English 9 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hour: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Romeo and Juliet***

**Literary Terms Practice**

So far in our Romeo and Juliet unit, we have spent a lot of time working to better understand the “story.” Now it is time to go a little deeper and examine literary elements Shakespeare included. It is important to identify literary elements in a dramatic work to better understand the artistic choices of the playwright and how they affect the story.

You will be responsible for being able to identify and explain the following literary terms and dramatic devices:

* Analogy
* Imagery
* Dramatic Irony
* Monologue
* Oxymoron
* Personification
* Tragedy
* Tragic Flaw
* Chorus
* Comic Relief
* Allusion
* Foil
* Soliloquy
* Aside
* Stage Directions

**Part I: Fill in the blank – Read the following definitions, and fill in the appropriate literary term to complete the sentence.**

1. Romeo’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is hastiness, or that he jumps into situations before thinking about the consequences of his actions.
2. When an author makes a reference to something they assume the reader is familiar with it is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Shakespeare most commonly uses The Bible and Greek Mythology.
3. A comparison between two things is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Romeo painting a picture of Juliet’s eyes being brighter than the stars with his words would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the audience feels as though they can see what he is describing.
5. When the audience knows something about a character or situation on stage that other characters do not understand it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Two words paired next to one another that seem to be opposites is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. When something is not alive but an author gives it human characteristics this is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A long speech by one actor in a play with other actors onstage is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. If the actor is alone onstage delivering a long speech where they reveal thoughts it is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Two characters who are presented as opposite of one another in order to highlight the traits of one of those characters is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Italicized print that is bracketed and tells the actors where to move are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. When one character expresses a private thought to the audience but none of the other characters onstage hear him/her it is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a play that shows the downfall or death of a tragic hero in which human greatness is emphasized.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who comment on the action and often deliver the prologue of a play or act within a play.
15. The Nurse is chiefly responsible for providing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in *Romeo and Juliet* as she is frequently making silly or inappropriate comments.

Part II: Quotation Analysis – Read the following quotes and examples from *Romeo and Juliet.* Determine which literary element or dramatic device is being used in the example by writing it on the line. Then give a detailed explanation (1-2 sentences) as to why this quote is exemplifying the element or device.

1. JULIET. Beautiful tyrant! Fiend angelical! / Dove-feathered raven! Wolfish-ravening lamb! (III.ii.75-76)

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Explanation:

1. ROMEO**.** Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon, / Who is already sick and pale with grief (II.ii.4-5)

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Explanation:

1. [*He offers to stab himself, and NURSE snatches the dagger away.]*

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Explanation:

1. SAMPSON. [*Aside to GREGORY] Is the law of our side if I say ay?*

GREGORY. [*Aside to SAMPSON] No.*

(I.i.44-45)

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Explanation:

1. Romeo is deeply saddened that Rosaline does not love him back; however, after five minutes at the Capulet ball he has fallen in love with Juliet.

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Explanation:

1. MERCUTIO. Alas, poor Romeo, he is already dead: stabbed

with a white wench’s black eye; run through the ear

with a love song; the very pin of his heart cleft with the

blind bow-boy’s butt-shaft; and is he a man to encounter

Tybalt? (II.iv.14-18)

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Explanation:

1. MERCUTIO. A Bawd, a bawd, a bawd! So ho! (II.iv.121)

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Explanation:

1. Romeo and Mercutio

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Explanation:

1. Juliet gives a final speech at the end of Act III where she is alone on her balcony, angry with the Nurse, deciding whether she should kill herself.

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Explanation:

1. During the street fight at the beginning of the play, Benvolio encourages the fighters to put up their swords in order to have peace; whereas, Tybalt enters looking to join the fight without knowing the cause.

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Explanation:

1. At the beginning of Act II Scene ii, Romeo delivers a speech about Juliet’s beauty while she is on the balcony. She is present but doesn’t yet hear him speak.

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Explanation:

1. ROMEO. Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,

having some business, do entreat her eyes

to twinkle in their spheres till they return. (II.ii.15-17)

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Explanation:

1. FRIAR. The Gray-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,

Check’ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels (II.iii.1-3)

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Explanation: