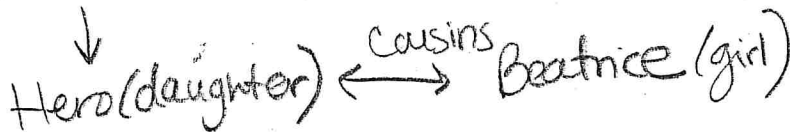


Answers Study Guide

Leonator (Gov.)



MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

ACT I

SCENE I

[Before Leonato's House]

Enter Leonato, Governor of Messina; Hero, his daughter; and Beatrice, his niece, with a messenger.

LEONATO: I learn in this letter that Don Pedro of Arragon comes this night to Messina.

MESSENGER: He is very near by this. He was not three leagues off when I left him.

5 LEONATO: How many gentlemen have you lost in this action?

MESSENGER: But few of any sort, and none of name.

LEONATO: A victory is twice itself when the achiever brings home full numbers. I find here that Don Pedro hath bestowed much honour on a young Florentine called Claudio.

10 MESSENGER: Much deserved on his part, and equally remembered by Don Pedro. He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion. He hath indeed better bettered expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how.

15 LEONATO: He hath an uncle here in Messina who will be very much glad of it.

MESSENGER: I have already delivered him letters, and there appears much joy in him; even so much that joy could not show itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness.

20 LEONATO: Did he break out into tears?

MESSENGER: In great measure.

LEONATO: A kind overflow of kindness. There are no faces truer than those that are so washed. How much better is it to weep at joy than to joy at weeping!

25 BEATRICE: I pray you, is Signior Mountanto returned from the wars or no?

MESSENGER: I know none of that name, lady. There was none such in the army of any sort.

1. What did the messenger bring?
letter

2. What news does the messenger bring?
D.P. comes home tonight

3. What "action" took place?
war/battle

4. Who is Don Pedro giving an award to?
Claudio

5. Who is crying + why is he crying?
Claudio's uncle
He's happy
what line tells you?
line 15-18

Translate

13 I don't know any one by that name in our army 5

He has returned as happy as ever

Translate

*god of love

*the novice level of archery (see glossary)

*[Beatrice implies that Benedick is a harmless soldier]

*stale

*food

*good eater

*limping

*book of friends

LEONATO: What is he that you ask for, niece?

HERO: My cousin means Signior Benedick of Padua.

30 MESSENGER: O, he's returned, and as pleasant as ever he was.

BEATRICE: He set up his bills here in Messina and challenged Cupid¹ at the flight; and my uncle's fool, reading the challenge, subscribed for Cupid and challenged him at the birdbolt.² I pray you, how many hath he killed and eaten in these wars? But how many hath he killed? For, indeed I promised to eat all of his killing.³

LEONATO: Faith⁴ niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you, I doubt it not.

MESSENGER: He hath done good service, lady, in these wars.

40 BEATRICE: You had musty⁵ victual,⁶ and he hath holp to eat it. He is a very valiant trencherman;⁶ he hath an excellent stomach.

MESSENGER: And a good soldier too, lady.

45 BEATRICE: And a good soldier to a lady; but what is he to a lord?

MESSENGER: A lord to a lord, a man to a man; stuffed with all honourable virtues.

BEATRICE: It is so indeed. He is no less than a stuffed man; but for the stuffing—well, we are all mortal.

50 LEONATO: You must not, my lord, mistake my niece. There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her. They never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.

55 BEATRICE: Alas! He gets nothing by that. In our last conflict four of his five wits went halting⁷ off, and now is the whole man governed with one; so that if he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it is all the wealth that he hath left to be known a reasonable creature. Who is his companion now? He hath every month a new sworn brother.

MESSENGER: Is't possible?

Translate

Is it possible/true?

BEATRICE: Very easily possible. He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block.

65 MESSENGER: I see, lady, the gentleman is not in your books.⁸

BEATRICE: No, and if he were, I would burn my study. But I pray you, who is his companion? Is there no young squarer now that will make a voyage with him to the devil?

6. What does "faith" mean here?
Filler word - So, Oh, yes.

7. How do Beatrice and Benedick act to each other?
Are they friends or not?

They bicker - don't hate but not friends

8. According to Beatrice, does she like Benedick?
What line # tells you?

9. Is this prose or verse?
prose

PROLOGUE from Romeo and Juliette

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,
And the continuance of their parents' rage,
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

1. Find alliteration

2. The "star-crossed lovers" are Romeo and Juliette. Who are the "star-crossed lovers" In *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the two who are in love, but their parents say they cannot be together?

Lysander + Hermia

3. Where is the foreshadowing that tells you what will happen at the end of *Romeo and Juliette*? What line tells you?

line 6 - they will kill themselves

SOLINUS

Merchant of Syracuse, plead no more;
I am not partial to infringe our laws:
The enmity and discord which of late
Sprung from the rancorous outrage of your duke
To merchants, our well-dealing countrymen, 5
Who wanting guilders to redeem their lives
Have seal'd his rigorous statutes with their bloods,
Excludes all pity from our threatening looks.
It hath in solemn synods been decreed
Both by the Syracusians and ourselves, 10
To admit no traffic to our adverse towns Nay, more,
If any born at Ephesus be seen
At any Syracusian marts and fairs;
Again: if any Syracusian born
Come to the bay of Ephesus, he dies, 15
His goods confiscate to the duke's dispose,
Unless a thousand marks be levied,
To quit the penalty and to ransom him.
Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot amount unto a hundred marks; 20
Therefore by law thou art condemned to die.

4. Is this prose or verse?

5. What does that tell you about Solinus?

rich / educated

6. In the italics lines, find 2 words to show that Solinus is feeling angry.

□

7. In bold, they mention two nationalities: Syracusians (from Syracuse) and Ephesus (from Ephesia). What happens to people from the other town who show up?

death

8. What line tells you the answer to #7?

15

9. How much money will get you out of This punishment?

1000 marks

10. What line tells you the answer to #9?

17

10

Shakespeare Vocabulary

1. Archaic – a form of speech or writing that is no longer current or used. Example “thou” which means “you”
2. Dramatic Irony – when the audience knows what will happen but the characters do not.
3. Farce – a type of comedy usually crude, exaggerated, unlikely; focuses on physical or visual humor
4. Foil – a character who has qualities (usually) opposite to another character, so it highlights unspoken characteristics of BOTH characters. Ex: Roadrunner and Wile E. Coyote.
5. Iambic Pentameter – a pattern of a short syllable followed by a long syllable is one “iam.” There are five iambs in iambic pentameter, making 10 syllables lines in a pattern of short syllable followed by long (emphasized) syllable.
6. Irony of Situation – an unexpected twist or the opposite of what you expect
7. Motif – a repeated idea (for example: animals, religion)
8. Prose – a broad term referring to any form of ordinary sentence writing; not poetry
9. Pun – a play on the multiple meanings of words
10. Slapstick – a type of comedy that uses exaggerated physical violence (in which the characters never truly get hurt)
11. Soliloquy – a speech in which a character relates his or her thoughts aloud
12. Subplot – a secondary storyline that less important than the main conflict (there can be more than one subplot in a story or play)
13. Syntax – the order of words in a sentence
14. Verbal Irony – words suggest the opposite of their usual meaning; sarcasm
15. Verse – a piece of poetry; lines and not full sentences

Vocab: Definition Example from the play

- Archaic Words
- Contracted Words
- Dramatic Irony
- Elongated Words
- Farce
- Foil
- Iambic Pentameter
- Irony of Situation (our normal irony)
- Motif
- Play within a play
- Prose
- Pun
- Slapstick
- Soliloquy
- Subplot
- Syntax
- Verbal Irony
- Verse

See Vocab list

another file.

Characters Description Important actions in play

- Theseus Duke / King of Athens
- Hippolyta engaged to Th.
- Philostrate In charge of finding play (master of the revels)
- Egeus Dad of Hermia - Wants her to marry Dem.
- Lysander Runs away w/ Hermia
- Demetrius In love w/ Hermia. Love potion - ends up w/ Helena

Theseus - Duke of Athens, conquered Amazon

Hippolyta - engaged to Theseus

~~Philstrate~~

Egeus - Father of Hermia

Lysander - Loves Hermia + elopes with her

Demetrius - Used to date Helena, now wants to marry Hermia

Hermia - Short, runs away with Lysander or she has to be a nun

Helena - tall, desperately wants Demetrius

Oberon - Fairy King who tortures Titania by making her love a donkey

Titania - Fairy Queen who has a servant Oberon wants

Puck - Fairy jester who accidentally puts love potion on wrong guy

Key Words to Memorize:

Definition

Mks

I think

Pr

ask / or filler

Th

you

O'e

over

Whefore

Why

Hat

has / had

Betxt

between

Thiter

there

Oft

often

Jest

joke

Hence

Then / from here / next

E'er

ever

Ne'er

never