FERDINAND:
“Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives, 
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs 
And then grace us in the disgrace of death; 
When, spite of cormorant devouring Time...
Our court shall be a little Academe, 
Still and contemplative in living art. 
You three, Biron, Dumain, and Longaville, 
Have sworn for three years' term to live with me 
My fellow-scholars, and to keep those statutes 
That are recorded in this schedule here:
Your oaths are pass'd; and now subscribe your names…”

BIRON:
“I can but say their protestation over;
So much, dear liege, I have already sworn,
That is, to live and study here three years.
But there are other strict observances;
As, not to see a woman in that term,
Which I hope well is not enrolled there;
And one day in a week to touch no food
And but one meal on every day beside,
The which I hope is not enrolled there;
And then, to sleep but three hours in the night,
And not be seen to wink of all the day--
When I was wont to think no harm all night
And make a dark night too of half the day--
Which I hope well is not enrolled there:
O, these are barren tasks, too hard to keep,
Not to see ladies, study, fast, not sleep!”

FERDINAND:
“Well, sit you out: go home, Biron: adieu.”

BIRON:
“No, my good lord; I have sworn to stay with you:
And though I have for barbarism spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say,
Yet confident I'll keep what I have swore
And bide the penance of each three years' day.
Give me the paper; let me read the same;  
And to the strict'st decrees I'll write my name.”

Summary: King Ferdinand and his three lords, Biron, Longaville, and Dumain, have sworn to study at the Academe for three years in an attempt to gain fame. During that time, they have promised to give up women, fast, and have little sleep. Despite his promise to study for three years, Lord Biron is hesitant about agreeing to the other three terms. After some arguing with the King, he also signs the oath.

Comprehension Question: What has the King and his three lords agreed to do?

Literary Analysis: What literary device(s) is/are present in the lines below?

FERDINAND
“How well he's read, to reason against reading!”

DUMAIN
“Proceeded well, to stop all good proceeding!”

LONGAVILLE
“He weeds the corn and still lets grow the weeding.”

BIRON
“The spring is near when green geese are a-breeding.”
DUMAIN
“How follows that?”

BIRON
“Fit in his place and time.”

DUMAIN
“In reason nothing.”

BIRON
“Something then in rhyme.”

FERDINAND
“Biron is like an envious sneaping frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.”

A) stichomythia  
B) simile  
C) blazon  
D) alliteration

Predictive Question: Do you think that King Ferdinand and Biron, Dumain, and Longaville will be able to keep their oath? Give a few examples of what you think their oath is going to lead to.

Grammar Question: Identify the part of speech of each word of the following quote:
“These be the stops that hinder study quite And train our intellects to vain delight.”
BIRON "[Reads] 'Item, That no woman shall come within a mile of my court:' Hath this been proclaimed?

LONGAVILLE
Four days ago.

BIRON
Let's see the penalty.

Reads
'On pain of losing her tongue.' Who devised this penalty?

LONGAVILLE
Marry, that did I.

BIRON
Sweet lord, and why?

LONGAVILLE
To fright them hence with that dread penalty.

BIRON
A dangerous law against gentility!
Reads
'Item, If any man be seen to talk with a woman
within the term of three years, he shall endure such
public shame as the rest of the court can possibly devise.'
This article, my liege, yourself must break;
For well you know here comes in embassy
The French king's daughter with yourself to speak--
A maid of grace and complete majesty--
About surrender up of Aquitaine
To her decrepit, sick and bedrid father:
Therefore this article is made in vain,
Or vainly comes the admired princess hither.

FERDINAND
What say you, lords? Why, this was quite forgot.

BIRON
So study evermore is overshot:
While it doth study to have what it would
It doth forget to do the thing it should,
And when it hath the thing it hunteth most,
'Tis won as towns with fire, so won, so lost.
FERDINAND
We must of force dispense with this decree;
She must lie here on mere necessity.

BIRON
Necessity will make us all forsworn
Three thousand times within this three years' space;
For every man with his affects is born,
Not by might master'd but by special grace:
If I break faith, this word shall speak for me;
I am forsworn on 'mere necessity.'
So to the laws at large I write my name:
Subscribes
And he that breaks them in the least degree
Stands in attainder of eternal shame:
Suggestions are to other as to me;
But I believe, although I seem so loath,
I am the last that will last keep his oath.
But is there no quick recreation granted."

Summary: After Lord Biron has added his signature to the pact, he reads the terms of the agreement aloud. In doing so, he realizes that the king, himself, would be breaking their oath. The princess of France was coming to visit in the place of her sick father, and the king has to be there to greet her. However, the penalty for being caught talking with a woman was getting your tongue cut off. Recognizing the fact that he wouldn’t be able to get out of meeting the princess, King Ferdinand finds a way around the rules. He states that talking with a
woman out of mere necessity would be acceptable. For his part, Lord Biron jokes that if that was true, then all of them would be able to get by the rules by saying that it was out of ‘mere necessity’.

Comprehension Question: What was the penalty for being caught talking with a woman? What is the King’s problem?

Ethical Question: Do you think that it is ethically correct for the four men to swear off women just because they think that they serve as distractions? Is it right for them to think of women as distractions?

Predictive Question: How long do you think that Ferdinand, Biron, Longaville, and Dumain will be able to keep their promises? What do you think will happen that might make them break their oaths?

Grammar Question: Identify the subjects, verbs, and objects of each clause in the following quote: “To fright them hence with that dread penalty.”
DULL
Which is the duke's own person?

BIRON
This, fellow: what wouldst?

DULL
I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's tharborough: but I would see his own person in flesh and blood.

BIRON
This is he.
DULL
Signior Arme--Arme--commends you. There's villany abroad: this letter will tell you more.

COSTARD
Sir, the contempts thereof are as touching me.

