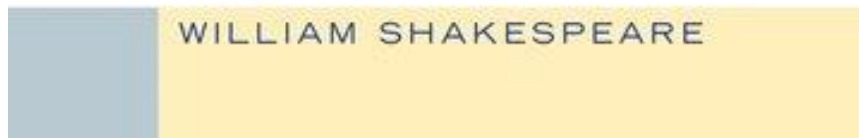


Student Name: _____

Year 7 2020-2021 English
A Midsummer Night's Dream
Student Workbook



This workbook has been created to follow the **English Mastery 4Hr Traditional Curriculum.**

This workbook is an optional supplement and should not replace the standard English Mastery resources.

It is specifically designed to provide consistency of learning, should any students find their learning interrupted.

Due to the nature of the format – some deviations have been made from the EM Lesson ppts. These have been made of necessity and for clarity.

‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’ Workbook

This workbook was designed to function primarily as an independent resource. However, it can be – and is recommended to be – used in the classroom, alongside the lessons, where it can become a valuable tool for quality learning and teaching. It contains all the information provided in the Mastery lessons, the tasks that the students are required to complete and the writing space to complete these tasks.

However, as this workbook was created first and foremost in the event that students would be forced to work without a teacher, the following elements were heavily factored into its design:

1. Independence – trying to ensure that students could work through the workbook and understand as much of the content as possible on their own. This meant that certain changes had to be made to some lessons or tasks that relied too heavily on the teacher.
2. Clarity – as the teacher would presumably not be there to clarify what the students need to do, effort was put in to ensure the tasks and the expectations are as clear as possible.

At the same time, most information and tasks from the Mastery lessons have been transferred in the workbook more or less as they appear in the lessons themselves. There are some small changes that were added as a result of my own experience teaching this unit. These additions are mainly: questions added when annotating an image or a quotation to help the students find their way to the correct answer, some questions or tasks rephrased to ensure clarity or broken down into several steps and expected length of answers mentioned for the extended writing tasks.

General information about the workbook:

- It includes all the resources found in the student booklet, embedded in the lessons as needed;
- It includes the fortnightly quizzes in the order in which they appear in the lessons;
- It includes the ‘Exit Quiz’ at the end of the lessons;
- It provides students with the space to write down their answers to all tasks. Where it was felt necessary, some ‘extra writing space’ was introduced;
- All new words are introduced in vocabulary boxes.
- It includes all the passages from the play that the students are required to read.

General differences between the Mastery lessons and the workbook:

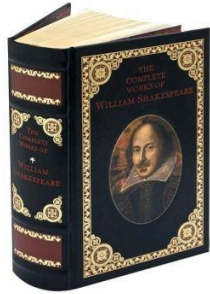
- Each reading section is followed by a comprehension task. Most of these ask the students to answer questions based on what they read. When there were no such questions or no comprehension task in the Mastery lesson, these were added in, sometimes using the questions from the Foundation pathway;
- All tasks or questions labelled as ‘Discuss’ were made into written tasks in the workbook;
- Quotation Hunter resource was integrated within the lessons, not as a separate resource at the end of the booklet.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 1

Mastery Content:

- Shakespeare lived in the Elizabethan era
- Shakespeare was born in 1564
- He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon
- His family were affluent and sent him to a good school
- Shakespeare had to work very hard at school and studied about twice as much as students do today

Do Now: List at least three things you know about William Shakespeare. Use the images to guide you.



- _____

- _____

- _____

Extension: What other plays did William Shakespeare write apart from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'? See how many you can name.

This term, we will be reading a play called 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' by William Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare lived in the **Elizabethan Era**.

- The **Elizabethan Era** is the period in English history from 1558 –1603 when Queen Elizabeth 1 was in charge of England.
- 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is an **Elizabethan** play because it was written in 1595.
- Shakespeare wrote some plays after Elizabeth 1 died. These were written in a different era.

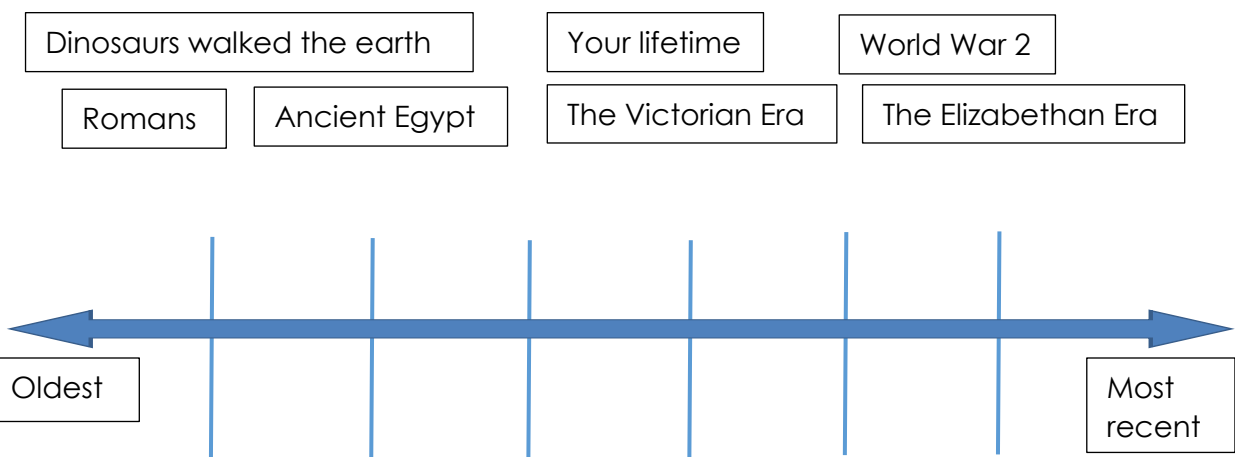


Quick Task: Answer the following question in full sentences.

Shakespeare mainly wrote in the **Elizabethan era**.

What era did Charles Dickens write in?

Task: Put the following periods of history in order, starting with the oldest:



Let's find out about 'Shakespeare's Early Life'. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Shakespeare's Early Life

Shakespeare is the most famous and popular writer in the English language. People have read, studied and enjoyed his plays for over 400 years. You might already know some of them: he wrote 'Romeo and Juliet', 'Hamlet', and 'Othello', as well as many others. His plays are funny, scary, sad and exciting, and many people praise Shakespeare for his original and imaginative stories and characters. But Shakespeare was actually a bit of a thief! He took many of his ideas from the stories he studied when he was at school. Clearly he was paying attention in lessons!

This term, you are going to study one of Shakespeare's funniest plays. It's called *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Before we start to read it and act it out, we are going to learn a bit about Shakespeare's life and education, so we can find out what gave him the idea to write this play.



A scene from 'Romeo and Juliet', one of Shakespeare's most famous plays.



Shakespeare's father made gloves which rich people would pay a lot of money for.

Shakespeare's birth and early childhood

No one knows the exact date Shakespeare was born as birth records weren't kept that long ago. However, we think he was born on 23 April 1564. That's over 450 years ago! It's also nearly 250 years before Charles Dickens was born. William Shakespeare's father was John Shakespeare, a glove maker, and his mother was Mary Arden, who was the daughter of an affluent landowning farmer.

He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a town in the middle of England about 22 miles away from Birmingham. When Shakespeare was born in 1564, the ruler in charge of England was Queen Elizabeth I. Because of this, we call this time in history the Elizabethan era.



Elizabeth I who ruled England during the Elizabethan era.

Shakespeare's education

Like his birth, there are no records of exactly where Shakespeare went to school. However, we think he probably went to a grammar school called the King's New School in Stratford-upon-Avon. The school is still open today and continues to call itself 'Shakespeare's School'.

In Elizabethan England, grammar schools were very strict, and students had to work hard. The school day would usually start at six in the morning and continue to five in the evening! During the winter, school days were shorter, but they still ran from seven to four. They had to go to school six days a week, so students spent around 2,000 hours a year at school. That's twice the amount of time students spend at school today! Next lesson we will find out what Shakespeare learnt at school.



Warwickshire, the county Shakespeare grew up in.



King's New School, the grammar school Shakespeare attended.

Task: Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. When was **Shakespeare alive**?

2. What do we know about **Shakespeare's birth**?

3. What was **Shakespeare's school** probably like?

Exit Quiz

Which statements about Shakespeare's early life are correct?

- a) Shakespeare's mother was called Elizabeth.
- b) Shakespeare spent more time at school than pupils today.
- c) Shakespeare lived in the Victorian Era.
- d) Shakespeare's family was very poor.
- e) Shakespeare's family was affluent.

Extension: Turn the incorrect answers into correct answers.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 2

Mastery Content:

- Shakespeare studied ancient Greek and Roman myths and history at school
- The ancient Greeks and Romans lived about 2,500 years ago
- *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is set in ancient Athens
- Shakespeare set *A Midsummer Night's Dream* hundreds of years before the time he was writing
- Ancient Athens was cultural and ordered but could also be severe.

Do Now: List at least four things you know about Shakespeare's early life.



- _____

- _____

- _____

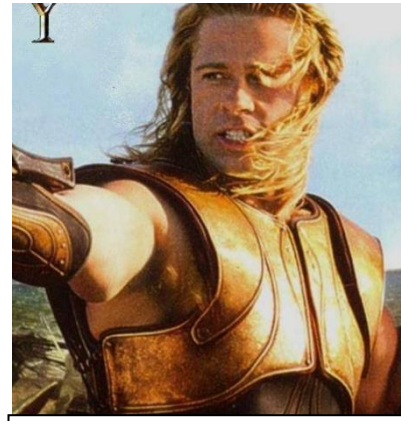
- _____

Task: Which stories are represented in the images below? Write down as many as you recognise.



Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief







Extension: What do these images have in common?

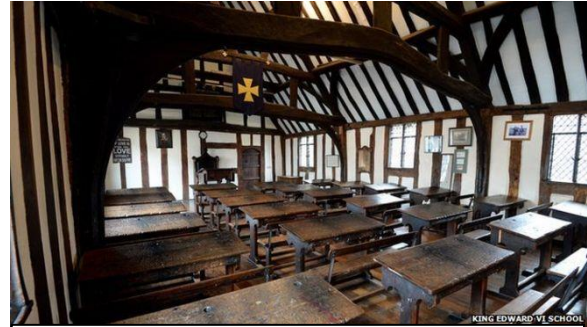
Today, we are going to find out more about Shakespeare's education.

Task: Read the text called 'Life in Ancient Athens' and answer the questions that follow.

Life in Ancient Athens

What did Shakespeare learn at school?

We know that Shakespeare went to a grammar school where students studied for very long hours. They studied a lot of maths, including arithmetic, algebra and geometry and they had an extensive religious education.



Shakespeare's grammar school

Shakespeare would also have learnt a lot about ancient Greece and Rome when he was at school. The ancient Greeks and Romans lived about two thousand years before Shakespeare was even born. The Elizabethans really admired the ancient Greeks and Romans, even though they lived such a long time ago. The Elizabethans made their children learn about the ancient Greeks and Romans in school.



Theseus battling the minotaur in a famous myth from Ancient Greece.

Who were the ancient Greeks?

The ancient Greeks and Romans were famous for lots of things. They had lots of great writers who wrote wonderful stories. The stories that they wrote about are not always true. They are myths. Myths are ancient stories about magical and fantastical events. Greek and Roman myths are still popular today. Lots of them have been turned into films. For example, you might have seen the films 'Hercules', 'Troy', '300', 'Clash of the Titans', 'Immortals' or 'Percy Jackson and the Olympians'. All of these films are based on Greek and Roman myths.

As well as important writers, they had clever mathematicians who made important discoveries. They had amazing artists who made striking pots. These pots often show everyday people creating things as a pastime. They thought that education was very important. In ancient Greece, men would regularly meet in grand buildings to discuss Philosophy.



A part of a painting which shows the famous mathematician, Pythagoras, writing down his theories.



The bronze bull used to burn people to death.

What was life like for people living in ancient Greece?

Women were generally not educated and were expected to obey men. Society was very ordered and there were very harsh punishments for people who broke the rules. They put some criminals in a bronze statue of a bull and lit a fire underneath the statue so that the person burned to death!

How did the ancient Greeks influence Shakespeare?

Shakespeare must have paid attention when he was at school, because he was influenced by the writers of ancient Greece and Rome. Some of Shakespeare's plays are about *real things* that happened in ancient Greece and Rome and some of his plays are about *myths* from Greece and Rome.

His play 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in one of the most famous ancient Greek cities called Athens. It was known all around the world for its wealth and grand buildings. The people who lived in Athens were called 'Athenians'. When we read the play, you will be able to see how Shakespeare presents Athenians and their culture.



Ancient Athens

Glossary

Ancient Greece and Rome - Two famous places that were very important about 2500 years ago.

influence - When someone has a big impact on someone else.

myths – Ancient stories about magical and fantastical events.

Task: Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. In which era did Shakespeare go to school?

2. What talents and skills are the ancient Greeks famous for?

3. How were people in ancient Greece treated if they broke the law?

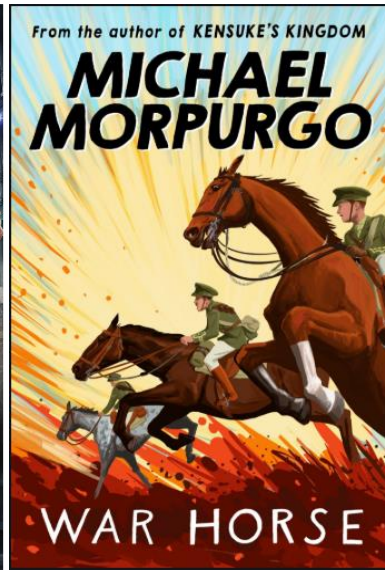
4. Shakespeare wrote 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in 1595. When did he set it?

Extension: What other examples can you think of where a writer has written about a different time to the one they live in?

Here are some other stories which happen in a different time to when they were written.



'Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them' was released in 2016, but the events of the story take place in 1926.



'War Horse' was written in 2007, but the story happens from 1912-1918 during World War 1



'Frozen' was made in 2013, but the events of the story happen a long time ago during the 1840s.

Vocabulary: severe

Severe: If something is severe, it is very strict or harsh.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use the word **severe**:

1. Oliver was given a **severe** punishment for asking for more food.



2. The man went outside despite the **severe** weather conditions.



3. The boy was crying, but his injury didn't look very **severe** to me.

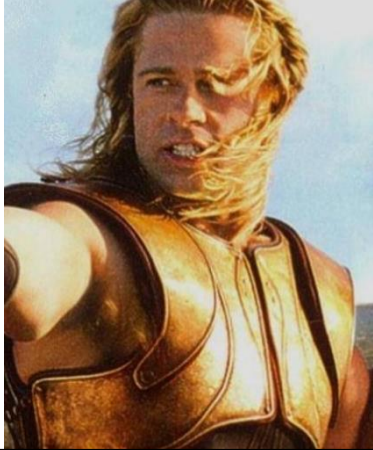


Practice task: In what way(s) was ancient Athens severe? Look in the reading from earlier in the lesson to find the answer.

Lined writing area with multiple horizontal lines for student response.

Comprehension task: Look at the images below. Write down how each image relates to what you have read about ancient Athens, the setting for 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. Use the questions to help you.

Model:



Greek and Roman myths have been turned into popular films.

1. What was Athens known for around the world?



2. How were people who broke the rules punished in ancient Greece?



3. How were women treated differently than men in ancient Athens?



Comprehension task: Decide which of the events below are **myths** and which are **histories**. **Circle myth or history next to each one.**

Remember, a myth is a fantastical story. History is true.

1. A woman is turned into a spider after she annoys a goddess. **Myth/history**
2. The story of Hercules has been made into many films. **Myth/history**
3. The ancient Greeks fought many battles. **Myth/history**
4. Hercules is threatened by a dog with three heads. **Myth/history**
5. Athens was an important city in ancient Greece with lots of beautiful buildings. **Myth/history**
6. The ancient Greeks and Romans lived about 2,000 years before Shakespeare. **Myth/history**
7. Shakespeare set 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in ancient Athens, 2000 years before he lived. **Myth/history**
8. A man annoys a god so much that his head is turned into a donkey's head. **Myth/history**

Exit Quiz

Which statement is correct? Circle the correct answer.

- a) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens at the time Shakespeare was writing.
- b) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in England about 2,500 years ago.
- c) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens about 2,500 years ago.
- d) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in England at the time Shakespeare was writing.
- e) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Rome about 2,000 years ago.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 3

Mastery Content:

- Groundlings were poor people that watched plays in Elizabethan England
- Groundlings would have horrible jobs, including shifting waste across the city
- The poor enjoyed bear baiting, gambling and the theatre for entertainment
- There was a large difference between the rich and poor in Elizabethan England
- Conditions were unsanitary in large towns and cities

Do Now: Put these periods of history in the correct order, from the one furthest back to the most recent.

Victorian England	Elizabethan England	Ancient Rome	Today
		Ancient Greece	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Furthest	_____	_____	Most
back	_____	_____	recent

Extension: Which period of history is 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' set in? What was this period like?

A Day in the Life of a Groundling

Task: Read the transcript from the audio clip describing a day in the life of a groundling and **complete the worksheet that follows.**

Tip: the words in bold are explained in the glossary.

A Day in the Life of a Groundling: Transcript

I woke up at 6 from the noise of bells ringing outside – I was late for work! I work as a **scullion** on the other side of town, and I'd already been late twice that week. I didn't have time to have something to eat – normally some old bread and cheese – so I was starving by the time I got to work.

The cook was not pleased to see me. He knew I was late, and he gave me a real telling-off for being late again. He said that today was my final chance – if I was late once more he'd kick me out! That was the last thing I needed – I only earned a penny a day as it was, so losing this job would be a disaster. I got working immediately, cleaning all the pots and pans and plates from breakfast and washing the floor. The **estate** I work on is huge and there's a large family living here. They're known for miles around for being **gluttons**, so they get through a lot of food! They can afford it, so they can eat what they like. But it means more washing and cleaning for me!



By eleven o'clock I could barely stand – that's how hungry I was. I saw the **page** come down and start bringing all the delicious food for lunch up to the lords – stewed trout, boiled pigeons, calves tongues – it all looked so good! There was nothing for it. I waited until the cook has his back turned, then I tried to sneak some off the plate and into my empty stomach. But I wasn't careful enough. "Oi! What d'ya fink yer doin'?" cook yelled. Then, faster than you can peel a carrot, he picked up a pan and threw it straight at my face. It hit me right in the mouth and my two front teeth smashed immediately, and blood started gushing everywhere. "Get out of here! Don't you come back!" cook screamed. I ran out as fast as I could, looking for my teeth on the floor as I went.

It hadn't been a great morning, but I knew I had to get to the **barber** quickly to get my teeth looked at. I'd been to the barber before, but that was just for the occasional haircut, maybe around Christmas when I might have had a little more

money. I'd seen the barber work on people's teeth before, and it looked terrible. He looked like he was just making it up as he went along, if I'm honest, but I didn't really have much else of a choice, did I?

An hour, a lot of screaming, a half **gallon** of ale, and three **shillings** (nearly all of my savings!) later, I left the barber. After the most miserable morning of my life, I decided what I really needed was some entertainment. I headed over the **Thames** to **Southwark**, which is where you have to go to have a good time in London. I decided to see a play first, and luckily it was a comedy rather than a tragedy. I don't think I could've stood seeing a miserable play, and the one I saw was pretty ridiculous, with a fairy king and queen, and a talking donkey. I might be ugly with my new horrible teeth, but at least I don't have donkey's head!

After some **bear baiting** and a cock fight, I decided to go home. It was getting dark, and I wasn't looking forward to having to find a new job in the morning. I doubted anyone would employ me – I'm 33, and far, far too old to think about training in a new job. If I'm lucky, I might live to 50, but I'll have to avoid the **plague**, and **dysentery**, and goodness knows how many other unknown sicknesses. But just as I was having these terrible thoughts, I was overwhelmed by the most awful smell. It was truly unbelievable and indescribable. "Watch out!" a voice cried behind me. "Gong Farmer coming through!"

