

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Y7 Unit 2**  
**Romeo and Juliet**  
**By William Shakespeare**

**Mastery learning**

At the end of every unit we study there will be an end of unit quiz to give you an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding.

**There is no new knowledge in this booklet** – everything here has been covered 3 times in class: when reading and annotating our booklets; in the ‘Do Now’ activities and in the weekly quizzes.

We expect you to work at home to consolidate your knowledge using this booklet.

If you have any questions, please speak to your teacher.

You may write on this, highlight it and make notes. Test yourself and get others to test you until your knowledge and understanding are secure.

**There are 3 sections to every booklet:**

1. **Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning
2. **Knowledge Organiser:** Learn the knowledge. In the end of unit quiz, certain information will be missing and you will be expected to fill in the gaps.
3. **Knowledge questions:** These are taken from the weekly Friday quizzes

## Y7 Romeo and Juliet Mastery.

Spellings:	Definition:
Medieval	
Renaissance	
Reign	
Speculation	
Playwright	
Feud	
Aristotle	
Catastrophe	
Masculine	
Unrequited	
Shakespeare	
Tyrannous	
Obedient	
Rhyme	
Metaphor	
Sonnet	
Persecution	
Patriarchal	
Hamartia	
Fray	
Oxymoron	
Canker	
Consent	
Ominous	
Foreshadowing	
Blasphemy	
Flourish	
Precarious	
Trope	
Purging	
Pernicious	
Woo	

# Knowledge organiser

Romeo	'Loved' Rosaline; loves Juliet; kills Tybalt; banished from Verona.
Lord Montague	Romeo's father
Lady Montague	Romeo's mother
Mercutio	Lively, devoted friend to Romeo who provokes Tybalt. Eventually killed by Tybalt.
Benvolio	A loyal friend to Romeo. Tries to keep the peace.
<b>Characters - Capulets</b>	
Juliet	Loves Romeo; does not want to marry Paris; takes Friar Lawrence's potion but fails to wake in time.
Lord Capulet	Juliet's protective father
Lady Capulet	Juliet's mother, like Juliet is a product of the patriarchal society
Nurse	The personal servant, guardian and former wet nurse of Juliet Capulet, and has been since Juliet was born. Loquacious, garrulous.
Tybalt	Juliet's cousin who is proud and protective. Killed by Romeo.
<b>Other characters</b>	
Prince Escalus	Prince Escalus represents the authority of Verona. He wants peace.
Friar Lawrence/ Laurence	Has the very best of intentions when he agrees to marry Romeo and Juliet; supplies Juliet with a sleeping potion
Paris	County Paris is a nobleman of Verona. He is a suitor to the hand of Capulet's daughter Juliet
Balthasar	Romeo's dedicated servant, who brings Romeo the news of Juliet's 'death'.
<b>Themes</b>	
Fate	Romeo and Juliet are 'star-crossed lovers', Romeo attempts to deny fate: 'I defy you, stars!', Romeo has bad dreams; Juliet foresees bad things
Family	The Montagues and Capulets are in conflict, Juliet defies her mother and father, Capulet and Lady Capulet are enraged by Juliet
Love	Juliet does not love Paris, Romeo and Juliet's love 'springs' from hate, love is always overshadowed by death
Violence	The male characters fight to the death, extreme emotions are 'violent delights', the play finishes with 'violent ends'
Conflict	An 'ancient grudge' frames the events of the play, perceived dishonour leads to conflict, both Romeo and Juliet experience inner conflict
Honour	Great respect and esteem. For most of the characters, honour means exacting revenge.
<b>Terminology</b>	
Chorus	Introduces the action and sometimes comments upon it throughout the play.
Prologue	A separate introductory section of a literary work.
Blank verse	Verse without rhyme, especially that which uses iambic pentameter.
Dramatic irony	The situation in which the audience of a play knows something that the characters do not know
Iambic pentameter	A line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable, for example Two households, both alike in dignity.
Tragedy	According to Aristotle, a tragedy should centre on a protagonist of noble birth. Though high born, the protagonist of a tragedy has what Aristotle called hamartia, or a tragic flaw.

## Knowledge check

1. What was the era from 500-1500 CE known as?
2. What was the period of enlightenment in the 16th and 17th centuries known as?
3. During which 2 eras did Shakespeare live?
4. What 2 names were Shakespeare's acting troupe known by?
5. How were women encouraged to behave?
6. What is a shrew?
7. Which era came before the Renaissance?
8. Name 3 things women were not allowed to do.
9. Which 2 monarchs were on the throne in Shakespeare's life?
10. What is a male dominated society?
11. Who were the puritans?
12. What was the collection of Shakespeare's plays known as?
13. What are the three classical unities in drama?

14. Who was Aristotle?
15. What is a scapegoat?
16. Why must a tragic hero be of noble birth?
17. Which 2 families are fighting in the play?
18. What is the 'Chorus'?
19. How many lines are there in a traditional sonnet?
20. What is the rhyme scheme of a traditional sonnet?
21. What does a traditional sonnet end with?
22. Why is the opening scene of R&J so dramatic?
23. What does Lady Capulet suggest her husband needs rather than a sword?
24. What is the name for a line of poetry with 10 syllables?
25. Which character is a 'hot-head' with a quick temper?
26. Which character tries to keep the peace?
27. Who is Romeo in love with at the start of the play?

28. What does Romeo say the Montagues and Capulets love to do?
29. What is a 'wet nurse'?
- 30.3 adjectives to describe the nurse?
31. How old was Lady Capulet when she had Juliet?
32. Juliet describes marriage as an 'honour'. What does this imply?
33. What does the description of Paris as 'a man of wax' suggest about him?
34. The nurse claims 'women grow by men.' How?
35. What does Romeo think when he sees Juliet?
36. What does Tybalt want to do when he hears Romeo at the ball?
37. How is Tybalt humiliated at the Capulet ball?
38. How is dramatic irony used in the scene when Romeo and Juliet meet?
39. What is a semantic field?
40. What semantic field does Shakespeare use in Romeo and Juliet's shared sonnet when they meet?