**Study Guide** - English I Quarter 2 Exam

*The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare

1. What is the main purpose of the Prologue to Shakespeare’s play?
2. In Act I, which of the following best describes Tybalt’s personality?
3. In Act I, scene iii, in Lady Capulet’s speech to Juliet, to which of the following does Lady Capulet compare Paris?

Examine every married lineament,

And see how one another lends content;

And what obscured in this fair volume lies

Find written in the margent of his eyes.

This precious book of love, this unbound lover,

To beautify him only lacks a cover.

1. In Act I of Shakespeare’s play, who is Rosaline?
2. In a play, a **dramatic foil** is a character who contrasts with or sets off the personality or traits of another character. In Act I, scene v, how is Capulet a dramatic foil for Tybalt?
3. In Act I, scene v, why does Capulet allow Romeo to remain at the feast?
4. What is Benvolio’s function in Act I of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*?
5. In these lines from Act I, scene i, what is Prince Escalus’s message to Capulet and Montague?

If ever you disturb our streets again,

Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace

1. In Act I, scene ii, Romeo agrees to go to the Capulet’s party because he hopes to
2. At the end of Act I, scene iv, how does Romeo explain his reluctance to go to the Capulets’ party?
3. In Act II, which of the following best describes the personality of Mercutio?
4. Which of the following plays a part in Friar Lawrence’s decision to marry Romeo and Juliet?
5. In agreeing to marry Romeo and Juliet, Friar Lawrence show that he
6. Which of the following best compares or contrasts Benvolio’s personality with that of Mercutio?
7. The contrasts between Romeo’s character and those of both Friar Lawrence and Mercutio help to emphasize Romeo’s attitude about which of the following?
8. After he is wounded in Act III, scene i, Mercutio says to Romeo, “Why the devil came you between us? I was hurt under your arm.” Which of the following is the best paraphrase of Mercutio’s words?
9. After Tybalt’s death, the Prince sentences Romeo to which of the following punishments?
10. At the end of Act III, what does Juliet decide to do?
11. Choose the item that best paraphrases these lines from the opening of Act III, scene i:

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

The day is hot, the Capulets abroad,

And, if we meet, we shall not ‘scape a brawl,

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

1. What event do Benvolio’s lines from the opening of Act III, scene i hint at, or foreshadow?

And, if we meet, shall we not ‘scape a brawl,

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

1. In Act III, scene i, Romeo is motivated to kill Tybalt because Tybalt has …
2. Which is the best paraphrase of the following passage?

NURSE: Hie to your chamber, I’ll find Romeo

To comfort you. I wot well where he is.

Hark ye, your Romeo will be here at night.

I’ll to him; he is hid at Lawrence cell.

1. Juliet loses trust in the Nurse at the end of Act III because the Nurse
2. Which of the following best defines **paraphrase**?
3. Which of the following correctly defines **dramatic irony**?
4. In Act IV, scene i, Friar Lawrence outlines his plan to help Juliet in her desperate situation. Which of the following are important elements in this plan?
5. Which of the following facts that we have learned about Friar Lawrence earlier in the play takes on a new, important meaning in Act IV?
6. In her soliloquy soon after the beginning of Act IV, scene iii, on which of the following topics does Juliet dwell?
7. Which of the following correctly defines a **pun**?
8. When you summarize a text, what do you do?
9. In Act IV, scene i, when Paris comes to discuss his sudden wedding plans with Friar Lawrence, the Friar tells him, “You say you do not know the lady’s mind. / Uneven is the course; I like it not.” Why does Friar Lawrence not like the plans?
10. In Act IV, scene i, Paris tells Friar Lawrence, “Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt’s death, / And therefore have I little talked of love.” What makes Paris’s comment as example of dramatic irony?
11. In Act IV, scene i, two days before her scheduled wedding to Paris, Juliet tells Friar Lawrence all the things she would rather do than marry Paris. Which of the following lines from her monologue foreshadow the outcome of the play?
12. In Act IV, scene ii, how does Capulet respond when Juliet tells him she will marry Paris?
13. Juliet fears madness in the tomb should she wake early because
14. Which of the following quotations from Juliet’s speeches in Act IV is an example of dramatic irony?
15. In Act V, scene ii, why is Friar Lawrence upset when he learns that Friar John has not yet been to Mantua?
16. In Act V, scene iii, Romeo addresses Paris. Read the following passage:

By heaven, I love thee better than myself,

For I come hither armed against myself.

Stay not, be gone. Live, and hereafter say

A madman’s mercy bid thee run away.

What “madman” does Romeo refer to in this passage?

1. Dramatic irony arises when a character on stage is not aware of something the audience or reader knows to be true. Why are the following lines of Romeo in Act V, scene iii dramatically ironic?

Death, that hath sucked the honey of thy breath,

Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty.

Thou art not conquered. Beauty’s ensign yet

Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,

And death’s pale flag is not advanced there.

1. According to Montague in Act V, scene iii, what is the cause of Lady Montague’s death?
2. What causes Friar Lawrence to go to the churchyard in Act V?
3. Which of the following most nearly expresses Romeo’s character flaw?
4. What causes Friar Lawrence’s important message to Romeo to go astray?
5. Which of the following events is the most direct cause of both Romeo’s and Juliet’s deaths?
6. Which of the following correctly defines a character’s **motive**?
7. What idea does the following passage from Act V, scene ii express?

MONTAGUE: O thou untaught! What manners is in this,

To press before thy father to a grave?

1. Which statement best describes the theme, or message about life and people, conveyed by the events in *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*?
2. Which of the following character traits is the flaw that causes Romeo’s downfall?
3. Which of the following best states the theme of *Romeo and Juliet*?
4. At the end of the play, why does the Prince say that the morning brings “a glooming,” or gloomy peace?