Week 1 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Cassius wants to destroy Julius Caesar because:

   A. He believes Caesar is involved with his wife.
   B. He wants to make Brutus a king instead of Caesar.
   C. He thinks Caesar is weak, and is not a worthy leader of Rome.
   D. He is afraid Caesar will punish him for running a secret gambling ring.

2. In the context of the following sentence: "…and we can both *endure* the winter's cold as well as he" (19,) the word *endure* most closely means:

   A. enjoy.
   B. fight.
   C. ski.
   D. tolerate.

3. In the quote "What, know you not, being mechanical, you ought not walk upon a laboring day without the sign of your profession? –Speak, what *trade* art thou?" (7,) the word *trade* most closely means:

   A. citizen.
   B. class.
   C. clown.
   D. profession.

4. The city of Rome is located in what modern country?

   A. Great Britain
   B. Italy
   C. Romania
   D. United States of America

5. What is the ides of March?

   A. An idle holiday in March
   B. March 1st
   C. March 15th
   D. March 30th

6. What warning does the Soothsayer give to Julius Caesar?

   A. He warns him that Brutus and Cassius are conspiring against him.
   B. He warns him that he will become king on the ides of March.
   C. He warns him that his wife is going to betray him.
   D. He warns him that the ides of March will be a dangerous day.

7. Who was Julius Caesar?

   A. A famous playwright, poet, and actor who lived from 1564-1616.
   B. A Roman general who became the dictator of Rome in 44 BCE.
   C. A Roman religious leader who wanted to abolish the Senate.
   D. An actor who supported Shakespeare's fight against Queen Elizabeth.

8. Who was William Shakespeare?

   A. A famous playwright, poet, and actor who lived from 1564-1616.
   B. A popular actor who played Brutus in a movie.
   C. A Roman soothsayer who prophesied Caesar's death.
   D. An important Roman general who conspired against Caesar.

9. Why is Brutus upset during his first conversation with Cassius?

   A. He is concerned that Caesar might be offered a crown.
   B. He is jealous because Caesar trusts Antony more than him.
   C. He is mad that Cassius is speaking against Caesar.
   D. He thinks that Caesar is going to put him in jail.

10. William Shakespeare lived in what country?

   A. Great Britain
   B. Italy
   C. Romania
   D. United States of America

Week 2 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Are you not moved, when all the sway of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm?....
….But never till tonight, never till now,
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.
Either there is a civil strife in heaven,
Or else the world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.

Shakespeare uses the storm at the beginning of Act 1, Scene 3, as described above by Casca, to set what kind of mood for play on the eve of Caesar's murder?

A. mysterious, tense, and violent.
B. excited, playful, and fun.
C. romantic and mysterious.
D. religious, soulful and gentle.

2. Calphurnia does not want Caesar to go to the Senate on the ides of March because:

A. her astrologer told her that Caesar would break his leg on the way to the Senate.
B. she had a terrible and frightening dream the night before.
C. she has just found she is pregnant, and wants him to stay home to celebrate.
D. she wants him to stay home and help her around the house.

3. In the phrase "Was the crown offered him thrice?" (27) the word *thrice* most closely means:

A. on a Thursday.
B. three times.
C. thrown at him.
D. twice.

4. Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights.
Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look.
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous (25.)

What does Caesar think about Cassius, according to his above comment to Antony?

A. He thinks Cassius is very ambitious, and will do anything to get what he wants.
B. He thinks that Cassius is weak, because he's thin and spends all his time reading.
C. He thinks that Cassius probably suffers from insomnia.
D. He thinks that Cassius should gain weight, because he is too thin.

5. Place the following events in chronological order:

1. Antony offers Julius Caesar a crown.
2. Calphurnia tries to convince Caesar not to go to the Senate on the ides of March.
3. Cassius has notes left for Brutus to convince him that the public is against Caesar.
4. Portia is angry that Brutus will not tell her what he and Cassius are planning.

A. 4, 2, 3, 1
B. 2, 4, 3, 1
C. 1, 3, 4, 2
D. 1, 3, 2, 4

6. To prove her loyalty to her husband, Portia:

A. plans to join the conspirators in Caesar's murder.
B. promises to end her friendship with Calphurnia, Caesar's wife.
C. throws a "good luck" party for Brutus and his friends.
D. wounds her thigh with a dagger.

7. What does Brutus mean when he says:
We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar,
And in the spirit of men there is no blood.
O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit
And not dismember Caesar! (61?)

A. Brutus is excited about killing Caesar.
B. Brutus is planning to separate cut apart Caesar's body.
C. Brutus is scared of Casear's ghost.
D. Brutus wishes there were a way to stop Caesar's rise to power without killing him.

8. What happened to Caesar after Antony offered him a crown?

   A. Caesar accepted the crown, and became king.
   B. Caesar had some kind of epileptic seizure.
   C. He was stabbed by a random man in the crowd.
   D. The crowd began to boo, and Caesar ran away.