"Wait a second," I rasped. "Wait!" I took the man's shoulders in my hands. "Have you got any work? I've just lost my job and I'm looking for something to do. I hate early mornings, and I know you only work at night..."

"We've always got work going as a **Gong Farmer**. Not too many people want to wander the streets at night up to their necks in urine and excrement and cart it around the city! When can you start?"

I thought for a moment, and realised I had nothing better to do. "Pass me that bucket. I'll get started tonight!"

Glossary:

Word	Meaning
Scullion	Kitchen helper – washes and cleans.
Estate	A large house, usually with a lot of outside space too.
Glutton	A greedy person who eats lots.
Page	A young assistant – similar to a butler.
Barber	Different to today's meaning – an Elizabethan barber would also perform surgery, such as removing teeth (but he would still cut hair as well!)
Gallon	About 4.5 litres
Shillings	A old unit of money.
Thames	The large river in London.
Southwark	A borough of London on the south of the Thames.

Bear baiting	Dogs fight against a chained bear. People watching bet on who will win – the dogs or the bear.
Plague	a vicious disease which killed thousands throughout the Elizabethan era.
Dysentery	A severe disease which causes problems with the digestive system – usually fatal in Elizabethan England.
Gong Farmer	Someone who moves excrement from the built up areas of the city to lesser-populated areas.

Task: Complete the worksheet below with notes on the following topics:

- Jobs
- Food
- Health
- Entertainment

Life as a groundling - worksheet

Jobs: What kinds of work would people do?

Food: What would people eat? Did all people eat the same food?

Health: How were people treated for illnesses? What kinds of illness were common?

Entertainment: What did people do to have fun?

Vocabulary practice: severe

A word we looked at last lesson is **severe**.

If something is severe, it is very strict or harsh.

Which of these statements show that life was severe for some people living in the Elizabethan era?



A. I woke up at 6 from the noise of bells ringing outside.

B. ...they get through a lot of food! They can afford it, so they can eat what they like. But it means more washing and cleaning for me!

C. Then, faster than you can peel a carrot, he picked up a pan and threw it straight at my face.

Let's clarify what a groundling is. Read the information below.

A groundling was a person who visited the Globe Theatre in the early 17th century and was too poor to pay to be able to sit on one of the three levels of the theatre. By paying one penny, they could stand in 'the pit', also called 'the yard', just below the stage to watch the play. The pit didn't have a roof. This meant that the groundlings would get wet if it rained during a play. Standing in the pit was uncomfortable, and people were usually packed in tightly. The groundlings were commoners who were also referred to as 'stinkards' or 'penny-stinkers'.



Groundlings

Main Task: Write two paragraphs that answer the question below. Each paragraph must be between 5 and 8 sentences long.

What was life like for a groundling in Elizabethan London?

Tip: You can write about: Jobs, Health, Food or Entertainment.

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Check 1: Are there any run-on sentences?	Check 2: Does each sentence begin with a capital and end	Check 3: Does each proper noun begin with a capital?	Check 4: Have you spelt 'groundling' and 'Elizabethan'
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Extra writing space:

Exit Quiz

Which statement is correct? Circle the correct answer.

- a) In the Elizabethan era, life was easy for poor people.
- b) In the Elizabethan era, only rich people could afford to go to the theatre.
- c) In the Elizabethan era, you could go to the theatre for free if you were a groundling.
- d) In the Elizabethan era, the people who bought the cheapest tickets to the theatre were called groundlings.
- e) In the Elizabethan era, poor people could afford to go to the theatre, but they didn't bother because only rich people could understand what was going on.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 4

Mastery Content:

- Plays are different to prose and novels
- Shakespeare's plays were held at the Globe Theatre in London
- The characters of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'
- The plot of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

Do Now: The statements below relate to either plays or novels. Order each statement into the correct column.

a) Divided into chapters	b) Are written for readers	c) Written by a playwright	d) About two to four hours long
e) Only contain speech	f) Contain speech and description	g) Divided into acts and scenes	
h) Are written for actors to speak aloud	i) Give stage directions	j) Written by an author	

Novels	Plays

Extension: Can you think of any features that apply to both plays and novels?

We have already looked at the life of a poor person in the Elizabethan era. We have found out that poor people went to the theatre a lot and were known as groundlings.

To find out more about what a trip to the theatre would have been like in the Elizabethan era, follow the link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=D1rbtHchv1g>

We are going to read a **play** written by William Shakespeare.

He wrote this play over 400 years ago. It is such a good play that it is still being performed and watched today! It is one of Shakespeare's **comedies** and is very funny to read, watch and act!

Let's meet some of the **characters** in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

Theseus and Hippolyta

Thee-see-us and Hip-o-li-ter



Theseus is the powerful king of Athens.

He is looking forward to marrying **Hippolyta**, queen of the fierce Amazonian warriors.

Egeus

Ee-jee-us



Egeus is a rich man. He knows **King Theseus** of **Athens**.

He wants to complain about **his daughter, Hermia**. He wants her to marry a man called **Demetrius**. She wants to marry the man she loves, **Lysander**.

Demetrius

Dee-me-tree-

Lysander

Lie-sand-er

Hermia

Her-me-ah



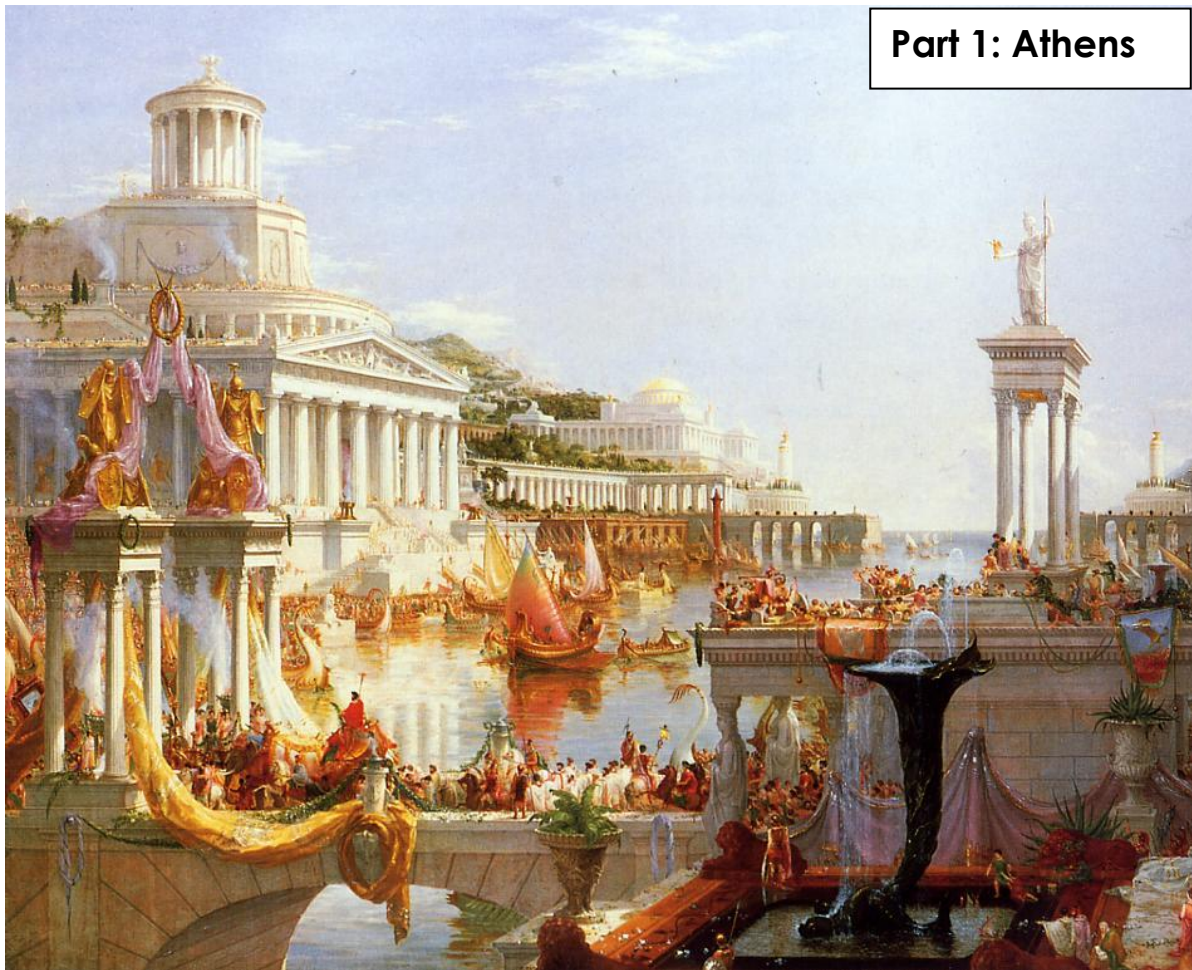
Love each
other

Thinks he should
marry **Hermia**

Now let's find out what happens in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

To do this, we're going to 'Whoosh' through the entire play!

A Midsummer Night's Dream



Over 2500 years ago in the beautiful city of Athens, lived the strong, brave **King Theseus**. He was looking forward to marrying the beautiful and powerful **Hippolyta** in four days' time. **The entire city (everyone cheers)** cheered when they heard about the wedding.

But there was a problem in Athens. **Egeus**, one of the king's friends, had **come to Theseus** to complain about his daughter. His daughter, called **Hermia**, was refusing to marry **Demetrius** (who her father wanted her to marry) because she was in love with **Lysander**. Egeus is angered by this.

Egeus said, 'Hermia is my daughter, so she must obey my wishes. If she does not agree to marry Demetrius, I demand that she and Lysander be executed!'

The crowd gasped. (ALL gasp) They could not believe what they were hearing!

King Theseus shook his head. **'You know our laws,' he said. 'Hermia, if you do not agree to marry Demetrius, you and Lysander will both be killed.'**

Quick Task for Part 1: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Who is the king of Athens?

2. Who is Egeus complaining about?

3. Who does he want his daughter to marry?

4. Who does he not like?

5. What is going to happen to Hermia and Lysander?

Part 2: Athens at night



Later, **Lysander and Hermia** met under the stars to discuss their terrible situation.

'What are we to do?' sobbed **Hermia**. She had not stopped crying since the king had said she may be killed.

'Do not worry, my love' Lysander replied. **'We will be ok. The course of true love never did run smooth!'**

Lysander had a plan. He and **Hermia** would run far away where they could be happily married away from Athens and its laws.

Hermia stopped crying for the first time in hours. **'Let's run away tomorrow night,'** **Hermia** said. **'But I must tell Helena of our plan. We have been best friends since we were babies in our mothers' arms'.**

Lysander and **Hermia** soon found **Helena**. They told her of their plan.

'I shall be sad to see you go,' **Helena** said.

Helena and Hermia hugged each other and tried not to cry, then **Hermia and Lysander left quietly**. **Helena** was afraid that she would be alone forever. She loved **Demetrius**, the man **Hermia** was meant to marry. But he did not love her back. She decided to tell **Demetrius** that **Hermia** and **Lysander** were running away. Perhaps he would be thankful for the information, and fall in love with her!

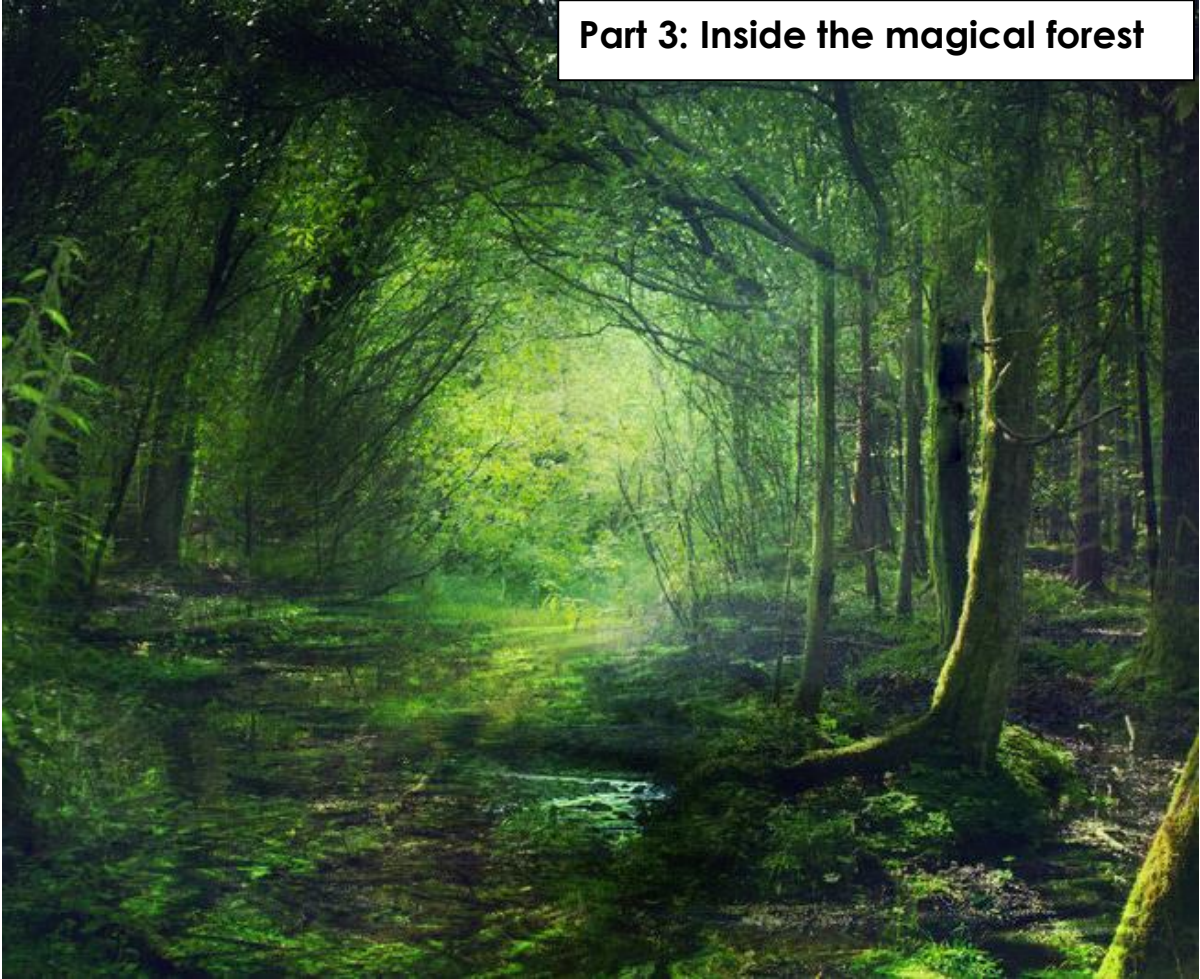
Quick Task for Part 2: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What are Hermia and Lysander going to do?

2. Who does Helena love?

3. Who does Demetrius love?

Part 3: Inside the magical forest



The woods outside of Athens were full of magical fairies. **All of the trees and the wind** sounded enchanted, and the night felt strange and mysterious. There was a huge argument taking place in the forest between the **mighty King Oberon** and the **ferocious Queen Titania**. The Queen had stolen a beautiful boy that Oberon wanted for himself to be his helper.

'Give me that boy!' Oberon demanded. But **Titania** wouldn't give in easily.

'Not for your fairy kingdom!' she replied.

Quick Task for Part 3: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Who are king and queen of the forest?

2. Why are they arguing?

Part 4: Inside the magical forest



Oberon had a plan. He called his **mischievous servant Puck** to help him. He **told Puck to find him a magical flower** – one that could be used to create a love potion. **Oberon described it.** It was a beautiful plant, **'Before, it was as white as snow. Now it is purple as it has been wounded by love.'**

Puck must look far and wide for this rare plant, and Oberon would use it to make Titania fall in love with a hideous beast. Oberon would then be able to blackmail Titania and only remove the spell if she hands over the boy.

Puck rushed off to try to find the powerful flower.

Just as **Puck left, Oberon heard Helena and Demetrius walking through the forest.**

Demetrius was being cruel to **Helena: 'I am sick when I look at you!' he cried.** But **Helena was still desperately in love with Demetrius. 'That just makes me love you more!' she replied.**

Oberon took pity on **Helena. Puck returned** with the love potion (hold up love potion). **Oberon told Puck** to put the love potion on the man from Athens so that he will fall in love with Helena. **Puck ran off** to find the man.

Quick Task for Part 4: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Who is Oberon's servant?

2. What does Puck have to go and fetch?

3. What will Oberon do with the love potion?

4. How does Demetrius treat Helena?

5. How is Oberon going to help Helena?

Part 5: Inside the magical forest



But **Puck** made a terrible mistake. He found a man from Athens, but it was the wrong one! He found **Lysander sleeping** and **put the love potion on him**. **Helena found Lysander** and **woke him up**. **Lysander fell madly in love with Helena!** **'Not Hermia, but Helena I love! I would run through fire for you!'**

Lysander cried, and started chasing her through the forest. **Helena** ran away and had to rest. **Oberon** saw **Lysander looking for Helena**. Oberon realised that Puck had made a mistake and so decides to use the potion again. **Oberon finds Demetrius** and **drops the potion into his eyes whilst he is sleeping**. When **Demetrius wakes**, the first person he sees his Helena!

Demetrius to Helena: **'O Helen, goddess, perfect, divine!'**

Helena runs away from Lysander and **Demetrius**, because she thinks the two men are making fun of her, **'O Hell! I see you are making fun of me for your own amusement.'**

Quick Task for Part 5: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Who was Puck meant to put the love potion on?

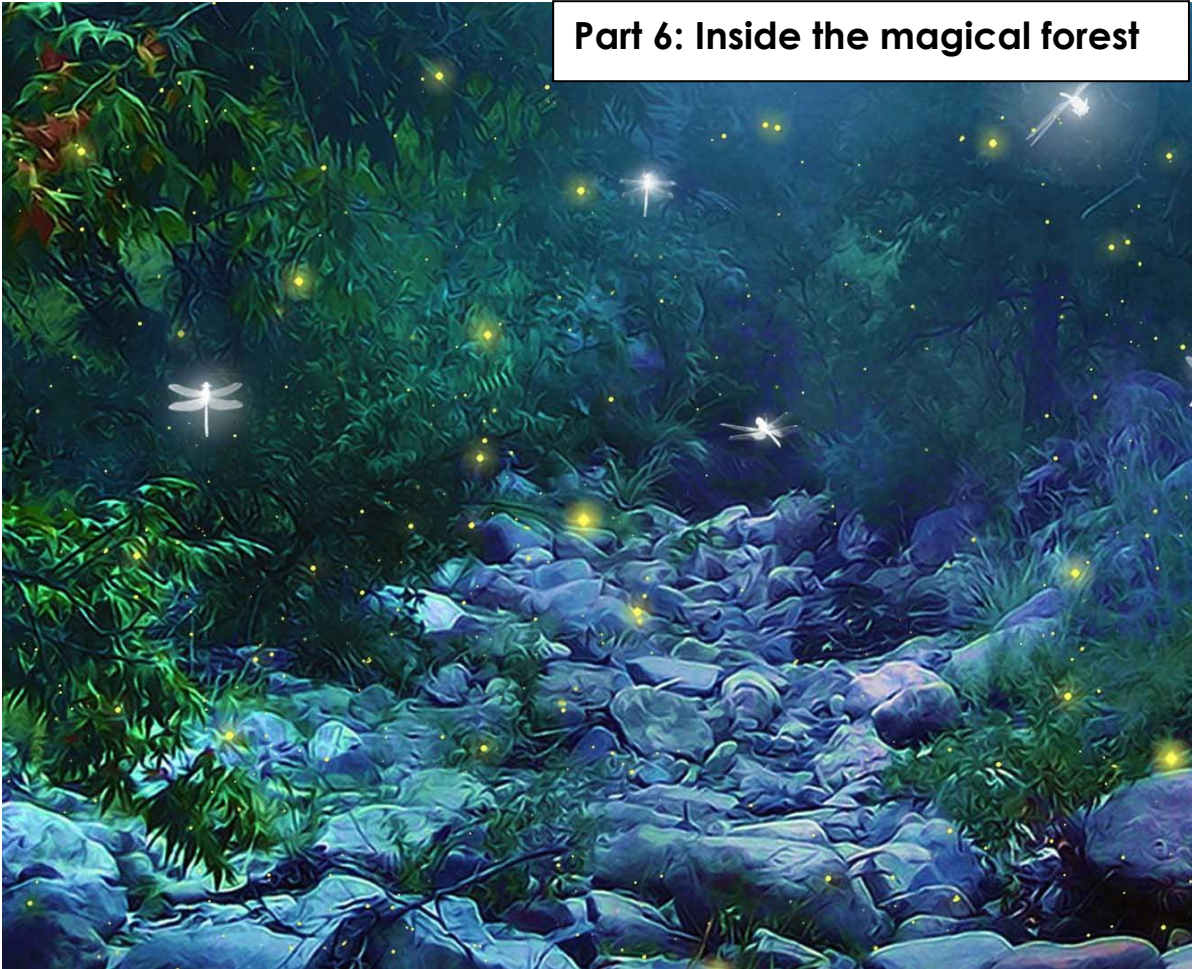
2. Who did Puck actually put the love potion on?

