**DO NOT WRITE ON THE TEST**

***Romeo and Juliet* Unit Test**

**9th Literature Honors**

***Historical Context:***

1. Which of the following is true about actors during Shakespeare’s time?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. They were not allowed to have beards.
2. They were all men.
 | 1. They were all women.
2. They were not allowed to wear dresses.
 |

1. In which meter did Shakespeare write?

*Hint:* The rhythm goes “ta TUM ta TUM ta TUM ta TUM ta TUM.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. dactylic hexameter B. anapestic trochemeter  |  C. iambic pentameter D. vertical meter  |

***Read the passage from the prologue and use it to answer the questions.***

CHORUS. Two households, both alike in dignity.

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

From ancient grudge break to new **mutiny**.

Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes

A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life;

Whose misadventured piteous overthrows

Doth with their death bury their parents’ strife.

1. Why are Romeo and Juliet called “star-crossed lovers”?
2. Because they are enemies.
3. Because they are upper-class.
4. Because they are doomed by fate.
5. Because they meet each other at night.
6. What does the audience learn from the prologue about the ending of the play?
7. Romeo and Juliet will die, but their families will make peace.
8. Romeo and Juliet will die, but their families will continue to fight.
9. Nothing, Shakespeare only uses the prologue to introduce the main characters.
10. Nothing, Shakespeare did not want to ruin the suspense by giving away the ending.
11. What does the word *mutiny* mean in line three?
12. Negotiations C. Love Affairs
13. Plays D. Betrayal

*Read the passage from Act 1, scene 1, and use it to answer the questions.*

ROMEO. Out—

BENVOLIO. Of love?

ROMEO. Out of her favor where I am in love.

BENVOLIO. Alas that love, so gentle in his view,

 Should be so tyrannous and rough in proof!

ROMEO. Alas that love, whose view is muffled still,

Should without eyes see pathways to his will!

Where shall we dine? O me! What fray was here? *fray=fight*

Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all.

Here’s much to do with hate, but more with love.

Why then, O **brawling love**, O **loving hate**,

O anything of nothing first created!

O **heavy lightness**, **serious vanity** . . .

1. Who **began** the fray that Romeo refers to?
2. Benvolio and Tybalt C. Lord Capulet and Lord Montague
3. The Prince’s servants D. The Capulet and Montague servants
4. “Heavy lightness” and the other bolded terms are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Puns C. Metaphors
6. Similes D. Oxymorons

*Read the passage from Act 1, scene 4, and use it to answer the questions.*

ROMEO. I dreamt a dream tonight.

MERCUTIO. And so did I.

ROMEO. Well, what was yours?

MERCUTIO. That dreamers often **lie**.

ROMEO. In bed asleep, while they do dream things true.

MERCUTIO. O, then I see Queen Mab hath been with you.

She is the fairies’ midwife, and she comes

In shape no bigger than an agate stone . . .

Over men’s noses as they lie asleep; . . .

And in this state she gallops night by night

Through lovers’ brains, and then they dream of love.

1. Why is Romeo talking about his dream?
2. He has dreamed that the feud will end.
3. He has dreamed that Mercutio will die.
4. He has dreamed that will meet Juliet at the Capulet party.
5. He has dreamed that he will die if he goes to the Capulet party.
6. The play on the word *lie* by Romeo and Mercutio (underlined) is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Pun C. Aside
8. Foil D. Monologue
9. Queen Mab represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Birth C. Love
11. Death D. Dreams
12. In this scene, Mercutio disagrees with Romeo because

 A. Mercutio thinks that Romeo sleeps too much.

 B. Mercutio believes that dreams tell the future.

 C. Mercutio believes that dreams are silly and not to be taken seriously.

 D. Mercutio wishes Romeo would help him dream of Queen Mab.

*Read the passage and use it to answer the questions.*

JULIET. Ay me!

ROMEO. She speaks.

O, speak again, bright angel, for thou art

As glorious to this night, being o’er my head,

As is a winged messenger of heaven . . .

JULIET. O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?

Deny thy father and refuse thy name;

Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,

And I’ll no longer be a Capulet.

ROMEO. [*Aside*] Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?

1. What is the context of this passage?
2. The balcony scene C. Romeo and Juliet’s wedding
3. Romeo and Juliet’s wedding D. Romeo is leaving Juliet to go to Mantua.
4. What does the stage direction *aside* indicate?
5. Romeo is talking to Juliet. C. Romeo is talking to himself.
6. Romeo is extremely happy. D. Romeo is shouting at the top of his lungs.
7. What decision do Romeo and Juliet make in this scene?
8. To fall in love at first sight. C. To meet again after a few days.
9. To get married the next day. D. To ask for the Friar’s advice.
10. During the balcony scene, Juliet it literally higher up than Romeo is on the stage. This represents

 A. that Juliet is older and wiser than Romeo.

 B. that the Capulets are more resprected that the Montagues in Verona.

 C. that Romeo thinks Juliet is frivolous and too young.

 D. that Romeo puts Juliet on a pedestal; he thinks she is perfect and angelic.

1. Silas is organizing his essay for English class. Here is his thesis statement: **“Romeo and Juliet have idealistic, nearly spiritual feelings for each other, and each one views the other as perfect.”**

Which quotation from this passage would provide the BEST evidence to support his thesis statement?

