Note: The words, definitions, and quotations in the first section are given in order as they appear in the play. Some words chosen from the play are not the same parts of speech as the SAT vocabulary words. In these cases, a second definition is given and the part of speech is indicated before the quotation.

**Act I**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>alchemist</td>
<td>replicate</td>
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<tr>
<td>buffeted</td>
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<td>countenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>incensed</td>
<td>tempestuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>prodigious</td>
<td>vexation</td>
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</table>

1. **replicate** (REP luh kate) v. to repeat, to copy, or to duplicate; **replication** n. a copy or duplicate
   - derivatives: replication, replica, replicated
   - *Act I, scene i (n.)*
     
     “And when you saw his chariot but appear, Have you not made an universal shout That Tiber trembled underneath her banks To hear the **replication** of your sounds Made in her concave shores?”

2. **sterile** (STER ul) adj. incapable of reproducing
   - derivatives: sterility, sterilization, sterilize
   - *Act I, scene i*
     
     “Forget not in your speed, Antonio, To touch Calpurnia, for our elders say The barren, touched in this holy chase, Shake off their **sterile** curse.”

3. **countenance** (KOUN tu nuns) v. to condone or to give approval; n. appearance, the look or expression on the face
   - derivatives: countenanced, countenances
   - *Act I, scene ii (n.)*
     
     “Cassius, Be not deceived; if I have veilt’d my look, I turn the trouble of my **countenance** Merely upon myself.”
4. **vexation** (vek SAY shun) *n.* discomfort or distress, annoyance, nuisance, irritation; **vexed** *adj.* annoyed or irritated
   
   derivatives: vex, vexatious, vexedly
   
   *Act I, scene ii (adj.)*
   
   "**Vexed** I am
   Of late with passions of some difference,
   Conceptions only proper to myself,
   Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviors;
   But let not therefore my good friends be grieved—
   Among which number, Cassius, be you one—nor
   Nor construe any further my neglect
   Than that poor Brutus with himself at war
   Forgets the shows of love to other men."

5. **rout** (ROUT) *v.* to gouge out or to make a furrow in; to expel by force; *n.* an overwhelming defeat, a disorderly crowd of people, the rabble or mob
   
   derivatives: router, routed, routing
   
   *Act I, scene ii (n.)*
   
   "And be not jealous on me, gentle Brutus;
   Were I a common laughet, or did use
   To stale with ordinary oaths my love
   To every new protester, if you know
   That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
   And after scandal them, or if you know
   That I profess myself in banqueting
   To all the **rout**, then hold me dangerous."

6. **buffeted** (BUFF et id) *v.* struck repeatedly, battered
   
   derivatives: buffet, buffets, buffeting
   
   *Act I, scene ii*
   
   "The torrent roar’d, and we did **buffet** it
   With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
   And stemming it with hearts of controversy."
7. **tempestuous** (tem PES choo us) *adj.* turbulent, stormy; **tempest** *n.* a violent windstorm with wind and rain, a violent commotion

derivatives: tempestuously, tempest

*Act I, scene iii (n.)*

“Cicero,
I have seen tempests when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks, and I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell and rage and foam
To be exalted with the threatening clouds,
But never till tonight, never till now,
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.”

8. **incensed** (in SENSD) *v.* made angry, enraged, infuriated

derivatives: incense, incenses, incensement

*Act I, scene iii*

“Either there is a civil strife in heaven,
Or else the world too saucy with the gods
Incenses them to send destruction.”

9. **prodigious** (pruh DIJ us) *adj.* extraordinary in bulk, quantity or degree, great in size, enormous

derivatives: prodigiously, prodigiousness

*Act I, scene iii*

“Now could I, Casca, name to thee a man
Most like this dreadful night,
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion in the Capitol,
A man no mightier than thyself or me
In personal action, yet prodigious grown
And fearful, as these strange eruptions are.”

10. **alchemist** (AL kuh mist) *n.* one who practices medieval chemistry or tries to change metals into gold

derivatives: alchemy, alchemistic

*Act I, scene iii*

“O, he sits high in all the people’s hearts,
And that which would appear offense in us,
His countenance, like richest alchemy,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness.”
# Act II

<table>
<thead>
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1. **taper** (TAY pur) *v.* to decrease in thickness or width; *n.* a wax candle
   - derivatives: tapered, tapering, tapers
   - **Act II, scene I (n.)**
     - “Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius.”