3. Who is Lysander in love with?

4. Who does Oberon put the love potion on?

5. Who is in love with Helena now?

Part 6: Inside the magical forest



Puck watches a group of actors rehearsing a play in the forest. He thinks they are foolish and so concocts a plan. One of them – a man called **Nick Bottom** – **stepped away from the rehearsal** to change his costume. As he stepped away from the rest of the group, **Puck put a spell on him**, and turned his head into a donkey's head!

'Oh Bottom, what has happened to you?!' the group shouted when they saw what had happened. **They** were all terrified and **ran away**.

Titania was sleeping nearby. Quickly, **Puck used the love potion on her** and **pushed Bottom** to where she was sleeping. **She woke up, and fell instantly in love with Bottom**, who still had the donkey's head! **'What angel wakes me from my flowery bed?!'** Titania said. **'You are as clever as you are beautiful.'** Titania was madly in love with **Bottom!** **Bottom could not believe his luck!**

Quick Task for Part 6: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What happened to Nick Bottom's head?

2. Who falls in love with him?

Part 7: Inside the magical forest



Hermia found Helena. Hermia thought that Helena had stolen Lysander away from her. **'You juggler! You thief of love!' she shouted.** Helena insulted her back: **'You counterfeit, you puppet, you!'** Lysander and Demetrius were still under the influence of the love potion and were both in love with Helena. **They began to fight** each other for Helena's love.

Oberon saw all of this and shook his head. This is not what he wanted to happen! **He called Puck over** and told him to lead them all far from each other and make them fall asleep. **Puck did this,** and then used a remedy to lift the love potion from **Lysander's** eyes.

Quick Task for Part 7: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Why is Hermia angry at Helena?

2. Why did Lysander and Demetrius begin to fight with each other?

3. Who does Oberon remove the love potion from?

4. Which people are now in love?

Part 8: Morning in the forest



Theseus and Egeus were **walking through** the forest. They found the lovers asleep on the ground and demanded to know what had happened. **Egeus** saw **Hermia and Lysander**, and **demanded that they be killed** for running away from Athens. But **Demetrius** did not love Hermia any more. **He declared his love for Helena: 'All the faith, the passion of my heart, The only person I want to look at, is Helena', he said.** The king saw that they were in love, and allowed the two couples to be married on the same day as he and Hippolyta.

They all lived happily ever after!

Quick Task for Part 8: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Which couples end up in love?

2. Is this a happy ending? Why or why not?

3. Do you think Demetrius' love is real? Why or why not?

Comprehension task: 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is a comedy. Now that you know the plot of the whole play, answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What was the funniest moment of the play?

2. What was the most serious moment of the play?

3. Which character was the funniest?

4. Which scene of the play are you looking forward to seeing in more detail?

5. What ideas about love do you think Shakespeare was trying to demonstrate in his play?

AMND

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

Score

Fortnightly Quiz

T1

/10

When you have marked your quiz, put a tick next to the questions you got right and a cross next to the questions you got wrong.

Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5	
Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10	

Numbers in brackets show the number of correct answers for each question.

1. Which statements about Shakespeare's life are correct? (2)
 - a) Shakespeare's mother was called Elizabeth.
 - b) Shakespeare spent more time at school than pupils today.
 - c) Shakespeare lived in the Victorian era.
 - d) Shakespeare's family was very poor.
 - e) Shakespeare's family was affluent.
2. Which statements about Shakespeare's schooling are correct? (2)
 - a) Schools in Shakespeare's time were very similar to schools today.
 - b) Shakespeare was influenced by ancient Greek and Roman literature.
 - c) Greek and Roman literature was influenced by Shakespeare.
 - d) Shakespeare did not go to school.
 - e) Shakespeare learnt things at school which he used when writing 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.
3. Which statement is correct? (1)
 - a) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens at the time Shakespeare was writing.
 - b) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in England about 2500 years ago
 - c) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens about 2500 years ago.
 - d) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in England at the time Shakespeare was writing.
 - e) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Rome about 2000 years ago.
4. Which statements about ancient Athens and Elizabethan London are correct? (3)
 - a) Life in ancient Athens was cultural and ordered.
 - b) Rich people and poor people were treated equally in ancient Athens and Shakespeare's London.
 - c) Shakespeare lived in ancient Athens.
 - d) Shakespeare lived hundreds of years after ancient Athens.
 - e) There were severe punishments for criminals in ancient Athens.

5. Which statement about the Elizabethan era is correct? (1)
- a) In the Elizabethan era, life was easy for poor people.
 - b) In the Elizabethan era, only rich people could afford to go to the theatre.
 - c) In the Elizabethan era, you could go to the theatre for free if you were a grounding.
 - d) In the Elizabethan era, the people who bought the cheapest tickets to the theatre were called groundlings.
 - e) In the Elizabethan era, poor people could afford to go to the theatre but didn't bother because only rich people could understand what was going on.
6. Which statements are correct? (2)
- a) Plays and novels have a number of differences.
 - b) Plays are always set in the time they are written.
 - c) Theseus and Hippolyta are two characters in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.
 - d) Romeo and Juliet are characters in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.
 - e) All of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens.
7. Which statements are correct? (3)
- a) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in the future.
 - b) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in the past.
 - c) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in ancient Rome.
 - d) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' was influenced by stories from ancient Rome and Greece.
 - e) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in ancient Athens.
8. Which statements about the opening of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' are correct? (3)
- a) Hermia is in love with Lysander.
 - b) Egeus forbids his daughter to marry Lysander.
 - c) Egeus is the king of Athens.
 - d) Egeus wants his daughter to marry Demetrius.
 - e) Egeus is going to marry Hippolyta.
9. Which statements about plays are correct? (3)
- a) Plays contain only speech and stage directions.
 - b) Plays are usually about two to four hours long.
 - c) Plays are divided into volumes and acts.
 - d) Plays are divided into acts and scenes.
 - e) Plays are divided into chapters and scenes.
10. Which statements about 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' are correct? (3)
- a) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is a novel.
 - b) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is a comedy.
 - c) 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is set in Athens and in a magical forest.
 - d) The magical creatures in the play are elves.
 - e) The magical creatures in this play are fairies.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 5

Mastery Content:

- Egeus wants his daughter Hermia to marry Demetrius
- He is angered by her love for another man, Lysander
- Egeus will have Hermia killed for disobeying him

Do Now: Last lesson we looked at the plot of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

Write down everything you know about the characters Theseus and Hippolyta.



Extension: How is a play different from a novel?

We have already looked at information about William Shakespeare:



- Shakespeare was a famous writer, who lived during the **Elizabethan** era.
- His school taught him a lot about **ancient Rome and Greece**, so he often set his plays two thousand years before his lifetime.

Today, we are going to begin reading **the original version** of the play that he wrote over 400 years ago!

Reading: Let's read Act 1, Scene 1, **Egeus's Complaint**.



Egeus' Complaint: Act 1, Scene 1, Lines 22 – 45

1. How is Egeus feeling?	<p>EGEUS Full of vexation come I, with complaint</p>	<p>vexation – anger, frustration</p>
2. Who is he complaining about?	<p>Against my child, my daughter Hermia.</p>	
3. Which man does he like?	<p>Stand forth Demetrius!– My noble lord, This man hath my consent to marry her. 25</p>	<p>consent – permission</p>
4. Which man does he not like?	<p>Stand forth, Lysander!– And, my gracious duke, This man hath bewitched the bosom of my child. Thou, thou, Lysander, thou hast given her rhymes, And interchanged love-tokens with my child. Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung 30 With feigning voice verses of feigning love, And stolen the impression of her fantasy, With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits, Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats – messengers Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth; 35 With cunning hast thou filched my daughter's heart, Turned her obedience, which is due to me,</p>	<p>Bewitched – put a spell on; Bosom – heart Thou – you; hast – have; rhymes – love poetry interchanged – swapped feigning voice – a voice pretending to be honest bracelets...sweetmeats – gifts Lysander has given Hermia to fool her into loving him prevailment – persuasion; unhardened – inexperienced filched – stolen due – owed</p>
5. What has Lysander done?		

6. What should his daughter do?

To stubborn harshness.

And, my gracious
duke,
Be it so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
40

Be it so – if; **before** – in front of
Consent – agree

7. What does he want to happen to her if she doesn't do what he wants?

I beg the ancient privilege of Athens;
As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman
Or to her death, according to our law
Immediately provided in that case.
45

ancient privilege – the traditional law of Athens
dispose – get rid of

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. How is Egeus feeling?

2. Who is he complaining about?

3. Which man does he like?

4. Which man does he **not** like?

5. What has **Lysander** done?

6. What does Egeus think Hermia should do?

Comprehension task continued:

7. What does he want to happen to her if she doesn't do what he wants?

Main Task: Write one paragraph to answer the question '**Why do we feel sorry for Hermia at this point in the play?**

Explain your ideas using as many words as you can from below.

audience	victim
sympathy	malicious
society	brutal
vulnerable	severe

Why do we feel sorry for Hermia at this point in the play?

Check 1: Does every sentence start with a capital letter?	Check 2: Does every sentence end with a full stop?	Check 3: Do all names start with a capital letter?	Check 4: Have you spelt names correctly? e.g. Shakespeare
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Extra writing space:

Exit Quiz**Which statements are correct?**

- a) Hermia is in love with Lysander.
- b) Egeus forbids his daughter to marry Lysander.
- c) Egeus is the king of Athens.
- d) Egeus wants his daughter to marry Demetrius.
- e) Egeus is going to marry Hippolyta.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 6

Mastery Content:

- Theseus is a strict leader
- The law of ancient Athens is severe
- Athens is a traditional, ordered and sometimes brutal place
- How to create analytical paragraphs

Do Now: Egeus demands that his daughter marries Demetrius. If she refuses, she could be executed by Theseus.

Write a sentence to show what each character is thinking.



Demetrius:
Hermia should do as her father says and marry me

Lysander:

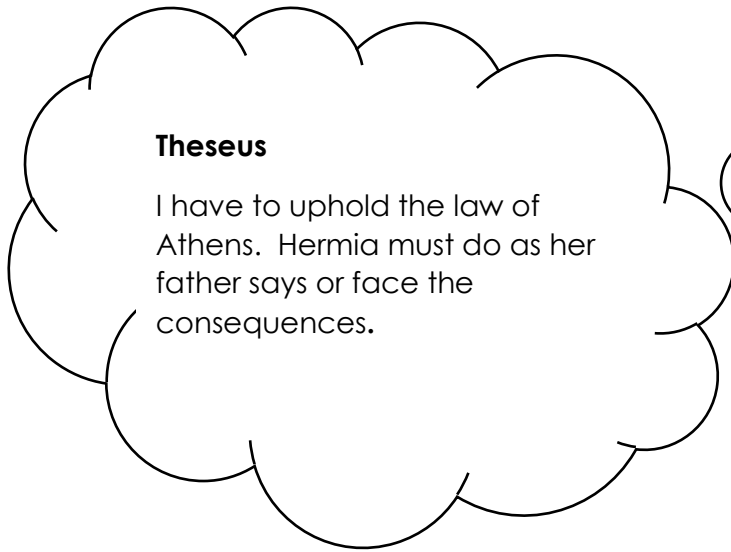


Egeus:



Hermia:

Egeus complained to Theseus, the King of Athens. Today, we are going to look at Theseus's response in more detail.



Now, Hermia has to contend with her king as well as her father!

We are going to look at what Theseus says to **Hermia**.

Quick task: Answer the question below in 2-3 sentences:

How does Theseus think Hermia should treat her father?

Let's annotate a quotation that could help us answer this question better.

How does Theseus think Hermia should treat her father?

He says **Hermia** should obey her father and even worship him.

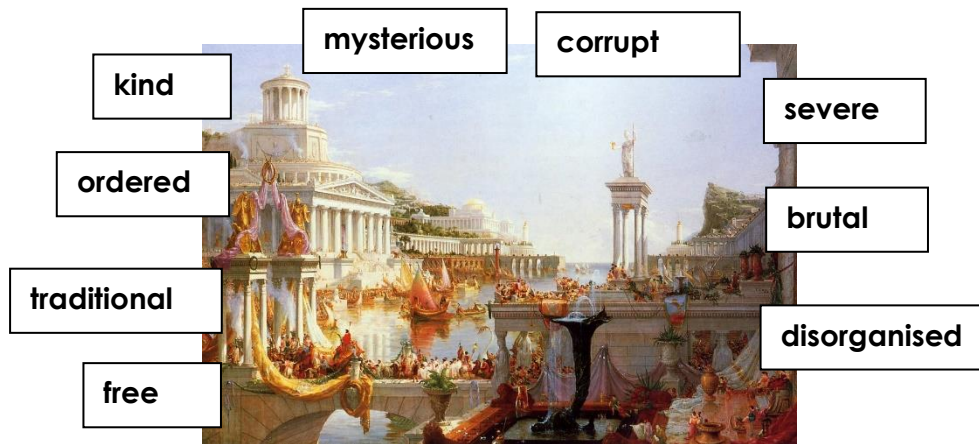
Theseus

To you your father should be as a god,
One that compos'd your beauties; yea, and one
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure or disfigure it.

Theseus tells **Hermia** she is like a figure Egeus has made out of wax. She is just a copy of Egeus.

Egeus has the power to change or destroy Hermia if he wants to.

Task: Based on what Theseus has said, which words describe life in ancient Athens? **Choose 4 of the words below and explain in one sentence why you chose each word to describe life in ancient Athens.**



Your answer:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Last term, we looked at how to start an **analytical paragraph** with a correct topic sentence.

A correct topic sentence does three important things:

- It answers the question.
- It says something accurate.
- It focusses on one thing.

Let's look at an example:

Question:

What kind of father is Egeus in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'?

Topic sentence:

In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', Egeus is a severe father.



Task: Write down at least two topic sentences to answer the question:

How does Shakespeare present ancient Athens in the first scene of the play?

Topic sentence 1:

Topic sentence 2:

Main Task: Write one analytical paragraph that answers the question below. Each paragraph must be between 5 and 8 sentences long.

How does Shakespeare present ancient Athens in the first scene of the play?

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Check 1: Are there any run-on sentences?	Check 2: Does each sentence begin with a capital and end with a full stop?	Check 3: Does each proper noun begin with a capital?	Check 4: Have you spelt 'groundling' and 'Elizabethan' correctly?
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Exit Quiz

Which statement is correct? Circle the correct answer.

- a) Ancient Athens was a chaotic place where people are killed for no reason.
- b) Ancient Athens was a place where daughters had to obey their fathers.
- c) Ancient Athens was a corrupt place, where people could break the rules to get what they want.
- d) Ancient Athens was a place where breaking the rules did not have severe consequences.
- e) Ancient Athens was a place where the ruler was prepared to be severe to keep order.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 7

Mastery Content:

- Lysander and Hermia plan to elope to his aunt's house
- Lysander's quotation: 'The course of true love never did run smooth'
- Hermia and Lysander's love faces conflict
- Lysander's and Hermia's love can overcome the conflict they face

Do Now: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Who is **Hermia's** father?

2. Who does **Hermia's** father want her to marry?

3. Who does **Hermia** want to marry?

Extension: What could happen to **Hermia** if she disobeys her father?

Quick Task: Answer the question below in 2-3 sentences:

What would you do if you were in **Lysander and **Hermia's** position?**

Lysander and **Hermia** decide to run away together to escape the severe law of ancient Athens.



Reading: Let's read Act 1, Scene 1, 'A good persuasion ... There will I stay for thee.' to find out the details.



Act 1 Scene 1

Original text	Translation
<p>LYSANDER A good persuasion: therefore, hear me, Hermia. I have a widow aunt, a dowager Of great revenue, and she hath no child: From Athens is her house remote seven leagues; And she respects me as her only son. There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee; And to that place the sharp Athenian law Cannot pursue us. If thou lovest me then, Steal forth thy father's house tomorrow night; And in the wood, a league without the town, Where I did meet thee once with Helena, To do observance to a morn of May, There will I stay for thee.</p>	<p>LYSANDER That's the right attitude. So, listen, Hermia. I have an aunt who is a widow, who's very rich and doesn't have any children. She lives about twenty miles from Athens, and she thinks of me as a son. I could marry you there, gentle Hermia, where the strict laws of Athens can't touch us. So here's the plan. If you love me, sneak out of your father's house tomorrow night and meet me in the forest a few miles outside of town.</p>

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. **Where** are Hermia and Lysander going to run away to?

2. **What** are they going to do there?

3. **Who** are they going to run away to?

4. **When** are they going to run away?

Comprehension task continued:

5. **Why** do they have to run away?

Hermia and **Lysander** are struggling with a conflict.

Vocabulary: conflict

conflict: A **conflict** is a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use the word **conflict**:

1. The conflict soon became violent.



2. The teacher had to sort out a conflict in the playground.

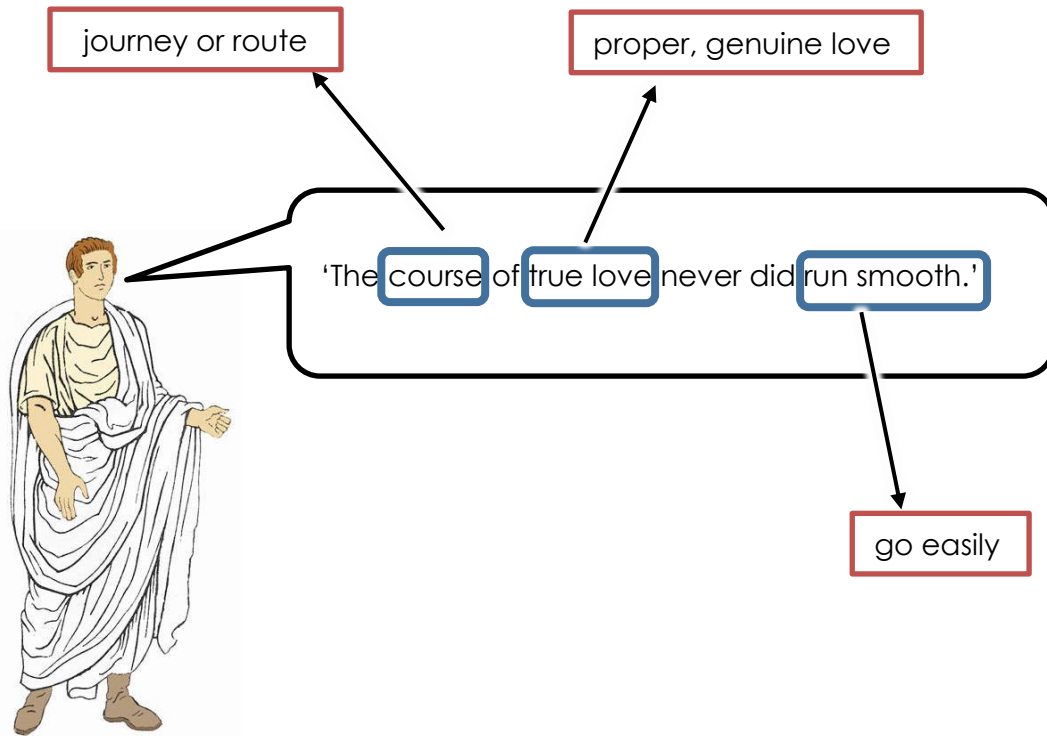


3. Although she didn't like conflict, she decided that she had to tell him how she felt.



Practice task: What conflicts have we seen in the play so far?

