

The Tempest Packet

Ms. Ellis

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Directions: During the second quarter, we will be reading and discussing William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Please keep track of the accompanying pages. You will receive a grade for completing the entirety of this packet.

The Tempest Performances:

Directions: After reading the entire play, you will dress up in the appropriate attire, memorize, and **perform** an assigned scene from the text. All lines must be memorized. **NO** index cards will be allowed. The dates for the performances will be _____.

_____. Please see rubric for scoring categories.

The Tempest Scoring Rubric

Category	4 (Impeccable)	3 (average)	2 (mediocre)	1 (unacceptable)	0 (No presentation)
Appearance/ Staging	4	3	2	1	0
Adherence to Original Text	4	3	2	1	0
Intention of Emotion	4	3	2	1	0
Voice Inflection	4	3	2	1	0

My Performance Groups:

Act _____, Scene _____

Group Members/ Character (s) =

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Cornell Notes:

Act i

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Act II

[illegible]

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Act III

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Act IV

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Act V

Elizabethan English

One of the primary obstacles between Shakespeare's plays and modern audiences is his language. When he was writing, English was on the cusp of becoming Modern English and leaving Middle English behind. (You wouldn't recognize Old English, which started to morph into Middle English around 1066.) However, there are a few holdovers from Middle English still remaining. Because of two bodies of literature – Shakespeare's works and the King James Bible, newly translated in 1605 – this moment in English's development was captured in time, and is thus referred to as Elizabethan English, after Queen Elizabeth I. Why not Jacobean English, after King James I? I have no idea.

However, with practice, insight, and Mr. Shanley's awesome handouts, this obstacle can be minimized. Here are a few lessons.

The same, just shortened

Shakespeare uses a lot of contractions, especially to maintain iambic pentameter:

wi' = with	I' = In	o' = of	
t' = to	't = it	'tis = it is	'twas = it was
e'en = even (sounds like <i>een</i>)	e'er = ever (sounds like <i>air</i>)		ne'er = never (sounds like <i>nair</i>)

Hey, you!

Fear not *thees* and *thous*! They both mean *you*, and they follow a pattern.

thou = you (subject)	thee = you (object)	ye = you (plural)
thy = your	thine = yours	

To compare this all to Modern English, use the handy chart below.

Subjective	Objective	Possessive (adj)	Possessive (pronoun)
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
she	her	her	hers
he	him	his	his
it	it	its	---
we	us	our	ours
you (all)*	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs
who	whom	whose	whose
thou	thee	thy	thine
ye	you	yours	yours

Shakespeare doesn't always use the pronouns in the last two lines; since Elizabethan English was changing, he sometimes used the modern ones instead.

* this is why *y'all* is so useful

Sayest thou what?!

Verb conjugation also follows a pattern. It's just a little more complicated than English verb conjugation is now.

Let's compare verb conjugations in Spanish, Modern English, and Elizabethan English.

Hablar			To Speak			To Speak	
Hablo	Hablamos		I speak	We speak		I speak	We speak
Hablas	(hablaís)		You speak	You speak		Thou speakest	Ye speak
Habla	Hablan		He/she/it speaks	They speak		He/she/it speaketh	They speak

Conjugating verbs in Modern English is relatively easy, mainly because we changed two of the conjugations. To conjugate in Elizabethan English,

2nd Person singular verb adds *-est*, (*you give* is *thou givest*)

3rd Person singular verb adds *-eth* (*she gives* is *she giveth*)

Here are some examples:

Elizabethan English

thou –	art	hast	wilt	canst	dost	hadst	wouldst	couldst	shouldst	didst
he—	is	hath	will	can	doth	had	would	could	should	did

Modern English

you –	are	have	will	can	do
-------	-----	------	------	-----	----

thou –	speakest	liest	lovest	thinkest
he—	speaketh	lieth	loveth	thinketh
you –	speak	lie	love	think

What do you think?

What dost thou think?

What thinkest thou?