FERDINAND
A letter from the magnificent Armado.

COSTARD
The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Jaquenetta. The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner.

BIRON In what manner?
COSTARD
In manner and form following, sir; all those three: I was seen with her in the manor-house, sitting with her upon the form, and taken following her into the park; which, put together, is in manner and form following. Now, sir, for the manner,--it is the manner of a man to speak to a woman: for the form,--in some form.

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'So it is, besieged with sable-coloured melancholy, I did commend the black-oppressing humour
to the most wholesome physic of thy health-giving air; and, as I am a gentleman, betook myself to walk. The time when. About the sixth hour; when beasts most graze, birds best peck, and men sit down to that nourishment which is called supper: so much for the time when. Now for the ground which; which, I mean, I walked upon: it is y-cleped thy park. Then for the place where; where, I mean, I did encounter that obscene and preposterous event, that draweth from my snow-white pen the ebon-coloured ink, which here thou viewest, beholdest, surveyest, or seest; but to the place where; it standeth north-north-east and by east from the west corner of thy curious-knotted garden: there did I see that low-spirited swain, that base minnow of thy mirth,'--

COSTARD
Me?

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'that unlettered small-knowing soul,'--

COSTARD
Me?

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'that shallow vassal,'--

COSTARD
Still me?

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'which, as I remember, hight Costard,'

COSTARD
O, me!

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'sorted and consorted, contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent canon, which with,--O, with--but with this I passion to say wherewith,--

COSTARD
With a wench.

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'with a child of our grandmother Eve, a female; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. Him I, as my ever-esteemed duty pricks me on, have sent to thee, to receive the meed of punishment, by thy sweet grace's officer, Anthony Dull; a man of good repute, carriage, bearing, and estimation.'

DULL
'Me, an't shall please you; I am Anthony Dull.
FERDINAND

[Reads] 'For Jaquenetta,--so is the weaker vessel called which I apprehended with the aforesaid swain,--I keep her as a vessel of the law's fury; and shall, at the least of thy sweet notice, bring her to trial. Thine, in all compliments of devoted and heart-burning heat of duty.
DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO.'

Summary: Three new characters arrive at the scene and are introduced as Dull, Costard, and Don Armado. Officer Dull has Costard in his custody for the charges of consorting with a woman, Jaquenetta. He gives Lord Biron a letter written by Don Armado, who was the one who caught Costard in the act of 'consorting' with Jaquenetta. King Ferdinand is to find a punishment that he thinks fit for Costard.

Comprehension Question: What was Costard arrested for?

Predictive Question: What do you think will be his punishment?

Literary Analysis: What literary device(s) is/are present in the quote below?

"...there did I see that low-spirited swain, that base minnow of thy mirth,'--

COSTARD
Me?
FERDINAND
[Reads] 'that unlettered small-knowing soul,'--

COSTARD
Me?

FERDINAND
[Reads] 'that shallow vassal,'--

COSTARD
Still me?

A) anaphora
B) hyperbole
C) aposiopesis
D) bombast

Ethical Question: Do you think that it was ethically correct of Don Armado to report Costard for talking with a woman? Is it any of his business?

Associative Question: Compare the characters' view of women in the play to how women today are perceived.
BIRON
This is not so well as I looked for, but the best that ever I heard.

FERDINAND
Ay, the best for the worst. But, sirrah, what say you to this?

COSTARD
Sir, I confess the wench.

FERDINAND
Did you hear the proclamation?

COSTARD
I do confess much of the hearing it but little of
the marking of it.

FERDINAND
It was proclaimed a year's imprisonment, to be taken
with a wench.

COSTARD
I was taken with none, sir: I was taken with a damsel.

FERDINAND
Well, it was proclaimed 'damsel.'

COSTARD
This was no damsel, neither, sir; she was a virgin.

FERDINAND
It is so varied, too; for it was proclaimed 'virgin.'

COSTARD
If it were, I deny her virginity: I was taken with a maid.

FERDINAND
This maid will not serve your turn, sir.

COSTARD
This maid will serve my turn, sir.

FERDINAND
Sir, I will pronounce your sentence: you shall fast a week with bran and water.

COSTARD
I had rather pray a month with mutton and porridge.

FERDINAND
And Don Armado shall be your keeper. My Lord Biron, see him deliver'd o'er: And go we, lords, to put in practise that Which each to other hath so strongly sworn. Exeunt FERDINAND, LONGAVILLE, and DUMAIN

BIRON
I'll lay my head to any good man's hat, These oaths and laws will prove an idle scorn. Sirrah, come on.

COSTARD
I suffer for the truth, sir; for true it is, I was taken with Jaquenetta, and Jaquenetta is a true girl; and therefore welcome the sour cup of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again; and till then, sit thee down, sorrow!

Summary: Although Costard tries to get out of being punished with clever word play, King Ferdinand decides that he shall go for a week with only bran and water. He tells Lord Biron to take Costard back to
Don Armado who shall be his ‘supervisor’.

Comprehension Question: What was Costard’s punishment?

Ethical Question: Do you think that Costard’s punishment was appropriate? Was it too harsh? Is it a better alternative to having your tongue cut off?

Associative Question: Do you know of any other situations in which someone would get punished for being seen with a member of the opposite sex? What are the types of punishments handed out today?

Predictive Question: Now that Lord Biron has seen how the punishments might be dealt with, do you think that he will take the rules seriously? What circumstances might change the punishments for him?
"ADRIANO DE ARMADO
How canst thou part sadness and melancholy, my tender juvenal?

MOTH
By a familiar demonstration of the working, my tough senior.

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Why tough senior? why tough senior?

MOTH
Why tender juvenal? why tender juvenal?

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender.

MOTH
And I, tough senior, as an appertinent title to your old time, which we may name tough."

Summary
In this quote Armado questions Moth of how he could part sadness and melancholy, then Moth answers by saying by a simple act. After this they both start arguing about what they called each other. Then Armado says that he called him “Tender Juvenal” first and that he is young, after this Moth says that he is merely stating the obvious and his position.

1) What does Armado call moth?

2) Why do you think Armado and Moth are talking about sadness and melancholy?

3) In the quote above what does appertaining most closely mean...
   A) to be similar
   B) to belong
   C) to be weird
   D) to read

4) In this quote “How canst thou part sadness and melancholy” identify the parts of speech?
“ARMADO
Pretty and apt.
MOTH
How mean you, sir? I pretty, and my saying apt? or
I apt, and my saying pretty?
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Thou pretty, because little.
MOTH
Little pretty, because little. Wherefore apt?
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
And therefore apt, because quick.”

Summary
In this quote Armado calls Moth pretty and apt then Moth starts to change that phrase around asking Armado why he calls him that. Armado eventually answers his questions.

1) According to the quote why does Armado call Moth Pretty?
2) In the quote above what does apt most closely mean...
   A) to be small
   B) to be young
   C) to be qualified
   D) to be a turtle

3) In the quote “Thou pretty, because little” identify the verb and subject.

4) In the quote above what literary device is used...
   A) Antimetabole: repetition with reversed syntax
   B) Amphiboly: syntactic ambiguity
   C) Aposiopesis: broken unfinished sentence
   D) Bombast: overinflated language
"ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Sweet invocation of a child; most pretty and pathetical!
MOTH
If she be made of white and red,
Her faults will ne'er be known,
For blushing cheeks by faults are bred
And fears by pale white shown:
Then if she fear, or be to blame,
By this you shall not know,
For still her cheeks possess the same
Which native she doth owe.
A dangerous rhyme, master, against the reason of white and red.
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Is there not a ballad, boy, of the King and the Beggar?
MOTH
The world was very guilty of such a ballad some three ages since: but I think now 'tis not to be
found; or, if it were, it would neither serve for
the writing nor the tune.

DON”

Summary
In this quote Armado starts talking about someone then Moth starts
talking about this person as in a poem of love. Afterwards Armado
questions if there is a narrator for a king and a beggar then Moth
answers there was one three ages ago but there isn’t one anymore.

1) In this quote what does Armado question the existence of?

2) In the quote above which literary device is used the most...

A) Bombast: Overinflated Language
B) Argumentum Ad Baculum: Argument by force
C) Apophasis: Saying “No” but meaning “Yes”
D) Blazon: Poetic list of lovers attributes

3) Do you think that Armado is talking about a female or a male? What
makes you think this?

4) In the quote above what does Invocation most closely mean...

A) to appeal
B) to be nice
C) to make someone do something by force
D) to have a bad attitude
"ADRIANO DE ARMADO
I will tell thee wonders.
JAQUENETTA
With that face?
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
I love thee.
JAQUENETTA
So I heard you say.
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
And so, farewell.
JAQUENETTA
Fair weather after you!
DULL
Come, Jaquenetta, away!
Exeunt DULL and JAQUENETTA
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Villain, thou shalt fast for thy offences ere thou
be pardoned.
COSTARD
Well, sir, I hope, when I do it, I shall do it on a full stomach.
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Thou shalt be heavily punished.
COSTARD
I am more bound to you than your fellows, for they are but lightly rewarded.
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Take away this villain; shut him up.
MOTH
Come, you transgressing slave; away!
COSTARD
Let me not be pent up, sir: I will fast, being loose.
MOTH
No, sir; that were fast and loose: thou shalt to prison.
COSTARD
Well, if ever I do see the merry days of desolation that I have seen, some shall see.
MOTH
What shall some see?
COSTARD
Nay, nothing, Master Moth, but what they look upon.
It is not for prisoners to be too silent in their words; and therefore I will say nothing: I thank God I have as little patience as another man; and therefore I can be quiet.
Exeunt MOTH and COSTARD
DON”

Summary
In this quote Armado tells Jaquenetta that he loves her then Dull tells Jaquenetta that they should leave, they exit the stage. Soon after Armado tells Costard that he is a villain and then Costard begins to argue with Armado then Armado tells Moth to put him in jail.

1) In this quote what does transgress most closely mean...

A) to violate
B) to act silly
C) to go beyond
D) to do nothing
2) Why do you think Armado calls Costard villain?

3) What do you think would happen if Jaquenetta were to tell Armado that she loves him as well? What makes you think this?

4) How is the part where Jaquenetta is talking to Armado different from the scene in “Romeo and Juliet” where Romeo tells Juliet that he loves her?

5) Do you think it is ethically correct for Costard to talk back to Armado while he is in trouble already?
Cell # 1 THE VOW
Quote:
**Princess**
Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow,
Till painful study shall outwear three years,
No woman may approach his silent court:

Summary:
In this quote, the princess is telling Boyet about the vow the king has made of not letting any women into his court.

Questions:

1. What is the princess telling Boyet?

2. Why would the king make a vow like this?

3. Question for the guys-Would u make a vow like this and not let any girls into your house?

4. In the quote above what does approach mean?

5. Who is Naverre?
Cell # 2 WHO ELSE IS IN THIS???
Quote:
Princess
Who are the votaries, my loving lords,
That are vow-fellows with this virtuous duke?

First Lord
Lord Longaville is one

Summary: In the quote above, the princess is asking one of her attendants who else the king is sharing the oath with.

1. What is the princess asking the first lord?

2. What is the first lord to the princess?

3. If you were the first lord, would you rat out Lord Longaville?

4. Today, what happens to people who snitch on other people?
5. On the quote above, what does vow mean?

6. Is it ethical for the first lord to snitch on the other lord?

Cell #3 NOT IN THE COURT, BUT YOU CAN COME TO THE LODGE

Quote: Boyet
He rather means to lodge you in the field,
Like one that comes here to besiege his court,
Than seek a dispensation for his oath,

Summary: In the quote above Boyet returns and informs her that the king will see her but in the lodge.