Just before they plan to run away, **Lysander** reassures **Hermia** by saying the following:



Main Task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What does this quotation mean to you?

Main Task continued: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

2. How does it apply to Hermia and Lysander?

In order to be prepared for the assessment, **you must make sure you write all the important quotations from A Midsummer Night’s Dream in one place**, with all their annotations.

This will be done by using the **Quotation Hunter** resource – as we did last term for ‘Oliver Twist’.

Complete the ‘Notes’ section of the quotation hunter below on your own.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

What's happening in the play at this point?	Lysander and Hermia are planning to run away to get married.
Who is talking?	Lysander
Who are they talking to?	Hermia
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'The course of true love never did run smooth'	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about love?	

Exit Quiz

Which statement is correct? Circle the correct answer.

- a) Hermia and Lysander leave Athens because they are bored.
- b) Hermia and Lysander leave Athens because they will be able to get married outside the city.
- c) Hermia and Lysander decide to stay in Athens because their parents live there.
- d) Hermia and Lysander decide to leave Athens because they want to escape Athens' laws.
- e) Hermia and Lysander decide to stay in Athens because it is a safe city with

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 8

Mastery Content:

- The action of the play moves from Athens to a fairy forest
- The forest is ruled by the magical Oberon and Titania
- They are arguing over a small boy that they both want to adopt
- A soliloquy is where a character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience rather than to the other characters
- How to annotate in detail

Do Now: Give three reasons why **Lysander** and **Hermia** have decided to run away from Athens.

Reason 1

Reason 2

Reason 3

Extension: Complete this quotation and then explain in your own words what it means.

'The course of true love...'

The next scene is set in a forest near Athens.

Task: What are the main differences between a forest and Athens? Sort the words below into two groups.

Athens	A forest

- wild
- magical
- traditional
- severe
- natural
- ordered
- mysterious
- dangerous



Vs.



The Fairy Forest

The forest that the lovers run away to is an ancient place which is well-known to the people of Athens.

However, what they *don't* know is that **the forest is home to the secret kingdom of the fairies...**



Oberon

King of the fairies

Oh-ber-on



Oberon

Oberon is the king of the fairies. He is a powerful and impressive leader. He also has impressive magical powers.

Titania

Queen of the fairies

Tit-an-yah



Titania

Titania is the proud and assertive queen of the fairies. She will not be intimidated by anyone – especially not Oberon!

Reading: Let's read from Act 2, Scene 1: Oberon and Titania's opening argument.



Act 2, Scene 1: Oberon and Titania meet in the magical forest

OBERON:	Ill met by moonlight, proud Titania!	Ill met – an unlucky meeting
TITANIA:	What, jealous Oberon? Fairies, skip hence. I have forsworn his bed and company.	jealous – envious forsworn – refused
OBERON:	Why should Titania cross her Oberon? I do but beg a little changeling boy to be my henchman.	cross – disobey; but – only; little changeling boy – a small child Titania has adopted henchman – helper
TITANIA:	Set your heart at rest. The fairy land buys not the child of me.	buys not – does not buy; of – from
OBERON:	Give me that boy.	
TITANIA:	Not for thy fairy kingdom. Fairies, away. <i>Exit Titania and her train.</i>	thy – your train – followers, entourage
OBERON:	Well, go thy way. Thou shalt not from this grove Till I torment thee for this injury.	Thou – you; shalt – will; grove – forest torment – torture, hurt



At the end of this scene, Oberon performs a **soliloquy**.

This is a speech in a play where the character **speaks to himself or herself or to the people watching** rather than to the other characters.

It means they can be **totally honest**, and can say what they are **truly thinking and feeling**.

Here is Oberon's soliloquy:

Exit Titania and her train.

OBERON: Well, go thy way: thou shalt not from this grove 'till I torment thee for this injury.

Quick task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. How do we know this is a soliloquy?

2. Why does Shakespeare make the final lines of this scene a soliloquy?

Task: Go back to the script we just read on **page 75** (Act 2, Scene 1: Oberon and Titania meet in the magical forest) and **annotate it** to show where Titania and Oberon are in conflict.

Use the questions below to guide your annotations.

Oberon starts the conflict by stating that their meeting is unlucky

How could Oberon insulting Titania by calling her 'proud' show they are in conflict?

How does this line show that Titania is angry with Oberon?

OBERON:	Ill met by moonlight, <u>proud</u> Titania.
TITANIA:	What, <u>jealous</u> Oberon? Fairies, skip hence. I have <u>forsworn his bed and company.</u>
OBERON:	Why should Titania cross her Oberon? I do but beg a little changeling boy to be my henchman.
TITANIA:	Set your heart at rest: the fairy land buys not the child of me.
OBERON:	<u>Give me that boy.</u>
TITANIA:	Not for thy fairy kingdom. <u>Fairies, away.</u> <u>Exit Titania and her train.</u>
OBERON:	Well, go thy way: thou shalt not from this grove <u>'till I torment thee for this injury.</u>

How could Titania insulting Oberon by calling him 'jealous' show they are in conflict?

How is Oberon speaking to Titania here? How does this show he is upset?

Have they solved their conflict by the end of the conversation?

What is Oberon threatening to do here? How does this add to their conflict?

AMND

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

Score

Fortnightly Quiz

T2

/10

When you have marked your quiz, put a tick next to the questions you got right and a cross next to the questions you got wrong.

Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5	
Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10	

✂ -----

Numbers in brackets show the number of correct answers for each question.

1. Which statements are correct? (2)

- a) Ancient Athens was a chaotic place where people were killed for no reason.
- b) Ancient Athens was a place where daughters had to obey their fathers.
- c) Ancient Athens was a corrupt place, where people broke the rules to get what they wanted.
- d) Ancient Athens was a place where breaking the rules did not have severe consequences.
- e) Ancient Athens was a place where the ruler was prepared to be severe to keep order.

2. Which statements about Egeus in Act 1 are correct? (3)

- a) Egeus is angry because his daughter won't do what he tells her.
- b) Egeus is angry because the king won't listen to him.
- c) Egeus would rather his daughter died than married someone he disapproved of.
- d) Egeus is a threatening character because he says that his daughter should be killed if she doesn't do what he says.
- e) Egeus is a threatening character because he dislikes Lysander.

3. Here is a passage from Egeus's complaint:

<p>With cunning hast thou filched my daughter's heart, Turned her obedience, which is due to me, To stubborn harshness.</p>

What can we infer about Egeus from this passage? (3)

- a) Egeus thinks Lysander has manipulated his daughter.
- b) Egeus thinks Hermia should do what he says.
- c) Egeus thinks Lysander is a weak and unconvincing man.
- d) Lysander doesn't really love Hermia.
- e) Hermia is not following her father's orders any more.

4. Which statements are correct? (2)

- a) Hermia and Lysander leave Athens because they are bored.
- b) Hermia and Lysander leave Athens because they will be able to get married outside the city.
- c) Hermia and Lysander decide to stay in Athens because their parents live there.
- d) Hermia and Lysander decide to leave Athens because they want to escape Athens's laws.
- e) Hermia and Lysander decide to stay in Athens because it is a safe city with good laws.

5. 'The course of true love never did run smooth'

What does this quotation tell us? (2)

- a) Lysander thinks there is no hope for his and Hermia's relationship.
- b) Lysander thinks that his and Hermia's love can overcome anything because it is true love.
- c) Being in love is a nasty experience.
- d) True love often faces conflicts and obstacles.
- e) True love is like a pointless race that no one can win.

6. Which statements are correct? (2)

- a) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because the laws of her society are vulnerable towards her.
- b) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because of her malicious actions.
- c) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because she is a victim of the brutal laws of Athens.
- d) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because of her father's severe words and actions.
- e) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because conflict.

7. Which statement is correct? (1)

- a) The Athenians know about the fairy kingdom in the forest.
- b) The Athenians are not aware that the fairies exist.
- c) King Theseus is the only human that knows about the fairy kingdom.
- d) Theseus and Hippolyta are actually Oberon and Titania in disguise.
- e) The Athenians are frightened of the powerful Oberon and Titania.

8. Which statements are correct? (3)

- a) Oberon and Titania are the fairy King and Queen of the forest.
- b) Oberon and Titania get on well with each other all the time.
- c) Oberon and Titania are the King and Queen of Athens.
- d) Oberon has magical powers.
- e) Oberon and Titania argue over a child.

9. Which statements are correct? (3)

- a) A soliloquy is a speech where a character talks to a large crowd.
- b) A soliloquy is a speech where a character speaks to themselves.
- c) A soliloquy is a speech where a character speaks to themselves and so reveals their true thoughts and feelings.
- d) In Oberon's soliloquy he reveals that he is secretly plotting against Titania to get revenge.
- e) In Oberon's soliloquy he reveals how sad he is to be arguing with Titania.

10. Which statements are correct? (2)

- a) When we first meet the fairy king and queen, Oberon starts the conflict in the scene by saying they are 'ill-met' and that Titania is 'jealous'.
- b) When we first meet the fairy king and queen, Oberon starts the conflict in the scene by saying they are 'ill met' and that Titania is 'proud'.
- c) Titania continues the conflict with Oberon by saying she will not dance with him.
- d) Titania tells Oberon that she will only trade the 'changeling boy' for all the riches of the 'fairy land'.
- e) Titania states that Oberon could not 'buy' the boy from her even if he offered her everything in the 'fairy kingdom'.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 9

Mastery Content:

- Puck is Oberon's assistant and is naughty and mischievous
- Oberon asks Puck to fetch a magic flower
- The magic flower is used to create a powerful love potion which makes people fall in love with the first thing they see

Do Now: Last lesson, we met Oberon and Titania. In minimum three sentences, explain why they are in conflict.

Extension: How is Oberon and Titania's conflict similar or different to the conflict between **Hermia** and her father?

Quick recap:



Oberon

Oberon is the king of the fairies, and is a powerful and impressive leader. He also has impressive magical powers.



Titania

Titania is the proud and assertive queen of the fairies. She will not be intimidated by anyone – especially not Oberon!

And now for a new character in the forest...

Puck



Puck is a playful and mischievous character.

He is **Oberon's servant** and will do whatever Oberon tells him to do.

He enjoys playing tricks and loves causing chaos and confusion.

As a fairy, **he is also capable of magic**, just like Oberon and Titania.

Oberon and Puck's Plan

Oberon is still furious at his wife, the fairy queen Titania. But he has a plan.

He wants Puck to fetch him a precious flower which has a unique property.

With this flower, he can play a cruel trick on Titania which will help him take the child from Titania!

First, we need to find out more about the flower and what it can do.



The Love Potion

First, Oberon explains to Puck how the love potion was created. Cupid, the god of love, shot an arrow at someone. It missed the person but hit a flower instead!



Reading: Let's read Act 2, Scene 1.



Act 2, Scene 1

Original text	Translation
<p>OBERON Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell. It fell upon a little western flower, Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound, Fetch me that flow'r, the herb I showed thee once. The juice of it on sleeping eye-lids Will make or man or woman madly dote Upon the next live creature that it sees. Fetch me this herb, and be thou here again Ere the leviathan can swim a league.</p>	<p>OBERON I saw where Cupid's bow landed. It fell on a little flower That was once white, but love' wound has turned it purple. Bring me the flower, the one I showed you before. When you lay its juice on sleeping eyelids It will make the man or woman fall madly in love With the next live creature that it sees. Fetch me this herb, and be back here In the time it takes a whale to swim a mile.</p>
<p>PUCK I'll put a girdle round about the earth In forty minutes. <i>Exit</i></p>	<p>PUCK I'll put a ring around about the earth In forty minutes! <i>Exit</i></p>

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What colour was the flower before the arrow hit it?

2. What colour was it after?

Comprehension task continued: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

3. What happens to someone if the juice from the flower is placed on their eyes?

Reading: Now let's read the second part of Act 2, Scene 1 (see below) to find out what Oberon plans to do with the flower.



Act 2, Scene 1 continued

Original text	Translation
<p>OBERON Having once this juice, I'll watch Titania when she is asleep, And drop the liquor of it in her eyes; The next thing then she waking looks upon, Be it on lion, bear, or wolf, or bull, On meddling monkey, or on busy ape, She shall pursue it with the soul of love.</p>	<p>OBERON When I have this potion, I'll watch Titania when she is asleep And drop it in her eyes. The next thing she, waking, looks at— Whether it's a lion, bear, or wolf, or bull, A mad monkey, or a busy ape— She will chase it with the passion of love.</p>

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What will Oberon do with the plant?

2. What will happen?

Task: Annotate the quotation below to answer the following question:

What does Oberon's description tell us about the love potion?

You can use the questions to guide you.

What do we associate the colour 'white' with? What does it say about the flower that it used to be white?

'Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound.'

When you get hurt, what happens to the skin? What colour does it become?

What is the flower like if it can cause a 'wound', an injury? Is the flower safe to use?

Task: Annotate the quotation below to answer the following question:

What does Oberon's description tell us about the love potion?

You can use the questions to guide you.

'Before, milk-white now purple with love's wound.'

Last term, we looked at how to start an **analytical paragraph** with a correct topic sentence. Remember:

A correct topic sentence does three important things:

- It answers the question.
- It says something accurate.
- It focusses on one thing.

Task: Decide whether the following are correct topic sentences that answer the question '**How does the love potion come across in Oberon's description?**'

The first one has been done for you as a model.

Topic sentence 1 (model):

In Oberon's description, the love potion comes across as severe.

Does it answer the question?

Yes _____

Does it say something accurate?

No, a love potion can't be severe _____

Does it focus on one thing?

Yes _____

Then, is it a correct topic sentence?

No, it is not correct _____

Topic sentence 2:

In Oberon's description, the love potion comes across as dangerous, powerful and intriguing.

Does it answer the question?

Does it say something accurate?

Does it focus on only one thing about the love potion?

Then, is it a correct topic sentence?

Task continued: Decide whether the following are correct topic sentences that answer the question '**How does the love potion come across in Oberon's description?**'

Topic sentence 3:

In Oberon's description, the love potion comes across as dangerous.

Does it answer the question?

Does it say something accurate?

Does it focus on only one thing about the love potion?

Then, is it a correct topic sentence?

Task: Today we looked at a few more quotations about the love potion.

Complete the Quotation Hunter on the next page for two of these quotations. The quotations are already written in the Quotation Hunter.

What's happening in the play at this point?	
Who is talking?	
Who are they talking to?	
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'purple with love's wound'	
Notes on the quotation	

What's happening in the play at this point?	
Who is talking?	
Who are they talking to?	
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'The juice of it on sleeping eye-lids laid	
Will make or man or woman madly dote	
Upon the next live creature that it sees.'	
Notes on the quotation	

Exit Quiz

Which statement is correct? Circle the correct answer.

- a) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Puck.
- b) Puck is Titania's servant.
- c) Oberon wants to make Titania jealous of him.
- d) The love potion can make people fall in love.
- e) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Titania.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 10

Mastery Content:

- Helena is in love with Demetrius
- Helena tells Demetrius about Lysander and Hermia's plan to leave Athens
- Demetrius chases Hermia into the forest
- Helena chases Demetrius into the forest
- Demetrius is malicious to Helena

Do Now: Explain Oberon's plan using the images below.



Puck



Oberon



Titania



The love potion

Extension: Do you think Oberon's plan will solve the conflict between him and Titania? Explain your answer.

Extra writing space for Do Now:

We're now going to find out more about this character...

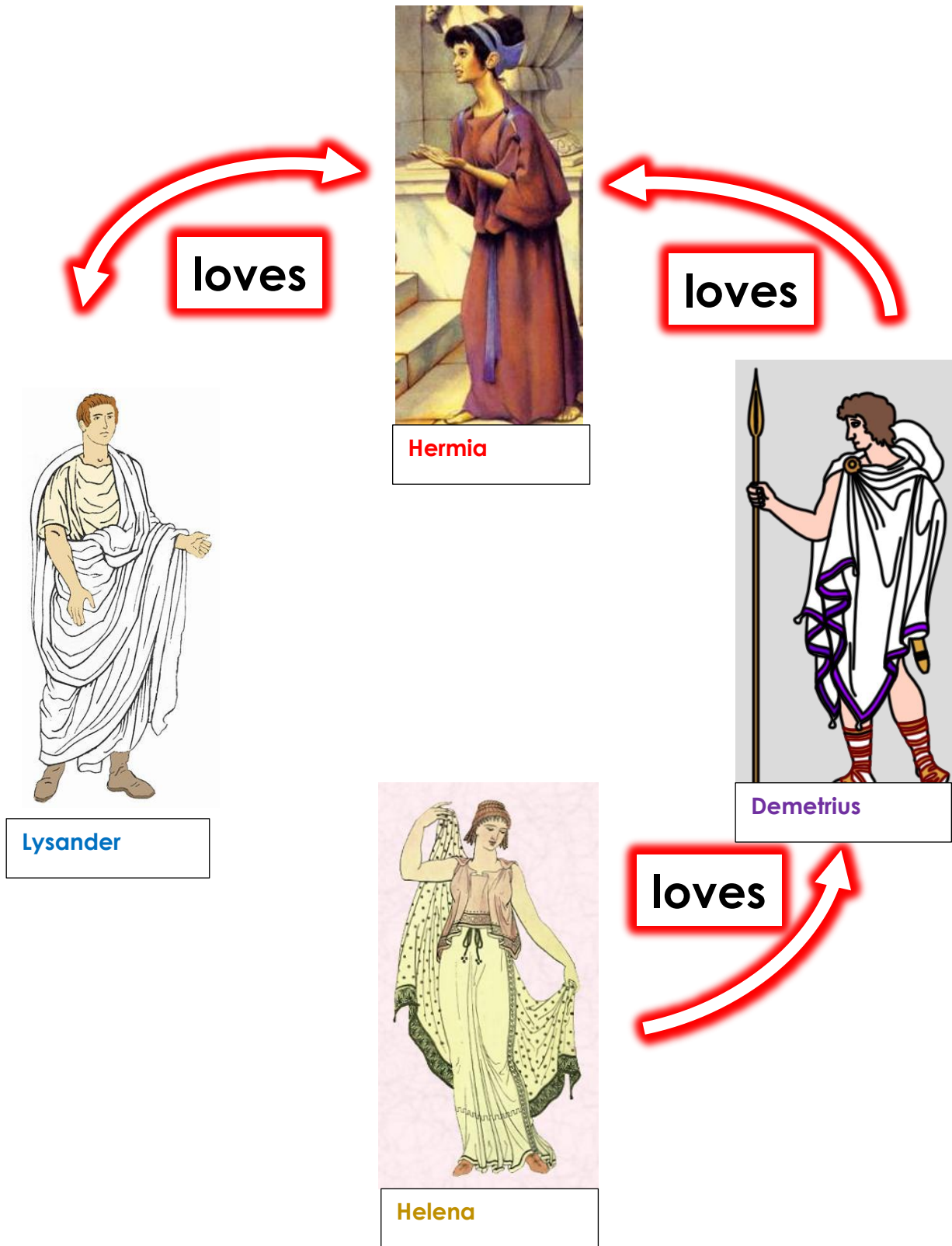
Helena

Hell-en-ah



- **Helena** is **Hermia's** best friend.
- **Helena** loves **Demetrius**.
- **Demetrius** does not love **Helena** anymore.

