

ANNA KARENINA

LEO TOLSTOY

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

SYNOPSIS

Anna Karenina, wife of Alexey Karenin, a stiff, priggish St. Petersburg bureaucrat, journeys to Moscow to reconcile her brother Stepan Oblonsky (Stiva) and his wife Dolly, who are on the verge of separating as a result of Stepan's infidelity with a servant. Konstantin Levin, Stiva's friend, also arrives in Moscow and plans to propose to Kitty Shtcherbatsky, an eighteen-year-old socialite who has fallen in love with the romantic Count Vronsky, an army officer.

At the train station, as Vronsky awaits the arrival of his mother, the Countess Vronsky, he catches sight of Anna, who rushes to greet her brother. Vronsky ignores Kitty's infatuation and begins serious courtship of Anna, even though she is married and the mother of a small son. At a festive ball Kitty observes her friend Anna and notes the passion in her eyes. When she sees a corresponding expression on the face of Vronsky, Kitty realizes the incipient romance excludes her own hopes for love and lapses into despair.

After Anna's return to St. Petersburg, Karenin makes clear his disapproval of Stiva's adultery and chastises Anna for defending her brother. Meanwhile, Anna and Vronsky find a mutual meeting ground at the home of Princess Betsy, Vronsky's cousin and a distant relative of Anna. While Kitty fights to regain her broken health, Anna and Vronsky proceed toward a serious relationship, but not without attracting attention from Karenin, who observes Anna's public display of concern for Vronsky at a steeplechase and warns her of the dangers of indiscretion.

When Anna announces her pregnancy to Vronsky, he expresses his concern for her welfare but reveals that he feels trapped by fate. Karenin, who faces a career challenge that could mean the beginning or end of his rise in the ministry, ponders his alternatives—whether to continue suffering the damaging gossip caused by Anna's liaison with Vronsky or to divorce her. Although Stiva attempts to sway him toward the latter choice, Karenin holds to religious and familial ties and declines to accept divorce. As Levin and Kitty announce their intentions to marry, Karenin decides to proceed with a divorce.

Summoned to Anna's bedside by her fatalistic telegram, Karenin hopes for his wife's death and an easy answer to the embarrassment of her scandalous affair. When he arrives at her bedside, he forgives her and her lover and describes a new-found feeling of tolerance and love. Disgusted, Vronsky leaves their house and returns to his rooms, failing an attempt to kill himself with a pistol. When he recovers, he takes Anna, her infant daughter, and the nurse to Italy.

Anna continually suffers the dilemma of motherhood—whether to accept the loss of Seryozha as the inevitable price of divorce or give up Vronsky and return to Karenin so that she can ease her guilt. During this desperate period in her affair, Anna receives a public slight when she attends the opera. Her humiliation leads to strained and tense relations with Vronsky. During this time Levin and Kitty, who anticipate the birth of their first child, enjoy the bliss of early marriage. Anna, realizing her situation is hopeless, quarrels with Vronsky, desponds, and leaps to her death under a train.

As the war with Turkey expands, Vronsky, who suffers pitifully from Anna's death, throws himself into military service in an effort to forget Anna's cruel choice to end their relationship by violence. Levin, who has found peace in marriage and fatherhood, pledges himself to goodness.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Based on the success of two novels, *Anna Karenina* (1875-77) and *War and Peace* (1865-69), plus a great outpouring of philosophical, economic, and religious writings, Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) has established a place for himself among the giants in world literature. Born of well-to-do parents in the Tula province of Russia, young Leo was brought up by relatives after his parents' deaths. He excelled in his law studies at Kazan University from 1844-47 and enjoyed the social whirl of Moscow and St. Petersburg before settling down to fulltime estate management.

Volunteering for an artillery unit in 1851, Tolstoy saw action in the Caucasus during an uprising of hill people, on the Danube front, and at the siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War. He returned to his estate, the chief interest of his life and writing at that time, opened a progressive school, and wrote textbooks. His happy marriage to Sofia in 1862 produced twelve children.

