**English 9-*Romeo and Juliet***

Act III Review

**Part 1: Dramatic Terms & Literary Devices Practice** Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

.

Use the word bank below to answer the following questions:

allusion tragic flaw analogy personification

dramatic irony soliloquy monologue

comic relief oxymoron foils

1. The stage directions [*Enter* ***JULIET*** *alone*] tell us that Juliet’s speech is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. If Juliet were not alone, but speaking at length in the nurse’s presence, her speech would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The reference to Greek mythology, in lines 1-2, which read, “Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds, /Toward Phoebus’ lodging” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. When Juliet says, “Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, / That runaways' eyes may wink, and Romeo / Leap to these arms, untalked of and unseen,” she is addressing the night, as though it were a human. This, therefore, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. In line 26, Juliet compares Romeo to a “mansion of love” that has not yet been possessed. This comparison is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. In lines 75-76, when Juliet says “Beautiful tyrant! Fiend angelical! / Dove-feathered raven! Wolfish-ravening lamb!, she is speaking in apparent contradictions, putting opposite words together, which are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Nurse is funny, loving, and motherly to Juliet, while Lady Capulet is serious, cold, and distant toward her daughter. These two characters are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because their opposite qualities bring out traits in each.
8. Since the audience already knows that Romeo has killed Tybalt, but Juliet, at this point, does not, this is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Nurse is often making jokes, and lightens up the serious tone of the tragedy, providing moments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The protagonist of a tragedy typically has a trait, which causes him or her to make mistakes or get himself into trouble. This is called his or her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2: Quotations—**On the line, write the name of the character who said the following quotations from Act III. Then **beneath, explain**

1. **who they said it to**
2. **context of the quote (what was going on when they said it)**
3. **why they said it OR what it means**
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee / Doth much excuse the appertaining rage / To such a greeting.” **In plain English:** (“Tybalt, I have a reason to love you that lets me put aside the rage I should feel and excuse that insult. I am no villain. So, goodbye. I can tell that you don’t know who I am.”)—Act III, Scene i.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “A plague o’ both your houses! / They have made worms’ meat of me…” **In plain English:** (“May a plague strike both your families! They’ve turned me into food for worms. I’m done for. Curse your families!”)—Act III, Scene i
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Let Romeo hence in haste, / Else, when he’s found, that hour is his last.” **In plain English:** (“Tell Romeo to leave the city immediately, or else, if he is found, he will be killed.”)—Act III, Scene i
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face! / Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?” **In plain English:** (“Oh, he’s like a snake disguised as a flower. Did a dragon ever hide in such a beautiful cave?)—Act III, Scene ii
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “O god! I have an ill-divining soul: / Methinks I see thee, now thou art so low, / As one dead in the bottom of a tomb…” **In plain English:** (Oh God, I have a soul that predicts evil things! Now that you are down there, you look like someone dead in the bottom of a tomb.)—Act III, Scene iii
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “An you be mine, I’ll give you to my friend; / An you be not, hang, beg, starve, die in the streets…” **In plain English:** (“If you act like my daughter, I’ll marry you to my friend. If you don’t act like my daughter, you can beg, starve, and die in the streets.”)—Act III, Scene iv.

**Act III Short Answer –**

1. Why does Mercutio decide to fight with Tybalt?
2. Why does Romeo finally kill Tybalt?
3. What penalty does Prince Escalus give Romeo after Tybalt’s death?
4. Who tells Juliet of Tybalt’s death?
5. What sensible advice does Friar Laurence give when Romeo threatens to kill himself? Identify the three specific things Friar Laurence identifies.
6. Explain the significance of the lark and the nightingale as Romeo and Juliet wake up after their night together.
7. What does Juliet say she imagines as Romeo climbs down from her window? How does Romeo respond?
8. Who does Juliet tell her mother she would rather marry than Paris?
9. What does Capulet say he will do if Juliet does not marry Paris?
10. What does the Nurse advise Juliet to do? What reasons does she give