Let's clarify who loves whom in the play:



Quick Task: Answer the question below in full sentences:

How could Oberon's love potion help to solve the conflict between the lovers?

A word to describe **Helena's** love for **Demetrius** is **unrequited**.

Vocabulary: unrequited

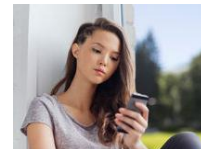
unrequited: If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is **unrequited**.

The correct way to use the word is to say:

'**person X**'s love for **person Y** is unrequited'.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use the word **conflict**:

1. When he didn't text back, the girl began to assume that her love for him was unrequited.



2. He thought she loved him but it turned out his love for her was unrequited.



3. She thought her love for him was unrequited, until he gave her the perfect gift.



Practice task: Helena's love for Demetrius is unrequited. Who else have we seen in the play whose love is unrequited?



- **Demetrius** wants to marry **Hermia** and has chased her into the forest.
- **Helena** is in love with **Demetrius** and has chased him into the forest.
- **Hermia**, **Lysander**, **Helena** and **Demetrius** are now all in the magical forest.

Reading: Helena and Demetrius are lost in the forest!

Let's continue reading Act 2, Scene 1 (see below)



Helena and Demetrius: Act 2, Scene 1

The forest. Enter DEMETRIUS, HELENA following him.

DEMETRIUS

I love thee not, therefore pursue me not.
Where is Lysander and fair Hermia?
Thou told'st me they ran into this wood;
And here am I, and lost within this wood,
Because I cannot meet my Hermia. 5
Hence, get thee gone, and follow me no
more.

HELENA

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant;
But my heart is true as steel – I won't give up.

adamant – an Elizabethan word for a very hard metal with magnetic properties

DEMETRIUS

Do I entice you? do I speak you fair? 10
Or, rather, do I not in plainest truth
Tell you, I do not, nor I cannot love you?

entice – tempt or attract

HELENA

And even for that do I love you the more.
I am your spaniel; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me, I will fawn on you: 15
Use me but as your spaniel, spurn me, strike me,
Neglect me, lose me; only give me leave,
Unworthy as I am, to follow you.
What worse a place can I beg in your love,
Than to be used as you use your dog? 20

fawn – worship someone
spurn – reject

DEMETRIUS

Tempt not too much the hatred of my spirit;
For I am sick when I do look on thee.

HELENA

And I am sick when I look not on you.

DEMETRIUS

You embarrass yourself;
You leave the city and commit yourself 25
Into the hands of one that loves you not,
Risking everything in this dark and lonely night.

HELENA

But you in my respect are all the world:
Then how can it be said I am alone,
When all the world is here to look on me? 30

DEMETRIUS

I'll run from thee and hide in the bushes,
And leave thee to the mercy of wild beasts.

HELENA

The wildest hath not such a heart as you.
Run where you will, the story shall be changed:
The dove shall pursue the griffin; the gentle
deer
Makes speed to catch the tiger!

DEMETRIUS

I will not stay thy questions; let me go:
Or, if thou follow me, do not believe
But I shall do thee mischief in the wood.

HELENA

Fie, Demetrius!
We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be wooed and were not made to
woo.

Exit DEMETRIUS

I'll follow thee and make a heaven of hell,
To die upon the hand I love so well.
Exit

35 **griffin** – a legendary beast

40 **fie** – an expression of anger

woo – to try to win the love
of someone

Task: All of the quotes below show **Demetrius** hates **Helena**. Read all of them and write down the quotation that you feel is the most malicious.



Demetrius

Do I not in plainest truth
Tell you I do not, nor I cannot love you?

Get thee gone, and follow me no more.

For I am sick when I do look on thee.

I love thee not, therefore pursue me not.

Most malicious quotation:

Task: Annotate the quotation below to answer the following question:

What does this quotation tell us about how Demetrius feels about Helena?

For I am sick when I do look on thee.



Task: Today we looked at some quotations that show how Demetrius feels about Helena.

Complete the Quotation Hunter on the next pages for two of these quotations. One of the quotations is given to you, the other you can choose on your own.

What's happening in the play at this point?	
Who is talking?	
Who are they talking to?	
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'For I am sick when I do look on thee.'	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how Demetrius feels about Helena?	

Now pick another quotation which shows the effects of unrequited love. Explain what it means.

What's happening in the play at this point?	Demetrius and Helena are arguing.
Who is talking?	Helena
Who are they talking to?	Demetrius
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!): Choose your quotation.	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how unrequited love affects Helena's behaviour?	

<p>Exit Quiz</p> <p>Which statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Hermia suffers from unrequited love.</p> <p>b) In Demetrius's dialogue, he says malicious things to Helena.</p> <p>c) Both Helena and Demetrius suffer unrequited love.</p> <p>d) All of the lovers are now in the magical forest with Oberon, Titania and Puck.</p> <p>e) Helena is Lysander's best friend.</p>
--

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 11

Mastery Content:

- Oberon commands Puck to use the love potion on Demetrius
- Puck accidentally uses the love potion on Lysander
- Lysander is now in love with Helena
- Helena assumes that Lysander is mocking her
- How to select the best quotations

Do Now: Oberon was listening in to the conversation between Helena and Demetrius.

In your own words, explain what he would have heard them say to each other.

Oberon would have heard Demetrius tell Helena that....

Oberon would have heard Helena tell Demetrius that...

Extension: What is one malicious thing that Demetrius says to Helena?



Thou shalt know the man by the Athenian garments he hath on.

- **Oberon** feels **pity** for **Helena**.
- **Puck** returns with the **love potion**.
- **Oberon** tells **Puck** to find **a man from Athens** and put the **love potion in his eyes** so that he will fall in love with the next person he sees.

What happens next...

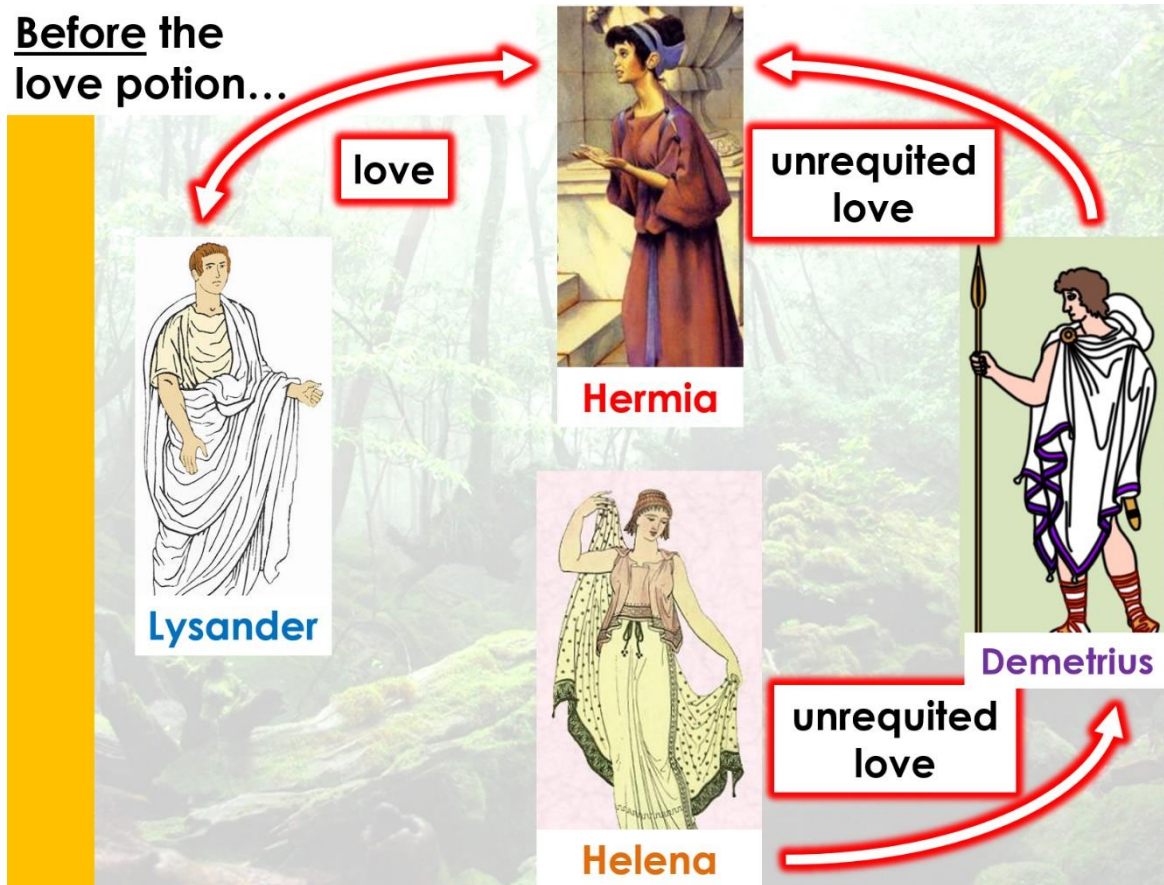
- **Puck** puts the love potion on the **wrong Athenian man!**
- **Instead** of giving the love potion to **Demetrius**, he gives it to **Lysander**.
- **Lysander** wakes up and the first person he sees is **Helena**.
- This means **Lysander** falls **out of love with Hermia** and **in love** with **Helena**.
- **Demetrius** still **hates Helena**.

Quick task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

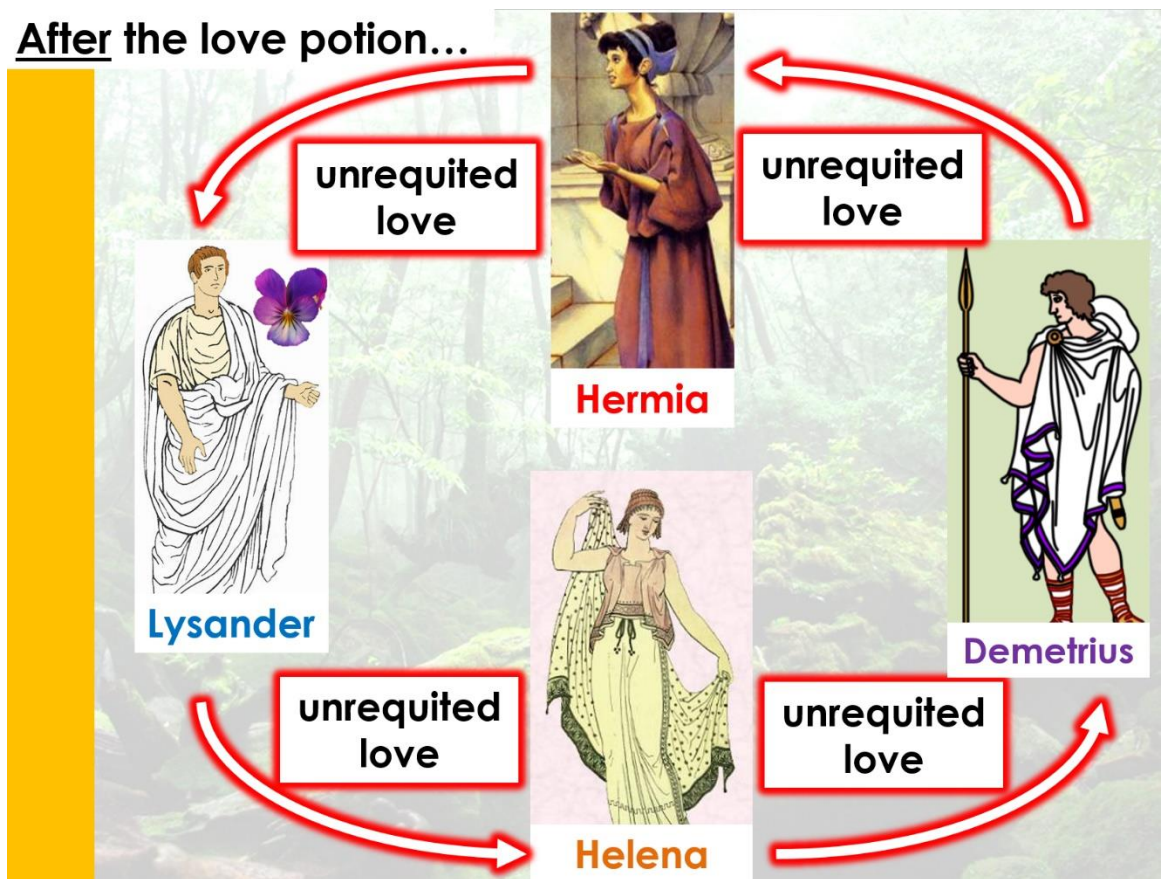
1. Why is this bad for all four Athenians?

2. How do you think **Helena** will feel when **Lysander** says he loves her?

Before the love potion...



After the love potion...



- In this scene, **Lysander** wakes up and the first person he sees is **Helena**.
- This means **Lysander** falls **out of love with Hermia** and **in love** with **Helena**.
- **Demetrius** still **hates Helena**.

Reading: Let's read Act 2, Scene 2, 'And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake ... When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?' (see below)



Act 2 Scene 2

Original text	Translation
<p>LYSANDER <i>[Awaking.]</i> And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake. Transparent Helena! Nature shows art, That through thy bosom makes me see thy heart. Where is Demetrius? O, how fit a word Is that vile name to perish on my sword!</p> <p>HELENA Do not say so, Lysander; say not so What though he love your Hermia? Lord, what though? Yet Hermia still loves you: then be content.</p> <p>LYSANDER Content with Hermia! No; I do repent The tedious minutes I with her have spent. Not Hermia but Helena I love: Who will not change a raven for a dove? The will of man is by his reason sway'd; And reason says you are the worthier maid. Things growing are not ripe until their season So I, being young, till now ripe not to reason;</p>	<p>LYSANDER <i>(waking up)</i> I'd even run through fire if you told me to. Radiant, beautiful Helena! I feel like Mother Nature has allowed me to see into your heart, as if by magic. Where is Demetrius? Oh, I'd kill that name with my sword if I could!</p> <p>HELENA Don't say that, Lysander. Don't say that. Why do you care that he loves Hermia? What does it matter? Hermia still loves you, so be happy.</p> <p>LYSANDER Happy with Hermia? No. I regret all the boring time I wasted with her. I don't love Hermia; I love Helena. Who wouldn't love a dove more than a crow? A man's desires are influenced by his logical mind, and it's simply logical that you're more worthy of love than Hermia is. Fruits and vegetables don't ripen until the right season of the year. Likewise, I'm young, and my sense of reason has just ripened. I can finally see the light. My logic has more control over my desires than it used to, and it's telling me to look into your eyes, where I see every love story ever told.</p>

And touching now the point of human skill,
Reason becomes the marshal to my will
And leads me to your eyes, where I o'erlook
Love's stories written in love's richest book.

HELENA

Wherefore was I to this keen mockery born?
When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?

HELENA

Why does everyone always make fun of me? What have I done to deserve this kind of treatment from you?

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. How can you tell that **Lysander** is in love with **Helena**? Give at least two things he says.

2. How does **Helena** react to **Lysander** being in love with her?

In this scene, Helena thinks that Lysander is **mocking** her.

Vocabulary: to mock

to mock: To mock someone is to make fun of them.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use the word **conflict**:

1. The mean boy **mocked** his younger brother.



2. The girl was convinced her friends were **mocking** her.



3. The school bully always **mocks** his victims.



Today, we are going to look at how we can use quotations correctly in an analytical paragraph.

When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- Last no more than two lines of your writing.

Here is an example of a good way to use a quotation to support a topic sentence:

Example 1:

When **Lysander** falls in love with **Helena**, she assumes that he is making fun of her. **This is evident when she says 'when at your hands did I deserve this scorn?'**



When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- Last no more than two lines of your writing.

This is a good use of a quotation to support this topic sentence.

Now, let's look at other examples of using quotations to support topic sentences and see if they are good or not. If they are not good, we will look at how we can correct them.

Example 2:

Helena assumes **Lysander** is mocking her because his speech seems too intense. **This is demonstrated when Lysander says, 'Not Hermia, but Helena I love.'**

✗

→

When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- ✗ Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- ✓ Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- ✓ Last no more than two lines of your writing.

✗ This is a **bad** way to use a quotation to support this topic sentence. The quotation **doesn't show that the topic sentence is accurate** because nothing in the quotation suggests his love is *intense*.

What is a different quotation that would make more sense?

Example 2 corrected:

Helena assumes **Lysander** is mocking her because his speech seems too intense. **This is demonstrated when Lysander says, 'And run through fire would I for thy sweet sake!'**

✓

→

When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- ✓ Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- ✓ Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- ✓ Last no more than two lines of your writing.

Example 3:

Helena does not trust **Lysander** because of his sudden change in attitude towards Hermia. **This can be seen when he says, 'Content with Hermia? No. I do repent the tedious minutes I with her have spent. Not Hermia but Helena I love. Who will not change a raven for a dove?'** ❌

When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- ✔ Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- ✔ Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- ❌ Last no more than two lines of your writing.

- ✘ This is a **bad** way to use a quotation to support this topic sentence. The quotation is **too long**. This is a sign that the student hasn't thought carefully enough about which bit of the quotation really supports the topic sentence.

What is a different quotation that would be shorter and still show the topic sentence is accurate?

Example 3 corrected:

Helena does not trust **Lysander** because of his sudden change in attitude towards Hermia. **This can be seen when he says, 'I do repent the tedious minutes I with her have spent.'** ✔

When writing analytical paragraphs, you should choose quotations that:

- ✔ Show that the topic sentence is accurate.
- ✔ Avoid repeating the topic sentence.
- ✔ Last no more than two lines of your writing.

Main Task: Write one paragraph to answer the question below. This needs to be between 5-8 sentences long.

How does Shakespeare show Helena's feelings towards Lysander in this scene?

You can use one of the topic sentences from today's lesson to help you if you wish.

- *When Lysander falls in love with Helena, she assumes that he is making fun of her. This is evident when...*
- *Helena assumes Lysander is mocking her because his speech seems too intense. This is demonstrated when...*
- *Helena does not trust Lysander because of his sudden change in attitude towards Hermia. This can be seen when...*

Your paragraph:

Check 1: Does every sentence start with a capital letter?

Check 2: Does every sentence end with a full stop?

Check 3: Do all names start with a capital letter?

Check 4: Have you spelt names correctly? e.g. Shakespeare

Extra writing space:

Exit Quiz

Which statements are correct?

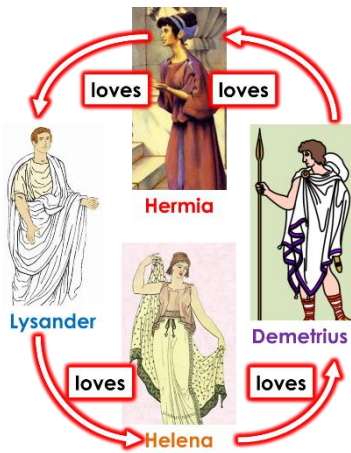
- a) When Lysander tells Helena he loves her, Helena reacts with happiness and joy when she says 'When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?'
- b) When Lysander tells Helena he loves her, Helena thinks he is making fun of her because she says 'When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?'
- c) When Lysander tells Helena he loves her, Helena thinks he is making fun of her because she says 'Hermia still loves you; then be content?'
- d) When Lysander tells Helena he loves her, Helena reacts with happiness and joy when she says 'Hermia still loves you; then be content?'

