

# *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<br>(Impeccable) | 3<br>(average) | 2<br>(mediocre) | 1<br>(unacceptable) | 0 (No presentation) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Appearance/<br>Staging        | 4                 | 3              | 2               | 1                   | 0                   |
| Adherence to<br>Original Text | 4                 | 3              | 2               | 1                   | 0                   |
| Intention of<br>Emotion       | 4                 | 3              | 2               | 1                   | 0                   |
| Voice Inflection              | 4                 | 3              | 2               | 1                   | 0                   |

## **My Performance Groups:**

Act \_\_\_\_\_, Scene \_\_\_\_\_

Group Members/ Character (s) =

---

---

---

---

# The Tempest Packet

Ms. Ellis

## Cornell Notes:

## Act I

# The Tempest Packet

Ms. Ellis

## Act II

# The Tempest Packet

Ms. Ellis

### Act III

# *The Tempest* Packet

Ms. Ellis

Act IV

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# *The Tempest Packet*

Ms. Ellis

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

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<br>(adj) | Possessive<br>(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,

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

3<sup>rd</sup> 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<br>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;<br>often compared to an animal with horns | issue = offspring, children                                  |
| (verb) when a woman cheats on her husband,<br>she cuckolds him                              | 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)  | solemnities = ritual celebrations (more formal than fun)   |
| knavery = fooling around, trickery (what knaves would do), or foolish ornamentation     | sooth = truth  |
| lest = unless, otherwise; in case of  | sovereign = the leader who answers to nobody   |
| liege, My liege = king, master, lord  | sovereignty = independence, the leader's control, or a person's control over him/herself   |
| like to (die) = likely (to die)   | steal (away) = sneak out, usually quickly; cr, to hide   |
| likeness = resemblance  | 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 |
| look to = watch, keep an eye on, take care of it  | sue = to make an appeal (that appeal is a suit)  |
| love = can be romantic, family, friendship, or loyalty                                  | suitor = a man who is hoping to marry a certain woman  |
| maiden = a young girl, specifically a virgin  | thence = from there, from then on  |
| maidenhead = virginity (protect her maidenhead)   | thither = there  |
| marry = indeed (literally, "by Mary")   | to the purpose = on topic, constructively, toward a goal   |
| mere, merely = absolute, completely   | treble = triple  |
| merry = happy, festive  | troth = truth, truly   |
| nary = not a single one   | by troth, by my troth = truthfully (or a vow)  |
| naught = nothing  | tut = hmpf   |
| nay = no  | twain = two  |
| office = job, responsibility  | undone = ruined  |
| oft = often   | verily = truthfully, indeed  |
| ope = open  | visage = face, appearance  |
| out, out upon = exclamation of frustration  | virtue = can refer to a woman's virginity  |
| owe = own   | want = need, lack, be without  |
| pate = head, especially the top   | wanton = childish, playful, undisciplined, sexually unrestrained (especially women)  |
| perdition = hell, by the fire of hell   | wench = girl, young serving woman  |
| pernicious = harmful, deceitful   | whence = where, from where   |
| presently = soon  | wherefore = why ( <u>not</u> "where")  |
| prithee = I ask you, please (I pray thee)   | whither = where, to where  |
| prate = chatter, babble   | withal = in addition, all together, with   |
| prove = test, show to be true   | woe = sadness  |
| purse = man's small bag for coins; a person's finances                                  | wont = used to, likely to  |
| quaffing = drinking alcohol in a "chugging" fashion                                     | woo = date, flirt with, seduce, win over   |
| rude = not eloquent   | wot = know, learn, be told   |
| sack = white wine, probably cheap   | would that, I would = if only, I wish  |
| score = twenty (four score and seven equals 87)   | wretch = miserable, despicable person  |
| several = separate, distinct  | yon, yonder = over there   |
| shrew = mean, scolding woman  | your part = your opinion, point of view, your sake   |
| shrive, shrift = confession (religious)   | zounds, 'swounds = I swear (literally "by His wounds")   |
| sirrah = man, sir; used when addressing someone under your authority (also, "oh, man!") |  |
| sith = since  |  |
| soft! = exclamation of surprise   |  |
| solemnity = peacefulness, respectability  |  |

## 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    ^  
But soft!      What light      through yon-      der win-      dow breaks?  
foot              foot              foot              foot              foot

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  
Bubble,      bubble,      toil and      trouble!  
foot              foot              foot              foot

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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<br>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.

