**ENGLISH 1 FINAL REVIEW**

**Part I: *Romeo and Juliet*. Answer the following questions as completely as possible.**

1. What is the punishment for further fights between the Montagues and the Capulets?
2. Who is the woman Romeo is originally in love with? Why won’t she return his affections?
3. Describe the scene between Mercutio, Tybalt and Romeo. What happens? Why is it an example of dramatic irony?
4. Why does Friar Laurence agree to marry Romeo and Juliet?
5. What important days are given in *Romeo and Juliet*?
6. What is Friar Laurence’s biggest concern about Romeo and Juliet’s relationship?
7. What is Romeo’s punishment for killing Tybalt? How does this event contribute to the dramatic irony of the play? Where does Romeo go?
8. What does the drug that Juliet takes do?
9. What is Lord Capulet’s reaction after Juliet rejects her engagement to Paris? How does Juliet make amends with him?
10. What 3 things does Juliet fear as she drinks the potion?
11. Who discovers Juliet after she has taken the potion?
12. Why does Romeo buy poison?
13. Why is Friar John unable to deliver Friar Laurence’s message to Romeo?
14. Why does Paris go to Juliet’s tomb? 2 ANSWERS!
15. How and where does Romeo commit suicide?
16. How and where does Juliet commit suicide?
17. How do Capulet and Montague symbolize the end of their feud?

**Part II: Speaker Identification. Identify the speaker, explain the context and why the quotation is important to the story.**

1. “Death is my son-in-law, Death is my heir;

My daughter he hath wedded. I will die

And leave him all. Life, living, all is Death’s.”

1. “A plague a’ both your houses!”
2. “Is it e’en so? Then I defy you, stars!”
3. “Go hence, to have more talk of these sad things;

Some shall be pardoned, and some punished;

For never was a story of more woe

Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.”

1. “O mischief, thou art swift

To enter in the thoughts of desperate men!”

1. “What, drawn, and talk of peace? I hate the word

As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee.”

1. “O me! What fray was here?

Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all.

Here’s much to do with hate, but more with love.”

1. “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose

By any other word would smell as sweet.

So Romeo would, were he not Romeo called.”

1. “Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied.

And vice sometime by action dignified.”

1. “Capulet, Montague,

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,

That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love,

And I, for winking at your discords too,

Have lost a brace of kinsmen. All are punished.”

1. What’s here? A cup, closed in my true love’s hand?

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end.—

O churl, drunk all, and left no friendly drop

To help me after? I will kiss thy lips.

Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,

To make me die with a restorative.

**Part III: Literary Device Identification: Define the following words**

1. Motif:

Example from the text:

1. Allusion:

Example from the text:

1. Verbal Irony:

Example From the text:

1. Oxymoron:

Example from the text:

1. Dramatic Irony:

Example from the text:

**Part IV: *Of Mice and Men*: How does loneliness affect the following characters?**

1. **Lennie:**
2. **George:**
3. **Curley:**
4. **Curley’s Wife:**
5. **Candy:**
6. **Crooks:**
7. **Carlson:**
8. Explain the connection between dreams and loneliness in *Of Mice and Men*:
9. Lennie’s death is foreshadowed by….
10. Explain how the mice, the puppy, Candy’s dog and Lennie are all connected.

**Part V: Define the following terms. Then, provide an example.**

1. Internal Conflict vs: External Conflict

Example:

1. Personification

Example:

1. Foreshadowing:

Example:

1. Metaphor:

Example:

1. Simile:

Example:

1. Symbol:

Example:

1. Theme:

Example:

1. Protagonist

Example:

1. Antagonist

Example:

1. Alliteration:

Example:

1. Hyperbole

Example:

1. Onomatopoeia

Example: