The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, Act III Test

By signing your name at the bottom of this paragraph, you are stating that you completed all questions on this test by yourself. While you are allowed to use any online or written resources, you are not allowed to ask classmates or other students for the answers. You are absolutely not allowed to copy any portion of this test from other students’ tests. By signing, you also agree that if Mr. Cullen finds out that you did not complete this test by yourself, you will receive a ZERO on all parts of the test, regardless of how many points you earned on the areas you did not cheat. Be aware that this test is worth 300 points. If you cheat and are caught, it will significantly bring down your grade for the entire nine-week marking period. This test is due to Mr. Cullen on Monday, April 15th. This test will only be accepted late from students who are absent the day it is due. Please plan accordingly.

_____________________________     ______________________     ______________________
Name (Printed)     Name (Signature)     Date

Part I: Multiple Choices
Choose the letter of the answer that best completes each question. [2 points]

_______ 1. At the beginning of Act 3, Mercutio accuses Benvolio of quarreling “With a man for coughing in the street, because he hath wakened they dog that hath lain asleep in the sun.” What makes this statement ironic?
   A. Benvolio is so quarrelsome that he is soon killed.
   B. Mercutio is more quarrelsome than Benvolio.
   C. Romeo is more quarrelsome than Benvolio.
   D. Tybalt soon starts a quarrel with Benvolio.

_______ 2. Romeo is motivated to kill Tybalt because Tybalt has
   A. called Romeo a villain.
   B. killed Benvolio.
   C. killed Mercutio.
   D. challenged Romeo to a duel.

_______ 3. The Prince decrees that Romeo
   A. must leave Verona or face death
   B. is not responsible for Tybalt’s death
   C. should be jailed
   D. must duel with a Capulet

_______ 4. When the nurse brings Juliet the news of the day’s tragedy, Juliet misunderstands and first thinks the slain man is
   A. Paris
   B. Romeo
   C. Tybalt
   D. her father
5. When Benvolio tells Prince Escalus what happened on the street he:
A. puts all of the blame on Mercutio
B. puts all of the blame on Tybalt
C. makes up lies to have the Montagues look better
D. tells the truth.

6. Juliet sends the nurse to give Romeo
A. a ring
B. her Bible
C. a note telling of her love
D. a small box

7. When Romeo hears of his punishment, he is
A. relieved
B. angry
C. sure it is worse than death
D. determined to win the Prince’s pardon

8. Friar Laurence tells Romeo to
A. leave Verona immediately
B. hide at home
C. leave Verona before daybreak
D. hide at the church

9. In Act 3, Capulet tells Paris that
A. Juliet is too young to marry
B. Paris and Juliet will be married
C. Juliet is too grieved to talk of marriage
D. Juliet doesn’t love Paris

10. Why is Capulet so upset by Juliet’s refusal to marry Paris?
A. He considers Paris to be a good match for her.
B. He is uncomfortable with her tears.
C. He does not want her to marry Romeo.
D. He will need to find someone else for her to marry.

11. Capulet warns Juliet that if she does not marry Paris on Thursday he will
A. send her to a convent
B. whip her
C. disown her
D. put her in the family dungeon

12. Juliet loses trust in the Nurse at the end of Act 3 because the Nurse:
A. believes that Romeo is dead.
B. recommends that she run away.
C. advises her to marry Paris.
D. brings too much bad news.

13. After his wedding night, Romeo departs for
A. Paris
B. Mantua
C. Verona
D. Rome
14. Why does Juliet go to Friar Lawrence’s cell at the end of Act 3?
A. to cancel her marriage to Romeo
B. to hide from her family
C. to seek his advise
D. to grieve for Tybalt

15. In Scene I, Mercutio speaks the following line: “Tybalt, you ratcatcher, will you walk?”
Mercutio wants Tybalt to —
A. give up the fight
B. join Mercutio for the evening
C. fight
D. leave quietly

16. At first, Romeo doesn’t want to fight Tybalt because Romeo —
A. is a coward
B. is now related to Tybalt by marriage
C. thinks that Mercutio has a better chance of beating Tybalt
D. is on his way to marry Juliet

17. The Prince punishes Romeo by —
A. sentencing him to death
B. revealing his secret marriage to Juliet
C. banishing him from Verona forever
D. sentencing him to jail