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

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. dolor  | A. chatter                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. subtle | B. contemptible                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. enmity | C. slight; difficult to detect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. omit   | D. deep hatred                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. prate  | E. grief; sorrow               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. <u>austerely</u>     | A. contempt; scorn                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <u>vexations</u>     | B. troubled; annoyed; bothered        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <u>sanctimonious</u> | C. severely                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <u>disdain</u>       | D. lewd; excessive                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <u>ardor</u>         | E. annoyances; troubles               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <u>wanton</u>        | F. allies; comrades; accomplices      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <u>confederates</u>  | G. a small drum                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <u>vexed</u>         | H. religious                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <u>tabor</u>         | 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.

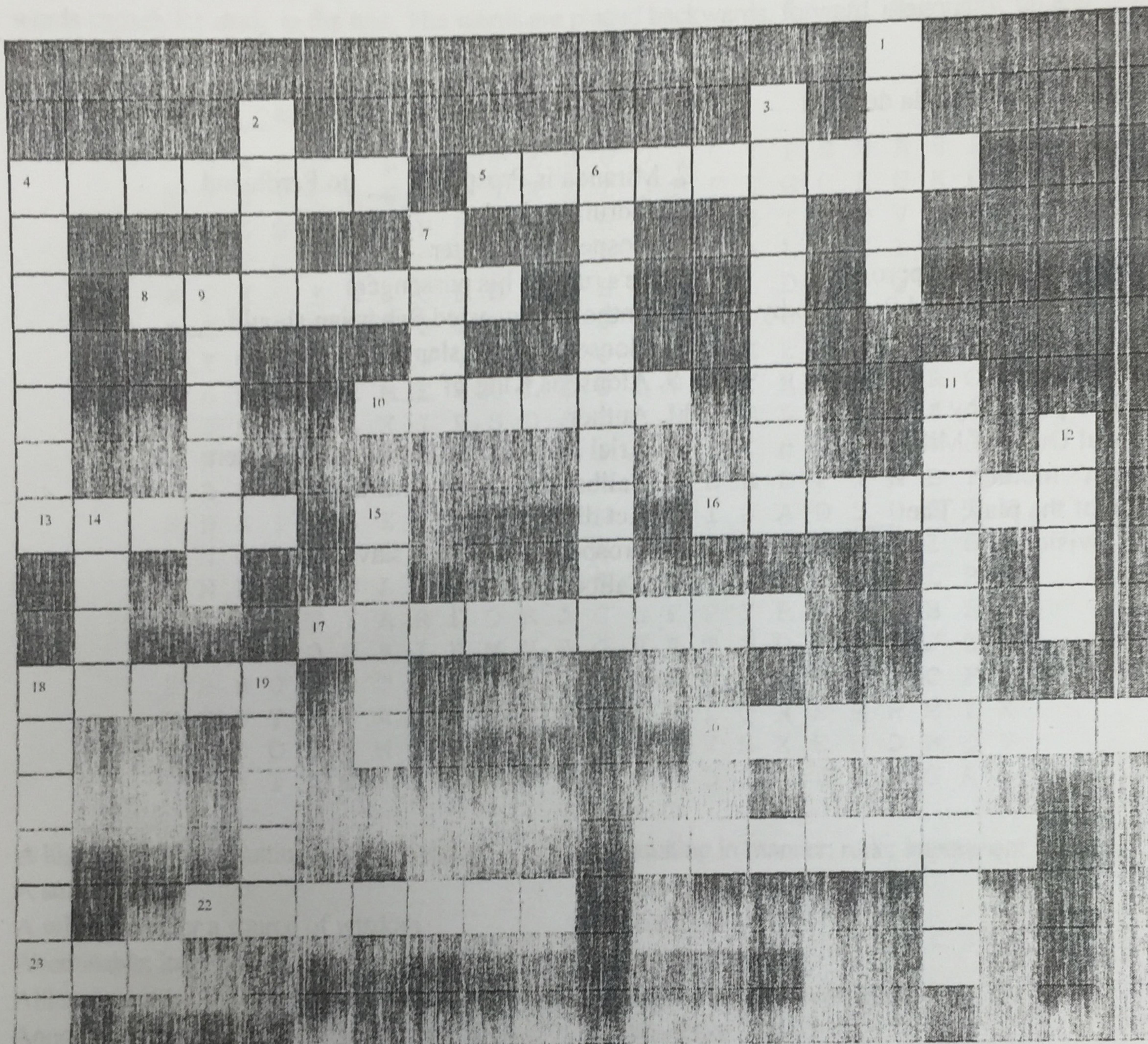
*Tempest* Prereading Vocabulary Worksheet Act V Continued