2. **spurn** (SPURN) *v.* to reject or to refuse with hostility
   - derivatives: spurns, spurned, spurning
   - **Act II, scene i**
     - “It must be by his death, and, for my part, I know no personal cause to *spurn* at him, But for the general.”

3. **augment** (awg MENT) *v.* to make greater or to supplement
   - derivatives: augmented, augmenter, augmentation
   - **Act II, scene i**
     - “And, since the quarrel Will bear no color for the thing he is, Fashion it thus, that what he is, *augmented*, Would run to these and these extremities; And therefore think him as a serpent’s egg Which hatch’d would as his kind grow mischievous, And kill him in the shell.”

4. **instigation** (in stuh GAY shun) *n.* urging, provocation, incitement
   - derivatives: instigations, instigate, instigator
   - **Act II, scene i**
     - “Such *instigations* have been often dropp’d Where I have took them up.”

5. **whets** (WHETS) *v.* to stimulate; to sharpen by grinding
   - derivatives: whet, whetted
   - **Act II, scene i**
     - “Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Caesar I have not slept.”
### affable (AF uh bul) adj.
- Friendly, courteous, amiable; **affability** *n.* the quality of being friendly, courteous, amiable

- *derivative*: affably

- *Act II, scene I (n.)*
  - “Seek none, Conspiracy; Hide it in smiles and **affability**; For if thou path, thy native semblance on, Not Erebus itself were dim enough To hide thee from prevention.”

### entreaty (en TREE tee) *n.*
- A plea, an earnest request; **entreat** *v.* to plea or make an earnest request

- *derivatives*: entreats, entreated, entreatingly

- *Act II, scene i (v.)*
  - “Shall I **entreat** a word?”

### exorcise (EK sor size) *v.*
- To expel an evil spirit, to get rid of something troublesome; **exorcist** *n.* one who expels evil spirits

- *derivatives*: exorcism

- *Act II, scene i (n.)*
  - “Thou, like an **exorcist**, hast conjured up My mortified spirit.”

### portent (POR tent) *n.*
- A sign or forewarning

- *derivatives*: portents, portended, portentous

- *Act II, scene ii*
  - “And these does she apply for warnings and **portents** And evils imminent, and on her knee Hath begg’d that I will stay at home today.”

### emulate (EM yuh late) *v.*
- To try to equal or to be like another, usually through imitation; **emulation** *n.* imitation of another

- *derivatives*: emulative, emulator, emulators

- *Act II, scene iii (n.)*
  - “My heart laments that virtue cannot live Out of the teeth of **emulation**.”
Act III

<table>
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1. **enfranchise** (en FRAN chize) *v.* to give or to bestow something, such as the right to vote or citizenship; **enfranchisement** *n.* the release from slavery or custody, the privileges of free citizens
   
   derivatives: enfranchiser, enfranchises, enfranchised

   **Act III, scene i (n.)**
   “Pardon, Caesar! Caesar, pardon!
   As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall
   To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.”

2. **unassailable** (un uh SALE uh bul) *adj.* undisputable, not able to be attacked with success
   
   derivatives: unassailably, unassailed

   **Act III, scene i**
   “So in the world, ’tis furnish’d well with men,
   And men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive;
   Yet in the number I do know but one
   That **unassailable** holds on his rank,
   Unshaked of motion; and that I am he,
   Let me a little show it, even in this;
   That I was constant Cimber should be banish’d,
   And constant do remain to keep him so.”

3. **confound** (kon FOUND) *v.* to cause one to become confused; **confounded** *adj.* confused or bewildered
   
   derivatives: confounds, confoundedly, confounding

   **Act III, scene i (adj.)**
   “Where’s Publius?”
   “Here, quite **confounded** with this mutiny.”
4. **abridge** (uh BRIJ) v. to shorten, to diminish
derivatives: abridged, abridges, abridgment

   *Act III, scene i*
   “Grant that, and then is death a benefit;  
   So are we Caesar’s friends that have *abridged* 
   His time of fearing death.”

5. **prostration** (pros TRAY shun) n. a stretching out due to lacking vitality, being completely overcome; **prostrate** adj. lying flat, face down in total submission
derivatives: prostrates, prostrated, prostrating

   *Act III, scene i (adj.)*
   “Thus, Brutus, did my master bid me kneel,  
   Thus did Mark Antony bid me fall down,  
   And, being *prostrate*, thus he bade me say:  
   Brutus is noble, wise, valiant, and honest;  
   Caesar was mighty, bold, royal, and loving.”

6. **vouchsafe** (VOUCH safe) v. to grant or to give, as a favor
derivatives: vouchsafed, vouchsafing

   *Act III, scene i*
   “If Brutus will *vouchsafe* that Antony  
   May safely come to him and be resolved  
   How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death,  
   Mark Antony shall not love Caesar dead  
   So well as Brutus living, but will follow  
   The fortunes and affairs of noble Brutus  
   Thorough the hazards of this untrod state  
   With all true faith.”

7. **mutinous** (MYOOT un us) adj. rebellious, unruly; **mutiny** n. defiance, resistance, disobedience, revolt
derivatives: mutinies, mutinousness

   *Act III, scene ii (n.)*
   “O masters! If I were disposed to stir  
   Your hearts and minds to *mutiny* and rage,  
   I should do Brutus wrong and Cassius wrong,  
   Who, you all know, are honorable men.”
8. **legacy** (LEG uh see) *n.* a gift by will, something handed down by an ancestor or predecessor
   
   derivative: legacies

   *Act III, scene ii*

   “Let but the commons hear this testament—
   Which, pardon me, I do not mean to read—
   And they would go and kiss dead Caesar’s wounds
   And dip their napkins in his sacred blood,
   Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,
   And, dying, mention it within their wills,
   Bequeathing it as a rich *legacy*
   Unto their issue.”

9. **vanquish** (VAN kwishd) *v.* to conquer, overpower, subjugate
   
   derivatives: vanquishes, vanquished, vanquisher

   *Act III, scene ii*

   “This was the most unkindest cut of all;
   For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,
   Ingratitude, more strong than traitors’ arms,
   Quite *vanquished* him.”

10. **flourish** (FLUR ish) *v.* to thrive, to grow well
    
    derivatives: flourishes, flourished, flourishing

    *Act III, scene ii*

    Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,
    Whilst bloody treason *flourished* over us.
Act IV

1. **proscribe** (pro SCRIBE) v. to denounce or to condemn, to forbid; **proscription** n. the act of proscribing, prohibition, banishment
   derivatives: proscript, proscriptive
   
   *Act IV, scene i (n.)*
   “So you thought him, And took his voice who should be prick’d to die In our black sentence and **proscription**.”

2. **mettle** (MET ul) n. courage or spirit
   derivatives: mettles, mettled, mettlesome
   
   *Act IV, scene ii*
   “There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant show and promise of their **mettle**; But when they should endure the bloody spur, They fall their crests and like deceitful jades Sink in the trial.”

3. **chasten** (CHAY sun) v. to discipline, to use punishment to correct behavior;
   **chastisement** n. verbal punishment, rebuke for making a mistake
   derivatives: chastened, chastening
   
   *Act IV, scene iii (n.)*
   “The name of Cassius honors this corruption, And **chastisement** doth therefore hide his head.”

4. **contaminant** (con TAM uh nunt) n. something that causes impurity; something that defiles or pollutes; **contaminate** v. to cause impurity, defile or pollute
   derivatives: contaminated, contaminating, contamination
   
   *Act IV, scene iii (v.)*
   “What, shall one of us, That struck the foremost man of all this world But for supporting robbers, shall we now **Contaminate** our fingers with base bribes And sell the mighty space of our large honors For so much trash as may be grasped thus?”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5. mirth</strong> (MURTH) n.</th>
<th>gladness and merriment usually accompanied by laughter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: mirthful, mirthfulness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Act IV, scene iii</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“By the gods,</td>
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<tr>
<td>You shall digest the venom of your spleen,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Though it do split you, for, from this day forth,</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’ll use you for my <strong>mirth</strong>, yea, for my laughter,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you are waspish.”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **6. presumptuous** (pre ZUMP choo us) adj. | brazenly overstepping bounds, arrogant; |
| presume v. | to take for granted, assume or suppose |
| derivatives: presumptuously, presumption, presumptive |
| *Act IV, scene iii (v.)* |
| “Do not **presume** too much upon my love; |
| I may do that I shall be sorry for.” |

| **7. yoke** (YOKE) v. | to fit or to join with a harness, to connect or to join together |
| derivatives: yoked, yoking, yokeless |
| *Act IV, scene iii* |
| “O Cassius, you are **yoked** with a lamb, |
| That carries anger as the flint bears fire, |
| Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark |
| And straight is cold again.” |

| **8. chide** (CHIDE) v. | to voice disapproval, to scold |
| derivatives: chides, chided, chiding |
| *Act IV, scene iii* |
| “Yes, Cassius, and from henceforth, |
| When you are overearnest with your Brutus, |
| He’ll think your mother **chides**, and leave you so.” |