18. When the Prince arrives, Benvolio —
A. promises to bring Romeo to the prince
B. recounts the events of the killings to the prince
C. delivers a message from Romeo to Juliet
D. confesses to the killing of Tybalt to the prince

19. All of the following consequences result from Romeo’s killing of Tybalt except —
A. Juliet decides that Paris is more honorable than Romeo
B. Romeo and Juliet cannot reveal their marriage
C. Juliet is to be married to Paris almost immediately
D. Romeo is banished from Verona

20. Friar Lawrence tells Romeo that he should be glad for the following except —
A. Juliet still loves him.
B. Romeo is banished, not sentenced to death.
C. Tybalt is dead.
D. Benvolio survived the sword fight.

21. The Nurse helps Juliet by —
A. persuading Juliet to tell Lord and Lady Capulet of her marriage to Romeo
B. going to Friar Laurence with a ring of Juliet’s for Romeo
C. never arguing with Juliet and always praising Romeo
D. hiding the news about Tybalt and Romeo from Juliet
22. Which statement is true about Paris?
A His interest in Juliet lessens after Tybalt dies.
B He visits the house of Montague and speaks with Benvolio.
C He enjoys puns and games that match people’s wits.
D He wishes to marry a woman he has not courted.

23. Lord Capulet responds to the death of Tybalt by —
A plotting to personally murder Romeo.
B arranging the immediate marriage of Paris and Juliet.
C negotiating with the prince for Romeo’s banishment.
D asking Paris to leave Verona and await further word.

24. All of the following events happen at the conclusion of Act 3 except—
A the Nurse suggests that Juliet forget Romeo and marry Paris
B Juliet refuses to marry Paris
C Lord Capulet scorns his only child and vows to disown her
D Lady Capulet convinces Lord Capulet that Paris should leave Verona

25. Where is Romeo sent because of his banishment?
A Mantua
B Antwerp
C Paris
D Mancini

Part II: TRUE or FALSE?
On the line provided, write TRUE if the statement is factual, Write FALSE if it is erroneous. [2 points each]

26. In Act 3, Friar Lawrence speaks directly to Juliet about Tybalt’s death.

27. Romeo visits Juliet using the rope ladder.


29. Capulet tells Juliet that she will marry Paris on Friday.

30. Capulet threaten Juliet if she doesn’t marry Paris.

31. Romeo tells Juliet that he will visit her in one week.

32. Benvolio lies when he tells the Prince about Romeo’s fight with Tybalt.

33. Juliet tells her mother that she wants to kill Romeo.

34. The nurse tells Juliet to run away instead of marrying Paris.

35. The Nurse tells Juliet that Romeo killed Tybalt.
Part III: LITERARY FOCUS
On the line provided, write the letter of the _best_ answer to each of the following items. [3 points each]

36. “…ask for me to-morrow, and you shall find me a grave man…” is an example of --
   A simile
   B hyperbole.
   C a pun.
   D oxymoron

37. “…Beg pardon of the prince, and call thee back/With twenty hundred thousand times more joy/Than thou went'st forth in lamentation.” is an example of--
   A simile
   B hyperbole.
   C a pun.
   D oxymoron

38. “Like powder in a skitless soldier's flask,/Is set afire by thine own ignorance…” is an example of --
   A simile
   B hyperbole.
   C a pun
   D oxymoron

39. “Dove feathered raven! Wolfish-ravening lamb!” are examples of
   A similes
   B hyperboles
   C puns
   D oxymorons

40. Mercutio stating “A plague on both your houses”, is an example of
   A flashback
   B climax
   C foreshadowing
   D metaphor

41. An aside is best defined as --
   A a long speech by a character alone on stage.
   B a character speaking their inner thoughts out loud.
   C an indirect or passing reference.
   D None of the above

42. A soliloquy is best defined as --
   A a long speech by a character alone on stage.
   B a character speaking their inner thoughts out loud.
   C an indirect or passing reference.
   D None of the above
Part IV: Quotes

On the lines provided, write (A) the name of the person speaking, (B) to whom they are speaking [including multiple characters] and (C) why this quote is significant. If they are speaking an aside or soliloquy, you will denote (A) & (B) as the same. Each response in (C) should be multiple sentences in length.

