

《學術英語POWER UP》 融入課堂教學

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課程科目：莎士比亞的故事：原劇與改編
Shakespeare: Original Texts
& Adaptations



The background features a repeating pattern of stylized red flowers with green leaves. In the center, two heralds in traditional attire (red capes, grey tunics, and dark skirts) stand facing each other, holding a large red banner with a crown emblem. The banner is held up by long poles. The central text is framed by ornate green scrollwork.

Shakespeare: Original Texts & Adaptations

莎士比亞的故事：
原劇與改編



暖身活動 (Warm-up Activity) & Introduction to “The Prologue” : Flowcharts

一. 老師先行朗讀《羅密歐與茱麗葉》的 “The Prologue” ，接著請學生細讀並試圖回答以下問題：

- What information can you get from the Prologue of *Romeo and Juliet*?
- Which phrase impresses you most in the Prologue?

二. 利用以下的 flowcharts 來教導整個 Prologue 所透露的學習重點。

第一學習重點

All About “The Prologue”
of *Romeo and Juliet*:

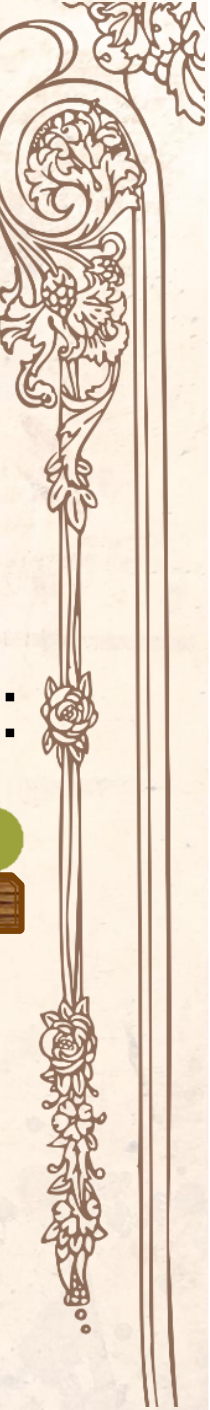
Flowcharts



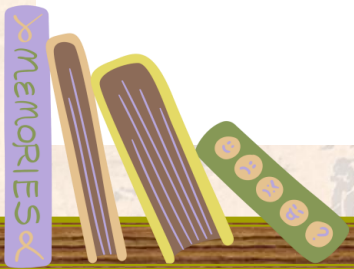
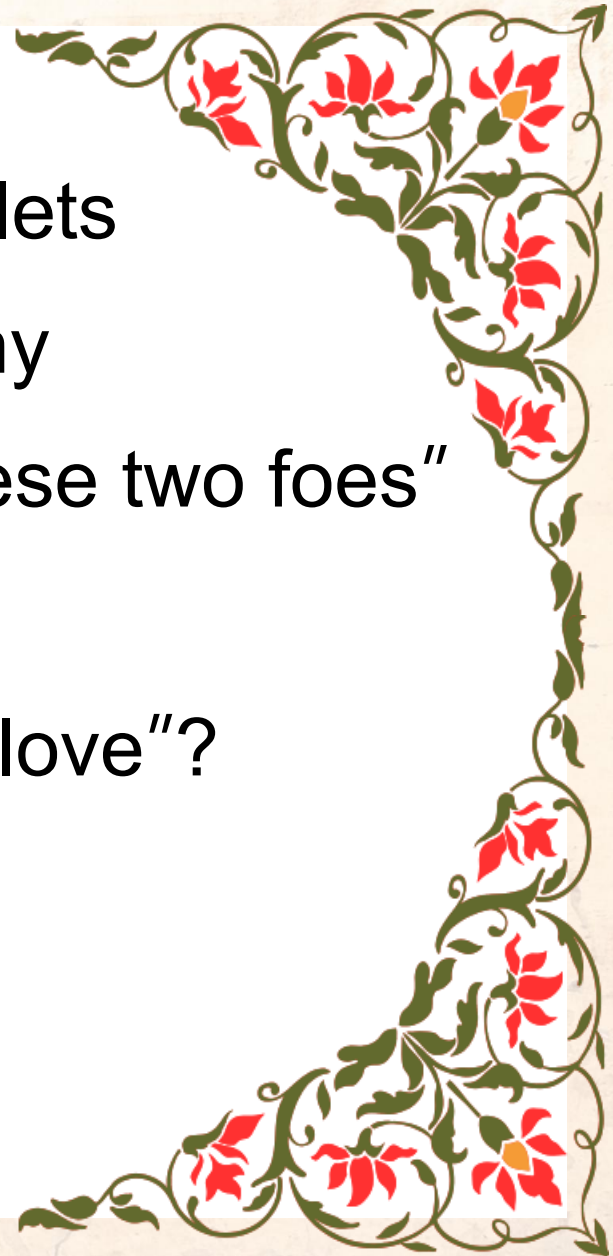
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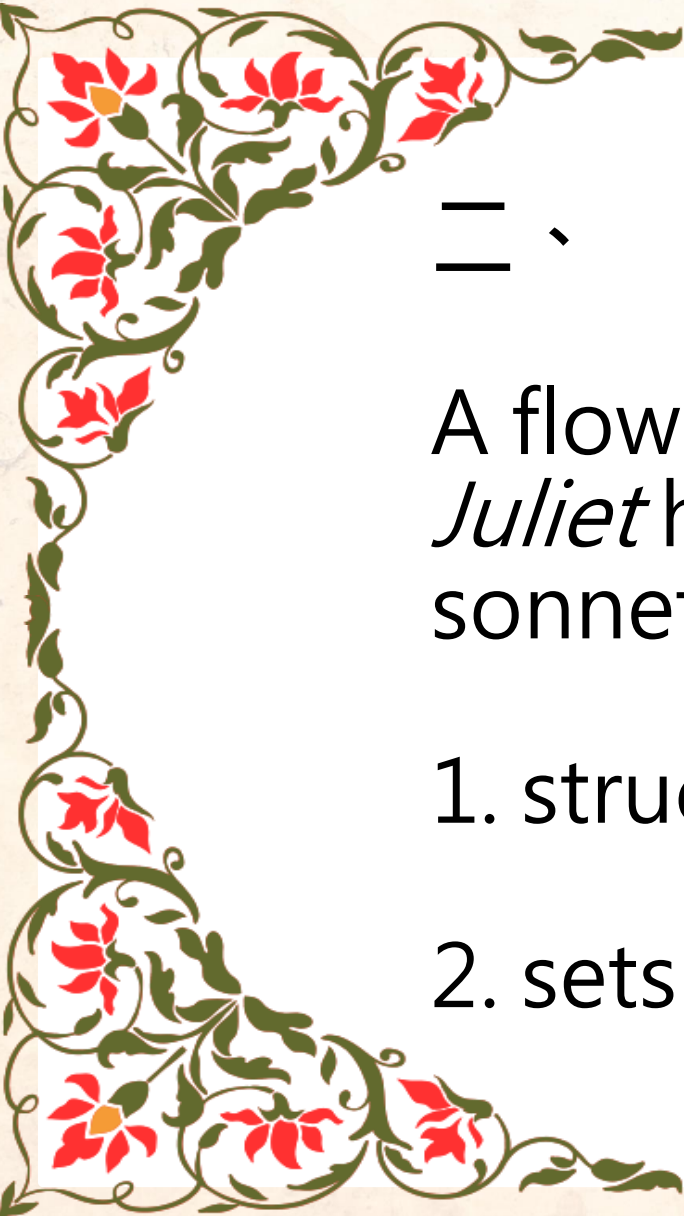


Getting to know the basics of *Romeo and Juliet* through close reading of the Prologue and by using flowcharts that include the following points:



- Getting to know the setting of the play: Verona
- Meeting the two households: Montagues vs. Capulets
- Understanding their ancient grudge and new mutiny
- The implication of the phrase: "the fatal loins of these two foes"
- The meaning of "a Pair of star-cross'd lovers"
- What is the fearful passage of "their death-mark'd love"?
- Foreshadow: the tragic ending of the two lovers
- The purpose of the Prologue



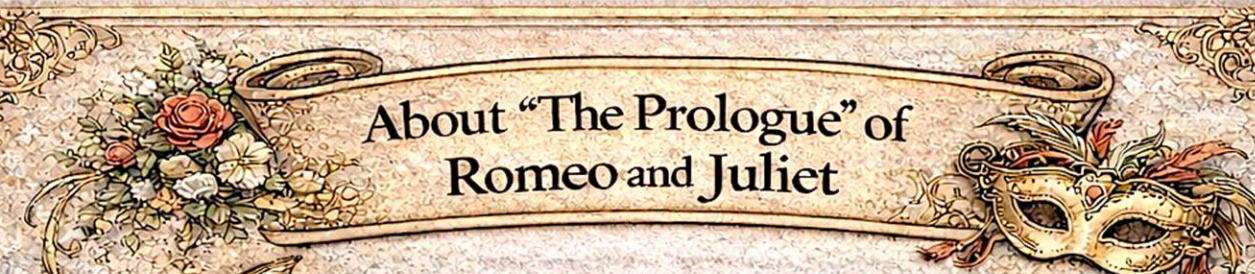


二、

A flowchart of the Prologue to *Romeo and Juliet* helps visualize how this 14-line sonnet

1. structures the entire play's narrative and
2. sets the audience's expectations.





About "The Prologue" of Romeo and Juliet



Start: The Chorus Steps Forward

Function: Sets the Scene & Establishes Tone

Setting: Fair Verona / Status:
Ancient Grudge → New Mutiny



Core Conflict: Two Households
Equal in Dignity & Rage

Protagonists Introduced:
From Foes' Loins



Fate & Love: A Pair of Star-cross'd Lovers



Tragic Action: Take Their Life



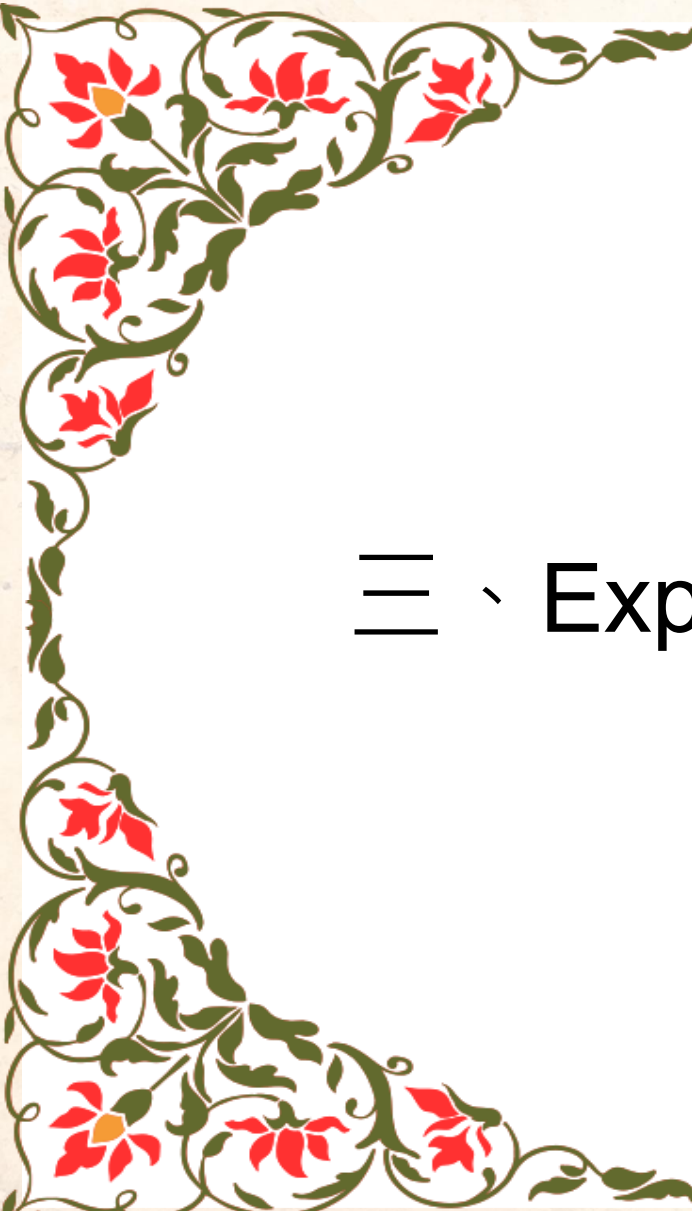
Consequence: Bury Parents' Strife
Death = End of Rage

Audience's Role:
Listen with Patient Ears

End: What the Play Must Show
What the Prologue Has Foretold

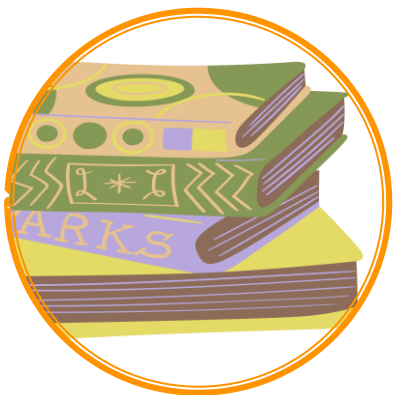
Final Function: Creates Dramatic Irony
Audience Watches Fate Unfold





三、Explanation of the Flowchart





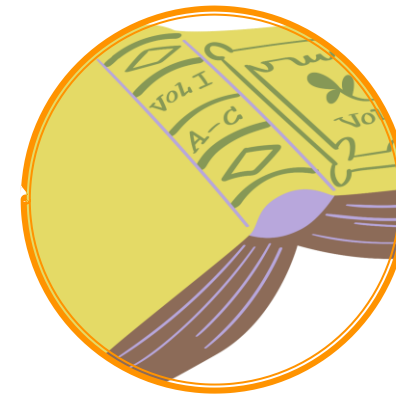
1. Start & Function:

The process begins with the Chorus (a single actor) addressing the audience directly. Its function is to set the scene and establish the somber, foreboding tone of a tragedy.



2. Setting & Status:

The location is "fair Verona." The critical backstory is the "ancient grudge" between two families, which has now broken into "new mutiny" (recent public violence).



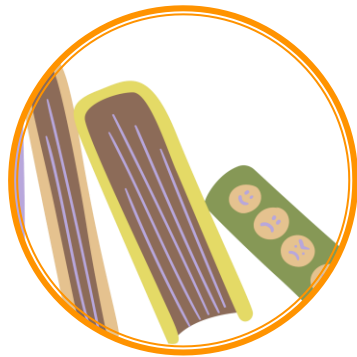
3. Core Conflict:

The central conflict is identified: "Two households, both alike in dignity." They are noble, equal in status, but also equal in their "rage." This introduces the theme of mirrored opposition.



4. Protagonists

Introduced: From these two enemy families ("From forth the fatal loins of these two foes"), the main characters are born. They are defined by their parents' conflict from the start.



Fate & Love:

The lovers are immediately labeled "star-cross'd"—their destiny is governed by malignant stars.

→ Their love is "death-mark'd," meaning it is destined to end in death. This is the central tragic engine.



6. Tragic Action:

The climax of their story is stated plainly: They will "take their life."

→ This is the ultimate action that resolves the plot.



7. Consequence:

Their deaths are not meaningless. They are the "piteous overthrows" that finally "bury their parents' strife." The lovers' sacrifice is the necessary cost to end the feud.





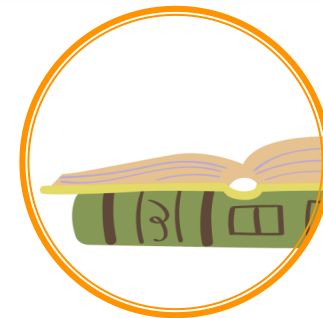
8. Time Frame (The Play Itself):

The Chorus then frames the narrative we are about to watch: "The two hours' traffic of our stage." This reminds us we are watching a constructed play about these events.



9. Audience's Role:

→ The Chorus directly instructs the audience: "What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend." Essentially, "Be patient and watch, and we will act out the details the prologue skipped."



10. End & Final Function:

→ The Prologue ends by stating its own purpose: It has given us the plot. The ultimate function of this is to create dramatic irony. For the rest of the play, the audience watches Romeo and Juliet struggle with hope and plans, knowing their fate is already sealed. We don't wonder if they will die, but how and why their inevitable fate comes to pass.

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The flowchart shows how the Prologue moves from setting, to conflict, to protagonists, to their fated action, to the consequence, and finally to framing the play itself—all to prime (prepare) the audience for a tragedy they are destined to watch unfold.

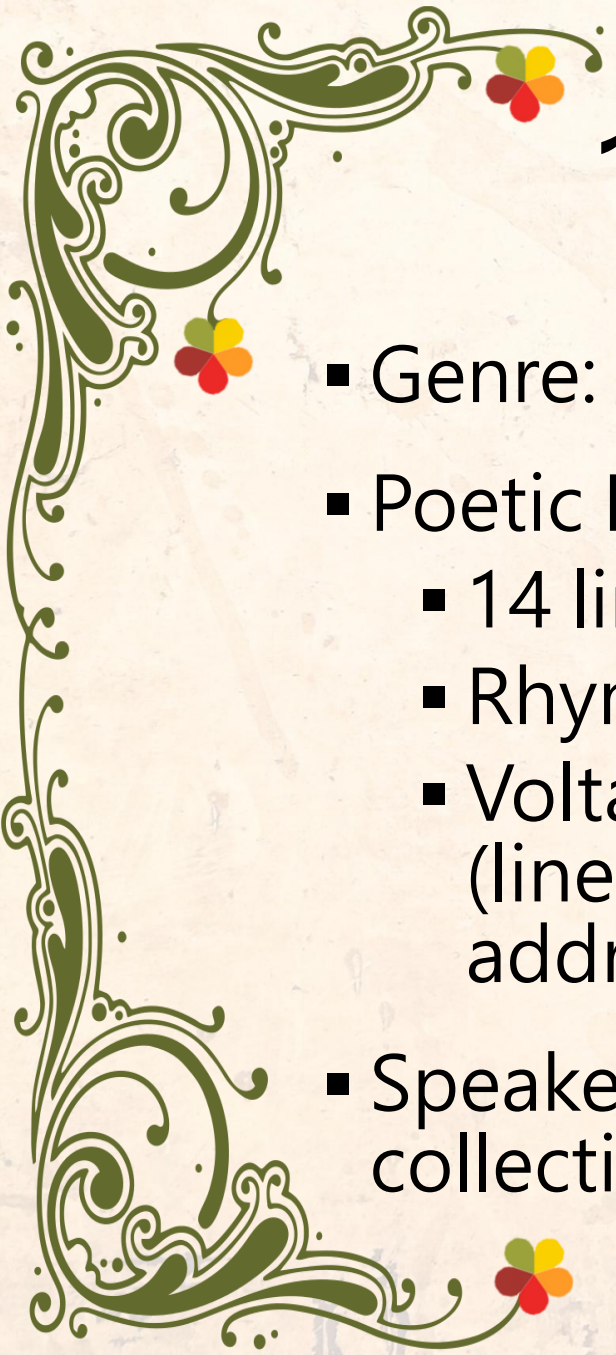


第二學習重點

All About the Prologue



A classification chart of the Prologue organizes its dense, multifaceted elements into clear categories, revealing how Shakespeare packs the entire play's blueprint into 14 lines.



1. Literary Form & Structure

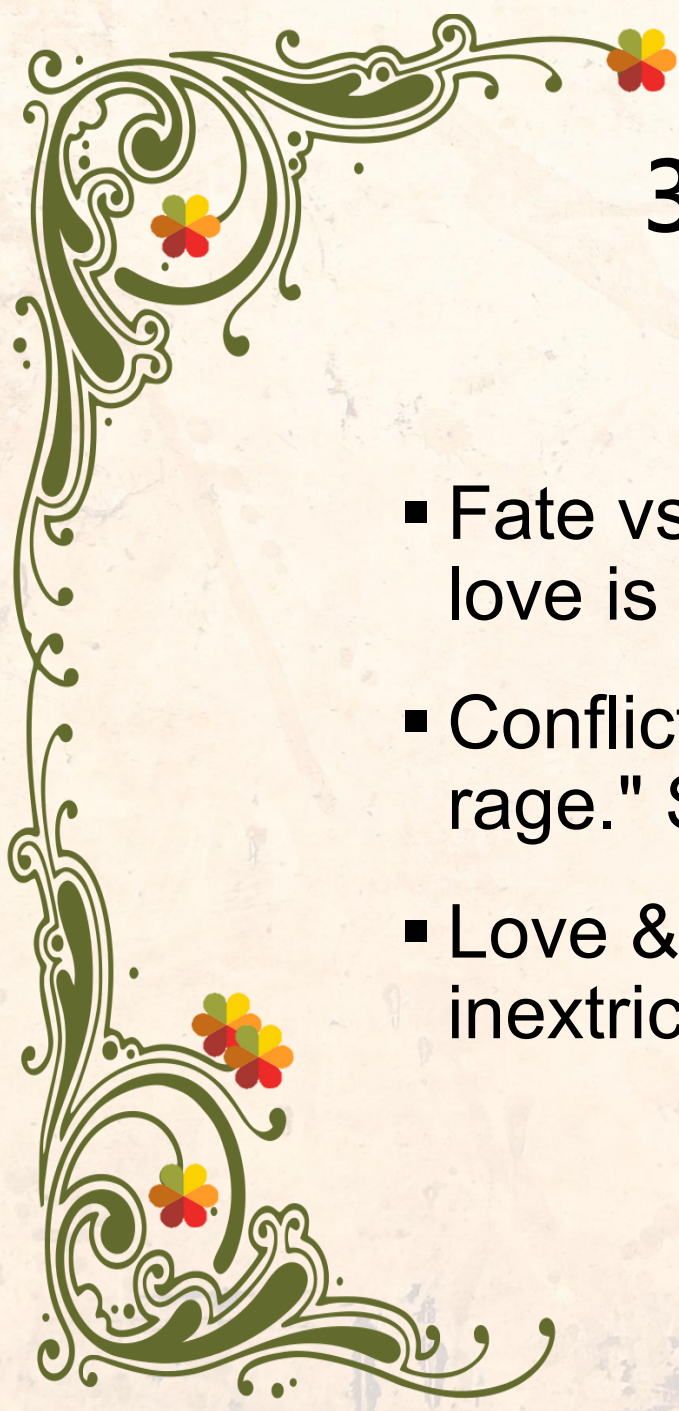
- Genre: Dramatic Prologue (spoken directly to the audience).
- Poetic Form: A perfect Shakespearean (English) Sonnet.
 - 14 lines of iambic pentameter.
 - Rhyme Scheme: ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.
 - Volta (Turn): The traditional turn occurs at the couplet (lines 13–14), shifting from describing the story to addressing the audience's role.
- Speaker: The Chorus (a single actor representing a collective narrative voice).



2. Narrative Function

(What it DOES for the Plot)

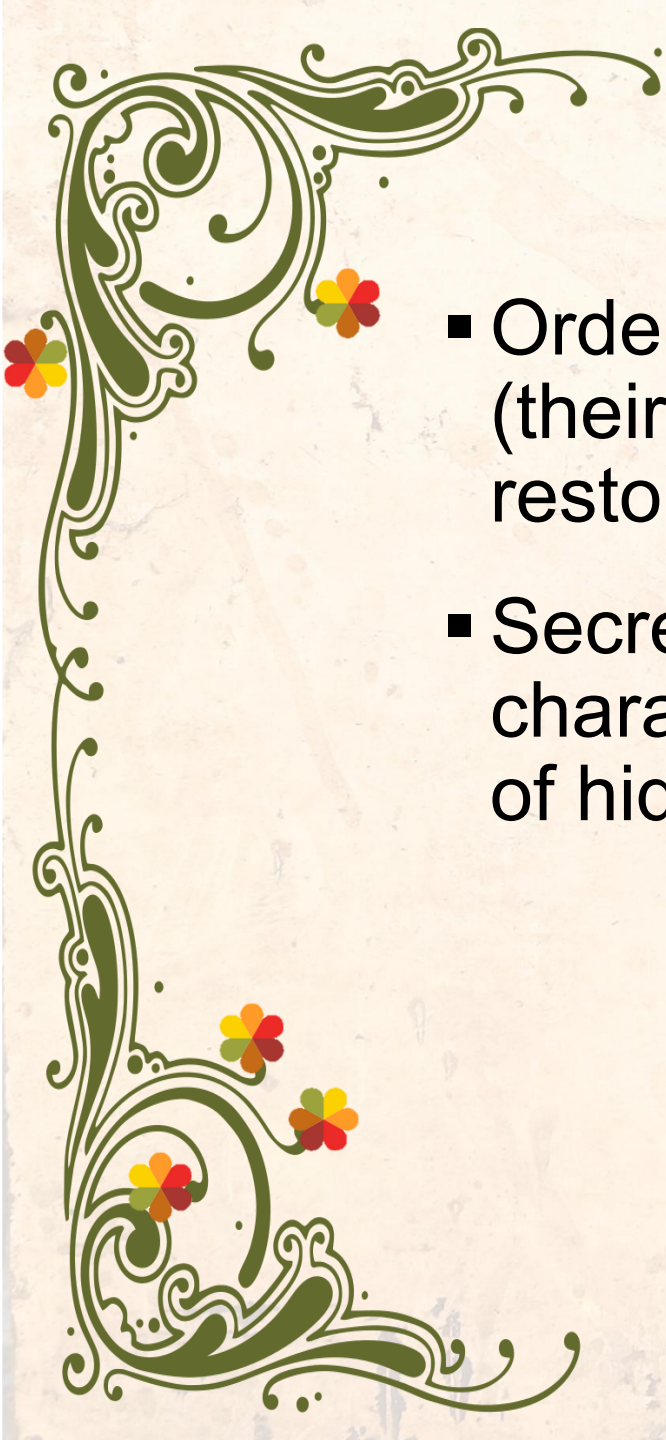
- Exposition: Establishes setting ("Verona"), characters ("two households"), and backstory ("ancient grudge").
- Foreshadowing: Explicitly reveals the entire plot: the lovers' meeting, their deaths, and the end of the feud.
- Framing: Sets the boundaries of the story ("two hours' traffic of our stage").
- Audience Address: Directly instructs the audience to listen patiently, creating a contract between the play and the viewers.

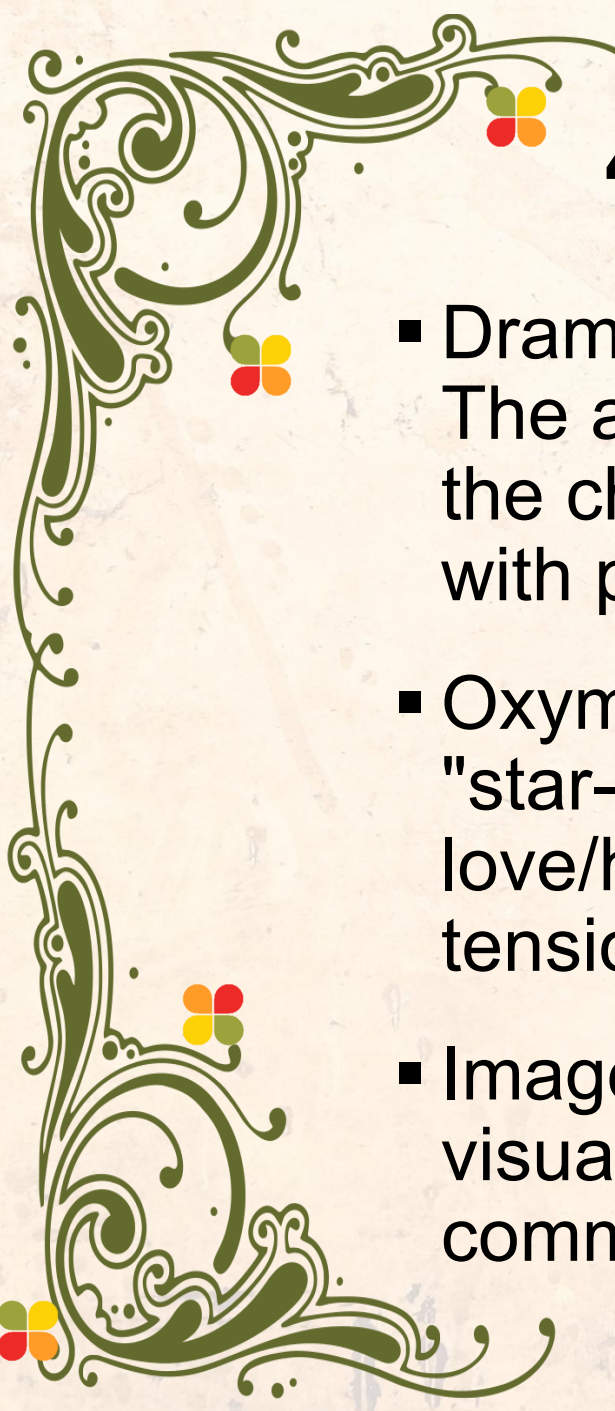


3. Thematic Content

(Key Ideas Introduced)

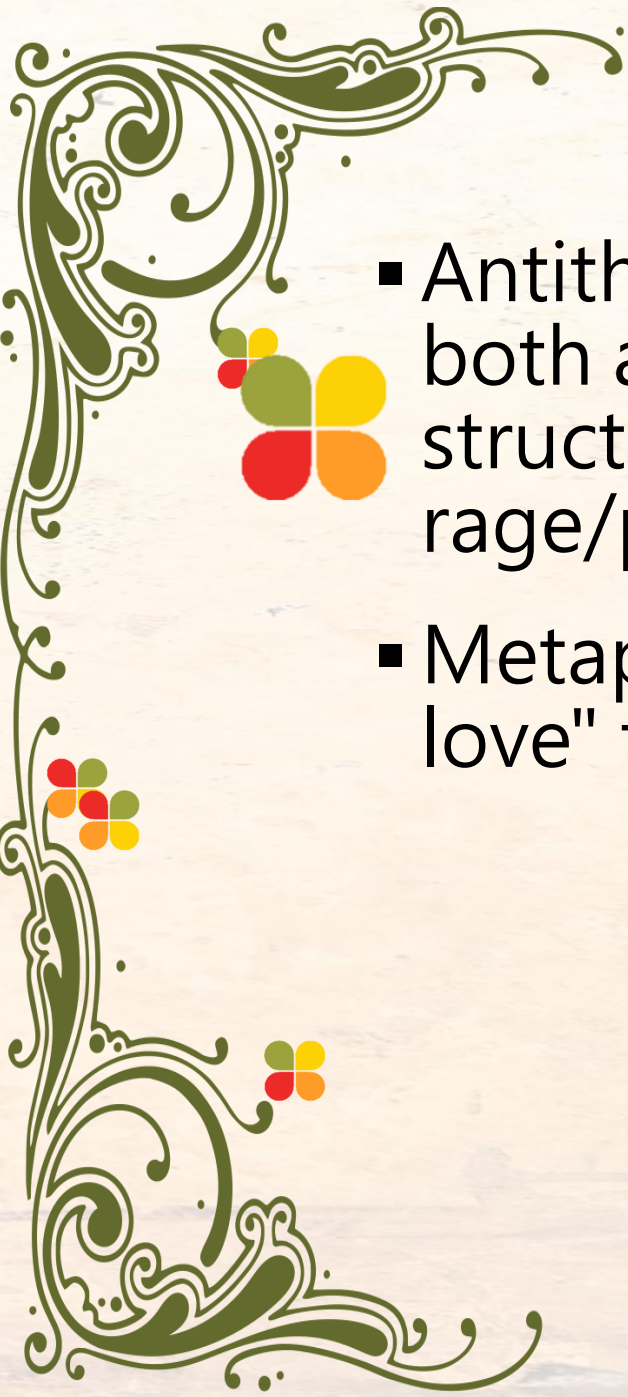
- Fate vs. Free Will: The lovers are "star-cross'd" and their love is "death-mark'd." Their tragedy is predestined.
- Conflict: The central problem is "civil blood" and "parents' rage." Societal/familial strife dictates personal lives.
- Love & Death (Eros & Thanatos): Passion and death are inextricably linked from the outset.

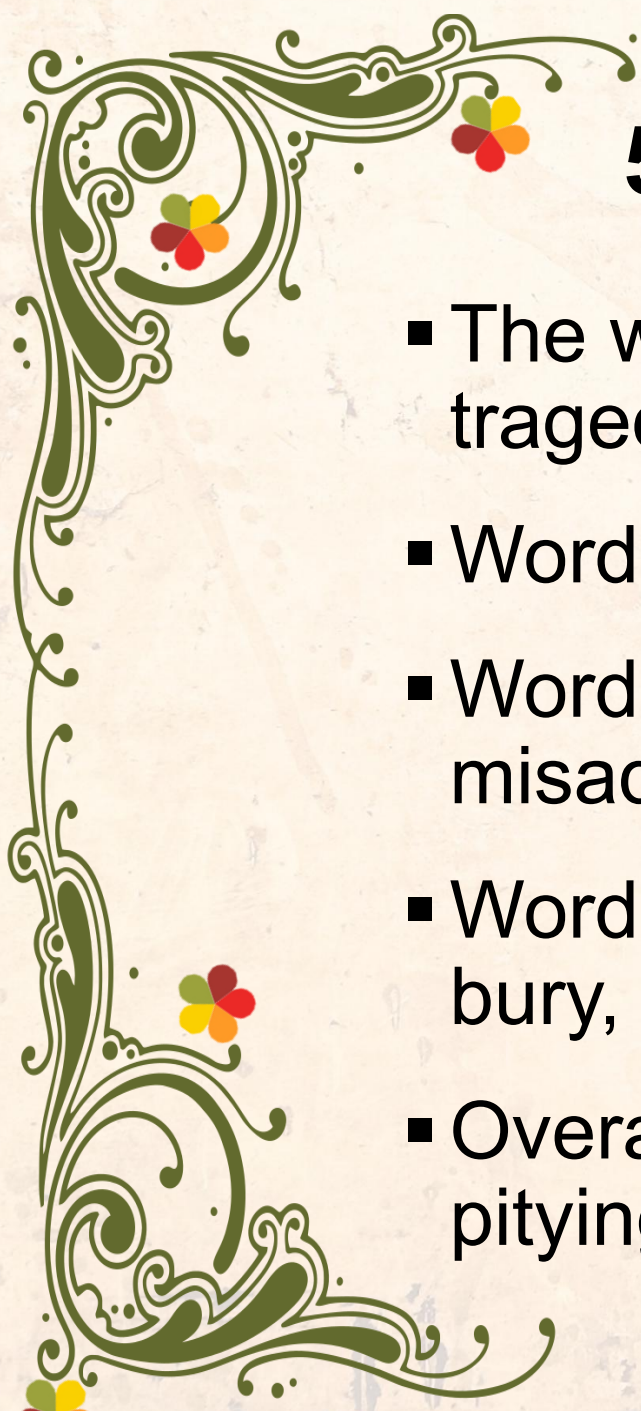
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- Order from Chaos: The lovers' "piteous overthrows" (their deaths) will bring an end to the chaos and restore civic order.
 - Secrecy & Revelation: The prologue tells all, but the characters know nothing. This highlights the theme of hidden truths and miscommunication.



4. Key Literary & Rhetorical Devices

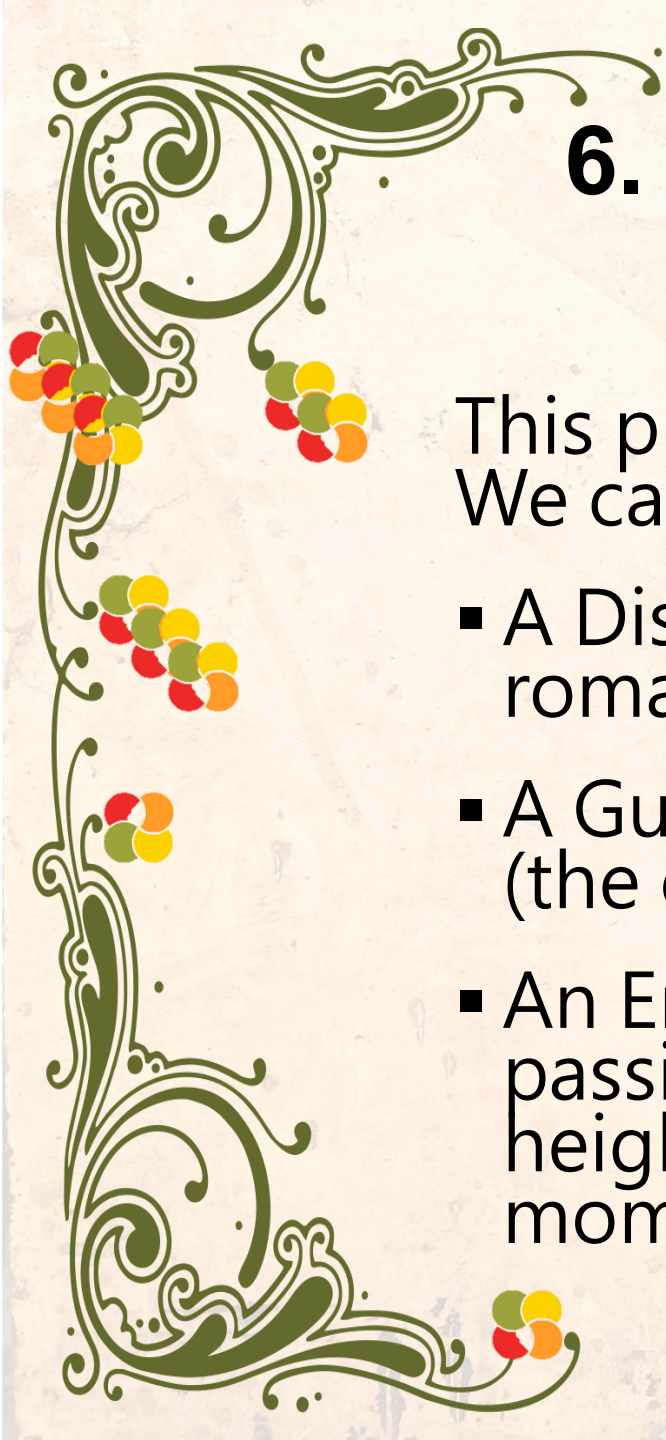
- Dramatic Irony: The most important device established. The audience knows the tragic ending from line 1, while the characters do not. This colors every hopeful scene with poignancy.
- Oxymoron/Paradox: "fatal loins," "death-mark'd love," "star-cross'd." These combine opposing ideas (life/death, love/hate, destiny/misfortune) to capture the play's central tensions.
- Imagery: "Civil blood makes civil hands unclean" – vivid visual and moral imagery of violence staining the community.

- 
- Antithesis (Balanced Opposites): "Two households, both alike in dignity..." The entire prologue is structured on contrasts: love/hate, life/death, rage/peace.
 - Metaphor: "The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love" frames their relationship as a doomed journey.



5. Tone & Fatal Vocabulary

- The word choices create an inescapable mood of tragedy:
- Words of Conflict: grudge, mutiny, rage, strife, blood.
- Words of Fate/Doom: star-cross'd, death-mark'd, fatal, misadventured, piteous.
- Words of Consequence & Resolution: overthrows, bury, end, mend.
- Overall Tone: Authoritative, solemn, foreboding, and pitying.



6. Unique Classification:

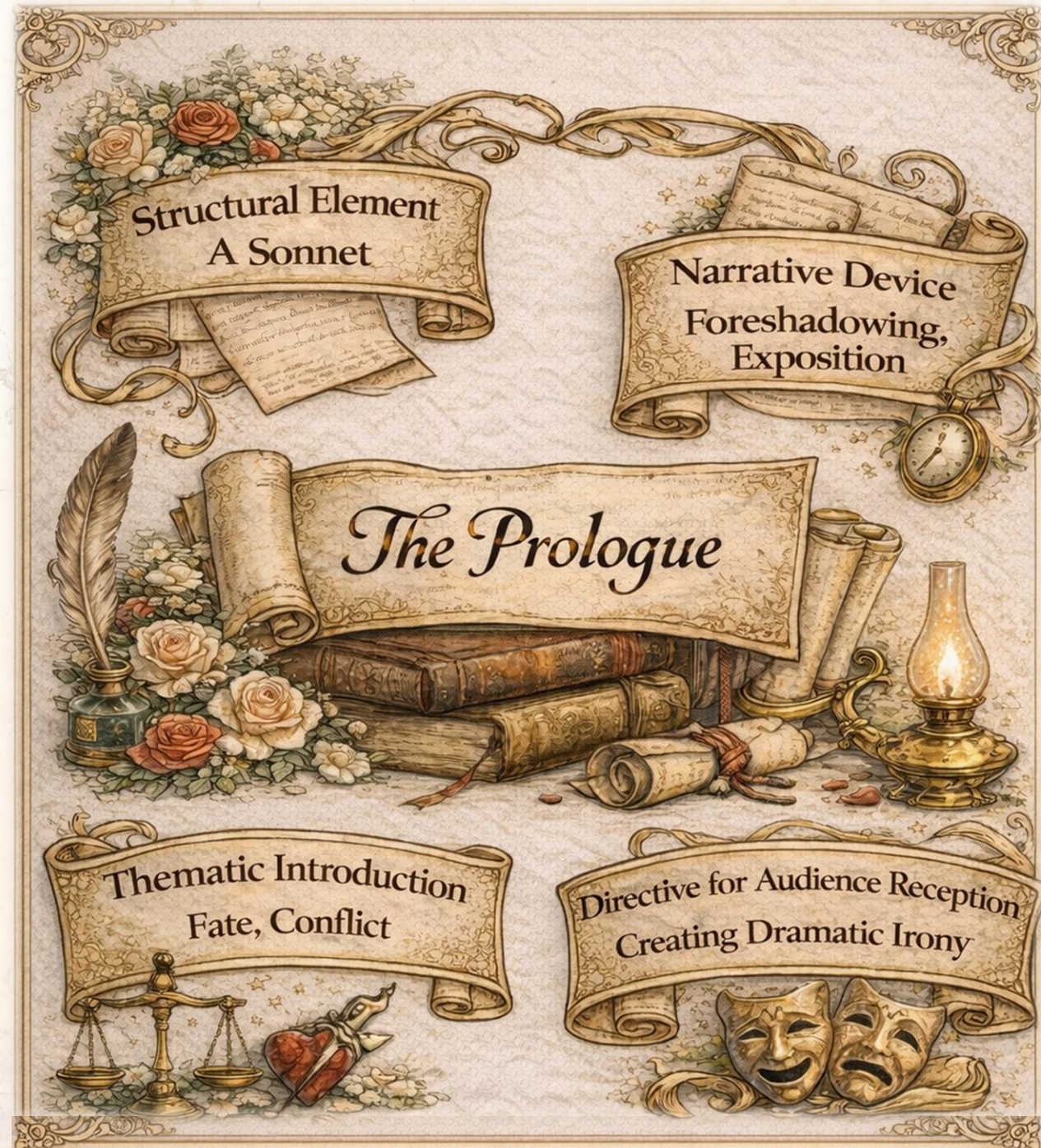
The Prologue as a "Tragic Contract"

This prologue is unusual because it spoils the ending. We can classify its specific purpose as:

- A Disclaimer: It tells you this is not a comedy or a romance; it is a tragedy.
- A Guide: It tells you what to watch for—not the "what" (the outcome), but the "how" and "why."
- An Engine for Irony: It transforms the audience from passive viewers into omniscient observers, heightening the emotional impact of every hopeful moment.

- 
- A Structural Pillar: As a sonnet, it mirrors the many sonnets within the play (especially Romeo and Juliet's first dialogue), framing their love as beautiful, poetic, but also contained and fated.
 - Classification Charts show that the Prologue is a masterful piece of compression. It is simultaneously a structural element (a sonnet), a narrative device (foreshadowing, exposition), a thematic introduction (fate, conflict), and a directive for audience reception (creating dramatic irony). Its classifications show it working on every level to prepare the audience for the tragic story to come.

Classification Charts show that the Prologue is a masterful piece of compression. It is simultaneously **a structural element** (a sonnet), **a narrative device** (foreshadowing, exposition), **a thematic introduction** (fate, conflict), and **a directive for audience reception** (creating dramatic irony). Its classifications show it working on every level to prepare the audience for the tragic story to come.



第三學習重點

All About the Prologue: Tree Maps



Using comprehensive tree maps to break down the Prologue of *Romeo and Juliet* from different analytical perspectives.

- TREE MAP 1:
Structural & formal analysis
- TREE MAP 2:
Thematic & conceptual analysis
- TREE MAP 3:
Linguistic & rhetorical analysis
- TREE MAP 4:
Dramatic function & effect





TREE MAP 1:

STRUCTURAL & FORMAL ANALYSIS **The Prologue of Romeo and Juliet (Sonnet)**

STRUCTURAL & FORMAL ANALYSIS

The Prologue of Romeo and Juliet (Sonnet)

FORM

Shakespearean Sonnet
(14 lines)

- Iambic Pentameter

Rhyme Scheme:
ABAB CDCD EFEF GG

FUNCTION

Exposition

- Setting: "In fair Verona"
- Characters: Two households
- Conflict: "Ancient grudge... new mutiny"

Foreshadowing

- "Star-cross'd lovers"
- "Death-mark'd love"
- "Take their life"

Dramatic Framework

- "Two hours' traffic of our stage"
- Audience address

Thematic Introduction

- Fate vs. Free Will
- Love and Death
- Public vs. Private

NARRATIVE ARC (Within 14 lines)

Setup (Lines 1–4)

- Introduction of conflict
- Civil violence

Development (Lines 5–8)

- Introduction of lovers
- Their doomed fate

Climax / Resolution (Lines 9–12)

- Parents' rage
- Children's deaths end feud

Conclusion (Lines 13–14)

- Play's timeframe
- Audience's role

SPEAKER & AUDIENCE

Chorus as Narrator

- Omniscient perspective
- Dramatic convention
- Direct address

Audience Position

- Foreknowledge creates irony
- Passive observers of fate
- "Patient ears" requested

A decorative header featuring a scroll with a quill pen and an inkwell, surrounded by flowers and leaves. The word "FORM" is written in a large, bold, serif font on a banner that curves across the top of the page.

FORM

- Shakespearean Sonnet (14 lines)
- Iambic Pentameter
- Rhyme Scheme: ABAB CDCD EFEF GG



FUNCTION

1

1. Exposition

- Setting: “In fair Verona”
- Characters: Two households
- Conflict: “Ancient grudge...
new mutiny”

2

2. Foreshadowing

- “Star-cross’d lovers”
- “Death-mark’d love”
- “Take their life”

3

3. Dramatic Framework

- “Two hours” traffic of our stage”
- Audience address

4

4. Thematic Introduction

- Fate vs. Free Will
 - Love and Death
 - Public vs. Private
- 



NARRATIVE ARC

1

Setup (Lines 1–4)

- Introduction of conflict
- Civil violence

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Development (Lines 5–8)

- Introduction of lovers
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Climax / Resolution (Lines 9–12)

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Conclusion (Lines 13–14)

- Play's timeframe
- Audience's role





SPEAKER & AUDIENCE

- **Chorus as Narrator**

- Omniscient perspective
- Dramatic convention
- Direct address

- **Audience Position**

- Foreknowledge creates irony
- Passive observers of fate
- “Patient ears” requested



TREE MAP 2:

THEMATIC & CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS
Core Themes Introduced in the Prologue





THEMATIC & CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

Core Themes Introduced in the Prologue

I. FATE & DESTINY

- Cosmic Forces
- Predetermined End
- Inevitability

II. CONFLICT & VIOLENCE

- Social Conflict
- Consequences
- Resolution through Tragedy

III. LOVE & DEATH (Eros & Thanatos)

- Intertwined Concepts
- Sacrificial Love
- Paradox



IV. TIME & STRUCTURE

- Temporal Layers
- Cyclical Nature
- Narrative Compression

V. AUDIENCE RELATIONSHIP

- Dramatic Irony Established
 - Contract with Audience
 - Metatheatrical Awareness
- 

FATE & DESTINY

(Thematic & Conceptual Analysis – Prologue)



C Cosmic Forces

1 “Star-cross’d”

- (Astrological determinism)
- “Misadventured”
(ill-fated)



C Predetermined End

2 “Death-mark’d love”

- Take their life
- Piteous overthrows



I Inevitability

- ### 3 • Tragedy foretold
- No escape from destiny
 - Pattern completed



CONFLICT & VIOLENCE

(Thematic & Conceptual Analysis — Prologue)

1 Social Conflict

- Two households
- Ancient grudge
- New mutiny

2 Consequences

- Civil blood makes civil hands unclean
- Public disorder
- Moral pollution

3 Resolution through Tragedy

- Bury their parents' strife
- Death as solution
- Order restored through sacrifice



LOVE & DEATH

(Eros & Thanatos)



1 Intertwined Concepts

- Death-mark'd love
- Love leads to death
- Death validates love

2 Sacrificial Love

- Personal sacrifice
- Redemptive power
- Transcends family feud

3 Paradox

- Life-giving ("loins") vs. life-taking
- Private love vs. public consequence
- Beauty born from tragedy



TIME & STRUCTURE



1 Temporal Layers

- Past: “Ancient grudge”
- Present: “New mutiny”
- Future: “Death-mark’d”
- Theatrical time: “Two hours’ traffic”



2 Cyclical Nature

- Old conflict → new violence
- Birth from foes → death ends feud
- Completion of pattern



3 Narrative Compression

- Whole play summarized
- Beginning, middle, and end
- Epic scope in miniature



AUDIENCE RELATIONSHIP

1 Dramatic Irony Established

- Audience knows ending
- Characters act in ignorance
- Heightens emotional impact

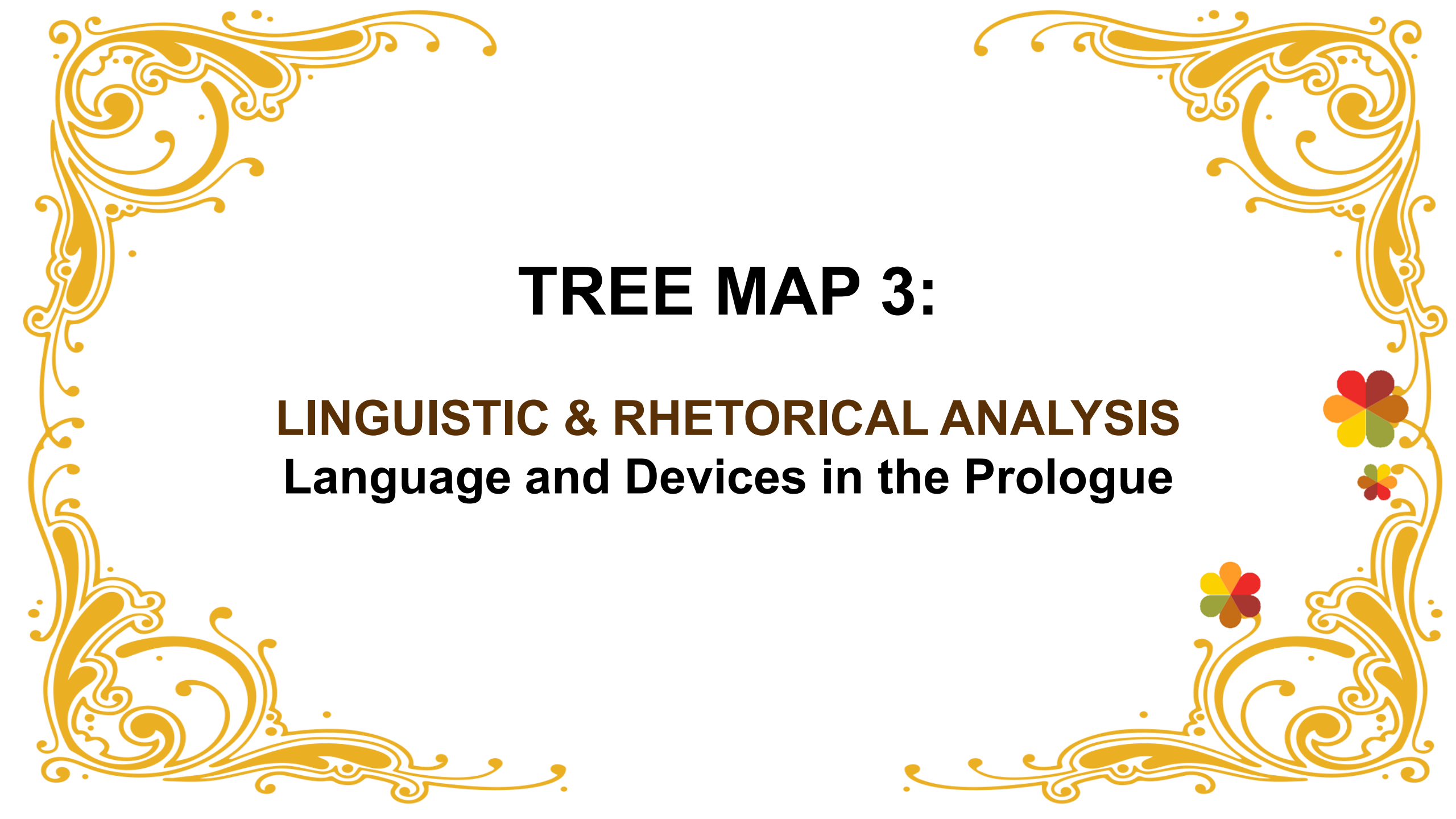
2 Contract with Audience

- “Patient ears attend”
- Willing suspension of disbelief
- Collaborative imagination

3 Metatheatrical Awareness

- “Our stage”
- Acknowledges play as play
- Actors “mend” the gaps
- Blurs reality and performance



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TREE MAP 3:

LINGUISTIC & RHETORICAL ANALYSIS

Language and Devices in the Prologue

LINGUISTIC & RHETORICAL ANALYSIS

Language and Devices in the Prologue

KEY VOCABULARY CATEGORIES

- ◆ Fate/Destiny Words
- ◆ Conflict Words
- ◆ Resolution Words
- ◆ Structural Words

RHETORICAL DEVICES

- ◆ Antithesis (Balanced Opposites)
- ◆ Oxymoron/Paradox
- ◆ Alliteration & Assonance
- ◆ Imagery

SYNTAX & RHYTHM

- ◆ Iambic Pentameter
- ◆ Enjambment
- ◆ Caesura (Mid-line pauses)
- ◆ Sonnet Structure

SEMANTIC FIELDS

- ◆ Legal/Judicial
- ◆ Biological/Genetic
- ◆ Theatrical/Performative
- ◆ Cosmic/Divine

KEY VOCABULARY CATEGORIES

FATE/DESTINY WORDS

- ◆ Star-cross'd
- ◆ Death-mark'd
- ◆ Fatal
- ◆ Misadventured
- ◆ Overthrows



CONFLICT WORDS

- ◆ Grudge
- ◆ Mutiny
- ◆ Strife
- ◆ Rage
- ◆ Blood



RESOLUTION WORDS

- ◆ Bury
- ◆ Remove
- ◆ Mend
- ◆ End



STRUCTURAL WORDS

- ◆ Passage
- ◆ Continuance
- ◆ Traffic
- ◆ Attend



RHETORICAL DEVICES

Antithesis (Balanced Opposites)

- ◆ “Two households, both alike in dignity”
- ◆ Life vs. death
- ◆ Love vs. hate
- ◆ Order vs. chaos



OXYMORON/PARADOX

- ◆ “Fatal loins” (life-giving/death-bringing)
- ◆ “Death-mark’d love”
- ◆ “Piteous overthrows”



ALLITERATION & ASSONANCE

- ◆ “Civil blood makes civil hands unclean”
- ◆ “From forth the fatal loins”
- ◆ “Doth with their death bury



IMAGERY

- ◆ Blood/Staining: “Civil hands unclean”
- ◆ Astronomical: “Star-cross’d”
- ◆ Funeral: “Bury their parents’ strife”
- ◆ Theatrical: “Traffic of our stage”



SYNTAX & RHYTHM

Iambic Pentameter

- ◆ Natural speech rhythm
- ◆ Heightened emotion
- ◆ Formal structure

ENJAMBMENT

- ◆ Lines 3-4: "new mutiny, / Where civil blood..."
- ◆ Creates urgency
- ◆ Connects ideas across lines

Caesura (Mid-line pauses)

- ◆ Creates dramatic emphasis
- ◆ "Two households, both alike in dignity,"
- ◆ Controls pacing

SONNET STRUCTURE

- ◆ Quatrains develop argument
- ◆ Couplet resolves/addresses audience
- ◆ Volta (turn) at couplet

SEMANTIC FIELDS

Legal/Judicial

- ◆ Mark'd (as in sentenced)
- ◆ Overthrows (legal defeat)
- ◆ Judgment implied



Biological/Genetic

- ◆ Loins
- ◆ Inherited conflict
- ◆ Bloodlines



THEATRICAL/PERFORMATIVE

- ◆ Scene
- ◆ Stage
- ◆ Traffic (business)
- ◆ Mend (actors improve)



COSMIC/DIVINE

- ◆ Star-cross'd
- ◆ Fate as external force
- ◆ Tragedy as cosmic design





TREE MAP 4:

DRAMATIC FUNCTION & EFFECT

How the Prologue Shapes the Play's Reception



DRAMATIC FUNCTION & EFFECT

How the Prologue Shapes the Play's Reception

PREPARES THE AUDIENCE FOR...



Genre Expectations



Narrative Focus



Emotional Posture



CREATES DRAMATIC IRONY



Types of Irony Established



Effects on Key Scenes



Audience Position



ESTABLISHES STRUCTURAL PATTERNS

Mirroring & Balance



Compression & Expansion



Theatrical Self-Consciousness



SETS INTERPRETIVE FRAMEWORK



Forces Specific Reading



Limits Alternative Readings



Creates Critical Distance



PREPARES THE AUDIENCE FOR...

GENRE EXPECTATIONS

- ✧ Tragedy, not comedy
- ✧ Doomed love story
- ✧ Violent resolution

NARRATIVE FOCUS

- ✧ Not “if” but “how”
- ✧ Watch for fate’s mechanisms
- ✧ Irony over suspense

EMOTIONAL POSTURE

- ✧ Detached observation
- ✧ Intellectual engagement
- ✧ Pity rather than hope
- ✧ Appreciation of pattern



CREATES DRAMATIC IRONY...

TYPES OF IRONY ESTABLISHED

- ✧ **Situational:**
Outcome known from start
- ✧ **Verbal:**
Characters' hopeful words vs. known end
- ✧ **Cosmic:**
Characters vs. fate

EFFECTS ON KEY SCENES

- ✧ **Balcony scene:**
Sweet but futile
- ✧ **Marriage:**
Celebration of doomed union
- ✧ **Plans:** Hopeful but destined to fail
- ✧ **Final scene:**
Expected tragedy

AUDIENCE POSITION

- ✧ Omniscient observers
- ✧ See characters as pawns of fate
- ✧ Heightened pathos
- ✧ Intellectual distance



ESTABLISHES STRUCTURAL PATTERNS...

MIRRORING & BALANCE

- ✧ Two households →
← two lovers
- ✧ Ancient grudge →
← new mutiny
- ✧ Life from foes →
← death ends feud
- ✧ Complete symmetry

COMPRESSION & EXPANSION

- ✧ Whole story in 14 lines
- ✧ Play expands these moments
- ✧ Prologue as DNA of play

THEATRICAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

- ✧ Play acknowledges itself as play
- ✧ Actors will “mend” the story
- ✧ Audience complicity
- ✧ Blurred reality levels



SETS INTERPRETIVE FRAMEWORK...

FORCES SPECIFIC READING

- ✧ Fate-centered interpretation
- ✧ Tragedy as inevitable
- ✧ Love as destructive force
- ✧ Death as resolution

LIMITS ALTERNATIVE READINGS

- ✧ Undercuts hopeful interpretations
- ✧ Makes comedy impossible
- ✧ Establishes tragic tone
- ✧ Controls emotional response

CREATES CRITICAL DISTANCE

- ✧ Audience analyzes, not just feels
- ✧ Notice structural patterns
- ✧ Appreciate craftsmanship
- ✧ Study fate's working



Introduction to The Prologue : Tree Maps

The four tree maps show how the Prologue operates on multiple levels simultaneously: as

- 1. poetic form,**
 - 2. thematic introduction,**
 - 3. dramatic device, and**
 - 4. interpretive framework**
- all within just 14 meticulously crafted lines.





A comprehensive flowchart of the complete plot of *Romeo and Juliet*

■ 第四學習重點：Language Focus 1 流程圖 (flowcharts)

■ 教學目標

(一) 描述流程圖的主題與目的

- The flowchart illustrates how the tragic flow spreads through the whole play.

(二) 逐步描述流程：讓學生學會用 academic phrases 口語描述 flowchart 裡悲劇發展的流程。

(三) Warm-up：Plot as a process

- 讓學生腦力激盪選出 turning point
- 目的：讓學生思索「悲劇是如何一步步發生」。

教師解說

- (一) Using the simplified flowchart to illustrate “How this tragedy unfolds” and help students to understand the plot.
- (二) Providing a list of key events and ask students to explain how events unfold.



(三) The following flowchart illustrates how the tragedy unfolds in *Romeo and Juliet*.

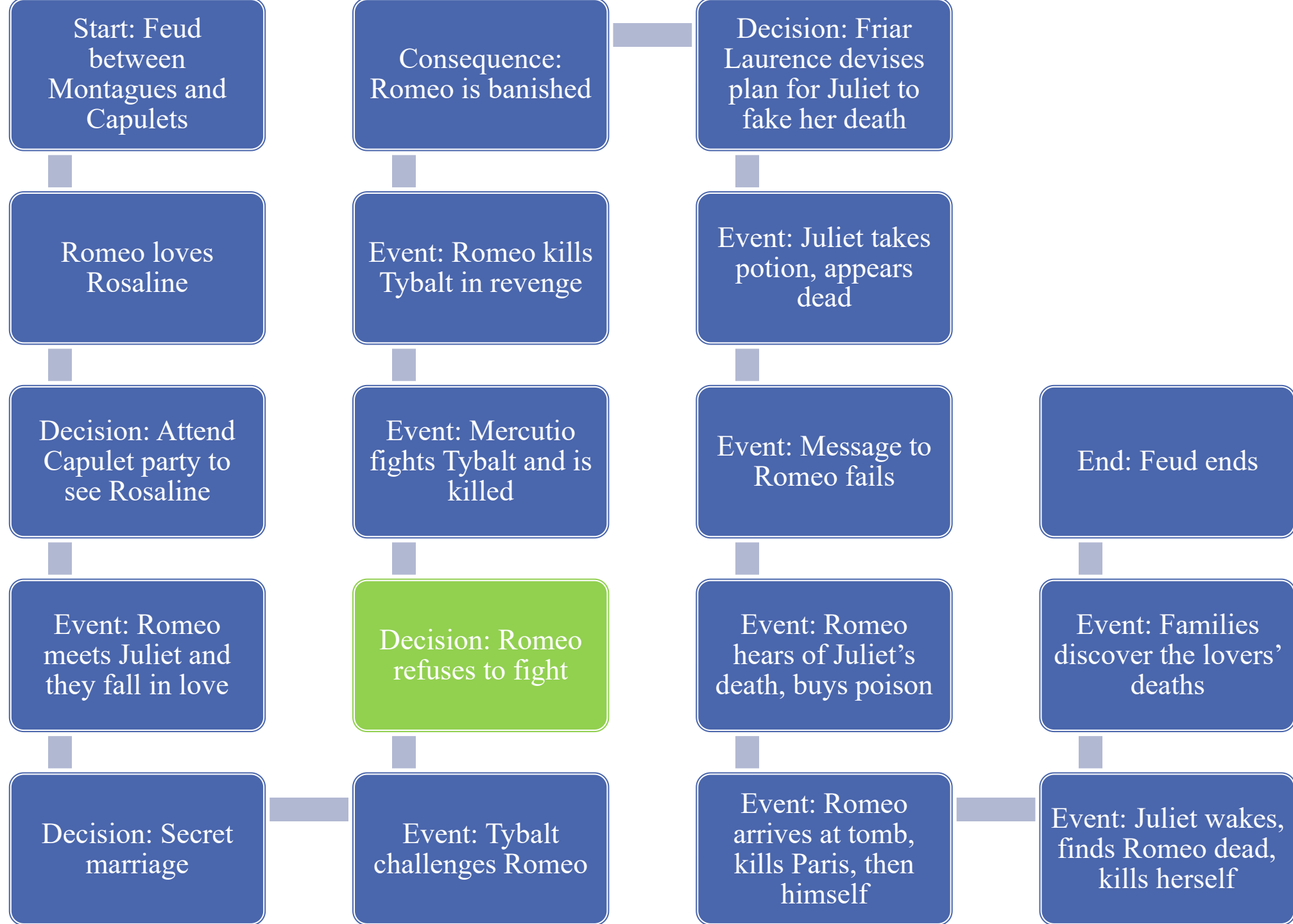
- Step 1: The process **begins** when the long-standing family feud creates constant conflict.
- Step 2: **Subsequently**, a series of events escalates, and the situation becomes impossible to control.
- Step 3: **Ultimately**, a failed message leads to a fatal misunderstanding and the tragic ending.

◆ subsequently (adv.) 接下來，比“**then**”較為正式。
ultimately (adv.) 最後，比“in the end”或“finally”較為正式。

- 示範「解說流程」的句型：

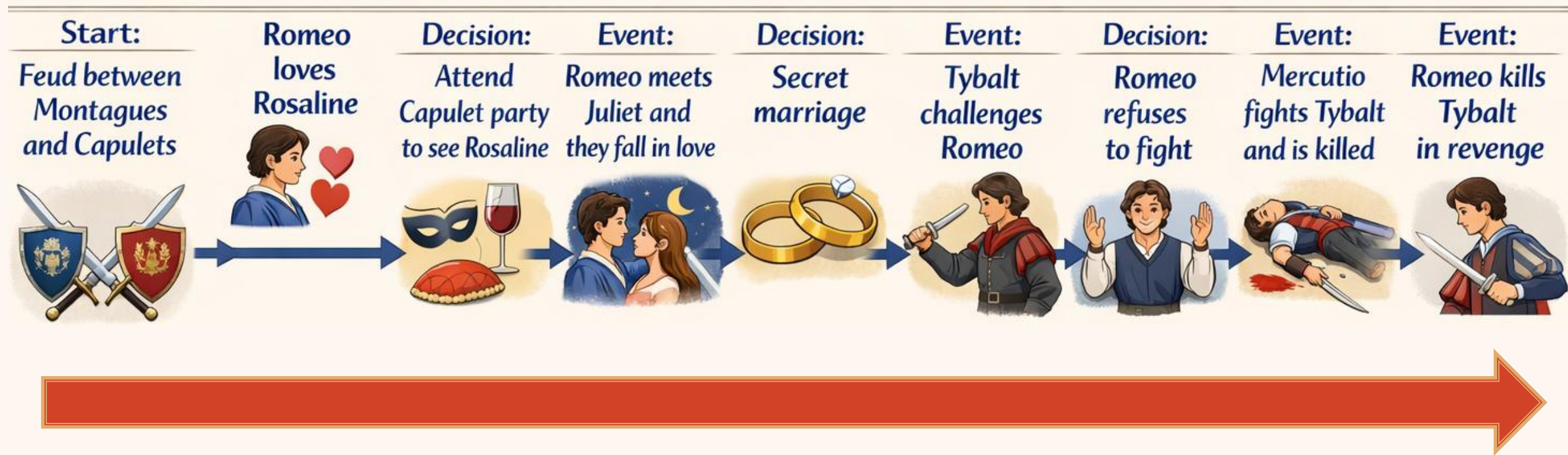
◆ The flowchart **illustrates** how a series of events leads to the tragedy.

◆ The process **begins** when... **Subsequently**... **Ultimately**...



ROMEIO & JULIET: THE TRAGIC FLOW

Simplified Flowchart







- Family feud continues
 - Romeo and Juliet meet and fall in love
 - They secretly marry
 - Tybalt kills Mercutio → Romeo kills Tybalt
 - Romeo is banished
 - Friar's sleeping potion plan
 - The message fails to reach Romeo
 - Romeo believes Juliet is dead
 - Ultimately, both die → the families reconcile
- ◆ Warm-up提問 : Which event is the key turning point?
(e.g., the duel / banishment / failed message)

(四) Flowcharts help explain how events unfold:

The flowchart illustrates how the tragedy unfolds in *Romeo and Juliet*. The process **begins** when the long-standing family feud creates constant conflict. **Subsequently**, a series of events escalates, and the situation becomes impossible to control. **Ultimately**, a failed message leads to a fatal misunderstanding and the tragic ending.

☆stars☆

SEA ANIMALS

■ 請學生選取以下句型口說練習描述整個事件：

1. The process begins when /
2. At the beginning, _____.
3. Subsequently, _____.
4. This leads to _____.
5. As a result, _____.
6. After that, _____.
7. The message _____.
8. Ultimately, _____.
9. In the final stage, _____.

**Word bank (可選) : feud / secretly marry / duel /
banished / potion plan / message fails / believes / tragedy**





ACT I: SETUP

- 1. The Feud Begins
- Street fight (Montagues vs. Capulets) → Prince's warning
- ↓
- Romeo loves Rosaline (unrequited)
- ↓
- Capulet ball announced
- ↓

- Romeo & friends crash the party
- ↓
- Romeo meets Juliet → Instant love
- ↓
- They discover: Enemy families!



ACT II: SECRET LOVE

- 2. The Hidden Relationship
- Balcony scene → Vows of love
- ↓
- Friar Laurence agrees to marry them (hoping to end feud)
- ↓
- Nurse helps as messenger
- ↓
- **SECRET WEDDING**





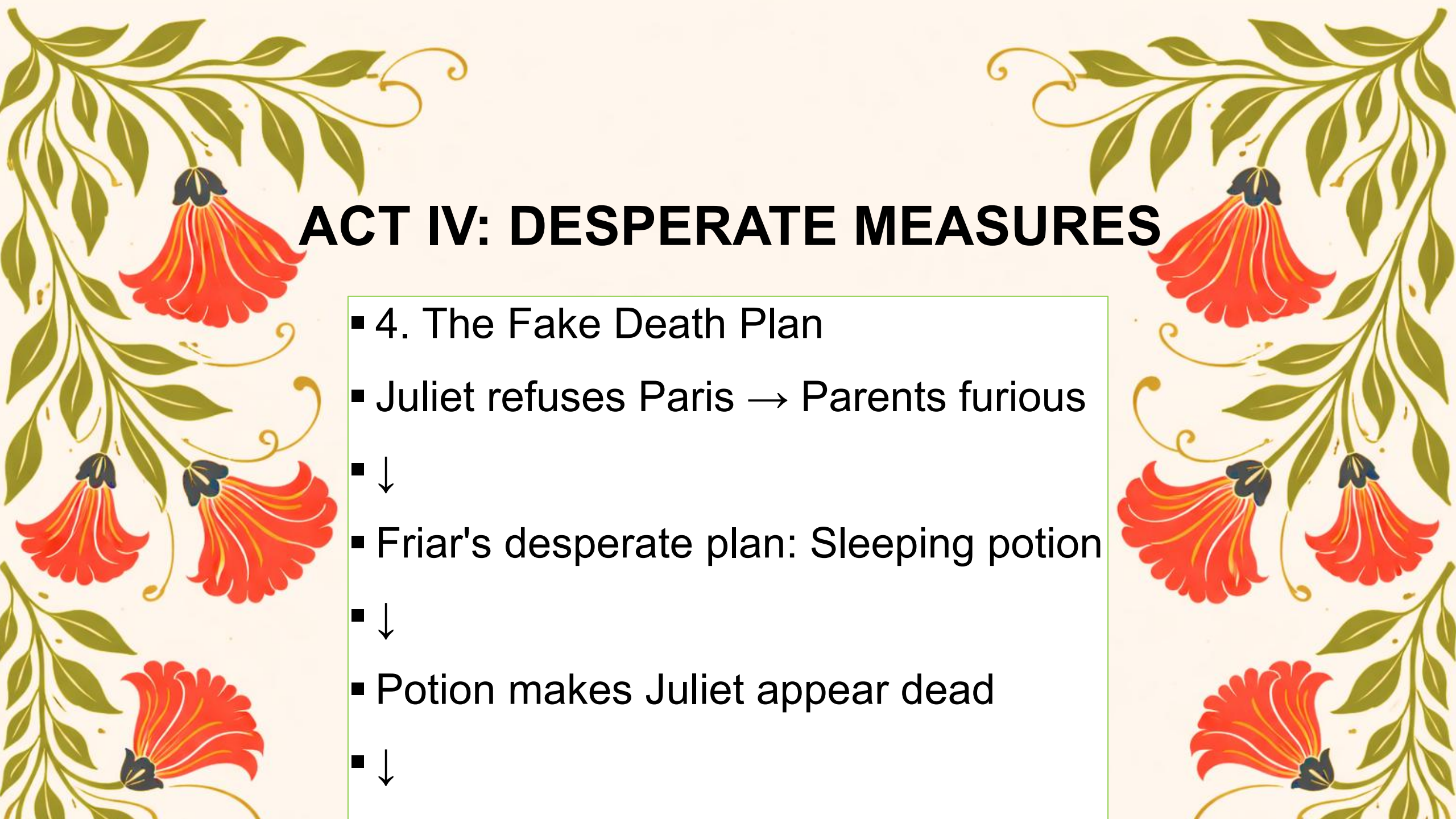
ACT III: THE TURNING POINT

- 3. Tragedy Strikes
- Tybalt challenges Romeo → Romeo refuses (now family)
- ↓
- Mercutio fights Tybalt → Mercutio dies
- ↓
- Romeo kills Tybalt in revenge
- ↓



- Prince banishes Romeo from Verona
- ↓
- Juliet's dilemma: "My husband killed my cousin"
- ↓
- Secret wedding night → Romeo flees at dawn
- ↓
- Capulets arrange Juliet's marriage to Paris





ACT IV: DESPERATE MEASURES

- 4. The Fake Death Plan
- Juliet refuses Paris → Parents furious
- ↓
- Friar's desperate plan: Sleeping potion
- ↓
- Potion makes Juliet appear dead
- ↓

- 
- 
- Wedding becomes funeral
 - ↓
 - Friar sends letter to Romeo (explaining plan)
 - ↓
 - **LETTER NEVER DELIVERED** (plague quarantine)



ACT V: FINAL TRAGEDY

- 5. The Deadly Misunderstanding

Balthasar tells Romeo: "Juliet is dead!"



Romeo buys poison → Returns to Verona



Paris guards tomb → Dies fighting Romeo





- Romeo finds "dead" Juliet → Drinks poison
- ↓
- Juliet wakes → Finds Romeo dead
- ↓
- Juliet stabs herself with Romeo's dagger
- ↓
- Families discover the lovers → Make peace



第五學習重點：Language Focus 2 Classification Charts (分類圖) & Tree maps (樹狀圖)

- 教學目標與解說
- 一、分類圖的目的在呈現事物或概念的類別關係，也常用來呈現定義及樣例。
- 二、樹狀圖是分類圖的一種，可用來進行分類與定義。
- 三、學會用Classification Charts (分類圖) & Tree maps (樹狀圖)進行「分類 + 定義」：用以上兩者進行角色的全面分類 (Comprehensive Character Classification)

說明技巧與實用例句

(一) 描述分類圖/樹狀圖的主題與目的

- The classification chart **categorizes** all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet* by their roles, functions, motivations, and thematic significance.
- The tree map **divides** all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet* **into** groups based on their roles, functions, motivations, and thematic significance.



(二) 描述分類方式

- The classification chart **splits** all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet* into groups based on their roles, functions, motivations, and thematic significance.
- The tree map **breaks down** all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet* into groups based on their roles, functions, motivations, and thematic significance.
- Benvolio **is categorized** or **classified** as MONTAGUE HOUSEHOLD.
- categorize / classify (v.) 分類
- divide / split / break down ... into (v.phr.) 把……分成



(三) 陳述定義

- The chart defines the different roles played by all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet*.
- The tree map defines all major characters in *Romeo and Juliet* based on their roles, functions, motivations, and thematic significance.

第六學習重點：放映Franco Zeffirelli's *Romeo and Juliet* (1968) 第一幕 (約40分鐘)

教學目標與解說

- 看完電影後，讓學生嘗試建立Act 1 (第一幕)的 plot flowchart：
- (一) 學生拿到「R&J Act 1 plot flowchart」學習單：
為降低難度，讓學生兩人一組，「先填內容、再套句型」。
 - 先填全劇的重要事件順序（內容）
 - 再補上連接語（語言）
- (二) 確保內容正確+連接語適當
- (三) 請學生依序上台口語練習及說明。





教學活動流程

(一) 學生拿到「*R&J Act 1 plot flowchart*」學習單：為降低難度，讓學生兩人一組，「先填內容、再套句型」。

- 先填全劇的重要事件順序（內容）
- 再補上連接語（語言）

(二) 確保內容正確+連接語適當

(三) 請學生依序上台口語練習及說明。





「R&J Act 1 plot flowchart」學習單

Arrange the following events sequentially by numbering them at the start

	At the party, Romeo sees Juliet and is instantly captivated, declaring he never knew true beauty until now.
	Tybalt recognizes Romeo's voice and vows revenge for the intrusion, but is forced by Capulet to stand down.
	The witty Mercutio mocks Romeo's mood before the party with his imaginative Queen Mab speech about dreams.
	Servants of Capulet and Montague brawl in the streets, drawing in noblemen and the Prince, who issues a stern warning.
	Lady Capulet and the Nurse inform the obedient, young Juliet of Paris's marriage proposal.
	Romeo helps a servant read the guest list for Capulet's party and sees Rosaline's name.
	We learn Romeo is lovesick and withdrawn over his unrequited love for Rosaline.
	Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage and is invited to a party to woo her.
	Benvolio persuades a reluctant Romeo to attend the Capulet party to compare Rosaline to other beauties.
	Romeo and Juliet meet, flirt, and share a kiss. Only afterward do they each learn the other is their family's sworn enemy.



Teaching Handout: Narrative Arc of *Romeo and Juliet* (Act I)

Exposition – Setting the Stage

- **First**, servants of the Capulet and Montague households brawl in the streets, drawing in noblemen and the Prince, who issues a stern warning.
- **Next**, we learn that Romeo is lovesick and withdrawn over his unrequited love for Rosaline.
- **Meanwhile**, Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage and is invited to a party to woo her.
- **Soon after**, Lady Capulet and the Nurse inform Juliet of Paris's marriage proposal.

Rising Action – Building Tension

- **Later**, Romeo helps a servant read the guest list for Capulet's party and notices Rosaline's name.
- **Encouraged by Benvolio**, Romeo reluctantly agrees to attend the party to compare Rosaline to other beauties.
- **Before the party begins**, Mercutio mocks Romeo's mood with his imaginative Queen Mab speech.
- **At the party itself**, Romeo sees Juliet and is instantly captivated, declaring he never knew true beauty until now.
- **At the same time**, Tybalt recognizes Romeo's voice and vows revenge for the intrusion, but is forced by Capulet to stand down.

Climax – The Turning Point

- **Finally**, Romeo and Juliet meet, flirt, and share a kiss. Only afterward do they each learn the other is their family's sworn enemy.



第七學習重點

教學目標與解說

- ✓ Speaking Task
- ✓ 請學生依序上台演示說明。

教學活動流程

1. 以2人為一組，每組花5分鐘做口頭簡報。運用之前習得的單字和句型，依序敘述第一幕的故事發展，
explaining how the tragedy unfolds:
2. 使用begins / subsequently / ultimately
3. 至少使用2次因果句：leads to / results in

Plot Summary: Act 1 of *Romeo and Juliet*

Act 1 of *Romeo and Juliet* introduces the long-standing feud between the Montague and Capulet families, which erupts into a street brawl in Verona. Prince Escalus intervenes, warning that further violence will be punished by death. Romeo is shown to be lovesick over Rosaline, revealing his emotional nature. Meanwhile, Lord Capulet plans a feast and encourages Paris to court Juliet, though Juliet is not yet ready for marriage. Benvolio persuades Romeo to attend the Capulet party in disguise, hoping he will forget Rosaline—setting the stage for the lovers' fateful meeting.

Act 1 Divided into Ten Stages

- **Stage 1 – The Feud Erupts:** Servants of Capulet and Montague brawl in the streets, drawing in noblemen and the Prince, who issues a stern warning.
- **Stage 2 – Romeo's Melancholy:** We learn Romeo is lovesick and withdrawn over his unrequited love for Rosaline.
- **Stage 3 – Paris's Suit:** Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage and is invited to a feast to woo her.
- **Stage 4 – The Fateful Invitation:** Romeo helps a servant read the guest list for Capulet's feast and sees Rosaline's name.
- **Stage 5 – The Party Plan:** Benvolio persuades a reluctant Romeo to attend the Capulet feast to compare Rosaline to other beauties.

- **Stage 6 – Juliet’s Introduction:** Lady Capulet and the Nurse inform the obedient, young Juliet of Paris’s marriage proposal.
- **Stage 7 – Foreboding & “Queen Mab”:** Before the party, the witty Mercutio mocks Romeo’s mood with his imaginative Queen Mab speech about dreams.
- **Stage 8 – Love at First Sight:** At the feast, Romeo sees Juliet and is instantly captivated, declaring he never knew true beauty until now.
- **Stage 9 – Tybalt’s Rage:** Tybalt recognizes Romeo’s voice and vows revenge for the intrusion, but is forced by Capulet to stand down.
- **Stage 10 – Kiss & Discovery:** Romeo and Juliet meet, flirt, and share a kiss. Only afterward do they each learn the other is their family’s sworn enemy.

教學目標

- 一、第一幕小組報告同學分別以以下三圖進行第一幕的報告與口語練習。
- (一) flowcharts (流程圖)
- (二) Classification Charts (分類圖)
- (三) Tree maps (樹狀圖)
- 二、請報告同學從第一幕當中篩選出三種「衝突」(Conflicts)模式：
- (一) Interpersonal conflict
- (二) Internal conflict
- (三) Conflict of social forces
- ◆ Remind students to use the target phrases:
classified as... because...

- 三、情境變遷transfer：

- 請報告同學提出三種情境變遷(「如果某關鍵訊息送達 / 如果 Tybalt 沒死」)的假設，並要求學生用同一套語言重建情節發展的流程。
- 教師提問學生：
- If the message reaches Romeo...或者
- If Tybalt hadn't died, what might happen? 結局可能將會如何改變，請學生運用 flowchart 描述
- 發展不同於原著劇情的flowchart + 口說成果

分類模板 Conflicts and Forces in *Romeo and Juliet*

1) Interpersonal conflict (between people)

Event: _____

→ This can be classified as interpersonal conflict because... _____.

2) Internal conflict (within a character)

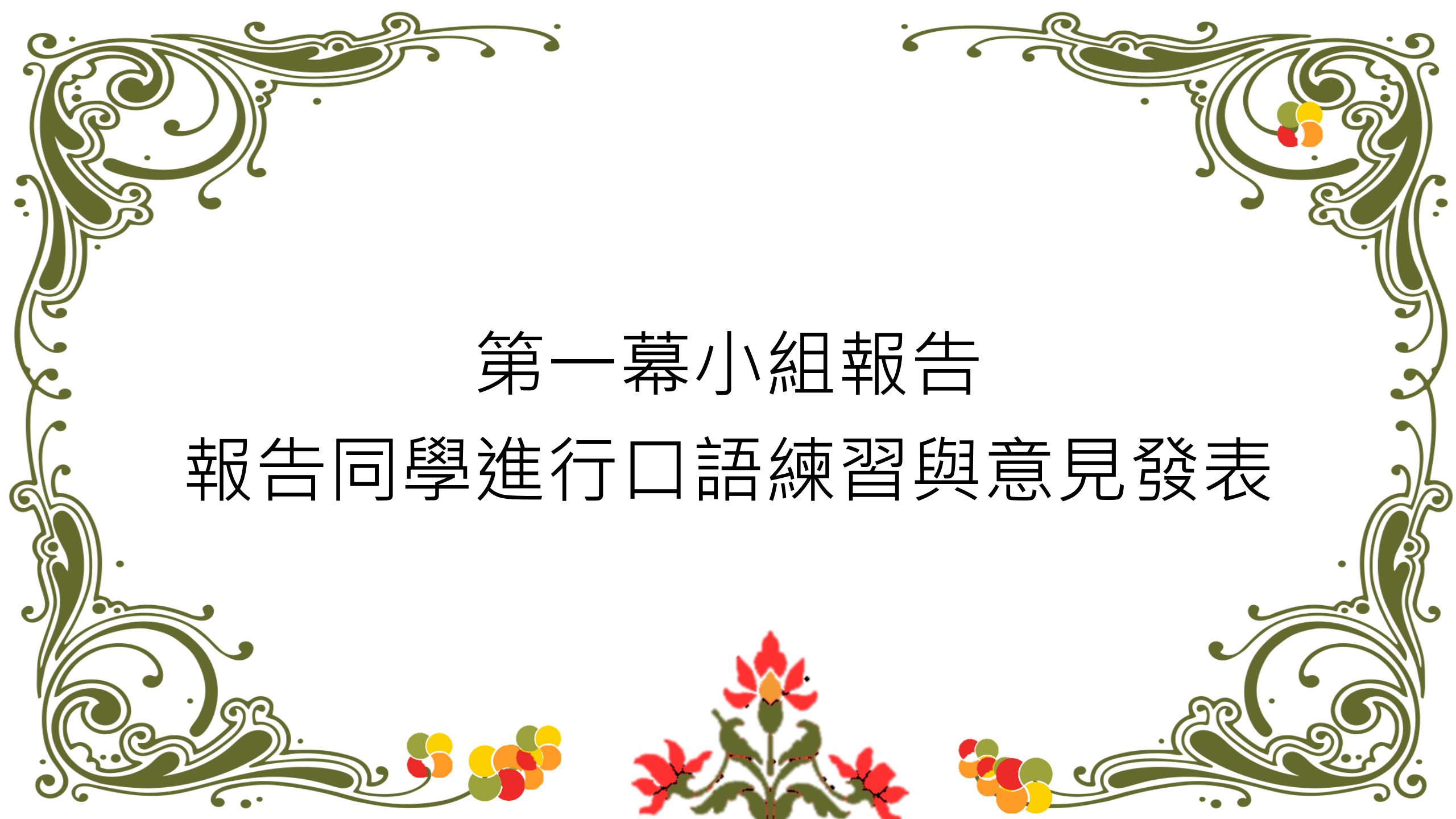
Event: _____

→ This can be classified as internal conflict because... _____.

3) Conflict of social forces (society / rules / misinformation / “fate-like” forces)

Event: _____

→ This can be classified as a conflict of social forces because... _____.



第一幕小組報告

報告同學進行口語練習與意見發表

- 
- 學生繪製flow chart 說明what-if (訊息有送達/ Tybalt沒有死) 的可能結果

- If..., the process would change at...
- This would lead to...
- Ultimately, ... might be avoided.

◆ Guidelines: Oral Presentation Rubric

- ◆ (B2) — Flowchart / Tree Map Speaking :
- ◆ Content accuracy & logic
- ◆ Academic linking language (Unit 5)
- ◆ Clarity & delivery

KEY DECISION POINTS & CONSEQUENCE



Critical Choices That Changed Everything:

- Romeo goes to the ball
→ Meets Juliet
- Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt
→ Mercutio intervenes
- Friar agrees to secret marriage
→ Sets tragedy in motion
- Juliet takes sleeping potion
→ Miscommunication results
- Romeo acts without verifying
→ Double suicide

What Could Have Prevented the Tragedy:

- ✓ If the letter reached Romeo
- ✓ If Romeo waited 5 more minutes at the tomb
- ✓ If the families had ended their feud earlier
- ✓ If the Prince had enforced peace more strictly





VISUAL TIMELINE

- Day 1: Morning: Street fight
Afternoon: Paris asks for Juliet
Evening: Ball → Meeting
Night: Balcony scene
- Day 2: Morning: Wedding arranged
Afternoon: Secret marriage
Evening: Tybalt killed → Banishment
Night: Wedding night



- Day 3: Morning: Romeo leaves
Afternoon: Paris marriage arranged
Evening: Potion plan
Night: Juliet takes potion
- Day 4: Morning: Found "dead"
Afternoon: Funeral
Evening: Romeo hears news
- Day 5: Early morning: Suicide in tomb
Morning: Families discover truth

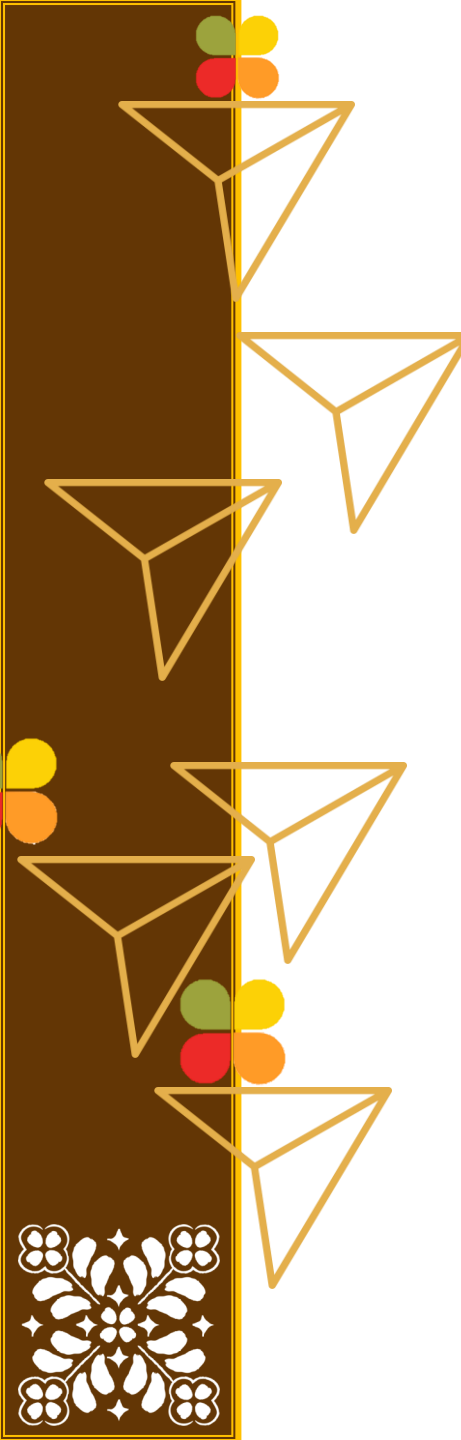


KEY DECISION POINTS & TRAGIC MECHANICS



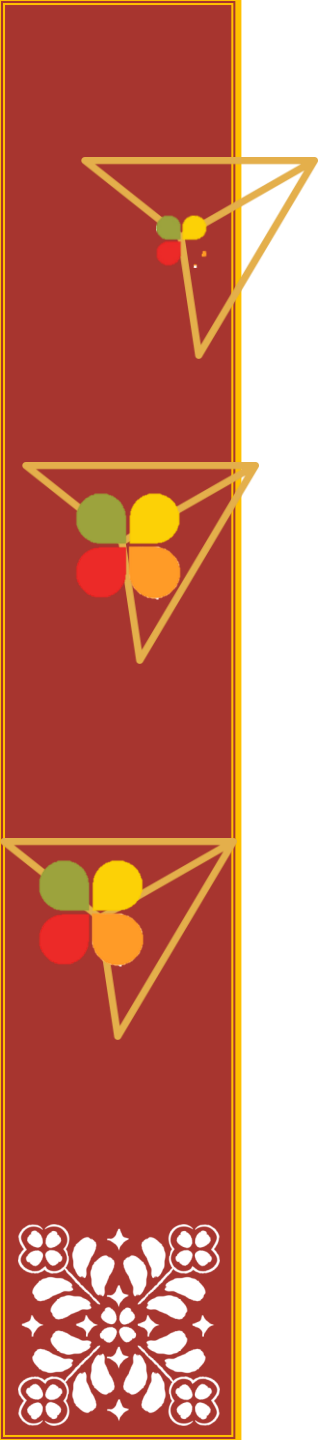
1. Fate vs. Free Will (The Critical Junctures)

- Romeo chooses to attend the Capulet ball → Meets Juliet
- Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt → Mercutio intervenes and dies
- Romeo chooses revenge → Kills Tybalt, gets banished
- Juliet chooses fake death → Sets catastrophe in motion
- Romeo chooses suicide → Before checking facts



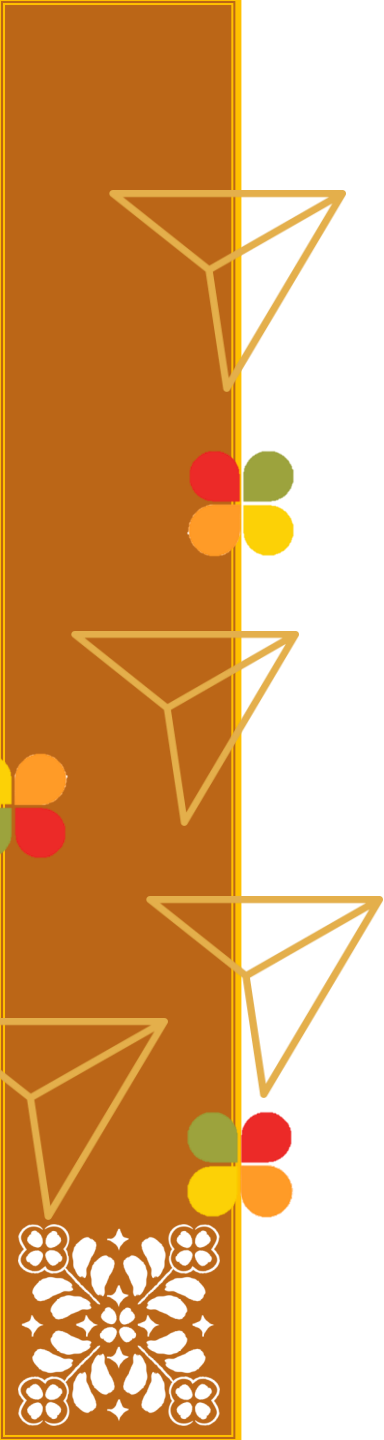
2. The Chain of Coincidences (Shakespeare's Tragic Engine)

- Romeo just happens to be in the street when the Capulet servant can't read the guest list
- Tybalt recognizes Romeo's voice at the ball but is stopped by Capulet
- The Prince's relative (Mercutio) dies, forcing stricter punishment (banishment, not death)
- Friar John gets quarantined due to plague fears
- Romeo arrives at the tomb minutes before Juliet wakes
- Friar Laurence arrives seconds too late



3. Structural Divisions:

- Acts I–II: Comedy structure
(meeting, secret marriage, hope)
- Act III: Turning point
(violence, banishment, forced marriage)
- Acts IV–V: Tragedy structure
(desperation, miscommunication, death)



4. Dramatic Irony Flow:

Audience knows about secret marriage
→ Makes Tybalt's anger ironic

Audience knows Juliet isn't dead
→ Makes Romeo's suicide agonizing

Characters' ignorance vs. audience's knowledge creates tension throughout

ALTERNATIVE PATHS (What Could Have Changed):

Tragic Path Taken

Dead Lovers

Alternative Paths
That Could Have Changed
Everything

If Romeo had received
Friar's letter



Romeo arrives
after Juliet wakes

Happy(?) Ending

If Romeo had waited
5 more minutes at tomb



Juliet wakes in time
Prevents suicides

If Friar had gone
to Mantua himself



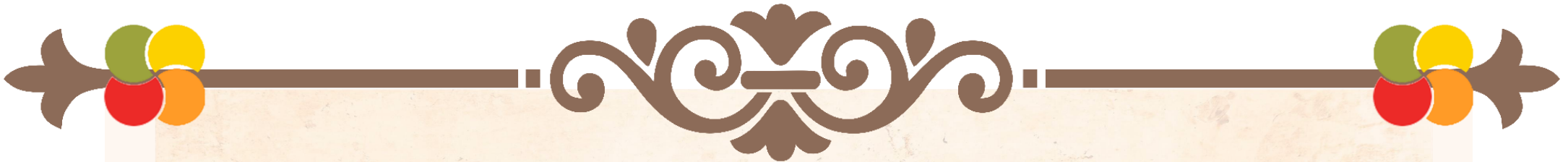
Plan explained
Romeo informed

If Prince had enforced
feud-ending earlier



Public marriage possible
No secrecy needed





收尾：用一句話總結悲劇因果

- Exit ticket：一句話
- Ultimately, the tragedy happens because...
- Ultimately + because
- 每人寫1句繳交，並填寫feedback問卷





Ultimately, the tragedy happens because...

Flowchart: TRAGIC FLAWS & THEMES VISUALIZED



- **Impetuosity:** Romeo and Juliet rush every decision (marriage in 24 hours, suicide without verification)
- **Secrecy:** Every hidden action creates new complications
- **Miscommunication:** The letter fails; characters constantly misinterpret each other

- 
- **Fate's Hand:** "Star-crossed" from the prologue - coincidences stack against them
 - **Societal Pressure:** Feud dictates all; individual love cannot survive public hate
- ◆ This flowchart shows how Shakespeare builds a perfect tragedy: Every action has understandable motivation, every catastrophe stems from logical consequences, and the final tragedy feels both inevitable and preventable, which is the essence of tragic drama.





口說/寫作練習活動





Class Dismissed



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