

**Romeo and Juliet**  
**UNIT TEST**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: This test has six parts: multiple choice, true-false, match the quote, literary term identification, term application, and short essay. Each question is worth one point for a total of 55 points. Mark your answers on your answer sheet. You may type your essay.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. When the play opens, Romeo is in love with
  - a. himself
  - b. Juliet
  - c. Angelica
  - d. Rosaline
  
2. Romeo agrees to go to the Capulet's party because he
  - a. loves to dance
  - b. wants to see Rosaline
  - c. can't wait to see Juliet
  - d. wants to fight with Tybalt
  
3. Through his actions, we see that Tybalt's nature is to
  - a. make peace at every opportunity
  - b. flirt with all the girls
  - c. do the right thing
  - d. fight
  
4. When Juliet says, "Wherefore art thou Romeo" she is saying
  - a. Where are you, Romeo?
  - b. Who is Romeo?
  - c. When can I see you, Romeo?
  - d. Why are you "Romeo"?
  
5. Romeo and Juliet agree to marry after knowing each other for
  - a. a few hours
  - b. a few days
  - c. a few months
  - d. a few years
  
6. The Friar agrees to perform Romeo and Juliet's marriage in the hope that it will
  - a. give him more work
  - b. stop the feud between the Capulets and the Montagues
  - c. get Romeo to stick to one girl
  - d. teach the Montagues a lesson
  
7. When Romeo interferes in the fight between Tybalt and Mercutio,
  - a. Benvolio defends Mercutio
  - b. Tybalt, under Romeo's arm, stabs Mercutio
  - c. Benvolio, under Romeo's arm, stabs Tybalt
  - d. Capulet defends Tybalt
  
8. When Mercutio says, "A plague on both your houses," he has just been
  - a. stabbed by Tybalt and is about to die.
  - b. informed of the wedding
  - c. banished for fighting
  - d. sentenced to death by the prince
  
9. After Romeo killed Tybalt, Romeo directly went to hide at
  - a. Mantua
  - b. home
  - c. Benvolio's house
  - d. Friar Laurence's cell

10. When the Nurse brings news of Tybalt's death, Juliet
- at first thinks Romeo has been killed
  - swears she never wants to see Romeo again
  - is glad
  - orders the Nurse to leave
11. According to Lord Capulet, Juliet weeps all the time because of
- the death of Mercutio
  - Paris' marriage proposal
  - the death of Tybalt
  - the banishment of Romeo
12. Juliet finally agrees to marry Paris because
- he is handsome
  - he is wealthy
  - she cannot resist her father
  - The Friar advised her to pretend that she agrees
13. The person who brings news of Juliet's death to Romeo is
- Balthasar
  - Tybalt
  - Benvolio
  - Friar John
14. As Juliet prepares to drink the potion, her main thoughts are about
- tricking Paris
  - waking up alone in the tomb
  - rejoining Romeo
  - disappointing her father
15. Minutes before Juliet awakens,
- Romeo and Paris fight and kill each other
  - Romeo dies and Paris poisons himself
  - Friar Laurence arrives in time to save Romeo
  - Romeo kills Paris and then poisons himself
16. Friar Laurence's plans fail because
- Juliet cannot take the drug
  - the letter doesn't get delivered to Romeo
  - Romeo will not leave Verona
  - the nurse tells the Capulets about the plan
17. Paris attacks Romeo at the tomb because Paris believes Romeo
- is going to kill him.
  - has come to damage the dead bodies or tomb
  - is a murderer who should be killed.
  - married Juliet before he did.
18. Juliet, the last of the major characters to die on stage, dies
- by poisoning herself
  - from a heart attack because of grief
  - from fright in the scary tomb
  - by stabbing herself

19. Arriving to inspect the corpses of Paris, Romeo, and Juliet, the Montagues and Capulets realize too late
- a. Friar Laurence's treachery
  - b. what the Nurse had predicted
  - c. the foolishness of their bitter quarrel
  - d. the tragic nature of young love

20. The Capulets and Montagues agree to end the feud and
- a. have a double funeral for Romeo and Juliet
  - b. give a donation to the Friar's church
  - c. move to another town
  - d. raise statues of their dead children

**TRUE OR FALSE:** Mark "A" for true and "b" for false.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. After stopping the first fight on Verona's streets, the Prince says that if a Capulet or Montague disturbs the peace again, the punishment will be banishment.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Friar Laurence is initially happy hearing that Romeo has a love to replace his first love.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. During the Capulet feast, Tybalt becomes upset when he discovers Rosaline talking with Romeo

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Upon hearing the Prince's sentence of banishment, Romeo is relieved and grateful.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. When Juliet refuses to marry Paris, Capulet says she must marry Paris or find another home.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The Nurse advises Juliet to marry Count Paris.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Friar Laurence tells Juliet that she will need courage to break her marriage vows to Romeo.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Mercutio slays Tybalt when Romeo comes between them.