1. What is Boyet telling the princess?

2. If you were the princess, would you even go?

3. Is it Ethical to treat a princess like that?
4. Do you think she is going to go?

5. In the quote above what does lodge mean?
You shall be welcome, madam, to my court.
I will be welcome, then conduct me thither
Hear me dear lady; I have sworn an oath
Our Lady help my lord! He’ll be forsworn

Summary: In the quote above the princess is telling Ferdinand to let her in the court if she is welcomed.

Questions:
1. What is happening in this quote?
2. Who is Ferdinand?
3. Would you have broken your oath and let the princess in?
4. Is the princess in any way seducing or intimidating Ferdinand to let her in?
5. In the quote above, what does conduct mean?
Cell #5  DID I OR DID I NOT, THAT IS THE QUESTION
Quote:
Biron
Did I not dance with you in Brabant once?
Rosaline
Did I not dance with you in Brabant once?
Biron
I know u did.
Rosaline
How needless was it then to ask the question!

Summary: Biron is asking Rosaline if he has danced with her.

Questions:
1. What is happening in these quotes?

2. What is the point of this in the story?

3. Do people today ask questions that they already know the answer to?

4. In the quote above what does needless mean?
5. What literary device is being used in these quotes?
Quote:
Ferdinand-
Madam, your father here doth intimate, The payment of a hundred thousand crowns; Being but the one half of an entire sum, Disbursed by my father in his wars. But say that he or we,—as neither have,—Receiv'd that sum, yet there remains unpaid, A hundred thousand more, in surety of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to us, Although not valued to the money's worth. If then the King your father will restore, But that one half which is unsatisfied, We will give up our right in Aquitaine, And hold fair friendship with his majesty. But that, it seems, he little purposeth, For here he doth demand to have repaid, A hundred thousand crowns; and not demands, On payment of a hundred thousand crowns, To have his title live in Aquitaine; Which we much rather had depart withal, And have the money by our father lent, Than Aquitaine so gelded as it is. Dear Princess, were not his requests so far, From reason's yielding, your fair self should make, A yielding 'gainst some reason in my breast, And go well satisfied to France again.

Summary: In this quote Ferdinand (the king) is talking to the Princess about the letter she has presented to him of her father’s commands. At the same time as reading it he is saying that this letter is compete nonsense because he has not received what he owes him. The king of France promised him all sort of wonderful gifts, but he hasn’t even received one penny. The only thing he received was useless land.

Comprehension Questions: What is the king complaining about in the quote? What is the only thing the king of France has given Ferdinand? Does he want this?

Vocabulary Question: In the following quote, “but that one half which is unsatisfied” the word unsatisfied most closely means......
A) To be mad
B) To be happy
C) Not pleased
D) Evil
**Predictive Question:** Do you think the King of France will repay him in the end? What do you think the Princess is going to react to this long speech?

**Ethical Question:** Do you think that it is right that you should give someone something when they haven’t even paid you what you wanted?
Cell 2- Ok, we’ll believe you……

Quote:
Princess-“We arrest your word. Boyet, you can produce acquittances
For such a sum from special officers OF Charles his father.”
Ferdinand-“Satisfy me so.”

Summary: The Princess is basically saying that ok; I’ll believe you that you didn’t receive one single penny. Boyet and she will get right to that. Ferdinand replies that ok make me happy by giving me what’s rightfully mine.

Comprehension Question: Did the princess take Ferdinand’s word or she doesn’t trust him?

Vocabulary question: In the following quote, “boyet, you can produce acquittances” the acquittances most likely means.....
A) A dog
B) A hairy duck
C) A person who you know
D) A circus freak

Ethical Question: Would you have believed Ferdinand? Or would you rather take your father’s word for it?

Grammar Question: Identify the part of speech of each word in the quote from above?
Cell 3- Who was that?

Quote:

LONGAVILLE:
I beseech you a word: what is she in the white?

BOYET:
A woman sometimes, an you saw her in the light.

LONGAVILLE:
Perchance light in the light. I desire her name.

BOYET:
She hath but one for herself; to desire that were a shame.

LONGAVILLE:
Pray you, sir, whose daughter?

BOYET:
Her mother's, I have heard.

LONGAVILLE:
God's blessing on your beard!

BOYET:
Good sir, be not offended.

She is an heir of Falconbridge.

LONGAVILLE:
Nay, my choler is ended.

She is a most sweet lady.

BOYET:
Not unlike, sir; that may be.

[Exit LONGAVILLE.]

BEROWNE:
What's her name in the cap?

BOYET:
Rosaline, by good hap.

BEROWNE:
Is she wedded or no?

BOYET:
To her will, sir, or so.

BEROWNE:
You are welcome, sir. Adieu!

BOYET:
Farewell to me, sir, and welcome to you.

Summary: Before they leave, Dumaine, Longaville, and Berowne each ask Boyet for the name of the woman they fancy. So basically in this quote Longaville is one of the men who asks Boyet for the name of the lady that he likes.
**Comprehension Question:** Who does Berowne ask about?

**Ethical Question:** Is it against their promise for them to ask about the young ladies?

**Literary Analysis:** In the quote above what literary devices are present?  
- A) Stichomythia  
- B) Astesmus  
- C) Ballad  
- D) Blazon

**Grammar Question:** Identify the subjects, verbs, and objects of each clause in the following sentence, “What's her name in the cap?”
Cell 4- A kiss?

Quote:
BOYET:
So you grant pasture for me.  
[Offering to kiss her.]
MARIA:
Not so, gentle beast.
My lips are no common, though several they be.
BOYET:
Belonging to whom?
MARIA:
To my fortunes and me.

Summary: Boyet wants a kiss from Maria, but Maria refuses and goes on about how it would be wrong.

Comprehension Question: Who is Boyet trying to kiss? Does he get it?

Vocabulary Question: The word pasture most closely means.....
A) Grass or other vegetation
B) Provisions
C) Death
D) Birth

Literary Analysis: In the quote above what literary device is present?
A) Anaphora
B) Chorus
C) Apostrophe
D) Astesmus

Associative Question: How is Boyet’s way of flirting with Maria different from boys flirting with girls now?
Quote:

ROSALINE:
Thou art an old love-monger, and speak'st skilfully.

MARIA:
He is Cupid's grandfather, and learns news of him.

ROSALINE:
Then was Venus like her mother; for her father is but grim.

BOYET:
Do you hear, my mad wenches?

MARIA:
No.

BOYET:
What, then, do you see?

ROSALINE:
Ay, our way to be gone.

BOYET:
You are too hard for me.

[Exeunt.]

Summary: In this quote Boyet is trying to hit on Maria still but is still getting rejected. He finally stops and notices Maria is too hard-headed.

Comprehension Question: Who is getting rejected by Maria? Does Boyet get the point?

Vocabulary Question: In the following sentence, “Do you hear, my mad wenches?” wenches most closely means.....

A) A woman servant
B) A desire for a woman
C) A thirst for water
D) A piece of dog doo-doo

Ethical Question: Do you think it is right the way Maria is rejecting Boyet?

Associative Question: What’s the difference between the way Boyet is getting rejected and the way teens right now do?
“Enter DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO and MOTH

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.

MOTH
Concolinel.

Singing

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Sweet air! Go, tenderness of years; take this key, give enlargement to the swain, bring him festinately hither: I must employ him in a letter to my love.

MOTH
Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
How meanest thou? brawling in French?”

Summary:
Adriano de Armado asks Moth to sing him a song to warm up his ears, and Moth agrees to and he sings Concolinel. Adriano de Armado compliments his singing saying it is sweetness to his ears. He asks Moth to quickly bring his servant Costard so he could deliver a letter to his love Jaquenetta. Moth then asks him if he is going to win her love with a brawl. Adriano de Armado is confused about what he means, because there are two meanings of brawl, a dance or a fight.
Comprehension Question: Whom does Adriano de Armado ask Moth to bring to him?

Vocabulary Question: In the quote, “bring him festinately hither...” what does festinately mean?
   a) Quickly
   b) Slowly
   c) Lovingly
   d) Angrily

Literary Device Question: In the quote, “Master, will you win your love with a French brawl? How meanest thou? brawling in French?” what literary device is used?
   a) antanaclasis
   b) anthimeria
   c) anticlimax
   d) antihero

Grammar Question: Identify the part of speech of each word in the following quote, “Sweet air! Go, tenderness of years; take this key, give enlargement to the swain, bring him festinately hither: I must employ him in a letter to my love.”
Cell 2: Act III, Scene I

Quote:
"ADRIANO DE ARMADO
But O,—but O,—"

MOTH
'The hobby-horse is forgot.'

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Callest thou my love 'hobby-horse'?

MOTH
No, master; the hobby-horse is but a colt, and your
love perhaps a hackney. But have you forgot your love?"

Summary:
Adriano de Armado quotes from a song and Moth continues it insulting Adriano de Armado’s love. Adriano de Armado asks Moth if he thinks his love is a “hobby-horse”, also meaning a prostitute. Moth answers no he does not think she is a hobby-horse but a colt, which would mean a young prostitute.

Comprehension Question: What does Moth call Adriano de Armado’s love?

Vocabulary Question: In the quote, “Callest thou my love 'hobby-horse'?” what does hobby-horse mean?
   a) Man
   b) Devil
   c) Prostitute
   d) Athlete
Literary Device Question: In the quote, “But O,--but O,--...” what literary device is used?
   a) anacoluthon
   b) anagnorisis
   c) anaphora
   d) anthimeria

Grammar Question: Identify the subjects, verbs, and objects of each clause in the following quote, “No, master; the hobby-horse is but a colt, and your love perhaps a hackney.”
Quote:
“ADRIANO DE ARMADO
By heart and in heart, boy.

MOTH
And out of heart, master: all those three I will prove.

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
What wilt thou prove?

MOTH
A man, if I live; and this, by, in, and without, upon the instant: by heart you love her, because your heart cannot come by her; in heart you love her, because your heart is in love with her; and out of heart you love her, being out of heart that you cannot enjoy her.

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
I am all these three.

MOTH
And three times as much more, and yet nothing at all.”

Summary: Moth teases Armado about the three ways in which he supposedly loves a French woman... by heart, in heart and out of heart.
Comprehension Question: What are the three ways Armado loves a French woman?

Vocabulary Question: In the quote, “in heart you love her…” what does heart mean?
   a) Vital organ
   b) Love
   c) Hate
   d) Death

Predictive Question: Do you think Armado prove Moth’s point of view on his love correct or wrong?

Ethical Question: Why is Moth judging Armado?
Go fetch Costard!

I’m off at the speed of a lead bullet!

Quote:
“ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Fetch hither the swain: he must carry me a letter.

MOTH
A message well sympathized; a horse to be ambassador for an ass.

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Ha, ha! what sayest thou?

MOTH
Marry, sir, you must send the ass upon the horse, for he is very slow-gaited. But I go.

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
The way is but short: away!

MOTH
As swift as lead, sir.

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
The meaning, pretty ingenious? Is not lead a metal heavy, dull, and slow?

MOTH
Minime, honest master; or rather, master, no.

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
I say lead is slow.
MOTH
You are too swift, sir, to say so:
Is that lead slow which is fired from a gun?

DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Sweet smoke of rhetoric!
He reputes me a cannon; and the bullet, that's he:
I shoot thee at the swain.

MOTH
Thump then and I flee.”

Summary:
Adriano de Armado again tells Moth to bring Costard to him so he could deliver a letter. Moth agrees to go, and will move at the speed of lead. Adriano de Armado is confused claiming that lead is slow and dense. Moth agrees but argues that the lead shot from a gun is not slow. Adriano de Armado agrees and off shoots Moth.

Comprehension Question: What metal does Moth say he will move as fast as?

Vocabulary Question: In the quote, “Minime, honest master; or rather, master, no.” what does minime mean?
   a) Smaller duplicate of yourself
   b) The phrase “by no means”
   c) Gun
   d) House

Predictive Question: Do you think something or someone will interfere with Moth’s duty to retrieve Costard for Adriano de Armado?

Ethical Question: Why does Moth answer Adriano de Armado’s question so indirectly?
Cell 5: Act III, Scene I

Quote:
“Re-enter MOTH with COSTARD

MOTH
A wonder, master! here's a costard broken in a shin.
DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.

COSTARD
No enigma, no riddle, no l'envoy; no salve in the mail, sir: O, sir, plantain, a plain plantain! no l'envoy, no l'envoy; no salve, sir, but a plantain!
DON

ADRIANO DE ARMADO
By virtue, thou enforces laughter; thy silly thought my spleen; the heaving of my lungs provokes me to ridiculous smiling. O, pardon me, my stars! Doth the inconsiderate take salve for l'envoy, and the word l'envoy for a salve?

MOTH
Do the wise think them other? is not l'envoy a salve?”

Summary:
Moth comes back with Costard and announces that he has a broken shin. Adriano de Armado says he needs him to deliver a letter and Costard refuses claiming he can’t because he does not have any

Costard says he can’t deliver the letter because he broke his shin.

Oh God, the pain!!

That is hilarious! But seriously you have to deliver
medicine for his shin. Adriano says Costard’s statement makes him laugh and that he has to do it. Moth asks Costard if he doesn’t think he is a slave messenger.

Comprehension Question: Who has a broken shin?

Vocabulary Question: In the quote, “O, sir, plantain, a plain plantain!” what does plantain mean?
   a) A tree
   b) A banana
   c) A cat
   d) A herbal remedy for shins

Predictive Question: Do you think this incident will stop the letter from being delivered?

Ethical Question: Why does Adriano de Armado not care about Costards’ shin?
Act III Scene 1 – Cell 1

Quote:
“ARMADO.
No, page: it is an **epilogue** or discourse to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been sain.
I will example it:
The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at odds, being but three.
There's the moral. Now the l'envoy.

MOTH.
I will add the l'envoy. Say the moral again.

ARMADO.
The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at odds, being but three.

MOTH.
Until the goose came out of door,
And stay’d the odds by adding four.
Now will I begin your moral, and do you follow with my l'envoy.
The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at odds, being but three.”

Summary:
Basically, Moth and Costard ridicule and poke fun at Armando, who after a while becomes annoyed and says, “We will talk no more of this matter.” Armando has important business for Costard to do.

Comprehension
Who makes fun of Armando?

Vocabulary
In the quote above, the word epilogue means:
- a) An introduction or prologue in a play
- b) A speech given in the middle of an act or scene in a play
- c) A stand-up comedian
- d) A speech given to the audience at the end of a play

Ethical
Do you think Costard and Moth have the right to ridicule Armando since they are servants and below the rank of Armando? Should Armando accept what they say the way he did?

Predictive
Why do you think Armando called for Costard? What do you think Armando will have him do?
Act III Scene 1 – Cell 2

**Quote**
“ARMADO.
Sirrah Costard. I will enfranchise thee.

COSTARD.
O! marry me to one Frances: I smell some l’envoy, some goose, in this.

ARMADO.
By my sweet soul, I mean setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person: thou wert immured, restrained, captivated, bound.

COSTARD.
True, true; and now you will be my purgation, and let me loose.

ARMADO.
I give thee thy liberty, set thee from durance; and, in lieu thereof, impose on thee nothing but this:--[Giving a letter.] Bear this significant to the country maid Jaquenetta. [Giving money.] there is remuneration; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependents. Moth, follow. [Exit.]”

**Summary**
Armando says he will set Costard free on the condition that he delivers a love letter to Jaquenetta written by Armando. Armando also gives Costard a payment of three farthings to complete his task and then exits the scene.

**Comprehension**
With what task does Armando charge Costard?

**Vocabulary**
In the quote above, the word *remuneration* most likely means:
a.) A repayment; compensation  
b.) An order; task  
c.) To beg for help; to beseech  
d.) A stated amount of money

**Ethical**
Do you agree with Armando’s decision to have a servant deliver his love letter to the object of his affections? Should Armando go himself to Jaquenetta and profess his love to her?
Grammar

Identify the part of speech of each word in the following quote: “Sirrah Costard. I will enfranchise thee.”
Act III Scene 1 – Cell 3

**Quote**
“[Exit MOTH.]
Now will I look to his remuneration. Remuneration! O! that's the Latin word for three farthings: three farthings, remuneration. 'What's the price of this inkle?' 'One penny.' 'No, I'll give you a remuneration.' Why, it carries it. Remuneration! Why, it is a fairer name than French crown. I will never buy and sell out of this word.

[Enter BIRON.]

BIRON.
O! My good knave Costard, exceedingly well met.

COSTARD.
Pray you, sir, how much carnation riband may a man buy for a remuneration?

BIRON.
What is a remuneration?

COSTARD.
Marry, sir, halfpenny farthing.

BIRON.
Why, then, three-farthing worth of silk.

