This study guide for *The Tempest*, by William Shakespeare, was prepared by the students of John Marshall High School’s Gifted, Highly Gifted, High Ability Magnet during the spring of 2003 and is part of an ongoing effort; comments, questions, or revision suggestions are welcome at Shakespeare Online Project, JMHS Magnet, Silverlake, California, 90027.

*The Tempest*

I. Act I Scene I

**Narration**

"Boatswain: None that I more love than myself. You are a counsellor; if you can command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present, we will not hand a rope more; use your authority: if you cannot, give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your cabin for the mischance of the hour, if it so hap. Cheerly, good hearts!"

GONZALO:

I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast, good Fate, to his
hanging: make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our own doth little advantage. If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable."

Summary
A storm begins and the Master tells the Boatswain to go speak to the Mariners and tell them to do everything they can to save the ship and its crew. Alonso, Gonzalo, Sebastian, Antonio, Ferdinand and the others enter and start distracting the Boatswain by asking him where the master is; he tells them to stop distracting him and go back to the cabin. Gonzalo remarks that they are important people and shouldn't be talked to that way. The Boatswain tells him that he doesn't care who they are because they are all going to die soon anyway, unless they are so special that they can make the storm stop. Then Gonzalo makes a joke about how the Boatswain is such a jerk that he is not destined to drown.

Reading Comprehension Question
Who is on the boat?

Analogy
"fall to't, yarely, or we run ourselves aground"
mercurial : fickle :: yarely : _______
a. primarily
b. quickly
c. vocally
d. quietly

Grammar Question
What is the subject of the following sentence?
"Where is the master, boatswain?"

Discussion Question
What does Gonzalo think of the boatswain? (Hint: how can the boatswain be beneficial to him?)
II. Act I Scene I

**Narration**
"GONZALO:
Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, any thing. The wills above be done! but I would fain die a dry death."

**Summary**
The Boatswain is still working on protecting the ship as Sebastian, Antonio, and Gonzalo re-enter. The Boatswain calls them cowards and they start cursing back and forth. The mariners enter and say that they can't do anything anymore. Suddenly someone cries out that the ship split and everyone rushes to the king's cabin. Gonzalo, who is left alone, gives a speech on how he doesn't want to die at sea.

**Reading Comprehension Question**
Why is the boatswain mad at Sebastian, Antonio, and Gonzalo?

**Analogy**
"an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything"
mariner : sailor :: furze : ______
a. gorse
b. rice
c. sugar
d. corn

**Grammar Question**
How many clauses are there in the following quote?
“Hang, cur! hang, you whoreson, insolent noisemaker! We are less afraid to be drowned than thou art.”

**Discussion Question**
Why does Gonzalo get the last word in these two cells?
III. Act I Scene II

Narration
"MIRANDA:
If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them.
The sky, it seems, would pour down stinking pitch,
But that the sea, mounting to the welkin's cheek,
Dashes the fire out. O, I have suffered
With those that I saw suffer: a brave vessel,
Who had, no doubt, some noble creature in her,
Dash'd all to pieces. O, the cry did knock
Against my very heart. Poor souls, they perish'd.
Had I been any god of power, I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd and
The fraughting souls within her."

Summary
On the island, Miranda asks Prospero (her father) to stop the storm, which he started, so that no one gets hurt. Prospero says that no one will and decides that it is now the time to tell her the family history.

Reading Comprehension Question
Where are Miranda and Prospero?

**Analogy**
"But that the sea, mounting to the *welkin's* cheek, dashes the fire out."
doctrine : principle :: welkin : _______
a. cloud  
b. water  
c. wave  
d. sky  

**Grammar Question**
What part of speech is the word *collected* in the following sentence?  
“Be collected:
No more amazement: tell your piteous heart
There's no harm done.”

**Discussion Question**
Why is Miranda worried about the storm? What does this suggest about her character and life?
IV. Act I Scene II

Narration
"PROSPERO:
Thou hadst, and more, Miranda. But how is it
That this lives in thy mind? What seest thou else
In the dark backward and abysm of time?
If thou remember'st aught ere thou camest here,
How thou camest here thou mayst."

Summary
Prospero tells Miranda that twelve years ago he was the Duke of Milan, and she is his only heir (princess).

Reading Comprehension Question
Where did Prospero and Miranda come from?

Analogy
"What seest thou else in the dark backward and **abyss** of time?"

vitreous : glass :: ______ : abysm

a. closed  
b. immeasurable  
c. universe  
d. planetary

**Grammar Question**
How many clauses does the following sentence have?
“If thou remember'st aught ere thou camest here,  
How thou camest here thou mayst.”

**Discussion Question**
How old is Miranda?
Narration
"PROSPERO:
I, thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness and the bettering of my mind
With that which, but by being so retired,
O'er-prized all popular rate, in my false brother
Awaked an evil nature; and my trust,
Like a good parent, did beget of him
A falsehood in its contrary as great
As my trust was; which had indeed no limit,
A confidence sans bound."

Summary
Prospero talks about how his brother (Antonio) betrayed him. After Prospero let him manage his state for a while, in order to study liberal rights, Antonio decided to get rid of him and have it all for himself.
**Reading Comprehension Question**
Why did Prospero let his brother manage the estate?

**Analogy**
"Through all the signories it was the first..."  
stellate : star-shaped :: signories : ______  
a. trading partners  
b. personal trends  
c. lords' domains  
d. birds' nests

**Grammar Question**  
What is the interjection in the following quote? 
"O the heavens!  
What foul play had we, that we came from thence?  
Or blessed was't we did?"

**Discussion Question**
Why does Prospero keep saying things like "Dost thou attend me?...Thou attends't not!...Dost thou hear?" when he is talking to Miranda?
VI. Act I Scene II

Narration
"MIRANDA:
Wherefore did they not
That hour destroy us?
PROSPERO:
Well demanded, wench:
My tale provokes that question. Dear, they durst not,
So dear the love my people bore me, nor set
A mark so bloody on the business, but
With colours fairer painted their foul ends."

Summary
Prospero talks about how he and Miranda were tied up (by the army of the King of Naples, who hated Prospero), put on a rotten boat, and left to their destiny at sea. He tells Miranda about Gonzalo, who helped them when they came to the island, by giving food, clothes, and Prospero's precious books.

Reading Comprehension Question
What does Prospero like?

**Analogy**
"...without the which this story were most *impertinent*."  
ethereal : burdensome :: impertinent : _______
- a. complex
- b. corrupt
- c. relevant
- d. visual

**Grammar Question**
Identify the verb in the following sentence.  
"Wherefore did they not that hour destroy us?"

**Discussion Question**
Why did Gonzalo help Prospero if he was working for Antonio?
Narration
"PROSPERO:
Sit still, and hear the last of our sea-sorrow.
Here in this island we arrived; and here
Have I, thy schoolmaster, made thee more profit
Than other princesses can that have more time
For vainer hours and tutors not so careful."

Summary
Miranda asks Prospero why he made the storm and he tells her that his enemies are on the ship at sea and he wants them to crash on the island. Then he makes her fall asleep and calls Ariel.

Reading Comprehension Question
What does the quote mean?
Analogy
"...by my prescience I find my zenith doth depend upon a most auspicious star..."
warlock : sorcerer :: prescience : ________
a. chemistry
b. forgetfulness
c. foresight
d. wisdom

Grammar Question
Identify all the prepositions in the following sentence.
“Some food we had and some fresh water that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity, being then appointed
Master of this design, did give us, with
Rich garments, linens, stuffs and necessaries,
Which since have steaded much; so, of his gentleness,
Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.”

Discussion Question
How do you think Prospero came to have magical powers?
Quote
“Did you not hear him? You mar our labour:
Keep your cabins: you do assist the storm.-Boatswain

Summary
Alonso asks the boatswain if he has seen the master and if they can control the ship so they won’t sink. The boatswain says don’t bother me and go back to your cabin and let me do my work.

Comprehension Question
What does Alonso ask of the boatswain?

Grammar Question
Identify the subjects in the quote above.

Analogy
Shakespeare is to Romeo and Juliet as Boatswain is to ___
A. Ship’s deck
B. Hamlet
C. A boat swaying
D. Crew member

Discussion Question
What do you think is going to happen next?
Quote
“Let’s all sink with the king”- Antonio

Summary
They think the boat is falling apart and they are going to drown, so they go to the king to die with him.

Reading Comprehension Question
What do the people on board think is happening?

Grammar Question?
Identify the pronouns within this sentence:
“He’ll be hang’d yet,
Though every drop of water to swear
Against it and gape at the wildest to glut him”

Analogy
Happy is to joyful as glut is to_____  
   A. An excessive supply  
   B. Humongous
C. Sad
D. Big chin

Discussion Question
Who do you think is doing this to them?
Quote
“Be collected
No more amazement: tell your Piteous heart
There’s no harm done”.-Prospero

Summary
Miranda, Prospero’s daughter, begs him not to harm the sailors. He tells her not to worry because the sailors are not harmed.

Reading Comprehension Question
What does Miranda beg of her daddy?

Grammar Question
Identify the verbs in the quote.

Analogy
Dictionary is to words as woe is to_______
A. Death in the family
B. Birth in the family
C. A computer
D. Shakespeare

Analogy Quote
O, woe the day.-Miranda

Discussion Question
Why do you think Miranda is begging for the well being of the sailors?
"You have often begun to tell me what I am, but stopp’d and left me to a bootless inquisition, concluding ‘Stay; not yet.’" - Miranda

Summary
Prospero asks his daughter if he ever told her about their past. She says you sometimes started talking about it but stopped after a while.

Reading Comprehension Question
What did Prospero ask Miranda?
Grammar Question
Identify the nouns within the quote.

Analogy
Victory is to winning as bootless is to ________
   A. not having a boot
   B. uninformed
   C. A speed storm
   D. In search of

Discussion Question
Why do you think Prospero hasn’t finished his story?
“Twelve years since, Miranda, Twelve year since, Thy father was the duke of Milan: and thou his only heir and princess no worse issued.”

Prospero tells his daughter that he used to be the Duke of Milan, and a very powerful man; till his brother overthrew him and put them on a crummy boat and send them to the ocean so they could drown. Obviously they survived, so he tells her that was how they ended up on this island. He tells her he found a magic book and learned to become a wizard. He tells her the people on board that ship that just landed on the island was brought here by his magic, and the people onboard that ship are his brother and he rest of the people that betrayed him, and that he plans to get revenge on them. Then he makes Miranda sleep and calls Ariel.

What does Prospero tell Miranda?
Grammar Question
Is the quote a run-on sentence?

Analogy
Tragedy is to comedy as Auspicious is to _________
A. Omniverous
B. Omasum
C. Ommatidium
D. Ominous

Analogy Quote
“A most auspicious star, whose influence if I now I court not but amit, my fortunes will ever after drop.

Discussion Question
What do you think Prospero is going to do for revenge?
“Ariel: All hail, great master! Grave sir, hail! I come to answer thy best pleasure; be’t to fly, to swim, to dive into the fire, to ride on the curl’d clouds, to thy strong bidding task Ariel and all his quality.”

Prospero calls in Ariel, his spirit helper, to discuss the current situation with him.

What does Prospero do here?

Archetypical is to copied as bidding is to...
   a. Forbidding
   b. Wishing
   c. Commanding
   d. Forging

What do you think they are going to talk about?

Find the verbs in this sentence:
"...be’t to fly, to swim, to dive into the fire, to ride on the curl’d clouds, to thy strong bidding task Ariel and all his quality.”
“PROSPERO: Hast thou, spirit, perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?

ARIEL: To every article. I boarded the King's ship; now on the beak, now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin, I flam'd amazement; sometime I'd divide, And burn in many places; on the topmast, The yards, and boresprit, would I flame distinctly, Then meet and join: Jove's lightning, the precursors O' th' dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary And sight-outrunning were not: the fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune Seem to besiege and make his bold waves tremble, Yea, his dread trident shake.

Ariel explains how the storm was truly he, not adverse weather.

What did Ariel do?

Elucidate is to explicate as tempest is to...

a. Storm
b. Play
c. Shakespeare
d. English

Why do you think Prospero wanted this?

Find all of the adjectives in this sentence:
"...Then meet and join: Jove’s lightning, the precursors O' th' dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary and sight-outrunning were not: the
fire and cracks of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune seem to besiege and make his bold waves tremble, yea, his dread trident shake."
"ARIEL: I prithee, Remember I have done thee worthy service; Told thee no lies, made no mistakings, serv'd without or grudge or grumblings: thou didst promise to bate me a full year.

* * *

PROSPERO: This blue-ey'd hag was hither brought with child, and here was left by the sailors. Thou, my slave, as thou report'st thyself, wast then her servant: and, for thou wast a spirit too delicate to act her earthy and abhorr'd commands, refusing her grand hests, she did confine thee, by help of her more potent ministers, and in her most unmitigable rage, into a cloven pine; within which rift imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain a dozen years; within which space she died, and left thee there, where thou didst vent thy groans as fast as mill-wheels strike."

Ariel wants to get off the island a year early for doing good work, but Prospero chides him and relates the story of his rescue.

What happened to Ariel?

