



The Thomas Adams
School



English Department

Class workbook

Romeo and Juliet

GCSE 2017 Romeo & Juliet

Task Booklet

ENGLISH LITERATURE Paper 1

Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel

Assessment Objectives

AO1	Students should be able to: Read, understand and respond to texts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response • use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.
AO2	Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.
AO3	Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.
AO4	Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.

Mark	AO	Typical Features
Level 6 Convincing, critical analysis and exploration 26 –30 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical, exploratory, conceptualised response to task and whole text • Judicious use of precise references to support interpretation(s)
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of writer’s methods with subject terminology used judiciously • Exploration of effects of writer’s methods on readers
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by specific, detailed links between context/text/task
Level 5 Thoughtful, developed consideration 21–25 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoughtful, developed response to task and whole text • Apt references integrated into interpretation(s)
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of writer’s methods with subject terminology used effectively to support consideration of methods • Examination of effects of writer’s methods on readers
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoughtful consideration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by examination of detailed links between context/text/task
Level 4 Clear understanding 16 –20 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear, explained response to task and whole text • Effective use of references to support explanation
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear explanation of writer’s methods with appropriate use of relevant subject terminology • Understanding of effects of writer’s methods on readers
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of ideas/perspectives/ contextual factors shown by specific links between context/text/task

1.

Read the following extract from Act 1 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

The prologue opens the play

PROLOGUE

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,
And the continuance of their parents' rage,
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

Starting with the prologue, explain why you think Shakespeare presents the themes and ideas at the beginning of the play

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents themes and ideas in the prologue
- how Shakespeare presents themes and ideas in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

2.

Read the following extract from Act 1 scene 1 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

Act 1 scene 1 opens with a fight between the Montague and Capulet servants

BENVOLIO

Part, fools!

Put up your swords; you know not what you do. (*Beats down their swords*)

Enter TYBALT

TYBALT

What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds?

Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thy death.

BENVOLIO

I do but keep the peace: put up thy sword,

Or manage it to part these men with me.

TYBALT

What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word,

As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee:

Have at thee, coward!

They fight

Enter, several of both houses, who join the fray; then enter Citizens, with clubs

First Citizen

Clubs, bills, and partisans! strike! beat them down!

Down with the Capulets! down with the Montagues!

Starting with the extract, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Tybalt's aggression as a result of the feud between the families

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Tybalt's language and actions in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents Tybalt in the play as a whole

[30 marks]

AO4[4 marks]

3.

Read the following extract from Act 1 scene 5 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

This conversation between Romeo and Juliet takes place when they first meet at the Capulet party

ROMEO

[To JULIET] If I profane with my unworhiest 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.

JULIET

Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much,

Which mannerly devotion shows in this;

For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch,

And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss.

ROMEO

Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?

JULIET

Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer.

ROMEO

O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do;

They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.

JULIET

Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake.

ROMEO

Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take.

Starting with this conversation, explain how Shakespeare presents the love and connection between Romeo & Juliet

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the connection between Romeo and Juliet in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents love in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

4.

Read the following extract from Act 2, scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

This conversation between Romeo and Friar Laurence takes place after the Capulet party

ROMEO

Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosaline.

FRIAR LAURENCE

For doting, not for loving, pupil mine.

ROMEO

And bad'st me bury love.

FRIAR LAURENCE

Not in a grave,

To lay one in, another out to have.

ROMEO

I pray thee, chide not; she whom I love now
Doth grace for grace and love for love allow;
The other did not so.

FRIAR LAURENCE

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not spell.
But come, young waverer, come, go with me,
In one respect I'll thy assistant be;
For this alliance may so happy prove,
To turn your households' rancour to pure love.

Starting with this conversation, explain how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence and his relationship with Romeo

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence and his relationship with Romeo in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence and his relationship with Romeo in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

5.

Read the following extract from Act 3 scene 1 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

This exchange between Tybalt, Mercutio and Romeo begins the fight that leads to Romeo being banished

BENVOLIO We talk here in the public haunt of men:

Either withdraw unto some private place,

And reason coldly of your grievances,

Or else depart; here all eyes gaze on us.

MERCUTIO Men's eyes were made to look, and let them gaze;

I will not budge for no man's pleasure, I.

Enter ROMEO

TYBALT Well, peace be with you, sir: here comes my man.

MERCUTIO But I'll be hanged, sir, if he wear your livery:

Marry, go before to field, he'll be your follower;

Your worship in that sense may call him 'man.'

TYBALT Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford

No better term than this,--thou art a villain.

ROMEO Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee

Doth much excuse the appertaining rage

To such a greeting: villain am I none;

Therefore farewell; I see thou know'st me not.

TYBALT Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries

That thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw.

Starting with this conversation, explain how Shakespeare builds tension through language and action

Write about:

- how Shakespeare uses language and action to build tension in the extract
- how Shakespeare uses language and action to build tension in the play as a whole

[30 marks]

AO4[4 marks]

6.

Read the following extract from Act 3 scene 1 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

In the extract the Prince tries to find out what happened during the fight between Tybalt, Mercutio and Romeo

LADY CAPULET He is a kinsman to the Montague;

Affection makes him false; he speaks not true:

Some twenty of them fought in this black strife,

And all those twenty could but kill one life.

I beg for justice, which thou, prince, must give;

Romeo slew Tybalt, Romeo must not live.

PRINCE Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;

Who now the price of his dear blood doth owe?

MONTAGUE Not Romeo, prince, he was Mercutio's friend;

His fault concludes but what the law should end,

The life of Tybalt.

PRINCE And for that offence

Immediately we do exile him hence:

I have an interest in your hate's proceeding,

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding;

But I'll amerce you with so strong a fine

That you shall all repent the loss of mine:

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;

Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses:

Therefore use none: let Romeo hence in haste,

Else, when he's found, that hour is his last.

Starting with the extract, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents the importance of family loyalty in the play

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the importance of family loyalty in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents the importance of family loyalty in the play as a whole

[30 marks]

AO4[4 marks]

7.

Read the following extract from Act 3, scene 2 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

In this conversation, Juliet hears that Romeo has killed Tybalt

JULIET O God! did Romeo's hand shed Tybalt's blood?

Nurse It did, it did; alas the day, it did!

JULIET O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!

Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?

Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!

Dove-feather'd raven! wolvis-ravens 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 moral 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 perjured,

All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers.

Ah, where's my man? give me some aqua vitae:

These griefs, these woes, these sorrows make me old.

Shame come to Romeo!

JULIET Blister'd be thy tongue

For such a wish!

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents Juliet's strong feelings Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Juliet's feelings in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents Juliet's feelings in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

8.

Read the following extract from Act 3 scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Romeo is unhappy that he has been banished from Verona after killing Tybalt

ROMEO

Ha, banishment! be merciful, say 'death;'
For exile hath more terror in his look,
Much more than death: do not say 'banishment.'

FRIAR LAURENCE

Hence from Verona art thou banished:
Be patient, for the world is broad and wide.

ROMEO

There is no world without Verona walls,
But purgatory, torture, hell itself.
Hence-banished is banish'd from the world,
And world's exile is death: then banished,
Is death mis-term'd: calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that murders me.

FRIAR LAURENCE

O deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness!
Thy fault our law calls death; but the kind prince,
Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turn'd that black word death to banishment:
This is dear mercy, and thou seest it not.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents Romeo's strong feelings

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's feelings in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's feelings in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

9.

Read the following extract from Act 3 scene 5 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Capulet is unhappy that Juliet is refusing to marry Paris

CAPULET How now, wife!

Have you deliver'd to her our decree?

LADY CAPULET Ay, sir; but she will none, she gives you thanks.

I would the fool were married to her grave!

CAPULET Soft! take me with you, take me with you, wife.

How! will she none? doth she not give us thanks?

Is she not proud? doth she not count her blest,

Unworthy as she is, that we have wrought

So worthy a gentleman to be her bridegroom?

JULIET Not proud, you have; but thankful, that you have:

Proud can I never be of what I hate;

But thankful even for hate, that is meant love.

CAPULET How now, how now, chop-logic! What is this?

'Proud,' and 'I thank you,' and 'I thank you not;'

And yet 'not proud,' mistress minion, you,

Thank me no thankings, nor, proud me no prouds,

But fettle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,

To go with Paris to Saint Peter's Church,

Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither.

Out, you green-sickness carrion! out, you baggage!

You tallow-face!

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents Juliet's relationship with her parents

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the relationship in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents the relationship in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

10.

Read the following extract from Act 4 scene 1 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Juliet seeks help from Friar Laurence

FRIAR LAURENCE Ah, Juliet, I already know thy grief;

It strains me past the compass of my wits:
I hear thou must, and nothing may prorogue it,
On Thursday next be married to this county.

JULIET Tell me not, friar, that thou hear'st of this,

Unless thou tell me how I may prevent it:
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.

God join'd my heart and Romeo's, thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,

Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both:

Therefore, out of thy long-experienced time,
Give me some present counsel, or, behold,

'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
Shall play the umpire, arbitrating that

Which the commission of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring.

Be not so long to speak; I long to die,
If what thou speak'st speak not of remedy.

FRIAR LAURENCE Hold, daughter: I do spy a kind of hope,

Which craves as desperate an execution.
As that is desperate which we would prevent.

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the strength of will to slay thyself,
Then is it likely thou wilt undertake

A thing like death to chide away this shame,
That copes with death himself to scape from it:

And, if thou darest, I'll give thee remedy.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents the problems faced by characters and the solutions offered

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the problems and solutions in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents problems and solutions in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

11.

Read the following extract from Act 5 scene 1 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Romeo hears news from Verona

ROMEO

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some joyful news at hand:
My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne;
And all this day an unaccustom'd spirit
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts.
I dreamt my lady came and found me dead--
Strange dream, that gives a dead man leave
to think!--

And breathed such life with kisses in my lips,
That I revived, and was an emperor.

Ah me! how sweet is love itself possess'd,
When but love's shadows are so rich in joy!

Enter BALTHASAR, booted

News from Verona!--How now, Balthasar!
Dost thou not bring me letters from the friar?
How doth my lady? Is my father well?
How fares my Juliet? that I ask again;
For nothing can be ill, if she be well.

BALTHASAR

Then she is well, and nothing can be ill:
Her body sleeps in Capel's monument,
And her immortal part with angels lives.
I saw her laid low in her kindred's vault,
And presently took post to tell it you:
O, pardon me for bringing these ill news,
Since you did leave it for my office, sir.

ROMEO

Is it even so? then I defy you, stars!
Thou know'st my lodging: get me ink and paper,
And hire post-horses; I will hence to-night.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents fate and destiny

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the fate and destiny in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents fate and destiny in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

12.

Read the following extract from Act 5 scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Paris goes to leave flowers at the Capulet tomb

PARIS

Give me thy torch, boy: hence, and stand aloof:

Yet put it out, for I would not be seen.

Under yond yew-trees lay thee all along,

Holding thine ear close to the hollow ground;

So shall no foot upon the churchyard tread,

Being loose, unfirm, with digging up of graves,

But thou shalt hear it: whistle then to me,

As signal that thou hear'st something approach.

Give me those flowers. Do as I bid thee, go.

PAGE

[Aside] I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the churchyard; yet I will adventure.

Retires

PARIS

Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew,--

O woe! thy canopy is dust and stones;--

Which with sweet water nightly I will dew,

Or, wanting that, with tears distill'd by moans:

The obsequies that I for thee will keep

Nightly shall be to strew thy grave and weep.

The Page whistles

The boy gives warning something doth approach.

What cursed foot wanders this way to-night,

To cross my obsequies and true love's rite?

What with a torch! muffle me, night, awhile.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents different types of love
Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the love in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents different types of love in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

13.

Read the following extract from Act 5 scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene Romeo takes poison in the Capulet tomb

ROMEO O my love! my wife!
Death, that hath suck'd the honey of thy breath,
Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty:
Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there.
Tybalt, liest thou there in thy bloody sheet?
O, what more favour can I do to thee,
Than with that hand that cut thy youth in twain
To sunder his that was thine enemy?
Forgive me, cousin! Ah, dear Juliet,
Why art thou yet so fair? shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his paramour?
For fear of that, I still will stay with thee;
And never from this palace of dim night
Depart again: here, here will I remain
With worms that are thy chamber-maids; O, here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this world-wearied flesh. Eyes, look your last!
Arms, take your last embrace! and, lips, O you
The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss
A dateless bargain to engrossing death!
Come, bitter conduct, come, unsavoury guide!
Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!
Here's to my love!
O true apothecary!
Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die.

Drinks

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents death
Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the death in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents death in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

14.

Read the following extract from Act 5 scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows. During this scene Friar Laurence explains his involvement

FRIAR LAURENCE

Romeo, there dead, was husband to that Juliet;
And she, there dead, that Romeo's faithful wife:
I married them; and their stol'n marriage-day
Was Tybalt's dooms-day, whose untimely death
Banish'd the new-made bridegroom from the city,
For whom, and not for Tybalt, Juliet pined.
You, to remove that siege of grief from her,
Betroth'd and would have married her perforce
To County Paris: then comes she to me,
And, with wild looks, bid me devise some mean
To rid her from this second marriage,
Or in my cell there would she kill herself.
Then gave I her, so tutor'd by my art,
A sleeping potion; which so took effect
As I intended, for it wrought on her
The form of death: meantime I writ to Romeo,
That he should hither come as this dire night,
To help to take her from her borrow'd grave,
Being the time the potion's force should cease.
But he which bore my letter, Friar John,
Was stay'd by accident, and yesternight
Return'd my letter back. Then all alone
At the prefixed hour of her waking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault;
Meaning to keep her closely at my cell,
Till I conveniently could send to Romeo:
But when I came, some minute ere the time
Of her awaking, here untimely lay
The noble Paris and true Romeo dead.
She wakes; and I entreated her come forth,
And bear this work of heaven with patience:
But then a noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me,
But, as it seems, did violence on herself.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents responsibility and blame
Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents responsibility and blame in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents responsibility and blame in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

15.

Read the following extract from Act 5 scene 3 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

During this scene the families agree to end the feud

CAPULET

O brother Montague, give me thy hand:
This is my daughter's jointure, for no more
Can I demand.

MONTAGUE

But I can give thee more:
For I will raise her statue in pure gold;
That while Verona by that name is known,
There shall no figure at such rate be set
As that of true and faithful Juliet.

CAPULET

As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie;
Poor sacrifices of our enmity!

PRINCE

A glooming peace this morning with it brings;
The sun, for sorrow, will not show his head:
Go hence, to have more talk of these sad things;
Some shall be pardon'd, and some punished:
For never was a story of more woe
Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.

Starting with the extract, explain how Shakespeare presents forgiveness
Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents forgiveness in the extract
- how Shakespeare presents forgiveness in the play as a whole

[30 marks]
AO4[4 marks]

AQA Shakespeare *Romeo & Juliet*

Read the following extract from Act 3, scene 1 then answer the question that follows.
At this point in the play, the Prince has asked Benvolio to explain how Mercutio and Tybalt have been killed.

PRINCE

Benvolio, who began this bloody fray?

BENVOLIO

Tybalt, here slain, whom Romeo's hand did slay;
Romeo that spoke him fair, bade him bethink
How nice the quarrel was, and urged withal
Your high displeasure: 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: Romeo he cries aloud,
'Hold, friends! friends, part!' and, swifter than
his tongue,
His agile arm beats down their fatal points,
And 'twixt them rushes; underneath whose arm
An envious thrust from Tybalt hit the life
Of stout Mercutio, and then Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back to Romeo,
Who had but newly entertain'd revenge,
And to 't they go like lightning, for, ere I
Could draw to part them, was stout Tybalt slain.
And, as he fell, did Romeo turn and fly.
This is the truth, or let Benvolio die.

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Benvolio as fair.

Write about

- how Shakespeare presents Benvolio in this extract;
- how Shakespeare presents Benvolio in the play as a whole.

30 marks

+ 4 marks AO4

AQA Shakespeare *Romeo & Juliet*

Read the following extract from Act 2, scene 5 then answer the question that follows.
At this point in the play, Juliet is keen to discover what happened when the Nurse went to speak with Romeo.

Nurse

Lord, how my head aches! what a head have I!
It beats as it would fall in twenty pieces.
My back o' t' other side,--O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about,
To catch my death with jaunting up and down!

JULIET

I' faith, I am sorry that thou art not well.
Sweet, sweet, sweet nurse, tell me, what says my love?

Nurse

Your love says, like an honest gentleman, and a
courteous, and a kind, and a handsome, and, I
warrant, a virtuous,--Where is your mother?

JULIET

Where is my mother! why, she is within;
Where should she be? How oddly thou repliest!
'Your love says, like an honest gentleman,
Where is your mother?'

Nurse

O God's lady dear!
Are you so hot? marry, come up, I trow;
Is this the poultice for my aching bones?
Henceforward do your messages yourself.

JULIET

Here's such a coil! come, what says Romeo?

Nurse

Have you got leave to go to shrift to-day?

JULIET

I have.

Nurse

Then hie you hence to Friar Laurence' cell;
There stays a husband to make you a wife:

Starting with this conversation, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents the Nurse
as a good support for Juliet

Write about

- how Shakespeare presents Nurse in this extract;
- how Shakespeare presents Nurse in the play as a whole.

30 marks

+ 4 marks AO4