The Royal “We” – a king or other royal leader will frequently refer to him/herself as “we” (“our sister, now our queen” “our sovereignty”), as if the king and the country are one and the same

Kings and other nobility are also sometimes referred to with the name of their country; in *Hamlet*, the uncle of Fortinbras, Norway’s king, is often called Old Norway.

Some characters, especially in the histories, are referred to with several names. Henry Bolingbroke is called Bolingbroke at first in *Richard II*; when his father, the Duke of Lancaster, dies, Henry inherits his father’s title and is sometimes called Lancaster. When he becomes king, he becomes Henry IV.

In families,

- the prefix *step-* and the suffix *-in-law* are often dropped
- cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew and niece can be used very broadly
- cousin can also be used with a friend or comrade

Shakespearean Vocabulary

'a = contraction of <i>have</i> or <i>he</i>	dote on = love dearly, often overdoing it (spoiling a child)
a' = at, in, to (sometimes by, on)	enmity = hate (like "enemy")
ado = commotion, trouble	ere = before
against = for, in preparation for	err = to make an error; to sin
alack = alas (exclamation of sorrow)	fain = gladly, willingly (or, forced or obliged)
an, and = if (sometimes)	fair = pale or light-colored; attractive
anon = soon, at once	feign = pretend, put on an emotion
apace = quickly	fie, fie on it = darn it, to heck with it
aught = anything	fool = can be a term of endearment or pity
ay, aye = yes (sounds like "eye")	forbear = stop, leave alone
bade = asked, commanded	forsooth = truthfully
base, baseness = low, animal-like, petty	forswear = swear falsely; renounce, deny
bastard = someone born out of wedlock	fortnight = two weeks (14 nights)
bawd = low person, pimp/prostitute	gage = challenge (throwing down the gauntlet)
bawdy = obscene, sexual, low class	gentle = (noun) honorable person, noble-born
befall = happen, turn out in the end	glass = mirror
beguile = to charm or deceive with charm	god-den = good evening (fr. "God give good evening")
bereft = deprived, robbed	go to! = "C'mon, get outta here..." or, "Screw you!"
beshrew me = shame on me, curse me	guile = charm in order to deceive; trickiness
betray = give away (his face doth betray his thoughts)	had as lief = I would rather
betrothed = engaged to marry, or the person one is engaged to	haply = perhaps, by chance
blood = passion (sometimes)	harbinger = precursor, foreshadowing
bodes = foreshadows, is an indicator of...	haste = hurry
bosom = heart	hence = away from here (place), after this (time)
brace = pair	hie = go (quickly; usually used as an order)
breast = chest, heart	his due = what's coming to him
but = only, except	hither = here
by and by = immediately, directly	hitherto = so far, to this extent
commend me to = give my regards to	ho! = a call to attention, usu. by someone with authority
corse = corpse	honest = truthful, loyal, trustworthy, faithful in marriage
crown = head	humour = mood, frame of mind
cuckold = (noun) a man whose wife cheated on him; often compared to an animal with horns (verb) when a woman cheats on her husband, she cuckolds him	issue = offspring, children
	it is (not) meet = it is (not) proper or expected
	it will serve = it will do, good enough
	iwis = truly, certainly
	kin, kinsman = relative, family member

knave = scoundrel, jerk (young male)
 knavery = fooling around, trickery (what knaves would do), or foolish ornamentation
 lest = unless, otherwise; in case of
 liege, My liege = king, master, lord
 like to (die) = likely (to die)
 likeness = resemblance
 look to = watch, keep an eye on, take care of it
 love = can be romantic, family, friendship, or loyalty
 maiden = a young girl, specifically a virgin
 maidenhead = virginity (protect her maidenhead)
 marry = indeed (literally, "by Mary")
 mere, merely = absolute, completely
 merry = happy, festive
 nary = not a single one
 naught = nothing
 nay = no
 office = job, responsibility
 oft = often
 ope = open
 out, out upon = exclamation of frustration
 owe = own
 pate = head, especially the top
 perdition = hell, by the fire of hell
 pernicious = harmful, deceitful
 presently = soon
 prithee = I ask you, please (I pray thee)
 prate = chatter, babble
 prove = test, show to be true
 purse = man's small bag for coins; a person's finances
 quaffing = drinking alcohol in a "chugging" fashion
 rude = not eloquent
 sack = white wine, probably cheap
 score = twenty (four score and seven equals 87)
 several = separate, distinct
 shrew = mean, scolding woman
 shrive, shrift = confession (religious)
 sirrah = man, sir; used when addressing someone under your authority (also, "oh, man!")
 sith = since
 soft! = exclamation of surprise
 solemnity = peacefulness, respectability