Raconteur is to storyteller as bate is to...

a. Decrease
b. Reconnoiter
c. Connoisseur
d. Cows

Why do you think Prospero freed Ariel?
Identify all of the nouns in this sentence:
"I prithee, Remember I have done thee worthy service; Told thee no LIES, made no mistakings, serv'd Without or grudge or grumblings:
thou didst promise
To bate me a full year."
"CALIBAN: As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd with raven's feather from unwholesome fen drop on you both! A south-west blow on ye, and blister you all o'er!

PROSPERO: For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins shall forth at vast of night that they may work all exercise on thee: thou shalt be pinch'd as thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging Than bees that made them.”

*Prospero and Miranda visit Caliban, son of Sycorax, and he and Prospero begin to argue.*

What happens and who is introduced?

Ostracize is to snub as fen is to...

a. Swamp
b. Feather
c. Pen
d. Whip

Why does Caliban hate them so much?

Find the pronouns in this sentence:
“For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up...”
[Re-enter ARIEL invisible, playing and singing; FERDINAND following]

"FERDINAND: Where should this music be? i' th' air or th' earth? It sounds no more;—and sure it waits upon some god o' th' island. Sitting on a bank, weeping again the king my father's wrack, This music crept by me upon the waters, allaying both their fury and my passion, with its sweet air: thence I have follow'd it,— or it hath drawn me rather,—but 'tis gone. No, it begins again."

Ariel floats into the door playing music with Ferdinand in trail, enchanted by the music.

What happens to Ferdinand?

Adjunct is to appurtenance as allying is to...

a. Federate
b. Music
c. Invisible
d. Followed

What do you think Prospero will do?

Identify the adverbs in this sentence:

“It sounds no more;—and sure it waits upon some god o' th' island.”
MIRANDA: I might call him a thing divine; for nothing natural I ever saw so noble.

PROSPERO: [Aside] It goes on, I see, as my soul prompts it.—spirit, fine spirit! I'll free thee within two days for this.

FERDINAND: Most sure, the goddess on whom these airs attend!—vouchsafe, my prayer may know if you remain upon this island; and that you will some good instruction give how I may bear me here: my prime request, which I do last pronounce, is,—o you wonder!—

if you be maid or no?

Miranda sees Ferdinand, the only man she’s ever seen besides her father, and falls immediately in love. The same for Ferdinand, but Prospero doesn’t want them to fall in love too quickly.

What happens?

Vociferous is to quiet as vouchsafe is to...

a. Favor
b. Forbid
c. Amorous
d. Divine

Find all of the nouns in this passage:
“It goes on, I see, as my soul prompts it.—spirit, fine spirit! I'll free thee within two days for this.”
PROSPERO: {To FERDINAND] Follow me.— [To MIRANDA] Speak not you for him; he's a traitor.— [To FERDINAND] Come; I'll manacle thy neck and feet together: sea-water shalt thou drink; thy food shall be the fresh-brook mussels, wither'd roots, and husks wherein the acorn cradled. Follow.

FERDINAND: No; I will resist such entertainment till mine enemy has more power. [He draws, and is charmed from moving.]

PROSPERO: [Aside] It works.— [To FERDINAND] Come on.— Thou hast done well, fine Ariel! [To FERDINAND] Follow me.— [To ARIEL] Hark what thou else shalt do me.

*Prospero accused Ferdinand of lying and tells him to come and follow him to prison. Ferdinand draws his sword and Prospero charms him from moving and leads him to prison.*

What happens to Ferdinand?

Panegyric is to condemnation as manacle is to...

a. Shackle
b. Power
c. Hark
d. Follow

What will happen after this?

Find all of the adjectives in this sentence:
“...sea-water shalt thou drink; thy food shall be the fresh-brook mussels, wither'd roots, and husks wherein the acorn cradled.”
Act 1 Scene 2 (last 2/3)
Cell #1
Summary: While Miranda is asleep, Prospero calls far Ariel, an airy spirit whom he commands. Ariel reports to Prospero on the storm and the fear he has caused in the stranded royal party.

Quote: “All hail, great master! Grave sir, hail! I come to answer thy best pleasure;”

Question: What does Ariel report to Ariel?

Vocabulary Analogy: Heavenly is to God as sulphurous is to
A) Angels
B) Satan
C) Witch
D) Spirit

“And sight-outrunning were not; the fire and cracks of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune.”

Grammar Question: What part of speech is hail in the quote above?

Discussion Question: Do you think it was right for Prospero to give fear to the stranded royal family?
Summary: Ariel told Prospero that he appeared before the royal passengers in the form of a flame and frightened them all into jumping off the ship and swimming to shore on the other side of the island. The crewmen who remained on board the ship are sleeping unharmed under a magical enchantment.

Quote: “But felt a fever of the mad and play’d some tricks of desperation. All but the mariners plunged in the foaming brine and quit the vessels,“

Question: How did Ariel frighten the royal passengers?

Vocabulary Analogy: Footwear is to shoes as garments is to
A) Clothing
B) Jewelry
C) Perfume
D) Makeup

“On their sustaining garments not a blemish”

Grammar Question: What adverb in the quote tells whether the sailors jumped overboard with the royal party?

Discussion Question: How is the best way to frighten someone?
Summary: The young Prince Ferdinand is separated from the other royal party and thinks they have all perished. Prospero told him that there was a lot of work to do. Ariel wanted to be free for the work he had done, and Prospero got mad. He asked him if he had forgotten the torment he had freed him from.

Quote: Prospero: “How now? Moody? What is’t thou canst demand?
Ariel: My liberty
Prospero: Before the time be out? No more?
Ariel: “I prithee, remember I have done thee worthy service; Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings, served without or grudge or grumblings: thou didst promise to bate me a full year.”
Prospero: Dost thou forget from what a torment I did free thee?

Question: why did Prospero get mad at Ariel?

Vocabulary Analogy: Asia is to continent as Mediterranean is to
   A) River
   B) Lake
   C) Sea
   D) Continent

“Which I dispersed, they all have met again and are upon the Mediterranean flote,”

Grammar Question: Identify the old-fashioned for present continuous above and paraphrase the line into contemporary form.
Discussion Question: Would you have gotten mad for what Ariel told Prospero?
Summary: When Prospero first got to the enchanted island, he found Ariel imprisoned in a pine tree by an evil witch named Sycorax. When Sycorax died, Ariel could not free himself and was stuck in the spell for twelve years. Prospero heard Ariel’s wailing and released him.

Quote: “At the first sight they have changed eyes. Delicate Ariel, I’ll set thee free for this.”

Question: Who had imprisoned Ariel?

Vocabulary Analogy: God is to Zeus as Witch is to
A) Caliban
B) Sycorax
C) Prospero
D) Ariel

“To lay upon the damn’d, which Sycorax could not again undo: it was mine art,”

Grammar Question: Identify the adverb(s) in the line above.

Discussion Question: Do you think Sycorax was a very bad witch?
Summary: Prospero promises his freedom within a week if all of his orders are properly carried out. He then sends Ariel to fetch Ferdinand, the young prince, and bring him to his part of the island.

Quote: “Thou shalt be free as mountain winds: but then exactly do all points of my command.”

Question: What does Ariel have to do for his freedom?

Vocabulary Analogy: Not to move is to advance as advocate is to
   A) Support or urge by argument
   B) Argue
   C) Fight
   D) Not supporting or urging by argument

“An advocate for an imposter!”

Grammar Question: Find the adverb(s) in the quote top of cell.

Discussion Question: Would you have taken the job like Ariel did, even though Prospero had lied the first time?
Quote
“Awake, dear heart, awake! Thou hast slept well; awake!”

Summary
Prospero wakes up Miranda from her sleep and orders people around. They find out that Caliban, a native of the island, tried to rape Miranda.

Comp. Q
Who tried to rape Miranda?

Analogy
“‘Tis a villain, sir, I do not love to look on”
Not sleeping : Awake :: Villain :
a) Vanilla
b) Anxiety
c) Enemy
d) Bed

Grammar
What is the subject of the following sentence?
“He does make our fire, fetch in our wood and serves in offices that profit us.”

Discussion
Why do you think a slave would want to rape someone?
Quote
“‘I’ll rack thee with old cramps, fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar that beasts shall tremble at thy din.’"

Summary
Because Caliban tried to rape his daughter, Prospero enslaved him. He then ordered him to get some wood.

Comp. Q
Why did Prospero make Caliban his slave?

Analogy
“And here you sty me in this hard rock, whiles you do keep me from the rest of the island”
Pig : Lion :: Sty :
a) Puffy eye
b) Pig’s house
c) Lair
d) Piglet

Grammar
Find all the verbs in the following sentence.
“Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou’rt best, to answer other business.”
Discussion
What would you do to a person who attempted to rape your child?
Cell 3

Quote
“The ditty does remember my drown’d father”

Summary
After Caliban leaves, Ariel, a spirit, starts singing to Ferdinand, luring him closer to Miranda. Ferdinand says that Ariel’s song reminds him of his dead dad.

Comp. Q
Who sings to Ferdinand?

Analogy
“Come into these yellow sands, and then take hands: Courtsied when you have and kiss’d the wold waves whist, foot it featly here and there; and, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.”
Cheat : Con :: Sprite :
  a) Lemon lime soda
  b) Game
  c) “What’s your thirst?”
  d) Fairy

Grammar
What is the verb in this sentence, and who performs the verb?
“Lord, how it looks about”

Discussion
Do you think you can actually lure someone into doing something using music?
Quote
"O, if a virgin, and your affection not gone forth, I’ll make you queen of Naples."

Summary
Miranda and Ferdinand fall in love with each other.

Comp. Q
What position would Miranda take if she were to marry Ferdinand?

Analogy
"Vouchsafe my prayer may know if you remain upon this island"
hi : hello :: vouchsafe :
a) grant
b) safe
c) ticket
d) take

Grammar
Find the subject(s) in this sentence:
“Speak not you for him; he’s a traitor.”

Discussion
If you had not seen anyone of the opposite gender for a long time, do you think you would fall in love with the first one you see?
Quote
“O, dear father, make not too rash a trial for him, for he’s gentle and not fearful.”

Summary
Prospero is mad that they are in love because he sees Ferdinand of a traitor so he put him to work. He tells Miranda that he’ll set him free if he does what he commands.

Comp. Q
Who does Prospero see as a traitor?

Analogy
“To whom I am subdued, are but light to me.”
Push : subdue :: thrust :
a) throw
b) move forward
c) slide
d) restrain

Grammar
What are the verbs in the following sentence?
“Thou shalt be free as mountain winds: but then exactly do all points of my command.”

Discussion
What are some things you would do to be free for the person you love?
Summary:
Stranded on an unknown island, Gonzalo, Alanso, Sebastian, Adrian, and Fransico are left to figure their survival. They talk and search the island for food and any resources.

Quote: “Look he’s winding up the watch of his wit; by and by it will strike.”
Analogy: 
Winding: _______ :: Twisting: Flexuous
   A) Anfractuous
   B) Torture
   C) Direct
   D) Indirect

Identify the subject of the sentence:
“Look he’s winding up the watch of his wit; by and by it will strike.”

Comprehension Question.
Where exactly are they stranded?

Discussion Question.
Do you think they will survive on the island?
Summary:
As the Group of men try to survive on the Island, Alonso tries to express his emotions on the situation while Gonzalo and Sebastian continue to interrupt him and laugh at him. At the same time Alonso tries to get them to stop doing that.

Quote: "Uninhabitable and almost inaccessible,--
Yet,--
Yet,--"

Analogy:
________ : Unable to stay still:: Unable to live here: Hyperactive
A) Uninhabitable
B) Island
C) Suitable to live
D) Inhabitable

I.D. the subject of the sentence:
It must needs be of subtle, tender and delicate temperance.

Comprehension Question:
What do Adrian, Antonio, and Sebastian continue to do to Gonzalo?

Discussion Question:
Do you think that they will continue to interrupt Gonzalo?
Summary:
As they continue to walk down the beach, Gonzalo comments to Alanso and the others about the way they take so long on give back a remark and or come back. Has well has Gonzalo tries to look at the brighter side of things.

Quote: “That our garments being, as they were, drenched in sea, hold not withstanding their freshness and glosses, being rather new-dyed that stained with salt water.”

Analogy:
________: Gear :: Attire :Array
   A) Cane & Pocket watch
   B) Wallet
   C) Garments
   D) A Gold Ring

I.D. The PPs (Prepositional Phrases)
“Our garments, being at they were drenched in the sea hold not withstanding their freshness and glosses, being rather new-dyed then stained with salt water.”

Comprehension question.
What did he mean when he was talking about their clothes?

Discussion question. Would you complain if your clothes were like brand-new stranded on an island?
Summary:
They still haven’t found any kind of salvation on the beach Sebastian starts to talk to Alonso about the loss of his son. At the Same time Alonso talks how or what he should have done to avoid their situation.

Quote: “My Lord Sebastian,
The truth you speak doth lack some gentleness and time to speak it in: you rub the sore. When you should bring the plaster.

Analogy:
_______ : Mildness :: Forbearance: Charity
A) Gentleness
B) Maleness
C) Severity
D) Vindictiveness

I.D. The PPs:
He furnished mine own with volumes, that I prize above my dukedom.

Comprehension Question:
Who did the king lose his son to?

