

Name _____

Vocabulary Exercise: Analogies

1. kine : cow ::
 - a) boar : pig
 - b) milk : goat
 - c) geese : goose
 - d) bull : horns
 - e) rodent : mice
2. mendicant : beggar ::
 - a) mail : postman
 - b) pupil : teacher
 - c) employee : boss
 - d) teacher : instructor
 - e) wings : angel
3. draw : push ::
 - a) starve : fast
 - b) dig : mine
 - c) lose : find
 - d) reign : notify
 - e) hurl : throw
4. traitor : faithful ::
 - a) robber : rustic
 - b) liar : honest
 - c) servant : dutiful
 - d) king : good
 - e) patient : well
5. apothecary : drugs ::
 - a) plumber : pipes
 - b) bookseller : books
 - c) Englishman : island
 - d) lawyer : judge
 - e) barbarian : kindness
6. uprising : oppression ::
 - a) run away : vacation
 - b) rebellion : tyranny
 - c) work : playground
 - d) winter : spring
 - e) medication : herbs
7. lay low : beat ::
 - a) sigh : point
 - b) pray : paint
 - c) yelp : signal
 - d) dread : eat
 - e) raise : lift

8. courier : message ::
 - a) milkman : milk
 - b) farmer : plow
 - c) professor : pencil
 - d) hairdresser : salon
 - e) technician : preparation

Multiple-Choice Questions

9. What is "Poet's Corner"?
 - a) a burial place in Westminster Abbey
 - b) a group of American poets
 - c) what are considered to be the five best English poets
 - d) The abbots mentioned in Bede's history
 - e) a building designed by Christopher Wren
10. Which is not true of Hrothgar?
 - a) He is the father of Beowulf.
 - b) He is a king of Denmark.
 - c) He is a descendent a descendant of Odin (or Woden).
 - d) He is a monarch of the Skioldung dynasty.
 - e) He built Heorot.
11. Beowulf was all of the following EXCEPT ____.
 - a) a nephew of Hygelac
 - b) one who steals the Dragon's treasure, causing it to burn and destroy his own kingdom
 - c) a hero who defeats a monster named Grendel
 - d) a native of Geatland (Sweden)
 - e) a king
12. On what occasion does Hygelac give Beowulf his sword Nägeling?
 - a) after Beowulf defeats the dragon
 - b) after Beowulf defeats Grendel
 - c) after Beowulf defeats Beka in a swimming race
 - d) after Beowulf defeats Grendel's mother
 - e) after Beowulf finally makes peace with Grendel
13. What happens on the evening of the feast in celebration of Beowulf's victory over Grendel?
 - a) An act of revenge is waged against Heorot.
 - b) The dragon goes on a rampage in Geatland.
 - c) Wealtheow trips on her gown and injures her ankle.
 - d) Hrothgar's minstrel kills a monster.
 - e) Gendel returns to Heorot.
14. What trophy does Grendel's mother erect above her swampy den?
 - a) holly
 - b) a fish
 - c) Grendel's arm
 - d) a loaf of bread

- e) the head of Hrothgar's chief advisor
15. Why does the dragon go on a rampage against Beowulf's kingdom?
- Her son has been killed.
 - She wants to destroy the "Thing."
 - Beowulf was made king.
 - Someone has stolen treasure from her lair.
 - Hardred was cruelly killed by conspirators.
16. Which of the following BEST describes Beowulf's funeral ceremonies?
- He is cremated and his ashes are thrown in the ocean.
 - He is buried in a huge mound decorated with gold.
 - He is put in a ship and let out to sea.
 - He is placed in a coffin in a churchyard
 - He is placed in the dragon's lair with the treasure that he won.
17. Beowulf was composed in ____.
- Old French
 - Latin
 - Anglo-Saxon
 - Greek
 - Danish
18. Which of the following names a kind of metaphor used in Beowulf, such as "foaming fields" for the ocean?
- metonymy
 - kenning
 - synecdoche
 - alliteration
 - syllipsis
19. Who helps Everyman in the play *Everyman* when Death calls him?
- Fellowship
 - Kindred
 - Cousin
 - Goods
 - None of the above
20. Which of the following best identifies the play *Everyman*?
- a tragedy
 - a mystery play
 - a morality play
 - a comedy
 - a romance
21. Which of the following is a miracle play?
- Noah and the Flood
 - Pilgrim's Progress
 - "The Pardoner's Tale"
 - The Canterbury Tales
- e) None of the above
22. Who is the author of "Harp Song of the Dane Women"?
- John Bunyan
 - Geoffrey Chaucer
 - Rudyard Kipling
 - Geoffrey of Monmouth
 - It is anonymous.
23. Who is the "old grey widow-maker" in the poem "Harp Song of the Dane Women"?
- a hairy monster
 - a fire-breathing dragon
 - the sea
 - a foreign king with his army
 - a storm
24. What are the "horned beasts" that belonged to Robin Hood in the story "Robin Hood Turns Butcher"?
- They are bulls, not cows as he has supposed them to be.
 - They are boars, not cows as he has supposed them to be.
 - They are common deer, not cattle as he has supposed them to be.
 - They are cows as the Sheriff has supposed them to be.
 - They are creatures that the Sheriff has never seen before.
25. Which of the following best defines ballad?
- a poem that tells a story
 - a poem in iambic pentameter
 - a kind of sonnet
 - a lyrical poem
 - an epic
26. Write down the author of "Bannockburn."
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27. What is the speaker's opinion of Edward in the poem "Bruce to his Men at Bannockburn"?
- He is a good ruler.
 - He is holy.
 - He is a tyrant.
 - He is a traitor.
 - He loves the Scots.
28. What is the tone of the poem "Bruce to his Men at Bannockburn"? (In other words, what would be the BEST word to describe how the speaker is talking?)
- urging
 - threatening
 - sorrowful
 - joyful

