Test Dates:

M 3/29/10 & Tu 3/30/10 (multiple choice) W 3/31/10 & Th 4/01/10 (writing)

Literary Works to Understand

"The Knight's Tale" (Chaucer) "Marriage Is a Private Affair" (Achebe) "The Nun's Priest's Tale" (Chaucer) "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" (Raleigh) *Othello* (Shakespeare) "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" (Marlowe) "Sonnet 30" (Spenser) "Sonnet 75" (Spenser) "Sonnet 130" (Shakespeare) "To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time" (Herrick) "When I Was One-and-Twenty" (Housman) "The Wife of Bath's Tale" (Chaucer)

Literary Terminology to Recognize

allusion	fabliau	octave	sonnet
antagonist	foil	oxymoron	speaker
aside	foreshadowing	parody	symbol
ballad	heroic couplet	pastoral	theme
beast fable	hyperbole	personification	tone
blank verse	iambic pentameter	point of view	tragedy
carpe diem	iambic tetrameter	quatrain	tragic flaw
chivalry	imagery	refrain	tragic hero
climax	metaphor	sestet	verbal irony
conflict	mock-heroic	setting	volta
dialogue	mood	simile	
dramatic irony	motif	soliloquy	

Questions to Consider

- How are a variety of human relationships revealed in the literature of this unit?
- How do authors provide different perspectives on love and relationships?
- Do the extremes of literary relationships correlate to actual relationships in any way?
- How does a person's role in a relationship reveal his or her character?
- Can a writer's portrayal of relationships serve as a critique of society as well?
- How do literary forms (*ballad, beast fable, sonnet,* or *tragedy*) reveal the ideas of literary works?
- In what ways do literary devices (such as *dramatic irony, verbal irony, hyperbole, motif,* or *symbol*) enhance the meaning of literary works?
- How is the heroic couplet important in the English sonnet and tragedy?
- How are concepts of the time period such as *carpe diem* and *chivalry* revealed in literature?