

*This packet belongs to:*

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# Romeo and Juliet Calendar

Calendar							Today	<	>	March 2019	Month	🔍	⚙️	🔔	📧	📅
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT										
24	25	26	27	28	Mar 1	2										
3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
	Act II, I-II (Read)	Project Success	Respect Retreat	Act II, iii-iv (Read)	Act II, iv-vi (Read)											
10	11	12	13	14	15	16										
	Act II Quiz	Act III, I-III (Read)	Act III, iii-iv (Read)	'As You Like It' Field Trip	Act III, iv-v (Read)											
17	18	19	20	21	22	23										
	Act III Quiz	Act IV, I-III (Read)	Act IV, iv-v (Read)	Act IV Quiz	Act V, I-III (Read)											
24	25	26	27	28	29	30										
	Act V, iii (Read)	Projects Due	Romeo and Juliet Final		No School (Grading Day)											
31	Apr 1	2	3	4	5	6										

# Act I

## Vocabulary

Please Notice This



Answer all Reading  
Response Questions in  
your notebook!

### Scene i

- 1. Augment:** (v.) to increase or intensify.  
Example: During a recording session, the sound engineer may use special effects to *augment* the quality of a singer's voice on the album.
- 2. Adversary:** (n.) opponent, foe, enemy.  
Example: The other high school in the county has always been our *adversary* in the district football championship.
- 3. Chaste:** (adj.) virtuous, decent, pure in style or manner, virginal.  
Example: Both Rosaline and Juliet behave in a *chaste* manner.
- 4. Exquisite:** (adj.) of special beauty or charm.  
Example: The engagement ring, set with a small, blue sapphire surrounded with diamonds, was *exquisite*.
- 5. Forfeit:** (n.) fine, penalty. (v.) to lose or be liable to lose as a result of a crime.  
Example: Gabe found the *forfeit* of his reckless driving was to lose his driver's license.
- 6. Grievance:** (n.) problem causing resentment or complaint; grounds for resentment or complaint.  
Example: The complaining students took their *grievance* to the principal.
- 7. Pernicious:** (adj.) harmful, destructive, lethal.  
Example: The *pernicious* fumes of ammonia gas spread over the city.

### Scene iii

- 8. Warrant:** (v.) to give adequate reasons for; to state with conviction.  
Example: The used car salesperson *warranted* that the car had been driven only on weekends.

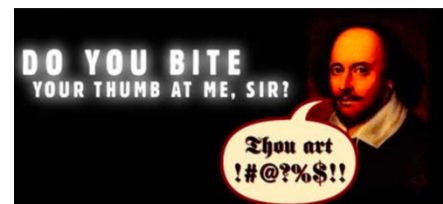
### Scene v

- 9. Purge:** (v.) cleanse, forgive, absolve.  
Example: With vigorous scrubbing, Harry *purged* the stain from the carpet.
- 10. Solemnity:** (n.) being formal, dignified.  
Example: In contrast to the *solemnity* of the wedding, the bride skipped down the aisle.

## Reading Response Questions

### Scene i

- How does Shakespeare start the play so that he gains the attention of the "groundlings?"
- Who causes** the fight in Scene 1? **What causes** the fight? **Who tried to stop it?**
- \*3. Look at lines 61-62. Our first introduction to Benvolio comes when he says these words. What do they reveal about his character?
- \*4. Look at lines 63-64. Our first impression of Tybalt occurs in these lines. What do we learn about his character?
- \*5. Look at lines 78-79. What is the tone of the Prince's speech? In these lines he makes a new decree. What is it, and why is it important? What does the Prince tell the feuding families? What is the penalty if they fight again?
6. When we first see Romeo, he shows all the signs of a **Petrarchan Lover—someone who is in love with the idea of being in love**. How does Romeo act (158-234)?
7. When describing his feelings to Benvolio, Romeo uses **Oxymorons—pairs of contradictory words** in lines 175-177 and 190-191. Why does he speak in contradictions and paradoxes?
8. We then learn that Romeo is suffering from **Unrequited Love—He loves someone who does not love him back**. What suggestion does Benvolio make to Romeo to help him get over his unrequited love for Rosaline (lines 222-224)?



