

A multiple choice test on julius caesar

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Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1

Name _____ MULTIPLE CHOICE UNIT TEST 1 -

Julius Caesar I. Matching/Identify _____ 1. Strato _____ 2. Lucilius _____ 3. Octavius _____ 4. Artemidorus _____ 5. Brutus _____ 6. Caesar _____ 7. Casca _____ 8. Calpurnia _____ 9. Mark Antony _____ 10. Portia _____ 11. Lepidus _____ 12. Decius _____ 13. Pindarus _____ 14. Cassius _____ 15. Soothsayer A. Captured by Antony's soldiers, mistaken for Brutus B. Persuades Caesar to attend Senate meeting C. First to stab Caesar D. convinces Brutus to join conspiracy with false letters E.

Holds the sword for Brutus to kill himself F. Wife of Brutus G. The least important member of the 2nd triumvirate H. warns Caesar " Beware the Ides of March" J. Joins and then leads conspiracy to kill Caesar K. Emperor of Rome L. Caesar's wife M. Heir of Julius Caesar; joins Antony N. servant who gives a false report to Cassius O. Devoted follower of Caesar; avenges Caesar's murder P. Gives Caesar a letter of warning Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 II. Multiple Choice 1. The play begins immediately after: a. Caesar's victory at Philippi b. the announcement of Caesar's heir 2. Julius Caesar's most loyal follower was: a.

Lepidus c. Antony b. Brutus d. Casca 3. The Feast of Lupercal was a celebration of: c. Calpurnia's marriage to Caesar a. fertility b. weather d. Caesar's victory at Lupercal 4. Cassius could be described as: a. greedy and driven b. malicious and vengeful c. Caesar's crowning d. Caesar's victory over Pompey c. honorable and valiant d. all of the above 5. Why does Cassius want Brutus to join the conspiracy? a. Brutus is well thought of by the people. If he supported the conspiracy the conspirators would be in

better favor with the people following the assassination. b. Brutus has the best knowledge of the layout of the Capitol.

It would be easy for him to plan a secret attack. c. Brutus has great influence over the soldiers. Cassius needs Brutus to direct them not to help Caesar. d. Brutus is very wealthy. They will need a lot of money to set up the new government. 6. How does Cassius plan to convince Brutus to join the conspiracy? a. He is going to ask Casca and Brutus to have dinner with him the following evening to discuss what to do about Caesar. b. He plans to hold a reception in Caesar's honor to make amends with him. c. He is going to forge notes to Brutus from several citizens in order to help sway Brutus against Caesar. d. He is planning to kill Brutus. . Brutus believed Caesar's assassination was necessary because Brutus: a. wanted to rule Rome himself b. thought it would be best for the citizens of Rome c. was afraid of Caesar's wrath d. wanted Cassius to rule Rome 8. Who said that the conspirators needed no oath because they were bound by their cause and not by empty words? a. Cassius c. Brutus d. Strato b. Caesar Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 9. How was Caesar physically challenged? a. he was blind in his left eye b. he was deaf in his right ear c. he was deaf in his left ear d. his right arm was partially paralyzed 10. Why was Brutus against killing Mark Antony? a.

Mark Antony would be the next consul of Rome, and will accept bribes from Cassius. b. Killing Mark Antony would be too bloody. c. Mark Antony will fear for his life when Caesar is dead. d. If they kill Mark Antony, the Army will retaliate. 11. Of what does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar? a. Her dreams are omens of tragedy and he should not go to the Senate

meeting. b. Her spies have told her that there is a plot against Caesar. c. There is going to be a terrible earthquake, and he should cancel the Senate meetings. d. He should let her and the other wives be present for his coronation. 12. Caesar yields to Calpurnia's wishes at first.

Why does he change his mind and decide to go to the Senate meeting? a. His servants tell him the priests said it was alright for him to go. b. He knows that his army is strong and will protect him. c. He has seen a good luck omen in the sky. He thinks it is stronger than Calpurnia's dreams. d. Decius reinterprets Calpurnia's dream to entice Caesar to go to the meeting. 13. What is ironic about the timing of Caesar's murder (in relation to the preceding events)? a. He is murdered just as he is reading the warning from Portia. b. He is destroyed just after proclaiming his magnificence and indestructibility. c.

It occurs just after a great storm and earthquake. d. Brutus has changed his mind, but is not able to stop the others. 14. According to the play, Caesar was stabbed _____ times: a. 300 c. 13 b. 33 d. 3 15. What did Brutus say to the people at the funeral? A. He told them the assassination was the only logical way to do the best thing for the people. B. He told them he would be a much better ruler than Caesar, and asked for their trust and support. C. He said he would divide Caesar's wealth among the people after the funeral. D. He criticized Caesar for being a cruel and evil ruler. Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 6. What did Antony say to the people in his funeral speech for Caesar? A. He accuses the conspirators of treason and demands that they be put to death for Caesar's murder. B. He says the Caesar deserved to die, and the people should thank the conspirators. C. He contradicts the

accusations made by the conspirators of treason and demands that they be put to death for Caesar's murder. D. He praises Caesar and asks that a memorial be built for him. 17. Octavius and Antony form a triumvirate with: a. Cassius c. Young Cato b. Lepidus d. Flavius 18. Who had his birthday in the play? a. Cassius c. Caesar b. Antony d. Brutus 19.