solemnities = ritual celebrations (more formal than fun)
 sooth = truth
 sovereign = the leader who answers to nobody
 sovereignty = independence, the leader's control, or a person's control over him/herself
 steal (away) = sneak out, usually quickly; or, to hide
 steward = one who fulfills an office which is rightfully the office of someone else who cannot do that job him/herself; often an uncle overseeing the realm for an underage king
 sue = to make an appeal (that appeal is a suit)
 suitor = a man who is hoping to marry a certain woman
 thence = from there, from then on
 thither = there
 to the purpose = on topic, constructively, toward a goal
 treble = triple
 troth = truth, truly
 by troth, by my troth = truthfully (or a vow)
 tut = hmphf
 twain = two
 undone = ruined
 verily = truthfully, indeed
 visage = face, appearance
 virtue = can refer to a woman's virginity
 want = need, lack, be without
 wanton = childish, playful, undisciplined, sexually unrestrained (especially women)
 wench = girl, young serving woman
 whence = where, from where
 wherefore = why (not "where")
 whither = where, to where
 withal = in addition, all together, with
 woe = sadness
 wont = used to, likely to
 woo = date, flirt with, seduce, win over
 wot = know, learn, be told
 would that, I would = if only, I wish
 wretch = miserable, despicable person
 yon, yonder = over there
 your part = your opinion, point of view, your sake
 zounds, 'swords = I swear (literally "by His wounds")

Shakespeare's Poetry and How to Read It

Shakespeare's language is weird because English has been constantly changing, especially at the time when he was writing; we were moving from middle English to modern English; he was also writing in poetic meter.

Iambic Pentameter

10 syllables a line in 5 feet, or iambs (one foot is two syllables or beats)

In each foot, the first syllable is not stressed, the second syllable is stressed

U ^	U ^	U ^	U ^	U ^
<u>But soft!</u>	<u>What light</u>	<u>through yon-</u>	<u>der win-</u>	<u>dow breaks?</u>
<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>

The witches in *Macbeth* speak in the opposite rhythm, and their lines are shorter, with four feet instead of five. This is called trochaic tetrameter.

^ U	^ U	^ U	^ U
<u>Bubble,</u>	<u>bubble,</u>	<u>toil and</u>	<u>trouble!</u>
<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>foot</i>

Then the witches will switch to iambic tetrameter (8 syllables in 4 feet), just for kicks.

Because this is poetry with a constant meter, this is called verse.

--used by higher class characters and in important moments

Prose is just regular writing, like in a paragraph

--used by lower-class characters, for humor, in idle conversation, and by cynical characters (like Mercutio and Iago)

Verse usually doesn't rhyme (blank verse).

One line is often split between two speakers, so the 2nd half starts in the middle of the page, away from the left margin.

This syllable pattern is why Shakespeare often put words in a weird order (i.e., talking backwards) and used words in new ways.

Sometimes words are skipped ("I'll to England").

If there's no punctuation at the end of the line, don't pause!

If there's an accent on the *-ed* at the end of the word, pronounce it as a syllable;

"Romeo is banishéd" is 7 syllables.