Despite the success of his work and the adulation of his contemporaries, Dostoevsky and Turgenev, Tolstoy was beset by doubts about the meaning of life. The last third of his life is marked by religious fervor, a deep devotion to the teachings of Christ, conflict with Russian Orthodox doctrines, and manual labor and simple lifestyle among peasants. After a period of quarreling with his wife over his disillusionment with affluence, at the age of 82 Tolstoy left home and died from pneumonia at a railroad station a few days later.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Tolstoy's work, although slow to reach the Western world, today receives acclaim for its moral philosophy and its

ANNA KARENINA

depiction of the psychological needs of human beings. Despite its length and the dismal sufferings of the heroine, *Anna Karenina*, one of Tolstoy's two masterpieces, is a favorite and has been translated into many languages. Its success on the movie screen affirms its place among the world's great love stories.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the effect of immorality upon the individual, the family, the community, and society as a whole.
2. To examine the author's choice of details as he classifies the materialistic extremes of the upper class.
3. To isolate the cruelties of society in correcting a member it labels an outcast.
4. To note the use of parallel plots in contrasting behavior and in establishing the difference in male/female relationships.
5. To recognize the role of political conflict in the lives of characters.
6. To contrast the values inherent in city life with those of the country.
7. To describe dramatic moments in the plot and analyze the artistic treatment of the author in creating conversations, reactions, and motivations in the characters.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To analyze the role of the old countess as commentator and critic.
2. To contrast the physical sufferings of Anna with the psychological torments that lead to her choice of suicide.
3. To note the stages in the deterioration of Vronsky's character and to explain his preoccupation with the Serbo-Turkish War.
4. To account for Vronsky and Anna's fascination with trivial pleasures to the exclusion of their development of a realistic relationship based on lasting values.
5. To trace the changes in the main character as she debates her role as wife, mother, friend, and lover.
6. To explain the author's choice of epigraph: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay; saith the Lord."
7. To note Anna's manipulation of the important men in her life—Seriozha, Karenin, Vronsky, and Stiva.
8. To compare Kitty and Anna in their ability to cope with loss.
9. To account for the change in Karenin when he comes to

Anna's bedside after the birth of her illegitimate daughter.

10. To analyze the unspoken awareness of Karenin as he watches his wife during the horse race.
11. To translate and explain French phrases in the novel and to account for the Russian fascination with all things French.

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have a particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this book. Page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. "vous filez le parfait amour. Tant mieux, mon cher, tant mieux." (p. 77)
(The old Countess, who understands her son's weakness, notices his immediate attraction to Anna's grace and beauty and comments in French, "You carry on the perfect romance. So much the better, my dear, so much the better." Although Vronsky pretends he does not understand her, his coldness reveals his distaste for her candor.)
2. "It's a bad omen," she said. (p. 80)
(On the day that Anna and Vronsky meet, a guard is accidentally killed by the train on which they are riding. Anna recalls the man's death on the day of her suicide (p. 759) and, choosing this way to end her misery, realizes "what she had to do.")
3. "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" (p. 73)
(Oblonsky's recitation of an old French proverb, "Evil be to him who evil thinks," seems an appropriate reply to Vronsky, who seems interested in the "beautiful woman" that Oblonsky is meeting.)
4. "It is a godsend, this Serbian war." (p. 770)
(The old countess reveals to Koznyshv Vronsky's absorption in the Serbo-Turkish War, a political struggle which takes her son's mind off his inner turmoil of memories of Anna's suicide and regrets about their parting words.)
5. "so as not to descend to the demi-monde," (p. 140)
(The highest social circle of St. Petersburg, with which Anna maintains connections, scorns the morally low, even though "their tastes were not only similar but even identical.")
6. "Elle fait sensation. On oublie la Patti pour elle." (p. 550)
(Vronsky's mother notes that Anna has "caused a sensation" at the opera. She adds, "One loses sight of Patti [the star] for her." Vronsky, rather than show appreciation for the old countess's concern, asks her not to refer to Anna's loss of social position since their adultery became public.)