## Scene ii

1. In this scene Lord Capulet talks to Paris about marrying his daughter Juliet. What two reasons does he give for not wanting Juliet to marry at this time (lines 8-14)?
- \*2. Look at lines 16-19. On what condition will Lord Capulet agree to Juliet's marriage with Paris?
3. What does this reveal about Lord Capulet's love for his daughter?
4. From the servant who cannot read we learn that Rosaline, with whom Romeo believes he is in love, will be at the Capulet party. Why does this excite Benvolio? What is his plan (lines 84-89)?
- \*5. Look at lines 86-89. Explain Benvolio's analogy:
6. Why does Romeo agree to go to the party (lines 102-103)?
7. What coincidence takes place in this scene? Explain what theme is being developed.

## Scene iii

In this scene Lady Capulet is informing Juliet and her nurse of Count Paris' proposal of marriage.

1. What is the nurse's relationship with Juliet?
2. How would you describe the nurse's personality?
- \*3. Look at lines 61-62. What is the nurse's one wish for Juliet and why?
4. When Lady Capulet asks Juliet how she feels about being married, what is Juliet's answer (line 66), and what does it reveal about her character?
5. The nurse and Lady Capulet are both excited and pleased by Paris' proposal but for different reasons. The nurse says Paris is "a man of wax" and at the end of the scene encourages Juliet to "Go, girl, seek happy nights to happy days." What does the nurse see in Paris, and what does it reveal about her attitude toward love and marriage?
6. Lady Capulet's lines 79-94 compose a **conceit**. A **conceit is an extended, exaggerated comparison or metaphor between two unlike things**—in this case, between Paris and a book that needs to be bound. What does Lady Capulet see in Paris that would make him a good match for Juliet? What is Lady Capulet's attitude toward love and marriage?
- \*7. Look at lines 97-99. Explain Juliet's answer to her mother when asked if she can love Paris. What does it reveal about her knowledge of being in love? What is her attitude toward love and marriage?

## Scene iv

- \*1. Look at lines 106-111. Why does Romeo feel uneasy about going to the party? What dream-like premonition has he had?
2. What decision does Romeo make in lines 112-113, and what is the thematic importance of this decision?
3. Who is Queen Mab? How does Mercutio describe her in his famous 'Queen Mab' speech?

## SEE QUEEN MAB ASSIGNMENT – see page 3

## Scene v

1. We learn from Romeo's **soliloquy (a speech delivered while the speaker is alone, calculated to inform the audience of what is passing in the character's mind)** that he is struck by love at first sight when he sees Juliet at the party. Paraphrase Romeo's speech (lines 44-53). To what does he compare Juliet?
2. How does this speech about his love for Juliet compare to his speeches about being in love with Rosaline?
3. Tybalt recognizes Romeo's voice and tries to start a fight. What two reasons does Lord Capulet give for stopping him (lines 65-69)?
- \*4. Look at lines 91-92. What threat does Tybalt make as he agrees to withdraw?
5. In lines 93-106 Romeo and Juliet speak to each other. Their lines form a sonnet. Paraphrase the lines of the sonnet.
6. **Dramatic Irony is when the audience knows something the characters do not.** What is ironic about Juliet's line 135?