Pronunciation

Glocester = GLAHS-ter

Glocestershire = GLAHS-ter-sher

Worcester = WOOS-ter

Worcestershire = WOOS-ter-sher

Greenwich = GREN-ish (or GREN-ij)

Warwick = WAR-ik

Warwickshire = WAR-ik-sher

***the British rarely pronounce the suffix *-shire* as *SHIRE*

READING ASSIGNMENT SHEET - *Tempest*

Date Assigned	Reading Assignment Act: Scene(s)	Completion Date
	I	
	II	
	III	
	IV	
	V	

SHORT ANSWER STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS - *The Tempest*

Act I

1. Why is the boatswain so rude to his passengers?
2. How did Prospero and Miranda come to live on the island?
3. Who is Caliban?
4. Who is Ferdinand, and what happens when he meets Miranda?
5. Why did Prospero become rude to Ferdinand?

Act II

1. What do Anthony and Sebastian do while the others sleep?
2. Why didn't Sebastian kill Alonso?
3. Why does Caliban take up with Stephano and Trinculo?

Act III

1. What do Ferdinand and Miranda decide to do in Scene One?
2. What does Caliban want to do with Stephano and Trinculo while Prospero naps in the afternoon? Why?
3. What tricks do Prospero and Ariel play on Alonso's group?
4. What is Alonso's reaction to Ariel's reminders? Sebastian's? Antonio's?

Act IV

1. What is Prospero's "gift" to Ferdinand?
2. For what purpose did Prospero produce spirits to play Iris, Ceres and Juno?
3. What tricks do Prospero and Ariel play on Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo?

Act V

1. Why does Prospero release the king's group?
2. What is Prospero's reaction when Alonso tries to apologize to Miranda for sending her and her father away?
3. What is ironic about Miranda's "brave new world" lines?
4. How does Prospero force Sebastian and Antonio into the background?
5. How does Caliban react when back in Prospero's presence?
6. What is Prospero's final command to Ariel?

VOCABULARY - *The Tempest*

Act I Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean in the space provided.

1. A pox o' your throat, you bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog!

2. Hang, you whoreson, insolent noisemaker!

3. I have such provision in mine art
So safely ordered that there is no soul,
No, not so much perdition as a hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel

4. I pray thee mark me -- that a brother should
Be so perfidious! --

5. As my trust was, which had indeed no limit,
A confidence sans bound.

6. Abhorred slave!

7. I endowed thy purposes
With words that made them known.

8. This music crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet air.

Tempest Prereading Vocabulary Worksheet Act I Continued

9. Myself am Naples,
 Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld
 The King my father wrecked.

10. Thou dost here usurp
 The name thou owest not, and hast put thyself
 Upon this island as a spy, to win it
 From me, the lord on 't.

Act I - Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act One. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. blasphemous | A. insulting in manner; rude; impertinent |
| ___ 2. insolent | B. equipped; supplied |
| ___ 3. perdition | C. decline; flowing away |
| ___ 4. perfidious | D. irreverent |
| ___ 5. sans | E. abominable; loathsome |
| ___ 6. abhorred | F. treacherous |
| ___ 7. endowed | G. take over without legal authority |
| ___ 8. allaying | H. utter ruin; eternal damnation |
| ___ 9. ebb | I. calming; relieving |
| ___ 10. usurp | J. without |

Vocabulary - *The Tempest* Act II

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean in the space provided.

1. Dolor comes to him, indeed. You have spoken truer than you purposed.

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

3. He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The surge most swoln that met him.

4. Do not omit the heavy offer of it.

5. There be that can rule Naples
As well as he that sleeps, lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gonzalo.

6. This is a scurvy tune too, but here's my comfort.

Tempest Prereading Vocabulary Act II Continued

Act II - Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act Two. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ 1. dolor | A. chatter |
| ___ 2. subtle | B. contemptible |
| ___ 3. enmity | C. slight; difficult to detect |
| ___ 4. omit | D. deep hatred |
| ___ 5. prate | E. grief; sorrow |
| ___ 6. scurvy | F. leave out |

Vocabulary - *The Tempest* Act III

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean in the space provided.

1. This my mean task
Would be as heavy to me and as odious, but
The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead
And makes my labors pleasures.
2. 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.
3. But I prattle
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therin do forget.
4. For now thy are oppressed with travel, they
Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance
As when they are fresh.
5. You are three men of sin, whom Destiny --
That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in 't -- the never-surfeited sea
Hath caused to belch up you.
6. My fellow ministers
Are like invulnerable. If you could hurt,
Your swords are now too massy for your strengths,
And will not be uplifted.
7. But remember --
For that's my business to you -- that you three
From Milan did supplant good Prospero,

Tempest Prereading Vocabulary Act III Continued

Act III - Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act III. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 1. odious | A. watchfulness |
| ___ 2. diligent | B. rules; principles |
| ___ 3. precepts | C. displace and substitute |
| ___ 4. vigilance | D. overfilled |
| ___ 5. surfeited | E. arousing strong dislike or displeasure |
| ___ 6. invulnerable | F. unable to be damaged; impenetrable |
| ___ 7. supplant | G. marked by perseverance |

Vocabulary - *The Tempest* Act IV

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean in the space provided.

1. If I have too austerely punished you,
Your compensation makes amends.

2. All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love

- 3-4. But
If thou dost break her virgin knot before
All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be ministered,
No sweet aspersion shall the Heavens let fall
To make this contract grow; but barren hate,
Sour-eyed disdain and discord shall bestrew
The union of your bed

5. I warrant you, sir,
The white cold virgin snow upon my heart
Abates the ardor of my liver.

6. Here thought they to have done
Some wanton charm upon this man and maid,

Tempest Prereading Vocabulary Worksheet Act IV continued

7. I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the beast Caliban and his confederates
Against my life.

8. Sir, I am vexed.
Bear with my weakness, my old brain is troubled.

9. Then I beat my tabor.

Act IV - Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act IV. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. austere | A. contempt; scorn |
| ___ 2. vexations | B. troubled; annoyed; bothered |
| ___ 3. sanctimonious | C. severely |
| ___ 4. disdain | D. lewd; excessive |
| ___ 5. ardor | E. annoyances; troubles |
| ___ 6. wanton | F. allies; comrades; accomplices |
| ___ 7. confederates | G. a small drum |
| ___ 8. vexed | H. religious |
| ___ 9. tabor | I. fiery intensity; strong enthusiasm |

Vocabulary - *The Tempest* Act V

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean in the space provided.

1. They being penitent,
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not a frown further.

2. The strong-based promontory
Have I made shake, and by the spurs plucked up
The pine and cedar.

3. But this rough magic
I here abjure, and when I have required
Some heavenly music --- which even now I do --
To work mine end upon their senses, that
This airy charm is for, I'll break my staff,

4. Irreparable is the loss, and Patience
Says it is past her cure.

5. Some oracle
Must rectify our knowledge.

- 6-7. I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,
And sail so expeditious that shall catch
Your royal fleet far off.

