

TEST: *The Canterbury Tales*, The Middle Ages, Chaucer
LEVI

The Prologue

1. Who did the narrator meet at the Tabbard Inn?
 - a. He met the King of England
 - b. He met the Archbishop of Canterbury
 - c. He met 29 pilgrims
 - d. He met St. Thomas a Becket

2. Why was everyone at The Tabbard?
 - a. There was a band of highwaymen on the road and the people were afraid to travel. They were waiting for the King's soldiers to come and escort them.
 - b. They were on their way making a pilgrimage to Canterbury.
 - c. They had come to celebrate the baptism of the King's youngest son.
 - d. Over half the group had taken ill. They were recuperating at the inn.

3. What were they going to see?
 - a. They were going to see the relics of the True Cross.
 - b. They were going to see a special presentation of the Passion play.
 - c. They were going to see a spring that was supposed to have miraculous healing powers.
 - d. They were going to see the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket.

4. He has been in many battles. He was true and gentle.
 - a. The Knight
 - b. The Yeoman
 - c. The Sergeant at Law
 - d. The Merchant

5. He was the son of the Knight, in his twenties, agile, strong, and happy-go-lucky.
 - a. The Plowman
 - b. The Squire
 - c. The Reeve
 - d. The Pardoner

6. He was the Squire's servant. He was a woodsman, a Robin Hood type character.
 - a. The Host
 - b. The Shipman
 - c. The Yeoman
 - d. The Manciple

7. She spoke French, was dainty and pleasant, and the picture of medieval beauty.
 - a. The Prioress/Nun
 - b. The Wife of Bath
 - c. The Cook
 - d. The Weaver

8. These people were in the nun's group.
 - a. One priest and three students
 - b. Four nuns
 - c. Two converts, one priest, and one nun
 - d. One nun and three priests

9. He was bald and fat. He had a preference for fine clothes and luxuries. He didn't like hard work, but he did like to ride.
 - a. The Knight
 - b. The Monk
 - c. The Squire
 - d. The Franklin

10. He takes bribes for easy penance. He knows the taverns and barmaids better than he does the lepers and beggars. He is rather aristocratic, and he lisps.
 - a. The Pardoner
 - b. The Parson
 - c. The Friar
 - d. The Summoner

11. He has a forked beard and a motley coat. He is careful with money, a good negotiator, and always tells his opinions about business.
 - a. The Haberdasher
 - b. The Shipman
 - c. The Merchant
 - d. The Host

12. This pilgrim was an Oxford student who didn't say much, didn't have a job, and just loved learning for the sake of learning.

- a. The Clerk
- b. The Squire
- c. The Franklin
- d. The Prioress/Nun

13. He seemed wise. He made a lot of money. He seemed busier than he really was.

- a. The Knight
- b. The Squire
- c. The Manciple
- d. The Sergeant at Law

14. He looked a little like Santa Claus. He liked to eat, drink and be merry. He was a country gentleman with a dagger and a silk purse.

- a. The Yeoman
- b. The Franklin
- c. The Host
- d. The Pharmacist

15. What tradesmen were there?

- a. A Minstrel, a Barrel-maker, a Tailor, and a Reeve
- b. A Merchant, a Teacher, a Lawyer, a Potter and a Weaver
- c. A Haberdasher, a Dyer, a Carpenter, a Weaver, and a Carpet-maker
- d. A Clerk, a Carpenter, a Barrel-maker, a Plowman, and a Haberdasher

16. This pilgrim was a master of the trade, had a sore on one knee, and was physically a rather disgusting character.

- a. The Plowman
- b. The Cook
- c. The Wife of Bath
- d. The Summoner

17. He was from Dartmouth, didn't ride well, and was a good navigator. He had little conscience about killing the enemy, and seemed rather like a pirate.

- a. The Miller
- b. The Knight
- c. The Reeve
- d. The Shipman

18. He knew his profession well, and took kickbacks from one in another profession. He was not particularly religious. He was dressed in red and blue-gray garments, and loved gold.

- a. The Doctor
- b. The Squire
- c. The Pharmacist
- d. The Manciple

19. This pilgrim was large and somewhat deaf, had a red complexion, wore a wide hat and spurs and had been married several times.

- a. The Host
- b. The Cook
- c. The Wife of Bath
- d. The Shipman

20. This pilgrim was truly Christ-like; patient, giving, holy and virtuous, and didn't believe in pomp or glory. He practiced what he preached.

- a. The Monk
- b. The Friar
- c. The Parson
- d. The Pardoner

21. He was the Parson's brother. He was an honest worker who paid his taxes on time.

- a. The Reeve
- b. The Plowman
- c. The Shipman
- d. The Haberdasher

22. He had a football-player build. He had a red beard, a wart on his nose, and a filthy mouth. He cheated customers and in his spare time played the bagpipes.

- a. The Miller
- b. The Cook
- c. The Clerk
- d. The Merchant

23. He was a shrewd buyer. Lawyers with all their knowledge were no match for him. He purchased well and kept the extra money for himself. He stole the lawyers blind.

