Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool  British Literature

Unit Test #1 Day 45

Matching

1. alliteration a. an easily recognized idea used repeatedly
2. wyrd b. poet; singer of tales
3. scops c. a descriptive word or phrase used to replace someone’s name
4. thane d. a poem or song of mourning
5. ballad e. a poetic phrase containing a compound metaphor
6. epic song (elegy) f. a warrior who pledges allegiance to a lord
7. kenning g. a break or pause in a verse
8. comitatus h. "to begin with the same letter"
9. caesura i. the use of a concrete object to represent an abstract concept
10. allegory j. writing that is similar to regular speech
11. epithet k. poem passed down generationally
12. symbolism l. ancient code of loyalty; a loyal group of warriors
13. archetype m. fate
14. prose n. a narrative with a meaning not specifically spelled out (ex. fable)

Multiple Choice

1. How were the stories of the Anglo-Saxons preserved?
   A. They were memorized and retold often in song.
   B. They were written in books.
   C. They were carved on to cave walls.
   D. They were hand-written by monks.
2. What year is considered the end of the Anglo-Saxon period?
   A. 410
   B. 1066
   C. 954
   D. 597

3. Who is Grendel said to be a descendant of?
   A. Thor
   B. Zeus
   C. William The Conquerer
   D. Cain

4. Which enemy mortally wounds Beowulf?
   A. Grendel
   B. Grendel’s mother
   C. Hrothgar
   D. The dragon

5. The popular legend of which of the following figures made its earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures?
   A. Caedmon
   B. Arthur
   C. Beowulf
   D. Bede

6. Knights followed a code of conduct called:
   A. good works
   B. the golden rule
   C. chivalry
   D. martial law

7. In the feudal system:
   A. Everyone had feuds and the winner gained the land.
   B. People of higher classes provided protection for lower classes in return for their loyalty.
   C. A king owned everything and no one else had any power or rights.
   D. The church owned all of the land and told the king what to do.
8. Why does Sir Gawain accept the Green Knight’s challenge?

A. He knows he can defeat him.
B. He thinks this is all a joke.
C. He doesn’t want King Arthur to do it, so he takes his place.
D. He will earn money if he wins.

9. The Black Death:

A. Was a play written about witches and disease.
B. Was a deadly disease carried by fleas on rats that wiped out between one third and one half of London’s population.
C. Was a medieval rock band.
D. Was the name of a pirate ship which attacked and looted coastal towns throughout Europe.

10. How did Arcita and Palamon become prisoners?

A. They stole food because they were hungry.
B. They murdered a palace guard.
C. They refused to pay taxes.
D. They were soldiers fighting in a battle against Theseus.

11. What was the one condition of Arcita’s release?

A. He was banished from Athens.
B. He was not allowed to be a warrior.
C. He could never marry.
D. He would have to work as Theseus’ servant.

12. Why is Geoffrey Chaucer considered the “father of English literature”?

A. He was the father of William Shakespeare.
B. He wrote in vernacular English instead of the French or Latin popular at the time.
C. He wrote the most literary works of any other author in English literature.
D. He invented the printing press.

13. How does Chanticleer outsmart Sir Russell Fox?

A. He appeals to his vanity and tricks him.
B. He answers all of the fox’s questions correctly.
C. He causes the fox to get caught by the hound.
D. He dresses up as a hound and scares the fox away.
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Unit Test #1 Day 45 Answer Key

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