## ROMEO AND LOVE ASSIGNMENT – see page 4



**Queen Mab Assignment**  
**I Dreamt a Dream Tonight...**  
**Act I, scene 4**

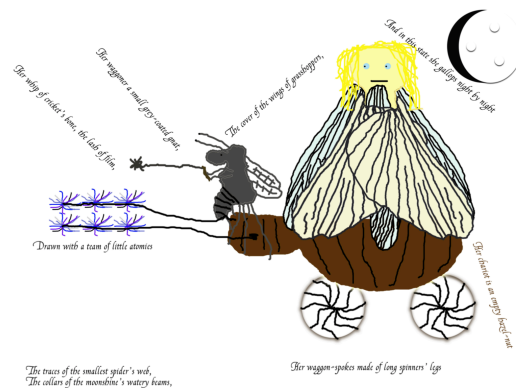
**In your notebook – create a simple picture of Queen Mab and her carriage according to Mercutio’s description. Label each part of your drawing with its corresponding line from the speech.**

- a. How big is she?
- b. Who pulls her chariot?
- c. Who is her wagoneer?
- d. What are the spokes of her wheels made of?
- e. What is the cover of her wagon made of?
- f. What is the harness or ‘traces’ made of?
- g. What are the collars (part of the harness) made of?
- h. What is the whip made of?
- i. What is her chariot?
- j. According to this speech, what happens if you are lazy?

According to Mercutio, when she drives her chariot over certain parts of our bodies, of what does it make these people dream?

- a. Lover’s brains: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Courtier’s knees: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Lawyer’s fingers: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Ladies’ lips: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Courtier’s nose: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. A parson’s nose: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. A soldier’s neck: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. A soldier’s ear: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Is Queen Mab the queen of good dreams, nightmares, or both? Explain.
2. Why do you suppose Mercutio told such a fantastic story to Romeo?
3. What kind of person is Mercutio?



## Romeo and Love Assignment *Romeo and Juliet*

In Act I, scene 1, when Romeo is infatuated with Rosaline, he says:

*Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs;  
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.  
Being vexed, a sea nourished with lovers' tears.  
What is it else? A madness most discreet,  
A choking gall, and a preserving sweet.*

Is Romeo in love with Rosaline or is he in love with the idea of being in love?

In Act I, scene 4, he says:

*Is love a tender thing? It is too rough,  
Too rude and boisterous, and it pricks like  
thorn.*

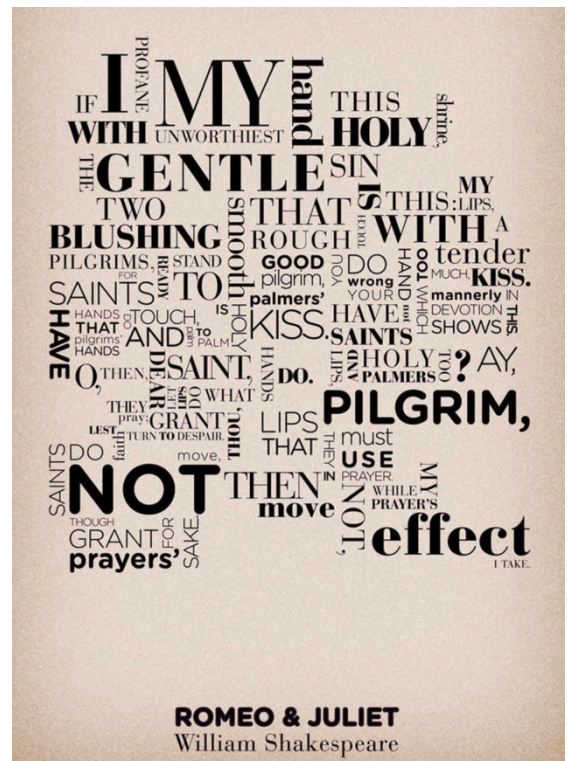
Is he more aware of the person he loves or of himself?

In Act I, scene 5, when he first sees Juliet, he says:

*O she doth teach the torches to burn  
bright.  
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night  
As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear;  
Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear...  
For I ne'er saw true beauty till this night.*

Has Romeo's focus shifted?

Now find the lines in Act II, scene 2, that reflect Romeo's attitude toward love, his beloved, and himself as lover.



# Act II

## Vocabulary

### Scene ii

- 1. Conjure:** (v.) to charge, entreat, charm, bewitch; to call upon or command a spirit using a spell.  
Example: Glinda the witch tried to *conjure* a spirit but failed.
- 2. Envious:** (v.) full of jealousy for another's possessions.  
Example: Because Oscar was *envious* of Bri's new phone, he snatched it away from her.
- 3. Peril:** (n.) exposure to injury, risk, danger.  
Example: Each week, cartoon super heroes must survive some new *peril*.
- 4. Perverse:** (adj.) determined not to do what is expected, contrary.  
Example: Robin Williams was known for his *perverse* humor.
- 5. Procure:** (v.) to obtain or get through effort.  
Example: By rummaging around in Grandma's attic, we *procured* wonderful Halloween costumes from old clothes.

### Scene iii

- 6. Chide:** (n.) to scold; to find fault.  
Example: Ms. Paulson *chided* her son into apologizing for being mean to his best friend.
- 7. Distemper:** (v.) to put out of temper, to disturb, to sicken.  
Example: A severe case of the flu *distempered* Tessa's usually pleasant personality.
- 8. Intercession:** (n.) the act of pleading or asking something for another person.  
Example: When Leo wrecked my dad's car, my *intercession* was to break the news to dad.
- 9. Perjury:** (n.) the act of swearing falsely, a lie.  
Example: Judge Judy showed that the real murderer had committed *perjury* when he lied while testifying.

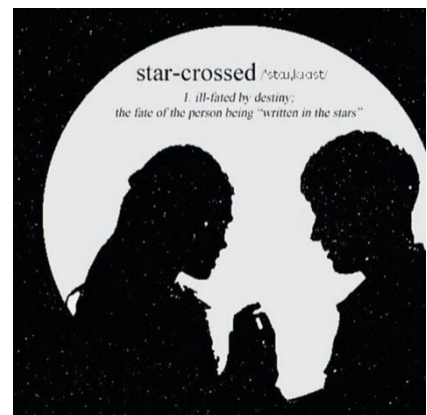
### Scene v

- 10. Herald:** (n.) messenger. (v.) to announce.  
Example: The blooming tulips *herald* the return of spring.

## Reading Response Questions

### Scene ii

- Juliet is on the balcony outside her bedroom but cannot hear the words that Romeo says to himself as he looks at her from the hiding place below. Answer the following questions about lines 2-24:
  - Romeo repeats the light and dark images he introduced when he saw Juliet for the first time. Why does Romeo compare Juliet to the sun?
  - Why does he want the sun to kill the envious moon?
  - Why is the moon envious?
  - Why does he compare Juliet's eyes to the stars?
  - Why is this comparison to stars another example of foreshadowing?
- Look at lines 33-36. Juliet is still unaware that Romeo is nearby. Paraphrase these lines.
- Look at lines 43-44. Paraphrase lines 38-49. What is Juliet's attitude toward the feud that has separated the two families?
- After Juliet asks some pertinent questions (lines 58-84), she realizes that Romeo has overheard her intimate thoughts about him. How does her attitude change in lines 85-105? What is she worried about?
- Why does Juliet object to Romeo's swearing on the moon (lines 109-111)?
- Juliet speaks of her fears in lines 116-119. Explain.
- Paraphrase lines 142-148.



## CONTRASTING IMAGES ASSIGNMENT – see page 6

## Contrasting Images Assignment *Romeo and Juliet*

Underline references to daylight or brightness found in the following soliloquy from Act II, scene 2.

### **Romeo:**

But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?  
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!  
Who is already sick and pale with grief.  
That thou her maid, since she is envious;  
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,  
And none but fools do wear it. Cast it off.  
It is my lady! O, it is my love!  
O, that she knew she were!  
She speaks, yet she says nothing. What of that?  
Her eye discourses; I will answer it.  
I am too bold; 'tis not to me she speaks.  
Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,  
Having some business, do entreat her eyes  
To twinkle in their spheres till they return.  
What if her eyes were there, they in her head?  
The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars  
As daylight doth a lamp; her eyes in heaven  
Would through the airy region stream so bright,  
That birds would sing, and think it were not night....