- a. The Franklin
- b. The Manciple
- c. The Sergeant at Law
- d. The Merchant

24. He was old, choleric, and thin. He was a good manager and good carpenter, feared by the farm workers. He usually brought up the rear of the party, lagging behind.

- a. The Pardoner
- b. The Friar
- c. The Squire
- d. The Reeve

25. He had a red face full of sores. He ate onions and drank too much. He would take bribes. He had a garland of flowers on his head and held a cake like a shield.

- a. The Summoner
- b. The Cook
- c. The Haberdasher
- d. The Miller

26. This pilgrim sang in a strong voice, had long, waxy yellow hair, bulging eyes, was baby-faced and carried a bunch of false relics to sell.

- a. The Friar
- b. The Monk
- c. The Pardoner
- d. The Prioress/Nun

27. His name was Harry Bailly. He was manly, good-natured, and happy.

- a. The Knight
- b. The Host
- c. The Shipman
- d. The Franklin

28. What does the host propose to the pilgrims?

- a. He proposes that they memorize Bible verses and recite them to the group each evening. The host will keep account of the number each pilgrim memorizes. The pilgrim who memorizes the most will receive a monetary reward from the rest.
- b. He proposes that they stop three times each day (morning, noon and evening) for prayers, and that a different pilgrim will lead the prayers each day.
- c. He proposes that they convert people along the way and take them on the pilgrimage. He convinces the Pardoner to offer special indulgences to the pilgrims who get converts to join them.
- d. He proposes that they each tell two stories on the way to and from their destination. The winner will get a free meal at the expense of the others. The Host will ride along and be the way.

The Pardoner's Tale

29. What bargain or agreement did the rioters make at the tavern?

- a. They agreed to stop rioting if the Pardoner could find wives for all of them.
- b. They agreed to stop all sin within a hundred miles of the tavern.
- c. They agreed to hunt down Death.
- d. They agreed to go with the Pardoner and earn money for the church.

30. They met an old man as they began their journey. What was the old man's problem?

- a. He had been very sinful in his youth. He could not die until he had confessed each sin to a different priest or Pardoner, and made a donation to each of them.
- b. He would gain eternal life if he could find a beautiful young woman to love and marry him.
- c. He would keep getting new illnesses unless he could convert at least one person a day. Most people didn't want to listen to him, because he was so old and diseased.
- d. He had to roam the earth until he had found someone who would trade youth for age.

31. Where does the old man send the rioters?

- a. He sent them to the Holy Land.
- b. He sent them up the road to an oak tree.
- c. He sent them to a hidden cave in the forest.

d. He sent them to the shrine at Canterbury.

32. What did they find where the old man sent them?

- a. They found three beautiful women waiting for them.
- b. They found eight bushels of gold.
- c. They found a bag full of jewels.
- d. They found jewelry and golden swords.

33. Why did they have to bring the treasure home at night?

- a. They were afraid someone would think they had stolen it.
- b. They were afraid the Pardoner would see them and demand that they turn it over to the church.
- c. They didn't want any highwaymen to rob them.
- d. It was so heavy to carry that it got them overheated in the bright sun. It was easier to carry it at night.

34. Why was one youth sent to town?

- a. He went to scout for robbers.
- b. He went to provide an alibi for the others.
- c. He went to buy food and drink so they would have something to eat while waiting.
- d. He went to buy a horse to carry the load.

35. What plan did the two other youths make to kill the one when he returned from town?

- a. They would ambush him, tie him up, and throw him in the river.
- b. They would cut off his head while he slept.
- c. They would set him on fire.
- d. One would talk to him and the other would come up from behind and stab him.

36. What plan did the one who went to town make to kill the two others when he got back?

- a. He was going to stab them while they slept.
- b. He was going to let the horse trample them.
- c. He was going to poison them.
- d. He had hired two thugs to kill them as they brought the treasure home.

37. Who died, and how did it happen?

- a. The one died when they stabbed him.
- b. All three died. The two stabbed the one, and then they unknowingly drank the poisoned wine.
- c. Only the two died when the horse trampled them.
- d. They all died. The thugs killed the two men, then killed the one who had hired them.

The Wife of Bath's Tale

38. What did the knight do to warrant the punishment of beheading?

- a. He killed a Friar.
- b. He robbed the king's treasury and gave it to the poor.
- c. He refused to follow the king's orders.
- d. He raped a young maiden.

39. Who saved the knight, and under what condition was he let go?

- a. The King saved him, under the condition that he leave the country and never return.
- b. The priest saved him, under the condition that he enter a monastery and remain there for the rest of his life.
- c. The Queen saved him, under the condition that he would come back in one year's time and tell her the one thing women wanted above all else.
- d. The court sorcerer saved him, under the condition that he become an apprentice sorcerer.

