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| **Quotation** |  **Context** | **Significance/Style** | **Possible link to quotation in ‘Prologue’? (For purposes of revision and passage selection practice– not comparison)** |
| ‘By [verray](http://www.librarius.com/gy.htm#verray) force he [rafte](http://www.librarius.com/gy.htm#rafte) hir [maydenhed](http://www.librarius.com/gy.htm#maydenhede)’ | The knight rapes the maiden at the beginning of the Tale. | This is not led up to, so sounds even more stark; the choice of language and word-sound (‘force’, ‘rafte’) reinforce the brutality of the act; immediately male power over women is shown in its most extreme form. | “And up he stirte as dooth a wood leoun,/ And with his fest he smoot me on the heed” – although the violence is not sexual here, the plosive consonants and lion image paint a disturbing picture of domestic violence.  |
|  ‘Hir thoughte it swal so soore aboute hir herte  That nedely som word hir moste asterte’  |  |  |  |
| ‘"Thanne have I gete of yow maistrie," quod she,  "Syn I may chese and governe as me lest?" ‘ |  |  |  |
| ‘ “I grante thee lyf, if thou kanst tellen me  What thyng is it that wommen moost desiren.”’ |  |  |  |
| “Taak al my good, and lat my body go.”  |  |  |  |
| ‘ “I put me in youre wise governance.” ‘ |  |  |  |
|  ‘And with attendance and with bisynesse  Been we ylymed, bothe moore and lesse.’ |  |  |  |
| ‘And she obeyed hym in every thyng  That myghte doon hym plesance or likyng.’ |  |  |  |
| ‘For vileyns sinful dedes make a cherl.’ |  |  |  |
| ‘Wommen desiren to have sovereynetee  As wel over hir housbond as hir love,  And for to been in maistrie hym above.’ |  |  |  |
| ‘Now ther ye seye that I am foul and old, Than drede you noght to been a cokewold.’ |  |  |  |