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 12

Mastery Content:

- Oberon discovers the mistake Puck has made with the love potion
- Oberon makes Demetrius fall in love with Helena
- Both Demetrius and Lysander are in love with Helena
- Helena feels she is being mocked by Demetrius and Lysander
- Demetrius falls out of love with Hermia and in love with Helena

Do Now: Using this diagram to help you, write an explanation of the current situation between the lovers in 5-7 sentences,



Extension: Use the words 'unrequited' and 'mock' in your explanation.

- Although **Hermia** and **Lysander** ran away together, **Lysander** is now under the influence of the love potion. He has fallen in love with **Helena**.
- **Helena** still loves **Demetrius**, but he is still not interested in her.
- **Demetrius** is still pursuing **Hermia**.
- Because of the love potion, **Hermia** has lost **Lysander** to **Helena**.



Oberon sees **Lysander** has been made to fall in love with **Helena**. He tells Puck:

What hast thou done? Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid the love juice on some true love's sight.



Quick task: What is the 'mistake' Puck has made?

Puck should have given the love potion to **Demetrius**. Instead, he gave it to **Lysander**.

Oberon tells Puck to use the potion on Demetrius to make up for the mistake.

Then will two at once woo one.

Puck says that **two people** will now be in love with **one person**.

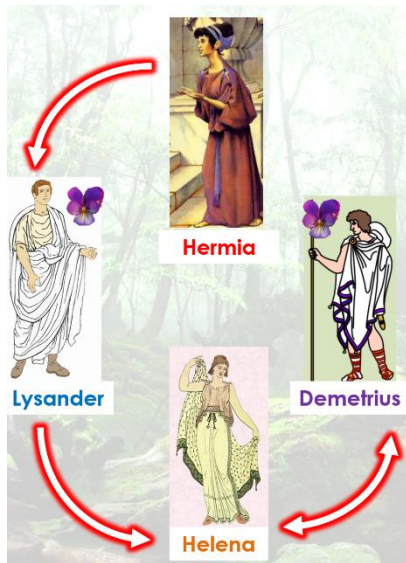


Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. Which two people will be in love with the same person?

2. Who will they be in love with?

3. Who will be left out?



- The love potion has caused further conflict.
- **Demetrius** and **Lysander** are now going to be fighting over **Helena**.
- **Helena** still thinks they are both mocking her.
- Now no one loves **Hermia**.

Reading: Let's read Act 3, Scene 2, 'O Helen, goddess, nymph, perfect, divine ... Whom I do love, and will do till my death.'

Act 3 Scene 2

Original text	Translation
<p>DEMETRIUS <i>[Awaking.]</i> O Helena, goddess, nymph, perfect, divine! To what, my love, shall I compare thine eyne? Crystal is muddy. O, how ripe in show Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow! That pure congealed white, high Taurus snow, Fann'd with the eastern wind, turns to a crow When thou hold'st up thy hand: O, let me kiss This princess of pure white, this seal of bliss!</p> <p>HELENA O spite! O hell! I see you all are bent To set against me for your merriment: If you we re civil and knew courtesy, You would not do me thus much injury.</p>	<p>DEMETRIUS <i>(waking up)</i> Oh Helena, you goddess, you divine and perfect nymph! What can I compare your eyes to? Crystal isn't as clear as they are. Oh, your lips are as ripe as a pair of tempting cherries touching each other! The pure white of the snow on a mountaintop seems black as a crow's wing next to the whiteness of your hands. Oh, let me kiss your beautiful white hand. It'll make me so happy</p> <p>HELENA Damn it! I see you're all determined to gang up on me for a few laughs. If you had any manners at all, you wouldn't treat me like this. Can't you just hate</p>

Can you not hate me, as I know you do,
But you must join in souls to mock me
too?

If you were men, as men you are in
show,
You would not use a gentle lady so;
To vow, and swear, and superpraise my
parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your
hearts.

You both are rivals, and love Hermia;
And now both rivals, to mock Helena:
A trim exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's
eyes
With your derision! none of noble sort
Would so offend a virgin, and extort
A poor soul's patience, all to make you
sport.

LYSANDER

You are unkind, Demetrius; be not so;
For you love Hermia; this you know I
know:
And here, with all good will, with all my
heart,
In Hermia's love I yield you up my part;
And yours of Helena to me bequeath,
Whom I do love and will do till my
death.

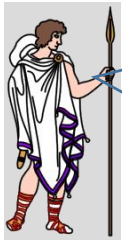
me, as I know you do? Do you have to
get together to humiliate me too? If you
were real men, as you pretend to be,
you wouldn't treat a lady this way,
making vows and promises and praising
my beauty when I know you're really
both disgusted by me. You're
competing for Hermia's love, and now
you're competing to see which one of
you can make fun of me the most.
That's a great idea, a really manly thing
to do—making a poor girl cry! No
respectable person would offend an
innocent girl just to have some fun.

LYSANDER

Don't be cruel, Demetrius. I know you
love Hermia, and you know I know it.
Right here, right now, I swear I'm giving
up all my claims on her and handing
her to you. In exchange, give up your
claim to love Helena, since I love her
and will love her until I die.

Task: Find one quote from the text that shows:

1. **Demetrius** has gone mad with love for **Helena**.



2. **Helena** feels like she is being made fun of by **Demetrius** and **Lysander**, because neither liked her before.



3. **Lysander** has fallen out of love with **Hermia** and fallen in love with **Helena**.



Task: Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. What did Oberon want the love potion to do for the lovers?

2. What effect has it actually had?

Extension: Does the love potion seem like a force for good or bad? Explain your answer.

Fill in notes about this quotation in your Quotation Hunter worksheet.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

What's happening in the play at this point?	Demetrius has just fallen in love with Helena
Who is talking?	Helena
Who are they talking to?	Demetrius and Lysander
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'I see you are all bent	
To set upon me for your merriment.'	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how Helena feels?	

AMND

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

Score

Fortnightly Quiz

T3

/10

When you have marked your quiz, put a tick next to the questions you got right and a cross next to the questions you got wrong.

Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5	
Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10	

✂
- - - -

Numbers in brackets show the number of correct answers for each question.

1. Here is a topic sentence about 'A Midsummer Night's Dream':

Before the lovers enter the forest, they know that they will have to overcome challenges to show that their love is strong and real.

What would be the best evidence to support this topic sentence? **(1)**

- a) 'The course of true love never did run smooth'
- b) 'Who will not change a raven for a dove?'
- c) 'And run through fire would I for thy sweet sake!'
- d) 'I may dispose of her; / Which shall be either to this gentleman / Or to her death'

2. Which statement is correct? **(1)**

- a) The laws in Athens are the same as the laws in the forest.
- b) There are no rulers in the forest.
- c) The forest has different rulers and laws than in Athens.
- d) Titania and Oberon agree about everything.
- e) Titania and Oberon disagree about the laws in Athens.

3. Which statements about the start of Act 2 are correct? **(2)**

- a) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Puck.
- b) Puck is Titania's servant.
- c) Oberon wants to make Titania jealous of him.
- d) The love potion can make people fall in love.
- e) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Titania.

4. Which statements about the start of Act 2 are correct? **(3)**

- a) Hermia suffers from unrequited love.
- b) In Demetrius's dialogue, he says malicious things to Helena.
- c) Both Helena and Demetrius suffer unrequited love.
- d) All of the lovers are now in the magical forest with Oberon, Titania and Puck.
- e) Helena is Lysander's best friend.

5. Which statements about the start of Act 2 are correct? (3)
- a) Helena will do anything to get Demetrius to fall in love with her.
 - b) Demetrius is honest with Helena because he tells her that he doesn't love her.
 - c) Demetrius doesn't love Helena because she is ugly.
 - d) Demetrius mildly dislikes Helena.
 - e) Helena begs to be abused by Demetrius.

6. In Act 2, Demetrius says this to Helena:

'For I am sick when I do look on thee.'

What does this quotation tell us? (2)

- a) Demetrius wants to leave Helena on her own in the forest.
 - b) Demetrius hates Helena so much it makes him feel sick.
 - c) Helena wants Demetrius to treat her like a dog.
 - d) Demetrius doesn't want to look at Helena.
 - e) Demetrius loves Helena.
7. Later in Act 2, Lysander tells Helena that he is in love with her. Which statement about Helena's reaction is correct? (1)
- a) Helena reacts with happiness and joy when she says, 'When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?'
 - b) Helena thinks he is mocking of her because she says 'When at your hands did I deserve this scorn?'
 - c) Helena thinks he is making fun of her because she says 'Hermia still loves you; then be content?'
 - d) Helena reacts with happiness and joy when she says 'Hermia still loves you; then be content?'
 - e) Helena reacts with surprise and happiness, as can be seen when she says 'And even for that do I love you the more.'

8. In Act 3, Helena says this to Lysander, Demetrius and Hermia:

'I see you are all bent
To set against me for your merriment.'

What does this quotation tell us about Helena? (2)

- a) Helena is delighted because Demetrius has finally fallen in love with her.
 - b) Helena is unhappy because she thinks Demetrius and Lysander are only pretending to be in love with her.
 - c) Helena is unhappy because she doesn't love Demetrius but he loves her.
 - d) Helena is in love with Demetrius.
 - e) Helena feels as though everyone is mocking her.
9. At the start of Act 2, Oberon describes the love potion like this:

'Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound.'

What do we learn about the love potion from this quotation? (2)

- a) 'Love's wound' suggests that true love will have to face obstacles.
- b) 'Love's wound' suggests that the love potion can cause people harm.
- c) 'Milk-white' suggests that the love potion can cause hurt, just like a bruise.
- d) 'Now purple' suggests that the love potion can cause hurt, just like a bruise.

- e) The love potion has the power to make people fall in love with whatever they see.

10. At the start of Act 2, Oberon describes the effects of the love potion like this:

'The next thing she waking looks upon, she shall pursue it with the soul of love.'

What do we learn about the love potion from this quotation? **(3)**

- a) 'The soul of love' suggests that the love potion has the power to make people fall strongly in love with whatever they see.
- b) The love potion is very powerful.
- c) Puck plans to use the love potion to cause conflict between the four lovers.
- d) Oberon plans to use the love potion in Helena.
- e) The love potion causes people to change dramatically.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 13

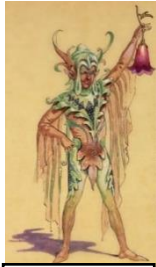
Mastery Content:

- Titania falls under the influence of the love potion
- Puck transforms Bottom's head into a donkey's head
- Titania falls in love with Bottom
- Oberon has used the love potion to make Titania look absurd

Do Now: Explain how these images are related in 50 words or fewer.



Oberon



Puck



Titania



Love potion



Sleeping eyes

Do Now Extension: Explain the mistake Puck made with the four lovers.

In Act 2, Scene 1, Oberon said that he wanted to play a trick on Titania. He said...



The next thing then she waking looks upon,
Be it on lion, bear, or wolf, or bull,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love

Quick task: Answer the question below in full sentences:

Who or what do you think Titania will fall in love with when she wakes up?

Act 3, Scene 1

- A group of actors have gone to the forest to rehearse a play.
- The lead actor is a man called Bottom.
- Puck puts a spell on him to turn his head into a donkey's head!
- When Titania wakes up, Bottom is the first thing she sees!

Reading: Let's read the scene: Act 3, Scene 1, 'I pray thee, gentle mortal, sing again ... Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.'



Act 3, scene 1

TITANIA

I pray thee, gentle mortal, sing again:
Mine ear is much enamour'd of thy
note;
So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape;
And thy fair virtue's force perforce doth
move me
On the first view to say, to swear, I love
thee.

BOTTOM

Methinks, mistress, you should have little
reason
for that: and yet, to say the truth, reason
and love keep little company together
now-a-days;
the more the pity that some honest
neighbours will
not make them friends. Nay, I can gleek
upon
occasion.

TITANIA

Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.

TITANIA

Please sing again, sweet human. I love
to listen to your voice, and I love to look
at your body. I know this is the first time
I've ever seen you, but you're so
wonderful that I can't help swearing to
you that I love you.

BOTTOM

I don't think you've got much of a
reason to love me. But to tell you the
truth, reason and love have very little to
do with each other these days. It's too
bad some mutual friend of theirs
doesn't introduce them. Ha, ha! No, I'm
just kidding.

TITANIA

You're as wise as you are beautiful.

Comprehension task: Answer these questions in full sentences:

1. What is the first thing Titania sees when she wakes up?

2. What does she say that tells you she has fallen in love?

3. Do you think Titania would have fallen in love with this person if Oberon had not given her the love potion?

Quick task: What do you think Titania means by this line and why is it comical?

'Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful'

Task: Fill in notes about this quotation in your Quotation Hunter worksheet.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

What's happening in the play at this point?	Titania has just woken up and fallen in love with Bottom.
Who is talking?	Titania
Who are they talking to?	Bottom
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.'	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how Titania feels about Bottom?	

Exit Quiz

'Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.' What does this quotation tell us?

- a) Titania thinks Bottom is clever and attractive.
- b) Titania is infatuated with Bottom.
- c) Titania is infatuated with Bottom because she praises him for being clever and attractive.
- d) Titania is infatuated with Bottom because she says that he is a great singer.
- e) Titania must be under the influence of a magic spell, because Bottom is not really wise or beautiful.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 14

Mastery Content:

- Hermia and Helena are in conflict
- Hermia thinks Helena has stolen Lysander away from her
- Hermia and Helena are cruel and vicious to each other
- Their relationship has completely deteriorated
- The love potion has caused confusion, chaos and conflict

Do Now: Imagine you are Hermia.

Write down what you are thinking and feeling at the moment.

Remember that:

- The man you love has forsaken you.
- He claims to be desperately in love with your best friend.
- This is the man you fled your home for!
- Your best friend acts like she had nothing to do with it.



Extension: Now imagine you see **Helena**. How would you react?

- **Lysander** and **Demetrius** are both madly in love with **Helena**.
- **Helena** acts like she has no idea what is going on (because she doesn't!)
- No one knows about the love potion.
- **Hermia** is devastated that **Lysander** is acting in this way.

Quick task: Who do you think Hermia will blame? Why?

In this scene, **Hermia** blames **Helena** for what has happened! The girls are **in conflict** and start trading insults.

Reading: Let's read Act 3, Scene 2, 'O me, you juggler, you canker-blossom, ...You bead, you acorn.'



Act 3, Scene 2

<p>HERMIA O me! you juggler! you canker-blossom! You thief of love! what, have you come by night And stolen my love's heart from him?</p> <p>HELENA Fine, i'faith! Have you no modesty, no maiden shame, No touch of bashfulness? What, will you tear Impatient answers from my gentle tongue?</p>	<p>HERMIA Oh, no! (to HELENA) You trickster, you snake! You thief! What, did you sneak in at night and steal my love's heart from him?</p> <p>HELENA Oh, that's very nice! You ought to be ashamed of yourself! You're going to make me mad enough to answer you? Damn you, you faker, you puppet!</p>
--	--

Fie, fie! you counterfeit, you puppet, you!

HERMIA

Puppet? why so? ay, that way goes the game.

Now I perceive that she hath made compare

Between our statures; she hath urged her height;

And with her personage, her tall personage,

Her height, forsooth, she hath prevail'd with him.

And are you grown so high in his esteem;

Because I am so dwarfish and so low?

How low am I, thou painted maypole? speak;

How low am I? I am not yet so low

But that my nails can reach unto thine eyes.

HELENA

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,

Let her not hurt me: I was never curst;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness;

I am a right maid for my cowardice:

Let her not strike me. You perhaps may think,

Because she is something lower than myself,

That I can match her.

HERMIA

"Lower"? hark, again.

HELENA

Good Hermia, do not be so bitter with me.

I evermore did love you, Hermia,

Did ever keep your counsels, never wrong'd you;

Save that, in love unto Demetrius,

I told him of your stealth unto this wood.

He follow'd you; for love I follow'd him;

But he hath chid me hence and

HERMIA

"Puppet"? Why "puppet"?—Oh, I see where this is going. She's talking about our difference in height. She's paraded in front of him to show off how tall she is. She won him over with her height.—Does he have such a high opinion of you because I'm so short? Is that it? So how short am I, you painted barber pole? Tell me. How short am I? I'm not too short to gouge your eyes out with my fingernails.

HELENA

Please don't let her hurt me, gentlemen, however much you want to tease me. I never was much good with insults. I'm not mean and catty like her. I'm a nice shy girl. Please don't let her hit me. Maybe you think that because she's shorter than me I can take her.

HERMIA

"Shorter!" See, she's doing it again!

HELENA

Good Hermia, please don't act so bitter toward me. I always loved you, Hermia, and gave you advice. I never did anything to hurt you—except once, when I told Demetrius that you planned to sneak off into this forest. And I only did that because I loved Demetrius so much. He followed you.

threaten'd me
To strike me, spurn me, nay, to kill me too:
And now, so you will let me quiet go,
To Athens will I bear my folly back
And follow you no further: let me go:
You see how simple and how fond I am.

HERMIA

Why, get you gone: who is't that hinders you?

HELENA

A foolish heart, that I leave here behind.

HERMIA

What, with Lysander?

HELENA

With Demetrius.

LYSANDER

Be not afraid; she shall not harm thee,
Helena.

DEMETRIUS

No, sir, she shall not, though you take her part.

HELENA

O, when she's angry, she is keen and shrewd!
She was a vixen when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce.

HERMIA

"Little" again! nothing but "low" and "little!"
Why will you suffer her to flout me thus?
Let me come to her.

LYSANDER

Get you gone, you dwarf;
You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made;
You bead, you acorn.

And I followed him because I loved him. But he told me to get lost and threatened to hit me, kick me—even kill me. Now just let me go quietly back to Athens. I'll carry my mistakes back with me. I won't follow you anymore. Please let me go. You see how naïve and foolish I've been.

HERMIA

Well, get out of here then! What's keeping you?

HELENA

My stupid heart, which I'm leaving behind here.

HERMIA

What, you're leaving it with Lysander?

HELENA

No, with Demetrius.

LYSANDER

Don't be afraid. She can't hurt you, Helena.

DEMETRIUS

That's right, Hermia won't hurt Helena even if you try to help her.

HELENA

Oh, when you get her angry, she's a good fighter, and vicious too. She was a hellcat in school. And she's fierce, even though she's little.

HERMIA

"Little" again? Nothing but "little" and "short"!— Why are you letting her insult me like this? Let me at her!

LYSANDER

(to HERMIA) Get lost, you dwarf, you tiny little weed, you scrap, you acorn!

Task: Below are five topic sentences about this scene and five quotations that match one of the topic sentences. Decide which quotation supports which points by matching them with an arrow, as shown in the model.

1. **Hermia** is convinced that **Helena** has intentionally stolen **Lysander** from her.

2. **Hermia** thinks that **Helena** has turned their friendship rotten.

3. **Hermia** tries to attack **Helena** physically.

4. **Helena** now claims that her old friend has always been sneaky.

5. **Helena** constantly insults Hermia for being short.

A. This can be seen when she says 'she was a vixen when she went to school.'

B. This can be seen when Hermia says 'Little again! Nothing but low and little?'

C. This can be seen when she calls her a 'canker-blossom'.

D. She says 'I am not yet so low but that my nails can reach unto thine eyes.'

E. This is evident when she says 'you thief of love'.



- **Lysander** is madly in love with **Helena**.
- **Helena** doesn't understand what is happening.
- No-one knows about the love potion.
- **Hermia** is upset that **Lysander** is acting in this way.
- She thinks **Helena** has stolen **Lysander** away.