<p>| <strong>9. cynical</strong> (SIN uh kul) adj. | given to faultfinding, sneering, and sarcasm; <em>cynic</em> n. a person who believes all people are selfish, whose outlook is scornful and negative |
| derivatives: cynically, cynicism |
| <em>Act IV, scene iii (n.</em>)* |
| “Ha, ha! How vilely doth this <strong>cynic</strong> rhyme!” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. <strong>nimble</strong> (NIM bul) <em>adj.</em> quick in movement or resourcefulness; <strong>nimbleness</strong> <em>n.</em> light and quick of movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>derivatives: nimbler, nimbly, nimblest</td>
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</table>

*Act IV, scene iii (n.)*

“This it is:
Tis better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself offense, whilst we lying still
Are full of rest, defense, and **nimbleness.**”
Act V

ascend
engender
exigent
melancholy
peevish
presage
tarry
tidings
vile
virtue

1. **exigent** (EK she junt) *adj.* urgent, requiring immediate attention; **exigent** *n.* pressing necessity, decisive moment
   derivatives: exigence, exigency, exigencies
   
   *Act V, scene i (n.)*
   “Why do you cross me in this **exigent**?”

2. **vile** (VILE) *adj.* wretchedly bad, highly offensive, unpleasant or objectionable
   derivatives: viler, vilest, vileness
   
   *Act V, scene i*
   “Villains! You did not so when your **vile** daggers
   Hack’d one another in the sides of Caesar.”

3. **peevish** (PEE vish) *adj.* fretful, obstinate
   derivatives: peevishly, peeve, peevishness
   
   *Act V, scene i*
   “A **peevish** school boy, worthless of such honor,
   Join’d with a masker and a reveler!”

4. **presage** (PRES ij) *n.* something that foreshadows a future event, foreknowledge of the future; **presage** *v.* to have a presentiment, to foreshow or foreshadow
   derivatives: presagement, presager
   
   *Act V, scene i (v.)*
   “Now I change my mind,
   And partly credit things that do **presage**.”

5. **ascend** (uh SEND) *v.* to move upward, to rise from a lower station, to climb or advance
   derivatives: ascends, ascendancy, ascending
   
   *Act V, scene iii*
   “Pindarus **ascends** the hill.
   This day I breathed first: time is come round,
   And where I did begin, there shall I end;
   My life is run his compass.”
6. **tidings** (TIE dings) *n.* information or news
   derivatives: tiding, betide, tide
   *Act V, scene iii*
   “These *tidings* would well comfort Cassius.”

7. **melancholy** (MEL un kol ee) *n.* depression of spirits, soberly thoughtful, pensive
despondency
   derivatives: melancholia, melancholic
   *Act V, scene iii*
   “O hateful error, *melancholy’s* child,
   Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men
   The things that are not?”

8. **engender** (en JEN der) *v.* to cause, to produce or create
   derivatives: engenders, engendered, engendering
   *Act V, scene iii*
   “O error, soon conceived,
   Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
   But kill’st the mother that *engender’d* thee!”

9. **tarry** (TARE ee) *v.* to delay in coming or going, to linger
   derivatives: tarried, tarries
   *Act V, scene v*
   “It is more worthy to leap in ourselves
   Than *tarry* till they push us.”

10. **virtuous** (VIR choo us) *adj.* having excellent morals, righteousness; **virtue** *n.* moral
    excellence, goodness, righteousness
    derivatives: virtuously, virtuousness, virtues
    *Act V, scene v (n.)*
    “According to his **virtue** let us use him
    With all respect and rites of burial.”
Fill-in-the Blank Activity

Julius Caesar

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act I

alchemist
buffeted
countenance
incensed
prodigious
replicate
rout
sterile
tempestuous
vexation

1. Cassius observes that Brutus’s ______________ is not as gentle toward him as it once was.

2. Caesar is ______________ and distressed because Cassius has a “lean and hungry look,” believing that “such men are dangerous.”

3. Caesar superstitiously believes that a simple touch will cure a childless woman of ______ ________.

4. Ironically, the fickle commoner’s praise for Caesar is a ______________ of their shouts of joy for Pompey as he passed the same way.

5. Flavius and Marullus __________ the commoners from the streets, ordering them back to their houses for their base ingratitude.

6. The weather on the evening before the Ides of March is ______________ and stormy.

7. Casca reports __________ signs and omens of unusual natural occurrences, such as violent weather and fire falling from the sky.

8. The conspirators are __________ and angered by the ambition and possible tyranny of Caesar as plans are made for him to be crowned king.

9. Casca tells Cassius that Brutus is so honorable and so highly regarded that his very presence will change what is wrong to right in the minds of the people, in the same way the ______________ changes base metal into pure gold.

10. Cassius confides to Brutus that he once saved the “immortal” Caesar from being ______ ________ by fierce waves and drowning in the Tiber.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

*Julius Caesar*

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

**Act II**

affable
augmented
emulate
entreaty
exorcise
instigation
portent
spurn
taper
whets

1. Cassius and the other conspirators ________ a dangerous plot to murder Caesar in the Senate on the Ides of March.

2. Brutus decides he must ________ Caesar because he reasons that Caesar might become corrupt if he is crowned king.

3. While looking for a flint to light a ____________, Brutus’s servant finds a letter.

4. Cassius and the other conspirators go to the home of Brutus to ________ him to join with them.

5. Cassius’ words about Caesar’s mortality and ambition serve to ________ Brutus’s doubts and suspicions.

6. Lavishing praise, Ligarius calls Brutus the “Soul of Rome” and a “Brave Son” who has cured him of his sickness like the ____________.

7. Brutus realizes that he must appear ________ and innocent in his behavior if he is to carry out his part in the assassination.

8. Because of her dreams of dire warnings and ____________ of doom, Calpurnia pleads with Caesar not to go to the Senate.

9. Caesar decides not to attend the Senate House but changes his mind when Decius ________ ________ his appetite for the crown by saying that the dream predicts not his death, but his saving Rome.

10. Portia secretly longs to be constant and to ________ a man’s mind in keeping her counsel by not revealing openly her inmost thoughts.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity  
*Julius Caesar*

*Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.*

**Act III**

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1. Cassius falls ____________ at Caesar’s feet to ask for mercy for Publius Cimber.

2. Caesar scolds Metellus Cimber for his “sweet words” and “base spaniel-fawning” when he stops Caesar in the street to beg for his brother’s____________.

3. The conspirators believe that once Caesar’s ambition and tyranny are made known to all of Rome, their position will be ________________.

4. The conspirators wish to be known by the citizens of Rome as noble patriots, not as ______ _________ traitors.

5. Immediately after the assassination, stunned and ____________, Mark Antony flees to his house.

6. Mark Antony’s request to speak at Caesar’s funeral is granted, and his safety there is ___ ____________ by Brutus.

7. In private, Mark Antony swears to Caesar’s bleeding corpse that his spirit will be revenged and his enemies will be ________________.

8. At first the cause of the conspiratorial senators seems to ____________, that is until Rome hears what Mark Antony has to say.

9. In his funeral speech, Mark Antony lets the people of Rome know the contents of Caesar’s will and the ____________ he has left them.

10. The period of mourning for those loyal to Caesar is quickly ________________ by their urgent desire to find and punish the conspirators.
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

Julius Caesar

Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.

Act IV

chasten  mirth
chide    nimble
contaminant  presumptuous
cynical  proscribe
mettle    yoke

1. Brutus observes that when close friendship lessens, men begin to show off their ______ through posturing and deceit.

2. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus make a list of names, ________________ and condemning to death the enemies of Caesar.

3. Brutus ________ Cassius for speaking loudly in front their armies, insisting that they take their quarrel inside for privacy.

4. Brutus is sharply critical and openly ___________ about Cassius’s claim to be older and wiser than he is.

5. Brutus grows angry and ____________ Cassius for having an “itching palm,” but Cassius does not accept this verbal rebuke.

6. Brutus callously taunts Cassius, saying he will laugh ________________ when he observes Cassius’s uncontrolled anger in the future.

7. Cassius tells Brutus that they are friends always, ______________ together, each bearing “his friend’s infirmities.”

8. ______________, the Poet oversteps himself and tells Cassius and Brutus they both should be ashamed of themselves for their unwarranted quarrel.

9. Brutus ends the discussion because they have talked too late into the night and must have rest so they can be refreshed and ______________ in the morning.

10. The ghost of Caesar appears late at night and ______________ Brutus’s thoughts, making his “blood cold” and his “hair to stare.”
Fill-in-the-Blank Activity

*Julius Caesar*

*Using the SAT words below, fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary choices. Each word or its derivative is used once. The answers may or may not be used in the same plot context as in the quotations given with the definitions.*

**Act V**

- ascend
- engender
- exigent
- melancholy
- peevish
- presage
- tarry
- tidings
- vile
- virtue

1. Octavius swears to avenge Caesar’s violent murder at the hands of the merciless and ______ ________ traitors.

2. Brutus respects Octavius; however, Cassius considers him young, ____________ and spoiled.

3. Octavius suggests that the armies ____________ until the signal is given, choosing “words before blows.”

4. The talk before the battle among the generals and leaders only ____________ more resentment and hatred.

5. Cassius considers seeing two great eagles fall onto the hands of his soldiers as a ______ ________ of events to come.

6. When Messala leaves him, Cassius is disconsolate and ____________ about the outcome of the battle.

7. Cassius orders Pindarus to mount his horse, ride quickly up the hill, and bring back ______ ________ of which troops have triumphed there.

8. Messala and Titinius both understand the ____________ of their situation after hearing disastrous reports that Cassius is dead and Brutus has been taken alive.

9. Though his bitter enemy, Mark Antony praises Brutus’s ____________ and calls him “the noblest Roman of them all.”

10. Following the defeat of the enemy armies and the deaths of the conspirators, Octavius Caesar will ____________ the throne.
Complete List of SAT Words

_Julius Caesar_

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. abridge</td>
<td>III i</td>
<td>26. mutinous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. affable</td>
<td>II i</td>
<td>27. nimble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. alchemist</td>
<td>I iii</td>
<td>28. peevish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ascend</td>
<td>V ii</td>
<td>29. portent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. augmented</td>
<td>II i</td>
<td>30. presage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. buffet</td>
<td>I ii</td>
<td>31. presumptuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. chasten</td>
<td>IV i</td>
<td>32. prodigious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chide</td>
<td>IV ii</td>
<td>33. proscribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. confound</td>
<td>III i</td>
<td>34. prostration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. contaminant</td>
<td>IV iii</td>
<td>35. replicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. countenance</td>
<td>I ii</td>
<td>36. rout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. cynical</td>
<td>IV iii</td>
<td>37. spurn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. emulate</td>
<td>II iii</td>
<td>38. sterile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. enfranchise</td>
<td>III i</td>
<td>39. taper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. engender</td>
<td>V iii</td>
<td>40. tarry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. entreaty</td>
<td>II i</td>
<td>41. tempestuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. exigent</td>
<td>V i</td>
<td>42. tidings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. exorcise</td>
<td>II i</td>
<td>43. unassailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. flourish</td>
<td>III ii</td>
<td>44. vanquish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. incensed</td>
<td>I iii</td>
<td>45. vexation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. instigation</td>
<td>II i</td>
<td>46. vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. legacy</td>
<td>III ii</td>
<td>47. virtue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. melancholy</td>
<td>V iii</td>
<td>48. vouchsafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. mettle</td>
<td>IV iii</td>
<td>49. whets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. mirth</td>
<td>IV iii</td>
<td>50. yoke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multiple Choice Exam

Julius Caesar

1. fretful, obstinate
   a. peevish
   b. cynical
   c. affable
   d. exigent
   e. mutinous

2. to condone or to give approval or appearance
   a. prostration
   b. replicate
   c. countenance
   d. spurn
   e. tarry

3. friendly, courteous, amiable
   a. alchemist
   b. affable
   c. buffet
   d. melancholy
   e. mirth

4. to delay in coming or going, to linger
   a. proscribe
   b. tarry
   c. exorcise
   d. portent
   e. enfranchise

5. courage or spirit
   a. unassailable
   b. vouchsafe
   c. countenance
   d. cynical
   e. mettle

6. to cause one to become confused
   a. abridge
   b. chasten
   c. chide
   d. confound
   e. contaminate

7. urgent, requiring immediate attention
   a. exigent
   b. entreaty
   c. legacy
   d. sterile
   e. tempestuous

8. rebellious, unruly
   a. nimble
   b. incensed
   c. unassailable
   d. mutinous
   e. vile

