

Romeo and Juliet

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Workbook

Name

ROMEO & JULIET

(Summary)

FULL TITLE: *The Most Excellent and Lamentable Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*

SETTINGS: Renaissance (fourteenth or fifteenth century), Verona and Mantua (cities in northern Italy).

THEMES: The forcefulness of love; love as a cause of violence; the individual versus society; the inevitability of fate

Day 1 - Sunday: Act I, Scene 1–Act II, Scene 2

As the play begins, a long-standing feud between the Montague and Capulet families continues to disrupt the peace of Verona, a city in northern Italy. A brawl between the servants of the feuding households prompts the Prince to threaten both sides to keep the peace on pain of death.

Benvolio advises his lovesick friend Romeo, (son of Montague), to abandon his unrequited love for Rosaline and seek another.

That night, Capulet holds a masked ball to encourage a courtship between his daughter, Juliet, and Paris, a relative of the Prince. Concealing their identities behind masks, Romeo and Benvolio go to the ball, where Romeo and Juliet fall in love at first sight, but at the end of the evening discover their identities as members of the opposed families. On his way home from the feast, Romeo climbs into Capulet's orchard to glimpse Juliet again. Juliet appears at her balcony, and the couple exchange vows of love, agreeing to marry the next day.

feud - fejd

disrupt - avbryter

brawl - bråka

unrequited - obesvarad

encourage - uppmuntra

courtship - uppvaktning

concealing - döljande

opposed – motsatta (stridande)

orchard - fruktträdgård

exchange vows – utbyta löften

Day 2 - Monday Act II, Scene 3 – Act III, Scene 4

Romeo asks Friar Laurence to perform the marriage ceremony. Though initially reluctant, he finally agrees, hoping to reconcile the families, and marries Romeo and Juliet that afternoon.

Meanwhile, Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, sends Romeo a challenge to a duel. Romeo refuses to fight when Tybalt confronts him because they're now related. However, Mercutio, Romeo's quick-tempered friend, intervenes and accepts the challenge. Romeo tries to part the other two as they fight, but Mercutio is fatally wounded under Romeo's arm. To avenge Mercutio's death, Romeo kills Tybalt and then flees.

The Prince announces Romeo's banishment for Tybalt's murder. Romeo, in hiding at the Friar's cell, becomes hysterical at the news of his sentence and tries to kill himself, but the Friar promises to make Romeo's marriage to Juliet public and gain the Prince's pardon. Romeo and Juliet celebrate their wedding night before he leaves at dawn for Mantua.

Friar – broder (munk)

initially - i början

reluctant - ovillig

reconcile – försona, förena

intervene – ingriper

fatally wounded – dödligt sårad

avenge - hämnas

banishment - förvisning

gain pardon – få förlåtelse

dawn - gryning

Day 3 - Tuesday Act III, Scene 5 – Act IV, Scene 3

That morning, Juliet discovers that her father has arranged for her to marry Paris on Thursday. The Capulets, unaware that Juliet is grieving for Romeo's exile rather than Tybalt's death, believe the wedding will distract her from mourning. Distressed at the prospect of a false marriage and isolated from her family, Juliet seeks advice from Friar Laurence, who offers her a sleeping potion to make her appear dead for 42 hours. During this time, the Friar will send a message to Romeo in Mantua so that Romeo can return to Verona in time for Juliet to awake.

Juliet returns home and agrees to marry Paris. In a moment of euphoria, Capulet brings the wedding forward from Thursday to Wednesday, thereby forcing Juliet to take the potion that night and reducing the time for the message to reach Romeo.

grieving - sörjer

distract - distrahera

mourning - sörjer

distressed – olycklig, bedrövad

prospect - framtidsutsikt

euphoria – exalterat lyckorus

thereby - därmed

reducing - minskar

Day 4 - Wednesday Act IV, Scene 4 – Act V, Scene 2

Early on Wednesday morning, Juliet's seemingly lifeless body is discovered and she is placed in the family tomb. Because an outbreak of the plague prevents the Friar's messenger from leaving Verona, Romeo now receives news of Juliet's death instead. Desperate, Romeo buys poison from an apothecary and returns to Verona.

Late that night, Romeo enters the Capulet tomb, but is confronted by Paris, whom he fights and kills.

Still unaware that Juliet is in fact alive, Romeo takes the poison and dies. The Friar, arriving too late, discovers the bodies as Juliet begins to stir. He begs her to leave with him, but Juliet refuses. Juliet then tries to take her own life by drinking from Romeo's vial of poison, but it is empty. She tries again by kissing his lips. But again, she does not die. At last, she picks up Romeo's dagger, and plunges it into her chest, falling dead beside her lover.

seemingly – till synes

apothecary - apotekare

tomb - grav

stir – väcka, vakna

outbreak - utbrott

dagger - dolk

the plague – pesten

vial – liten medicinflaska

Day 5 - Thursday: Act V, Scene 3

As dawn breaks, the Watch arrives, closely followed by the Prince, who demands a full inquiry into what has happened. The two families then arrive, and the Friar comes forward to explain the tragic sequence of events. The deaths of Romeo and Juliet finally bring the feud to an end as Montague and Capulet join hands in peace.

the Watch - vakten

sequence of events - händelseförlopp

inquiry - utredning

<http://www.cliffsnotes.com/WileyCDA/LitNote/Romeo-and-Juliet.id-165.pageNum-5.html>

1. Exercises to "Romeo & Juliet"

Day 1:

- Translate the text into good Swedish.
 - Answer these questions. Write your answers in great detail, arguing for your point of view by showing examples from the text.
- A. Why does Romeo's friend Benvolio urge Romeo to forget about Rosaline?
- B. Why does Capulet hold a ball?
- C. How sincere do you think that Romeo really is in his love for Juliet, a girl that he just has met, considering that he just before meeting her was in love with Rosaline?
- D. Why must Romeo and Juliet keep their love a secret?

Day 2:

- Write five statements about the text, true or false.
 - Answer these questions. Write your answers in great detail, arguing for your point of view by showing examples from the text.
- E. Why does Friar Laurence agree to marry Romeo and Juliet?
- F. Why is Tybalt killed?
- G. Why must Romeo leave for Mantua?

Day 3:

- Translate the text into good Swedish.
 - Pick out all the verbs in the text and arrange them in two columns named "Regular verbs" and "Irregular verbs".
 - Answer these questions. Write your answers in great detail, arguing for your point of view by showing examples from the text.
- H. Why does Juliet seek help from Friar Laurence?
- I. What help does she get?
- J. What are the consequences of the wedding being brought forward?

Day 4:

- Write one sentence of your own for each word in the glossary from this text.
- Answer these questions. Write your answers in great detail, arguing for your point of view by showing examples from the text.

K. Why didn't Romeo get the Friar's message?

L. Why does Romeo kill Paris?

M. Is it plausible that a love story of this magnitude could take place so quickly?

Day 5:

- Answer this question. Write your answer in great detail, arguing for your point of view by showing examples from the text.

N. What is it that makes Romeo and Juliet commit suicide?

When you have read the story:

2. The events in the story have been mixed. Put them in the right order by numbering the extracts from 1-10.

Event:

Order:

Romeo visits an apothecary and buys poison.	
Romeo and Juliet fall in love at the ball.	
Montague and Capulet end their feud.	
Romeo is banished by the prince.	
There is a fight between two servants, one from the house of Montague and the other from the house of Capulet.	
Friar Lawrence marries the young couple.	
Julia takes some poison that makes her appear dead.	

Romeo kills Paris.	
Julia kills herself with Romeo's dagger.	
Romeo kills Tybalt.	

3. Who is who in Romeo & Juliet? Make a map where you explain the roles of the characters and their relations.

4. Who said what? Try to figure out which character said the following sentences. (This is the original language).

A. Is she a Capulet? O dear account!
my life is my foe's debt. (Act I, scene V) _____

B. O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou
Romeo? (Act II, scene II) _____

C. Romeo, away, be gone! The citizens are up,
and Tybalt slain. Stand not amaz'd, the Prince
will doom thee death If thou art taken.
Hence be gone, away! (Act III, scene I) _____

D. So smile the heavens upon this holy act,
That after-hours with sorrow chide us not!
(Act II, scene VI) _____

E. O, I am slain! (Act V, scene III) _____

F. And for that offense
Immediately we do exile him hence.
(Act III, scene I) _____

G. My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen unknown, and known too late!
Prodigious birth of love it is to me
That I must love a loathèd enemy.
(Act I, scene V) _____