

Romeo and Juliet Test Review

Shakespearean Definitions

Prologue: A Shakespearean device used in his early periods of writing. It makes clear what will happen in the play-the moral-and how long the performance will last. (Romeo and Juliet's Prologue is in the form of a sonnet.

Sonnet: a poem consisting of 14 lines, 3 stanzas of 4 lines each, rhymed abab, cdcd, efef, and with a final couplet of gg. (wrote-154)

Blank verse: unrhymed lines in iambic pentameter (rhythm with no rhymes).

Example: "But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?
It is East, and Juliet is the sun!" (II,ii,1-2)

Iambic pentameter: 10 syllables to the line

Foreshadowing: a literary device which enables the author to give an advance indication or suggestion.

Key Terms

Drama: literary art form that re-creates human life and emotions. The medium is a dialogue and action within a frame of sequential events. Drama has both a written form (script) and a living form (stage presentation)

Dramatic Conventions: techniques that substitute for reality giving audience information they could not glean from a straightforward presentation of action.

Concealment: allows a character to be seen by the audience but remain hidden from the actors.

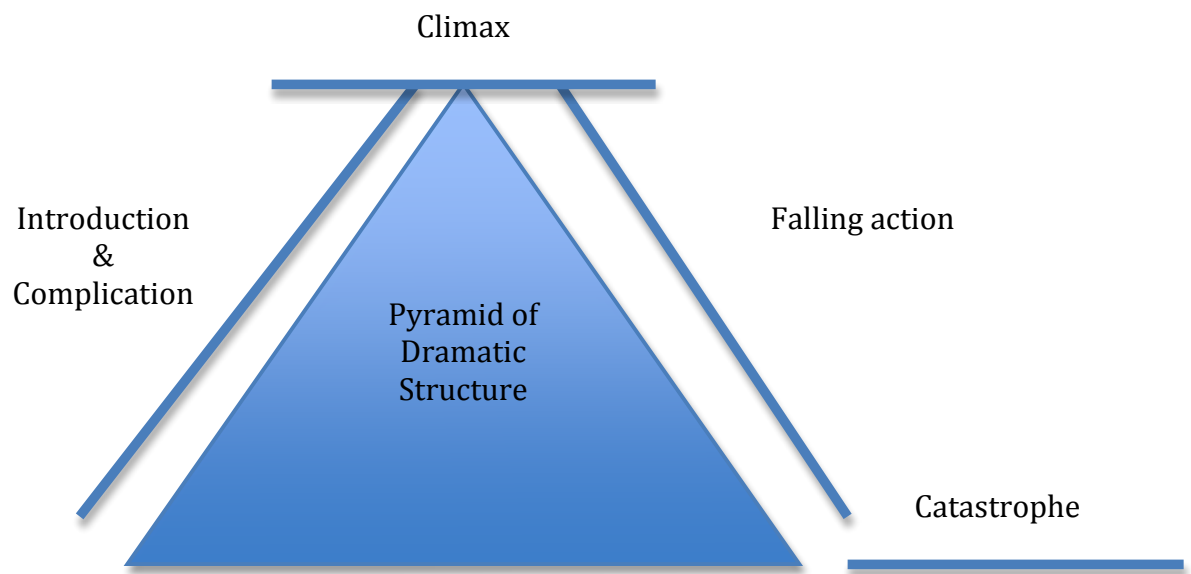
Soliloquy: allows a character to speak his thoughts aloud, but not directly to the audience. Soliloquy's involve introspection, where a character reveals personal thoughts and feelings that would otherwise go unnoticed.

Aside: lets the characters speak directly to the audience without being heard by the characters. This shows emphasis of character and character's involvement with audience.

Dramatic irony: a character's words or actions carry a larger meaning he does not perceive. However, the audience is aware of the characters situation.

Pathos: suffering or deep feeling. This occurs when the audience experiences emotion of pity, tenderness, or sorrow. Pathos is marked by helplessness.

Tragedy: a drama that gives the audience and experience of catharsis (purgation of emotions). The protagonist must make a moral decision that, in turn, influences the outcome of the drama. The protagonist has a serious fault or tragic flaw, which leads to his downfall and death.



Who's Who in Verona?

| <u>MONTAGUE</u> | <u>CAPULET</u> | <u>Neutral</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Romeo | Juliet | Chorus |
| Montague | Capulet | Prince Escalus |
| Lady Montague | Lady Capulet | Friar Laurence |
| Mercutio | Nurse | Friar John |
| Benvolio | Tybalt | |
| Abrahm | Peter | |
| Balthasar | Samspon | |
| | Gregory | |
| | Paris | |