

## ROMEO AND JULIET TEST A

### Act I

**Critical Reading** *Identify the letter of the choice that best answers the question.*

1. What is the main purpose of the Prologue to Shakespeare's play?
  - A. to quiet down the audience
  - B. to set the scene for the play as a whole
  - C. to explain the causes of the feud between the Montagues and the Capulets
  - D. to praise Prince Escalus
2. In Act I, Scene i, who are Sampson and Gregory?
  - A. police constables
  - B. cousins of Tybalt
  - C. servants of the Capulets
  - D. servants of Benvolio
3. According to Prince Escalus in Act I, Scene i, what will be the penalty for Capulet and Montague if further violence between the families breaks out?
  - A. a heavy fine
  - B. exile from Verona
  - C. death
  - D. loss of all their property
4. In Act I, which of the following best describes Tybalt's personality?
  - A. reflective
  - B. love-sick
  - C. amiable
  - D. aggressive
5. 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.

- A. a sword
- B. a book
- C. a tree
- D. a speech

6. In Act I of Shakespeare's play, who is Rosaline?

- A. Tybalt's sister
- B. the lady for whom Romeo is love-sick
- C. Lady Capulet's first name
- D. the wife of Benvolio

7. In Act I, Scene v, why does Capulet allow Romeo to remain at the feast?

- A. Capulet wants to keep an eye on Romeo and see what he is up to.
- B. Capulet wants to confront Romeo later when there are not so many people around.
- C. Capulet is annoyed and wants to deal with Romeo in his own way.
- D. Capulet will not allow a well-mannered guest to be insulted in his home.

8. What is Benvolio's main function in Act I of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*?

- A. He shows concern for Romeo and tries to keep the peace between the families.
- B. He threatens to challenge Tybalt to a duel.
- C. He secretly loves Juliet but agrees to sacrifice this love on Romeo's behalf.
- D. He delivers an imaginative speech about the queen of the fairies.

9. Read the following passage from Act I:

*Scene iii. A room in CAPULET's house.*  
[Enter CAPULET's wife, and NURSE.]

This passage is an example of which of the following?

- A. dialogue
- B. text aids
- C. stage directions
- D. metaphor

10. Which of the following best describes Romeo's reaction when he first glimpses Juliet at the Capulets' party?

- A. He is puzzled by her appearance.
- B. He immediately falls in love with her.
- C. He compares her to Rosaline.
- D. He asks Benvolio's advice.

## Act II

11. Which of the following correctly defines *blank verse*?

- A. poetry with no structure or rhyme
- B. a type of long poem often used for plays
- C. a type of rhymed poetry Shakespeare uses throughout his plays
- D. unrhymed verse written in iambic pentameter

12. In Act II, which of the following is the most important development in the plot of *Romeo and Juliet*?

- A. the search for Romeo by Benvolio and Mercutio
- B. the arrival of Tybalt's letter at Montague's house
- C. the decision by Romeo and Juliet to get married
- D. Friar Lawrence's discovery of an unusual plant

13. Read the following speech by Romeo in Act II, Scene ii.

O, speak again, bright angel, for thou art  
As glorious to this night, being o'er my head,  
As is a wingèd messenger of heaven  
Unto the white-upturnèd wond'ring eyes  
Of mortals that fall back to gaze on him  
When he bestrides the lazy puffing clouds  
And sails upon the bosom of the air.

In reading these lines, where should you pause?

- A. at the end of every line
- B. at the end of lines 2 and 7
- C. at the end of lines 2, 4, and 6
- D. at the end of line 7 only

14. In Act II, Friar Lawrence is best described as which of the following?

- A. a relative of the Capulets
- B. an influential advisor to the Prince
- C. Romeo's spiritual advisor
- D. a frustrated botanist

15. Whom does Juliet send as a messenger to Romeo to find out about Romeo's intentions?

- A. Lady Capulet
- B. Mercutio
- C. Peter
- D. Nurse

16. In Act II, which of the following best describes the personality of Mercutio?

- A. love-sick
- B. arrogant
- C. fanciful
- D. withdrawn

17. Which of the following plays a part in Friar Lawrence's decision to marry Romeo and Juliet?

- A. He realizes they will never give up their love, whether or not they get married.
- B. He thinks the marriage may help end the feud between the Capulets and the Montagues.
- C. He knows that Prince Escalus would approve of the marriage.
- D. He prefers that Juliet marry Romeo rather than Paris.