A word to describe what the lovers are experiencing is **chaos**.

Vocabulary: chaos

chaos: Chaos happens when there is no order and everyone is confused.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use the word **chaos**:

1. As soon as the teacher left the room, there was **chaos**.
2. Oliver was chased for being a thief whilst Dodger and Charlie escaped in the **chaos**.
3. My bedroom may look **chaotic** but I promise I know where everything is.

Practice task: Write down at least 3 ways in which the love potion has created chaos in the play so far.

Task: Fill in notes about this quotation in your Quotation Hunter worksheet.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

What's happening in the play at this point?	Hermia is blaming Helena for stealing away Lysander.
Who is talking?	Hermia
Who are they talking to?	Helena
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'O me! you juggler! you canker-blossom!	
You thief of love!	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how Hermia feels about Helena? What does it tell us about the impact of the love potion?	

Exit Quiz

In which quotation does Hermia accuse Helena of stealing Lysander from her?

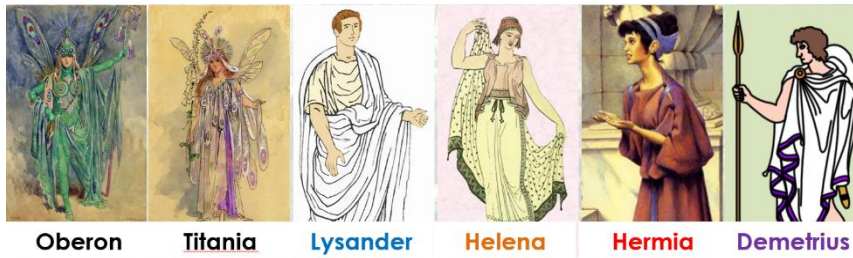
- a) 'How low am I, thou painted maypole?'
- b) 'You counterfeit, you puppet!'
- c) 'She was a vixen when she went to school.'
- d) 'You thief of love!'
- e) 'She is something lower than myself!'

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 15

Mastery Content:

- Oberon wants to resolve every conflict and restore order
- The only person who is left under the influence of the love potion is Demetrius
- Demetrius professes his love for Helena and no longer wishes to marry Hermia
- Against Egeus's wishes, King Theseus decides not to punish the lovers and allows them to marry who they want

Do Now: Which characters are in conflict with each other and why?



Extension: Who do you have the most sympathy for and why?

Oberon sees that there is a lot of conflict in the forest.

He wants **to resolve** the conflict.

Vocabulary: to resolve

to resolve: To resolve means to solve a problem or difficulty.

Examples: Look at how these sentences use **to resolve**:

1. The plumber came round and **resolved** the problem with the sink.



2. The teacher found it difficult to **resolve** the conflict between the two students.



3. The corrupt Mrs Bumble **resolved** the issue of how to pay for her new dress by using the money meant for the boys' meals.



Oberon makes a plan to **resolve** the conflicts caused by the love potion. He devises a plan with Puck:

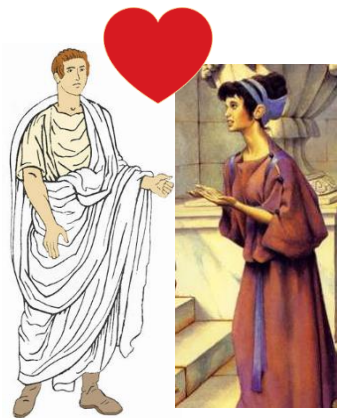
- First, Oberon will **remove** the love potion from Titania.
- Puck will lure the Athenian lovers to the edge of the forest and cast a spell on them so that they all fall asleep.
- Next, Puck will **remove** the love potion from **Lysander**.
- Finally, Oberon decides to **keep** the love potion on **Demetrius**.

Quick task: Answer the question below in full sentences:

How does this plan resolve the conflicts caused by the love potion?

Oberon's plan worked!

- He has removed the love potion from **Lysander**, who is back in love with **Hermia**.
- Oberon has left the love potion on **Demetrius**, who is in love with **Helena**.
- Theseus, Egeus and Hippolyta find the four lovers in the forest.
- No one knows what happened in the night. The lovers think they have had strange dreams.



Reading: Let's read Act 4, Scene 1, 'Pardon, my lord ...Come, Hippolyta.'

In this scene, **Demetrius** explains to Egeus that he used to love **Hermia** but now loves **Helena**.

We will read what he says.



Act 4, Scene 1

Original text	Translation
<p>LYSANDER Pardon, my lord.</p> <p>THESEUS I pray you all, stand up. I know you two are rival enemies: How comes this gentle concord in the world, That hatred is so far from jealousy, To sleep by hate, and fear no enmity?</p>	<p>LYSANDER Forgive us, my lord.</p> <p>THESEUS Please, all of you, stand up. (to LYSANDER and DEMETRIUS) I know you two are enemies. Has the world really become so gentle and peaceful that people who hate each other have started to trust each other and sleep beside each other without being afraid?</p>

LYSANDER

My lord, I shall reply amazedly,
Half sleep, half waking: but as yet, I
swear,
I cannot truly say how I came here;
But, as I think,—for truly would I speak,
And now do I bethink me, so it is,—
I came with Hermia hither: our intent
Was to be gone from Athens, where we
might,
Without the peril of the Athenian law,—

EGEUS

Enough, enough, my lord; you have
enough:
I beg the law, the law, upon his head.
They would have stolen away; they
would, Demetrius,
Thereby to have defeated you and
me,
You of your wife and me of my consent,
Of my consent that she should be your
wife.

DEMETRIUS

My lord, fair Helen told me of their
stealth,
Of this their purpose hither to this wood;
And I in fury hither follow'd them,
Fair Helena in fancy following me.
But, my good lord, I wot not by what
power,—
But by some power it is,—my love to
Hermia,
Melted as the snow, seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud
Which in my childhood I did dote upon;
And all the faith, the virtue of my heart,
The object and the pleasure of mine
eye,
Is only Helena. To her, my lord,
Was I betroth'd ere I saw Hermia:
But, like in sickness, did I loathe this food;
But, as in health, come to my natural
taste,
Now I do wish it, love it, long for it,

LYSANDER

My lord, what I say may be a little
confused, since I'm half asleep and half
awake. I swear, at the moment I really
couldn't tell you how I ended up here.
But I think—I want to tell you the truth,
and now that I think about it, I think this
is true—I came here with Hermia. We
were planning to leave Athens to
escape the Athenian law and—

EGEUS

(to THESEUS) Enough, enough, my lord.
You've heard enough evidence! I insist
that the law punish him—They were
going to run away, Demetrius, they
were running away to defeat us,
robbing you of your wife and me of my
fatherly right to decide who my son-in-
law will be.

DEMETRIUS

(to THESEUS) My lord, the beautiful
Helena told me about their secret plan
to escape into this forest. I was furious
and followed them here, and the lovely
Helena was so in love with me that she
followed me. I'm not sure how it
happened—but somehow, something
made my love for Hermia melt away
like snow. My past love for Hermia now
seems like a memory of some cheap
toy I used to love as a child. Now the
only person I love, and believe in, and
want to look at, is Helena. I was
engaged to her before I ever met
Hermia. Then I hated her for a time, as a
sick person hates the food he usually
loves. But now I have my natural taste
back, like a sick person when he
recovers. Now I want Helena, I love her,
I long for her, and I will always be true
to her.

And will for evermore be true to it.

THESEUS

Fair lovers, you are fortunately met:
Of this discourse we more will hear
anon.

Egeus, I will overbear your will;
For in the temple by and by with us
These couples shall eternally be knit:
And, for the morning now is something
worn,
Our purposed hunting shall be set aside.
Away with us to Athens; three and
three,
We'll hold a feast in great solemnity.
Come, Hippolyta.

*[Exeunt THESEUS, HIPPOLYTA, EGEUS, and
train.]*

THESEUS

You pretty lovers are lucky you met me
here. We'll talk more about this later.—
Egeus, I'm overriding your wishes. These
couples will be married along with me
and Hippolyta in the temple later
today.—And now, since the morning is
almost over, we'll give up on the idea
of hunting. Come with us to Athens. We
three couples will celebrate with a
sumptuous feast. Come, Hippolyta.

THESEUS, HIPPOLYTA, and EGEUS *exit
with their followers.*

Comprehension task: Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. How does Demetrius feel about Helena now compared to at the start of the play? Which line tells you that?

2. What does Demetrius think has made him fall out of love with Hermia?

Extension: What has made Demetrius fall out of love with Hermia? Who knows this?

Task: Fill in notes about this quotation in your Quotation Hunter worksheet.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

What's happening in the play at this point?	Demetrius is explaining how he feels to Egeus and Theseus
Who is talking?	Demetrius
Who are they talking to?	Egeus and Theseus
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
'My love to Hermia,	
Melted as the snow'	
Notes on the quotation: What does this quotation tell us about how Demetrius used to feel and how he feels now?	

Main task: Agree or Disagree.

Here are two statements on Oliver's decision to run away to London.



A. This is a happy ending because the lovers are happy. There is no more conflict or unrequited love.

B. This is not a happy ending because Demetrius only loves Helena because of the potion. This is not true love.



Write one paragraph explaining which statement you agree with the most and why.
Your answer should be between 8 and 10 sentences long.

Check 1: Does every sentence start with a capital letter?

Check 2: Does every sentence end with a full stop?

Check 3: Do all names start with a capital letter?

Check 4: Have you spelt names correctly? e.g. Dickens

Extra writing space:

Exit Quiz

Which statements about the ending are correct?

- a) Egeus has changed his mind about Lysander.
- b) The lovers think their journey through the forest has been a strange dream.
- c) Theseus changes his mind and allows the lovers to marry whoever they wish without punishment.
- d) Demetrius resolves the conflict.
- e) Demetrius decides to marry Helena because he wants Hermia and Lysander to be happy.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 16

Mastery Content:

- That the love potion can be viewed as both negative and positive.
- That the love potion is positive because: it enables Hermia and Lysander to marry and avoid execution; the story ends happily; Helena gets to marry Demetrius; it adds to the entertainment of the story.
- That the love potion is negative because: it causes Helena and Hermia to quarrel; Demetrius only loves Helena because of the potion; it causes conflict and chaos; it is dangerous.

Do Now: Complete the following Cloze activity:

As dawn breaks, Theseus, his attendants, Hippolyta and Egeus enter the forest. They are startled to find the _____ sleeping in the glade. They wake them and ask them to explain what they are doing there. However, the Athenian lovers struggle to remember and the night's events feel like a _____.

Lysander explains that he fled the city with _____. This angers Egeus and he demands that Theseus _____ Lysander.

Demetrius explains that he no longer loves _____. His feelings for her melted like the _____. Demetrius is now in love with _____.

Theseus gives them all permission to _____ and orders them to follow him to the temple for a great wedding feast.

dream

marry

Hermia

Athenian lovers

Hermia

snow

executes

Helen

Extension: Why do you think Theseus gives the two couples permission to marry?



The love potion is introduced by Oberon, king of the fairies.

You drop the potion into the eyes of someone who is asleep. When they wake, they fall in love with the first person they see.

In the play, Oberon uses the potion on Titania, **Lysander** and **Demetrius**.

The potion doesn't wear off naturally. A different herb is used to lift the spell.

The potion is powerful and dangerous.

Love Potion: **Good** or **Bad**?

We are going to start planning for our assessment.

Task: Below are 8 reasons why the love potion is either good or bad. Read each reason and decide if it shows that the potion is good or bad. Then, write each reason in the correct column in the table.

1. The potion is dangerous because it can make people fall in love with the wrong person.

2. The potion makes **Demetrius** happy whereas at the start of the play he was miserable because his love for **Hermia** was unrequited.

3. The potion provides lots of comedy and entertains the audience.

4. **Helena** gets to marry the man she loves.

5. **Hermia** and **Lysander** avoid execution and are given permission to marry.

6. **Helena** and **Hermia** fall out and quarrel.

7. **Demetrius** only loves **Helena** because of the potion.

8. The potion causes conflict and chaos.

Good or **bad**? Write each statement in the correct column below. The first one is done for you as a model.

Love potion: **Good** or **Bad**?






5. **Hermia** and **Lysander** avoid execution and are given permission to marry.

Love Potion: Good or Bad?

Well done for sorting the reasons in the correct column.

Main Task: Pick one statement from the table to focus on. You are going to explain in detail how you have arrived at your decision. Look at the example below.

Example:

	
<p>5. Hermia and Lysander avoid execution and are given permission to marry.</p> <p>This statement supports the idea that the potion is a force for good. If Oberon hadn't used the potion on Demetrius then he would still be in love with Hermia and would still support Egeus's campaign to get the couple executed for breaking the rules.</p> <p>The audience want true love to conquer all and the potion makes this happen.</p>	

AMND

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

Score

Fortnightly Quiz

T4

/10

When you have marked your quiz, put a tick next to the questions you got right and a cross next to the questions you got wrong.

Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5	
Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10	

✂ -----

Numbers in brackets show the number of correct answers for each question.

- Which statements about the end of the play are correct? (2)
 - After he had the love potion removed, Demetrius fell back in love with Hermia.
 - Demetrius is still under the influence of the love potion.
 - Egeus has forgiven his daughter Hermia, and will let her marry Lysander.
 - The phrase 'melted like snow' proves that the play takes place in summer.
 - Demetrius is in love with Helena.
- Which statements about the end of the play are correct? (2)
 - Oberon uses the love potion on Helena.
 - Oberon lifts the spell of the potion from Demetrius and Lysander.
 - Demetrius is in love with Hermia at the end of the play.
 - Lysander and Hermia marry at the end of the play.
 - Demetrius and Helena marry at the end of the play.
- Which statements are correct? (2)
 - The love potion is a force for bad because Hermia and Lysander get married at the end.
 - The love potion is good because it makes you fall in love with the first person you see.
 - The love potion is made from the juice of a rare flower.
 - The love potion results in Hermia and Helena arguing and fighting.
 - The love potion wears off over time.

4. Read the following essay paragraph.

The love potion is destructive because it causes Helena and Hermia to fight despite being old friends. In Act 3, Scene 2, Hermia calls Helena, "You thief of love!"

Which of the following explanations best supports the topic sentence and evidence in the above paragraph? (1)

- This shows that Hermia thinks Helena is in love with Lysander.
- Hermia insults Helena by calling her a thief because she thinks that Helena has stolen Lysander from her.
- The potion is a bad thing because the women fight.
- This shows that Helena is a thief of love.

5. Which quotation means that people who fall in love often have to face struggles and hardships before they can be happy? (1)

- a) And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake.
- b) The course of true love never did run smooth.
- c) Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful.
- d) My love to Hermia, melted as the snow.
- e) For I am sick when I do look on thee.

6. Which quotation does Titania say to Bottom? (1)

- a) 'Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful'.
- b) 'And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake'.
- c) 'You thief of love!'
- d) 'Thou painted maypole!'
- e) 'For I am sick when I do look on thee.'

7. Read the following essay paragraph.

The love potion creates happiness because it causes Demetrius and Helena to fall in love. In Act 3 scene 2, Demetrius says, 'The object and the pleasure of mine eye, is only Helena'.

Which explanation best supports the topic sentence and evidence in the above paragraph? (1)

- a) This shows us that Demetrius has been forced to fall in love against his will, because before he took the love potion, he loved Hermia, but now he is saying that the 'only' object of his love is Helena.
- b) This shows us that Demetrius does not really love Helena. He 'only' says this because he has been brainwashed by the love potion.
- c) This shows that Demetrius is deeply in love with Helena. However, Helena thinks she is mocking him. This shows that the love potion creates humour and entertainment for Puck, who is amused by the chaos.
- d) This shows that Demetrius is not really in love with Helena. He is only pretending to be in love with her. This creates happiness because it entertains Demetrius and Lysander.
- e) This shows us that Demetrius is now deeply in love with Helena, and 'only' Helena. She is also in love with him, so the love potion has created happiness for these two people.

8. Which statement is correct? (1)

- a) The love potion does not change anything.
- b) The love potion does not cause any confusion.
- c) The love potion causes Hermia to fall in love with Lysander.
- d) The love potion causes Titania to fall in love with Bottom.
- e) The love potion causes Titania to fall in love with Oberon.

9. Which paragraph is best? (1)

- a) When Demetrius says, 'my love to Hermia, melted as the snow', it shows that his love for Hermia has faded away. He now loves Helena instead.
- b) When Demetrius says, 'my love to Hermia, melted as the snow', it shows that his love for Hermia has faded away. By comparing his love for Hermia to snow, he shows that he now feels coldly towards Hermia because snow is cold.
- c) When Demetrius says, 'my love to Hermia, melted as the snow', it shows that his love for Hermia has faded away. By comparing his love for Hermia to snow, he shows that his love for Hermia was not that lasting, because snow does not last long.
- d) When Demetrius says, 'my love to Hermia, melted as the snow', it shows that he has been brainwashed by the love potion. Actually, he really does love Hermia, and he doesn't like Helena.

10. This is what Oberon says about the love potion:

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once: The juice of it on sleeping eye-lids laid Will make or man or woman madly dote Upon the next live creature that it sees. Fetch me this herb; and be thou here again Ere the leviathan can swim a league.
--

Which word or phrase tells us that the love potion can make people act irrationally?
(1)

- a) The juice of it
- b) Next live creature
- c) Madly dote
- d) Sleeping eyelids
- e) Fetch me

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 17

Mastery Content:

- Each paragraph of the essay should be on a separate topic
- Each paragraph should be well structured
- The best paragraphs are clear and have a lot of detail
- The best responses have quality and quantity

Do Now: All the words below describe **the love potion**.

Sort them into two categories:

1. words that describe the potion as **negative**
2. words that describe the potion as **positive**

conflict
confusion
chaos
trickery
magical
entertaining
bewitching

captivating
dangerous
powerful
fickle
romantic
amusing



Show the love potion as negative	Show the love potion as positive

Extension: Which three words will you use in your essay?

Today we will begin preparing for your assessment on 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. The assessment will be on the love potion.

Here is your assessment question:

Is the love potion good or bad?

Throughout the term, we have been collecting the most important quotations from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in the **Quotation Hunter**.

Quotation Hunter: A Midsummer Night's Dream

As you study the play, make a note of the important quotations you find here. This will make it easy when you come to write your assessment as you will have all the best quotations in one place!

What's happening in the play at this point?	
Who is talking?	
Who are they talking to?	
Quotation (make sure you copy it exactly!)	
Notes on the quotation	

This will be a useful document to help us revise.

You will not be able to take this resource into the assessment with you.

This is what your assessment will look like:

Year 7 Spring Term Assessment

You need to write an essay on this question:

Is the love potion good or bad?

You will need to use quotations from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' to support the points you make in your essay.

In your essay, you may want to include:

- **Introduction**
Introduce your essay by explaining a bit about the play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Introduce the idea of the love potion and explain why the potion is important in the play. Introduce the argument that you will write about in your essay (that it can be viewed as good and/or bad).
- **Analytical paragraphs** You may wish to write about the following in your essay:
 - o How the love potion is described (**Act 2, Scene 1, lines 165–187**)
 - o The effect the love potion has on Demetrius (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 137**)
 - o How the love potion affects the two women, Hermia and Helena (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 282–288**)
- **Conclusion**
Write a conclusion where you sum up all the evidence and make a final judgment about the impact of the love potion. Do you think it is good or bad?

KEY VOCABULARY

Oberon	Titania
Lysander	Hermia
Demetrius	Helena
Bottom	Egeus
Athens	Puck
Theseus	Hippolyta
Shakespeare	'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

<p>When you've finished answering the questions, check your writing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check 1: Are there any run-on sentences?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check 2: Does each sentence begin with a capital and end with a full stop?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check 3: Does each proper noun begin with a capital?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check 4: Have you checked your spellings?</p>
--

Let's look at your assessment in more detail.

