

- Directions:** 1. Answer all of the following questions. Indicate clearly which question you are answering by writing the number of the question at the beginning of your response.
2. Each question is equally weighted so allocate your time wisely.
3. Use the provided answer book for all your answers.

1. Though different in genre and subject matter, "The Miller's Tale" and "The Wife of Bath's Tale" are two widely read Chaucerian tales representative of Chaucer's time and its reigning ideology. Try to pinpoint the shared ideology and then explain their social and cultural significance in terms of Chaucer's presentation.
2. Both as kin and vassal to their various lords, Beowulf and Sir Gawain are similar to some extent and yet different in many aspects. Compare and contrast these two characters.
3. According to Ortega y Gasset, Romanticism and Realism and Naturalism are parts of a single movement toward the "humanization" of the arts. Try to differentiate the three terms above by citing examples to either support or challenge Ortega's assertion.
4. "The hero of tragedy . . . is a morally free being who identifies himself with his crime (*i.e.*, elects it), and this is true when he is fated . . . to commit it and can be said to have no personal choice in the matter. [A tragic hero] both rejects and accepts his deeds, embraces them in free will at last as *his*. . . . Paradoxically, the conspicuous tragic hero is never free *not* to do his deed; he cannot escape it." Please cite examples of tragic heroes in English literature to elaborate or to challenge this point.
5. Browning, Yeats, and Eliot all wrote in spoken monologues, though some not necessarily in inner monologues. Cite examples from the three poets to illustrate how they employ the technique of monologue to their advantage.