

Drama: Academic Vocabulary (MPT, pp. 752-754)

Watch for examples of all these elements while studying Romeo and Juliet.

Tragedy: _____

Plot Structure (MPT, p. 783)

Act I – Exposition: _____

Act II – Rising Action (complication): _____

Act III – Turning Point (crisis): _____

Act IV – Falling Action: _____

Act V – Climax and Resolution: _____

Tragic Hero: _____

Tragic Flaw: _____

Comedy: _____

Dialogue: _____

Monologue: _____

Soliloquy: _____

Aside: _____

Stage directions: _____

Dramatic Foil: _____

Dramatic Irony: _____

Situational Irony: _____

Verbal Irony: _____

Language/Poetry (MPT, p. 781-82)

Blank Verse: _____

Run-on lines: _____

End-stopped lines: _____

Iambic Pentameter: _____

Couplet: _____

Use the definitions on the front of the page to answer these questions:

What **exposition** occurs in Act I?

What **complications** in Act II lead to the rising action?

What **crisis** makes Act III the **turning point** of the play?

Are Romeo and Juliet **tragic heroes**? Why or why not? (If so, what are their **tragic flaws**?)

Quote the first line of two different **monologues** from *Romeo and Juliet*. (Include page numbers.)

1. _____

2. _____

Quote the first line of two different **soliloquies** from *Romeo and Juliet*. (Include page numbers.)

1. _____

2. _____

Quote an **aside** (and page number) and explain what the character was hiding from other characters.

Quote lines from Romeo and Mercutio that show they are **dramatic foils** to one another. Explain why.

Quote lines from Juliet and Nurse that show they are **dramatic foils** to one another. Explain why.

Identify an example of **dramatic irony** in *Romeo and Juliet* and explain the dramatic irony.