ANNA KARENINA

7. "the unpleasant mirror," (p. 363)
(When Vronsky is chosen to host a visiting foreign prince and show him St. Petersburg, Vronsky sees his own weaknesses pictured in the frivolous, insipid tastes of the man he entertains. Although Vronsky acknowledges the prince's gentlemanly conduct, he is all too aware of the condescension of a man he considers "a stupid piece of beef.")
8. "it was impossible to preserve his incognito," (p. 373)
(On his visit to a famous St. Petersburg lawyer to obtain information concerning divorce procedures, Karenin tries to make an appointment without revealing his identity because of his embarrassment at the situation in which Anna has placed him.)
9. "Quos vult perdere dementat," (p. 415)
(As Anna faces a difficult delivery, Karenin ponders the Latin phrase, "Whom he wishes to kill he makes insane," adapting it from the original "Whom the gods wish to kill," to the people who have passed over Karenin in making the appointment.)
10. "All we want now are gladiators and lions." (p. 220)
(During the race when Anna reveals her passion for Vronsky, who is injured in a fall, the spectators comment on the unlucky steeplechase, comparing it to the era in Roman history when gladiators fought with beasts.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the book.

Questions 1-5 Literal Level

1. What, according to his mother, is Count Vronsky's reaction to Anna's suicide?
(The Countess Vronsky, who delights in Anna's company when they first meet, expresses an opposing opinion in Part VIII as she greets Koznyshev at the railway station. She describes the night that Anna died: ". . . He was beside himself—it was terrible to see him. He did not say a word, but at once galloped off to the station. . . they brought him back like one dead. I shouldn't have recognized him. Prostration complete the doctor said. Then he went nearly raving mad." She describes how her son has not spoken for six weeks and has declined food. She implies that he may again try to kill himself.)
2. What is Stepan Oblonsky's attitude toward adultery?
(After uproar upsets his entire family when Dolly discovers her husband's infidelity, Stiva is unable to feel guilt. He truthfully acknowledges the situation: "He could not now feel sorry because he, a handsome and susceptible man of thirty-four, was not in love with his wife. . . He was only sorry not to

have been able to hide it from his wife better. But he felt the whole gravity of his position and he was sorry for his wife, his children, and himself." He expected Dolly to allow him his indulgence; he is annoyed that she objects.)

3. How does his parents' separation affect Seryozha?
(Seryozha grows into a tall, serious lad during the time he is separated from his mother, however, inside he combats the insecurities of early childhood. He feels shame because of bad memories and dreams of his mother and forces himself to repress thoughts which he perceives as effeminate. He is embarrassed to see Stiva, whose face reminds him of his mother, and, trying not to look at his uncle, refuses to discuss Anna. When his tutor finds Seryozha on the stairs and suspects the boy has been crying, Seryozha replies, "Oh, leave me alone! Remember or not—what business is it of his? Why should I remember? Leave me alone!")
4. How does Karenin express his distaste for Anna's infidelity?
(During the early months of the affair, when Anna and Vronsky are trying to be discreet, Karenin remains outwardly unchanged. He walls himself in with his annual routines of work and rest at a health spa and avoids a direct confrontation with his wife. He wears his usual expression, but uses a cold tone with Anna and Seryozha. Sternly businesslike, ". . . he had locked and bolted that compartment of his heart which contained his feelings for his family. . . He who was such a conscientious father, had since the end of that winter become particularly cold toward his son and had the same bantering attitude to him as to his wife.")
5. How does Levin resolve his doubts before marrying Kitty?
(As time for the ceremony approaches, Levin makes his confession, attends a bachelor party, enduring the usual grousing comments about marriage, but suffers a last-minute hesitation. An inner voice questions whether Levin truly knows and trusts Kitty: "What if she doesn't love me? What if she is only marrying me because she wants to get married? What if she doesn't know herself what she is doing?" Kitty soothes his worries and pledges her love and understanding. Dolly, who finds the couple tenderly reassuring each other, pooh-poohs his jitters and sends him home to dress and "not to waste Kitty's time." Her last words indicate her annoyance at so trivial an interruption: "Away with you, away with you, my dear sir!")

