

Literture final exam notes



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Pardoner's Tale exemplar against the sin of greed 21. Irony: ex from The Pardoner's Tale: The Pardoner preaches about not to be greedy yet he is greedy ex.: The 3 greedy men all end up dying, and no one ends up with the money 22. Personification: giving inanimate objects human characteristics 23. Archetypal narrative elements: basic storytelling patterns found in folk literature around the oral Element Example from Pardoner's Tales characters, events and other things that come in threes The 3 rioters all plot to kill each other for money and they all end up dying a test of characters' moral fiber leading to their destiny Tempted by money a mysterious guide who helps point the way The old man warns the rioters about death beneath the tree a Just ending that rewards good and punishes evil The rioters die 24. Enjambment: ex: Let me not to the marriage of true minds Admit impediments.

Love is not love iambic pentameter: 5 stressed, 5 unstressed syllables 25. X: I am a pirate with a wooden leg 26. Sonnet: (Italian for "little song") 14 line poem, 10 syllables per line; iambic pentameter 5 groups with 2 syllables 27. Shakespearean sonnet: has fourteen lines, with 5 iambic feet to the line (iambic foot is unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one) Rhyme scheme of: ABA CDC fee egg 28. Spenserian sonnet: rhymes ABA Bcc accede 29. Patriarchate sonnet: divided into an eight-line octave, rhyming ABA ABA, followed by a six-line sestet, rhyming ceded 30. Sonnet sequence: the one hundred or so sonnets are linked by theme or person addressed 31. Hymning couplet: often a dramatic statement that resolves, restates, or redefines the central problem of the sonnet 32. End rhyme scheme: the rhyme comes at the end of the lines. Ex: It runs through the reeds And away it proceeds,

Through meadow and glade, 33. End-stopped line: A poetic line that has a pause at the end. 34. Imagery: word pictures apostrophe: is when an absent person, an abstract concept, or an important 35. Object is directly addressed. Ex: With how sad steps, O moon, thou climberst the skies.

Busy old fool, unruly sun. 36. Motif: *A recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work. *A dominant theme or central idea. Unrequited: unrequited love because he loved her but she did not love him in return 37. Ex: unrequited love because he loved her but she did not love him in return 38. Christmas: Holiday season which most action takes place in "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight" 39. Word: fate; destiny Canterbury Tales CT pilgrimage was from London to Canterbury. 31# travelers were to tell 4# stories each on the Journey. Purpose was . Characters from CT: Wife of Bath, Knight, Miller, Pardoner, Parson, Host of the Tabbed Inn.

Wife of Bath: gap-toothed woman; had 5 husbands; wears red; handsome; infinite Knight: a gentleman who represents chivalry and honor Miller: red-head, brain with no brains, cheats on the grain scales; tells tavern stories Pardoner: seller of religious artifacts who boasts of his cons; hair is in rat-tails; sang a beautiful offertory Parson: can be compared to Mother Theresa; poor; virtuous Host of the Tabbed Inn: Harry Bail challenges the characters to tell stories and sets himself up to Judge Pardoner's Tale Author: Geoffrey Chaucer Moral