9. What is the **primary** conflict Brutus is experiencing?

   A. External – he and Cassius cannot agree who should rule when Caesar is dead.
   B. External – he is fighting with Caesar over the laws of Rome.
   C. Internal – Brutus secretly wants to be king, but knows it's wrong to kill Caesar for power.
   D. Internal – he is struggling against his own conscience over the plan to murder Caesar.

10. When Brutus says "And, friends, *disperse* yourselves" (63,) he is using the word *disperse to* ask the conspirators to:

   A. agree with each other.
   B. keep their secret.
   C. leave his home for the evening.
   D. promise or swear.

Week 3 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Immediately after Brutus' speech, before Antony spoke, the plebeian crowd wanted to:

   A. attack and murder Antony as well.
   B. give Brutus a crown instead of Caesar.
   C. join Brutus' army to conquer Octavius.
   D. kill Brutus as painfully as possible.

2. In the phrase "*Fled* to his house amazed," the word *fled* most closely means:

   A. filed.
   B. flew.
   C. hid.
   D. ran.

3. In the sentence "I wish your *enterprise* today may thrive," the word enterprise most closely means:

   A. business.
   B. murder.
   C. entertainment.
   D. child.

4. It is not meet you know how Caesar loved you.
   You are not wood, you are not stones, but men.
   And, being men, hearing the will of Caesar,
   It will inflame you; it will make you mad.

   In the passage above, which rhetorical device does Antony employ?

   A. Appeal to Emotion
   B. Evidence
   C. Law
   D. Quotation

5. Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot;
   Take thou what course thou wilt.

   What does Antony's comment reveal about the speech he just gave?

   A. He planned his speech to turn the crowd against Brutus and conspirators.
   B. He spoke only from his heart, and meant every word he said.
   C. Antony hired an assassin named mischief to hunt the conspirators.
   D. Antony kept his promise to Brutus, and only intended to give a funeral speech for Caesar.

6. Place the following events in chronological order:

    1. Antony reads Caesar's will to a crowd of plebeians.
    2. Antony shakes the bloody hands of the conspirators.
    3. Antony swears to Caesar's body that his death will be avenged.
    4. Brutus explains his reasons for Caesar's murder to the plebeians.
    5. The conspirators murder Caesar.

    A. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
    B. 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
    C. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
    D. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2

7. The phrase "I spurn thee like a cur out of my way," is an example of which literary device?

    A. alliteration.
    B. hyperbole.
    C. metaphor.
    D. simile.

8. The plebeians were

    A. a group of people who supported a king.
    B. freshmen.
    C. the common citizens of Rome.
    D. the wealthy people of Rome.

9. Why does Antony shake the hands of the conspirators who killed Caesar?

    A. Antony is congratulating them on carrying out their plan.
    B. Antony is trying to gain their trust so he can plan his revenge.
    C. Antony secretly hated Caesar, and is thanking them for doing what he wanted to do.
    D. Antony wants them to make him king, now that Caesar is dead.

10. Why was it ironic that Caesar was murdered at the base of Pompey's statue?

    A. Caesar had destroyed Pompey, and yet met his death, symbolically, at Pompey's feet.
    B. Caesar had passed a law just that day to have all statues of Pompey removed from Rome.
    C. Pompey had been murdered in the exact same spot, but men working for Caesar.
    D. Pompey was Caesar's best friend, and therefore would have protected Caesar if he was alive.

Final Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. OCTAVIUS: "Your brother too must die. *Consent* you, Lepidus? LEPIDUS: I do *consent*."

   In the passage above, the word *consent* most closely means:

   A. disagree.
   B. give permission.
   C. plan.
   D. send information.

2. "All the conspirators save only he did that they did in *envy* of great Caesar."

   In the above sentence, the word *envy* most closely means:

   A. admiration.
   B. encouragement.
   C. hate.
   D. jealousy.

3. Before the final battle at Philippi, Brutus and Cassius argue because

   A. Brutus is furious because he thinks Cassius killed Portia.
   B. Brutus is upset that one of Cassius' men has been taking bribes.
   C. Cassius accuses Brutus of trying to grab power behind his back.
   D. each man thinks the other is secretly working with Antony and Octavius.

4. Calphurnia does not want Caesar to go to the Senate on the ides of March because:

   A. she wants him to stay home and help her around the house.
   B. she has just found she is pregnant, and wants him to stay home to celebrate.
   C. she had a terrible and frightening dream the night before.
   D. her astrologer told her that Caesar would break his leg on the way to the Senate.

5. How did Brutus die?

   A. Caesar's ghost returned from the dead to push Brutus off a cliff.
   B. He died in battle with Antony and Octavius' armies.
   C. He killed himself by falling on his own sword.
   D. He was murdered by Cassius in a jealous rage.