Questions 6-8 Interpretive Level

6. Why is Count Vronsky eager to part with the visiting prince?
(Vronsky observes the worldly attitude of a man not

ANNA KARENINA

too different from himself. After a week of sight-seeing and "typical Russian amusements, such as racing, bear hunts, troikas, gypsies, ballet, theatre, and overindulgence in food and drink, Vronsky finds the prince "hard to stomach." "The prince was a very stupid, very self-assured, very healthy, very immaculate man, and that was all." The chilling experience brings forth an honest analysis of Vronsky's own set of values.)

7. How does Anna relieve her mental unrest?
(As Anna weighs her situation, she realizes that neither God nor Karenin can lift her burden or resolve her mental state. Her own mind, incapable of offering a rational answer, fails her: "She did not know at times what she was afraid of and what she desired. Was she afraid of or did she desire what had happened or what was going to happen, and what it was she desired she did not know." As she searches for any available palliative, she decides that Seryozha is her only salvation, "someone to hold on to, someone to care for, quite independent of her relationship with her husband and Vronsky.")
8. Why does Levin panic when Kitty goes into labor?
(Levin flounders in a nightmare as the doctor and Lizaveta prepare Kitty for delivery. The strain becomes so intense that Levin loses his sense of time and purpose. When he evaluates his panic, he realizes "that what was happening was similar to what had happened in the hotel of the provincial town a year ago on the deathbed of his brother Nikolai." Self-control returns as Levin begins to understand the source of his anxiety; he repeatedly chants a comforting prayer and turns to God's protections "as trustingly and as simply as in the days of his childhood and early youth.")

Questions 9 and 10 Critical Level

9. How does Tolstoy justify Karenin's burst of charity at Anna's bedside?
(Karenin's untypical response to Anna's birth of an illegitimate daughter puzzles Vronsky, who pulls away from a situation he does not understand. Karenin begs his rival to listen as he explains the revelation that has come over him: "I saw her and I forgave. And the happiness of forgiving showed me where my duty lay. I have forgiven her completely. I want to turn the other cheek, I want to give my shirt if my cloak is taken, and I only pray to God not to take from me the joy of forgiving." He decides to remain by Anna's side and politely asks Vronsky to leave.)
10. How does Tolstoy use the railway as a unifying device?
(Tolstoy illustrates the delight and destruction of his worldly characters by emphasizing the role of mobility in their lives. The railroad, a wonder of nineteenth century Europe, provides transportation for people of means to attend social functions in

both Moscow and St. Petersburg and to relieve their tedium through escapes to the country.

The meeting of Anna and Vronsky, although probably inevitable, occurs at the railroad station. Vronsky demonstrates his compassion and sense of honor by giving two hundred rubles to the widow of a railway victim. Seryozha details to his uncle a game which centers on make-believe rail travel. Anna chooses the train as an immediate means to end her self-torture. Koznyshev learns of Vronsky's response to Anna's suicide while talking to the Countess Vronsky at the railway station. By centering major episodes of the characters' lives on or near trains, Tolstoy suggests that the convenience of rail travel provides people a more rapid means to empty lives and self-destruction.)

Question 11 Creative Level

11. Describe the lifestyle of an illegitimate child who grows up in nineteenth century St. Petersburg among upper class people. Explain how he or she would cope with social slights, problems of inheritance, and family relations. Include the added stigma of having a mother who committed suicide in order to escape responsibility.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Plan a typical nineteenth century formal ball, in which you describe invitations, flowers, entertainment, music, decorations, food, and guest list. Make some sketches of fashions for both men and women which would be appropriate for the dance. Include fans, headdresses, shoes, handbags, and jewelry.
2. Examine the laws in your state to determine the reasons for which a divorce or an annulment may be granted. Summarize the laws in a simplified outline.
3. Discuss Tolstoy's reasons for continuing the story after Anna's death. Does her influence continue to affect the characters?
4. Compare the relationship of Anna and Vronsky to famous pairs of lovers in American fiction, such as Hester Prynne and Arthur Dimmesdale in *The Scarlet Letter*, Wang Lung and Lotus in *The Good Earth*, Ethan Frome and Mattie in *Ethan Frome*, and Jay Gatsby and Daisy Buchanan in *The Great Gatsby*. Decide whether American society is as hard on adulterers as Russian society.
5. Write a paper defining honor as it is depicted in *Anna Karenina*. Contrast several characters' view of honor and their willingness to sacrifice in order to satisfy their notion of honorable behavior.
6. Make a list of the major forms of entertainment which fill the lives of the Russian upper class. Research what

ANNA KARENINA

happened to personal wealth after the Russian Revolution in 1917.