How does Brutus die? A. Antony kills him in a fight. B. He kills himself with his sword. C. The ghost of Caesar frightened him to death. D. He is taken prisoner and one of the soldiers accidentally kills him. 20. In what year was Shakespeare born? b. 1564 c. 1599 a. 1613 21. What country was Shakespeare's birthplace? b. Scotland c. Ireland a. England d. 1584 d. Wales 22. Under which two monarchs did Shakespeare perform and write? a. Elizabeth, and John I b. Elizabeth, and Mary c. Henry VII 23. What are three types of plays Shakespeare wrote? c. history, mystery, comedy a. comedy, history, tragedy b. romance, tragedy, history d. omedy, tragedy, mystery 24. How many plays did Shakespeare write? a. over 200 b. 154 c. 37 or 38 25. In what year did Shakespeare die? a. 1616 b. 1599 c. 1564 d. 1569 d. King Lear d. no one knows for sure Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 III.

Quotations: Identify the speaker of the quotations. A = Brutus B = Soothsayer C = Cassius D = Caesar E = Antony 26. " Beware the Ides of March. "(1. 2. 18) 27. " Cowards die many times before their deaths; the valiant never taste death but once" (1. 2. 3233) 28. " This was the noblest Roman of them all. " (5. 5. 67) 29. " Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look. He thinks too much.

Such men are dangerous. " (1. 2. 195-196) 30. " Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed/ that he is grown so great" (1. 2. 150) 31. " Cry ' Havoc! '

and let slip the dogs of war" (3. 1. 276) 32. " Caesar, thou art revenged,/Even with the sword that killed thee. " (5. 3. 44-45) 33. "- not that I loved Caesar less, but /that I loved Rome more. " (3. 2. 22-23) 34. " Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears. " (3. 2. 78) 35. " Caesar, now be still: I kill'd not thee with half so good a will. " (5. 5. 51) 36. " Into what dangers would you lead me, Cassius,/That you would have me seek into myself/for that which is not in me? (1. 2. 65-67) IV: Vocabulary 37. assure : guarantee :: a. alleviate : aggravate c. drive : road 38. bidding : request :: a. cooperate : hinder c. quarrel : dispute 39. freedom: bondage :: a. emulate : copy c. gather : flowers 40. fawned : flattered :: a. benign : malignant c. motivate : stimulate b. pressure : force d. anxiety: reassurance b. wait : bus d. trouble : ease b. worry : distress d. indulge : deny b. offer : refuse d. reduce : stress Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 41. gorging : nibbling :: a. dangerous : safe c. rabbit : fur b. chance : opportunity d. serious : grave 42. venged : retaliated :: a. lazy : languid b. dark : damp c. seethe : soothe d. energetic : lethargic 43. demeanor : mien :: a. possible : impossible c. push : pull 44. peevish : genial :: a. gracious : hospitable c. relinquish : surrender 45. perils : dangers :: a. rural : urban c. employee : boss 46. spoils : awards :: a. sculptor : sculpture c. excellent : average 47. virtue : vice :: a. perfect : ideal c. possible : likely b. intimidate : threaten d. prey : pray b. marker : sign d. mature : juvenile b. faithful : pious d. honest : deceitful b. trivial : inconsequential d. menial : important b. onument : column d. transparent : opaque 48. misconstrued : comprehended :: a. burly : brawny b. label : answer c. dirty : clean d. temerity : audacity 49. face; appearance a. lamented b. fain 50. an absolute ruler a. tyrant b. provender 51. enlarged a. augmented b. spurn c. visage d. base c. vex d. conspirator c. chidden d.

fret Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 52. to reject a. avenged b. vex
c. exalted d. spurn 53. imitation; copying in admiration a. malice c. avenged
b. emulation d. exalted 54. deep thoughts; musings a. cogitations c. infused
b. chidden d. fain 55. mourned; cried a. barren b. chidden . lamented d.
exalted 56. honorable; noble in action a. spoils c. tyrant b. valiant d.
prodigies 57. eagerly; preferably a. base b. shrewd c. affable d. fain 58. to
annoy, irritate, or confuse a. beseech c. emulation b. vex d. appertain 59. a
flag showing allegiance or nationality a. valiant c. ensign b. valor d.
provender 60. property that has been taken by force a. prevail c. provender
b. legacy d. spoils 61. sought revenge against a. augmented c. avenged b.
affable d. appertain 62. spitefulness; showing evil a. imminent c. appeased b.
malice d. vex Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 63. to worry a. purn b.
abide c. visage d. fret 64. one who plots against someone else a. conspirator
c. coffer b. apparition d. ensign 65. fodder for livestock a. base b. provender
c. coffer d. peevish Julius Caesar Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 Quotation
Analysis Directions: Answer the following questions about the quotation of
your choice in complete sentences. Make sure that your answers are
thorough and descriptive. 1. Copy down the quotation, including citation. 2.
Identify the speaker/listener/other people on stage who are important to the
quotation. Explain the context of plot events leading up to the quotation. 3.
Paraphrase the quotation: put it in your own words 4. Explain any figurative
language or rhetorical devices being used by the speaker (hyperbole, simile,
personification, metaphor, irony, alliteration, repetition, etc.). Julius Caesar
Multiple Choice Unit Test 1 5. Identify the importance of the quotation.
Explain what the quotation reveals about the characters and their

motivations or actions. Explain any effect the quotation causes or foreshadows. Explain how the quotation reveals any themes at work in the play. Explain what rhetorical effect the quotation has on the listener (hint: ethos, logos, pathos).