### **Juliet:**

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,  
Towards Phoebus' lodging! Such a waggoner  
As Phaethon 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, untalk of and unseen.  
By their own beauties; or, if love be blind,  
It best agrees with night. Come, civil night,  
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black,  
And learn me how to lose a winning match,  
Played for a pair of stainless maidenhoods.  
Hood my unmanned blood, bating in my cheeks,  
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,  
Think true love acted simple modesty.  
Come, night; come, Romeo; come, thou day in night;  
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,  
Whiter than new snow upon a raven's back.  
Come, gentle night; come, loving black-browed night;  
Give me my Romeo; and, when he shall die,  
Take him and cut him out in little stars,  
And he will make the face of heaven so fine  
That all the world will be in love with night  
And pay no worship to the garish sun.  
O, I have bought the mansion of a love,  
But not possessed it, and though I am sold,  
Not yet enjoyed. So tedious is the day  
As is the night before some festival  
To an impatient child that hath new robes  
And may not wear them.....



### Questions

1. What colors are associated with each soliloquy?
2. How do the contrasts show a change in the nature of Romeo and Juliet's love?
3. What events justify Shakespeare's change in language?

### Night (Juliet's soliloquy)

1. Read the soliloquy to yourself, circle any words that are unfamiliar.
2. In groups, discuss any trouble spots, define unfamiliar words/confusing lines.
3. Scan for the word NIGHT – analyze your findings
4. What are some of the different denotations or associations given to the word NIGHT?
5. What does the night imagery add to the scene? (texture, color, movement, sound, smell)



### Scene iii

1. What does Friar Laurence observe about the opposing powers of herbs? What comparison does he make between herbs and human beings?
2. What is the first reaction of Friar Laurence when he learns that Romeo wishes to marry Juliet?
- \*3. Look at lines 89-92. What reason does Friar Laurence give for agreeing to marry Romeo and Juliet?

### Scene iv

1. This scene shows us more of the nurse's character as she trades quips and puns with Mercutio. What **malapropisms (an inappropriateness of speech resulting from the use of one word for another which resembles it)** does the nurse use (line 120)?
2. What message does Romeo urge the nurse to give to Juliet (lines 169-172)?

### Scene v

1. Juliet is very impatient to hear news from Romeo (lines 1-17). What images does she use in her soliloquy to express this?
2. The nurse knows Juliet is impatient, but she keeps putting her off. Why does the nurse do this?
3. Why does the Nurse agree to help Juliet marry Romeo?

### Scene vi

1. What is Friar Laurence's fear before he marries Romeo and Juliet? What is his advice to Romeo?

## Act III

### Vocabulary

#### Scene i

**1. Abroad:** (adj.) outdoors, outside of normal home or territory.

Example: Owls fly *abroad* at night.

**2. Discover:** (v.) to uncover, reveal, make known.

Example: Through research, Dominic *discovered* that Columbus didn't land in North America.

**3. Exile:** (n.) prolonged separation from one's home or native country; (v.) to separate or expel from one's homeland.

Example: With the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, many Rumanians returned home from *exile*.

#### Scene ii

**4. Banish:** (v.) to expel from a country or place by decree, to rid.

Example: Sophie *banished* her sadness by listening to lively music.

**5. Mangle:** (v.) to spoil, disfigure, ruin, mar badly

Example: Ms. Lepasana *mangled* my bicycle when she ran over it accidentally.

**6. Naught:** (adj.) wicked, ruined; (n.) nothing, zero.

Example: Jada's elaborate plans to cheat on the test came to *naught* when she failed anyway.

**7. Tributary:** (adj.) furnishing or adding to aid; auxiliary, contributory;

Example: College students work part-time jobs and use the *tributary* income toward their college expenses.

#### Scene iii

**8. Purgatory:** (n.) a place of temporary punishment, Hell.

Example: After I got into trouble at school, waiting for my parents to come home from the parent-teacher conference was like time spent in *purgatory* compared to being grounded for two weeks.