7. Translate all French phrases which appear in the novel and explain their meaning in the scenes in which they appear.
8. Prepare an oral report on the changes in Leo Tolstoy's life after he underwent a religious conversion. Note the responses of Sofia, the Russian Orthodox Church, and famous friends of Tolstoy, such as Dostoevsky and Turgenev.
9. Sketch a map of Europe and Asia which details the action of the novel. Include the location of large ethnic groups such as the Serbians. Outline the area affected by the Crimean War; mark the location of major battles.
10. Make a timeline of Russian literature, including novelists and short story writers, playwrights, orators, poets, and essayists. Note the writers who have defected from Russia in order to find a place in the free world.

TEACHING NOTES

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ANNA KARENINA

VOCABULARY TEST

Choose the vocabulary term which belongs in each blank. Place the letter of your answer in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. Bakers, closed shops, night cabmen, house porters sweeping the pavements, flashed by before his eyes, and he watched it all trying to _____ the thought of what awaited him and what he dared not hope for but was still hoping for.
- _____ 2. If it is a trick, then calm contempt and depart. If it is true, observe the rules of _____.
- _____ 3. "There was a _____ yesterday and the doctor is here now."
- _____ 4. "Quick, some more ice!" came the doctor's _____ voice from the bedroom.
- _____ 5. Her voice was gay, animated with extremely distinct _____.
- _____ 6. . . . Every time he glanced at her he saw her eyes looking at him with such tender and _____ emotion as he had never seen in them before.
- _____ 7. . . . He suddenly felt that what he had thought was an emotional upset was, on the contrary, a _____ state of his soul that suddenly gave him a new happiness he had never known before.
- _____ 8. Karenin took Vronsky's hands and drew them away from his face, which looked terribly _____ with suffering and shame.
- _____ 9. Karenin held out his hand, without _____ the tears that streamed down his face.
- _____ 10. "Dear, oh dear, when will it all end? Doctor, give me some _____."
- _____ 11. "You may trample me in the mire, you make me the laughingstock of the world, I will not forsake her and I shall never utter a word of _____ to you.
- _____ 12. Vronsky, too, got up, and stooping and without unbending his back, gazed _____ at him.
- _____ 13. The deceived husband, whom he had in the past regarded as a pitiful creature, an incidental and rather ridiculous obstacle to his happiness, had suddenly been summoned by herself, raised to an awe-inspiring _____ . . .
- _____ 14. . . . He felt that the husband was _____ in his grief, while he was despicable and mean in his deceptions.
- _____ 15. And, to be sure, the instant his thoughts became confused, he began to sink into the _____ of oblivion.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. abyss | F. intonations | K. propriety |
| B. blissful | G. magnanimous | L. reproach |
| C. consultation | H. morphia | M. restraining |
| D. distorted | I. peremptory | N. stifle |
| E. ecstatic | J. pinnacle | O. sullenly |

ANNA KARENINA

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (40 points)

Match the following descriptions to the characters listed below. You will use some names more than once.