Discussion Question:
Would you have regretted about going anywhere if you lost your son?
Summary:
While they continue to walk the Island Gonzalo and Alanso start to discuss what they shall do with the Island. Gonzalo then starts to boastfully describes how he would rule the island if he were boss. Of course not trying to offend the real king (Alonso).

Quote: “I would with such perfection govern, sir, To excel the golden Age.”

Analogy
A) Imperfection in a jewel
B) Internal CD
C) Input device
D) Spikely antrenator
The Tempest

Act II Scene i (first half)

Cell 1

Act 2 Scene 1

Prospero’s Island

Quote: Beseech you, sir, be merry; you have cause, 
So have we all, of joy; for our escape 
Is much beyond our loss. Our hint of woe 
Is common; every day some sailor’s wife, 
The masters of some merchant and the merchant 
Have just our theme of woe; but for the miracle, 
I mean our preservation, few in millions 
Can speak like us: then wisely, good sir, weigh 
Our sorrow with our comfort.

Summary: The people who were at the shipwreck ended up in 
Prospero’s island. Gonzalo states the positive side of the situation. He 
tries to make the king better by his gentle words, but Alonso, the king, 
refuses to listen because he was too concerned about his lost son.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why did the king ignore Gonzalo’s 
generous remarks?

“Dolour comes to him, indeed: 
you have spoken truer than you purposed”

Vocabulary Analogy: illusion is to image as sorrow is to
a. deprive
b. dolor
c. presentation
d. joyfulness

Grammar Question: Explain the syntactic ambiguity in the following lines below.

**GONZALO**: When every grief is entertain'd that's offer'd,
Comes to the entertainer--
**SEBASTIAN**: A dollar.
**GONZALO**: Dolour comes to him, indeed: you
have spoken truer than you purposed.
**SEBASTIAN**: You have taken it wiselier than I meant you should.

Discussion Question: Do you think the world would be a better place if there were more people with Gonzalo’s personality?
Act 2 scene 1

Quote:
SEBASTIAN: “You have taken it wiselier than I meant you should”

Summary: Antonio and Sebastian keep making fun of people who had something good to say about the situation. They make senseless interruptions. Adrian enters and observes the place where they had landed.

Reading Comprehension Question: What did Antonio and Sebastian do?

“Fie, what a spendthrift is he of this tongue!”

Vocabulary Analogy: Reckless driver is to automobile as spendthrift is to
a. bank
b. money
c. insurance
d. check book

Grammar Question: What are the adjectives in the sentence below?

“It must needs be of subtle, tender and delicate temperance.”

Discussion Question: What do you do when other people annoy you?
Quote: Methinks our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first in Africa, at the marriage of the king's fair daughter Claribel to the King of Tunis.

Summary: Gonzalo criticizes his surroundings in a good way. Antonio then, negated his opinion and said the place was dirty. Gonzalo also said that the most bizarre fact about the place is that even though their clothes had been dirty from the tempest, it still smelled fresh and looked new rather than smelling like salt water.

Reading Comprehension: What was rare about the place?

“The ground indeed is tawny”

Vocabulary Analogy: Yellowgreen is to yellow and green as tawny is to a. lavender and orange
b. brown and orange
c. lavender and brown
d. toe and knee

Grammar Question: Identify the dependent clause in the sentence below.

“Methinks our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first in Africa, at the marriage of the king's fair daughter Claribel to the King of Tunis.”
Discussion Question: How can you get your clothes dirty and have it smell good at the same time? Do you think perfume would do the trick?
**Cell 1:**

**Quote:** “What all soon asleep! I wish mine eyes/ Would, with themselves, shut up my thoughts: I find / They are inclined to do so.”

-Alonso

**Summary:** Everyone sleeps except Sebastian and Antonio. They stay up talking about killing their brother Alonso (The King), so they can together take control of Naples.
**Reading Comprehension Question:** What do Sebastian and Antonio want to do?

**Analogy:** “...Do not **Omit** the heavy offer of it...”

Hot is to cold as **omit** is to:

A. Exclude  
B. Include  
C. Dispose  
D. Incline

**Discussion Question:** Do you think Sebastian and Antonio will actually kill their brother to take control of Naples?

**Grammar Question:** Identify the verbs in the following quote:

“We too, my lord, / Will guard your person while you take your rest, / 
And watch your safety.”
Cell 2:

**Quote:** “Noble Sebastian, / Thou let’s thy fortune sleep—die, rather; wink’st/ while thou art waking.”-Antonio

**Summary:** Sebastian is having second thoughts about killing Alonso, so Antonio tries to convince him to kill Alonso so that they can take control of Naples.

**Reading Comprehension Question:** Who tries to convince Sebastian to kill Alonso?
Analogy: “Do so: to ebb / Heredity sloth instructs me.”

Talk is to speak as ebb is to:

A. To flow away
B. To run away
C. To walk away
D. To stop

Discussion Question: Do you think Sebastian will give in into Antonio’s plan?

Grammar Question: What is the part of speech of the underlined word?

“Do so: to ebb / Heredity sloth instructs me.”
Cell 3:

Quote: “I have no hope/ That he’s undrown’d.” - Sebastian

Summary: Antonio finally convinces Sebastian and they talk about Alonso’s son, Ferdinand. They think Ferdinand is dead so he can’t become the next heir of Naples, so they decide to kill Alonso, so that no one else but them can become heir of Naples.

Reading Comprehension Question: Do Antonio and Sebastian think that Ferdinand is dead?

Analogy: “...As amply and unnecessarily...”
Run is to walk as **amply** is to:

A. Sufficiently
B. Insufficiently
C. Fully
D. Abundantly

**Discussion Question:** Do you think Antonio and Sebastian will become heirs’ of Naples and Control Naples?

**Grammar Question:** Identify the subject in the following quote:

“ She that is queen of Tunis; she that dwells / Ten leagues beyond man’s life; she that from Naples / Can have no note unless the sun were post--/ The man I’ the moon’s too slow--till new-born chins / Be rough and razorable; she that – from whom?...”
Cell 4:

**Quote:** "Draw together; / And when I rear my hand, do you the like, / To fall it on Gonzalo."- Antonio

**Summary:** They finally decide they are going to kill Alonso and Gonzalo (Councilor of Alonso). They each take their swords and get ready to kill Alonso and Gonzalo. Ariel, an invisible spirit hears this and sings in Gonzalo’s and Alonso’s ear to wake them up.

**Reading Comprehension Question:** Who hears Antonio’s and Sebastian’s plan and tries to wake up Gonzalo and Alonso?
**Analogy:** “Thy case, dear friend, shall be my precedent…”

Cold is to Cool as precedent is to:

A. An example of similar activity
B. A trial in court
C. An example of safety
D. A crazy man

**Discussion Question:** If you were either Sebastian or Antonio would you kill your own brother to become heir?

**Grammar Question:** Identify the verbs in the following quote:

“While you here do snoring lie, / Open-eyed conspiracy / His time doth take. / If of life you keep a care, / Shake off slumber, and beware: / Awake, awake!”
Cell 5:

Quote: “Why, how now? Ho, awake...”-Alonso

Summary: Alonso and Gonzalo wake up and see that Sebastian and Antonio have their swords drawn. They ask them why they have their swords drawn, Antonio and Sebastian tell them they are drawn because, they heard a loud noise from outside and they drew their swords to protect themselves. They talk and Alonso and Gonzalo believe their alibi and they move on in search on Alonso’s son.
**Reading Comprehension Question:** What do Antonio and Sebastian tell Alonso and Gonzalo when they ask why they have their swords drawn?

**Analogy:** “...Why are you drawn? / Wherefore this *Ghastly* looking...?"

Baseball is to basketball as **ghastly** is to:

A. Terrible  
B. Smart  
C. Pleasant  
D. Rich

**Discussion Question:** What do you think Alonso and Gonzalo would have done if they found out that Sebastian and Antonio were drawn because they were going to kill them?

**Grammar Question:** Identify the subject in the following quote:

“Why, how now? Ho, awake! Why are you drawn? / Wherefore this ghastly looking?”
Gonzalo
“No, I warrant you; I will not adventure
My discretion so weakly. Will you laugh
Me asleep, for I am very heavy?”

Summary
Gonzalo and Alonso fall asleep to Ariel’s solemn music.

Reading Comprehension
Question
Who falls asleep?

Vocabulary Analogy
Discretion: Caution:: __________:
Carefree.
A) Cowardly
B) Dangerous
C) Reckless
D) Brave

Gonzalo
“My discretion so weakly. Will you laugh
Me asleep, for I am very heavy?”

Grammar Question
What’s the Predicate?
Antonio
“We two, my lord,
Will guard your person while you take your rest,
And watch your safety.”

Discussion Question
Why did Ariel only make Alonso and Gonzalo fall asleep?
Sebastian
“Why Doth it not then our eyelids sink? I find not Myself disposed to sleep?”

Summary
Antonio and Sebastian are talking about why Gonzalo and Alonso fell asleep but they did not.

Reading Comprehension Question
What are Antonio and Sebastian talking about?

Vocabulary Analogy
Slow:Sluggish::________:Nimble.

A)Zap
B)zigzag
C)Zippy
D)Zip

Antonio
Nor I; my spirits are nimble.

Grammar Question
What are the nouns in this sentence?

Sebastian
Prithee, say on: The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim A matter from thee, and a birth indeed Which throes thee much to yield.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Discussion Question</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Are there other stories when people are stranded on an island?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antonio

“Ay, sir; where lies that? if ‘twere a kibe, ‘Twould put me to my slipper; but I feel not This deity in my bosom: twenty consciences, That stand ‘twixt me and Milan, candied be they And melt ere they molest!”

Summary

Antonio and Sebastian plan on killing King Alonso, Sebastian’s brother, so Sebastian can be King!

Reading Comprehension Question

Who are they going to kill?

Vocabulary Analogy

Perpetual:_______::Large:Big.

A)Counting  
B)Continual  
C)Continue  
D)Continuing

Antonio

“To the perpetual wink for aye might put This ancient morsal, this Sir Prudence, who Should not upbraid our course.”

Grammar Question

What are the verbs in this sentence?

Sebastian

“Draw thy sword: one stroke Shall free thee from the tribute which thou payest"
And I the king shall love thee.”

**Discussion Question**
Is it a smart plan to kill Alonso?
Ariel
“My master through his art
foresees the danger
That you, his friends, are in; and
sends me forth--
For else his project dies—to keep
them living.”

Summary
Ariel, after hearing the plans of
Antonio and Sebastian quickly
woke up Gonzalo, who woke up
Alonso.

Reading Comprehension
Question
Who wakes up Gonzalo?

Vocabulary Analogy
Fall: Catch::________:Foresee.
A) Trip  B) Walk  C) Jump  D) Portend

Ariel
"My master through his art
foresees the danger
That you, his friends, are in; and
sends me forth--
For else his project dies—to keep
them living.”

Grammar Question
What are the verbs in the sentence?

Ariel
If of life you keep a care,
Shake off slumber, and beware:
Awake, awake!

Discussion Question
What would Antonio and
Sebastian use to kill Alonso if they didn’t have swords?
Quote
Alonso
“Why, how now? Ho, awake! Why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?”

Summary
King Alonso questions the methods of Antonio’s and Sebastian’s drawn swords. They lie through their teeth!

Reading Comprehension
Question
Why did Antonio and Sebastian lie?

Vocabulary Analogy
Repose:Bird::________:Duck.

A)To fall asleep
B)Awake
C)Stance
D)Slumber

Sebastian
"Whiles we stood here securing your repose, Even now, we heard a hollow burst of bellowing Like bulls, or rather lions; didn’t not wake you?"

Grammar Question
What is the predicate of this sentence?

Sebastian
"Whiles we stood here securing your repose, Even now, we heard a hollow burst of bellowing Like bulls, or rather lions; didn’t
not wake you?"

**Discussion Question**
What might have happened if King Alonso hadn’t woken up?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene ii

Scene II / Cell # 1

Quote: Lo, now, lo! Here comes a spirit of his, and to torment me for bringing wood in slowly. I'll fall flat; Perchance he will not mind me.
- CALIBAN

Summary: Caliban enters the island with a background of thunderstorms and is carrying a load of wood. He enters cursing about all of the torment he is put through such as being pinched, bitten, and/or pricked by spirits that Prospero sends. He then states that he gets tormented most whenever he curses or in this case brings wood in too slowly. As he is cursing all of this, a figure appears and Caliban believed it to be one of the spirits’ Prospero sends to torment him. To avoid pinching, Caliban hid under his cloak.

Reading Comp. Question: What kind of torment is Caliban put through and why?

Vocab. Analogy: girl : female:: sprite: ______________.
   a) correct
   b) soda
   c) ghost
   d) refreshing

Vocab. In Context: “These be fine things, an if they be not sprites. That's a brave god and bears celestial liquor. I will kneel to him.”

Grammar Question: How would we spell the underlined word above today?
Discussion Question: What would you do if you were in Caliban's position?
being shipwrecked, he hears the thunder as well and looks for a place to hide. The only place he was able to find was under Calibans' cloak. He was somewhat curious as to what Caliban was, whether he was a man or a fish because he had legs of a human and arms of fins. He then began remembering the time he traveled to England and witnessed freak-shows. Trinculo thought Caliban would bring a good fortune for him if he were to bring him to England. The thunder sounded again and Trinculo decided the best shelter was under Caliban's cloak so he decided to join Caliban.

