

[Answer question no. **1 and three** others taking at least one question from each poet. Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.]

1. Locate and explain the following: (**any four**) 5x4=20
- a) He was an esy man to yeve penaunce  
There as he wiste to have a good pitaunce ;  
For unto a poure ordre for to yive  
Is signe that a man is wel y-shryve
- b) And leet his sheep encombred in the myre,  
And ran to Londoun, unto Seinte Poules,  
To seken hym a chaunterie for soules,
- c) For in his purs he sholde y-punysshed be:  
"Purs is the erchedekenes helle," seyde he.
- d) Now gooth sunne under wode:  
Me reweth, Marye, thy faire rode.  
Now gooth sunne under tree:  
Me reweth, Marye, thy sone and thee.
- e) Ewe bleteth after lamb,  
Loweth after calve cow,  
Bulloc sterteth, bucke verteth,  
Merye sing cuckou!
- f) And yn pat bed per lythe a knight,  
His wowndis bledyng day & nyght;  
Lully, lulley, lully, lulley!  
Pe fawcon hath born my mak away.
2. Do you think Chaucer has opposed corruption, not priesthood or Christianity in "The Prologue"? Thus, has Chaucer been a true reformer? Give justification to your answer.
3. "Women in Chaucer are idealized objects of desire." Write an evaluative essay about the presentation of women in the Tales.
4. Write a critique on Chaucer's art of characterization in "The Prologue".
5. Consider the differences between secular and religious lyrics; what purpose might each have served for the audience of that time?
6. 'Lyrics are the voice of common people'. Justify the comment.
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