Name:

Date:

Class:

Final Exam

**Matching (1 point each)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Benvolio | 1. Tries and fails to keep Romeo out of trouble. A peacekeeper |
| 1. Tybalt | 1. Dies from her grief |
| 1. Nurse | 1. Romeo’s best friend. Described as a jokester |
| 1. Lord Capulet | 1. Romeo’s father |
| 1. Paris | 1. Performs Romeo’s marriage ceremony |
| 1. Prince | 1. Hot-headed Capulet |
| 1. Lord Montague | 1. Man Lord Capulet wants his daughter to marry |
| 1. Romeo | 1. Kills Tybalt and Paris |
| 1. Mercutio | 1. Was supposed to deliver a letter to Romeo, but failed. |
| 1. Friar Laurence | 1. Juliet’s confidant. Knows of Juliet’s marriage |
| 1. Juliet | 1. Woman that does NOT love Romeo |
| 1. Lady Montague | 1. Issues proclamation that if the Montagues’ and Capulet’s fight in the streets they will be killed |
| 1. Rosaline | 1. Juliet’s father. Wants her to marry a rich man |
| 1. Lady Capulet | 1. Marries Romeo |
| 1. Friar John | 1. Plans to send poison to Mantua and have Romeo killed |

**Multiple Choice Questions (2 points each)**

1. Shakespeare uses a prologue to inform the audience that
   1. Juliet is a widow
   2. Romeo is a fugitive
   3. Romeo is a Montague and Juliet is a Capulet
   4. The lovers from the long-feuding families will die
2. The fight in Scene 1 starts when
   1. Capulet and Montague servants quarrel over petty insults
   2. Tybalt loses his temper
   3. Benvolio insults Tybalt
   4. The officer agitates the two sides
3. The fight between Tybalt and Benvolio in Act 1 establishes
   1. Tybalt’s reputation as a fencer
   2. Benvolio as a possible romantic rival of Romeo
   3. Juliet as a possible peacemaker
   4. The long-running feud between the Capulets and Montagues
4. Shakespeare creates a sense of foreshadowing in the following passage. What event does this quotation predict?

Romeo. …my mind misgives

Some consequence yet hanging in the stars

Shall bitterly begin his fearful date

With this night’s revels and expire the term

Of a despised life, closed in my breast,

By some vile forfeit of untimely death. (Scene 4, lines 106-111)

1. A renewal of an old feud
2. The beginning of a new love for Romeo
3. Romeo’s death
4. An accident at the ball
5. Which of the following details is not introduced as a complication (problem) in Act 1?
   1. The Capulets and Montagues are feuding
   2. Lord Capulet wants his daughter to marry Paris.
   3. Tybalt is determined to get revenge
   4. Juliet agrees to marry Paris
6. Romeo knows Juliet’s feelings of love for him because
   1. She wants to marry him
   2. She is sure his love is true.
   3. He overhears her musing about her feelings for him.
   4. She is not a flirt.
7. In the balcony scene, what does Juliet mean when she says:

“What’s Montague? It is nor hand, nor foot,

Nor arm, nor face…

What’s in a name? That which we call a rose

By any other word would smell as sweet.”

* 1. Montague is an unimportant name in Verona.
  2. Romeo should take her last name when they marry.
  3. Romeo’s name is only a name, not a reference to who he really is.
  4. It is wrong to fall in love with a Montague.

1. Friar Laurence initially turns Romeo down in the garden because
   1. Romeo is causing trouble by flirting with Juliet
   2. Romeo quickly forgot his love for Rosaline and fell in love with Juliet
   3. Juliet is too young to marry
   4. Romeo is unfaithful to Rosaline
2. In the balcony scene, several of Juliet’s speeches convey a sense that she fears things to come. Which one of the following fears is not mentioned?
   1. Their love is moving too fast
   2. Romeo will soon be discovered
   3. This love will result in her death
   4. Romeo could prove to be unfaithful
3. When Friar Laurence agrees to marry the couple, his chief motive is to
   1. Please the lovers
   2. End the feud between the families
   3. Prove that Romeo is sincere
   4. Prevent an elopement
4. Dramatic irony occurs when
   1. Shakespeare stages a fight scene
   2. When the audience knows something that the characters in a play do not
   3. When the Friar believes he can unite the feuding families
   4. When Juliet is insecure about Romeo’s true feelings
5. Romeo does not want to fight Tybalt at first because
   1. He is now related to Tybalt
   2. He is on his way to meet Juliet
   3. He thinks that Mercutio has a better chance of winning
   4. He is a coward
6. The Prince punishes Romeo by
   1. Annulling his marriage
   2. Banishing him from Verona forever
   3. Sentencing him to death
   4. Sentencing him to jail
7. All of the following consequences result from Romeo’s killing of Tybalt except:
   1. Juliet decides that Paris is a better man than Romeo
   2. Romeo and Juliet cannot reveal their marriage
   3. Romeo is banished from Verona
   4. The wedding of Juliet and Paris is decreed in order to offset the unhappiness caused by Tybalt’s death
8. Which character threatens to disown his only child?
   1. Paris
   2. Lord Capulet
   3. Benvolio
   4. Lord Montague
9. Who tells Juliet that her marriage to Romeo is over and she should marry Paris?
   1. Friar Laurence
   2. Lady Capulet
   3. Nurse
   4. Benvolio
10. Which of the following is not part of Friar Laurence’s plan?
    1. Romeo gets banned from Verona
    2. Romeo receives the letter
    3. Juliet takes the sleeping potion
    4. Juliet is buried in the Capulet tomb
11. As Juliet encounters more conflicts and problems, how does her character change?
    1. She runs away from her problems.
    2. She becomes more self-confident and pushes away her elders.
    3. She becomes weaker and threatens suicide.
    4. She confesses that her life with Romeo is ill-fated and wants to leave him.
12. The turning point of the play occurs when
    1. Romeo and Juliet marry.
    2. Romeo kills Tybalt.
    3. Juliet’s parents insist she marry Paris.
    4. Mercutio is killed.
13. Which of the following is not one of Juliet’s fears before she drinks the potion?
    1. That is will permanently cripple her
    2. That is will not work at all
    3. That Friar Laurence is trying to kill her
    4. That she will wake up early
14. Romeo’s servant brings Romeo news that
    1. Juliet is dead
    2. Juliet must marry Paris
    3. Juliet needs his help
    4. His sentence is overturned
15. When Romeo arrives at the tomb, he discovers Paris and
    1. They attempt to awaken Juliet
    2. Is jealous and suspicious
    3. Kills him in a duel
    4. Quarrels with him for a long time
16. At the play’s end, both families plan to
    1. Go into seclusion
    2. Hold combined funeral services
    3. Punish the friar for his sin
    4. Erect a memorial to the lovers
17. When Romeo hears that Juliet is dead, the dramatic irony is that
    1. Juliet is already wed to Paris.
    2. The audience knows Juliet is alive.
    3. Romeo feels a deep grief.
    4. Juliet lies in the Capulet tomb.
18. The climax of the play occurs when
    1. Paris is killed.
    2. Romeo is killed.
    3. Friar Laurence tells the Prince everything.
    4. Juliet stabs herself and dies.
19. Which of the following sentences best states a possible theme of the play?
    1. Obey your parents.
    2. Love is blind.
    3. Arranged marriages are the most successful.
    4. Hatred leads to violence, destruction, and waste.
20. “Death is my son-in-law, Death is my heir; My daughter he hath wedded,” is an example of
    1. Personification
    2. Pun
    3. Metaphor
    4. Simile
21. “Love goes toward love as schoolboys from their books…” is an example of
    1. Personification
    2. Pun
    3. Metaphor
    4. Simile
22. “Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man,” is an example of
    1. Personification
    2. Pun
    3. Metaphor
    4. Simile
23. “But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet is the sun,” is an example of
    1. Personification
    2. Pun
    3. Metaphor
    4. Simile

**True or False**

1. A soliloquy is a speech that a character gives when they are alone onstage. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. An aside is a remark that a character makes that everyone can hear. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Blank verse is a rhyme scheme in which alternating lines rhyme. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Meter is a unit of rhythm in poetry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Alliteration is when vowel sounds rhyme. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A tragic hero is a protagonist that eventually faces his or her downfall. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Tybalt is Romeo’s antagonist. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Iambic Pentameter**

Mark the Iambic Pentameter in the following lines.

But to his foe supposed he must complain,

And she steal love’s sweet bait from fearful hooks.

Being held a foe, he may not have access.

To breathe such vows as lovers use to swear,

And she as much in love, her means much less

To meet her new beloved anywhere

But passion lends them power, time means, to meet,

Temp’ring extremities with extreme sweet

**Reading (10 points)**

1, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, read \_\_\_\_ times during the reading of Romeo and Juliet.

**Bonus Points (5 points)**

Draw a picture of your favorite scene from Romeo and Juliet.