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*

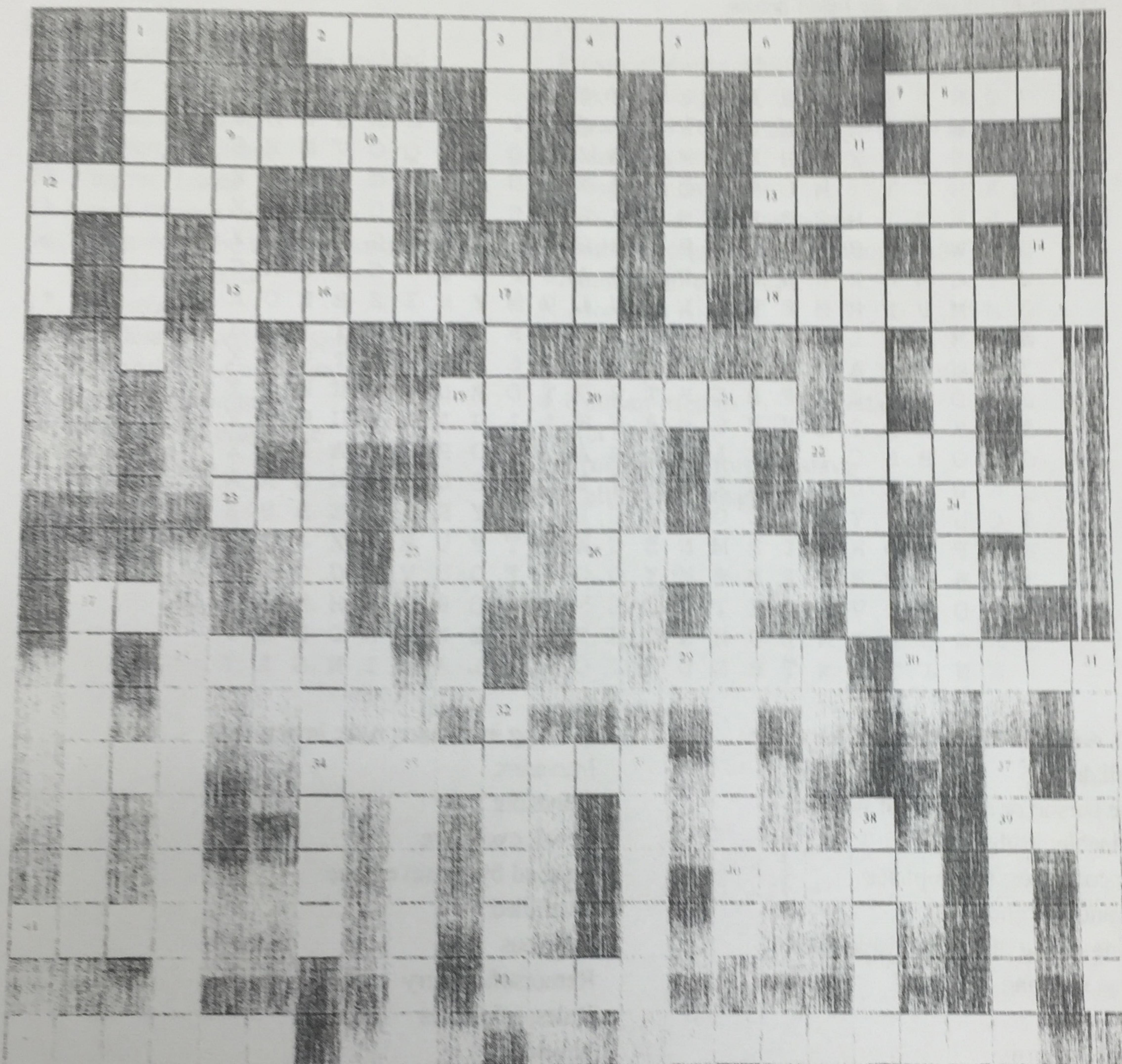
All words in this list are associated with *The Tempest* with an emphasis on the vocabulary words chosen for study in the text. The words are placed backwards, forward, diagonally, up and down. The included words are listed below.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 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; impudent
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