Note: The words, definitions, and quotations in the first section are given in order as they appear in the play. Some words chosen from the play are not the same parts of speech as the SAT vocabulary words. In these cases, a second definition is given and the part of speech is indicated before the quotation.

**Act I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accord</td>
<td>n. the act of agreeing, harmonizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partisans</td>
<td>n. a weapon having a blade with lateral projections mounted on the end of a long shaft, used chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries; one who exhibits extreme or possible blind allegiance to a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pernicious</td>
<td>adj. very destructive or harmful, deadly, baneful, detrimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portent</td>
<td>n. a sign or forewarning; omen, warning; portentous adj. momentous, having great significance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **partisan** (PART ti zen) n. A weapon having a blade with lateral projections mounted on the end of a long shaft, used chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries; one who exhibits extreme or possible blind allegiance to a group
   
   derivatives: partisanship, partisans
   
   *Act I, scene i*
   
   “Clubs, bills, and **partisans**! Strike! beat them down!”

2. **pernicious** (pur NISH us) adj. very destructive or harmful, deadly, baneful, detrimental
   
   derivatives: perniciously, perniciousness
   
   *Act I, scene i*
   
   “What, ho! you men, you beasts,
   
   That quench the fire of your **pernicious** rage
   
   With purple fountains issuing from your veins!”

3. **covert** (KUV urt, KO vurt) n. secret, concealed, clandestine, furtive, stealthy
   
   derivatives: covertly, coverture
   
   *Act I, scene i*
   
   “Towards him I made; but he was ware of me
   
   And stole into the **covert** of the wood.”

4. **portent** (PORE tent) n. a sign or forewarning; omen, warning; portentous adj. momentous, having great significance
   
   derivatives: portentous, portentously, portentiousness
   
   *Act I, scene i (adj.)*
   
   “Black and **portentous** must this humour prove
   
   Unless good counsel may the cause remove.”
5. **galling** (GAUL ing) adj. very irritating, vexing, bitter; **gall** n. bile, an irritant, impudence, something bitter
   derivatives: gall, galled, gallingly

   *Act I, scene i (n.)*
   “What is it else? A madness most discreet, A choking **gall**, and a preserving sweet.”

6. **accord** (uh KORD) n. agreement, state of harmony, concur; **according** adj. harmonious, agreeable
   derivatives: accordable, accordance, according

   *Act I, scene ii (adj.)*
   “An she agree, within her scope of choice
   Lies my consent and fair **according** voice.”

7. **wanton** (WAHN tun) adj. immoral, lewd, licentious; **wanton** n. someone who is immoral or lewd
   derivatives: wantonly, wantonness, wantons

   *Act I, scene iv (n.)*
   “Let **wantons** light of heart
   Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;
   For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
   I'll be a candle-holder and look on;
   The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.”

8. **virtuous** (VIR choo us) adj. having excellent morals, righteous, ethical, noble
   derivatives: virtuously, virtuousness, virtue

   *Act I, scene v*
   “He bears him like a portly gentleman,
   And, to say truth, Verona brags of him
   To be a **virtuous** and well-govern'd youth.”

9. **disparage** (deh SPAR ij) v. to degrade, to speak of someone or something in a derogatory manner, to belittle; **disparagement** n. the act of disparaging, something that casts a bad light
   derivatives: disparagement, disparager, disparagingly

   *Act I, scene v (n.)*
   “I would not for the wealth of all this town
   Here in my house do him **disparagement.”**
10. **profane** (pruh FANE) v. showing contempt toward sacred things; to violate, desecrate or defame
   derivatives: profanely, profaner, profanity

   *Act I, scene v*
   “If I **profane** with my unworthiest hand
   This holy shrine, the gentle fine is this:
   My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand
   To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.”
# Act II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>idolatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baleful</td>
<td>intercede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chide</td>
<td>rancor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entreaty</td>
<td>repose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsake</td>
<td>utter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **entreaty** (en TREE tee) *n.* a plea, an earnest request, appeal; **entreat** *v.* the act of appealing or earnestly requesting
   
   derivatives: entreats, entreated, entreatingly
   
   *Act II, scene ii (v.)*
   
   “Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven, Having some business, do entreat her eyes To twinkle in their spheres till they return.”

