Quiz 2-3 Answer Key



Each answer is worth 1.23 points.

1. _X_ It is literature written for actors . . .
   _X_ Its name has Greek origins.
   _X_ It can be written in poetry or prose.
   ____ It originated in the western . . .
   _X_ It includes opera and ballet.
   _X_ It includes pantomime.
   ____ It is historical only (non fiction).
   ____ It is only religious.
2. (c) Thespis
3. (a) one actor who impersonated a character and who interacted with a chorus (choir)
4. (a) tragedy and comedy
5. (a) a smiling and a frowning mask
6. William Shakespeare
7. _T_ Petruchio
   _H_ Claudius
   _T_ Katharina
   _H_ Gertrude
   _T_ Baptista
   _H_ Horatio
   _H_ Laertes
   _H_ Ophelia
   _T_ Hortensio
   _T_ Lucentio
   _H_ Rosencranz
   _H_ Hamlet
   _H_ Polonius
   _T_ Bianca
   _T_ Grumio
   _T_ Tranio

Responses may vary; however, the student should display a working knowledge of each play's plot and its main characters. Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth 1.23 points for the quiz.

8. (This answer has 28 parts) 1) The play begins with two guards atop the castle wall; they see a ghost of the dead king. 2) The guards tell Hamlet about the ghost. 3) Hamlet meets the ghost who tells Hamlet how the king was murdered by his own brother. 4) Hamlet tries to come up with a way to avenge his father's murder; by concentrating on it so hard, he starts to lose his sanity. 5) The king and queen invite two of Hamlet's childhood friends to the castle to try to discover the reason for Hamlet's madness. 6) The friends invite a troup of players to entertain Hamlet. 7) Hamlet uses them as an opportunity to confront his mother and the uncle about his father's death. 8) The uncle realizes the purpose of the play and becomes angry. 9) After the play, Hamlet is called to his mother's chamber where she tells him he has offended the king. 10) Eavesdropping on the conversation was the king's friend, Polonius, hiding behind a curtain. 11) Hamlet saw something move and thought it was a rat. 12) He drew his sword and stabbed it, thus accidentally killing Polonius. 13) The king uses this as an excuse to ship Hamlet to England. 14) Enroute, Hamlet's ship is overtaken by pirates who return him to land. 15)

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While on the ship, Hamlet discovers a secret message that he is to be beheaded upon reaching shore. 16) Hamlet then knows that the king intends to kill him. 17) Back in Denmark, the son of Polonius, Laertes, comes to the castle to avenge his father's death. 18) King Claudius tells Laertes that Hamlet was responsible for Polonius' death, and Laertes and the king plot to murder Hamlet. 19) Meanwhile, Laertes' sister, Ophelia, kills herself in the river. 20) Hamlet and Laertes meet at her funeral, and Laertes attacks Hamlet. 21) The king separates them, and Laertes challenges Hamlet to a sword fight. 22) Before the sword fight, Laertes poisons the tip of his sword with a deadly venom. 23) After he wounds Hamlet, they grapple for the sword, and Hamlet in turn wounds Laertes, thus both of them are dying from the deadly potion. 24) King Claudius poisons a cup of wine and intends for Hamlet to drink it. 25) Unaware of the poison, Queen Gertrude drinks the wine and dies. 26) Laertes realizes that he has played into the king's deadly vices and confesses to Hamlet that he is poisoned and that the king is at fault. 27) When Hamlet finds out that he has been poisoned with the sword, he stabs the king. 28) Thus, the king, the queen, Hamlet, and Laertes all die.

9. (This answer has 18 parts) 1) The play starts with two young men (Lucentio and his servant, Tranio) entering the city of Padua to study and become scholars. 2) While walking down the street, they encounter a man, his two daughters, and two suitors of the youngest daughter. 3) The two young men stop and listen to the conversation, in which Baptista, the father of the two young women, is explaining to the suitors that they are not allowed to court Bianca (the younger) until Katharina (the elder) has a husband. 4) Lucentio falls in love at first sight with Bianca, and he and Tranio plot to gain access to her. 5) They hatch a plot—Tranio disguising himself as Lucentio, and Lucentio becoming a commoner who poses as a school teacher. 6) In the mean time, the first two suitors (Hortensio and Gremio) plot to find a husband for Katharina. 7) Hortensio is visited by his friend, Petruchio, who is in town looking for a wife. 8) Hortensio tells Petruchio about Katharina, and Petruchio agrees that she will do as his wife. 9) Petruchio arranges with Baptista to marry Katharina, during which time, Petruchio introduces Hortensio as a school master for Bianca. 10) Petruchio sets about to tame the shrewish Katharina by various means, chiefly to treat her like she treats others and to shock her into obedience. 11) Petruchio displays horrible behavior before, during, and after the wedding and at home with Katharina. 12) He finally achieves in making her obedient in both private and public. 13) During this time, Lucentio wins Bianca's heart, and they marry. 14) Petruchio and Katharina travel to see her father and to attend a banquet. 15) At the banquet, Katharina is made the butt of several "shrew" jokes. 16) In an attempt to defend her and to show that she is no longer a shrew, Petruchio challenges the other men to a wager to see whose wife is better behaved. 17) Katharina wins the wager, much to everyone's

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astonishment. 18) The play ends with Petruchio having finally "tamed the shrew" and with establishing Katharina's reputation as an honorable woman.

Life Principles: Each answer is worth 1.23 points.

10. *true*
11. *truthfulness*
12. *Character*
13. *think*
14. *believe*

EXTRA CREDIT (Worth 10 points each)
Each part is worth .91 point.

1. (This answer has 11 parts) 1) Because of his greed for the kingdom and his lust for the queen, Claudius murdered his brother, the king. 2) This led to a domino effect that caused the death of several others: first, Hamlet found out about the murder from the spirit of the dead king. 3) Hamlet then sets about trying to find a way to confront his uncle and mother. 4) In his preoccupation, he comes across as mad. 5) In an effort to discover the reason for his insanity, Polonius eavesdrops. 6) Hamlet, thinking Polonius was a rat, accidentally stabbed and killed him. 7) After the death of her father, Ophelia drowns herself. 8) Laertes, in an effort to avenge his father, poisons Hamlet and is accidentally killed in the duel when the poisoned tip pricks him. 9) Claudius, in an effort to cover his sin tries to poison Hamlet and accidentally poisons the queen. 10) Hamlet, in an act of rage, pricks the king with the poisoned dagger. 11) Thus, they all die in a tragic chain of events that could have been avoided had the king not given in to his vices in the first place.

Each part is worth 1 point.

2. (This answer has 10 parts) 1) Her reputation throughout the town was that she was a terribly behaved shrew. 2) No one respected her or wanted to be near her. 3) She was an embarrassment to herself and her family. 4) She was the butt of jokes and people made fun of her. 5) Even though she deserved her reputation, Petruchio loved her and did not want others to think of her as a terrible woman. 6) He took it upon himself to make her respectable. 7) In order to do this, he had to make her obedient. 8) He made her obedient through several means that Kate resented, including treating her just as badly as she treated others, not letting her eat or sleep until she obeyed him, and not letting her have new clothes. 9) When he felt he had succeeded, he demonstrated that he believed in her by demanding her obedience in a public place (the banquet). 10) Because she had learned to be obedient, she responded in such a way that she earned a reputation for being a woman of good character, and she was no longer an embarrassment and the butt of jokes.

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