Since line 12 the poet focuses the attention on her appearance: rich and tasteful, the Wife's clothes has something extravagant: her stockings are a fine scarlet color, symbol of her sex-appeal, and the leather on her shoes are fresh and new; all of which demonstrate how rich she has become.

The poet tells the reader also about her past: she has a lot of experience, she has travelled all over the world on pilgrimages, so Canterbury is a jaunt compared to other journeys she has beared. She has lived with five husbands, "not counting other loves, she'd had in youth".

At line 24 the poet underlines a particular aspect: "she as gap-teethed, if you take my meaning ". At that time teeth widely spaced were considered a sign of a lascivious nature; they also indicated that the owner would travel.

Chaucer describes her way to ride a horse and in the lasts lines he shows clearly and underlines one more time the sensual-love aspect of the Wife of Bath: "she knew all the cures for love, for at that game she was a past mistress."

In conclusion Chaucer makes up a characterization with mild irony of her overdressing, her extraordinary number of husbands, her moral behavior which seems to contradict her respectability and her taking part in pilgrimages for a purpose which is probably anything but religious.