1. “O, speak again, bright angel”
2. “And I’ll no longer be a Capulet.”
3. “Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?”
4. “O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?”

*Read the following passage from Act 3, scene 1 and use it to answer the questions.*

BENVOLIO. I pray thee, good Mercutio, let’s retire.

The day is hot, the Capels are abroad,

And, if we meet, we shall not escape a brawl,

For now, these hot days, is the mad blood stirring . . .

[*Enter* TYBALT, PETRUCHIO, *and* OTHERS.]

BENVOLIO. By my head, here come the Capulets.

MERCUTIO. By my heel, I care not.

TYBALT. Follow me close, for I will speak to them.

Gentlemen, good-den. A word with one of you.

MERCUTIO. And but one word with one of us? Couple it with something; make it a word and a blow.

TYBALT. You shall find me apt enough to that, sir, and you will give me occasion.

1. What is the mood of this scene?
2. Playful B. Tense C. Relaxed D. Creepy
3. Which peaceful character is a **foil** for Tybalt’s angry, vengeful personality?
4. Petruchio C. Mercutio
5. Benvolio D. Lord Capulet
6. Why is this scene the turning point of the play?

A. Tybalt shows his true colors.

B. Mercutio’s death changes the attitudes of the two feuding families.

C. Romeo and Juliet have gotten married.

D. It begins a series of events that leads to the deaths of the lovers

1. What are the **consequences** of Romeo’s impulsive decision to kill Tybalt? BUBBLE **TWO**.
2. Romeo is banished.
3. Mercutio is stabbed and dies.
4. Benvolio is punished for Romeo’s crime.
5. Lord Capulet decides that Juliet should marry Paris to get over her grief for Tybalt.

21. Initially, Romeo does not want to fight Tybalt. What is his reason for trying to be peaceful?

 A. He thinks that fighting is a waste of time.

 B. The friar told Romeo not to fight in the streets anymore.

 C. Tybalt is now technically Romeo’s cousin by marriage.

 D. Romeo is afraid of how the Prince of Verona will punish him.

*Read the passage and use it to answer the questions that follow.*

BALTHASAR. O, pardon me for bringing these ill news,

Since you did leave it for my office, sir.

ROMEO. Is it e’en so? Then I defy you, stars!

Thou knowest my lodging. Get me ink and paper

And hire post horses. I will hence tonight.

1. What is the context of this quote?
2. Balthasar has just told Romeo that Juliet is dead.
3. Balthasar has just told Romeo that he is banished.
4. Balthasar has just told Romeo that Mercutio has died.
5. Balthasar has just told Romeo that the Friar’s letter is missing.
6. What is Romeo planning to do?
7. Take revenge on the Friar. C. Rescue Juliet from her parents’ plan.
8. Kill himself in Juliet’s tomb. D. Return to Verona for another visit with Juliet.
9. What does the line “I defy you, stars!” mean?

 A. Romeo blames fate for Juliet’s sudden death.

 B. Romeo blames Tybalt for Juliet’s sudden death.

 C. Romeo does not believe that Juliet is actually dead.

 D. Romeo realizes his own rash actions cause Juliet’s death.

***Dramatic and Literary Terms***

1. Select the example of **dramatic irony** from the list below.

A. Juliet falls in love with Romeo, her enemy.

B. The audience knows that Mercutio is a lively character.

C. Juliet’s father wants her to marry Paris, but she does not want to marry him.

D. The audience knows that Romeo is now Tybalt’s cousin, but Tybalt does not.

1. In the play, Tybalt was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that he had really only one trait.
2. flat character C. beautiful character
3. round character D. boring character
4. Mercutio, Benvolio, and Romeo are friends, so they use informal or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language with each other.
5. Idiom C. Pun
6. Colloquial D. Monologue
7. This type of play usually ends in a catastrophe for the protagonist, and usually one or more characters die. A. Comedy B. Tragedy C. History D. Tragicomedy
8. Which of the following could be considered a **theme** of *Romeo and Juliet*?

A. Older people are always wiser.

B. Impulsive decisions can lead to destruction.

C. You can solve any problem with friends by your side.

D. It is important to take vengeance when someone insults your family.

1. Select two pieces of evidence that would support the theme from the previous question.
2. The Nurse is closer to Juliet than her own mother.
3. Romeo and Juliet get married the day after they meet.
4. Romeo is melancholy because he’s in love with Rosaline.
5. The Prince scolds both families for their long-standing feud.
6. Romeo kills Tybalt without thinking about the consequences.