2. **utter** (UT ur) *v.* to express by speaking, to speak, emit, pronounce; **utterance** *n.* something spoken or pronounced
   
   derivatives: uttered, uttering
   
   *Act II, scene ii (n.)*
   
   “My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound.”

3. **idolatry** (eye DOLL uh tree) *n.* worship of idols, excessive devotion, obsession, mania
   
   derivatives: idolatrous, idolater
   
   *Act II, scene ii*
   
   “Do not swear at all; Or if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self, Which is the god of my idolatry, And I'll believe thee.”

4. **repose** (reh POSE) *v.* to lie or to be at rest; **repose** *n.* the state of being at rest, absence of movement, calm, peacefulness
   
   derivatives: reposited, reposing, reposeful
   
   *Act II, scene ii (n.)*
   
   “As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast!”
5. **air** (AIR) *v.* to make a public utterance, to verbalize or speak; **airy** *adj.* something that verbalizes or speaks
   derivatives: airs, airing, aired
   
   *Act II, scene ii (adj.)*
   “Bondage is hoarse and may not speak aloud;
   Else would I tear the cave where Echo lies,
   And make her **airy** tongue more hoarse than mine
   With repetition of my Romeo's name.”

6. **baleful** (BALE ful) *adj.* destructive, deadly, malign, sinister, harmful
   derivatives: bale, balefully, balefulness
   
   *Act II, scene iii*
   “Non, ere the sun advance his burning eye
   The day to cheer and night's dank dew to dry,
   I must up-fill this osier cage of ours
   With **baleful** weeds and precious-juiced flowers.”

7. **intercede** (in ter SEDE) *v.* to intervene and to act as a mediator, to arbitrate or interpose; **intercession** *n.* the act of intervening or mediating
   derivatives: interceder, intercessor, intercessory
   
   *Act II, scene ii (n.)*
   “I bear no hatred, blessed man, for, lo,
   My **intercession** likewise steads my foe.”

8. **forsake** (for SAKE) *v.* to quit or to leave entirely, to depart or to withdraw from; leave, desert, abandon; **forsaken** *adj.* something that has been deserted or abandoned
   derivatives: forsakes, forsaking, forsakenly
   
   *Act II, scene ii (adj.)*
   “Holy Saint Francis! What a change is here!
   Is Rosaline, that thou didst love so dear,
   So soon **forsaken**?”

9. **chide** (CHIDE) *v.* to voice disapproval, to scold, admonish, chasten, chastise
   derivatives: chided, chiding, chider
   
   *Act II, scene ii*
   “I pray thee **chide** not.”
10. **rancor** (RANG kur) *n.* bitter deep-seated ill will, enmity, animosity, or antagonism

   derivatives: rancored, rancorous, rancorously

   *Act II, scene ii*

   “In one respect I'll thy assistant be;
   For this alliance may so happy prove
   To turn your households’ *rancor* to pure love.”
## Act III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ascend</th>
<th>dissemble</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beguile</td>
<td>feint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calamity</td>
<td>perjury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexterous</td>
<td>submissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discord</td>
<td>vexation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **discord** (DIS kord) *n.* lack of agreement, tension, strife, contention, dissension
   
   derivatives: discordance, discordant, discordantly
   
   *Act III, scene i*
   
   “An thou make minstrels of us, look to hear nothing but discords.”

2. **submissive** (sub MIS iv) *adj.* yielding or surrendering oneself to the will of another; pliant, compliant, amenable, obedient; **submission** *n.* an act or instance of submitting, yielding, or surrendering
   
   derivatives: submission, submissively, submissiveness
   
   *Act III, scene i (n.)*
   
   “O calm, dishonourable, vile submission!”

3. **feint** (FAYNT) *n.* a false appearance, a fake punch to occupy defenses allowing a real blow, a trick; **feign** *v.* to give a false appearance, to throw a fake punch
   
   derivatives: feigns, feigned, feigning
   
   *Act III, scene i (v.)*
   
   “…But old folks, many feign as they were dead—Unwieldy, slow, heavy and pale as lead.”
4. **dexterous** (DEK struss) adj. skillful and active with the hands; manually skillful, handy; **dexterity** n. skill or cleverness in using the hands or body
derivatives: dexterously, dexterousness

   *Act III, scene i (n.)*

   “All this—uttered
   With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bow’d—
   Could not take truce with the unruly spleen
   Of Tybalt deaf to peace, but that he tilts
   With piercing steel at bold Mercutio's breast;
   Who, all as hot, turns deadly point to point,
   And, with a martial scorn, with one hand beats
   Cold death aside and with the other sends
   It back to Tybalt, whose *dexterity*
   Retorts it.”

5. **dissemble** (deh SEM bul) v. to disguise, pretend, to disguise the truth, give a false appearance, feign; **dissembler** n. someone who disguises or hides the truth
derivatives: dissembled, dissembling

   *Act III, scene ii (n.)*

   “There's no trust,
   No faith, no honesty in men; all perjur'd,
   All forsworn, all naught, all *dissemblers.*”

6. **beguile** (buh GUYL) v. to deceive, to mislead, to persuade with charm, to delude
derivatives: beguiled, beguiling, beguiler

   *Act III, scene ii*

   “Poor ropes, you are *beguil'd,*
   Both you and I, for Romeo is exil'd.”

7. **calamity** (kuh LAM uh tee) n. a serious event causing distress or misfortune; cataclysm, catastrophe
derivatives: calamitous, calamitousness

   *Act III, scene iii*

   “Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
   And thou art wedded to *calamity.*”
8. **perjury** (PUR juh ree) *n.* false testimony under oath, bearing false witness, lying under oath
   derivatives: perjure, perjured, perjurer

   *Act III, scene iii*
   “Thy noble shape is but a form of wax
   Digressing from the valour of a man;
   Thy dear love sworn but hollow **perjury**…”

9. **ascend** (uh SEND) *v.* to move upward, to rise from a lower station, climb, advance
   derivatives: ascension, ascending, ascended

   *Act III, scene iii*
   “Go get thee to thy love, as was decreed,
   Ascend her chamber, hence and comfort her.”

10. **vexation** (vek SAY shun) *n.* discomfort or distress; annoyance, nuisance, irritation; **vex** *v.* to discomfort, annoy or irritate
    derivatives: vexed, vexatious

    *Act III, scene v (v.)*
    “Indeed I never shall be satisfied
    With Romeo till I behold him—dead—
    Is my poor heart so for a kinsman **vex'd**.”
Act IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dirge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inundate</td>
<td>v. to cover with water, to flood, to overflow, to overwhelm; inundation n. an overflow, a flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melancholy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensive</td>
<td>adj. deeply thoughtful, meditative, reflective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolute</td>
<td>adj. characterized by a decided purpose, staunch, steadfast, determined; resolution n. a formal expression of opinion or intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treachery</td>
<td>n. violation of faith; betrayal of trust, treason, disloyalty; treacherous adj. faithless, disloyal, treasonous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **inundate** (IN un date) v. to cover with water, to flood, to overflow, to overwhelm; **inundation** n. an overflow, a flood
derivatives: inundates, inundated, inundate

*Act IV, scene i (n.)*

“Now, sir, her father counts it dangerous
That she do give her sorrow so much sway,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage
To stop the **inundation** of her tears . . .”

2. **pensive** (PEN siv) adj. deeply thoughtful, meditative, reflective
derivatives: pensively, pensiveness

*Act IV, scene i*

“My leisure serves me, **pensive** daughter, now.”

3. **resolute** (REZ uh loot) adj. characterized by a decided purpose, staunch, steadfast, determined; **resolution** n. a formal expression of opinion or intention
derivatives: resolutely, resoluteness

*Act IV, scene i (n.)*

“If in thy wisdom thou canst give no help,
Do thou but call my **resolution** wise
And with this knife I'll help it presently.”

4. **treachery** (TRECH uh ree) n. violation of faith; betrayal of trust, treason, disloyalty; **treacherous** adj. faithless, disloyal, treasonous
derivatives: treacherously, treacherousness

*Act IV, scene i (adj.)*

“God join'd my heart and Romeo's, thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo's seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with **treacherous** revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.”
5. **supple** (SUP ul) *adj.* easily bent, elastic, pliable, resilient
   
   derivatives: suppler, supplest
   
   *Act IV, scene i*
   
   “Take thou this vial, being then in bed,
   And this distilled liquor drink thou off . . .”
   
   To paly ashes, thy eyes' windows fall
   Like death when he shuts up the day of life;
   Each part, depriv'd of **supple** government . . .”

6. **stark** (STARK) *adj.* harsh, grim or desolate, extremely simple or severe, dreary
   
   derivatives: starkly, starkness
   
   *Act IV, scene i (continued from last quotation)*
   
   “. . .Shall, stiff and **stark** and cold, appear like death;
   And in this borrowed likeness of shrunk death
   Thou shalt continue two-and-forty hours,
   And then awake as from a pleasant sleep.”

7. **prostration** (pros TRAY shun) *n.* a stretching out due to lacking vitality and being completely overcome; **prostrate** *adj.* completely overcome, falling down in submission
   
   derivatives: prostrated, prostrates, prostrating
   
   *Act IV, scene ii*
   
   “. . .To you and your behests, and am enjoin'd
   By holy Lawrence to fall **prostrate** here
   To beg your pardon.”

8. **lament** (luh MENT) *v.* to mourn or to express sorrow in a demonstrative manner, to bemoan, to bewail; **lamentable** *adj.* mournful or sorrowful
   
   derivatives: laments, lamented, lamenting
   
   *Act IV, scene v (adj.)*
   
   “O **lamentable** day!”

9. **melancholy** (MEL un kol ee) *adj.* depression of spirits, soberly thoughtful, pensive, despondent
   
   derivatives: melancholia, melancholic
   
   *Act IV, scene v*
   
   “All things that we ordained festival
   Turn from their office to black funeral—
   Our instruments to **melancholy** bells…”
10. **dirge** (DURJ) *n.* funeral hymn, lament, a slow mournful musical composition

derivatives: dirgeful, dirges

*Act IV, scene v (continued from last quotation)*

```
. . .Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast;
Our solemn hymns to sullen *dirges* change;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse;
And all things change them to the contrary."
```
Act V

cordial  penury
dispatch  peruse
engrossed  presage
inauspicious  rigor
interred  thwart

1. **presage** (PRES ij) n. something that foreshadows a future event, foreknowledge of the future; v. to predict, to foreshadow
derivatives: presaged, presager, presaging

   *Act I, scene i (v.)*
   
   “If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep
   My dreams **presage** some joyful news at hand.”

2. **penury** (PEN yuh ree) n. extreme poverty, destitution, indigence, want
derivatives: penurious, penuriously, penuriousness

   *Act I, scene i*
   
   “Noting this **penury**, to myself I said,
   An if a man did need a poison now
   Whose sale is present death in Mantua,
   Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.”

3. **dispatch** (deh SPATCH) v. to send away with promptness or speed; quickness, haste, expediency
derivatives: dispatched, dispatching, dispatches

   *Act V, scene i*
   
   “Put this in any liquid thing you will
   And drink it off, and if you had the strength
   Of twenty men, it would **dispatch** you straight.”

4. **cordial** (KOR jul) adj. courteous and gracious, friendly; n. strong, sweetened aromatic medicine, liquor
derivatives: cordially, cordialness, cordiality

   *Act V, scene i (n.)*
   
   “Come, **cordial** and not poison, go with me
   To Juliet's grave; for there must I use thee.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5. peruse</strong> (puh ROOZ) v. to read or to examine, to read with thoroughness or care, to observe carefully</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: perusal, perused, perusing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act V, scene iii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In faith, I will. Let me <strong>peruse</strong> this face.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. interred</strong> (in TURD) v. placed in a grave or tomb, buried, buried hastily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: inters, inter, interment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act V, scene iii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Death, lie thou there, by a dead man <strong>interred</strong>.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. inauspicious</strong> (in ah SPISH us) adj. unfavorable, unfortunate, ill predictions, ill omen, contrary to your welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derivative: inauspiciously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act V, scene iii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“O, here Will I set up my everlasting rest And shake the yoke of <strong>inauspicious</strong> stars From this world-wearied flesh.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. engrossing</strong> (en GROSD) adj. something that completely occupies or absorbs, preoccupies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: engross, engrossed, engrossingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act V, scene iii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Arms, take your last embrace! and, lips, O you The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss A dateless bargain to <strong>engrossing</strong> death!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. thwart</strong> (THWART) v. to effectively oppose or stop, to prevent the occurrence of, to frustrate, baffle, foil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: thwarted, thwarter, thwarting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act V, scene iii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Lady, come from that nest Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. A greater power than we can contradict Hath <strong>thwarted</strong> our intents.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**10. rigor (RIG ur) n.** strictness, severity, or harshness in dealing with people, full severity of the law

derivatives: rigorist, rigorous, rigorously

*Act V, scene iii*

“All this I know, and to the marriage
Her nurse is privy; and if aught in this
Miscarried by my fault, let my old life
Be sacrific'd, some hour before his time,
Unto the **rigor** of severest law.”
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

Romeo and Juliet

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accord</th>
<th>pernicious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>covert</td>
<td>portent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disparagement</td>
<td>profane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galling</td>
<td>virtuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partisan</td>
<td>wanton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When the Montagues and Capulets begin to fight in the street, an officer of Verona tries to stop them by using clubs and ______________

2. The Prince warns the men of the warring houses that they are not to fight or act carelessly or ______________ on penalty of death.

3. Romeo and his friends enter the Capulets’ home ______________, hiding behind their costumes and masks.

4. Tybalt makes ______________ remarks about Romeo to his uncle, but Capulet will not let Tybalt fight Romeo because of the Prince’s orders.

5. The constant fighting between the two families is fueled by harmful, deadly ______________ anger.

6. Romeo has a ______________ dream warning him that he should not attend the party.

7. Tybalt finds it irritating and ______________ that Romeo is in the Capulets’ home.

8. The Nurse says that Juliet’s mother is a “good lady, ______________ and wise.”

9. Romeo is so much in love that he believes Juliet’s hand is a holy shrine which he might ______________ with his kiss.

10. Romeo and Juliet have fallen in love and are of one ______________ in disregarding their family names and the ancient feud.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

Romeo and Juliet

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act II

air
baleful
chide
entreaty
forsake
idolatry
intercede
rancor
repose
utter

1. Mercutio tells Benvolio that he cannot ___________ in the field because it's too cold.
2. As Romeo waits under Juliet’s balcony, he openly ___________ a complaint to his teasing friends that “he jests at wounds who never felt a scar.”
3. Romeo’s adoration of Juliet borders on worship and pure ___________.
4. Before she sees Romeo on the grounds below her balcony, Juliet very quietly ___________ aloud her most private thoughts about him.
5. For Juliet to marry Romeo, she must be willing to ___________ her family allegiance.
6. Romeo and Juliet both know that their marriage will evoke the _________of the houses of Montague and Capulet.
7. Before Romeo meets the Friar, he is working with some ___________ herbs and flowers to make medicines. The Friar comments that herbs can either heal or poison.
8. Romeo’s friends Mercutio and Benvolio playfully ___________ Romeo for the time he spent under Juliet’s balcony.
9. Juliet makes many earnest ___________ to the Nurse to reveal what news she has from Romeo.
10. The Nurse could ___________ and stop the marriage of Romeo and Juliet, but she decides to help with the scheme for the couple to be married by Friar Lawrence.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

Romeo and Juliet

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ascended</th>
<th>dissemble</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beguile</td>
<td>feint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calamity</td>
<td>perjury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexterous</td>
<td>submissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discord</td>
<td>vexation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Benvolio comments that the day is so hot it may cause people to lose their tempers, resulting in great strife and civil _____________.

2. Tybalt is an excellent swordsman and is considered by the people of Verona as agile and _____________.

3. The fatal blow which kills Mercutio may have been meant by Tybalt as a simple ____________, but because Romeo comes between the two men, Tybalt’s sword thrust unexpectedly kills Mercutio.

