JULIUS CAESAR REVIEW SHEET FOR FINAL EXAM

BRING A PEN OR PENCIL for the multiple choice test. Your 150-point test will consist of TWO parts with the following sections:

PART 1 WORTH 50 POINTS

MULTIPLE CHOICE—based on MOST of the 50 “Selection Test” (practice test) questions. I’ve added a few of my own based on our class discussions.

Be sure to bring your Study Skills Notes because there will be a section based on Habits #1-3 and the PBA. You can use your notes to help you answer the questions.

PART 2 WORTH 100 POINTS

1) MATCHING—identification of key characters and places (study the two word searches).

2) REVIEW QUESTIONS & ELEMENTS OF A DRAMA—study your summary sheets for each act and your “Reading a Drama: What to Look For” handout. Below are examples of MOST of the questions that will appear on the test. I WILL NOT review the answers with you.

When Murellus and Flavius see that the commoners intend to celebrate Caesar’s triumph over Pompey, they respond with
a. relief. c. praise.
b. anger. d. amusement.

Antony’s behavior demonstrates that his attitude toward Caesar is
a. gently critical.
b. enthusiastically loyal.
c. cautious and distrustful.
d. awestruck and worshipful.

When Cassius says, “The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, / But in ourselves, that we are underlings,” he is trying to tell Brutus that
a. he should not try to change society.
b. circumstances are controlled by fate.
c. superstition is the cause of his problems.
d. he has the power to change his own destiny.

The main political value that Brutus and Cassius share is
a. pride in the wealth of the Roman empire.
b. unquestioning loyalty to the Roman leader.
c. respect for the Roman system of government.
d. ambition to establish Roman rule all over the world.

Caesar’s comment about Cassius’s “lean and hungry look” expresses his
a. concern for Cassius’s welfare.
b. pity for Cassius’s social position.
c. suspicion of Cassius’s intentions.
d. certainty that Cassius opposes him.
Casca and Cassius regard the disturbances in the weather and other unusual events as all of the following EXCEPT
a. coincidences.
b. supernatural omens.
c. warnings to be taken seriously.
d. evidence that their beliefs are correct.

The opposition to Caesar is mainly based on fear of his
a. ambitions. c. physical illness.
b. popularity. d. military strength

The conspirators want Brutus on their side mainly in order to
a. gain financial assets.
b. win the support of the military.
c. establish Brutus as the new leader.
d. make their campaign seem respectable.

At the beginning of act 2, what is Brutus’s attitude toward killing Caesar?
a. He is searching for a way to avoid this step.
b. He is upset, but certain that it must be done.
c. He is still trying to make up his mind about it.
d. He is convinced that a “wait and see” approach is best.

Cassius worries that Caesar may not leave his home on this particular day because of
a. illness.
b. other plans.
c. the strange events of the night.
d. being warned about the ides of March.

Brutus urges the conspirators to spare Mark Antony, claiming that Antony
a. is too widely beloved.
b. is not a serious threat to them.
c. lacks the courage to oppose them.
d. has more loyalty to them than to Caesar.

Decius boasts of his ability to influence Caesar by
a. flattering him.
b. reasoning with him.
c. appealing to his sense of humor.
d. reminding him of his responsibilities.

Brutus’s behavior makes Portia believe that her husband is
a. ill. c. troubled.
b. angry. d. disloyal to Caesar.

Caesar interprets the prophecy of the beast without a heart to mean that
a. cruel, heartless men are plotting against him.
b. he would be a heartless coward to stay at home.
c. Calphurnia is heartless to beg him to stay at home.
d. it would be heartless of him to ignore his wife’s concerns.
Decius persuades Caesar to go to the Senate by using all of the following arguments EXCEPT that Caesar
- cannot fulfill his duties at home.
- has misinterpreted Calphurnia’s dream.
- might lose his opportunity to be crowned king.
- might be mocked by the Senators if they suspected fear.

In his letter, Artemidorus warns Caesar of
- men plotting against him.
- opposition from the gods.
- signs predicting his death.
- an attack by a foreign enemy.

At the end of act 2, Portia’s behavior demonstrates feelings of
- pity for Caesar.
- distrust of Brutus.
- fear for her safety.
- worry about Brutus.

Artemidorus tries to get Caesar’s attention in an effort to
- warn him.
- distract him.
- praise him.
- beg a favor of him.

At the beginning of this act, the mood of the conspirators could best be described as
- eagerly excited.
- timid and reluctant.
- angry and aggressive.
- anxious and suspicious.

In responding to the request for Publius Cimber’s freedom, Caesar reveals feelings of
- doubt and insecurity.
- concern and sympathy.
- conceit and confidence.
- suspicion of the petitioners’ motives.

When Caesar remarks, “Et tu, Brute?” he is expressing his
- fear of Brutus’s strength.
- willingness to forgive Brutus.
- realization that Brutus never loved him.
- surprise that Brutus would turn against him.

Immediately after Caesar is killed, the Roman people respond with
- silent disbelief.
- fear and panic.
- angry rebellion.
- joyous celebration.

Cassius does not want Antony to speak at Caesar’s funeral because he has fears regarding all of the following EXCEPT that
- no one knows what will happen.
- Antony may not speak well of Caesar.
- Brutus may be swayed by Antony’s words.
- Antony may turn the people against the conspirators.