**9. Fickle:** (adj.) changeable casually; whimsical or inconstant emotionally.

Example: The spring weather was *fickle*; warm one day but cold the next.

#### Scene v

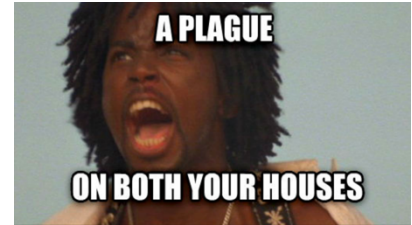
**10. Unaccustomed:** (adj.) unusual, not habitual.

Example: Jackson is *unaccustomed* to arriving late for any appointment.

## Reading Response Questions

### Scene i

1. Why do you think Tybalt approaches Mercutio and Benvolio and wants a “word” with one of them (line 36)?
2. Mercutio tries to provoke Tybalt to fight (lines 37-38). Why doesn’t Tybalt want to fight him (line 54)?
3. After Tybalt insults Romeo, Romeo responds with lines 60-63. Explain his lines. What is the “reason” Romeo has for ignoring the insult?
- \*4. Look at lines 64-70. Explain the meaning of the lines and the dramatic irony of the situation.
5. Why does Romeo’s answer to Tybalt’s insults upset Mercutio? What does he think Romeo is doing (line 71-72)?
6. Romeo tries to stop Mercutio and Tybalt from fighting by reasoning with them (lines 83-87). Paraphrase what he says.
7. Even when he is dying, Mercutio continues to joke and to make puns. Explain the pun he makes in lines 93-100.
- \*8. Look at lines 102-103. Mercutio repeats the following line (105) three times and then adds the next line. Explain what he means:  
“A plague O’ both your houses!  
They have made worm’s meat of me.”
9. What does Romeo mean when he says lines 116-117?
10. After Mercutio dies, why does Romeo decide to kill Tybalt instead of accepting Mercutio’s death as an unfortunate accident?
- \*11. Look at line 133. What does Romeo mean?
- \*12. Look at lines 173-178. What reasoning does Lady Capulet use in begging the Prince for vengeance for Tybalt’s death?
- \*13. Look at lines 181-183. What is Lord Montagues’ reasoning in his attempt to persuade the Prince not to kill Romeo for killing Tybalt?
14. What is the Prince’s decree, and what are the reasons he gives for making it (lines 183-194)?



### Scene ii

1. In lines 37-60 the nurse confuses Juliet as she tells Juliet of the fight. What misconception does Juliet make?
- \*2. Look at line 71. When Juliet receives news of Tybalt’s death, what is her first reaction?
- \*3. Look at Juliet’s lines 90-95. When the nurse agrees with Juliet, Juliet has a different reaction to Romeo’s killing of Tybalt. Explain.
4. How does the scene end?

### Scene iii

- \*1. Look at line 12. What is Romeo’s reaction when he learns that he has been banished?
2. From the beginning of the play, Romeo acts impulsively. In what way is he still impulsive in this scene (lines 105-108)?
3. Friar Laurence tells Romeo to count his blessings. What are they (line 135-145)?
4. Explain Friar Laurence’s plan (lines 146-158).

### Scene iv

1. What are Lord Capulet’s reasons for wanting Juliet to marry Paris within the week?

### Scene v

4. What bird does Juliet dread hearing? Why?
5. What are Juliet’s fears as she and Romeo part?
6. Lady Capulet misunderstands Juliet’s sadness, and Juliet does not want her to know what has happened between Romeo and Juliet. What does Juliet say about Tybalt and Romeo to keep the truth from her mother (lines 86-103)?
7. What is Juliet’s response when she is told the news that she is to marry Paris (lines 117-124)? How has she changed since Act 1?
- \*5. Look at lines 190-196. What is Lord Capulet’s response to Juliet’s disobedience?
6. What is the nurse’s advice to Juliet in lines 214-227? How does Juliet’s attitude toward the nurse change?
7. After the Nurse leaves and Juliet is alone, what does Juliet decide to do (lines 237-244)?

