

50 points

Name _____

Hour _____

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

Quiz, Act IV

Multiple Choice. Using **CAPITAL LETTERS**, choose the BEST answer for each question. *1 point each.*

_____ 1. What are Antony, Octavius and Lepidus doing at the beginning of Act IV? A) Deciding where to go to lunch; B) Counting their money; C) Making a hit list; D) Figuring out which of them is smartest, bravest and strongest.

_____ 2. To what does Antony compare Lepidus? A) An ass; B) A waterfall; C) A square peg in a round hole; D) The tides of the ocean.

_____ 3. What indication does Brutus have that something is wrong with Cassius before Cassius even arrives at Sardis? A) Cassius has sent a letter ahead, explaining his grievances to Brutus; B) Cassius has attempted suicide; C) Cassius made a sacrifice to the gods in Brutus's name; D) Cassius did not receive Brutus's messenger as friendly as Cassius normally does.

_____ 4. Why is Cassius angry with Brutus? A) Brutus condemned a man Cassius defended; B) Brutus is having second thoughts about killing Caesar; C) Brutus slept with Cassius's wife; D) Brutus has been secretly giving information to the enemy.

_____ 5. Why doesn't Brutus want Cassius taking bribes? A) Caesar always took bribes and they don't want to be like him; B) They have been honorable to this point and don't want start turning to corruption now; C) They have more than enough money and don't need to take bribes; D) They could get into trouble with the law.

_____ 6. Why is it ironic that Brutus asks Cassius for money? A) Brutus is actually wealthier than Cassius; B) Cassius had just said to Casca that Brutus is the only one who never asks him for money; C) Cassius is always asking Brutus for money; D) Cassius got the money through dishonorable means that Brutus had just condemned.

_____ 7. What final tactic does Cassius resort to during his fight with Brutus? A) He starts crying and tries to get Brutus to feel sorry for him; B) He resorts to physical violence; C) He reminds Brutus that Brutus wouldn't be where he is without Cassius; D) He tries to flatter Brutus.

_____ 8. What important information do we receive about Portia? A) She is in her way to Sardis; B) She has given birth to her and Brutus's first child; C) She had killed herself by swallowing hot coals; D) She has killed herself by drowning herself.

_____ 9. What does it mean to be stoic? A) To be very angry all the time; B) To over react to everything; C) To be paranoid; D) To be unfeeling and unemotional.

_____ 10. Which of the following might be a reason Shakespeare put in the fight scene between Cassius and Brutus? A) To move the plot forward; B) To show the audience different sides of Brutus's and Cassius's personalities; C) To show that their friendship isn't very strong; D) all of the above.

_____ 11. What do we find out about Cicero? A) He has fallen deathly ill; B) He has been killed; C) He had fled Rome as well; D) He has joined forces with Marc Antony and Octavius Caesar.

_____ 12. On what plan of action do Brutus and Cassius finally agree? A) To wait for Antony to come to them; B) To march their way to Philippi fight Antony's army; C) To hide and hope the enemy doesn't find them; D) To surrender to Antony at Philippi.

_____ 13. What is the significance of Brutus not sleeping at the end of Act IV? A) He's making battle plans; B) He'll be too tired to fight the next day; C) He must still have a troubled conscience; D) It shows he's more powerful than his servants who are asleep.

_____ 14. Why does the Poet want to see Cassius and Brutus? A) He has a message from Antony; B) He wants to help pacify Cassius and Brutus; C) He has written them a poem to wish them luck in battle; D) He wants to join their troops.

_____ 15. What can we assume from the fact that Brutus's war plans will be followed? A) His army will be triumphant; B) Many of his men will die, but he will triumph over Antony and Octavius; C) His choice will be wrong, as they have been in the past when he has disagreed with Cassius; D) Cassius will kill himself because he thinks Brutus still hates him.

_____ 16. The ghost of whom shows up at the end of the act? A) Mettelus and Flavius; B) Pompey; C) Cinna the Poet; D) Caesar.

_____ 17. What is the significance of the ghost's promise to see Brutus at Philippi? A) Philippi is where he meets Antony's troops and the ghost promising to be there is probably a bad omen; B) Brutus has been drinking too much wine that come from Philippi and therefore, will not do well in battle the next day; C) Brutus should leave for Philippi immediately; D) The ghost was smiling, so Brutus should fare well in battle the next day.

_____ 18. What important information do we find out about Antony and Caesar's will? A) Antony made the whole thing up; B) Caesar actually left the people \$200, but Antony lied to them; C) Antony is trying to find a way to get out of having to give the plebeians their money; D) Antony had been left a huge sum of money as well as instructions to marry Calphurnia in the event of Caesar's death.

_____ 19. How are Brutus and Cassius depicted in Act IV, scene iii? A) petty and quarrelsome; B) timid and fearful; C) wise and knowledgeable; D) understanding and sensitive.

_____ 20. What does Caesar's ghost symbolize? A) Brutus's justification for his actions; B) Caesar's forgiveness; C) Good fortune; D) Brutus's guilty conscience.

Quotation Identification. For numbers 1-6, write the name of the **speaker** on the line provided. For numbers 7-10, write the name of the character indicated by the **bold and underlined text**. SPELLING COUNTS. *3 points each*

_____ 1. Urge me no more, I shall forget myself./Have mind upon your health. Tempt me no further.

_____ 2. Love, and be friend, as two sure men should be;/For I have seen more years, I'm sure, than ye.

_____ 3. Strike as thou didst at Caesar; for I know,/When thou didst hate him worst, thou lovedst him better/Than even thou lovedst Cassius.

_____ 4. Your master, Pindarus,/In his own change, or by ill officers,/Hath given me some worthy cause to wish/Things done undone.

_____ 5. A friendly eye could never see such faults.

_____ 6. So is my horse, Octavius, and for that/I do appoint him store of provender.

_____ 7. Most noble brother, **you** have done me wrong.

_____ 8. Art **thou** anything?/Art **thou** some god, some angel, or some devil,/That mak'st my blood clod, and my hair to stare?

_____ 9. I'll use **you** for my mirth, yea, for my laughter/When **you** are waspish.

_____ 10. Of **your** philosophy you make no use,/If **you** give place to accidental evils.