4. Juliet is stunned by the news of two great ____________, the tragic death of her cousin Tybalt and the Prince’s sudden banishment of Romeo.

5. When Juliet learns that Romeo has killed Tybalt, she fears that Romeo is heartless and has ____________ her into loving him.

6. The Nurse tells Juliet that she believes that all men lie and ____________.

7. Both the Montagues and Capulets are ____________ to the Prince’s will in his decision to banish Romeo.

8. When Romeo draws a dagger and tells the Friar he will kill himself, the Friar says that, in doing so, Romeo will commit ____________ because he swore his love for Juliet.

9. The Friar advises Romeo to ____________ to Juliet’s room upstairs and stay and comfort her until just before dawn, when he must leave for Mantua.

10. Juliet’s father experiences great ____________ and frustration because she refuses to marry Paris.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity
*Romeo and Juliet*

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

**Act IV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dirge</th>
<th>prostrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inundate</td>
<td>resolute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lament</td>
<td>stark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melancholy</td>
<td>supple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensive</td>
<td>treachery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Juliet cries pitifully that the beautiful wedding songs of the day have turned into sad ____________.

2. Juliet is ____________ in her loyalty to Romeo and her refusal to marry Paris.

3. Paris tells the Friar that he has had little chance to talk of love since Juliet constantly ____________ the house with her tears.

4. In a solemn and ____________ mood, Juliet tells the Friar that she’d rather kill herself than marry Paris.

5. Juliet’s dark ____________ is quickly remedied by Friar Lawrence’s daring plan.

6. Friar Lawrence explains that when Juliet drinks the contents of the vial, her body will not appear ____________ or soft, but rigid as in death.

7. The Friar explains that for forty-two hours Juliet’s body will give the appearance of ____________ death, though she will actually live.

8. Juliet tells her father she is ready to fall down ____________ before him and to beg his pardon for being stubborn and disobedient.

9. In her grief, the Nurse cries over and over that the day of Juliet’s presumed death is ____________.

10. Actually, Juliet’s lie to her father and her plan to deceive everyone with her feigned death amounts to deception and ____________.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

Romeo and Juliet

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act V

cordial  penury
dispatch  peruse
engrossed  presage
inauspicious  rigor
interred  thwart

1. Romeo’s ____________ of the coming of a happy event was soon proven to be incorrect.

2. A servant arrives from Mantua to tell Romeo that Juliet is ____________ in the Capulets’ tomb.

3. Romeo seeks out an apothecary to buy a ____________ that will kill him instantly. Romeo plans to use the poison if he learns that Juliet is indeed dead.

4. The ____________ law of Mantua decrees that no one may sell poison, probably because of the deadly use of poison by the Medici rulers.

5. Since he has heard that the apothecary is poor, living in extreme ________, Romeo believes the apothecary will break the law and sell him poison.

6. The Friar ____________ a letter to tell Romeo that Juliet is not dead, but the letter arrives too late.

7. As he approaches the Capulets’ monument, Romeo fights with Paris and kills him, and then ____________ his face closely.

8. Romeo is so ____________ by the death of Paris and the seeming death of Juliet that he cannot remember what his servant said about Paris marrying Juliet.

9. In the tomb Romeo sees the body of Tybalt and asks pardon for causing his untimely and ____________ death.

10. Friar Lawrence’s plan to reunite Romeo and Juliet is ____________ by bad timing and miscommunication.
Complete List of SAT Words  
*Romeo and Juliet*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>accord</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>air</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ascend</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>baleful</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>beguile</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>calamity</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>chide</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>cordial</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>covert</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>dexterous</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>dirge</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>discord</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>disparage</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>dispatch</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>dissembler</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>engrossed</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>entreaty</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>feint</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>43.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>forsake</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>gall</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>idolatry</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>inauspicious</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>47.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>intercede</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>interred</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>inundate</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>50.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Multiple Choice Exam