# Act IV

## Vocabulary:

### Scene i

**1. Entreat:** (v.) to ask for sincerely, beg, implore.

Example: Pamela *entreated* her mother for a new prom dress.

**2. Immoderately:** (adv.) excessively; beyond reasonable boundaries, without bounds.

Example: Great-grandmother was tidy *immoderately*, for she combed the fringe on the rugs each morning.

**3. Pensive:** (adj.) expressing thoughtfulness or sadness; reflective; meditative.

Example: After reading about Robin Hood, the *pensive* boy imagined his own adventures against the Sheriff of Nottingham.

**4. Prorogue:** (v.) to prolong or postpone; to discontinue.

Example: On April 14, we knew we couldn't *prorogue* doing our income taxes any longer because the deadline was the next night.

**5. Resort:** (v.) to have ability to use as a final resource; to go to frequently or regularly.

Example: When I visit my relatives in Georgia, I *resort* to a Southern accent, so I can communicate with them.

**6. Wane:** (v.) to decrease in intensity; to lessen to bring to an end.

Example: The runner's strength *waned*, causing him to collapse before he finished the race.

### Scene ii

**7. Cunning:** (adj.) showing or made with great skill; skillful.

Example: David was a *cunning* hunter.

### Scene iii

**8. Prostrate:** (v.) to throw oneself face down on the ground in humility. (adj.) lying flat or full length as on the ground.

Example: The peasant *prostrated* himself before the king to beg for mercy.

**9. Cull:** (v.) to choose, select; gather the choice parts from.

Example: Faysal *culled* all the red M&M candies from the entire bowl.

**10. Stifle:** (v.) to smother; to suppress or curb.

Example: David *stifled* the creativity of the decorations committee when he insisted it only accept his suggestions.

## Reading Response Questions

### Scene 1

1. Why is Paris visiting Friar Laurence?
2. Juliet tells Friar Laurence what she will do if the wedding to Paris cannot be avoided. Paraphrase lines 50-67.
- \*3. Look at lines 68-70. Paraphrase lines 68-76. The Friar says he has thought of a way out, but what would it require?
4. What is Juliet's answer to the Friar in her effort to convince him that she will do anything to avoid the marriage with Paris (lines 77-88)?
5. Summarize Friar Laurence's plan as described in lines 89-120.

### Scene 2

1. Why does Juliet pretend to be obedient to her father? How do her deceitful words make her situation more desperate?

### Scene 3

1. What fears does Juliet voice before she takes the potion? Why does she take it in spite of her fears?

### Scene 4

1. What preparations does the Capulet household make for Juliet's wedding?

### Scene 5

1. How do Juliet's parents and the nurse react to Juliet's death?
2. How does Friar Laurence try to console the Capulets?

# Act V

## Vocabulary

### Scene i

- 1. Kindred:** (n) persons related to each other; family; tribe.  
Example: My *kindred* gathered for the annual reunion at my Aunt's house.
- 2. Loathsome:** (adj.) revolting, disgusting, repulsive.  
Example: The way that David played with his food in the junior high cafeteria was *loathsome*.
- 3. Presage:** (v.) to foreshadow; to forecast, predict.  
Example: Meteorologists often fail when they try to *presage* the exact amount of snow accumulation this month.
- 4. Straight:** (adv.) soon, immediately, directly.  
Example: Jizelle went *straight* home after school.

### Scene ii

- 5. Associate:** (v.) to connect or bring into relation; to join as a companion or ally.  
Example: Micah *associated* himself with the environmental movement by starting a recycling program.

- 6. Pestilence:** (n.) a deadly epidemic disease.  
Example: The bubonic plague spread *pestilence* throughout medieval Europe.