COSTARD.
I thank your worship. God be wi' you!

BIRON.
Stay, slave; I must employ thee:
As thou wilt win my favour, good my knave,
Do one thing for me that I shall entreat.”

**Summary**
Moth and Costard bid each other farewell, and Moth exits the scene to follow Armando. Costard, alone on stage, decides to look at his remuneration (payment given by Armando) and sees that there are three farthings, which he assumes to be the name of that amount of money. Biron then enters the scene and asks Costard of a favor.
Comprehension
What does Costard assume the word remuneration to mean?

Vocabulary
In the quote above, the word inkle is most likely:
a.) a jar of ink
b.) a colored linen tape
c.) some sort of jewelry
d.) a candle

Predictive
What do you think Biron wants Costard to do for him?

Grammar
Identify the subject, verb and noun of the following sentence: “I must employ thee”
Act III Scene 1 – Cell 4

**Quote**

“BIRON.
It must be done this afternoon. Hark, slave, it is but this:
The princess comes to hunt here in the park,
And in her train there is a gentle lady;
When tongues speak sweetly, then they name her name,
And Rosaline they call her: ask for her
And to her white hand see thou do commend
This seal'd-up counsel.

[Gives him a shilling.]”

There's thy **guerdon**: go.

**COSTARD.**
Gardon, O sweet gardon! better than remuneration; a 'leven-pence farthing better; most sweet gardon! I will do it, sir, in print. Gardon- remuneration!

[Exit.”

**Summary**

Biron explains to Costard that when the princess comes with her servants to the park, he must ask for Rosaline, and give her Biron’s love letter. Biron also gives Costard money as payment for the task. Costard, seeing the large reward for his task, is more than happy to take the letter.

**Comprehension**

Who does Biron ask Costard to give the letter to?

**Vocabulary**

In the quote above, the word guerdon most closely means:

a.) a shilling  
b.) a reward, payment  
c.) a letter, note  
d.) a ladder

**Predictive**

What do you think might happen when Costard gives both the letters to the two girls?
Act III Scene 1 – Cell 5

**Quote**

“BIRON.
And I,--
**Forsooth,** in love; I, that have been love's whip;
A very beadle to a humorous sigh;
A critic, nay, a night-watch constable;
A domineering pedant o'er the boy,
Than whom no mortal so magnificent!
This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid;
Regent of love-rimes, lord of folded arms,
The anointed sovereign of sighs and groans,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of plackets, king of codpieces,
Sole imperator, and great general
Of trotting 'paritors: O my little heart!
And I to be a corporal of his field,
And wear his colours like a tumbler's hoop!
What! I love! I sue, I seek a wife!
A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a-repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright, being a watch,
But being watch'd that it may still go right!
Nay, to be perjur'd, which is worst of all;
And, among three, to love the worst of all,
A wightly wanton with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes;
Ay, and, by heaven, one that will do the deed,
Though Argus were her eunuch and her guard:
And I to sigh for her! to watch for her!
To pray for her! Go to; it is a plague
That Cupid will impose for my neglect
Of his almighty dreadful little might.
Well, I will love, write, sigh, pray, sue, and groan:
Some men must love my lady, and some Joan.

[Exit.]”

**Summary**

Biron, alone on stage, talks about his love for Rosaline. He at first explains how he is the only one who can keep his promise of
abstinence, but then he goes on to explain how he is in love with Rosaline and will be the only one who can’t keep that promise.

**Comprehension**

Why will Biron not be able to keep the promise he made at the beginning of the play?

**Vocabulary**

In the quote above, the word Forsooth most closely means:

a.) In truth; indeed  
b.) Therefore; thus  
c.) To soothe  
d.) To lie

**Literary**

In the following quote, which literary device is evident?

“A woman, that is like a German clock,  
Still a-repairing, ever out of frame,  
And never going aright, being a watch,  
But being watch’d that it may still go right!  
Nay, to be perjur’d, which is worst of all;  
And, among three, to love the worst of all,”

a.) aposiopesis  
b.) aside  
c.) anticlimax  
d.) conceit (extended metaphor)

**Predictive**

Do you think Biron will be caught and punished for his secret love of Rosaline?
PRINCESS
“Was that the king, that spurred his horse so hard
Against the steep uprising of the hill?
BOYET
I know not; but I think it was not he.
PRINCESS
Whoe'er a' was, a' show'd a mounting mind.
Well, lords, to-day we shall have our dispatch:
On Saturday we will return to France.
Then, forester, my friend, where is the bush
That we must stand and play the murderer in?
Forester
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice;
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot.
PRINCESS
I thank my beauty, I am fair that shoot,
And thereupon thou speak'st the fairest shoot.
Forester
Pardon me, madam, for I meant not so.”

Summary: The Princess intercepts a letter from an unknown suitor to Rosaline. Before she intercepts the letter she engages in word play with members of her train about complements and especially the credibility of compliments. Costard brings a letter for Rosaline, the letter is implying that the unknown suitor is a king and wants to marry her. They are told that the person who likes the Rosaline is Lord Brion, but Boyet thinks that it is Armondo the Spaniard.

1) What literary device used in the quote “But come, the bow: now mercy goes to kill, And shooting well is then accounted ill.”?
a) Blazon
b) Apophasis
c) Astesmus
d) Riming

2) What are the princess and her train playing on words for?