Reading Comp. Question: What did Trinculo remember when he saw Caliban?

Vocab. Analogy: talk : detract:: to communicate: ____________.
   a) to procrastinate
   b) to make fun of
   c) to slow down
   d) to make friends

Vocab. In Context: “His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract.”

Grammar Question: What complete sentence can be made from the following clause?
“Alas, the storm is come again! my best way is to creep under his gabardine; there is no other shelter hereabouts:” – Tempest II,ii
Trinculo

Discussion Question: How would you react if you saw a creature that looked like Caliban lying on the floor covered with a cloak?
Scene II / Cell # 3

Quote: Four legs and two voices: a most delicate monster! His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. If all the wine in my bottle will recover him, I will help his ague. Come. Amen! I will pour some in
thy other mouth.
- STEPHANO

Summary: Stephano enters the scene drunk and singing a song about the way they were shipwreked. Stephano comes to a stop when he encounters a creature lying on the floor covered by what appeared to be a cloak. Stephano believed this was a monster with four legs and two heads. Stephano also believed this monster had a fever. Stephano decided to try to cheer up the monster by pouring some liquor into one of the mouths’. Before he was able to pour the wine, a voice called out his name.

Reading Comp. Question: What did Stefano believe the creature to be?

 a) gross
 b) water
 c) sickly
 d) healthy

Vocab. In Context: This is some monster of the isle with four legs, who hath got, as I take it, an ague.
**Grammar Question:** What part of the following sentence is independent? Dependant?

“This is some monster of the isle with four legs, who hath got, as I take it, an aque.” – Tempest II,i Stephano

**Discussion Question:** How do you think you would act if you were drunk? What silly things do you think you would do?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene ii

Scene II / Cell # 4

**Quote:** Stephano!
- TRINCULO
Doth thy other mouth call me? Mercy, mercy! This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long spoon. - STEPHANO
Stephano! If thou beest Stephano, touch me and speak to me: for I am Trinculo--be not afeard—thy good friend Trinculo. - TRINCULO
If thou beest Trinculo, come forth: I'll pull thee by the lesser legs: if any be Trinculo's legs, these are they. Thou art very Trinculo indeed! How camest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos? - STEPHANO

**Summary:** The voice appeared to be Trinculo's, who was pleading for mercy from Stephano. At first Stephano was shocked and somewhat frightened because he thought it was a devil and because he did not who or where the voice was coming from. Trinculo then told Stefano to talk to him and Stephano said he would pull his leg to see if it were really him. The two men finally came to an agreement that the “devil” was really Trinculo. Once they were reacquainted the two men began conversing about the way they both arrived on the island safely after being shipwrecked. While the two gentlemen were speaking to each other, Caliban was on the ground enjoying the remainder of Staphano's liquor.

**Reading Comp. Question:** What did Trinculo and Stefano talk about?

**Vocab. Analogy:** buddy : swabber :: friend: ________________.
- a) sailor
- b) dog
- c) gentleman
- d) rabbit
**Vocab. In Context:** The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I...

**Grammar Question:** What are the verbs in the following sentence?

“Come on your ways; open your mouth; here is that which will give language to you, cat: open your mouth; this will shake your shaking, I can tell you, and that soundly: you cannot tell who's your friend: open your chaps again.” – *Tempest* II,ii Stephano

**Discussion Question:** What would you do if you were Stephano walking along the coast and you began to hear voices?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene ii

Scene II / Cell # 5

Quote: By this good light, this is a very shallow monster! I afeard of him! A very weak monster! The man i' the moon! A most poor credulous monster! Well drawn, monster, in good sooth! - TRINCULO
I'll show thee every fertile inch o' th' island;

And I will kiss thy foot: I prithee, be my god. - CALIBAN

Summary: Trinculo and Stephano continued their conversation while Caliban continued drinking the liquor. When the two men were finished conversing, they gave their attention back to Caliban, who by this time was drunk. Since Trinculo and Stephano knew Caliban was drunk, they began mocking and taking advantage of him. They would insult his physical appearance and the way he performed his duties, and Caliban would still have no clue what they were talking about. Caliban then swore to Stephano that he would love to worship him as his god so the two men took advantage of the situation. So, Trinculo and Stephano asked Caliban to take them to the hot spots since they were foreign to the island, and Caliban was a resident.

Reading Comp. Question: What did they use Caliban for once he was drunk?

Vocab. Analogy: pants : dungarees :: credulous: ____________.
  a) kangaroo
  b) gullible
  c) jealous
  d) angry
Vocab. In Context: A very weak monster! The man i’ the moon! A most poor credulous monster!

Grammar Question: Is the comma properly used in the following sentence?

“Here comes a spirit of his, and to torment me For bringing wood in slowly.” – Tempest II, ii Caliban

Discussion Question: Do you think it was right for Trinculo and Stehpano to treat Caliban that way?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene ii

Act III, Scene I / Cell # 6

Quote: “This my mean task Would be as heavy to me as odious, but The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead And makes my labours pleasures:” - FERDINAND

Summary: This scene begins with Ferdinand entering before Prospero’s cell. Ferdinand is carrying wood because he is Caliban's replacement. Ferdinand enjoys his job because he was serving the one he loves, Miranda. As Ferdinand performs his duties, he is thinking of his wonderful Miranda.

Reading Comp. Question: What was the difference between the way Ferdinand worked and they way Caliban worked? Why?

Vocab. Analogy: fall: get bruised :: odious: _____________.
  a) cause conceit
  b) cause happiness
  c) cause hatred
  d) cause misery.

Vocab. In Context: ...This my mean task Would be as heavy to me as odious, but The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead And makes my labours pleasures...

Grammar Question: What part of speech is the underlined word above (Odious)?

Discussion Question: Why do you think Ferdinand admires Miranda so greatly?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene ii

Act III, Scene I / Cell # 7

**Quote:** If you'll sit down, I'll bear your logs the while: pray, give me that; I'll carry it to the pile.
- MIRANDA

No, precious creature; I had rather crack my sinews, break my back, Than you should such dishonour undergo, While I sit lazy by.
- FERDINAND

**Summary:** As Ferdinand thinks of Miranda, she enters the room and they begin talking. Miranda walks in and tells Ferdinand to rest for she will carry on the rest of his duties. Ferdinand disagrees and says that he would rather break bones and rip tendons before he would ever allow her to lift wood the way he is ordered to. Ferdinand did take a break though, to ask for her name.

**Reading Comp. Question:** What was Miranda offering to do for Ferdinand?

**Vocab. Analogy:** hinge : door :: sinew:____________.
a) chair  
b) computer  
c) curtain  
d) body

**Vocab. In Context:** No, precious creature; I had rather crack my **sinews**, break my back, Than you should such dishonour undergo, While I sit lazy by.

**Grammar Question:** What are the subjects and predicates of the following sentence?
“If you’ll sit down, I’ll bear your logs the while.” – *Tempest III, i*  
Miranda

**Discussion Question:** Why do you think Miranda went to talk to Ferdinand voluntarily?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene

Act III, Scene I / Cell # 8

**Quote:** Admired Miranda! Indeed the top of admiration! worth What's dearest to the world! Full many a lady I have eyed with best regard and many a time The harmony of their tongues hath into bondage Brought my too diligent ear: for several virtues Have I liked several women; never any With so fun soul, but some defect in her Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed And put it to the foil: but you, O you, So perfect and so peerless, are created Of every creature's best! - FERDINAND

**Summary:** She gave him her name and they began flattering each other. Ferdinand told Miranda that she was very pretty and that out of all the girls he liked she was the prettiest. Miranda, being very modest said she did not know how to comment on that because she has seen only her face and no other girls’. She did although compliment Ferdinand’s face, saying she really likes it but later had to stop with the compliments before her dad hears and gets angry.

**Reading Comp. Question:** How did Miranda react when Ferdinand was flattering her?

**Vocab. Analogy:** waste : dower :: trash: ____________.
  a) a gift
  b) a tower
  c) a table
  d) a sword

**Vocab. In Context:** The jewel in my dower, I would not wish Any companion in the world but you...
**Grammar Question:** Which of the following is a synonym for the word “hest” as used in the following sentence?

“O my father, I have broke your hest to say so!” – *Tempest*, III,i

Miranda

a) obey
b) contradict
c) command
d) trust

**Discussion Question:** Do you think Miranda is truly modest or do you think it was just an act for Ferdinand?
Act III, Scene I / Cell # 9

**Quote:** My mistress, dearest; And I thus humble ever. – FERDINAND
My husband, then? – MIRANDA
Ay, with a heart as willing
As bondage e'er of freedom: here's my hand. – FERDINAND
And mine, with my heart in't; and now farewell Till
half an hour hence. – MIRANDA

**Summary:** They continued talking though, until they ended up at the same topic. They continued flattering each other until Miranda finally admitted her feelings to Ferdinand and asked him how he felt about her. She then asked him if he loved her, and Ferdinand responded with a yes. Once they knew how each other felt, Miranda proposed to Ferdinand and Ferdinand accepted her proposal.

**Reading Comp. Question:** What did Miranda ask Ferdinand to do?

**Vocab. Analogy:** pen : write :: boded: __________.
   a) embarrassment
   b) board a ship
   c) eliminate
   d) foretell

**Vocab. In Context:** ... if hollowly, invert What best is boded me to mischief...

**Grammar Question:** What is the best way to rewrite the following sentence?
“I am your wife, it you will marry me; If not, I'll die your maid: to be your fellow
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant, Whether you will or no.”
– Tempest III,i Miranda

**Discussion Question:** In your opinion, do you think it is proper for a lady to propose to a man? Why or why not?
The Tempest – Act II, Scene

Act III, Scene I / Cell # 10

**Quote:** So glad of this as they I cannot be Who are surprised withal; but my rejoicing At nothing can be more. I'll to my book, For yet ere supper-time must I perform Much business appertaining.

– PROSPERO

**Summary:** When Prospero heard the news he was very pleased. He said that he has been waiting for this event to happen so he was not at all surprised. He then said he had to rejoice and take care of the remaining business needed to make this event successful. Prospero then left his cell followed by Miranda. They were headed to Prospero's' magic book of spells.

**Reading Comp. Question:** How did Prospero react to the news?

**Vocab. Analogy:** light : dark :: appertain: __________.

a) understand  
b) outcast  
c) appreciate  
d) dislike

**Vocab. In Context:** ... I'll to my book, For yet ere supper-time must I perform Much business **appertaining**...

**Grammar Question:** Are all of the punctuations in the following sentence properly used? If not, what corrections should be made?

“I am in my condition A prince, Miranda; I do think, a king; I would, not so!”

- *Tempest* III,i Ferdinand
Discussion Question: Why do you think Prospero reacted the way he did about the news?
On a desolate part of the island, Caliban works endlessly carrying the wood that he has been assigned to move.

Reading comprehension: Where is Caliban? Be specific.

Quote: “Sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me and after bite me, then like hedgehogs which lie tumbling in my barefoot way…” Caliban cursing Prospero and his “spirits” that are watching over him.

Analogy: “All wound with adders who bite with cloven tongues do hiss me into madness.”
   a) venomous snake
   b) non-venomous snake
   c) cynical person
   d) realistic person

Grammar question: Fix this quote in at least one way by adding or removing words:
“Sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me and after bite me…”

Discussion question: What do you think is going to happen next?
Trinculo is fascinated by the grotesque Caliban, sprawled at his feet, and wishes he could take him back to England to be in a freak show.

Reading comprehension: Where does Trinculo live?

Quote: “What have we here? A man or a fish? Dead or alive? A fish: he smells like a fish…”

Analogy: “When they will not give a **doit** to relieve a lame beggar…”
Mean is to cruel as doit is to:

a) heartless  

b) small change  

c) big bills  

d) unloving

Grammar question: Identify the verb in the following quote: “What have we here?”

Discussion question: What relationship will Trinculo and Caliban develop as the story moves on?
Drunk and singing, Stephano (the king’s butler) stumbles against Caliban and the concealed Trinculo; he is sure he has found a strange monster with four legs.

Reading comprehension: Why doesn’t Stephano see Trinculo and Caliban before he trips over them?

Quote: “What’s the matter? Have we devils here? Do you put tricks upon savages with men...”

Analogy: “I have not scaped drowning...”
Glum is to scaped as sad is to:
  a) to be afraid
  b) to hide
  c) to run
  d) to escape

Grammar question: Rearrange this sentence into contemporary form: “Have we devils here?”

Discussion question: Do you think that Stephano will run in terror? Explain your answer.
Caliban thinks that Stephano is a god and imagines he has found a wonderful new master who can free him from Prospero.

Reading comprehension: What is the relationship between Stephano and Caliban?

Quote: “That’s a brave god and bears celestial liquor. I will kneel to him.”

Analogy: “By this light, a most **perfidious** and drunken monster!”
Rain is to sun as perfidious is to:
  a) drunk
  b) ugly
  c) decent
  d) hideous

Grammar question: Put the first verb in the following sentence in its infinitive form:
“...let me bring thee where crabs grow...”

Discussion question: What do you think would make Caliban think in such drastic ways?
Prospero treats Ferdinand as a servant/prisoner and has ordered him to make a great pile of logs by sunset.

Reading comprehension: What is Ferdinand to Prospero?

Quote: “There be some sports are painful, and their labour delight in them sets off…”

Analogy: “…her father’s crabbed, and he’s composed of harshness…” Slow is to slug as crabbed is to:
   a) Grumpy
   b) Sleepy
   c) Dopey
   d) Bashful

Grammar question: What is awkward about this quote? “There be some sports are painful…”

Discussion question: What do you think Prospero wants with Ferdinand?
When Miranda thinks her father (Prospero) is studying, she sneaks out to see Ferdinand and introduces herself by name. With her typical concern and kindness, she tries to persuade Ferdinand to rest or at least allow her to carry some logs for him.

Reading comprehension: Who is Miranda?

Quote: “Work not so hard: I would the lightening had burnt up those logs...”

Analogy: “The sun will set before I discharge what I must strive to do.”

Love is to hate as strive is to:
- a) kill
- b) receive
- c) fight
- d) sing

Grammar question: What part of speech is precious in this sentence? “No, precious creature; I had rather crack my sinews break my back, than you should such dishonour undergo, while I sit lazy by.”

Discussion question: What is the feeling between Miranda and Ferdinand?
Miranda and Ferdinand vow to marry, oblivious to the fact that Prospero happily watches them making their plans together, just as he had wanted.

Reading comprehension: Is Prospero pleased with what he sees occurring?

Quote: “I am a fool to weep at what I am glad.”

Analogy: “O my father, I have broken your hest to say so!”

Loathe is to hate as hest is to:
  a) command
  b) drown
  c) love
  d) worm

Grammar question: Rephrase into contemporary English: “My father is hard at study; pray now, rest yourself…”

Discussion question: What is the relation between these characters and Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano? Be specific.
II.ii - III.i

Cell 1 Booga Booga

- Caliban carrying wood thinks of how Prospero’s sprits torture him. He sees Trinculo and thinks he is a sprit.

- “Here comes a spirit of his, and to torment me For bringing wood in slowly.”

- What does Caliban think Trinculo is?
- “All wound with adders, who with cloven tongues”

Grizzly : Bear :: Adder :

a) Bean Counter
b) Fish
c) Calculator
d) Snake

- Why does Caliban think Trinculo is a sprit?

- “His spirits hear me,
And yet I needs must curse. But they'll nor pinch,
Fright me with urchin-shows, pitch me i’ the mire,
Nor lead me, like a firebrand, in the dark
Out of my way, unless he bid 'em; but
For every trifle are they set upon me:
Sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me,
And after bite me; then like hedge-hogs which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall; sometime am I
All wound with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness.”

Identify the subjects.
Caliban, thinking Trinculo is a sprit, hides under a cloak. Trinculo, scared by the storm, hides under the same cloak. Caliban thinks the sprit is right next to him under the cloak. Stefano enters and thinks the two are one four-legged freak.

“CALIBAN: Do not torment me: O!
STEPHANO: What's the matter? Have we devils here? Do you put tricks upon us with savages and men of Ind? Ha! I have not 'scaped drowning, to be afeard now of your four legs; for it hath been said, As proper a man as ever went on four legs cannot make him give ground: and it shall be said so again, while Stephano breathes at 's nostrils.”

Who hides? Why?

“This is a **scurvy** tune too”

Right : Wrong :: Scurvy :
a) Disease  
b) Low  
c) Ebola  
d) Nice

- Why do they both hide under the same thing?

- “I shall no more to sea, to sea,  
  Here shall I die a-shore:—  
  This is a very scurvy tune to sing at a man's funeral:  
  Well, here's my comfort.”

Identify the prepositions.
- Trinculo and Stefano talk about how they got to shore while Caliban gets drunk.

- “STEPHANO: I prithee now, lead the way without any more talking—Trinculo, the king and all our company else being drowned, we will inherit here.—Here, bear my bottle.—Fellow Trinculo, we'll fill him by and by again.
CALIBAN: Farewell, master; farewell, farewell! [Sings drunkenly]
TRINCULO: A howling monster, a drunken monster.”

- Who talks? About what?

- “I prithee now”
Smell : Odor :: Prithee :
a) Love you
b) Beat you with sticks
c) Leave you
d) Beg you

- Why does Caliban get drunk instead of talking with them?

- “No more dams I'll make for fish; Nor fetch in firing”
Identify the phrases.
- Ferdinand says how he doesn’t mind carrying wood for Miranda because she's so great.

- “[Enter FERDINAND, bearing a log.] FERDINAND: There be some sports are painful, and their labour Delight in them sets off: some kinds of baseness Are nobly undergone, and most poor matters Point to rich ends. This my mean task Would be as heavy to me as odious; but The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead, And makes my labours pleasures…”

- Why doesn’t Ferdinand mind carrying wood?

- “than her father's **crabbed**” Dead : Alive :: Crabbed :
  a) Angry
b) Saddam
c) Shellfish
d) Happy

- Would you not mind labor if you did it for someone you liked?

- “Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
  Had never like executor.”
Identify the verbs.
Cell 5 Sweet Talk

- Ferdinand and Miranda talk sweet to each other.

- “FERDINAND: Admir'd Miranda!
   Indeed, the top of admiration; worth
   What's dearest to the world! Full many a lady
   I have ey'd with best regard, and many a time
   The harmony of their tongues hath into bondage
   Brought my too diligent ear: for several virtues
   Have I lik'd several women; never any
   With so full soul but some defect in her
   Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
   And put it to the foil: but you, O you!
   So perfect and so peerless, are created
   Of every creature's best.”

- Who talks? What do they talk about?

- “I do beseech you”
Woman : Lady :: Beseech :
a) To howl like a monkey  
b) To deny  
c) To love  
d) To ask

- If you were Miranda would you pay Ferdinand for the time he was talking instead of working?

- “I have broke your hest to say so.”
Identify the prepositional phrase.
- Ferdinand and Miranda get engaged. To the side Prospero reads from his magic book.

- “FERDINAND: My mistress, dearest; And I thus humble ever. MIRANDA: My husband, then? FERDINAND: Ay, with a heart as willing As bondage e'er of freedom: here's my hand. MIRANDA: And mine, with my heart in't: and now farewell Till half an hour hence. FERDINAND: A thousand thousand!”

- What does Ferdinand and Miranda do? Why?

- “What best is boded me to mischief!” Pet : Kitty :: Bode :
a) Psychic
b) God
c) Your mother
d) Omen

- Would you get married this fast?

- “Ay, with a heart as willing As bondage e'er of freedom: here's my hand.”
Identify the verb.
Quotes
•"All the infections that the sun sucks up From bogs, fens, flats, on
Prosper fall and make him By inch-meal a disease!"
-Caliban

Summary
•Caliban does his best to move a pile of wood while cursing the day that Prospero came to the island. Soon Trinculo stumbled upon Caliban and thought of ways to exploit Caliban’s looks.

Reading Comp. Question
•Who is Caliban’s new master?

Vocab Analogy Question
•Clinton : Bush :: swamp :
  a. bog
  b. alligator
  c. tree
  d. crocodile
  “From bogs, fens, flats, on Prosper fall and make him By inch-meal a disease!”
Grammar Question
• Find the prepositional phrases in the sec.

"For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me
And after bite me, then like hedgehogs which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount
Their pricks at my footfall”

-Caliban

Discussion Question
• Do you think Caliban will find a way to get away from Prospero?
Quote
• “Here’s neither bush nor shrub, to bear off any weather at all, and another storm brewing”
  -Trinculo

Summary
• Trinculo is looking for shelter from the coming storm, and finds Caliban. Caliban falls on his face thinking that Trinculo is Prospero. Trinculo Takes shelter from the storm in Caliban’s cloak.

Reading Comprehension Question
• Why does Trinculo get in the cape with Caliban?

Vocab. Analogy Question
• car : automobile :: gabardine :
  a. boots
  b. hat
  c. socks
  d. cape

“my best way is to creep under his gaberdine”
  - Trinculo

Grammar Question
• Find the prepositional phrases in the sec.
“my best way is to creep under his gabardine; there is no other shelter hereabouts: misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows.”

-Trinculo

Discussion Question
• Would you be scared to be in a cape alone with a monster?
Quotes
• "I'll show thee the best springs; I'll pluck thee berries; I'll fish for thee and get thee wood enough. A plague upon the tyrant that I serve!"
  - Caliban

Summary
• Stephano stumbles upon Caliban and Trinculo. He soon realizes how tame Caliban is and takes advantage of it. Caliban promises to serve Stephano, his new master.

Reading Comprehension Question
• Why is Caliban happy to have Stephano as his new master?

Vocab. Analogy Question
• leave : enter :: perfidious :
  a. bad
  b. innocent
  c. shallow
  d. grave

Grammar Question
• Find the prepositional phrases in the sec.

“No more dams I'll make for fish”
-Caliban

Discussion Question
• Could Stephano beat Prospero?
Quotes
• “The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead And makes my labors pleasures”
  -Ferdinand

Summary
• Prospero makes Ferdinand move an entire stack of logs before the end of the day. Yet he says that it is all worth it as long as he gets to see his love, Prospero’s daughter.

Reading Comprehension Question
• By what time does Ferdinand have to finish the logs by?

Vocab. Analogy Question
• Don Juan : Screech (from Saved By The Bell) :: loving :
  a. odious
  b. caring
  c. perfect
  d. affection

Grammar Question
• What is the adjective for task in the following sect.

  “This my mean task Would be as heavy to me as odious”
  -Ferdinand
Discussion Question

• Would you be happy to move the logs?
Quotes
• “I would not wish any companion in the world but you”
  -Miranda

Summary
• Miranda sneaks out to see Ferdinand. She then confesses to
  Ferdinand that she loves him, and he tells her that he feels the same
  way, and promised to marry. As Prospero watches with Glee in the
  background.

Reading Comprehension Question
• Does Ferdinand feel the same way about Miranda

Vocab. Analogy Question
• hero : villain :: Abe Lincoln :
  a. civil war
  b. presidency
  c. bondage
  d. freedom

Grammar Question
• Identify the verb in the following sec.

  “My mistress, dearest; And I thus humble ever.”

Discussion Question
• Do you think promising to marry was a smart thing to do?
Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano wander around the Island. Stephano now calls Caliban servant-monster, and orders him to drink. The three of them get into an argument.

TRINCULO: Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no standard.

STEPHANO: We'll not run, Monsieur monster.

TRINCULO: Nor go neither: but you'll lie like dogs, and yet say nothing neither.

STEPHANO: Moon-calf, speak once in thy life, if thou beest a good moon-calf.

CALIBAN: How does thy honour? Let me lick thy shoe.

I'll not serve him: he is not valiant.

TRINCULO: Thou liest, most ignorant monster: I am in case to justle a constable. Why, thou deboshed fish thou, was there ever man a coward that hath drunk so much sack
as I to-day? Wilt thou tell a monstrous lie, being but half fish and half a monster?

What does Stephano call Caliban?

"Servant-monster! The folly of this island!"

Drought: Water:: Folly:

A) Blood
B) Sense
C) Presents
D) Eyes

Identify the Subject and the Object of the sentence:

"Where should they be set else?"

Why does Stephano call Caliban servant monster?

Cell 2: Who said that?
CALIBAN: As I told thee before, I am subject to a tyrant, sorcerer, that by his cunning hath cheated me of the island.

ARIEL: Thou liest.

CALIBAN: Thou liest, thou jesting monkey, thou; I would my valiant master would destroy thee; I do not lie.

STEPHANO: Trinculo, if you trouble him any more in his tale, by this hand, I will supplant some of your teeth.

TRINOCULO: Why, I said nothing.

Ariel enters invisibly and starts trouble by calling out things while Caliban is talking, but Caliban thinks it is Trinculo who is interrupting him.

Who does Caliban think is interrupting him?

Lotion: Crème:: Jesting:
Prank
Push
Pose
Principle

Identify the subject and object of all three clauses of the following sentence:

"Trinculo, run into no further danger: interrupt the monster one word further and, by this hand, I'll turn my mercy out o' doors, and make a stock-fish of thee."

Why do you think Ariel would cause all of this trouble?
ANTONIO: [Aside to SEBASTIAN] I am right glad that he's so out of hope.

Do not, for one repulse, forgo the purpose that you resolv'd to effect.

SEBASTIAN: [Aside to ANTONIO] The next advantage will we take throughly.

ANTONIO: [Aside to SEBASTIAN] Let it be to-night; for, now they are oppress'd with travel, they will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance as when they are fresh.

SEBASTIAN: [Aside to ANTONIO] I say, to-night: no more.

Alonso, Antonio, Sebastian and Gonzalo become exhausted. Alonso gives up on finding his son. Antonio persuades Sebastian that this is
the perfect time to kill Alonso.

Who wants to kill who?

On fire: Warm:: Vigilance:
       Cleanness
       Smoothness
       Fineness
       Watchfullness

Identify the verb(s) in this sentence:
"By your patience, I needs must rest me."

Why would Sebastian agree to kill his own brother?

ALONSO: I cannot too much muse Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing,–

Although they want the use of tongue,–a kind

Of excellent dumb discourse.

PROSPERO: [Aside] Praise in departing.