6. In the phrase "*Fled* to his house amazed," the word *fled* most closely means:

   A. ran.
   B. hid.
   C. flew.
   D. filed.

7. In the phrase "Was the crown offered him thrice?" (27) the word *thrice* most closely means:

   A. twice.
   B. thrown at him.
   C. three times.
   D. on a Thursday.

8. It is not meet you know how Caesar loved you.
   You are not wood, you are not stones, but men.
   And, being men, hearing the will of Caesar,
   It will inflame you; it will make you mad.

   In the passage above, which rhetorical device does Antony employ?

   A. Quotation
   B. Law
   C. Evidence
   D. Appeal to Emotion

9. Place the following events in chronological order:

   1. Antony calls Brutus "the noblest Roman of them all."
   2. Brutus and Cassius fight in Brutus' tent.
   3. Brutus dies.
   4. Caesar's ghost appears to Brutus.
   5. Casca is killed.

   A. 2, 4, 5, 3, 1
   B. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
   C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
   D. 4, 2, 1, 5, 3

10. Place the following events in chronological order:

    6. Antony reads Caesar's will to a crowd of plebeians.
    7. Antony shakes the bloody hands of the conspirators.
    8. Antony swears to Caesar's body that his death will be avenged.
    9. Brutus explains his reasons for Caesar's murder to the plebeians.
    10. The conspirators murder Caesar.

    A. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
    B. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
    C. 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
    D. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

11. The city of Rome is located in what modern country?

    A. United States of America
    B. Romania
    C. Italy
    D. Great Britain

12. The phrase "I spurn thee like a cur out of my way," is an example of which literary device?

    A. simile.
    B. metaphor.
    C. hyperbole.
    D. alliteration.

13. The plebeians were

    A. the wealthy people of Rome.
    B. the common citizens of Rome.
    C. freshmen.
    D. a group of people who supported a king.

14. What does Brutus mean when he says:

    We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar,
    And in the spirit of men there is no blood.
    O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit
    And not dismember Caesar! (61?)

    A. Brutus wishes there were a way to stop Caesar's rise to power without killing him.
    B. Brutus is scared of Casear's ghost.
    C. Brutus is planning to separate cut apart Caesar's body.
    D. Brutus is excited about killing Caesar.

15. What happened to Portia, Brutus' wife?

    A. She killed herself by swallowing hot coals.
    B. She left Brutus to stay with the mourning Calphurnia.
    C. She married Caesar's nephew, Octavius.
    D. She was murdered by Antony's men to punish Brutus.

16. What is the ides of March?

    A. March 30th
    B. March 15th
    C. March 1st
    D. An idle holiday in March

17. What is the **primary** conflict Brutus is experiencing?

    A. Internal – he is struggling against his own conscience over the plan to murder Caesar.
    B. Internal – Brutus secretly wants to be king, but knows it's wrong to kill Caesar for power.
    C. External – he is fighting with Caesar over the laws of Rome.
    D. External – he and Cassius cannot agree who should rule when Caesar is dead.

18. What warning does the Soothsayer give to Julius Caesar?

    A. He warns him that the ides of March will be a dangerous day.
    B. He warns him that his wife is going to betray him.
    C. He warns him that he will become king on the ides of March.
    D. He warns him that Brutus and Cassius are conspiring against him.

19. When Antony says "This was the noblest Roman of them all," he is referring to

    A. Brutus
    B. Caesar
    C. Cassius
    D. Pompey

20. When Brutus says "And, friends, *disperse* yourselves" (63,) he is using the word *disperse to* ask the conspirators to:

    A. promise or swear.
    B. leave his home for the evening.
    C. keep their secret.
    D. agree with each other.

21. When Caesar's ghost appears, what does it tell Brutus?

    A. "Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look."
    B. "Thou shalt see me at Philippi."
    C. "This was the noblest Roman of them all."
    D. *"Et tu, Bruté?"*

22. Which men made up the Triumvirate?

    A. Antony, Brutus, and Cassius
    B. Antony, Caesar, and Pompey
    C. Antony, Lepidus, and Ocatvius
    D. Brutus, Casca, and Cassius

23. Who was Julius Caesar?

    A. An actor who supported Shakespeare's fight against Queen Elizabeth.
    B. A Roman religious leader who wanted to abolish the Senate.
    C. A Roman general who became the dictator of Rome in 44 BCE.
    D. A famous playwright, poet, and actor who lived from 1564-1616.

24. Who was William Shakespeare?

    A. An important Roman general who conspired against Caesar.
    B. A Roman soothsayer who prophesied Caesar's death.
    C. A popular actor who played Brutus in a movie.
    D. A famous playwright, poet, and actor who lived from 1564-1616.

25. Why does Cassius ask his servant to kill him?

    A. Cassius finally realizes that killing Caesar was wrong, and he is overcome with guilt.
    B. He doesn't – his servant stabs him in the back to gain his freedom.
    C. He is upset because he thinks that his friends betrayed him.
    D. He mistakenly believes that he and Brutus have lost the battle.

Answer Keys

Week 1 Assessment

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. D

Week 2 Assessment

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. B

Week 3 Assessment

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

Final Assessment

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. C
24. B
25. C