**IDX G9 ENGLISH S+ STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 2**

**By Lizzy**

# Romeo and Juliet Text Summary

**Act 1**

* **Scene 1**: A street fight breaks out between the servants of the rivaling families, the Capulets and the Montagues. Prince Escalus intervenes and declares that further breaches of the peace will be punished by death.
* **Scene 2**: Paris asks Lord Capulet to marry his daughter Juliet. Capulet invites Paris to the Capulet

party, hoping that Juliet will meet him.

* **Scene 3**: Lady Capulet and the Nurse discuss Juliet’s age and marriage to Paris. Juliet is hesitant but agrees to consider him.
* **Scene 4**: Romeo, Benvolio, and Mercutio sets off to the Capulet party in disguise. Mercutio tells

Romeo the story of Queen Mab to comfort him.

* **Scene 5**: At the Capulet feast, Romeo and Juliet fall in love the moment they meet. Lord Capulet and his nephew Tybalt recognized Romeo but were forced to stay down due to the prince’s orders. On the other side, Romeo and Juliet were both shocked to discover they belong to rivaling families.

# Act 2

* **Scene 1**: Romeo sneaks away while Mercutio and Benvolio tease him about Rosaline.
* **Scene 2**: The famous balcony scene, where Romeo and Juliet declare their love for each other in and decides to marry.
* **Scene 3**: Romeo visits Friar Laurence, who agrees to help them marry, believing it will end the

feud.

* **Scene 4**: Benvolio and Mercutio discuss Romeo's love life and reveals to have received a threatening message sent from Tybalt. The Nurse arrives, and Romeo gives her a message for Juliet regarding their wedding plans.
* **Scene 5**: Juliet waits impatiently for the Nurse to return with news from Romeo. The Nurse finally arrives and reveals the wedding details.
* **Scene 6**: Romeo and Friar Lawrence waits for Juliet’s arrival. Friar Lawrence expresses his worry and warned Romeo of love. Juliet showed up and they were led to the church to get married in secret.

# Act 3

* **Scene 1**: A confrontation between Mercutio and Tybalt leads to Mercutio's death. In rage, Romeo kills Tybalt and is banished from Verona.
* **Scene 2**: The Nurse informs Juliet of Tybalt’s death and Romeo’s banishment. She is heartbroken

but also angry at Romeo for his actions.

* **Scene 3**: Friar Laurence informs Romeo of his banishment. Romeo is distraught but the Friar advises him to visit Juliet before leaving.
* **Scene 4**: Lord Capulet decides that Juliet will marry Paris in a few days, unaware of her secret

marriage to Romeo.

* **Scene 5**: Romeo and Juliet spent the night together. In the morning, Romeo leaves. Lady Capulet tells Juliet about the arranged marriage. Juliet strongly refuses and was left in distress..

# Act 4

* **Scene 1**: Juliet visits Friar Laurence for help. He gives her a potion that will fake her as dead for 42 hours to escape her marriage to Paris.
* **Scene 2**: The Capulet household prepares for the wedding. Juliet pretends to comply with her

parents' wishes.

* **Scene 3**: Juliet takes the potion, fearing the consequences of waking too early but determined to follow the plan to avoid marriage.
* **Scene 4**: The Capulets prepare for the wedding, oblivious to Juliet’s plan. Everyone was

delighted.

* **Scene 5**: The Nurse finds Juliet lying “dead”. The family mourns, and the wedding turns into a funeral.

# Act 5

* **Scene 1**: Romeo, unaware of Juliet’s faked death, hears of her "death" and buys a poison to join her in death.
* **Scene 2**: Friar Laurence learns that Romeo did not receive his message about the plan. He rushes

to the Capulet tomb.

* **Scene 3**: In the tomb, Romeo encounters Paris, whom he kills. He then drank the poison and dies beside Juliet. When Juliet awakens and finds Romeo dead, she kills herself with his dagger. The families discover the tragedy and agree to end their feud.

**What were some figurative language and literature device used in text? Simile**: Comparison using like or as

**Example**: “Is love a tender thing? It is too rough, Too rude, too boisterous, and it pricks like thorn.” (I. iv. 25)

-Spoken by Romeo, depicting his harsh and harmful love experience the injuries formed from thorn when it pricks the skin.

**Metaphor**: Direct comparison without using like or as.

**Example**:“But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet is the sun.” (III. i. 142)

-Comparing Juliet’s beauty to the radiant and glorious sun.

**Foreshadowing**: To indicate or hint to readers something that is to follow or appear later in a story.

**Example**: The ill-fated double suicide of the young lovers was foreshadowed through several predictions and moments of the play, like Frial Lawrence’s warnings of love and Juliet’s premonition of her death,

**Dramatic Irony**: When the audience or reader knows more than the characters.

**Example**: During Juliet’s conversation with her mother in at 3 scene 5, we knew that Romeo and Juliet were already secretly married, explaining why Juliet is so reluctant to marry Paris.

**Oxymoron** : Paring two words together that are opposing or contradictory.

**Example**: “O serpent heart, hid with a flow’ring face! Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?

Beautiful tyrant, fiend angelical!” (III. ii. 79-81)

—Spoken by Juliet when Romeo killed Tybalt to express her contracting mix of emotions of love and betrayal from Romeo’s actions, meanwhile showing the difference of Romeo’s murderous actions and his seemingly harmless demeanor.

**Monologue**: A long speech by a character in a play, film, or other dramatic work. It reveals the character’s inner emotions to the audience or other characters. In the play, monologues are often used to show characters grappling with difficult choices, expressing strong feelings, or reflecting on events in the story.

Example: “ O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny thy father and refuse thy name; Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, And I’ll no longer be a Capulet.” (II. ii)

In this monologue, Juliet expresses her frustration with Romeo’s family name, which keeps them apart, and her willingness to give up her own name for love.

# Writing Comparisons

1. Introduce and quote from text.
2. Identify what is compared with what
3. Explain what the explicit purpose of the comparisons is. Use your own words to clarify the meaning.
4. Explain what associations(words in relation) are present in the comparison.
5. Explain how these associations might add to the comparison.