Read "Hamlet" by William Shakespeare, p. 1355, before answering the following questions.

1. What does Hamlet mean in Act V when he states the following: "If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, 'twill be now; if it be not now, yet it will come. The readiness is all"?
   A) being prepared is necessary
   B) denying death is humanitarian
   C) being stalwart is the best course
   D) denying a friend brings dire results
   E) being desultory weakens character

2. What device occurs in the following passage in Act I: "But I have that within which passeth show, / These but the trappings and the suits of woe"?
   A) free verse
   B) couplet
   C) apostrophe
   D) blank verse
   E) irony

3. When Hamlet says "Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid hent," he is using the literary device of
   A) pun.
   B) simile.
   C) satire.
   D) metonymy.
   E) apostrophe.

4. The character of Laertes is most like a foil to Hamlet because they
   A) grew up like brothers.
   B) exude anguish and ire.
   C) demonstrate camaraderie.
   D) display opposite characteristics.
   E) plot evil against other court members.

5. A paraphrase of the statement "But in the gross and scope of my opinion / This bodes some strange eruption to our state" (Act I), might be
   A) King Hamlet's murder was unwarranted.
   B) The state is compared to something that erupts.
   C) Horatio declares that Claudius should not be king.
   D) A supernatural event predicts dire results for Denmark.
   E) King Hamlet had no desire to rule in such a state as Denmark.

6. Hamlet's dying words in Act V suggest that he wishes which man to become ruler of Denmark?
   A) Laertes
   B) Hortatio
   C) Norway
   D) Polonius
   E) Fortinbras
7. When Hamlet speaks to himself about being brave and carrying out his plot to murder Claudius, he uses the devices of ________ and ________ in the words "O heart, lose not thy nature; let not ever / The soul of Nero enter this firm bosom."
A) soliloquy and inversion
B) personification and pun
C) soliloquy and antithesis
D) apostrophe and allusion
E) parallelism and synecdoche

8. When Hamlet speaks to the skull of Yorick in Act V, he asks many rhetorical questions. What does he mean when he states the following: "Now get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come; make her laugh at that."
A) Yorick literally died before he could marry and always regretted it.
B) Yorick figuratively could relay a message that all who live must die.
C) Yorick literally played a part in Hamlet's decision to love only Ophelia.
D) Yorick figuratively represents all the court jesters who painted portraits.
E) Yorick literally will return to haunt the living with a message on the afterlife.

9. What is happening in Act IV when Claudius states the following: "My words fly up, my thoughts remain below / Words without thoughts never to heaven go."
A) He attempts to pray but his sins keep him from concentrating.
B) He remembers in vivid detail how he murdered Old King Hamlet.
C) He reflects on his marriage to Gertrude and how close they have become.
D) He pretends to understand the play but keeps his real thoughts to himself.
E) He hopes that he and Polonius will be able to solve the mystery of Hamlet's depression.

10. During the play within a play in Act III, King Claudius asks Hamlet this question: "What do you call the play?" What is Hamlet's reply?
A) "Julius Caesar"
B) "Priam and Hecuba"
C) "The Mouse Trap"
D) "Sweets to the Sweet"
E) "The Murder of Gonzago"

11. In Act I, Gertrude admonishes Hamlet to stop his incessant grieving over his father. She states, "Thou know'st 'tis common; all that lives must die." When Hamlet replies, "Ay, madam, it is common," he uses the device known as
A) pun.
B) metaphor.
C) oxymoron.
D) synecdoche.
E) personification.
12. Who states the following? "But... / Do not, as some ungracious pastors do, / Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven; / Whiles... / Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads...."
   A) Horatio
   B) Ophelia
   C) Gertrude
   D) Polonius
   E) Reynaldo

13. What is an accurate paraphrase of the previous quotation?
   A) Do not mock the minister's words by attempting to go to heaven on your own.
   B) Do not be tripped up on the thorns of life by people pretending to be godly.
   C) Do not preach about intolerance unless you can cure the problem.
   D) Do not try to become a preacher if you are a hypocrite.
   E) Do not offer advice that you will not heed yourself.

15. Who states the following rhymed couplet: "Both here and hence pursue me lasting strife, / If, once a widow, ever I be wife!"
   A) Ophelia, pleading with Hamlet during their staged encounter
   B) The servant who brings the message about Ophelia's death
   C) Gertrude, after speaking alone with Hamlet in her room
   D) The Player Queen who is performing before Hamlet
   E) Gertrude, pretending to believe Hamlet's madness

16. In William Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, the character Hamlet addresses Ophelia in a rough manner with the following words: "...if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool, for wise men know well enough what monsters you make of them." In a well-organized essay, describe Hamlet's rationale for treating Ophelia this way. Provide clear support and avoid plot summary.

17. In literature, some characters often speak words of self-condemnation. In William Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, the title character of the same name displays this sort of attitude on multiple occasions. In a well-organized essay, explain how Hamlet denigrates himself throughout the play. Provide clear support and avoid plot summary.
18. In many works of literature, romantic connections go awry. Love does not always work out between two people. In William Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, Hamlet and Ophelia once were involved in a relationship but now seem out of touch, no longer a couple. In a well-organized essay, take a position on whether or not Hamlet ever loved Ophelia. Provide clear support and avoid plot summary.

19. An archetype in all literature is the faithful companion. In William Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, Horatio is that special friend, the one with whom Hamlet is completely open and honest. In a well-organized essay, discuss specific occasions that indicate their close relationship. Avoid plot summary.