**Practice questions: Use your notes to help you answer these test questions!!!**

**Check with Mr. Fielder for any you are unsure of!!!**

**1. Romeo and Juliet are considered the play’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (RL.9-10.3)**

a. antagonists b. protagonists c. foils d. conflicts

**2. Language used to create a special effect or feeling, which is characterized by figures of speech like similes and metaphors, is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (L.9-10.5)**

a. figurative language b. denotation c. connotation d. soliloquys

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, two lines of poetry that rhyme, are usually found at the end of acts and scenes. (RL.9-10.5)**

a. sonnets b. quatrains c. couplets d. stanzas

**4. Suggesting that two or more objects will be alike in most ways, just because they have something in common, is a(n) (L.9-10.5)**

a. analogy b. allusion c. pun d. oxymoron

**5. *Romeo and Juliet* is considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the protagonists are destroyed by some character flaw. (L.9-10.3)**

a. drama b. tragedy c. comedy d. theme

**6. When the Nurse says (regarding Paris): “Nay, he’s a flower,” this is an example of: (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. a pun

**7. “Dreamers often lie” is an example of a: (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. pun

**8. “I fear too early: for my mind misgives/Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,/Shall bitterly begin his fearful dates…” is an example of: (L.9-10.5a)**

a. metaphor b. a couplet c. foreshadowing d. an aside

**9. “Saints do not move, though grant for prayer’s sake./Then move not, while my prayer’s effect I take” is an example of:**

a. a. quatrain b. a. couplet c. blank verse d. a sonnet

**10.** “What’s in a name? that which we call a rose

By any other name would still smell as sweet;

So would Romeo, were he not Romeo called…”

**The above passage can be classified as a(n) (L.9-10.5a)**

a. oxymoron b. analogy c. couplet d. simile

**11. “…let rich music’s tongue unfold the imagined happiness…” (2.6) is an example of (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. imagery

**12. “Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man indeed.” (Mercutio, 3.1) (L.9-10.5a)**

a. pun b. simile c. oxymoron d. personification

**13. Friar Laurence’s monologue in Act 3, scene 3 is an example of (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it is *unrhymed iambic pentameter*. (RL.9-10.3)**

a. sonnet b. blank verse c. meter d. quatrain

**14. “my heart is wondrous light” is an example of a (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. pun

**15. “Learn to live together or die alone” is a possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Romeo and Juliet (RL.9-10.2)**

a. motivation b. foil c. analogy d. theme

**16. The BEST answer for the protagonist(s) of the play is/are: (RL.9-10.3)**

a. Romeo b. Juliet c. Lord Montague and Lord Capulet d. Romeo and Juliet

**17. Tybalt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foil. (RL.9-10.3**

a. Friar Laurence’s b. Lord Capulet’s c. Benvolio’s d. Juliet’s

**18. The BEST answer for the antagonist(s) of the play is/are: (RL.9-10.3)**

a. Lord Capulet b. Tybalt c. the conflict between the two families (fate) d. Friar Laurence

**19. “An envious thrust from Tybalt hit the life of good Mercutio” (L.9-10.5a)**

a. couplet b. epithet c. metaphor d. euphemism

**20. “Dry sorrow drinks our blood.” ( 3.5) (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. allusion

**21. “Death lies on her like an untimely frost” (4.4) (L.9-10.5a)**

a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. allusion

**22. Tybalt can be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ character. (RL.9-10.3)**

a. round/static b. flat/static c. round/dynamic d. flat/dynamic

**23. Romeo is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ character. (RL.9-10.3)**

a. round/static b. flat/static c. round/dynamic d. flat/dynamic

**24. A word or phrase that is used to replace other words/phrases that may not be considered socially acceptable is known as a(n) (L.9-10.5)**

a. irony b. euphemism c. epithet d. an oxymoron

**25. Most of Shakespeare’s language in Romeo and Juliet is written using: (RL.9-10.5)**

a. blank verse b. iambic pentameter c. prose d. both a and b

**26. When Shakespeare switches to writing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the audience can expect humor. (RL.9-10.5)**

a. blank verse b. iambic pentameter c. prose d. both a and b