9. extraordinary in bulk, quantity, or degree; great in size, enormous
   a. affable
   b. augmented
   c. enfranchise
   d. presumptuous
   e. prodigious

10. given to faultfinding, sneering, and sarcasm
    a. peevish
    b. affable
    c. cynical
    d. presumptuous
    e. melancholy

11. to conquer, overpower, subjugate
    a. vanquish
    b. portent
    c. presage
    d. spurn
    e. vouchsafe

12. to make greater or to supplement
    a. ascend
    b. augment
    c. chasten
    d. exorcise
    e. confound
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
<th>Option E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>to foreshow or foreshadow a future event</td>
<td>a. <em>proscribe</em></td>
<td>b. <em>replicate</em></td>
<td>c. <em>presage</em></td>
<td>d. <em>chasten</em></td>
<td>e. <em>engender</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>to give or to bestow something, such as the right to vote or citizenship</td>
<td>a. <em>abridge</em></td>
<td>b. <em>augment</em></td>
<td>c. <em>exorcise</em></td>
<td>d. <em>rout</em></td>
<td>e. <em>enfranchise</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>a sign or forewarning</td>
<td>a. <em>exigent</em></td>
<td>b. <em>portent</em></td>
<td>c. <em>legacy</em></td>
<td>d. <em>vexation</em></td>
<td>e. <em>virtue</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>information or news</td>
<td>a. <em>tidings</em></td>
<td>b. <em>buffet</em></td>
<td>c. <em>contaminant</em></td>
<td>d. <em>entreaty</em></td>
<td>e. <em>legacy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>to thrive, to grow well</td>
<td>a. <em>replicate</em></td>
<td>b. <em>chasten</em></td>
<td>c. <em>emulate</em></td>
<td>d. <em>countenance</em></td>
<td>e. <em>flourish</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>to discipline, to use punishment to correct behavior</td>
<td>a. <em>chasten</em></td>
<td>b. <em>rout</em></td>
<td>c. <em>tarry</em></td>
<td>d. <em>vanquish</em></td>
<td>e. <em>yoke</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>to cause, to produce or create</td>
<td>a. <em>emulate</em></td>
<td>b. <em>ascend</em></td>
<td>c. <em>engender</em></td>
<td>d. <em>abridge</em></td>
<td>e. <em>flourish</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>to denounce or to condemn, to forbid</td>
<td>a. <em>whet</em></td>
<td>b. <em>vanquish</em></td>
<td>c. <em>incense</em></td>
<td>d. <em>proscribe</em></td>
<td>e. <em>taper</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>wretchedly bad, highly offensive, unpleasant or objectionable</td>
<td>a. <em>sterile</em></td>
<td>b. <em>vile</em></td>
<td>c. <em>prodigious</em></td>
<td>d. <em>exigent</em></td>
<td>e. <em>tempestuous</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25. urging, provocation, incitement
   a. presage
   b. instigation
   c. tidings
   d. prostration
   e. vexation
Writing Activity

*Julius Caesar* Act III, scene ii

In one of the most famous scenes from William Shakespeare’s tragedy *Julius Caesar*, Mark Antony has been granted permission by the assassins to speak to the crowd at Caesar’s funeral. He knows he must be careful not to anger his enemies, but Antony also knows he must use what time he has carefully and effectively. As a skillful speaker and a clever manipulator of words and rhetoric, Antony speaks to the citizens of Rome.

Below is the first part of his funeral speech. How does Antony approach this difficult situation using rhetorical devices such as irony, sarcasm, tone, repetition, rhetorical questions, logical appeals, and reasoning?

Read the speech carefully, and then write an essay in which you state Mark Antony’s purpose, identify the rhetorical devices he uses, and comment on his attitude. What effect does this part of the speech have on his audience? Does Antony accomplish his purpose? Be sure to make references to specific quotations in order to support your points.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer’d it.
Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest—
For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all, all honorable men—
Come I to speak in Caesar’s funeral.
He was my friend, faithful and just to me;
But Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man.

For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all, all honorable men—
Come I to speak in Caesar’s funeral.
He was my friend, faithful and just to me;
But Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man.

He hath brought many captives home to Rome,
Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill.
Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?

When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff:
Yet Brutus says he was ambitious,
And sure he is an honorable man.
I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,
But here I am to speak what I do know.
You all did love him once, not without cause;
What cause withholds you then to mourn for him?
O judgement, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. Bear with me;
My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,
And I must pause till it come back to me.