

Romeo and Juliet
Act II – Notes and Review

KEEP UP WITH THIS PACKET!

As we read Act II over the next few days, it is your responsibility to complete this packet in its entirety. You will be given class time to work on it, however, you may be asked to complete some sections at home. If needed, you may check out a textbook. The packet will be collected when we have finished reading Act II.

However, I may conduct *periodic checks* to make sure you are keeping up with the assigned work.

Completing this packet is NOT an option – Zero's will not be accepted. Just must complete this packet! Make life easy on yourself and complete it as we read through Act II.

If you are absent: You will be required to read the sections of the play that you missed and complete the corresponding sections in the packet. This is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY!

Find an example of each of the following terms **from Act II**. (Feel free to refer to Act I Worksheets or your text book for definitions of terms.)

Term	Example from Play (with citation)
Aside	
Comic Relief	
Dramatic Irony	
Foreshadowing	
Metaphor	

What does it mean to paraphrase?

SHAKESPEARE'S STYLE: IAMBIC PENTAMETER

One of the reasons Shakespeare is regarded as one of the English language's greatest authors is his ability to use contrasting sounds and rhythms. The term meter refers to the rhythm of syllables in a line. Iambic meter uses a pattern of unstressed or light syllables followed by stressed or accented syllables, as in the following...

DA DUM DA DUM DA DUM DA DUM DA DUM

Do you know where my mother left my lunch?

A **foot or iamb** is the combination of stressed and unstressed syllables. Lines of the sort used frequently by Shakespeare had five feet; as a result, they have been labeled pentameter. When characters speak "normally", it is called **prose**; use of iambic pentameter in Shakespearean plays is called **verse**. **Rhymed verse** uses lines with rhyming words at the end of them; **blank verse** does not make use of rhyming words.

To help you remember the terms in the previous paragraph, complete a short glossary on the terms using the definitions from the paragraph and your textbook. (I know you've already done two of these!)

Term	Definition
Foot or iamb	
Prose	
Verse	
Rhymed verse	
Blank verse	

Denote the stressed (/) and unstressed syllables (u) in the lines above using the correct symbol.

But soft! What light through yon-der win-dow breaks?

It is the East and Ju-liet is the sun!

A-rise fair sun and kill the en-vious moon,

Who is al-rea-dy sick and pale with grief

That though her maid art far more fair than she.

-Romeo (2.2.2-6)

Is this passage an example of BLANK or RHYMED verse? (**Circle one.**) How do you know?

Prologue:

1. In the prologue for Act II, the chorus indicates that it is hard for Romeo and Juliet to find a time to meet. From what you know so far of the world and the play, why would this be true?

Term	Definition	Example from Play (with citation)
Personification		What is being personified?

Scene 1: Is set _____

2. Read the passage below:

*Come, he hath hid himself among these trees
To be considered with the humorous night.
Blind in his love, and best befits the dark.*
-Benvolio (2.1.31-34)

Paraphrase what you think Benvolio is saying in these three lines. (“I don’t know” is NOT an appropriate answer!)

Summary: After the party, Romeo returns alone to the _____ house. He wants to _____ Juliet one more time. He climbs the _____ and hides. His friends, _____ and _____ come to look for him, but he remains hidden behind the wall. Mercutio makes fun of _____ for being lovesick and calls him _____. Little do they know that Romeo is no longer in love with _____. He has found a new love named _____.

Scene 2: Is set _____

3. Quote, cite and paraphrase (restate in your own words) the metaphor describing Juliet.

4. In her soliloquy, why does Juliet say "O be some other name!" (2.2.41)?

5. *Denote* the stressed and unstressed syllables in the following line.

I take thee at thy word. (2.2.49)

Is it iambic pentameter? Why or why not?

6. Read the following passage as a complete sentence:

*I am no pilot, yet wert thou as far
As that vast shore washed with the farthest sea,
I would adventure such merchandise.*
-Juliet (2.2.91-93)

Summarize what Juliet means/is saying in these lines.

7. After Romeo appears, what is Juliet embarrassed about?

8. Juliet says, "I have no joy of this contract tonight/ it is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden" (2.2.117),
Nonetheless what plans does she make with Romeo?

9. Write your reaction to the balcony scene in which Romeo and Juliet profess their love. (3 sentences)

Summary: In Capulet's garden Romeo sees Juliet come to her _____. He is entranced by her beauty and listens as she tells the night that she loves _____ and wishes that he had another _____. Romeo surprises her by offering to take another name for her love. At first, Juliet worries for Romeo's _____ and then she worries that he may be a deceiver, but he wins her over with passionate vows of love. They pledge their love to one another and then Juliet is called away by the _____. Juliet goes into the house, then comes right back out and tells Romeo that the next day she will send a _____ to find out when and where she is to meet and _____ him. Juliet is again called back into the house, and Romeo starts to leave, but Juliet again comes back out, to set a _____ that her messenger should go to Romeo. Romeo tells her that the messenger should come at _____ in the morning. They say a long goodbye, and after Juliet is gone, Romeo says that he will go to the cell of _____ to get his help.

Scene 3: Is set: _____

10. In addition to describing the qualities and dangers of herbs, Friar Laurence also compares these qualities to those in humans? Quote and cite what he says.

11. When Romeo asks the Friar to marry him to Juliet immediately, the Friar comments on Romeo's fickleness. Quote and cite his remark. Do you agree with the Friar? Why or why not? (3 sentences)

12. Why does the Friar agree to perform the ceremony? Do you think he is making a mistake? Why or why not? (1 paragraph)

Summary: _____ wonders where Romeo is. Benvolio says that _____ has sent a challenge to Romeo, and Mercutio scornfully describes Tybalt as an conceited _____. Mercutio kids Romeo about _____, and Romeo joins in the bawdy banter. Mercutio bawdily mocks the _____ when she arrives to tell Romeo that she wants a word in private with him. The Nurse complains about Mercutio, receives from Romeo the information about time and place of the _____, then chatters on about how sweet _____ is.

Scene 5: Is set: _____

17. Describe the Nurse's actions **and** how they add to the suspense of the scene?

Summary: Juliet impatiently awaits the return of the _____ with news from _____. The Nurse teases Juliet by finding all kinds of ways to _____ deliver the joyful news, but finally tells her that she is to go _____'s cell to be married to Romeo.

Scene 6: Is set: _____

18. What does Friar Laurence mean when he says, "Therefore, love moderately; long love doth so"?

19. Find one example of personification. What is being personified? (Cite your example!)

20. In your own words, summarize the events of Scene 6.

Concluding thoughts:

21. How long have Romeo and Juliet known each other? (How many days? *Don't* just guess!)

22. How do Romeo and Juliet describe their feelings for each other in the balcony scene? (cite quotes)

Romeo toward Juliet:

Juliet toward Romeo:

23. What is a possible reason for why Juliet is the one to suggest marriage?

24. What might the families of Romeo and Juliet do when they find out about this secret marriage?

Thinking about Choices:

25. Are the choices that Romeo and Juliet make in regard to getting married good choices? Why or why not? (Write one paragraph explaining your answer.)