- a) fearful
29. What is the BEST word to describe "Bruce to His Men at Bannockburn"?
- It is a religious poem.
 - It is a nature poem.
 - It is an ironic poem.
 - It is a patriotic poem.
 - It is a poem in praise of a dead leader.
30. Chaucer was buried in ____.
- Westminster Abbey
 - Philadelphia
 - the basement of a cathedral in France
 - Northumbria
 - at sea
31. What is final destination of the pilgrims of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*?
- Jerusalem
 - the Tabard Inn
 - the Thames
 - Scotland
 - the shrine of Thomas Becket
32. Which of the following is NOT true of the old man that the young men meet up with in "The Pardoner's Tale"?
- He is totally covered up, as in a shroud, except for his face.
 - The three young men insult him.
 - Like Tithonus of the Greek myth, he cannot die although he wants to.
 - Like the young men, the old man is addicted to gambling and drinking.
 - He tells the young men where to find Death.
33. In "The Pardoner's Tale" what do the two remaining young men decide while the youngest goes to get food for their stay and plots their death?
- plot the death of the youngest
 - play the guitar and sing songs
 - fantasize on what they would do with the money
 - try to find the old man to thank him
 - play dice
34. The first work in which Robin Hood is mentioned is in ____, written in the ____.
- Pilgrim's Progress....17th century
 - Piers Plowman....14th century
 - the Dream of the Rood....10th century
 - the Battle of Brunanburh....9th century
 - the Canterbury Tales....14th century
35. Which of the following best summarizes the content of the ballad "The Douglas Tragedy"?
- A woman must choose between her beloved and her father and she chooses her father, resulting in

the deaths of both her beloved and all of her family.

- Unprovoked and without reason, a gentle nobleman attempts to kill his beloved's family.
 - Two noblemen have a feud over property, and one dies as a result.
 - A noblewoman tells her family to kill a young couple because they are threatening to rob livestock.
 - Though her family violently objects, a woman chooses to go away with her beloved with disastrous results.
36. Name one literary work that is not an epic written in Old English Anglo-Saxon.
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37. Which of the following is NOT typical of ballads?
- They are divided up into quatrains.
 - They have regular meter.
 - They have a meter that is defined as tetrameter/trimeter.
 - They all deal with happy adventures.
 - They were originally meant to be sung.

*Whan that Aprille with his shoures sote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour*

38. The passage quoted above is from ____
- Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*
 - Bede's *History of the English Church and People*
 - Everyman*
 - "The Pardoner's Tale"
 - "The Dream of the Rood"

39. What word does not come from the Anglo-Saxon word *dragan*?
- draw
 - drastic
 - drag
 - withdraw
 - drawing room

40. Write down one word that have the Latin root *retro*.
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41. Are the words *rear*, meaning "to raise" and *rear*, meaning "end" related etymologically? In other words, do they have the same word history?
- yes
 - no

42. How is the word *instead* related to the word *stud*, a male horse used in breeding?
- Instead* comes from a Latin word meaning surprise, and a stud is a strong horse that can often surprise its rider.
 - The root *stead* in *instead* means “place,” and the word *stud* originally meant a “place” where horses were bred.
 - Both words come from an Old English word meaning “to be loyal.”
 - The prefix *in* and the word *stud* come from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning “inside.”
 - The words come from the Chinese word meaning *prince*.

History

43. T or F France was an ally of Scotland throughout the Middle Ages and beyond.
44. Who was the wife of Edward III?
- Isabella
 - Eleanor of Aquitaine
 - Philippa
 - Queen Maude
 - Elizabeth
45. Who won the Battle of Berwick?
- France
 - Scotland
 - England
46. What area of England especially suffered by William’s harsh manner of subduing the people he had conquered?
- Essex
 - Sussex
 - Northumbria
 - Wessex
 - Kent
47. What reason does the text give for Henry II’s wish for Thomas Becket’s becoming Archbishop of Canterbury?
- Henry II thought that Becket would execute his office with all of the solemnity it deserved.
 - Henry II wanted to see his friend receive a favor.
 - Henry II thought that he would please the pope.
 - Henry II believed that his election would secure him power, as Becket would do his king’s will.
 - Henry II believed that his election would please the people.

48. There was a German philosopher named Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831) who said that history can be explained by a struggle between opposites. This struggle is called the dialectic. Usually the dialectic is explained as three steps—a thesis (or idea), an antithesis (or opposing idea), and a _____ (a result or product of the two ideas). Certainly this theory can be applied at least in part to the struggle between _____ and the Great Council.
49. How did Edward II die?
- Mortimer had him cruelly murdered.
 - He died in battle against the Scots.
 - He died in battle against the French.
 - His son seized his throne and had him murdered.
 - He was poisoned by a scorpion in Spain.
50. When did English Kings stop calling themselves the “King of France”?
- when John of Gaunt lost lands in France.
 - when the Black Prince left France
 - after the reign of George III (early nineteenth century)
 - when Edward III died
 - when Richard II died

Extra Credit (5 points). Give ONE example of internal rhyme in Hopkins’ poem “Binsey Poplars”