Year 7 Spring Term Assessment

You need to write an essay on this question:

Is the love potion good or bad?

You will need to use quotations from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' to support the topic sentences in your essay.

In your essay, you may want to include:

- **Introduction**

Introduce your essay by explaining a bit about the play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Introduce the idea of the love potion and explain why the potion is important in the play. Introduce the argument that you will write about in your essay (that it can be viewed as good and/or bad).

- **Analytical paragraphs** You may wish to write about the following in your essay:

- How the love potion is described (**Act 2, Scene 1, lines 165–187**)
- The effect the love potion has on Demetrius (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 137**)
- How the love potion affects the two women, Hermia and Helena (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 282–288**)

- **Conclusion**

Write a conclusion where you sum up all the evidence and make a final judgment about the impact of the love potion. Do you think it is good or bad?

KEY VOCABULARY

Oberon	Titania
Lysander	Hermia
Demetrius	Helena
Bottom	Egeus
Athens	Puck
Theseus	Hippolyta
Shakespeare	'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

When you've finished answering the questions, check your writing.

- Check 1:** Are there any run-on sentences?
- Check 2:** Does each sentence begin with a capital and end with a full stop?
- Check 3:** Does each proper noun begin with a capital?
- Check 4:** Have you checked your spellings?

The question is at the top of the page. When you are writing your essay, remember what the question is!

These bullet points tell you some things you should write about. They also tell you which scenes you can find in the play.

Year 7 Spring Term Assessment

You need to write an essay on this question:

Is the love potion good or bad?

You will need to use quotations from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' to support the topic sentences in your essay.

In your essay, you may want to include:

- **Introduction**

Introduce your essay by explaining a bit about the play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Introduce the idea of the love potion and explain why the potion is important in the play. Introduce the argument that you will write about in your essay (that it can be viewed as good and/or bad).

- **Analytical paragraphs** You may wish to write about the following in your essay:

- How the love potion is described (**Act 2, Scene 1, lines 165–187**)
- The effect the love potion has on Demetrius (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 137**)
- How the love potion affects the two women, Hermia and Helena (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 282–288**)

- **Conclusion**

Write a conclusion where you sum up all the evidence and make a final judgment about the impact of the love potion. Do you think it is good or bad?

KEY VOCABULARY

Oberon	Titania
Lysander	Hermia
Demetrius	Helena
Bottom	Egeus
Athens	Puck
Theseus	Hippolyta
Shakespeare	'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

This is a list of key words you might want to use in your essay. You must make sure you spell ALL of these words correctly!

When you've finished answering the questions, check your writing.

- Check 1:** Are there any run-on sentences?
- Check 2:** Does each sentence begin with a capital and end with a full stop?
- Check 3:** Does each proper noun begin with a capital?
- Check 4:** Have you checked your spellings?

You will be marked on how accurate your writing is, so read through your essay carefully and correct any mistakes you find.

Together, let's look at how you might tackle the first bullet point.

Is the love potion good or bad?

You will need to use quotations from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' to support the topic sentences you use in your essay.

In your essay, you may want to include:

Introduction

Introduce your essay by explaining a bit about the play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Introduce the idea of the love potion and explain why the potion is important in the play. Introduce the argument that you will write about in your essay (that it can be viewed as good and/or bad).

Analytical paragraphs You may wish to write about the following in your essay:

- How the love potion is described (**Act 2, Scene 1, lines 165-187**)
The effect of the love-potion, Demetrius (Act 2, Scene 1, lines 167)
- How the love potion affects the two women, Hermia and Helena (**Act 3, Scene 2, lines 282-288**)



OBERON Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell:
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once:
The juice of it on sleeping eye-lids laid
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that it sees.
Fetch me this herb; and be thou here again
Ere the leviathan can swim a league.

PUCK I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes.

Exit

OBERON Having once this juice,
I'll watch Titania when she is asleep,
And drop the liquor of it in her eyes.
The next thing then she waking looks upon,
Be it on lion, bear, or wolf, or bull,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love:

Here are some quotations you might write about

Once you have decided which quotations you will use to show that the love potion is either good or bad, you must think about how to structure your paragraph.

Here is how you can structure a paragraph:

1. **Write a topic sentence.**
2. **Introduce and provide an appropriate quotation.**
3. **Explain what this quotation reveals about the character who is speaking or who they are speaking about.**
4. **Comment on whether it shows the love potion in a negative or positive light.**
5. **Explore how an audience would react to this – is it meant to be funny, shocking, surprising, ridiculous...?**

Let's practice writing an analytical paragraph.

Main task: Write an analytical paragraph to answer the question:

How has the love potion changed the way Demetrius behaves?

You can structure your answer in this way:

1. **Write your topic sentence.**
2. **Introduce and provide the quotation from the passage.**
3. **Explain what the quotation shows us about how the love potion has changed the way Demetrius behaves.**

Sentence starters:

introduce the quotation	explain the quotation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This can be seen in the quotation...• This is shown when he says...• We see this when Demetrius says...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This suggests that...• This conveys the sense that...• This gives the impression that...

Your paragraph:

Check 1: Does every sentence start with a capital letter?	Check 2: Does every sentence end with a full stop?	Check 3: Do all names start with a capital letter?	Check 4: Have you spelt names correctly? e.g. Dickens
--	---	---	--

Here are one student's first two paragraphs.

Task: Write down at least 3 things you like about these paragraphs that you would like to imitate in your essay.

Oberon introduces the love potion in Act 2, Scene 1. The potion comes from a flower. The flower was originally white, but after it was struck with Cupid's (the God of Love) bow, it was transformed and is 'now purple with love's wound.' The description of the flower suggests that it has been injured by love. This highlights the power of love to change something forever and take away innocence. The actual potion is made from the juice of a white and purple flower. If the potion is rubbed on the eyelids of someone sleeping, it will make them fall in love with the first person they see when waking.

It is Oberon who describes the potion to us. However, he doesn't want to use the potion to make someone fall in love with him. He wants to use the love potion to trick Titania so that he can distract her and steal away the Indian boy he so desperately wants. He doesn't want to use the potion for good. He wants to humiliate Titania: "Wake when some vile thing is near." This highlights how the potion is flawed because the perpetrator has very little control over whom the 'victim' sees first. This is amusing for Oberon because this is exactly what he is hoping for, but it also hints at the trouble the potion might cause later in the play.

- ✓ Today, we have looked at the **assessment**.
- ✓ We have also looked at how to structure **a good analytical paragraph**.

In the next lesson, we will look at **how to write a good introduction and conclusion** to an essay.

Exit Quiz

Which of the following explanations best support the topic sentence and quotation?

The love potion is destructive because it causes Helena and Hermia to fight despite being old friends. In Act 3, Scene 2, Hermia calls Helena: "You thief of love!"

- a) This shows that Hermia thinks Helena is in love with Lysander.
- b) Hermia insults Helena by calling her a thief because she thinks that Helena has stolen Lysander from her.
- c) The potion is a bad thing because the women fight.
- d) This shows that Helena is a thief of love.
- e) This shows the love potion is destructive.

A Midsummer Night's Dream – Lesson 18

Mastery Content:

- How to structure an introduction
- How to redraft and edit
- How to structure a conclusion

Do Now: Write one sentence that gives general information about Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

2,500 years ago

Shakespeare

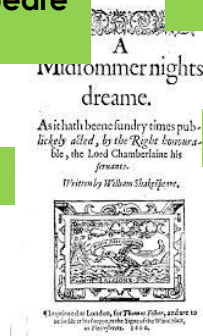
famous

comedy

Athens

Elizabethan

Well regarded



Extension: Add one more sentence that shows when the play was written.

In today's lesson we will learn how to write an **introduction** and **conclusion**. The top tips that apply to both are to remember to:

- ✓ Be brief
- ✓ Stay focused on your topic



Introduction

To write a successful introduction you need to:

1. Give a bit of information about the play.



2. Introduce the idea of the love potion and say why it is important.



3. State that there is a difference in opinion about whether the potion is good or bad.



4. Describe how you will structure your essay and what aspects of the play you will analyse.

Task: Write an introduction to the essay using the paragraph starter below.

***A Midsummer Night's Dream* is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays. The story of the play is set 2,500 years ago in Ancient Greece. The story focuses on.....**

Conclusion

In your conclusion you should:

- ✓ Make a final judgment about the impact of the love potion on the characters in the play
- ✓ Say whether you think it is a force for good or bad and why
- ✓ Think about why Shakespeare has included the love potion
- ✓ Comment on the final impact on an audience

You might want to use the bullet points on the assessment to remind you of the content in the bulk of your essay.

Task: Write a conclusion to the essay. This should be between 3-5 sentences long.

Exit Quiz

Which statements would be appropriate for the first line of a conclusion?

- a) In conclusion, I think the love potion is a negative force in the play.
- b) I loved reading *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and think Shakespeare is a clever man.
- c) After weighing up all the evidence, I think the potion can be viewed as both good and bad.
- d) I didn't like the love potion because it just made the whole play totally confusing.
- e) Overall, the potion is important in this play as it creates comedy for the audience.

Your assessment will take place next lesson.

Make sure you:

- ✓ Prepare and revise
- ✓ Read and re-read the scenes that are suggested by the bullet points on the assessment
- ✓ Have your copy of the play

Mastery Quiz Reteach Sheets

Over the next few pages you will find the reteach sheets for each fortnightly Mastery quiz.

Once you have completed and marked a quiz, check these sheets to improve your knowledge and understanding of the 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' unit.

Complete the tasks for any questions that you got incorrect.

Fortnightly Quiz 1: re-teach

If you got question 4 incorrect, re-read this passage and attempt the question again

Shakespeare would also have learnt a lot about ancient Greece and Rome when he was at school. The ancient Greeks and Romans lived about two thousand years before Shakespeare was even born. The Elizabethans really admired the ancient Greeks and Romans, even though they lived such a long time ago. The Elizabethans made their children learn about the ancient Greeks and Romans in school.

In ancient Greece, women were generally not educated and were expected to obey men. Society was very ordered and there were very harsh punishments for people who broke the rules. They put some criminals in a bronze statue of a bull and light a fire underneath the statue so that the person burned to death!

Which statements about ancient Athens and Elizabethan London are correct? (3)

- a) Life in ancient Athens was cultural and ordered.
- b) Rich people and poor people were treated equally in ancient Athens and Shakespeare's London.
- c) Shakespeare lived in ancient Athens.
- d) Shakespeare lived hundreds of years after ancient Athens.
- e) There were tough punishments for criminals in ancient Athens.

If you got question 8 incorrect, read this passage then write the correct name of the character next to the description.

In the opening of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', we are introduced to King Theseus of Athens and Hippolyta, the fierce queen of the Amazons. The whole city is preparing for the celebration of their marriage. However, one man is too furious with his daughter to celebrate. His name is Egeus. His daughter, Hermia, is in love with a man called Lysander. Unfortunately, Egeus does not want his daughter to marry Lysander. Instead, Egeus wants Hermia to marry Demetrius. Egeus asks King Theseus for his help to persuade his daughter to obey him.

- a) is in love with Lysander.
- b) is the King of Athens.

Fortnightly Quiz 2: re-teach

If you got question 2 incorrect, re-read this passage.
Summarise what Egeus says in three sentences.

EGEUS

Full of vexation come I, with complaint
 Against my child, my daughter Hermia.
 Stand forth Demetrius!— My noble lord,
 This man hath my consent to marry her.
 And, my gracious duke,
 Be it so she will not here, before your grace,
 Consent to marry with Demetrius,
 I beg the ancient privilege of Athens;
 As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
 Which shall be either to this gentleman
 Or to her death, according to our law.

vexation – anger, frustration

consent – permission

Be it so – if; **before** – in front of

Consent – agree

ancient privilege – the traditional law of Athens

dispose – get rid of

If you got question 6 incorrect, look at how the key words have been used correctly then re-write the incorrect sentences.

Key Word	Definition	Correct example
vulnerable	in a situation in which you could be easily harmed.	Oliver was vulnerable to the crimes of his society.
malicious	meant to hurt or upset someone.	We feel sympathy for Oliver due to the malicious words that Noah speaks to him.
conflict	a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.	Nancy struggles with the conflict between Bill Sikes and Oliver.

Rewrite these sentences so that the key words are used correctly:

1) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because the laws of her society are vulnerable towards her.

2) The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because of her malicious actions.

3. The audience feels sympathy for Hermia because conflict

Fortnightly Quiz 3: re-teach

If you got question 3 incorrect, re-read this passage and attempt the question again

OBERON

Having once this juice,
I'll watch Titania when she is asleep,
And drop the liquor of it in her eyes.
The next thing then she waking looks
upon,
Be it on lion, bear, or wolf, or bull,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love.

liquor – strong liquid

busy - mischievous

pursue - follow

Which statements about the start of Act 2 are correct? (2)

- a) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Puck.
- b) Puck is Titania's servant.
- c) Oberon wants to make Titania jealous of him.
- d) The love potion can make people fall in love.
- e) Oberon wants to use the love potion on Titania.

If you got questions 4 or 5 incorrect, re-read this passage. Write three sentences, summarising how Helena and Demetrius feel about each other.

DEMETRIUS

Do I entice you? do I speak you fair?
Or, rather, do I not in plainest truth
Tell you, I do not, nor I cannot love you?

entice – persuading someone by offering them something pleasant.

HELENA

And even for that do I love you the more.
I am your spaniel; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me, I will fawn on you:
Use me but as your spaniel, spurn me, strike
me,
Neglect me, lose me; only give me leave,
Unworthy as I am, to follow you.
What worser place can I beg in your love,--
And yet a place of high respect with me,--
Than to be used as you use your dog?

fawn – being very friendly

spurn – refuse to accept something

DEMETRIUS

Tempt not too much the hatred of my spirit;
For I am sick when I do look on thee.

HELENA

And I am sick when I look not on you.

Fortnightly Quiz 4: re-teach

If you got question 1 or 2 incorrect, re-read this summary of the end of the play and attempt the questions again

Oberon saw the chaos the love potion has caused for the four lovers and shook his head. This is not what he wanted to happen! He called Puck over and told him to lead them all far from each other and make them fall asleep. Puck did this, and then used a remedy to lift the love potion from Lysander's eyes.

Theseus and Egeus were walking through the forest. They found the lovers asleep on the ground and demanded to know what had happened. Egeus saw Hermia and Lysander, and demanded that they be killed for running away from Athens. But Demetrius did not love Hermia any more. He declared his love for Helena. The king saw that they were in love, and allowed the two couples to be married on the same day as he and Hippolyta.

1. Which statements about the end of the play are correct? (2)

- a) After he had the love potion removed, Demetrius fell back in love with Hermia.
- b) Demetrius is still under the influence of the love potion.
- c) Egeus has forgiven his daughter Hermia, and will let her marry Lysander.
- d) The phrase 'melted like snow' proves that the play takes place in summer.
- e) Demetrius is in love with Helena.

2. Which statements about the end of the play are correct? (2)

- a) Oberon uses the love potion on Helena.
- b) Oberon lifts the spell of the potion from Demetrius and Lysander.
- c) Demetrius is in love with Hermia at the end of the play.
- d) Lysander and Hermia marry at the end of the play.
- e) Demetrius and Helena marry at the end of the play.

If you got question 7 or 9 incorrect, re-read this passage. In three sentences, summarise what how Demetrius feels towards Helena and Hermia at the end of the play.

DEMETRIUS

...my love to Hermia,
Melted as the snow, seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud
Which in my childhood I did dote upon;
And all the faith, the virtue of my heart,
The object and the pleasure of mine eye,
Is only Helena. To her, my lord,
Was I betroth'd ere I saw Hermia:

idle gaud – worthless plaything

dote – to love someone very much

virtue - power

loathe - hate

betroth'd – promise of marriage

A Midsummer Night's Dream: Homework tasks

Here are some options for homework tasks for each of the lessons in this unit of work.

You do not need to use all of these tasks and you do not need to set homework every lesson.

Please refer to your school and department homework policy when setting and marking homework tasks.

1	Research: Find out more about Shakespeare's family, including his wife and children. Creative writing: Create a family tree for William Shakespeare.
2	Research: Find out more about Metamorphoses and some of its stories. Creative writing: Write your own myth about a transformation.
3	Extension: Compare life in Elizabethan England to life today. Research: Find out about the Lord Chamberlain's Men – the theatre group Shakespeare wrote and acted in. Creative writing: Write about your first day as a gong farmer!
4	Extension: Write two factual paragraphs on life in Classical Athens. Research: Find out more about Classical Athens and Ancient Greece. Creative writing: Write about a typical day in the life of someone living in Classical Athens – similar to the story of the groundling in Elizabethan London.
5	Research: Theseus was a character in Classical Greek mythology. Find out who he was and what he did. Creative writing: Imagine you are an agony aunt. Hermia has written to you telling of her terrible situation. Write back to her offering advice on what she could do.
6	Extension: 'The course of true love never did run smooth' – can you find examples of films, TV shows or songs where this is the case? Do any of the films have anything in common? Do any of the songs or TV shows have anything in common? Research: Many young people elope to Gretna Green in Scotland every year. Find out why this is. Creative writing: 'The course of true love never did run smooth' – use this line as a part of a chorus in a love song!
7	Extension: At the beginning of the play, Theseus and Hippolyta are about to get married. Read Act 1, lines 1-20 and research their relationship. Do you think their marriage will be entirely happy or will it more complicated? Find arguments for both ideas. Research: In this lesson, the four lovers end up in the forest. Many different directors have created the forest on stage in different ways. Find an example and explain why you think they would be effective for an audience.

	<p>Creative writing: We have seen how desperate Helena is. Imagine Demetrius is talking to Hermia. What might he say to convince her to go out with him?</p>
8	<p>Extension: In lesson, we wrote our own paragraph about one character. Write two more paragraphs about different characters' attitudes toward love.</p> <p>Research: Cupid is a popular character in mythology. Find out more about who he is, and the stories he has played a part in.</p> <p>Creative writing: 'Love is blind' – use this as the final line in a ballad (love poem) about two lovers who make a surprising couple.</p>
9	<p>Extension: Many cultures have traditions for midsummer – why is this such an interesting and special time? Find out more about different cultural traditions, and explain why you think they are so important.</p> <p>Research: Find out more about the Cottingley Fairies – what do you think happened?</p> <p>Creative writing: Continue the dialogue between Oberon and Titania.</p>
10	<p>Extension: Plays often contain stage directions to tell actors how to perform certain lines. Add in stage directions to Act 2, Scene 2, lines 102-134 to make it clear how actors should deliver this scene. <i>Teacher to copy extract.</i></p> <p>Research: Many directors have portrayed Act 2, Scene 2, lines 102-134 between Lysander and Helena in a range of different ways. Find examples of the play on YouTube, and see how other performers act this scene.</p> <p>Creative writing: Imagine you are Helena. Write a diary entry describing your confusion and anger.</p>
11	<p>Extension: There have been many conflicts in this play. What are they? Write two paragraphs explaining which you think is the most irresolvable and distressing conflict in the play.</p> <p>Research: Many stories have used a magical love potion in some way. Find out some more stories which involve a love potion, and what problems love potions can cause in a relationship.</p> <p>Creative writing: Hermia has been discarded by Lysander. Imagine you are Hermia. Write a letter to Lysander that tries to win him back. You may want to remind him of why you ran to the forest in the first place.</p>
12	<p>Extension: You have looked at the impact the love potion has had on one relationship. Write about how it has had an impact on different relationships in the play.</p> <p>Research: Mistaken identity is a common theme in Shakespeare's plays. Research the play <i>Twelfth Night</i> and compare how mistaken identity is used in comparison with <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>.</p> <p>Creative writing: Hermia and Helena have had a terrible falling out. Imagine they go to see a relationship expert who will help them to become friends again. Write a script which shows how they discuss their problems, and eventually become friends again.</p>