FRANCISCO: They vanish'd strangely.
SEBASTIAN: No matter, since

They have left their **viands** behind; for we have stomachs.–

Will't please you taste of what is here?

Strange shaped spirits bring the weary travelers food. Prospero enters invisibly. Later Ariel appears as a harpy and mocks the men.

**Boat:** Ship:: Viands:
  Food
  Fish
  Holidays
  Moose

**Identify the pro-nouns in this sentence:**

If in Naples I should report this now, would they believe me?

**Why do you think these people are being helped?**
Cell 5: My Alonso Lies Over The Ocean

ALONSO: O, it is monstrous! monstrous!

Methought the billows spoke, and told me of it;

The winds did sing it to me; and the thunder,

That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd

The name of Prosper: it did bass my trespass.

Therefore my son i' th' ooze is bedded; and

I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet sounded,

And with him there lie mudded.

Ariel in the form of a harpy mentions Prospero's name. Alonso runs to drown himself, because that signifies the death of his son.

Bellybutton: Navel :: Plummet:

A) Fall
B) Fruit
C) Hop
D) Dance

Identify the preposition in this sentence:

But one fiend at a time, I'll fight their legions o'er.

If your son was going to or was dead would you want to drown yourself?
Summary-
Stephano, Trinculo, and Caliban drink wine, then Trinculo and Stephano continue to mock Caliban. Caliban is most insulted by Trinculo’s remarks and ask Stephano if he can hurt Trinculo.

Quotes-
TRINCULO
Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no standard.

TRINCULO
Nor go neither; but you'll lie like dogs and yet say nothing neither.

STEPHANO
Moon-calf, speak once in thy life, if thou beest a good moon-calf.
CALIBAN
How does thy honour? Let me lick thy shoe.
I'll not serve him; he's not valiant.

TRINCULO
Thou liest, most ignorant monster: I am in case to justle a constable. Why, thou deboshed fish thou, was there ever man a coward that hath drunk so much sack as I to-day? Wilt thou tell a monstrous lie, being but half a fish and half a monster?

CALIBAN
Lo, how he mocks me! wilt thou let him, my lord?

TRINCULO
'Lord' quoth he! That a monster should be such a natural!

CALIBAN
Lo, lo, again! bite him to death, I prithee.

In Text Question
What does Caliban want to do?

Vocabulary Analogy-
Bye is to farewell as the literary term of lieutenant is
a)rank
b)army
c)aide
d)officer

Vocabulary Sentence-
TRINCULO
Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no standard.

What is the syntax in discourse in this sentence?
TRINCULO
Nor go neither; but you'll lie like dogs and yet say nothing neither.

Syntax Question- How can you convert this into being a dramatic Monologue?
TRINCULO
Thou liest, most ignorant monster: I am in case to
justle a constable. Why, thou deboshed fish thou, was there ever man a coward that hath drunk so much sack as I to-day? Wilt thou tell a monstrous lie, being but half a fish and half a monster?

Food For Thought
What kind of monster do you think Caliban is?
a) smart monster
b) feminine monster
c) weak monster
d) Funny Monster

Summary- After Caliban's outrageous remark to Trinculo, Stepheno steps in and is supporting Caliban rather than his colleague. Stephano scolds Trinculo hoping to stop Trinculo's mocking of Caliban. Trinculo cools off but then is framed by Ariel the spectre who mimics his voice saying "Thou Liest", Caliban and Stephano then assume that Trinculo
is saying that, so they resolve it by beating him up.

Quotes-
Caliban: What a pied ninny's this! Thou scurvy patch! I do beseech thy greatness, give him blows And take his bottle from him: when that's gone he shall drink nought but brine; for I'll show him where the quick freshes are.

Stephano: Trinculo, run into no further danger: interrupt the monster one work further, and, by this hand, I'll turn my mercy out o'doors and make a stock-fish of thee.


Ariel: Thou liest.

Stephano: Do I so? take thou that.
(beats Trinculo)

In text question-
What do you suppose a stockfish is according to the story?

Analogy-
Paper is to Papel as scurvy is to?
a) sea
b) sickness
c) barnacle
d) obscene

Vocabulary In Context-
Caliban: What a pied ninny's this! Thou scurvy patch! I do beseech thy greatness, give him blows And take his bottle from him: when that's gone he shall drink nought but brine; for I'll show him where the quick freshes are.

Syntax Question-
What is Caliban talking about?
Caliban: What a pied ninny's this! Thou scurvy patch! I do beseech thy greatness, give him blows And take his bottle from him: when that's gone he shall drink nought but brine; for I'll show him where the quick freshes are.

Food for thought-
If you were Caliban or Stephano what would you think of Trinculo's actions (assume you didn't know of Ariel)
a) he is like a Smeagle (from LOTR2)
b) he is a Mercutio character

c) he is crazy

d) he is weird

Summary-
Caliban tells Stephano and Trinculo about his plot to kill his former master Prospero, he tells them that Prospero is like the ruler of the island and that he has a beautiful young daughter, So Stephano and Trinculo agree to help Caliban kill Prospero in hope to gain a "viceroy" and wed Prospero's daughter

Quotes-

**CALIBAN**

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him, I' th' afternoon to sleep: there thou mayst brain him, Having first seized his books, or with a log Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake, Or cut his wizand with thy knife. Remember First to possess his books; for without them He's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not One spirit to command: they all do hate him As rootedly as I. Burn but his books.
He has brave utensils,—for so he calls them—
Which when he has a house, he'll deck withal
And that most deeply to consider is
The beauty of his daughter; he himself
Calls her a nonpareil: I never saw a woman,
But only Sycorax my dam and she;
But she as far surpasseth Sycorax
As great'st does least.

STEPHANO

Is it so brave a lass?

CALIBAN

Ay, lord; she will become thy bed, I warrant.
And bring thee forth brave brood.

STEPHANO

Monster, I will kill this man: his daughter and I
will be king and queen—save our graces!—and
Trinculo and thyself shall be viceroys. Dost thou
like the plot, Trinculo?

In text Question-
Where is Trinculo?

Vocabulary Analogy-
Television is to idiot-box as viceroy is to?
a) delegate
b) heroes
c) risk-takers
d) magicians

Vocabulary in Context-
STEPHANO
Monster, I will kill this man: his daughter and I
will be king and queen—save our graces!—and
Trinculo and thyself shall be viceroys. Dost thou
like the plot, Trinculo?

Syntax Question-
What is the verb(s) in this sentence?
STEPHANO
Monster, I will kill this man: his daughter and I will be king and queen--save our graces!--and Trinculo and thyself shall be viceroy. Dost thou like the plot, Trinculo?

a) kill, save
b) monster, man, daughter, king, queen, grace, Trinculo, viceroy.
c) Will, and, shall

Food for thought-
Would you like to rule an island with no citizenry present in your island? (Rule a island with no one to rule)

a) yes, I can rule myself
b) but I have Caliban and Miranda as my royal servants
c) no
d) I don't know
Summary-
Stephano apologizes for beating Trinculo up, Trinculo is traumatized, so he stops mocking Caliban, Trinculo then pardons Stephano's actions by resolving to singing, drinking and planning ahead for their future island after that they set off to kill Prospero.

Quotes-
STEPHANO
Give me thy hand: I am sorry I beat thee; but, while thou livest, keep a good tongue in thy head.

CALIBAN
Within this half hour will he be asleep:
Wilt thou destroy him then?

STEPHANO
Ay, on mine honour.

ARIEL
This will I tell my master.

CALIBAN
Thou makest me merry; I am full of pleasure:
Let us be jocund: will you troll the catch
You taught me but while-ere?

STEPHANO
At thy request, monster, I will do reason, any reason. Come on, Trinculo, let us sing.

In Text Question-
From this point, what do you think Ariel is?

Vocabulary Analogy-
car is to automobile as troll is to?
a) sing
b) round
c) transmit
d) rascal

Vocabulary Sentence-
CALIBAN
Thou makest me merry; I am full of pleasure:
Let us be jocund: will you troll the catch
You taught me but while-ere?

Syntax Question-
After that vocabulary sentence where would "troll the catch" mean?
a) sing the circle
b) run the circle
c) round the circle
d) destroy the circle

Food for thought-
If you were Trinculo and you did not forgive Stephano, what would you do to Stephano as a means of "setting the score"
a) beat him up
b) water torture
c) beat him up while he is asleep
d) none of these answers
Summary-
Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, Gonzalo, Adrian, Francisco and others are exhausted from walking the maze on the island. Gonzalo's suggestion is that they should rest.
Strange and serene music is heard. Prospero emerges from above a mountain (invisible to anyone else). Various illusions occur during the strange music.

Quotes-
GONZALO
By'r lakin, I can go no further, sir;
My old bones ache: here's a maze trod indeed
Through forth-rights and meanders! By your patience, I needs must rest me.

ALONSO
Old lord, I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits: sit down, and rest.
Even here I will put off my hope and keep it
No longer for my flatterer: he is drown'd
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our frustrate search on land. Well, let him go.

ANTONIO
[Aside to SEBASTIAN] I am right glad that he's so
out of hope.
Do not, for one repulse, forego the purpose
That you resolved to effect.

SEBASTIAN
[Aside to ANTONIO] The next advantage
Will we take thoroughly.

ANTONIO
[Aside to SEBASTIAN] Let it be to-night;
For, now they are oppress'd with travel, they
Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance
As when they are fresh.

SEBASTIAN
[Aside to ANTONIO] I say, to-night: no more.

[Solemn and strange music]

ALONSO
What harmony is this? My good friends, hark!

GONZALO
Marvelous sweet music!

[Enter PROSPERO above, invisible. Enter several strange Shapes,
bringing in a banquet; they dance about it with gentle actions of
salutation; and, inviting the King, & c. to eat, they depart]
Vocabulary Sentence-
ANTONIO
[Aside to SEBASTIAN] Let it be to-night;
For, now they are oppress'd with travel, they
Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance
As when they are fresh.

What are the nouns in the sentence?

ANTONIO
I am right glad that he's so out of hope.
Do not, for one repulse, forego the purpose
That you resolved to effect

a)2
b)3
c)4
d)N/A

Food for thought-
What do you think of the gang so far?

a) they are degraded
b) they are dignified
c) they are pitiful
d) they are pathetic
e) Not here
Prospero now dismisses the strange shapes (Line 39). Sebastian does not mind since, Ariel enters amid thunder and lightning. Clapping his wings upon the table, Ariel uses spell to make the banquet disappear. Now that the banquet has been removed, Ariel who can be heard, begins to bring to account all those who crossed his master Prospero twelve years ago. Specifically, Ariel singles out three men who are most responsible for Prospero's exile, namely Antonio, Prospero's (traitorous brother), Alonso (the King of Naples) and Sebastian.

Quotes-
---
ALONSO
I will stand to and feed,
Although my last: no matter, since I feel
The best is past. Brother, my lord the duke,
Stand to and do as we.

Thunder and lightning. Enter ARIEL, like a harpy; claps his wings upon the table; and, with a quaint device, the banquet vanishes

---
ARIEL
You are three men of sin, whom Destiny,
That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in't, the never-surfteited sea
Hath caused to belch up you; and on this island
Where man doth not inhabit; you 'mongst men
Being most unfit to live. I have made you mad;
And even with such-like valour men hang and drown
Their proper selves.

In Text question-
Who were the traitors?
a) Gonzalo, Antonio, Adrian
b) Prospero, Antonio, Francisco
c) Antonio, Alonso, Sebastain
d) Antonio, Alonso, Sebastian

Vocabulary Analogy-
4 is to four as belch is to?
a) burp
b) discharge
c) ejaculate
d) both A and C

Food for thought-
Did you get the impression what Ariel was a girl?
a) Yes, Because that's a girl's name
b) Ariel? Isn't that from "Little Mermaid"?
c) No, Ariel is a guy's name
d) Not sure...
Summary-
Prospero is pleased with Ariel's work and especially that all three men heard Ariel's generalization of them. This affects each man variously. Alonso digs in to his conscience, and tells Gonzalo how the winds spoke to him and exited Sebastian and Antonio, not regretting their deeds follow, leaving Gonzalo to comment on the three men's great guilt. Adrian, on Gonzalo's command follows the three men to prevent them to injuring themselves.

Quote-
ALONSO
O, it is monstrous, monstrous:
Methought the billows spoke and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me, and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper: it did bass my trespass.
Therefore my son i' the ooze is bedded, and
I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet sounded
And with him there lie mudded.

Exit
SEBASTIAN
But one fiend at a time,
I'll fight their legions o'er.

ANTONIO
I'll be thy second.

Exeunt SEBASTIAN, and ANTONIO

GONZALO
All three of them are desperate: their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a great time after,
Now 'gins to bite the spirits. I do beseech you
That are of suppler joints, follow them swiftly
And hinder them from what this ecstasy
May now provoke them to.

ADRIAN
Follow, I pray you.

In text question-
Who gives a command to Gonzalo?