As Brutus speaks to the crowd, his listeners respond with
- disbelief.
- grudging acceptance.
- adoring support.
- demands for a full explanation.

Antony’s funeral speech convinces the Roman people that the conspirators are
- foolish.
- traitorous.
- honorable.
- well-meaning but misguided.
Antony refers to the wound that Brutus gave Caesar as “the most unkindest cut of all” because
a. Caesar loved Brutus.
b. Brutus was unnecessarily cruel.
c. Brutus stabbed Caesar in the heart.
d. this was the wound that actually killed Caesar.

The angry mob attacks Cinna the poet because he
a. questions their right to riot.
b. declares that he hated Caesar.
c. begs for mercy for the conspirators.
d. has the same name as one of the conspirators.

Antony sends for Caesar’s will in order to determine whether
a. the will is genuine.
b. Caesar left money for him personally.
c. he can use some of the money for military purposes.
d. he can decrease the amount of money for the people.

Antony regards Lepidus as
a. a lazy tag-along.
b. an equal partner.
c. an undeserving underling.
d. an unreliable threat to his power.

When Brutus refers to Cassius as “a hot friend cooling,” he means that Cassius
a. is no longer angry with him.
b. is coming around to his point of view.
c. has lost his sense of drive and purpose.
d. feels less friendship for him than he once did.

When Lucius Pella is punished for taking bribes, Cassius is angry for each of the
following reasons EXCEPT that
a. the punishment is too harsh.
b. he believes Lucius was innocent.
c. his request for leniency was ignored.
d. Brutus is rigid in his application of the law.

In his argument with Cassius, Brutus accuses Cassius of
a. greed. c. weakness.
b. ambition. d. disloyalty.

Cassius claims superiority over Brutus in
a. honesty. c. experience.
b. courage. d. moral worthiness.

Brutus claims superiority over Cassius in
a. honesty. c. experience.
b. courage. d. practicality.

Brutus begins to get over his anger with Cassius when he sees that Cassius is
a. just as angry as he is.
b. innocent of all Brutus’s charges.
c. hurt and dismayed by their conflict.
d. regretful about the assassination of Caesar.
Brutus wants to march to Philippi because he
a. believes that the time is right.
b. regards it as a matter of honor.
c. wants to make a surprise attack.
d. wants to get the battle over with.

The appearance of Caesar's ghost foreshadows the idea that
a. Brutus will become the ruler of Rome.
b. Brutus will suffer a mental breakdown.
c. revenge will be taken for Caesar's murder.
d. the ideals of the Roman republic cannot be destroyed.

The opposing generals meet and talk with one another in order to
a. establish the rules of battle.
b. insult and challenge one another.
c. make one last attempt to achieve peace.
d. determine the other side's willingness to fight.

Cassius regards the sight of ravens, crows, and kites as a
a. coincidence.
b. symbol of power.
c. sign of defeat and death.
d. representation of the enemy.

Brutus confesses that he would rather commit suicide than
a. be returned to Rome in defeat.
b. die at the hands of his enemies.
c. have to admit that he was wrong.
d. face Antony and Octavius in battle.

Cassius and Brutus bid each other farewell because they
a. intend to end their alliance.
b. know that they are about to die.
c. secretly plan to commit suicide.
d. believe that it’s possible they will be killed.

Cassius regards Brutus’s decision to attack Octavius’s troops early as a
a. tactical error.
b. foolish whim.
c. clever strategy.
d. courageous move.

Cassius decides to commit suicide when he
a. is lied to by Pindarus.
b. misinterprets what Pindarus sees.
c. correctly interprets what Pindarus sees.
d. realizes that he about to be captured by the enemy.

Upon finding Cassius's body, Titinius commits suicide in order to
a. prove his courage.
b. demonstrate his loyalty to Cassius.
c. avoid being blamed for Cassius's death.
d. distract the enemy and give Brutus a chance to escape.

As Brutus dies, he calls on Caesar to
a. forgive him.
b. take pleasure in his death.
c. recognize him as a worthy Roman.
d. consider the assassination revenged.
3) **TIMELINE SECTION**—study the summary sheets so you’ll remember at which **ACTS** the various events occurred in the play.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Identify whether the event below occurred in Act I, Act II, Act III, Act IV or Act V. Mark “A” for Act I, “B” for Act II, “C” for Act III, “D” for Act IV and “E” for Act V.

**A.** = Act I  **B.** = Act II  **C.** = Act III  **D.** = Act IV  **E.** = Act V

(SAMPLE QUESTIONS FROM THE TEST)

Antony delivers his funeral oration.

Caesar tells Antony Cassius has a "lean and hungry look."

Portia asks Brutus why he has been up so late at night and why he won't share what's on his mind.

Cassius tells Brutus about his birthday on the day they decide to battle Antony and Octavius at Phillipi.

The soothsayer tells Caesar, "Beware the Ides of March."

4) **VOCABULARY**—be sure you know the meaning of the words based on Acts 1-5 of each "Vocabulary Check" (27 words total); **MOST or ALL** of the words will be on a matching section.

5) **QUOTABLE QUOTES**—be sure to identify who said some of the famous lines from the play (see green stat sheet and the play)

6) **SHAKESPEARE VIDEO WORKSHEET**—I will randomly select **FIVE** questions from the worksheet with multiple choice answers for you to choose from.