### Scene iii

- 7. Adventure:** (v.) to take a chance or risk; to dare.  
Example: Greta *adventured* to climb the tree.
- 8. Aloof:** (adv.) reserved or indifferent.  
Example: Iqra remained *aloof* from the commotion of the party preparations.
- 9. Haughty:** (adj.) proud, snobbish, arrogant  
Example: We expected Denise to be *haughty* after winning the contest, but she wasn't.
- 10. Restorative:** (n.) a means of restoring a person to consciousness; a means of renewing or revitalizing something.  
Example: We used the smelling salts as a *restorative* after Ms. Hoffman fainted.

## Reading Response Questions

### Scene 1

1. What premonition does Romeo have at the beginning of this scene (lines 1-11)?
2. What news does Balthasar bring? How does this disrupt the Friar's plan?
- \*3. What does Romeo decide to do after he hears Balthasar's story (lines 34-57)?

### Scene 2

1. Why has Friar John been unable to deliver the letter to Romeo? Why does his return with the letter upset Friar Laurence so much?

### Scene 3

1. Why is Paris at the Capulet tomb? What causes the fight between Romeo and Paris?
2. Describe Romeo's actions when he finds the body of Juliet. Look at lines 92-96. What does Romeo notice about Juliet? Explain the dramatic irony.
3. When Juliet awakens, Friar Laurence is there. What does he suggest for Juliet's future? Why does he leave her alone in the tomb?
4. Look at line 167. What does Juliet realize about the situation?
5. Look at lines 169-170. Explain the lines.
6. How does Friar Laurence explain his actions to the assembled people?
7. What is the Princes' reaction to the deaths of the lovers?



**SEE THE LANGUAGE OF GRIEF ASSIGNMENT – see page 11**

## The Language of Grief Assignment *Romeo and Juliet*

Study these two speeches of Capulet from Act IV, scene 5.

**In Capulet's grief over Juliet's death, he says:**

*Despised, distressed, hated, martyred, killed!  
Uncomfortable time, why cam'st thou not  
To murder, murder our solemnity?  
O child! O child! My soul and not my child!  
Dead art thou! Alack! My child is dead;  
And with my child my joys are buried!*

**After the Friar's attempt to mollify the family's grief, Capulet says:**

*All things that we ordained festival,  
Turn from their office to black funeral;  
Our instruments to melancholy bells,  
Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast;  
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change;  
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse.  
And all thing change them to the contrary.*

### Questions

1. How does the language of the two speeches differ?
2. Which speech reflects the more usual reaction to death?
3. Which reflects more poetic control?
4. In what ways does the second speech summarize the action of the play?



## Vocabulary: FOR THE FINAL ONLY

### Words about Personality

- 1. Impartial:** fair; unprejudiced; not biased.  
Example: A person must be *impartial* to judge a dispute fairly.
- 2. Malicious:** hateful; vicious; spiteful.  
Example: Her *malicious* nature leads her to hate many people who have never harmed her.

### Words about Hatred and Discord

- 3. Grudge:** a feeling of deep resentment or ill will.  
Example: Shakespeare never mentions the cause of the *grudge* that has made the Capulets and the Montagues mortal enemies.
- 4. Vengeance:** an act of punishing another in payment for a wrong or an injury; retaliation.  
Example: To retaliate for his insult, Tybalt sought *vengeance* against Romeo.

### Words about Fighting

- 5. Provoke:** to incite to anger or resentment; to stir to action.  
Example: Will Tybalt *provoke* Romeo's anger and cause him to react with violence?
- 6. Impute:** to place blame often falsely or unjustly; to charge a person with fault.  
Example: Tybalt has no right to *impute* Romeo's integrity without cause.

### Words for Moods or States of Being

- 7. Anguish:** extreme physical or emotional pain; mental torment.  
Example: The pain of separation caused them *anguish*.
- 8. Solace:** comfort in sorrow or distress; consolation.  
Example: Loved ones offer *solace* during times of distress.

### Words about Fate

- 9. Premonition:** an anticipation of an event without prior knowledge.  
Example: Many people have feelings of foreboding that they think of as *premonitions*.
- 10. Portent:** something that foreshadows a coming event; an omen.  
Example: Would the full moon be a good omen, a *portent* that something momentous was to occur?