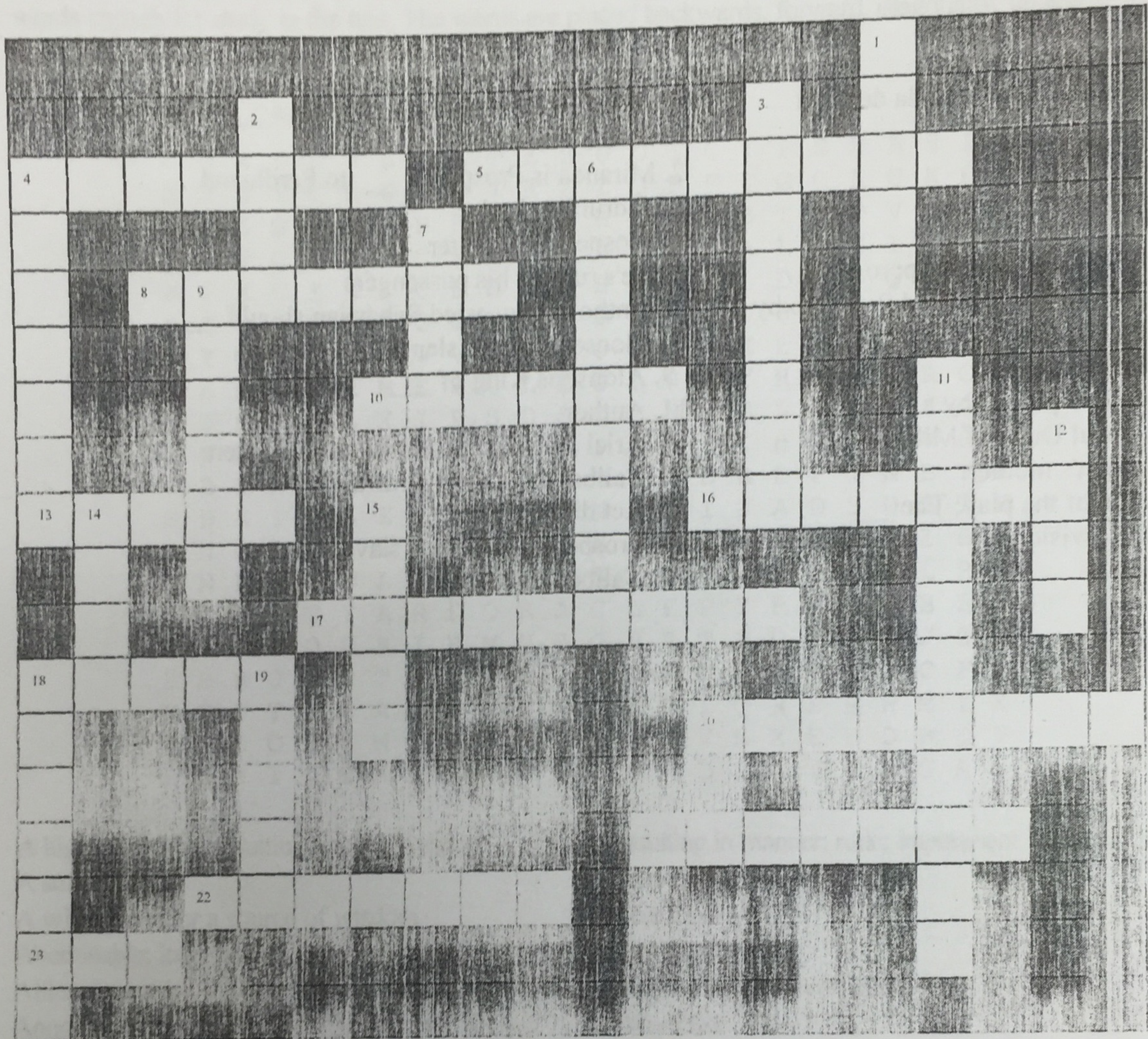
Tempest Prereading Vocabulary Worksheet Act V Continued

Act V - Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act V. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. penitent | A. give up; forswear |
| ___ 2. promontory | B. favorable |
| ___ 3. abjure | C. unable to be fixed |
| ___ 4. irreparable | D. done with speed and efficiency |
| ___ 5. oracle | E. remorseful; sorry |
| ___ 6. auspicious | F. a high ridge of rock jutting into the water |
| ___ 7. expeditious | G. a wise person or source of wisdom |

CROSSWORD - *The Tempest*



CROSSWORD CLUES *Tempest*

ACROSS

4. Ferdinand and Miranda decided to get ____
5. Alonso's brother
8. Prospero's brother
10. King of Naples
13. Spirit-servant to Prospero
16. Nobleman who helped Prospero by supplying a boat
17. Alonso's son
18. Goddess played by a spirit
20. Rightful Duke of Milan
21. Caliban's mother
22. Name of the play; The ____
23. Play division

DOWN

1. Prospero shows Alonso's group a ____ then makes it disappear
2. Miranda is Prospero's ____ to Ferdinand
3. A drunken butler
4. Prospero's daughter
6. He's rude to his passengers
7. Anthony suggested Sebastian should ____ Alonso while he slept
9. Alonso is King of ____
11. Author.
12. Ariel leaves Cal., Steph, & Trin. there
14. Caliban tried to ____ Miranda
15. Act division
18. Prospero's deformed slave
19. Caliban to Prospero

VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH 1 - *The Tempest*

All words in this list are associated with *The Tempest* with an emphasis on the vocabulary words chosen for study in the text. The words are placed backwards, forward, diagonally, up and down. The included words are listed below.