#### Romeo and Juliet

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>to intervene or to act as a mediator and arbitrate disputes</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>to move upward, to climb or rise from a lower station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. beguile</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. ascend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. disparage</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. dispatch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. intercede</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. idolatry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. inundate</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. perjure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. perjury</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. portent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>an earnest request or plea in which someone makes an appeal</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>to send away with promptness or speed, quickness, haste, expediency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. accord</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. covert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. disparage</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. dispatch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. dissemble</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. engross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. entreaty</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. inundate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. portent</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. presage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>being completely overcome or exhausted, face down in submission</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>strictness, severity, or harshness, the full severity of the law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. baleful</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. calamity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. dexterous</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. pernicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. partisan</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. rigor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. presage</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. stark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. prostrate</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. wanton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>to effectively oppose or stop something from happening</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>excessive devotion, obsession, mania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. air</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. accord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. chide</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. idolatry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. forsake</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. partisan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. thwart</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. portent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. thwart</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. resolute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>to lie or to be at rest or the absence of movement</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>having excellent morals, righteous, ethical, noble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. dispatch</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. cordial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. intercede</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. dexterous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. lament</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. inauspicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. repose</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. pensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. vexation</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. virtuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. showing contempt toward sacred things, to violate or defame
   a. profane
   b. prostration
   c. rigor
   d. supple
   e. wanton

16. a funeral hymn, a slow mournful musical composition
   a. ascend
   b. beguile
   c. covert
   d. dirge
   e. lament

12. to voice disapproval, to scold, admonish or chasten
   a. ascend
   b. beguile
   c. chide
   d. covert
   e. feint

17. to read or to examine with thoroughness or care
   a. peruse
   b. portent
   c. presage
   d. repose
   e. utter

13. lack of agreement, tension or strife, contention
   a. dirge
   b. dispatch
   c. discord
   d. perjury
   e. peruse

18. secret, concealed, clandestine, stealthy or surreptitious
   a. accord
   b. baleful
   c. covert
   d. dexterous
   e. feint

14. discomfort or distress, annoyance, nuisance, irritation
   a. calamity
   b. disparage
   c. engrossed
   d. vexation
   e. wanton

19. to quit or leave entirely, to depart from, desert, or abandon
   a. ascend
   b. disparage
   c. forsake
   d. intercede
   e. presage

15. to mourn or to express sorrow in a demonstrative way
   a. air
   b. lament
   c. discord
   d. melancholy
   e. pensive

20. courteous and gracious manner, or a strong, sweetened aromatic medicine or liqueur
   a. baleful
   b. cordial
   c. dirge
   d. gall
   e. portent
21. bitter deep-seated ill will, animosity or antagonism
   a. covert
   b. discord
   c. forsake
   d. pernicious
   e. rancor

22. harsh, grim or desolate, extremely simple or severe
   a. stark
   b. submissive
   c. supple
   d. treachery
   e. virtuous

23. a serious event causing distress or misfortune
   a. cordial
   b. calamity
   c. entreaty
   d. partisan
   e. pensive

24. to cover with water, to flood, to overflow
   a. ascend
   b. calamity
   c. dispatch
   d. inundate
   e. inter

25. immoral, lewd, licentious
   a. beguile
   b. disparage
   c. dissembler
   d. pensive
   e. wanton
Writing Activity

Romeo and Juliet Act III, scene ii

When the Nurse tells Juliet that Romeo has killed her cousin Tybalt and that the Prince has banished Romeo from Verona, Juliet’s thoughts and emotions are turbulent.

Read the speech below, noticing the varied use of contrasting imagery. How does the writer reveal Juliet’s state of mind as she absorbs this terrible news? What is Juliet’s opinion of Romeo at this moment? Contrast Juliet’s reaction and opinion with that of the Nurse.

Write an essay in which you describe the use of such devices as imagery, diction, and paradox to reveal characterization and attitude. What universal theme is revealed in this passage? Support your conclusions with brief quotations from the speech.

**Juliet:** O serpent heart, hid with a flow'ring face!
Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?
Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!
Dove-feather'd raven! wolvish-ravening lamb!
Despised substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st—
A damned saint, an honourable villain!
O nature, what hadst thou to do in hell
When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Was ever book containing such vile matter
So fairly bound? O, that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace!

**Nurse.** There's no trust,
No faith, no honesty in men; all perjur'd,
All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers.