 Answer key

| Statements | True | False |
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| According to Farah Karim-Cooper one of the most vital concerns of the play is the notion of value | True | None |
| In the society that ‘The Merchant of Venice’ is set in, marriage was understood as a contract, a negotiation underpinned by property and money | True | None |
| Women are not treated as commodities in the play according to Farah Karim-Cooper | None | False |
| The people in Venice were not tolerant of a variety of races and cultures in Shakespeare’s time | None | False |
| ‘The Merchant of Venice’ investigates anxieties about an overemphasis on goods and money | True | None |
| According to Farah Karim-Cooper the women in ‘The Merchant of Venice’ are unable to manipulate the patriarchal structures of the societies that they live. | None | False |
| In ‘The Merchant of Venice’, Shylock’s daughter, Jessica, converts to Christianity, steals her father’s jewels and marries a Christian. | True | None |
| Shylock’s ‘dignified’ response to those tormenting him: ‘Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?’ (3.1.59–60) was an element of the play that some audiences thought of as a ‘battle cry’ | True | None |
| In ‘The Merchant of Venice’, Portia plays a cross dressing lawyer. | True | None |
| There were no anti-Semitic texts produced in the 1500s. | None | False |
| The Christian characters in ‘The Merchant of Venice’ are selective about when, and to what relationships, they apply their Christian values. | True | None |
| Shakespeare does not suggest, in ‘The Merchant of Venice’ that make ‘monsters’ of people through our treatment of them. | None | False |
| The only man in the world of the play who does fully understand the significant meaning of the ring and, by implication, of the depth of feeling involved in marriage itself, is Shylock. | True | None |