

HAMLET

Choose the **BEST** answer. **Circle** the letter **and write** your letter choice on the blank provided.

1. _____ Who is the first character to see the ghost?
 - a. Hamlet
 - b. Marcellus**
 - c. Ophelia
 - d. Francisco

2. _____ How is Claudius related to Hamlet before marrying Gertrude?
 - a. He is Hamlet's legitimate father
 - b. He is Gertrude's brother, and Hamlet's uncle
 - c. He is a close family friend, and of no relation, though kindly called "uncle"
 - d. He is the brother of Hamlet's father, and therefore Hamlet's uncle**

3. _____ What does Laertes warn Ophelia against?
 - a. Falling in love with Hamlet**
 - b. Becoming a nun
 - c. Disobeying her father
 - d. Falling behind in her domestic duties

4. _____ Who does the ghost beckon the second time he appears in the play?
 - a. Horatio
 - b. Hamlet**
 - c. Marcellus
 - d. Bernardo

5. _____ What does the ghost ask Hamlet to do in the next scene?
 - a. Obey his mother
 - b. Bring Gertrude to him so that the couple may be reunited
 - c. Avenge his death by murdering Claudius**
 - d. Forgive his uncle, Claudius

6. _____ Who does Claudius ask to keep an eye on Hamlet?
 - a. Ophelia
 - b. Horatio
 - c. Marcellus and Bernardo
 - d. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern**

7. _____ What reason does Polonius offer for Hamlet's madness?
- a. He is upset about the marriage of Claudius and Gertrude
 - b. He loves Ophelia**
 - c. He is distraught over his father's death
 - d. He's a moody teenager
8. _____ Claudius is _____ when Hamlet decides he could kill him, but holds off.
- a. Praying**
 - b. Sleeping
 - c. Eating
 - d. Reading
9. _____ Who overhears the "To be or not to be" speech in Act III?
- a. Horatio
 - b. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
 - c. Ophelia
 - d. Polonius and Claudius**
10. _____ Who killed Hamlet's father?
- a. Fortinbras
 - b. Claudius**
 - c. Polonius
 - d. Laertes
11. _____ Who kills Polonius?
- a. Hamlet**
 - b. Laertes
 - c. Claudius
 - d. Ophelia
12. _____ Where is Polonius when he is killed?
- a. In the courtyard
 - b. At his own home
 - c. Hiding behind a curtain**
 - d. Away at war
13. _____ Why does Claudius send Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to England?
- a. To bring back gifts for the queen
 - b. To spy on Hamlet
 - c. To order Hamlet's death**
 - d. To give them an education

14. _____ Who does Hamlet address in the graveyard, while holding the skull?

a. Horatio

b. Yorick

c. Claudius

d. His father, King Hamlet

15. _____ What causes Ophelia's death?

a. Hanging

b. Stabbing

c. Broken heart

d. Drowning

III. Modified Assessment

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Read all directions carefully. When finished, review your test and check all answers.

PART ONE: Multiple choice (2 points each)

Choose the **BEST** answer. **Circle** the letter **and write** your letter choice on the blank provided.

1. _____ To whom does the ghost speak?
 - a. Hamlet
 - b. Marcellus
 - c. Ophelia
 - d. Francisco

2. _____ How is Claudius related to Hamlet before marrying Gertrude?
 - a. He is Hamlet's father
 - b. He is Gertrude's brother, and Hamlet's uncle
 - c. He is a close family friend, and of no relation
 - d. He is the brother of Hamlet's father, and therefore Hamlet's uncle

3. _____ What does Laertes tell Ophelia?
 - a. Not to fall in love with Hamlet
 - b. To become a nun
 - c. To obey her father
 - d. To uphold her domestic duties

4. _____ Who does the ghost ask for the second time he appears in the play?
 - a. Horatio
 - b. Hamlet
 - c. Marcellus
 - d. Bernardo

5. _____ What does the ghost ask Hamlet to do?
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15. _____ What causes Ophelia's death?
- a. Hanging
 - b. Stabbing
 - c. Choking
 - d. Drowning

PART TWO: Quote Identification (2 point each)

Write the name of the character that supplies the quote below. Write clearly and carefully.

16. _____ "Brevity is the soul of wit."
17. _____ "Get thee to a nunnery!"
18. _____ "A little more than kin, and less than kind."
19. _____ "Frailty, thy name is a woman!"
20. _____ "A countenance more in sorrow than anger."
21. _____ "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."
22. _____ "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark."
23. _____ "O, woe is me/To have seen what I have seen, see what I see!"
24. _____ "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."
25. _____ "Though this be madness, yet there's method in 't."

PART THREE: Short Answer (2 points each)

Write clearly and legibly. You do not need complete sentences for this portion.

26. Who becomes King of Denmark in the end of the play?

27. How did Hamlet's father die?

28. Where do Rosencrantz and Guildenstern die?

29. What does Hamlet call Polonius after finding him dead?

30. How does Hamlet cause the death of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?

PART FOUR: Essay Questions (10 points each)

Write **clearly** and **legibly**. Use **complete sentences**. Each answer should be anywhere from **1-2 paragraphs** long. **Fully support all answers with evidence from the text.**

31. At one point, Polonius is called a fool by Hamlet. Looking at Polonius's place in this play, the dialogue he provides, and his relationship with other characters, how is this accurate or inaccurate?

32. What does Hamlet consider in his famous, “To be or not to be” soliloquy? What makes this particular soliloquy the most quoted in all of Shakespeare, in your opinion? Remember to use textual support.

33. What is the purpose of the play-within-a-play? How does this fit into the context of this text?

34. In the beginning of the play, the audience finds out Hamlet plans to feign madness. How does this madness affect him throughout the play? Is it feigned or real?

Choose the **BEST** answer. **Circle** the letter **and write** your letter choice on the blank provided.

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PART THREE: Short Answer (2 points each)

Write clearly and legibly. You do not need complete sentences for this portion.

26. Who becomes King of Denmark in the end of the play?

Fortinbras

27. How did Hamlet's father die?

Poison was poured into his ear

28. Where do Rosencrantz and Guildenstern die?

England

29. What does Hamlet call Polonius after finding him dead?

“intruding fool”

30. How does Hamlet cause the death of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?

switches the order for their death for the paper they carry ordering his

PART FOUR: Essay Questions (10 points each)

Write **clearly** and **legibly**. Use **complete sentences**. Each answer should be anywhere from **1-2 paragraphs** long. **Fully support all answers with evidence from the text.**

31. At one point, Polonius is called a fool by Hamlet. Looking at Polonius's place in this play, the dialogue he provides, and his relationship with other characters, how is this accurate or inaccurate?

-I am looking for the following in this answer:

- Reference to the proverbial lines Polonius speaks**
- Mention of Polonius's relationship with the king and place within the kingdom**
 - Always present**
 - Knows what is going on**
 - Gives more insight in his speech than other characters recognize**
- Builds dramatic irony by revealing the plot in his riddles**

32. What does Hamlet consider in his famous, “To be or not to be” soliloquy? What makes this particular soliloquy the most quoted in all of Shakespeare, in your opinion? Remember to use textual support.

-I am looking for the following in this answer:

- Directly state that Hamlet is considering suicide**

- Contemplating whether it is worth continuing in his vengeance or giving up
- Student argument for why this part is remembered
- Textual support

33. What is the purpose of the play-within-a-play? How does this fit into the context of this text?

-I am looking for this for the following answer:

- Statement of purpose of play-within-a-play
- Textual support for why this is the purpose
- How this relates to the play when it was written
 - Forced audience to examine how plays reflect their own life
 - Worry over who would inherit the throne from Elizabeth I because of bloodlines

34. In the beginning of the play, the audience finds out Hamlet plans to feign madness. How does this madness affect him throughout the play? Is it feigned or real?

-I am looking for this for the following answer:

- Feigned madness indicated by prose rather than iambic pentameter
- Prose begins to fade away, even when he does act insane—showing that he can no longer control the madness, it becomes a part of him.
- Textual support for whichever way they try to answer (feigned vs. real).

V. Explanation for modifications

When modifying this test for a student with a learning disability, I reflected on the FAT City video we watched as well as the episode of *The Cosby Show*. I think it is important for teachers to remember that students with learning disabilities do not have a lower capacity for learning, they just happen to learn and process differently from the norm. For this reason, I chose to rewrite questions that would test close reading in a student without a learning disability, but may confuse a student that does have a learning disability. However, in the essay questions, I did not change my expectations or my wording, because these students can still understand the material and explain their answer. If a student had trouble putting their words into writing, the essay portion could be evaluated verbally. I think that these modifications would make the test more approachable to a student with a learning disability, without assuming that they are not equally as intelligent as other students.