



## Plot

### KEY QUOTATIONS

- "A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life."
- "Three civil brawls bred of an airy word."
- "Here's much to do with hate but more with love."
- "Now, by the stock and honour of my kin,  
To strike him dead, I hold it not a sin."
- "Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much,  
Which mannerly devotion shows in this."
- "These violent delights have violent ends"

The play is set in Verona, Italy, in a patriarchal society.

1. Two wealthy families, the Montagues and the Capulets, have another brawl in the city of Verona. The Prince and the townspeople cannot cope with the constant fighting so the Prince declares that the next person to break the peace will be killed.
2. Benvolio convinces Romeo and his friends gatecrash a Capulet party and Romeo meets 13 year-old Juliet Capulet. He falls in love with her instantly. They are shocked to discover they are sworn enemies due to their feuding families. Friar Laurence marries Romeo and Juliet.
3. In the famous balcony scene, Romeo swears his love to Juliet by the moon. Friar Laurence advises Romeo to love in moderation.
4. Romeo goes to celebrate his marriage with his friends, Mercutio (who is the cousin of Prince Escalus) and Benvolio, but gets into a fight with Juliet's cousin, Tybalt. Tybalt kills Mercutio and Romeo avenges his death by killing Tybalt.
5. The Prince banishes Romeo because he killed Tybalt. Both Romeo and Juliet are heartbroken.
6. Capulet, Juliet's father, decides she should marry Paris, but Juliet refuses. Her father is angered and becomes violent towards her.
7. Laurence where they come up with a plan for Romeo and Juliet to be together.
8. Juliet fakes her death and lies in a tomb waiting for Romeo to come so they can run away together. Romeo doesn't receive the message about the plan, so thinks Juliet has actually died. He goes to Verona and sees Juliet in her tomb, 'dead'.
9. Romeo drinks poison so he can be with Juliet in death. She wakes up to discover Romeo is dead. Juliet kills herself with his dagger.
10. The Capulet and Montague families vow never to argue again.

### VOCABULARY

#### (Tier 2) Key Vocab

1. **Patriarchy:** a social system where men hold primary power and dominate society.
2. **Destiny/Fate:** a belief that certain events are beyond the control of an individual/ predetermined by a higher power.
3. **Honour/Reputation:** the amount of respect a man holds in society
4. **Impulsive:** acting without thought/ on impulse.
5. **Devotion** Great love/ loyalty.

#### (Tier 3) Subject Vocab:

1. **Tragedy** an unhappy event/ a play where a once noble figure either dies or loses all of their honour in society.
2. **Courtly Love** a lower status man falls in love with a noble woman in the Royal Court and tries to win her favour through gifts.
3. **Simile** a comparison using the words 'as' or 'like' to create new meaning.
4. **Metaphor** a comparison describing something as if were something else to create new meaning.
5. **Dramatic Irony** where the audience knows something about characters/ events that the characters do not.
6. **Dramatic Foil** A character created by a writer to emphasise something about the main character.



## Grammar

### **Capital Letters:**

**C**apital letters (also called upper case) are letters used at the beginning of a sentence and for a proper noun. **T**hey may also be used at the beginning of the important words in a title or sign. Always capitalise the personal pronoun **I**.

### **Full Stops:**

Full stops are used to end a sentence. They indicate that a point has been made and that we're now ready to move onto the next sentence. Like other punctuation marks, they show us how to read sentences - they show us when the sentence ends.

### **Commas:**

Commas can be used to separate items in a list. *E.g. Robbie is a sweet, caring and polite boy. Commas are also used to separate extra information in a sentence.*

### **X Avoid Splicing**

This is when two sentences are joined together without using a full stop or conjunction. *E.g. David dragged his feet to the shop, he was in a foul mood.*

### **Apostrophes**

Contraction apostrophes are used when two words are joined together by shortening them. An apostrophe is used where the missing letter would normally go to combine the two words.

***Do not** would become **don't**.*

Apostrophes of possession show that something belongs to someone or something.

*Sarah's book.*

For pronouns ending 's' add the apostrophe after the 's' E.g. *James' book.*

### **Subject-Verb Agreement:**

A **subject** and a **verb** must agree with each other. If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb must also be singular. If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb must also be singular. If the subject of a sentence is plural, then the verb must also be plural.

*She walk to the market.*  
*X She walks to the market.*



*They was playing netball. X*  
*They were playing netball.*



### **Tenses:**

Tense is a way of showing when an action happens - whether it's in the past, present, or future.

There are three main tenses:

- **Present tense:** It shows something that is **happening now** or **happens regularly**.

Example: *"**I play** football **every weekend**."*

- **Past tense:** It shows something that **already happened**.

Example: *"**I play** football **yesterday**."*

- **Future tense:** It shows something that **will happen later**.

Example: *"**I will play** football **tomorrow**."*

Tenses help us know when things happen, and they change depending on whether we're talking about the past, present, or future!