C O N F E D E R A T E S U O I C I P S U A S P Z
 N R N T C H D S D Y K Z Z Q B F F G C K U K H P
 T X S O G X S H H R W Q H Z Q Q S T Q O V M H S
 S A N C T I M C N I O U S E C N A L I G I V T X
 K P K C I N F C E B N U S C F S L D Q D Q N J X
 Q C W T M R A G S X R V B U V F I B C G E L X X
 W Y C M G R R W V F P M U A O F K Z V G W S W N
 Q H M V F R M E E C L E U L R M Y H I Z B R O R
 W J M B Q L X I P S D S D E N R E L Z F Y I C J
 J W W Y S A T K T A T G P I O E I H H S T V R X
 J B D Z T E Z P B E R T B T T D R D P I N B T F
 S D K I D Z E Y R G N A N W L I J A D S U B T F
 G N O B S C Z E E L N O B A M D O R B S A I B X
 Q N D H E D L T N X M S S L L D E U U L M L R A
 S C U R V Y A R D O R A C L E P Y R S O E B B Z
 X U P N O R B I R M N B Q W R T P U R Z X J Z C
 B B B J P B T P N S N Y O O I T O U V O U C F P
 C G D T Z V A J Z T Y D L M G I Q R S R H M Y X
 I N S O L E N T J H N O N R D V E X E D D B Q V
 P E N I T E N T B E D E F O A L L A Y I N G A Y