- _____ 1. Writes *A Survey of the Foundations and Forms of Government in Europe and Russia*.
- _____ 2. Prefers visiting the Shcherbatskys than going to music-halls.
- _____ 3. Urges Karenin to accept the only solution to the problem—to divorce Anna so that she may find happiness.
- _____ 4. Asks Vronsky whether the new hospital will have a maternity ward.
- _____ 5. Visits Dolly's country house and offers advice on cattle feed and dairy farming.
- _____ 6. Nurses her sister's children through scarlet fever.
- _____ 7. Desires to take her son away before she loses him.
- _____ 8. Possesses letters that confirm the adultery.
- _____ 9. Is insulted at the opera by Mrs. Kartasov.
- _____ 10. Hopes Anna will die in childbirth.
- _____ 11. Fails to die when he shoots himself in the chest.
- _____ 12. Begs to breastfeed her own daughter.
- _____ 13. Enjoys her train ride because Anna entertains her with stories.
- _____ 14. Suffers doubts and questions about the purpose of life after his brother dies of tuberculosis.
- _____ 15. Does not understand Anna's willingness to excuse Stiva's adultery with the French governess.
- _____ 16. Scolds Anna for her improper behavior in showing sympathy to the fallen rider.
- _____ 17. Vronsky's cousin, whose house is the location of Anna's early meetings with Vronsky.
- _____ 18. Is teased when he turns to religious piety as a means to curb his passions.
- _____ 19. Places an icon by Kitty's head and prays "Lord have mercy on us and help us."
- _____ 20. Feels uncomfortable in the presence of his uncle, who reminds him of his mother.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. Anna | E. Karenin | I. Nikolai |
| B. Betsy | F. Kitty | J. Oblonsky |
| C. Countess Vronsky | G. Koznyshev | K. Seryozha |
| D. Dolly | H. Levin | L. Vronsky |

Part II: Matching (20 points)

Match parts of quotations from the novel. You will have answers left over when you finish.

- _____ 1. All I say is that her position is agonizing, that you can put it right
- _____ 2. Is it possible that they won't forgive me, that they won't understand that
- _____ 3. I said that we must put off our departure for three days, to which you replied
- _____ 4. He had flung everything away—his career, myself, and
- _____ 5. We in the country do our best to make it easy for ourselves to work with our hands,

ANNA KARENINA

- _____ 6. All these consolations, exhortations, and Christian forgivenesses—
_____ 7. . . . Cases of this kind, as you are aware, fall under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts,
_____ 8. I'm getting tired of breaking lances uselessly in the cause of truth,
_____ 9. I've enough pride never to let myself
_____ 10. What sense is there in killing a man in order

- A. and so we cut our nails and sometimes roll up our sleeves.
B. I've gone over them a thousand times and it's no use.
C. but for a young and beautiful woman like you it is a little too early for that almshouse.
D. and sometimes I feel quite strung up.
E. to conduct yourself in society in such a way that no evil tongues might be able to say anything against you.
F. love a man who does not love me.
G. to define one's relation to a guilty wife and a son?
H. it could not possibly have been otherwise?
I. I respect your past and despise your present—so much so that I was very far from the interpretation you give my words.
J. and the reverend Fathers are very keen on the minutest details . . .
K. and that you will lose nothing by doing so.
L. and sometimes let him off paying, and sometimes go short himself.
M. but their own hearth and home, their own wives are sacred to them.
N. that I was lying, that I was not an honest man.
O. even then she had shown no pity for him, but deliberately dealt him a mortal blow.

Part III: Quotation Identification

Place the number of the quotation from Part II which is spoken by each of the following characters.

- _____ 1. Vronsky
_____ 2. Karenin
_____ 3. Oblonsky
_____ 4. Lydia
_____ 5. Levin

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

1. Compare the attitudes toward fatherhood displayed by Vronsky, Karenin, and Levin.
2. Explain the reason for Anna's last quarrel with Vronsky.

ANNA KARENINA

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Choose the answer which best completes each of the following statements.

