

Multiple Choice – Drama

Romeo and Juliet

Grade Seven

Romeo, determined to see Juliet, climbs over the Capulet's garden wall and approaches the house, looking up at her high window. Suddenly she appears in it.

ROMEO:

But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,

Who is already sick and pale with grief,

(5) That thou her maid art far more fair than she;

Be not 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!

(10) 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,

(15) 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

(20) Would through the airy region stream so bright

That birds would sing and think it were not night.

See how she leans her cheek upon her hand!

O, that I were a glove upon that hand,

That I might touch that cheek!

From *Romeo and Juliet* Act II by W. Shakespeare

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38. The antecedent of the word “It” (line 2) is
- A. window
 - B. light
 - C. soft
 - D. Juliet
 - E. sun
39. In lines 2 – 9, Romeo compares Juliet to the
- A. east
 - B. sun
 - C. moon
 - D. maid
 - E. window
40. When the moon is described as being “envious” (line 6) and “sick” (line 7), Shakespeare uses
- A. simile
 - B. irony
 - C. symbol
 - D. allusion
 - E. personification
41. The words “Be not her maid, since she is envious” (line 6) make up a sentence that is called
- A. topic
 - B. thesis
 - C. declarative
 - D. imperative
 - E. exclamatory
42. In lines 5 and 6, the moon is said to be jealous of Juliet because she is
- A. younger
 - B. dangerous
 - C. more beautiful
 - D. dressed in green
 - E. friendly to Romeo

43. The words "O, that she knew she were!" (line 10) indicate that
- A. Juliet is not aware of how beautiful she is
 - B. Romeo wishes Juliet is nearer to him
 - C. Juliet does not know that Romeo loves her
 - D. Romeo feels like a complete fool
 - E. Romeo thinks that Juliet is attractive
44. In lines 19 – 21, Romeo compares Juliet's eyes to
- A. stars
 - B. birds
 - C. night
 - D. spheres
 - E. daylight
45. When Romeo says, "It is my lady, O, it is my love!" (line 9), he uses
- A. allusion
 - B. archetype
 - C. anaphora
 - D. analogy
 - E. argumentation
46. The speaker's tone in this passage is
- A. shy and confused
 - B. sad and regretful
 - C. calm and content
 - D. gentle and humble
 - E. adoring and complimentary
47. When Juliet leans on the windowsill, Romeo pictures himself as a glove upon her hand in order to
- A. gain her love totally
 - B. talk to her for a few minutes
 - C. slap her face in a playful manner
 - D. touch her cheek in a gentle way
 - E. startle her but only for a moment
48. Near the end of his speech, Romeo comments that, if Juliet's eyes were shining in the night sky, they would play a trick on
- A. Romeo
 - B. heaven
 - C. Juliet herself
 - D. the birds
 - E. the other stars



49. Throughout the entire speech, it is likely that Juliet
- A. listens carefully to Romeo
 - B. weeps for her boyfriend
 - C. cannot hear a word Romeo says
 - D. thinks about the sun in the sky
 - E. wishes the birds would sing to her
50. For Romeo, Juliet serves as a symbol for
- A. moonlight
 - B. livery
 - C. brightness
 - D. birds
 - E. starlight
51. This passage has
- A. rhythm and rhyme
 - B. rhythm but no rhyme
 - C. rhyme but no rhythm
 - D. imperfect rhyme and imperfect rhythm
 - E. imperfect rhyme and perfect rhythm
52. The words "I will answer it" (line 12) are an example of the
- A. first person point of view
 - B. third person point of view
 - C. use of evidence
 - D. use of analysis
 - E. use of explanation