A high ridge of rock jutting into the water

A small drum

A wise person or a source of wisdom

Abominable; loathsome

Allies; comrades; accomplices

Annoyances; troubles

Arousing strong dislike or displeasure

Calming; relieving

Chatter

Contempt; scorn

Contemptible

Decline; flowing away

Deep hatred

Displace and substitute

Done with speed and efficiency

Equipped; supplied

Favorable

Fiery intensity; strong enthusiasm

Give up; forswear

Grief; sorrow

Insulting in manner; rude; impertinent

Irreverent

Leave out

Lewd; excessive

Marked by perseverance

Overfilled

Religious

Remorseful; sorry

Rules; principles

Severely

Slight; difficult to detect

Take over without legal authority

Treacherous

Troubled; annoyed; bothered

Unable to be damaged; impenetrable

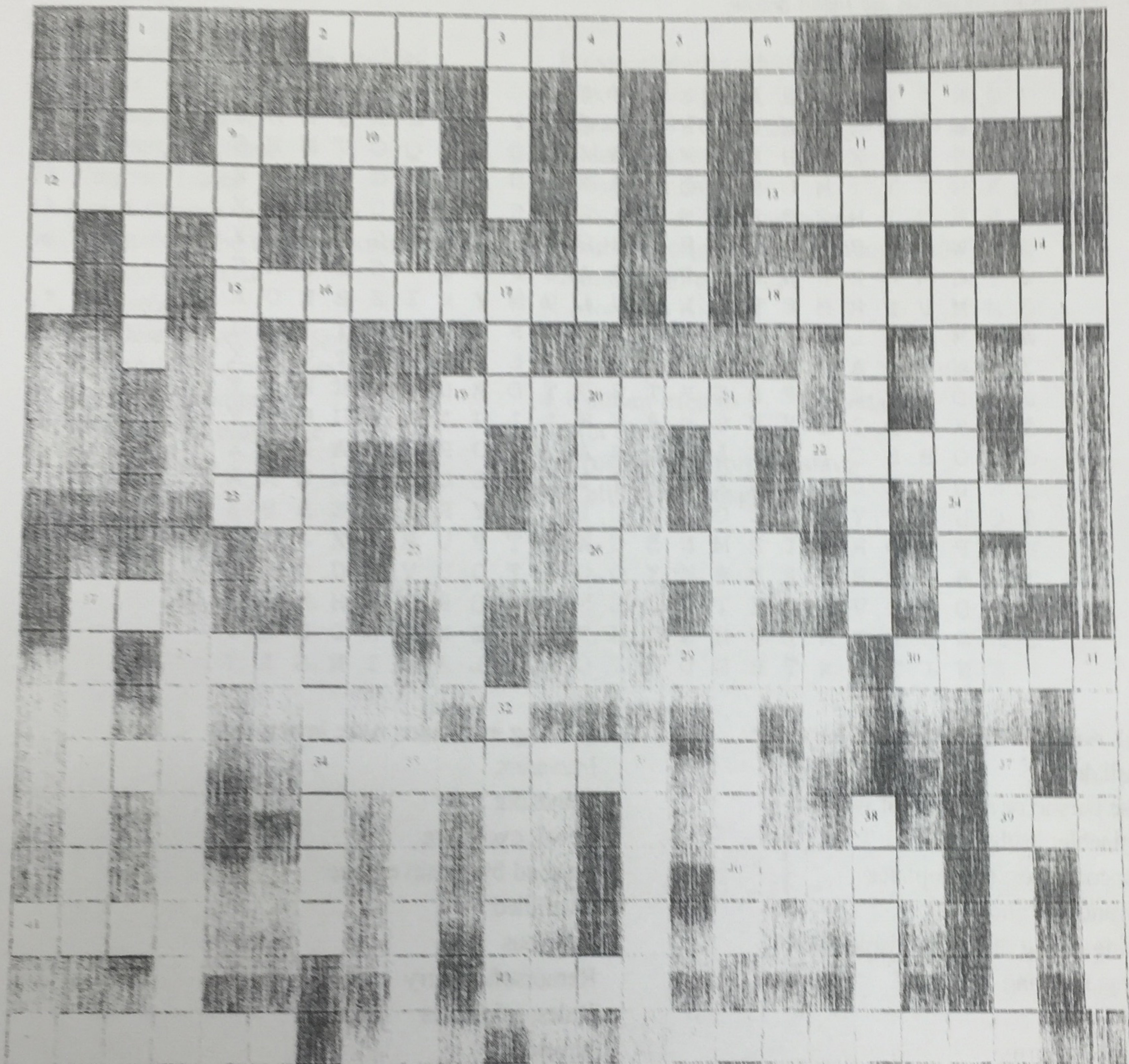
Unable to be fixed

Utter ruin; eternal damnation

Watchfulness

Without

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD - *The Tempest*



VOCABULARY CROSSWORD CLUES - *The Tempest*

ACROSS

2. Irreverent
7. Miranda is Prospero's ____ to Ferdinand
9. Fiery intensity; strong enthusiasm
12. Spirit-servant to Prospero
13. Contemptible
15. Severely
18. Displace and substitute
19. Abominable; loathsome
22. One who lies
23. Acquire
24. Present plural of to be
25. Belonging to us
26. Goddess played by a spirit
27. Belonging to me
28. Grief; sorrow
29. Anthony suggested Sebastian should ____
Alonso while he slept
30. Troubled; annoyed; bothered
33. Every one
34. Insulting in manner; rude; impertinent
39. Coordinating conjunction
40. Take over without legal authority
41. Caliban tried to ____ Miranda
42. Opposite of under
43. Lewd; excessive
44. Rules; principles

DOWN

1. Prospero's 's deformed slave
3. Ariel leaves Cal., Steph, & Trin. there
4. Deep hatred
5. Arousing strong dislike or displeasure
6. Without
8. Unable to be damaged; impenetrable
9. Calming; relieving
10. Leave out
11. Favorable
12. Play division
14. Equipped; supplied
16. Religious
17. Decline; flowing away
19. Give up; forswear
20. A wise person or a source of wisdom
21. Done with speed and efficiency
27. Prospero's daughter
28. Marked by perseverance
31. Contempt; scorn
32. King of Naples
35. Slight; difficult to detect
36. A small drum
37. Alonso is King of ____
38. Chatter