- _____ 1. Seryozha turns away from his uncle because (a) Oblonsky reminds him of his mother (b) Karenin has kept Seryozha from Anna and her family (c) Stiva has been unfaithful to Dolly (d) his uncle prefers Anna's new baby over Seryozha.
- _____ 2. The old countess believes that Anna (a) would make a wonderful wife for Vronsky (b) has tried to cause embarrassment for Karenin (c) is a wicked woman (d) could smooth the situation between Kitty and Vronsky.
- _____ 3. Karenin rushes to Anna's bedside after receiving (a) news of Vronsky's attempted suicide (b) her telegram (c) information that Stremov has declined the appointment (d) instructions from his lawyer about obtaining a divorce.
- _____ 4. Anna blames Vronsky for (a) Mrs. Kartasov's snub at the opera (b) Seryozha's disapproval of her adultery (c) avoiding Oblonsky on the trip to Moscow (d) causing Kitty's breakdown.
- _____ 5. Karenin offers Anna his arm a third time when (a) she begs to continue waltzing with Vronsky (b) the gambling begins at Betsy's party (c) she exits the train with the old countess (d) she covers her face with her fan after Vronsky's fall.
- _____ 6. After escorting the foreign prince to a sampling of Russian entertainment, Vronsky (a) explains his absence to Kitty (b) listens to his mother's complaints about his bad behavior (c) sees his own weaknesses mirrored by the visiting prince (d) rescues Anna from a bad situation at the opera.
- _____ 7. Anna realizes that her husband's opinions about art (a) come from his association with foreign visitors (b) are rigid because he has no understanding (c) reflect modern French influence (d) must adhere to the opinions of the ministry.
- _____ 8. Kitty is horrified to see Anna's look of happiness (a) mirrored on Vronsky's face (b) as Stiva promises to renew his relationship with Dolly (c) as Anna is crushed beneath the wheels of the train (d) when Karenin takes Seryozha away.
- _____ 9. Levin finds peace as he contemplates (a) the impending birth of his first child (b) the reasons for Nikolai's conversion (c) a return to life in St. Petersburg after long months in the country (d) the meaning of goodness in his life.
- _____ 10. Anna's last thoughts are of (a) Seryozha (b) forgiveness (c) her empty marriage to Karenin (d) the cruelty of her angry words to Vronsky.

Part II: True/False (30 points)

Mark the following statements either **T** for true or **F** if any part is false.

- _____ 1. The old countess feels that the Serbian war has caused turmoil in Vronsky's already muddled life.
- _____ 2. The doctor encourages Vronsky to go to the country and avoid Anna's funeral.
- _____ 3. Kitty admires Anna's elegance in the black lace ball gown.
- _____ 4. Vronsky breaks his leg in a fall during the steeplechase.
- _____ 5. The doctor diagnoses Anna's ailment as puerperal fever.
- _____ 6. Oblonsky reminds Karenin of the night Karenin forgave both Anna and Vronsky.
- _____ 7. For fear of contracting scarlet fever, Kitty avoids her sister's children.
- _____ 8. Vronsky wants to shoot himself so he will stop feeling shame.

ANNA KARENINA

- _____ 9. Oblonsky finds himself in a wretched financial state after Dolly asserts her property rights and sells the wood.
- _____ 10. Anna charms Levin by hoping that Kitty will never have to live through the pain of social rejection.
- _____ 11. Before the wedding Levin suffers last minute concerns that Kitty may not love him.
- _____ 12. Dolly accuses Karenin of seeking to avoid her after Anna leaves him and moves to Italy with Vronsky.
- _____ 13. Anna explains in her note that the law gives her the right to take her son when she leaves her husband.
- _____ 14. After the birth of the baby Karenin observes tender and ecstatic emotions as Anna turns her eyes toward her husband.
- _____ 15. Oblonsky praises Vronsky for giving two hundred rubles to the widow of the guard killed by the train.

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

Supply the name of the character which answers each question below.

- _____ 1. Who is shocked that Anna makes excuses for Stiva's adultery?
- _____ 2. Who enjoys visiting the Shcherbatskys over going to nightclubs?
- _____ 3. Who observes Vronsky's attraction to Anna when he first sees her at the railway station?
- _____ 4. Who tries to find meaning in life through devotion to farming?
- _____ 5. Who prefers no divorce rather than suffer the loss of Seryozha?
- _____ 6. Who tries to forget his unhappy past by volunteering for military service?
- _____ 7. Who discovers her husband's affair with the French governess?
- _____ 8. Who is Vronsky's cousin and host to Anna and Vronsky during the early days of their affair?
- _____ 9. Who is timid in the company of his father and finds happiness only with his mother?
- _____ 10. Who leaves Italy and returns to Russia to see Seryozha?

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

1. Describe the events that lead up to Anna and Vronsky's departure to Italy.

2. Contrast Kitty's sufferings with those of Anna.



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