Take Home Test – Please use bubble sheet to answer – Send as picture via Remind or email – Open Note If you cannot access this, you will not be penalized – you can take it a different day

Matching: Choose the correct definition for each term. (1 point each)

1. satire A. the main idea of a story

assonance
 moral tale
 teaches a lesson about what is right and wrong
 words and phrases that appeal to the senses

4. theme D. human qualities are given to objects

5. imagery E. repetition of vowel sounds6. figurative language AB. writer's choice of words

7. diction BC. ridicule of an institution or person using sarcasm/parody

8. personification CD. language that is beyond literal meaning

# LEAVE THIS SECTION BLANK ON YOUR BUBBLE SHEET (QUESTIONS 9-22)

**Short Answer:** (2 points each) These answers must be answered with complete sentences, or will receive NO credit.

- 9. What does the word "Chaucer" translate to?
- 10. Which king had Thomas Becket murdered and why?
- 11. What is the purpose of visiting the shrine at Canterbury?
- 12. In what city and location does The Canterbury Tales begin?
- 13. What five pilgrims are referred to as the guildsmen?
- 14. How many pilgrims are traveling to Canterbury?
- 15. What are the three social classes represented by Chaucer?
- 16. What are the four themes found in the tales?
- 17. What are the four different types of stories that the tales follow?
- 18. What are one of the societal norms and how does Chaucer follow that norm using his characters? (3 points)

## Which character is it? (1 point each)

- 19. His head could break down doors, played the bagpipes and wrestled.
- 20. Believed that "greed was the root of all evil."
- 21. She believed that "love conquers all things."
- 22. He believed that "gold stimulates the heart."

## **Matching:** Choose the proper allegory for each character. (1 point each)

a. effeminate 23. Knight 24. Squire b. knowledge 25. Guildsmen c. frugal 26. Manciple d. lust 27. Friar e. wrath 28. Plowman ab. deceit 29. Pardoner ac. proper 30. Merchant ad. nobility 31. Oxford Cleric ae. coy 32. Woman from Bath bc. wanton 33. Miller bd. gambling 34. Sergeant at Law be. immoral 35. Parson cd. devout

36. Reeve ce. corruption/thievery

37. Yeoman de. gluttony
38. Monk abc. detachment
39. Shipman abd. judgment
40. Franklin abe. philanthropic
41. Prioress bcd. industrious

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| <b>Questions from</b> | the tales of | the pilgrims | (1 point each) |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| For Two /Folco J      | 1 A A        | Folgo - D    |                |

| F | or ' | I'rue/ | 'Fa | lse, | True | = A | and | . Fa | lse = 1 | В |
|---|------|--------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|---------|---|
|---|------|--------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|---------|---|

The Knight

- 42. True or False: The tale represents the nobility of love.
- 43. True or False: The tale was set in Greece

The Miller

- 44. Who is the carpenter's wife?
  - a) Allison
- b) Emily
- c) Canace
- d) Constance
- 45. Who was originally supposed to tell their story after the knight?
  - a) Miller
- b) Squire
- c) Monk
- d) Prioress

The Reeve

- 46. What are the college students' names?
  - a) John and Alan

c) Reeve and Millerd) Allen and Acrite

- b) Briael and Chadwell
- 47. What was the object the miller stole?
- c) corn

a) wheat b) meat

- d) flour
- b) meat
  d) flour
  48. At the beginning, the Miller believes he has tricked the students, but by the end, it is

the students who trick the Miller. What is this an example of?

a) Verbal irony

c) Satire

b) Situational Irony

d) Parody

The Cook

- 49. What is the Cook's name?
  - a) George
- b) Rodger
- c) Mike
- d) Cook
- 50. True or False: The Cook is seen as having a positive bias.
- 51. What does reveling mean?
  - a) Burning buildings

c) Dancing

b) Laughing

d) Singing

Sergeant at the Law

- 52. The Lawyer is thought to be "seemed busier than he was," which shows Chaucer's bias as...
  - a) Negative

- b) Positive
- 53. What is the job of the Lawyer in 1300s?
  - a) Cook Stuff
  - b) To kill stuff
  - c) To serve the king in matters of law
  - d) To be judge and jury and bailiff

- ) One B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

- 62. What is the moral of the story?
  - a) Women should be obedient to their husbands
  - b) Always pass the test
  - c) Love conquers all
  - d) Wisdom is the key to success
- 63. How does the student use verbal irony after telling his tale?
  - a) He lies about his tale
  - b) He talks about love then about hate
  - c) He tells his listeners to not follow the moral of the tale
  - d) He tells his listeners to follow the moral of the tale

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#### The Monk

- 81. How many tales does the Monk tell?
  - a) 3
- b) 7
- c) 13
- d) 17
- 82. What lesson is meant to be told through all the tales?
  - a) Overindulgence will kill you
  - b) Nothing can prevent the fall of the proud
  - c) Misfortune comes to everyone
  - d) Both a and b

## The Second Nun

- 83. What does Cecilia have that "kepes" her body?
  - a) Angel
- b) Cross
- c) Bible
- d) Faith
- 84. What does Chaucer satirize through the Second Nun's tale?
  - a) The church
- b) Nuns
- c) Politics
- d) Love

## The Yeoman

- 85. What does the Yeoman satirize in his tale?
  - a) Forestry
- b) Alchemy c) Animals
- d) Fabliau
- 86. True or False: The Yeoman is satirized by Chaucer.

# The Parson

- 87. True or False: The Parson is not accountable for his teachings.
- 88. What does the Parson tell instead of a fable or tale?
  - a) Moral Tale
- b) Fairy Tale
- c) Epitaph
- d) Sermon

- 89. What is the subject of the Parson's Tale?
  - a) Deadly Sins
- b) All pilgrims
- c) The World