Vocabulary Analogy-
kings is the rulers as legions is to?
a) crowd
b) congregation
c) deluge
d) throng
e) all of them

Syntax Question-
What is the character referring to on this sentence?
ALONSO
O, it is monstrous, monstrous:
Methought the billows spoke and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me, and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper: it did bass my trespass.
Therefore my son i' the ooze is bedded, and
I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet sounded
And with him there lie mudded.
a) wind
b) blow
c) Prospero
da) sword

Food for thought-
What do you think Prospero is going to do with the three men?
a) Mock them
b) laugh at them
c) torture them
d) leave them to another island
e) your own answer
The Tempest- Act IV Scene I
Cell Number 1

Quote: “all thy vexations were but my trials of thy love and thou hast strangely stood the test here, afore Heaven, I ratify this my rich gift.”

Summary: Prospero knows that Miranda, his daughter, and Ferdinand are in love. He releases Ferdinand and says that he has been too harsh on him. Prospero says that Miranda and Ferdinand should get married.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does prospero say to Miranda and Ferdinand?

Vocabulary Analogy: devil: angel :: austerely :____________
   a) to be strict on discipline
   b) to be easy on discipline
   c) to not want to discipline
   d) to need to discipline

Quote for Analogy: “If I have too austerely punish'd you,”

Grammar question: “I do believe it against an oracle.”
What is the subject of the quote?

Discussion Question: Why do you think that Prospero wants Ferdinand and Miranda to get married?
Quote: “but If thou dost break her virgin-knot before all sanctimonious ceremonies may with full and holy rite be minister'd,“  
Summary: Ferdinand and Miranda are very happy. Prospero tells them not to have sex until they are married because it is good luck for the marriage.  
Reading Comprehension Question: Why does Prospero want Ferdinand and Miranda only to have sex after they get married?  
Vocabulary Analogy: happy: glad :: murkiest:___________  
   a) light  
   b) divine  
   c) dark  
   d) evil  
Quote for Analogy: “For quiet days, fair issue and long life, with such love as 'tis now, the murkiest den,“  
Grammar Question: “I do believe it.“  
What is the first verb to the quote above?  
Discussion Question: Would you have sex before you get married or not? Why?
Quote: “Before you can say 'come' and 'go,' and breathe twice and cry 'so, so,' each one, tripping on his toe, will be here with mop and mow. Do you love me, master? no?

Summary: Prospero tells Ariel to prepare a masquerade for the marriage and Ariel calls upon some spirits. Then it was stopped when Prospero remembered about Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Ariel prepare?

Vocabulary Analogy: hell: heaven:: rabble:__________

   a) a mob
   b) a iron bar
   c) a nice group of people
   d) a metal bar

Quote for Analogy: "Go bring the rabble, o'er whom I give thee power, here to this place: incite them to quick motion; for I must bestow upon the eyes of this young couple some vanity of mine art: it is my promise, and they expect it from me."

Grammar Question:” We must prepare to meet with Caliban.” What is the subject of the quote above?”

Discussion Question: What do you think will happen to Caliban and the others?
The Tempest - Act IV Scene I
Cell Number 4

Quote: “Spirit, we must prepare to meet with Caliban.”
Summary: Ariel gets clothes and a spirit puts the clothes on top of trees and shrubs. Finally Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo arrived.
Reading Comprehension Question: What does Ariel put on the trees and shrubs?

Vocabulary Analogy: innocent: angel:: varlets: __________
   a) scarf
   b) servant
   c) vase
   d) noble man

Quote for Analogy: “Say again, where didst thou leave these varlets?”
Grammar Question: “I go, I go.”
In present day with our language how would you rephrase the quote?
Discussion Question: What do you think the clothes are used to do?
The Tempest- Act IV Scene I
Cell Number 5

Quote: “Good my lord, give me thy favour still. Be patient, for the prize I'll bring thee to shall hoodwink this mischance: therefore speak softly. All's hush'd as midnight yet.”

Summary: Stephano and Trinculo sees the clothes and wants the clothes, so they get distracted. Caliban tells them that they are late to go kill Prospero.

Reading Comprehension Question: What distracts Stephano and Trinculo?

Vocabulary Analogy: lazy: not doing anything:: indignation:______
   a) being angry for no reason
   b) being angry for a good reason
   c) being nice for no reason
   d) being nice for a good reason

Quote for Analogy: “Monster, I do smell all horse-piss; at which my nose is in great indignation.”

Grammar Question: “From toe to crown he'll fill our skins with pinches,”

What is the figurative and literal meaning of the quote?

Discussion Question: If someone was to distract you, what would be a good distraction?
The Tempest- Act IV Scene I
Cell Number 6

Quote: “Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints with dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews with aged cramps, and more pinch-spotted make them than pard or cat o’ mountain.”

Summary: Prospero and Ariel find Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo. Prospero and Ariel brought spirit dogs and the spirit dogs chased the men off into the hills. Prospero promises Ariel that he will soon be free.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Ariel and Prospero bring to chase away Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo?

Vocabulary Analogy: Quiet: not noisy:: hark:___________
   a) Listen
   b) Don’t listen
   c) Go
   d) Don’t go

Quote for Analogy: “Fury, Fury! there, Tyrant, there! hark! hark!”

Grammar Question: “Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints with dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews with aged cramps, and more pinch-spotted make them than pard or cat o’ mountain.

What is the one of the literary devices in the quote?

Discussion Question: Would you want a spirit dog as a pet or a real dog?
Act 4, scene i

Cell 1

"Then, as my gift and thine own acquisition
Worthily purchased take my daughter." – Prospero to Ferdinand

Summary
Prospero explains to Ferdinand and Miranda that the prince's servitude was only a test of his character and love for Miranda. He offers his blessing on their marriage. The two lovers converse as Prospero summons Ariel and instruct him to prepare a wedding celebration in honor of Ferdinand and Miranda.

Analogy
“If I have too austerely punish'd you, your compensation makes amends…”

Night : evening :: austerely :

a) warm
b) severe
c) adorned
d) self-indulgent
**Grammar**
“If I have too austerely punish'd you.”
What is the verb?

**Reading Comprehension**
What does Prospero offer?

**Discussion**
What’s your opinion on testing someone’s worthiness of your child’s love?
Quote
“Well.
Now come, my Ariel! bring a corollary,
Rather than want a spirit: appear and pertly!
No tongue! all eyes! be silent.” – Prospero

Summary
At the ceremony, Prospero promises to give a great display of his magic powers. He summons three Greek goddesses – Ceres, Juno, and Iris – to come aid in the celebration.

Analogy
“No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall.”

Apprehensive : afraid :: aspersion :

a) attack
b) praise
c) seize
d) abuse

Grammar
“Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas
Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats and pease;
Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep”
Name the material nouns.

**Reading Comprehension**
What three Greek goddesses are summoned at the ceremony?

**Discussion**
What do you think will occur next?
"Let me live here ever;  
So rare a wonder'd father and a wife  
Makes this place Paradise." - Ferdinand

**Summary**
Ferdinand is so spellbound by the magical events that he is anxious to live forever on the island. Because he now has a rare wife and a wise father-in-law, he feels he has found a sort of paradise here.

**Analogy**
“Look thou be true; do not give **dalliance**.”

Ailing : robust :: dalliance :

a) rush  
b) dawdle  
c) hinder  
d) obstruct

**Grammar**
“Thy thoughts I cleave to. What's thy pleasure?”

Name the interrogative pronoun.
**Reading Comprehension**
Why does Ferdinand want to live on the island forever?

*Discussion*
If you were in this situation, would you want to live on the island forever? Why?
“As they smelt music: so I charm’d their ears
That calf-like they my lowing follow’d through
Tooth’d briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns,
Which entered their frail shins.” - Ariel

Prospero suddenly remembers their plot to kill Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano so he dismisses the spirits and addresses the young lovers. He finds the schemers and Ariel informs Prospero that Caliban and his allies have been so charmed by his music, that they followed him through thorn bushes and sharp hedges and into a filthy pool near the cave where they remain.

“Earth’s increase, **foison** plenty, barns and garners never empty...”

Sob : weep :: foison :

a) poison
b) flowers
c) abundance
d) crops
Grammar
“Ye all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.”

Name the abstract noun(s).

Reading Comprehension
Why do Caliban and his allies follow Ariel willingly through tough terrain?

Discussion
Quote
Trinculo: O king Stephano! O peer! O worthy Stephano! look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Caliban: Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
Trinculo: O, ho, monster! we know what belongs to a frippery. O king Stephano!

Summary
Prospero declares that all his efforts to change Caliban have failed, and he decides to make him and his allies remorseful. Ariel is instructed to hang some rich-looking garments in front of the cave. As Stephano and Trinculo approach Prospero's cave, they see the rich garments. Stephano and Trinculo are fascinated with the clothes and forget about the murder plans.

Analogy
“So fun of valour that they smote the air.”

   Earth : sky :: smote :
a) waste
b) improve
c) smoke
d) blaze

Grammar
“I told you, sir, they were red-hot with drinking;
So fun of valour that they smote the air”

What kind of adjective is “red-hot”?

Reading Comprehension
Why is Ariel instructed to hang rich looking garments in front of the cave? In doing this, what does it achieve?

Discussion
Why do you think the garments had such an effect on Sephano and Trinculo? Would you have felt and done the same as them?
“Fury, Fury! there, Tyrant, there! hark! hark! Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints With dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews With aged cramps, and more pinch-spotted make them Than pard or cat o' mountain.” – Prospero

**Summary**
Caliban is still anxious to be rid of Prospero and tries to persuade them to forget the fine clothes. They ignore him and begin to try on the garments. Suddenly Prospero and Ariel send spirits in the form of hounds to frighten them. As a result, the three plotters are chased away in confusion and fear.

**Analogy**
“The dropsy drown this fool I what do you mean to **dote** thus on such luggage?”

play : compete :: dote :

a) hate  
b) denounce  
c) admire  
d) want
Grammar
“Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews”

Identify the verb(s).

Reading Comprehension
Who chases away Caliban and his allies?

Discussion
Was Prospero’s plan and action just?
“Then, as my gift and thine own acquisition, worthily purchased take my daughter.”

**Summary of Quote:** Prospero gives Ferdinand a gift – his daughter. Prospero allows Ferdinand to marry Miranda.

**Reading Comprehension:** Who does Prospero allow Ferdinand to marry?

**Vocabulary Analogy:**
“Then, as my gift, and thine own **acquisition**, worthily purchased take my daughter.”
Accomplishment is to achievement, as acquisition is to:
  a) Attainment
  b) Belonging
  c) Consumption
  d) Dissonance

**Grammar Question:**
“Then, as my gift, and thine own acquisition, worthily purchased take my daughter.”
What is the subject in this sentence?

**Discussion Question:** If you were in Miranda’s position, would you be thankful for Prospero’s approval, or would you give him the whole speech about you being a grown woman, you are capable of making decisions for yourself, and you don’t need his permission if you wanted to marry someone?
“But if thou dost break her virgin-knot before all sanctimonious ceremonies may with full and holy rite be minister’d, no sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall to make this contract grow.”

**Summary of Quote:** Ferdinand has to promise not to take Miranda’s virginity before a ceremony.

**Reading Comprehension:** Does Prospero want Miranda to lose her virginity before or after a ceremony?

**Vocabulary Analogy:**
“Sour-eyed disdain and **discord** shall bestrew”
Disdain is to admiration, as discord is to:
   a) Sympathy  
   b) Hatred  
   c) Harmony  
   d) Reverence

**Grammar Question:** Name the verbs in the following sentence:
“But if thou dost break her virgin-knot before all sanctimonious ceremonies may with full and holy rite be minister’d, no sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall to make this contract grow.”

**Discussion Question:** Prospero says he doesn’t want Miranda to lose her virginity before a proper ceremony. If you think about it though, if
Miranda went against her father’s wishes, how would he know? (He has a spy!)
“Approach, rich Ceres, her to entertain.” – Iris
“High’st queen of state, great Juno, comes; I know her by her gait.” – Ceres

Summary of Quote: Prospero tells Ariel to call upon Iris. Iris appears and calls upon Ceres. Ceres appears and calls upon Juno. These three spirits were asked to perform a ceremony for Ferdinand and Miranda.

Reading Comprehension: Who are the three spirits?

Vocabulary Analogy:
“I know her by her gait.”
Cursive is to hand, as gait is to:
   a) Crate
   b) Fence
   c) Waist
   d) Feet

Grammar Question: Name the adjectives in the following sentence: “High’st queen of state, great Juno, comes; I know her by her gait.”
**Discussion Question:** Would you prefer having a simple wedding (in court and by a judge) or a not so simple wedding that takes at least a year to plan?
“I had forgot that foul conspiracy of the beast Caliban and his confederates against my life: the minute of their plot is almost come.”

**Summary of Quote:** During the ceremony, Prospero realizes that Caliban is still plotting his death.

**Reading Comprehension:** When does Prospero remember about Caliban’s plan?

**Vocabulary Analogy:**
“I had forgot that foul conspiracy of the beast Caliban and his confederates against my life.”
Exercise is to healthy, as conspiracy is to:
   a) Tiring
   b) Unlawful
   c) Entertaining
   d) Lawful

**Grammar Question:** What’s a contemporary way to say, “Their plot is almost come”?

**Discussion Question:** If you knew someone was planning to kill you, would you run off and avoid that person as best as possible? Or would
you go on about your life and face that someone when the time comes?
“The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither, for stale to catch these thieves.”

**Summary of Quote:** Prospero plans on catching the three men who are planning to kill him by flashing his fancy (but silly) clothes outside of his cell.

