PARADISE LOST

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 30 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What genre does Paradise Lost fit into? (2 pts.)

It is an epic poem, much like Homer's Iliad, Virgil's Aeneid, or Dante's Divine Comedy.

2. What great misfortune befell John Milton late in life? (2 pts.)

He became blind.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What does Satan do in the poem? (4 pts.)

He rebels against God by starting a war in heaven, and then tempts Eve to sin in the Garden.

4. What are Raphael, Abdiel, and Michael? (2 pts.)

They are angels.

5. How does the poem end? (4 pts.)

Adam and Eve repent, and God shows them the future of salvation history.

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: Defend or attack this claim: is it lawful for Christians to rewrite Bible Stories, as Milton does with Gen. 1-3? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: There are good points to be made for either answer. On the one hand, we are always trying to apply the Bible to all of life and we should see more in the story than is on the page. The stories of the Bible are also worthy of being told and retold, since they are the greatest of all stories. However, when we retell the stories of the Bible, we run into dangerous territory. Milton puts words into God's mouth, pictures Jesus talking to God the Father in Heaven, and portrays Adam and Eve in some ways that are great and in some ways that are questionable.

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7. Essay 2: Why is obedience so important to the story? Use Adam, Eve, Satan, and Jesus as examples. (8 pts.) The poem begins with the words "of man's first disobedience" and declares that its task is to "justify the ways of God to men." The whole point of the poem is to explain the psychology of disobedience and to show sinful human beings how dangerous it is. The poem begins with Satan's rebellion and shows how his disobedience sinks him into greater and greater evil, until Satan is finally destroying Paradise for no good reason. He ends up as a snake hissing in hell with his fellow demons. Adam and Eve live happy lives of love, with Eve obedient to Adam and with perfect marital bliss. However, when they disobey, Adam ends up subservient to Eve, and they are alienated from one another. It is when they repent that they find peace again. Jesus, when he foresees the fall of man, acts in obedience to God and promises to take the punishment that Adam and Eve deserve. The whole point of the poem is that obedience is good, not something that stifles us or makes us less free.

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 includes 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.)

ESSAY ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE.

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

THE GREATEST CASES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

	NAME:	
	SCORE:	/ 26 pts.
THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.		
1. What was Arthur Conan Doyle's pet heresy? (2 pts.)		
Spiritualism.		
2. How did Sherlock Holmes change criminal investigation? (2 pts.)		
He inspired policemen to look for investigation, which led to Crime	Scene Investigation (CSI)	
THE STORIES: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.		
3. Who is Sherlock Holmes's greatest opponent? (2 pts.)		
Professor Moriarty		
4. Where does Sherlock Holmes live? (2 pts.)		
2216 Baker Street.		
5. What is the name of the British police force? (2 pts.)		

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: Explain the importance of observation, knowledge, and imagination to Sherlock Holmes. Pick a tale to illustrate how Holmes uses it. (8 pts.)

Essay 1: For Sherlock Holmes, everybody sees details, but only people who pay attention and observe the tiniest things can help unravel a case. You also need to know about the world and the properties of things in it to be able to solve a case. Finally, it takes imagination to guess what the criminal might have done and how he has failed to cover his tracks. A good instance of this is the Red-Headed League. In it, Sherlock Holmes observes that the criminal was in the basement all the time, that he worked hard to get his boss out of the office, and that there was a hollow tap in front of the bank. Sherlock knew about the criminal's scar and about how if there was a tunnel, there would be a hollow sound on the sidewalk above it that would be different from other sidewalks. Finally, he used his imagination to figure out that the criminal was trying to dig a tunnel.

Scotland Yard

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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.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST WALDEN

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 36 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What movement or school of philosophy was Thoreau a part of? (4 pts.)

Transcendentalism.

2. How did Thoreau feel about slavery? (4 pts.)

He strongly opposed it: he refused to pay taxes to the government because of its support for it and spent a night in jail. He also helped participate in the Underground Railroad.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. How long did Thoreau live at Walden Pond? (4 pts.)

For two years, two months, and two days.

4. What is the structure of the book organized around? (4 pts.)

The four seasons of the year.

5. What was Thoreau's goal in living at Walden Pond? (4 pts.)

Thoreau wanted to avoid the life of bustle and try to live as self-sufficiently as possible, with time for leisure and contemplation.