40. What deal did he make on his way home after the year was almost ended?
- He met a priest who worked with the poor. The knight promised the priest he would work for a year and give everything he earned to the poor.
 - He met an old woman who told him the answer to the queen's question and under the condition that he would grant her next request if it would be in his power to do so.
 - He met a sorcerer who said he could erase everyone's memory of the knight's evil deed. In return, the knight would have to spend the rest of his life doing good deeds and carrying a message of peace to other knights.
 - He met a beautiful girl and fell in love with her. She agreed to marry him after he had saved twelve other maidens from the crime, which he had committed.
41. What was the answer to the Queen's question?
- All women want to marry, regardless of the kind of man they marry.
 - All women want to be young and beautiful forever.
 - All women want to be happy, above all else.
 - All women want to be masters of their husbands.
42. What did the woman ask of the knight in return for saving his life?
- She asked him to marry her.
 - She asked him to give her a purse filled with gold.
 - She asked him to return in one year to help her harvest her crops.
 - She asked him to sacrifice his life in order that she could become young again.
43. The knight kept his word and married her, but he was miserable. What options did the old woman give him?
- She would release him in one year if he would devote that year to loving her.
 - He could be unfaithful to her, but he would never be happy.
 - He could have her old and faithful or young and perhaps not so faithful.
 - He could leave her, but never marry again.
44. What did the knight choose?
- He chose to love her.
 - He left the decision up to her.
 - He decided to be unfaithful.
 - He refused to choose.
45. Why did the old woman promise him both beauty and fidelity?
- By giving her the choice, he allowed her mastery over him.
 - She knew he as really trying, and she cared for him.
 - She knew she would be dead within a few years, and decided that they should both be happy during that time.
 - She felt sorry for him.

Physiognomy and Humours

46. What is the body humor that causes sluggishness or apathy?
- Sanguine
 - Choleric
 - Melancholy
 - Phlegmatic
47. What is the body humor that causes a person to be angry?
- Sanguine
 - Choleric
 - Melancholy
 - Phlegmatic
48. What is the body humor that causes gloominess?
- Sanguine
 - Choleric
 - Melancholy
 - Phlegmatic
49. What is the body humor that causes a person to be cheerful?
- Sanguine
 - Choleric

c. Melancholy

d. Phlegmatic

Narrative Types in Chaucer's England

50. A story taking place in a fantasy world of incredible characters and events (i.e., the Wife of Bath's Tale) is a(n)

- a. exemplum
- b. beast fable

- c. fairy tale
- d. fabliau

51. A story in which animals are used as characters to demonstrate a moral (i.e., the Nun's Priest's Tale) is a

- a. miracle story
- b. metrical romance

- c. mock epic
- d. beast fable

52. An allegory (the expression by means of symbolic fictional figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human existence) in which characters and actions represent moral qualities (i.e., the Pardoner's Tale) is a(n)

- a. beast fable
- b. exemplum

- c. metrical romance
- d. mock epic

53. A long narrative poem filled with adventure, love, and magic (i.e., the Knight's Tale) is a(n)

- a. miracle story
- b. fairy tale

- c. fabliau
- d. metrical romance

54. A folk version of the metrical romance; coarse, crude (i.e., the Miller's Tale) is a(n)

- a. fabliau
- b. mock epic

- c. fairy tale
- d. exemplum

55. A religious story based on stories of saints and/or miraculous events (i.e., the Prioress' Tale) is a(n)

- a. mock epic
- b. miracle story

- c. beast fable
- d. fabliau

56. The satirical use of the epic form to portray insignificant characters and events (i.e., the Nun's Priest's Tale) is a(n)

- a. mock epic
- b. exemplum

- c. fairy tale
- d. beast fable

Questions about Chaucer and the Middle Ages

57. William of Normandy brings a new political system with him based on a hierarchy of lords, vassals, and serfs, all led by a king with "Divine Right" to rule. What is the name of this system?

- a. dictatorship
- b. feudalism

- c. communism
- d. democracy

58. _____ was a system of ideals and social codes governing the behavior of knights. It included the loyalties a knight must pledge and defend as well as the proper ways to treat women of rank.

- a. Manlaw
- b. Knight's code

- c. The Commandment
- d. Chivalry

59. The **difference** between noblewomen and peasant women in the Middle Ages was that

- a. noblewomen bore more children than peasant women.
- b. peasant women had more control over the estate than noblewomen did.
- c. noblewomen could supervise the household and manage the estate in their husbands' absence.
- d. peasant women were ruled by the men in their lives.

60. People in the Middle Ages were attracted to living in cities and towns for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that

- a. cities offered people a chance to make their own money and advance socially.
- b. wealth was generated by the middle class.
- c. the sanitary conditions of the city were much better than that of the country.
- d. city living freed them of the responsibilities to their feudal lords.

61. The first national war fought by England was against

- a. Spain during the Spanish War for Independence.
- b. Russia during WWII.
- c. Ireland during the 1980s.
- d. France during the Hundred Years War.

62. The “Father of English Poetry” is a title normally given to Geoffrey Chaucer.

- a. True
- b. False

63. Chaucer worked for three different kings during his lifetime.

- a. True
- b. False

64. Chaucer wrote fulltime.

- a. True
- b. False

65. Chaucer was never married.

- a. True
- b. False

Congratulations!! You’re finished! See, it wasn’t THAT bad now, was it? Please turn your tests in at the front of the room as directed and begin working on your assignment. Thank you!