

7. The young man is eager to—
 A. joust with the other knights B. court Lady Marguerite
 C. attend an important funeral D. learn how to be a squire
8. The young man's desires are unrealistic because of the difference between his and the young lady's—
 F. classes G. ages H. religions J. nationalities
9. As they speak, the woman and the young man are observing—
 A. a great hunt in the fields B. Marguerite on her way to church C. Marguerite riding with members of the court D. a funeral procession
10. The woman's responses to the young man's questions indicate that she is—
 F. ignorant of his feelings G. unaware of what is going on in town
 H. trying to shield him from the truth J. deceitful and jealous
11. The young forester's son imagines that Marguerite may be involved in various activities, such as sewing, hunting, and praying. For each of these activities, he imagines himself as her—
 A. husband B. employer C. servant D. priest
12. Based on his comments on life and death, readers could assume that the forester's son is inclined to be—
 F. shy G. pessimistic H. jovial J. demonstrative
13. Based on the period in which this ballad was popular and the places mentioned in it, readers might assume it originated in—
 A. France B. England C. Italy D. Canterbury or Florence
14. What makes this poem a **ballad**? Discuss the elements of ballad form that the poem does (or does not) contain. Discuss both the form of the ballad and its contents. How is "Ballade de Marguerite" similar to, and different from, other ballads you have read in this chapter, "Lord Randall" and "Get Up and Bar the Door"? (For example, how is its tone different from the tones of those ballads?)
15. Where in the poem can you find **situational irony**? In your answer, include a definition of situational irony, and show that it applies to this case.
16. How does the young man in the poem match the ideal, or **archetype**, of the courtly lover? How does he not match it?