**Reading Comprehension:** What does Prospero use to attract Caliban and his “crew”?

**Vocabulary Analogy:**
“So fun of valour that they smote the air for breathing in their faces;”
Stand is to smote, as sit is to:
   a) Strike
   b) Smoke
   c) Counter
   d) Blow

**Grammar Questions:** What’s a contemporary way to say, “The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither”?

**Discussion Question:** Do silly, flashy, and colorful clothing interest you?
“Let them be hunted soundly. At this hour lie at my mercy all mine enemies: shortly shall all my labours end, and thou shalt have the air at freedom: for a little follow, and do me service.”

**Summary of Quote:** Stephano, Trinculo, and Caliban were chased out by the spirits of Prospero and Ariel, in the form of dogs. Prospero tells Ariel that he will soon be set free.

**Reading Comprehension:** What did Prospero and Ariel disguise themselves as to chase out Stephano, Trinculo, and Caliban?

**Vocabulary Analogy:**
“With dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews.”
Rheumatoid arthritis is to joint, as convulsion is to:
- a) Bone
- b) Heart
- c) Muscle
- d) Nerves

**Grammar Question:** What’s a contemporary way to say, “I will have none on’t: we shall lose our time.”

**Discussion Question:** Do you believe in ghosts and spirits? (If not, go watch Darkness Fall!)
The tempest
Act 5

Cell 1

ARIEL
Confined together
In the same fashion as you gave in charge,
Just as you left them; all prisoners, sir,
In the line-grove which weather-fends your cell;
They cannot budge till your release.

Summary:
Ariel informs Prospero that Alonso, Gonzalo, Sebastian, and Antonio are still confined together near his cave. Then, Ariel brings them to Prospero.

Reading Comp:
Where are the men?

Discussion:
What do you think about Ariel working for Prospero?

Grammar:
Hast thou, which art but air, a touch, a feeling
Of their afflictions, and shall not myself
One of their kind, that relish sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier moved than thou art?

What is the subject?
PROSPERO
Not one of them
That yet looks on me, or would know me Ariel,
Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will discase me, and myself present
As I was sometime Milan: quickly, spirit;
Thou shalt ere long be free.

Summary:
Prospero tells people what they have done to bring them to the island. Then he tells the spirits that this will be the last time that he will use his magic. So he hides under his cloak, becomes invisible, and when he reappears, he is dressed like the Duke of Milan, just like he once was.

Reading Comp:
What does Prospero do with his cloak?

Discussion:
Would you actually make a scene like that?

Grammar:
Why that’s my dainty Ariel! I shall miss thee:
But yet thou shalt have freedom: so, so, so,
To the king’s whip, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches; the master and the boatswain
Being awake, enforce them to this place,
And presently, I prithee.

What are the pronouns?
PROSPERO
As great to me as late; and, supportable
To make the dear loss, have I means such weaker
Than you may call to comfort you, for I
Have lost my daughter.
ALONSO
A daughter?
O heavens, that they were living both in Naples,
The king and Queen there! That they were, I wish
Myself were muddled in that oozy bed
Where my son lies. When did you lose your daughter?

Summary:
Prospero tells them about his lost daughter. Then, Alonso also tells him about his son, Ferdinand, being lost.

Reading Comp:
Who lost whom?

Discussion:
What would your reaction be if you lost your child?

Grammar:
I drink the air before me, and return
Or ere your pulse twice beat.

What are the verbs?
ALONSO
Now all the blessings
Of a glad father compass thee about!
Arise, and say how thou camest here.

Summary:
Prospero discovers Ferdinand and Miranda playing chess. Alonso kneels down and is very happy to see them.

Reading Comp:
What does Prospero discover Ferdinand and Miranda doing?

Discussion:
What would you have done if you found out that your child is just sitting there playing chess after frantically looking for him/her?

Grammar:
But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I could pluck his highness’ frown upon you
And justify you traitors: at this time
I will tell no tales.

What are the preterite?
Cell 5

ALONSO
[To Ferdinand and Miranda] Give me your hands:
Let grief and sorrow embrace his heart
That doth not wish you joy!

Summary:
They announce that they are getting married. They all decide to go back to Naples and rejoice!

Reading Comp:
What will Ferdinand and Miranda do?

Discussion:
What are your thoughts about this marriage?

Grammar:
Sir, she is mortal;
But by immortal Providence she’s mine:
I chose her when I could not ask my father
For his advice, nor thought I had one. She
Is the daughter of this famous Duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard renown,
But never saw before; of whom I have Received a second life; and second father
This lady makes him to me.

How many caesuras are there?
PROSPERO
He is as disproportion’d in his manners
As in his shape. Go, sirrah, to my cell;
Take with you your companions; as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely.

Summary:
Ariel unties the spell on Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo of having
them hooked on these rich garments. Then she brings them to
Prospero where he sets them free.

Reading Comp:
What was the spell that Ariel untied?

Discussion:
Would you just free them so easily or make them suffer?

Grammar:
Sir, my liege,
Do not infest your mind with beating on
The strangeness of this business; at pick’d leisure
Which shall be shortly, single I’ll resolve you,
Which to you shall seem probable, of every
These happen’d accidents, till when, be cheerful
And think of each thing well.

What are the adjectives?
ALONSO
I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely.
PROSPERO
I’ll deliver all;
And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales
And sail so expeditious that shall catch
Your royal fleet far off.

Summary:
They are about to sail back to Naples. Prospero asks the spirits for one last thing—smooth and safe sailing. And then he finally frees Ariel for good.

Reading Comp:
What does Prospero ask for from the spirits?

Discussion:
What do you guys think of the ending?

Grammar:
Ay, that I will; and I’ll be wise hereafter
And seek for grace. What a thrice-double ass
Was I, to take this drunkard for a god
And worship this dull fool!

Identify the subject, verbs, and the adjectives.
Summary: Ariel tells Prospero that the day reached its "sixth hour". That was the time that Prospero promised him that he could stop working. Prospero sticks to his word and lets Ariel stop working. He then asks Ariel how the king and his followers are going. Ariel then tells Prospero that they're imprisoned in a grove, which he had ordered them to do before. He also says that Sebastian, Alonso, and Antonio are crazy with fear; also that Gonzalo cries constantly.

Quote: "On the sixth hour; at which time, my lord, You said our work should cease."

Reading Comprehension Question: Where does Ariel tell Prospero the king and his followers are imprisoned?

Analogy: sorrowful: affected by sorrow:: brimful: _____
  a) Filled with happiness
  b) Filled to capacity
  c) Filled with humor
  d) Filled minimally
"They cannot budge till your release. The king,  
His brother and yours, abide all three distracted  
And the remainder mourning over them,  
Brimful of sorrow and dismay; but chiefly  
Him that you term'd, sir, 'The good old lord Gonzalo;'  
His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops  
From eaves of reeds. Your charm so strongly works 'em  
That if you now beheld them, your affections  
Would become tender."

Grammar Question: What is the subject in this quote?

"I did say so,  
When first I raised the tempest. Say, my spirit,  
How fares the king and's followers?  

Discussion Question: Would you constantly cry if you were imprisoned in a grove like Gonzalo?
Summary: Prospero tells Ariel to release the men. He then makes a promise to himself that he will give up magic, and when he will do his last task, he will then break his staff, and drown his magic book into the sea.

Quote: "And mine shall.
Hast thou, which art but air, a touch, a feeling
Of their afflictions, and shall not myself,
One of their kind, that relish all as sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier moved than thou art?
Though with their high wrongs I am struck to the quick,
Yet with my nobler reason 'gaitist my fury
Do I take part: the rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance: they being penitent,
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not a frown further. Go release them, Ariel:
My charms I'll break, their senses I'll restore,
and they shall be themselves."

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Prospero promise himself?

Analogy: heighten: ebbing:: to increase: ______
   a) To read
   b) To write
   c) To recede
   d) To fetch
"Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves,
And ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune and do fly him
When he comes back; you demi-puppets that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites, and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice"

**Grammar Question:** What is the first verb in the quote above?

**Discussion Question:** If you were in Prospero's shoes, would you also make a promise to yourself to stop doing magic?
Summary: Ariel comes back with Alonso and his friends. They've all been charmed and all stand in a circle that Prospero made. Prospero then speaks to all of them while they're still in their charmed state. He also is happy to talk to Gonzalo and thanks his loyalty, and not following the others for their betrayal. Prospero then sends Ariel to his cell to get the clothes he wore as Duke of Milan. Ariel returns immediately to help Prospero put on the clothes. Prospero also promises to Ariel that he will set him free, and also tells him to go and get the Boatswain and mariners from the destroyed ship.

Quote: "Why, that's my dainty Ariel! I shall miss thee: But yet thou shalt have freedom: so, so, so. To the king's ship, invisible as thou art: There shalt thou find the mariners asleep Under the hatches; the master and the boatswain Being awake, enforce them to this place, And presently, I prithee"

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Prospero thank Gonzalo for?

Analogy: blushed: azured:: red: ____
   a) black
   b) brown
c) yellow
d) blue

"And 'twixt the green sea and the azured vault
Set roaring war: to the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt; the strong-based promontory"

**Grammar Question:** What is the adjective in the quote above?

**Discussion Question:** Would you betray a person that is in greater power just to follow others around you? Why?
Summary: Prospero releases Alonso and the others from their spell, and speaks to them. Prospero demands that Antonio return Prospero's dukedom, but he forgives him for the other things. Antonio doesn't say anything back to Prospero on giving back his dukedom. After that, Alonso tells Prospero that he misses his son, Ferdinand. Prospero replies and tells him that he also misses his daughter. Alonso keeps on going on and on with grief. Then, Prospero pulls aside a curtain, and Miranda and Ferdinand are behind it playing chess. Alonso bursts into happiness when he sees Ferdinand.

Quote: "If thou be'st Prospero, Give us particulars of thy preservation; How thou hast met us here, who three hours since Were wreck'd upon this shore; where I have lost-- How sharp the point of this remembrance is!-- My dear son Ferdinand."

Reading Comprehension Question: What are Miranda and Ferdinand playing when Prospero pulls the curtain aside?

Analogy: hasty: fast:: oozy: _______
  a) leak out slowly
  b) burst out
  c) disgusting
  d) beautiful
"A daughter?
O heavens, that they were living both in Naples,
The king and queen there! that they were, I wish
Myself were mudded in that oozy bed
Where my son lies. When did you lose your daughter?"

**Grammar Question:** Who is the main subject in the quote above?

**Discussion Question:** If you were Antonio, would you give back your dukedom to Prospero? Why?
Summary: Miranda is happy to see that there are more humans on the island. Alonso hugs his son, and soon-to-be daughter-in-law. He then begs Miranda for her forgiveness for all the bad things he did twelve years ago. Prospero then tells Alonso that its alright, and insists that they accepted his apologies.

Quote: "I am hers: But, O, how oddly will it sound that I Must ask my child forgiveness!"

Reading Comprehension Question: Why is Miranda happy?

Analogy: novel: chronicle:: story: _______
   a) lamp
   b) chair
   c) record
   d) basket

"That I am Prospero and that very duke which was thrust forth of Milan, who most strangely Upon this shore, where you were wreck’d, was landed, To be the lord on’t. No more yet of this; For 'tis a chronicle of day by day, Not a relation for a breakfast nor Befitting this first meeting."

Grammar Question: What is the adverb in the quote above?

Discussion Question: Would forgive a person for things that he or she did twelve years before?
Summary: When Ariel comes back with the Boatswain and mariners, he is sent again to go and get Caliban, Stefano, and Trinculo. The three drunken men are sent to Prospero's cell to return the things that they stole from him, and also clean for the evening's reveling. Prospero then invites Alonso and his friends to stay the night. Prospero will then tell them a story, and in the morning they will set out for Naples, where Ferdinand and Miranda will get married. After the wedding, he will then go back to Milan, where he plans on to contemplate the end of his life. The last task that Prospero will give Ariel before setting him free is to make sure that the trip home will be safe.

Quote: "Every man shift for all the rest, and let no man take care for himself; for all is but fortune. Coragio, bully-monster, coragio!"

Reading Comprehension Question: Who are the three drunken people?

Analogy: photograph: picture:: burthen:_____
- a) birth
- b) burden
- c) back
- d) book

"There, sir, stop:
Let us not burthen our remembrance with
A heaviness that's gone."
**Grammar Question:** What is the subject in the quote?

**Discussion Question:** If you were in Prospero's shoes, would you contemplate on how you would end your life after your daughter's wedding?
Summary: When the other characters leave the scene, Prospero describes how it feels since he has given up his powers. He then says that he has imprisoned Caliban and Ariel, and that the audience has imprisoned him. The only way that they could be set free is for the audience to applaud.

Quote: "My Ariel, chick, That is thy charge: then to the elements Be free, and fare thou well! Please you, draw near."

Reading Comprehension Question: Whom did Prospero say were imprisoned?

Analogy: smooth: rough:: indulgence: _______
   a) gratification
   b) smart
   c) disappointment
   d) food

"As you from crimes would pardon'd be, Let your **indulgence** set me free."

Grammar Question: What is the verb in the quote above?

Discussion Question: If you were an actor on stage, would you do the same thing that Prospero did at the end of the play?