18. When you summarize a piece of writing, which of the following do you do?

- A. explain the difficult words in a text
- B. briefly state the main points in a piece of writing
- C. use your own words to list all the main ideas and details in a text
- D. explain a writer's allusions, or references to mythology and literature

19. Who wrote the letter that Benvolio and Mercutio discuss in Act II, Scene iv?

- A. Friar Lawrence
- B. Lady Capulet
- C. the Nurse
- D. Tybalt

20. In Act II, Scene iii, Romeo tells Friar Lawrence of his love for Juliet. Which of the following best summarizes Friar Lawrence's advice to Romeo?

- A. Love moderately.
- B. Get married immediately.
- C. Postpone your decision for several years.
- D. Rosaline is to be preferred to Juliet.

### Act III

21. After he is wounded in 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?

- A. I am so badly wounded that I feel I will die.
- B. Why did you interfere? Your arm allowed him to stab me.
- C. Why has the devil caused me bad fortune?
- D. Your arm could not save me, Romeo.

22. When Benvolio announces Mercutio's death, Romeo replies, "This day's black fate on more days doth depend; / This but begins the woe others must end."

Which of the following best describes Romeo's emotional reaction to Mercutio's death?

- A. shame and sympathy for Tybalt
- B. grief and fear of the future
- C. guilt and regret
- D. relief and optimism that all will end well

23. After Tybalt's death, the Prince sentences Romeo to which of the following punishments?

- A. death
- B. banishment
- C. imprisonment for life
- D. the loss of his noble title

24. At the beginning of Act III, Scene ii, Juliet is alone in Capulet's orchard. She delivers a long speech in which she eagerly anticipates Romeo's arrival at nightfall.

Which of the following correctly describes this speech?

- A. aside
- B. monologue
- C. metaphor
- D. soliloquy

25. In Act III, Scene iii, when Romeo learns about the Prince's decree, which of the following best expresses his reaction as he talks with Friar Lawrence?

- A. calm
- B. panic
- C. guilt
- D. self-pity

26. Read the following speech by the Nurse to Juliet in Scene ii:

There's no trust,  
No faith, no honesty in men; all perjured,  
All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers.

Which of the following is the best paraphrase of this speech?

- A. Men are not to be trusted. Unfaithful and dishonest, they are all liars and hypocrites.
- B. "Men," says the Nurse, "are not worth your trouble. They are all liars."
- C. The Nurse tells Juliet in no uncertain terms that she disapproves of men.
- D. Men are evil. They are not worthy of your trust.

27. What is the main purpose of Scene iv, which shows Capulet, Lady Capulet, and Paris?

- A. to show Juliet's grief for the death of Tybalt
- B. to show that Capulet will pursue the feud between the families indefinitely
- C. to show Capulet's decision that Juliet will marry Paris the following Thursday
- D. to stress Lady Capulet's opposition to the marriage of Paris and Juliet

28. By the end of Act III, how has Juliet come to regard the Nurse?

- A. with admiration
- B. with gratitude
- C. with resentment
- D. with indifference

29. At the end of Act III, what does Juliet decide to do?

- A. plead with the Prince to lift Romeo's decree of banishment
- B. tell her parents the truth about her marriage
- C. send a message to Romeo telling him it is not safe to remain in Verona
- D. visit Friar Lawrence to seek his advice

#### Act IV

30. Which of the following correctly defines *dramatic irony*?

- A. a subtle foreshadowing of events leading up to the final outcome of a play
- B. a humorous dialogue that interrupts an otherwise serious scene and serves as comic relief
- C. a contradiction between what a character thinks and says and what the audience or reader knows is true
- D. an extended metaphor that persuasively conveys a speaker's point

31. 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?

- A. a powerful potion and a message to Romeo
- B. an apology to Paris and a midnight escape to Mantua
- C. a declaration to Capulet that she is already married to Romeo and a letter to the Prince
- D. a private conversation with the Nurse and a letter to Lady Capulet

32. Which of the following facts that we have learned about Friar Lawrence earlier in the play takes on new, important meaning in Act IV?

- A. He is a blood relative of Prince Escalus.
- B. He conducted the funeral service for Tybalt.
- C. He is a Franciscan friar.
- D. He is an expert on the uses of herbs and plants.