You must answer ALL of the following quotes.
[(A) & (B) are worth 2 points each and (C) is worth 8 points]

Act 1, scene 4

“I fear too early for my mind misgives
Some consequences yet hanging in the stars
Shall bitterly begin this fearful date
With this night’s revels…”

Ex.

(A) Romeo
(B) Mercutio
(C) This is significant because Romeo is telling Mercutio that he had a dream—or a vision of what may happen. Someone close to him is going to die and the events that lead up to this death are going to start at tonight’s party.

Act 3, scene 1

“The day is hot, the Capels are abroad,
And if we meet, we hall not ‘scape a brawl,
For now, these hot days, is the mad blood stirring.”

1. (A) ____________________________
   (B) ____________________________
   (C) ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________

Act 3, scene 1

“Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries
That thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw.”

2. (A) ____________________________
   (B) ____________________________
   (C) ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________

Act 3, scene 1

“Tybalt, Mercutio, the prince expressly hath/Forbidden bandying in Verona streets:/ Hold, Tybalt! Good Mercutio!”

3. (A) ____________________________
   (B) ____________________________
   (C) ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
Act 3, scene 1
"O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl:
There lies the man, slain by young Romeo,
That slew thy kinsman, brave Mercutio."

4. (A) ____________________________________
   (B) ____________________________________
   (C) ____________________________________

Act 3, scene 1
"Marry, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve: ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man."

5. (A) ____________________________________
   (B) ____________________________________
   (C) ____________________________________

Act 3, scene 2
Ah, weraday! He's dead, he's dead, he's dead!
We are undone, lady, we are undone!
Alack the day! He's gone, he's killed, he's dad!

6. (A) ____________________________________
   (B) ____________________________________
   (C) ____________________________________

Act 3, scene 3
"Hold thy desperate hand.
Art thou a man? Thy form cries out thou art;
Thy tears are womanish, thy wild acts denote
The unreasonable fury of a beast."

7. (A) ____________________________________
   (B) ____________________________________
   (C) ____________________________________

Act 3, scene 3
"Hence from Verona art thou banished/ Be patient, for the world is broad and wide."

8. (A) ____________________________________
   (B) ____________________________________
   (C) ____________________________________
Act 3, scene 4
“These times of woe afford no times to woo. /Madam, good night. Commend me to your daughter.”
9. (A) ____________________________
   (B) ____________________________ (2 people)
   (C) ____________________________

Act 3, scene 5
O God I have an ill-divining soul!/Methinks I see thee, now thou are so low, /As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.
10. (A) ____________________________
    (B) ____________________________
    (C) ____________________________

Act 3, scene 5
“Graze where you will, you shall not house with me./Look to’t, think on’t; I dp not use to jest./Thursday is near; lay hand on heart, advise”
11. (A) ____________________________
    (B) ____________________________
    (C) ____________________________

Act 3, scene 5
“Faith, here it is.
Romeo is banished; and all the world to nothing
That he dares ne’er come back to challenge you;
Or if he do, it needs must be by stealth.
Then, since the case so stands as now it doth,
I think it best you married with the county.”
12. (A) ____________________________
    (B) ____________________________
    (C) ____________________________

Act 3, scene 5
“Delay this marriage for a month, a week/ Or, if you do not, make the bridal bed
In that dim monument where Tybalt lies.”
13. (A) ____________________________
    (B) ____________________________
    (C) ____________________________

Act 3, scene 5
“… Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither/Out, you green-sickness carrion! out, you baggage!/You tallow-face!”
14. (A) ____________________________
    (B) ____________________________
    (C) ____________________________
Part V: Essay

Choose one of the following essays to answer in a properly formatted four-paragraph essay. Your response should contain an attention grabbing statement, a thesis that restates the question being asked, a map sentence that informs the reader of the two body paragraphs. Each body paragraph should focus on one character, and you need two body paragraphs. Your conclusion should summarize the main points of your body paragraphs. Each of your paragraphs should be (at least) five sentences long.

[40 points]

A) Rash or hasty decisions are starting to play a role in the outcome of events in the play. Choose two characters and explain how their rash actions in Act 3 have resulted in problems for Romeo and/or Juliet. Provide examples of other actions they could have taken.

B) Towards the end of Act 3, Juliet finds herself in a tough predicament. Using two characters from the play, explain how they are causing her to be “torn” between what she wants to do and what she is being forced to do. Each character should be a body paragraph with multiple examples.