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SELECTION TEST *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet,*
Act III

William Shakespeare

FIRST READ: Comprehension

Identify the choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 1. Why does Romeo at first try to stop the fight with Tybalt in Act III, Scene i, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*? Choose **two** options.
- a. Romeo wants peace between his own family and his new wife's relations.
 - b. Romeo fears fighting will force him into exile from his new wife.
 - c. Romeo fears that Mercutio will be severely injured or killed.
 - d. Romeo admires Tybalt, even though Tybalt is a Capulet.
 - e. Romeo feels connected to members of Juliet's family.
- _____ 2. Why does Romeo ultimately kill Tybalt in Act III, Scene i, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*?
- a. Tybalt calls Romeo a villain.
 - b. Tybalt threatens Benvolio.
 - c. Tybalt kills Mercutio.
 - d. Tybalt is a Capulet.
- _____ 3. After Tybalt's death in Act III of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, how does the Prince punish Romeo?
- a. with banishment
 - b. with a death sentence
 - c. with loss of his noble title
 - d. with imprisonment for life
- _____ 4. What is the **main** purpose of Act III, Scene iv, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, in which Juliet's parents speak with Paris?
- a. to prove that Juliet is grieving over the death of Tybalt
 - b. to stress Lady Capulet's opposition to the marriage of Paris and Juliet
 - c. to show that Capulet will pursue the feud between the families indefinitely
 - d. to show Capulet's decision that Juliet will marry Paris the following Thursday

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- _____ 5. At the end of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Act III, what does Juliet decide to do?
- tell her parents the truth about her marriage
 - visit Friar Lawrence in his cell to seek his advice
 - plead with the Prince to lift the decree of Romeo's banishment
 - send a message to Romeo telling him it is not safe to remain in Verona

FIRST READ: Concept Vocabulary

Identify the choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What is the **most likely** meaning of *exile* as it is used in this sentence?
- After long consideration, the queen chose to exile her former advisor to another country for his part in the crime.
- reward someone for courageous support of a nation's leader
 - punish someone by forcing the person to leave a place permanently
 - forgive someone for a criminal act because the act was unintentional
 - send someone to prison for committing a crime against the government
- _____ 7. Which of the following situations **best** illustrates what happens to someone who experiences *banishment*?
- The person is forgiven for a crime in exchange for providing evidence against more important criminals.
 - The person is invited to return home after working in government service in another country.
 - The person packs his or her belongings and leaves the country, probably never to return.
 - The person receives an award for courageous service to his or her country.
- _____ 8. If the President were to *pardon* someone who has been convicted of a crime and sent to prison, which of the following **must** be true? Base your answer on the meaning of *pardon*.
- The person would be freed from prison.
 - The person would serve a longer sentence.
 - The person would be forced to leave the country.
 - The person would not be allowed to testify in his or her defense.

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CLOSE READ: Analyze the Text

Identify the choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 9. After he is wounded in Act III of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Mercutio says, “A plague a both your houses! / They have made worms’ meat of me.” Which of these statements is the best paraphrase of Mercutio’s words?
- Curse both the Capulets and the Montagues. Their feud has killed me.
 - My wounds are like a plague spreading in people’s houses. They will kill me.
 - I am too weak to enter any of the houses. Tybalt and his friends have killed me.
 - The feud between the two families is like a plague whose germs are like fat worms.
- _____ 10. In Act III, Scene v, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Lady Capulet believes Juliet is grieving Tybalt’s death. She tells Juliet, “Therefore have done. Some grief shows much of love; / But much of grief shows still some want of wit.” What is the best paraphrase of this passage?
- Therefore, keep crying. Eventually you will work out your grief.
 - So stop grieving. Some mourning expresses love, but too much is foolish.
 - We all feel grief at a person’s death, whether we loved the person or not.
 - So end your mourning. Some grieving shows a great deal of love, but too much suggests you are trying to be clever.
- _____ 11. In these lines from Act III, Scene v, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, to whom is Juliet speaking?
- Lady Capulet.** That same villain Romeo.
Juliet. [Aside] Villain and he be many miles asunder. —
 God pardon him! I do, with all my heart;
 And yet no man like he doth grieve my heart.
- Lady Capulet
 - the audience
 - the Nurse
 - Romeo

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12. The following question has two parts. Answer Part A first, and then Part B.

