

1. Read chapter 7 in the book and complete with a word. You have to add affixes to come up with the correct word.

- **Scotland, France and the Hundred Year's War**

By the end of the 1200s, England's attempts to gain control over Scotland were intensifying. In this sense, Scotland was clever enough to look for allies to resist these attacks. In 1292, the Scots and the French signed the Auld _____. This treaty meant that both countries will ally by the _____ of their heirs in order to resist the English attacks. By the _____ of the 1300s, the French king wanted to control all regions of the country but he couldn't do it in Aquitaine –most _____ Gascony- because the Duke of Aquitaine was still a vassal for the English crown and eventually he was forced to make a deal with England against French. This and other events leaded Edward III of England to claim the French throne which cause the Hundred Years' War that lasted from 1337 to 1453 and even though they weren't 100 years straight away, this war was fought _____ throughout this period. At the beginning, the English were _____ by capturing the king of France himself and taking control over many areas in France but at the end they only ended up controlling Calais, Bordeaux, among other regions. The Scots tried to help the French but Edward III army _____ them easily. Finally, the English king gave up his _____ of controlling Scotland and although this was not the end of the struggle between Scots, French and English people the matter settled for some centuries.

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 ALLY
 MARRY
 BEGIN
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 SPECIFIC
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 INTERMITTENT
 SUCCESS
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 POWER
 INTENT
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2. Choose the correct option.

- **Chivalry , the Black Death and crisis.**

Edward III and his son, young Edward – also known as the Black Prince- were the kind of men who 1. _____ honour chivalry and showed how a true knight should behave in society. They took their values from King Arthur and his Round Table, a group 2. _____ brave knights who believed in brotherhood. Edward III would name 24 knights and they would meet on St George's Day at Windsor Castle to honour chivalry. As mentioned 3. _____, Edward III's son was nicknamed the Black Prince and that was because it was 4. _____ that he wore a black armour to fight.

On one hand, term "black" to refer to this period is not only related to an armour. During the 1300s, a 5. _____ pandemic came over England. It was called the Black Death or the Great Plague and it was a mortal 6. _____ who affected more than the third of the English population. This pandemic caused a drastic 7. _____ of the population number as it affected the population in general, specially the poorer ones as they didn't have access to hygienic 8. _____. After this pandemic, there were less workforce to work the land, which led the peasants to ask for 9. _____ money in return of their services. This meant a considerable 10. _____ in peasants' lives who then had more money to live in better conditions.

On the other hand, the long wars 11. _____ other countries, the Black Death and a rise in the cost of the peasants' work led to an expensive reigning for Edward III. 12. _____ the time of his death, his grandson Richard II met with these problems again so he decided to 13. _____ taxes in all regions of the country. This caused great discontent from the people, mainly from peasants' groups and the poor throughout England. The people led a revolt 14. _____ as the Peasant's Revolt in which they took control of London for a few days leaded by Wat Tyler 15. _____ was the voice of this group. Once Tyler was killed by the crown's officials, Richard II promised the people 16. _____ he would consider all their worries in order to 17. _____ peace. This promise was broken soon and the king order to haunt and execute all the rebels behind this revolt. The struggle seemed 18. _____ but it definitely changed something in the English people point of view.

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| 1. A. could | B. would | C. will | D. should |
| 2. A. to | B. from | C. of | D. on |
| 3. A. after | B. of | C. to | D. before |
| 4. A. said | B. told | C. gone | D. proved |
| 5. A. low | B. huge | C. small | D. over |
| 6. A. illness | B. infection | C. bruise | D. punch |
| 7. A. drop | B. rise | C. equal | D. low |
| 8. A. permits | B. habits | C. levels | D. conditions |
| 9. A. less | B. most | C. more | D. few |
| 10. A. weakness | B. strenght | C. improvement | D. better |
| 11. A. from | B. aginast | C. to | D. of |
| 12. A. by | B. of | C. from | D. to |
| 13. A. improvement | B. increase | C. lower | D. increasing |
| 14. A. said | B. told | C. been | D. known |
| 15. A. where | B. which | C. who | D. whose |
| 16. A. where | B. whose | C. that | D. where |
| 17. A. follow | B. reach | C. search | D. lose |
| 18. A. over | B. against | C. of | D. by |