

Drama

- A **drama** is a story written to be _____ by _____.

Elements of Drama	Definition
cast of characters	the people or other _____ in a drama
act	main _____ of a drama
scene	_____ division within an act
setting	the _____ and _____ that the action takes place
dialogue	lines _____ by the actors
stage directions	_____ telling characters how to speak or act; directions telling how sound, lighting, and props are used

Literary Elements

- The **setting** is the time and place of a story. A setting helps set the **mood**, or _____ of a drama.
- Just like in other fiction and in poetry, the **theme** is the _____ that the author wants to convey.

Irony

- **Irony** is a contrast between what is _____ and what _____.
- **Dramatic irony** is created when the audience knows _____ than one or more of the _____.
- **Verbal irony** is when a character says the _____ of what he or she really means. Depending on the context, its humor can be playful or sarcastic.
- **Situational irony** involves the actual outcome being much different from the outcome that was _____.

Dramatic Devices

- An author can use several devices to help an audience understand a character's point of view and explore his or her thoughts and feelings.

Device	Purpose
monologue	a _____ by one character to other characters
soliloquy	a speech by one character to just the _____ to express thoughts and feelings
aside	a statement to the audience or another character that is _____ _____ by the other characters
narration	words spoken to the _____ that is not heard by other characters

Question 9 in Questions Section:

PART A: Which statement best describes a theme of the play excerpts?

- a. Love makes people more willing to change and face obstacles.
- b. Children should be obedient and not go against their parents' wishes.
- c. Grudges are easy to overcome, to forgive, and to forget.
- d. People's fates are set in stone and cannot be changed.

*HINT: Think about the themes that show up in **both** sections of the text.*

Question 10 in Questions Section:

PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?

- a. "From forth the fatal loins of these two foes / A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life" (Lines 5-6)
- b. "The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, / And the continuance of their parents' rage, / Which, but their children's end, nought could remove" (Lines 9-11)
- c. "What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot, / Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part / Belonging to a man." (Lines 22-24)
- d. "Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd; / Henceforth I never will be Romeo." (Lines 33-34)

HINT: Think about which choice proves the theme and represents ideas present in both sections of the text.

Question 11 in Questions Section:

What purpose does the prologue serve in the text?

- a. It updates the audience on the current state of the feud.
- b. It informs the audience of past and future events in the play.
- c. It discusses the reasons behind why the two families hate each other.
- d. It outlines the themes of the play by describing them.


HINT: The prologue is basically a summary of the entire play.

Question 12 in Questions Section:

How does Juliet's monologue in lines 15-31 affect Romeo?

- a. He is shocked by her insistence that he give up his name.
- b. He regrets being a Montague but resigns himself to being apart from Juliet.
- c. He is willing to give up his family name in order to be with her.
- d. He falls more in love with her and convinces her to marry him.

HINT:



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JULIET:

[20] 'Tis but thy name that is my enemy;
 Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
 What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot,
 Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
 Belonging to a man. **O! be some other name:**

[25] What's in a name? that which we call a rose
 By any other name would smell as sweet;
 So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,
 Retain that dear perfection which he owes
 Without that title. **Romeo, doff** 5 **thy name,** Q3

[30] **And for that name, which is no part of thee,**
Take all myself.

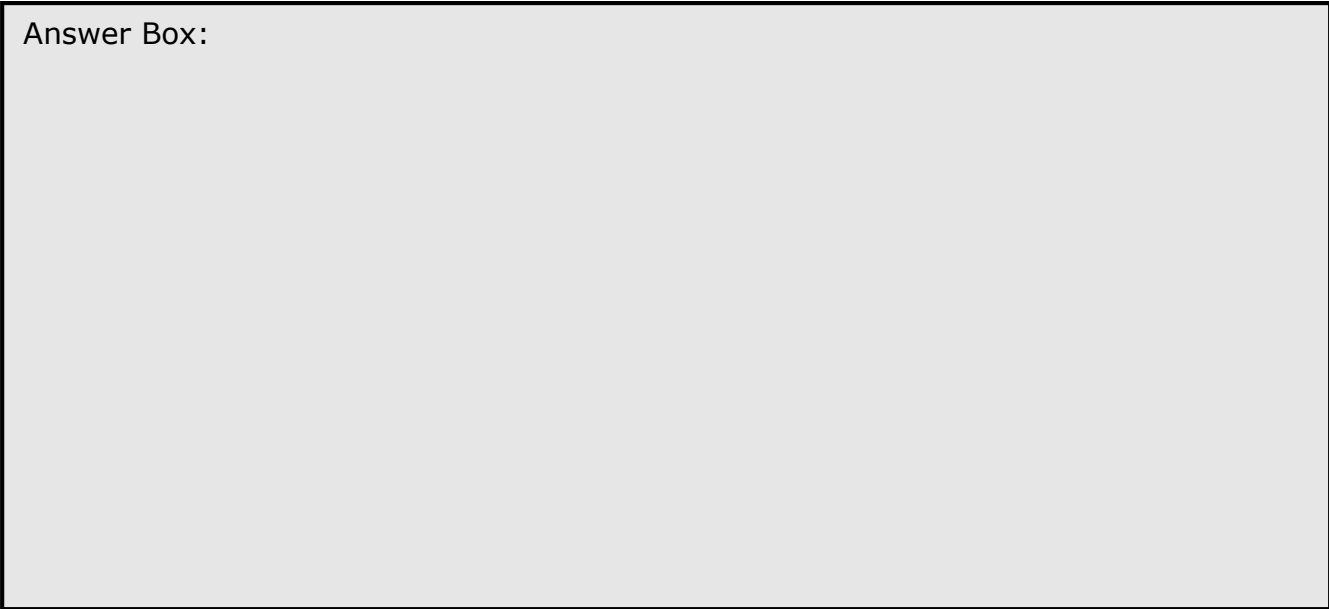
ROMEO:

I take thee at thy word.
 Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd;
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

Question 13 in Questions Section:

Explain the figurative language Juliet uses in lines 25-26 and how it relates to a theme of the excerpts.

Answer Box:



HINT: To figure out Juliet uses in lines 25-26 and how it relates to a theme of the excerpts, answer the following questions...

In lines 25-26, what two things is Juliet comparing?

What is a theme of the excerpts (look back at the first question related to the texts)?