_____ **Part A** By the end of Act III of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, how has Juliet come to regard the Nurse?

- a. with gratitude
- b. with admiration
- c. with resentment
- d. with indifference

_____ **Part B** Which of Juliet's lines from the play **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- a. O nurse, how shall this be prevented? / My husband is on earth, my faith in heaven.
- b. Comfort me, counsel me. / Alack, alack, that heaven should practice stratagems / Upon so soft a subject as myself!
- c. Well, thou hast comforted me marvelous much. / Go in; and tell my lady I am gone, / Having displeased my father, to Lawrence' cell
- d. Ancient damnation! O most wicked fiend! / Is it more sin to wish me thus forsworn, / Or to dispraise my lord with that same tongue ...?

CLOSE READ: **Analyze Craft and Structure**

Identify the choice that best answers the question.

_____ 13. In Act III, Scene ii, of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet delivers a long speech directed to the Nurse. What is the correct term for this type of speech?

- a. monologue
- b. soliloquy
- c. aside
- d. foil

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14. The following question has two parts. Answer Part A first, and then Part B.

_____ **Part A** In Act III of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, what is the main purpose of traditional, non-specialized dialogue between characters?

- to reveal a character's true thoughts or feelings
- to allow a character to speak directly to the audience
- to enable a character to give a lengthy speech to other characters
- to express dramatic action through conversation among characters

_____ **Part B** Which passage from the selection **best** illustrates the use of the kind of dialogue identified in Part A?

- Nurse.** Tybalt is gone, and Romeo banishèd; / Romeo that killed him, he is banishèd.
Juliet. O God! Did Romeo's hand shed Tybalt's blood?
Nurse. It did, it did! Alas the day, it did!
- Juliet.** Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband? / Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name / When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it? / But wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin? / That villain cousin would have killed my husband. / Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring!
- Juliet.** [*Aside.*] Villain and he be many miles asunder. — / God pardon him! I do, with all my heart; / And yet no man like he doth grieve my heart.
- Juliet.** Ancient damnation! O most wicked fiend! / Is it more sin to wish me thus forsworn, / Or to dispraise my lord with that same tongue / Which she hath praised him with above compare / So many thousand times? Go, counselor! / Thou and my bosom henceforth shall be twain. / I'll to the friar to know his remedy. / If all else fail, myself have power to die.

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15. The following question has two parts. Answer Part A first, and then Part B.

_____ **Part A** Read this excerpt from the beginning of Scene ii of *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Act III.

Juliet. Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Towards Phoebus' lodging! Such a wagoner
As Phaëthon would whip you to the west
And bring in cloudy night immediately.
Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That runaways' eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms untalked of and unseen.

Juliet is on stage alone as she delivers this long speech. What term is used to describe this speech?

- a. aside
- b. dialogue
- c. soliloquy
- d. monologue

_____ **Part B** What is the purpose of this long speech?

- a. It reviews events that have happened so far in the play.
- b. It establishes the setting for the remaining acts of the play.
- c. It gives the audience insight into Juliet's true thoughts and feelings.
- d. It provides time for the other characters to change costumes and get on stage.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT: Word Study

Identify the choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 16. What is the meaning of the Latin prefix *ex-*?
- a. next or after
 - b. at or toward
 - c. away or out of
 - d. inside or within

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- _____ 17. The word *extract* comes from the Latin root word *-tract-*, which means “to draw or pull,” plus the prefix *ex-*. Based on this information as well as your knowledge of the prefix *ex-*, identify the choice that **best** describes what it means to *extract* a tooth.
- to repair or fix the tooth
 - to chip or damage the tooth
 - to take out or remove the tooth
 - to push or put pressure on the tooth