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 did Thoreau's transcendentalism push him to make the experiment at Walden Pond? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: Answers will vary, but students should observe that for transcendentalists, God is not radically separate from creation. God is inside of nature, and so the more we learn about the physical world around us, the better we know God. So Walden's goal in getting back to nature is to attend to its particularities so that he can be more in tune with the world and closer to God. Many people still feel this, thinking that true religion is found in the beauty of the world and not in the people that God places in front of us at Church or in our families.

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7. Essay 2: What are some of the good things that we can take away from Walden? What should we critique? (8 pts.)	
Answers will vary, but should reference the text. * Walden is more attentive than many Christians to the particularities of nature. He watches bis finds out the depth of Walden Pond, and works with his hands. His frugality is very admirable, and too few of us slow down from our busy schedules to think about our lives. The creation does declare the glory of God, and our rush to acquire more stuff is often fueled by greed. * On the other hand, God made man to build things, and the Bible ends, not with a garden, bu with a garden-city. We should be frugal, but we should want to have money so that we can be generous to our families and to the people around us. We can also remember that it's easy to have false idea of God if we just look at nature: we need the God of Scripture, and not the God of pan theism.	t e a

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST WAR AND PEACE

NAME:_	
SCORE: _	/ 34 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. When did Tolstoy live? (4 pts.)

He lived in the late 19th century and died at the beginning of the 20th.

2. Where did Tolstoy die? (4 pts.)

He died after leaving his family to join a monastic community, but could not bring himself to actually do it. He died at a railway station, surrounded by reporters.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. What is the War of War and Peace? (2 pts.)

The Napoleonic Wars.

4. How does Napoleon lose the war against Russia? (4 pts.)

He invades during the winter.

5. Name three major characters. (4 pts.)

Major characters include Pierre, Andrei, Nikolai, Natasha, Marya, and perhaps Napoleon

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 doesn't Tolstoy think that men are free? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: For Tolstoy, man is faced by the infinite, and thus any action an individual can do has virtually a miniscule effect on the world—even for someone as powerful as Napoleon! There are no great men of history who control the world. This means that men should trust in a deeper providence that is controlling them and their fate.

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7	Essay 2: Do you agree with Tolstoy's view of history found at the end of the book? (8 pts.)
	Answers will vary, but should reference the text. * On the one hand, Tolstoy is very right in pointing out that historical events are caused by countless different factors, whether political, social, religious, or even just relating to time and chance. To identify a single reason as being the most important can be very dangerous and can privilege one aspect of human existence over others.
	* On the other hand, many students should note that certain people do have more power than others. It is not true that all people have equal power or that certain events have a disproportionate effect. Politics is particularly important for determining how society is created.

CANON CLASSICS END-OF-BOOK TEST WUTHERING HEIGHTS

NAME:_	
SCORE:	/ 30 pts.

THE BOOK: 1 Answer the questions below.

1. In what country did the Bronte sisters live? (2 pts.)

England.

2. What genre does Wuthering Heights fit? (4 pts.)

It is a Gothic novel.

THE PLOT: Answer the questions below quickly and succinctly.

3. Why did Catherine reject Heathcliff? (2 pts.)

She looks down on his upbringing and does not think he will succeed in life.

4. How does Catherine die? (2 pts.)

She dies giving birth to her daughter, Catherine.

5. What happens to Heathcliff? (4 pts.)

He goes crazy, stops eating food, and dies in his room.

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: Evaluate the novel: what are its good and bad features? (8 pts.)

Essay 1: On the one hand, Bronte knows what she is doing. Heatchliff is creepy, the loves are wistful, and the tragedy feels grand. In the end, good does triumph (sort of), since Catherine and Hareton end up happily married and Heathcliff's evil scheme fails. On the other hand, the book is melodramatic and it has encouraged many readers in their own fantasies. It encourages us to think that true love—really true love—lasts beyond the grave and is transcendental in some way. A quick look at Disney films will reveal that this lie is all over the place.

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7. Essay 2: What is wrong with the romanticism of the novel? (8 pts.)

Answers will vary, but should reference the text. Here's some possible answers:

- * Consider how melodramatic the story is. Characters die all over the place, sometimes from a broken heart. The romance of the main characters is treated with the uttmost seriousness, and while tragedies like this do happen in the real world, people's passions don't control the world.
- * The characters are obsessive and think that they will find eternal happiness in one another. And yet this passion is totally disconnected from happiness or the kind of joy that makes a real marriage healthy, and we cannot imagine Heathcliff sacrificing himself for Catherine.
- * The idea that lovers will find each other in the next world is nothing more than wishful thinking.