33. At the beginning of Act IV, Scene ii, Capulet orders a servant to hire twenty skillful cooks for the marriage feast. Read the following dialogue:

SERVINGMAN. You shall have none ill, sir, for I'll try if they can lick their fingers.  
CAPULET. How canst thou try them so?  
SERVINGMAN. Marry, sir, 'tis an ill cook that cannot lick his own fingers. Therefore he that cannot lick his fingers goes not with me.

Which of the following does this passage illustrate?

- A. simile
- B. dramatic irony
- C. comic relief
- D. blank verse

34. In Act IV, Scene ii, when Capulet learns that Juliet apparently agrees to the wedding with Paris, what decision does he make?

- A. to invite more guests than he had planned
- B. to ask Friar Lawrence to perform the wedding
- C. to advance the date of the wedding from Thursday to Wednesday
- D. to buy Juliet a special wedding dress

35. Read the following passage from Juliet's soliloquy in Scene iii:

What if it be a poison which the friar  
Subtly hath minist'ed to have me dead,  
Lest in this marriage he should be dishonored  
Because he married me before to Romeo?

If you want to summarize this passage, what should you do?

- A. Look up the meaning of the word *subtly*.
- B. Break down the long sentence into shorter ones.
- C. Consider possible answers to Juliet's question.
- D. Read on to see what light the next few lines shed on the passage.

36. Which of the following correctly defines a *pun*?

- A. an ingenious personification of a nonliving thing or an abstract idea
- B. a deliberate exaggeration of a comic gesture or action
- C. a timely and relevant quotation
- D. a play on words involving a word with multiple meanings



**Act V**

37. In Act V, Scene i, what message does Balthasar report to Romeo?

- A. Juliet will definitely marry Paris.
- B. The Prince has pardoned Romeo and will allow him to return to Verona.
- C. Juliet is dead and has been laid to rest in the Capulets' tomb.
- D. Friar Lawrence is on his way to Mantua.

38. In Act V, Scene i, after hearing Balthasar's news, what method does Romeo decide on for committing suicide?

- A. He will jump from a high cliff into the sea.
- B. He will poison himself.
- C. He will stab himself with his sword.
- D. He will hang himself.

39. In Scene ii, why is Friar Lawrence upset when he learns that Friar John has not yet been to Mantua?

- A. He is impatient with Friar John, who has failed before to deliver messages.
- B. He fears that Friar John may have been exposed to the plague.
- C. He realizes that the failure of his message to reach Romeo may have disastrous effects.
- D. He fears that both he and Friar John may be punished by the Prince.

40. In Scene iii, what motivates Paris to visit the churchyard at night?

- A. his wish to spy on Romeo
- B. his grief over Juliet's death
- C. his resentment of the Prince
- D. his secret bargain with Capulet

41. In 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?

- A. the Prince
- B. Paris
- C. Balthasar
- D. Romeo himself

42. 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.

- A. Death is associated with a pale flag rather than a black one.
- B. Unknown to Romeo, Juliet is not really dead.
- C. Romeo hopes against hope that Juliet may still be alive.
- D. Romeo realizes that the feud between the Capulets and the Montagues will never end.

43. According to Montague in Act V, Scene iii, what is the cause of Lady Montague's death?

- A. old age
- B. sorrow for the continuing feud
- C. grief over the death of Juliet
- D. grief over Romeo's exile

44. What causes Friar Lawrence to go to the churchyard in Act V?

- A. His message to Romeo was not delivered, so he has to assist Juliet when she wakes.
- B. His visit to the churchyard is part of his and Juliet's original plan.
- C. He hears that Paris and Romeo are due to fight a duel there.
- D. He is summoned to the churchyard by the Prince.

45. Which of the following most nearly expresses Romeo's character flaw?

- A. aggressiveness
- B. lack of logic
- C. impulsiveness
- D. snobbery

46. How many lines are in a *sonnet*?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

47. How many lines make up a *quatrain*?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

48. Identify the *rhyme scheme* of a *sonnet*.

- A. ball- down – fall – crown, etc.
- B. aabbcc ddeeff gg
- C. every other line rhymes
- D. abab cdcd efef gg

49. What is the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in an *iambic foot*?

- A. strong- weak- strong
- B. weak- strong
- C. weak- weak- strong
- D. strong- weak