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. When she discovers that Romeo is dead, Juliet kills herself by drinking the poison that remains in the bottle.

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. At the end of the play, the families continue to fight and more people die.

**MATCH THE QUOTE:** Below is a list of five characters from the play. Read the following quotes and choose the character who said it. You may use each character as often as you wish, or not at all.

**a. Romeo b. Juliet c. Mercutio d. Friar Laurence e. The Nurse. f. Tybalt**

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. What, art thou drawn and among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio.

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. "But soft! what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun."

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. "I doubt it not; and all these woes shall serve for sweet discourses in our times to come."

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. "What's in a name? The thing which we call a rose would smell just as sweet if it had any other name."

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. "Give me some present counsel, or, behold, 'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife shall play the umpire."

**a. Romeo b. Juliet c. Mercutio d. Friar Laurence e. The Nurse f. Tybalt**

\_\_\_\_\_ 36. "Not proud you have, but thankful that you have. Proud can I never be of what I hate."

\_\_\_\_\_ 37. "No, it's not as deep as a well, or as wide as a church door. But it's enough, it will serve. Ask for me tomorrow and you'll find me a grave man."

\_\_\_\_\_ 38. "Tybalt wanted to kill you, but you killed him. You are fortunate. The law that threatened your death became your friend and gave you exile. You are fortunate."

\_\_\_\_\_ 39. "Then, since the case so stands as now it doth, I think it best you married with the County."

\_\_\_\_\_ 40. "Good gentle youth, tempt not a desperate man."

\_\_\_\_\_ 41. "Take this bottle, and when you're in bed, drink this distilled liquor. Immediately, a cold and quieting liquid shall run through all your veins. Your pulse will stop. There'll be no warmth or breath to prove that you're alive."

\_\_\_\_\_ 42. "Or if I wake, won't I be driven mad, closed in with all these hideous fears, and play...with my ancestors' bones..."

\_\_\_\_\_ 43. "You detestable stomach. You womb of death. You are gorged with the dearest morsel on earth. So I'll force your rotten jaws to open, and to spite you, I'll cram you with more food!"

\_\_\_\_\_ 44. "I'll dispose of you among a sisterhood of holy nuns."

\_\_\_\_\_ 45. Come, bitter conduct, come, unsavoury guide! Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!

**LITERARY TERMS:** Below is a list of literary terms. Choose the literary term that best matches the definition.

**a. Oxymoron**

**b. Pun**

**c. Conceit.**

**d. Soliloquy**

**e. Climax**

**f. Alliteration**

**g. Assonance.**

**h. Malapropism**

**i. Metonymy**

**j. Dramatic Irony**

**k. Personification**

\_\_\_\_\_ 46. pairs of contradictory words

\_\_\_\_\_ 47. A speech delivered by a character alone on stage to allow people to know what he or she is thinking or feeling.

\_\_\_\_\_ 48. The humorous (usually) use of a word or phrase to suggest two or more meanings at the same time.

\_\_\_\_\_ 49. The repetition of vowel sounds.

\_\_\_\_\_ 50. an inappropriateness of speech resulting from the use of one word for another which resembles it

**TERM APPLICATION.** Identify some of the plays on words with literary terms.

_____ 51. Pun,	a. <b>Fiend angelical</b>
_____ 52. Metaphor,	
_____ 53. Simile,	b. Mercutio--"Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance." Romeo--"Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes / With nimble <b>soles</b> ; I have a <b>soul</b> of lead..."(I iv 13-5)
_____ 54. Oxymoron	
_____ 55. <i>Personification</i> ,	c. "But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks? / It is the east, and <b>Juliet is the sun.</b> "
	d. Come, <b>gentle night</b> , come, <b>loving, black-brow'd night</b> "
	e. It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night/ <b>Like a rich jewel</b> in an Ethiopie's ear;

**SHORT ESSAY** (a page and a half to two pages) Do one of the following. 25 points. 15 t/i; 10 com.

1. How does the play *Romeo and Juliet* show that everyone in the society has contributed to the deaths? If you know what the bible says about the responsibilities of children to their parents, parents to their children, and princes to their subjects, write about that.
2. Do a detailed characterization of either Romeo or Juliet. Tell us all we need to know to understand what happens. (Actions, words—these are the things that make characters in plays).
3. Compare and contrast the characters Romeo or Juliet to one of the characters you've read about in a book this semester. Explain the similarities and differences. Make a claim about how these characters are similar and or different.
4. Choose a theme from the list of themes. Make a claim about it and write your essay on how the play reveals the truth about the theme.

Sample Outline:

I. Introduction--Synopsis (snap shot) of play and perhaps some of the insight gleaned from scripture on the topic. Lead up to the thesis and state your it as a strong claim.

II. Body--three or four paragraphs, each with a topic sentence. (Make a claim about each and then give many examples from the play.)

A. Parents      B. Friar      C. Prince      D. Romeo and Juliet.

III. Conclusion. Restate the thesis. Leave your reader with an understanding of the issues and maybe even something to think about.