3) In the quote “Where fair is not, praise cannot mend the brow.” what does the word praise mean?
   A) hate
   B) love
   C) Pay tribute to
   D) disagree

4) Why do you think that Boyet does not believe that it is a king who likes Rosaline?
'By heaven, that thou art fair, is most infallible; true, that thou art beauteous; truth itself, that thou art lovely. More fairer than fair, beautiful than beauteous, truer than truth itself, have commiseration on thy heroical vassal! The magnanimous and most illustrate king Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon; and he it was that might rightly say, Veni, vidi, vici; which to annothanize in the vulgar,--O base and obscure vulgar!--videlicet, He came, saw, and overcame: he came, one; saw two; overcame, three. Who came? the king: why did he come? to see: why did he see? to overcome: to whom came he? to the beggar: what saw he? the beggar: who overcame he? the beggar. The conclusion is victory: on whose side? the king's. The captive is enriched: on whose side? the beggar's. The catastrophe is a nuptial: on whose side? the king's: no, on both in one, or one in both. I am the king; for so stands the comparison: thou the beggar; for so witnesseth thy lowliness. Shall I command thy love? I may: shall I enforce thy love? I could: shall I entreat thy love? I will. What shalt thou exchange for rags? robes; for tittles? titles; for thyself? me. Thus, expecting thy reply, I profane my lips on thy foot, my eyes on thy picture. and my heart on thy every
part. Thine, in the dearest design of industry,
DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO.'
Thus dost thou hear the Nemean lion roar
'Gainst thee, thou lamb, that standest as his prey.
Submitive fall his princely feet before,
And he from forage will incline to play:
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, repasture for his den.
PRINCESS
What plume of feathers is he that indited this letter?
What vane? what weathercock? did you ever hear better?

Summary: Maria and Boyet get into a contest of wits and Costard serves as a referee.

1) The quote “Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the clout.” Clout Means?
   a) A mark or target
   b) A arrow
   c) A tree
   d) A Bow

2) Who gets into a contest of wits?

3) Do you think that they should be wasting there time in a stupid battle of wits?

4) What is the subject in this quote “A mark! O, mark but that mark! A mark, says my lady! Let the mark have a prick in'it, to mete at, if it may be.”
Dull: She defiantly shot a pricket.

Quote:
“DULL
I said the deer was not a haud credo; twas a pricket.
HOLOFERNES
Twice-sod simplicity, his coctus!
O thou monster Ignorance, how deformed dost thou look!
SIR NATHANIEL
Sir, he hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink: his intellect is not replenished; he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts:
And such barren plants are set before us, that we thankful should be,
Which we of taste and feeling are, for those parts that do fructify in us more than he.
For as it would ill become me to be vain, indiscreet, or a fool,
So were there a patch set on learning, to see him in a school:
But omne bene, say I; being of an old father's mind,
Many can brook the weather that love not the wind.
DULL
You two are book-men: can you tell me by your wit
What was a month old at Cain's birth, that's not five weeks old as yet?
HOLOFERNES
Dictynna, goodman Dull; Dictynna, goodman Dull.”
Summary: Sir Nathaniel, Holofernes, and Dull are discussing weather the princess shot a pricket a buck or a deer. Dull uses short sentences that are to the point while the other two use overly wordy statements and profess to be smart. Dull is not impressed he even changes the word “allusion”, “collusion”, and “poulusion” to make a joke at the other two characters.

1) What are Dull Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel arguing about?

2) What is the literary device in the quote “The preyful princess pierced and prick’d a pretty pleasing pricket.”?
   a) Alliteration
   b) Apophasis
   c) Astesmus
   d) Aposiopesis

3) In the quote “’Twas not a haud credo; ’twas a pricket.” what does pricket mean
   A) A small bear
   B) A small dear
   C) A metal spike
   D) A small child

4) What is the verb in this quote “Some say a sore; but not a sore, till now made score with shooting.”
Holofernes: You are so smart

Jaquenetta: I have a letter

Quote:
“HOLOFERNES
This is a gift that I have, simple, simple; a foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehensions, motions, revolutions: these are begot in the ventricle of memory, nourished in the womb of pia mater, and delivered upon the mellowing of occasion. But the gift is good in those in whom it is acute, and I am thankful for it.

SIR NATHANIEL
Sir, I praise the Lord for you; and so may my parishioners; for their sons are well tutored by you, and their daughters profit very greatly under you: you are a good member of the commonwealth.

HOLOFERNES
Mehercle, if their sons be ingenuous, they shall want no instruction; if their daughters be capable, I will put it to them: but vir sapit qui pauca loquitur; a soul feminine saluteth us.”

Summary: Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel are congratulating themselves on how smart and gracious they are when Jaquenetta enters the scene. She has a letter that she thinks is from Don Armondo to her and requests that Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel read the letter out loud for her. In the letter, Don Armondo swears his love to the addressee.
1) In the quote “Foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehensions, motions, revolutions.” Apprehension means.
   A) A felling of relaxing
   B) A felling of anxiety
   C) A felling of unhappiness
   D) A idea

2) Who brings in the letter?
3) Who do they think that the letter is from?
4) Do you think that writing this letter is against their rules?
Quote:
“HOLOFERNES
I do dine to-day at the father's of a certain pupil of mine; where, if, before repast, it shall please you to gratify the table with a grace, I will, on my privilege I have with the parents of the foresaid child or pupil, undertake your ben venuto; where I will prove those verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention: I beseech your society.
SIR NATHANIEL
And thank you too; for society, saith the text, is the happiness of life.
HOLOFERNES
And, certes, the text most infallibly concludes it.

To DULL

Sir, I do invite you too; you shall not say me nay: pauca verba. Away! the gentles are at their game, and we will to our recreation.”

Summary: It is discovered by Holofernes that Jaquenetta’s letter is intended for Rosaline, not Jaquenetta. The letter actually swears his love and devotion to Rosaline. As the scene progresses, Holofernes returns to his favorite topic: His own super—intelligence. The scene closes with Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel leaving to join the “gentles” in their recreation.
1) In the quote “I do dine to-day at the father's of a certain pupil of mine; where, if, before repast,” repast means.
   a) A meal
   b) A toy
   c) In the past
   d) None of the above
2) Who was the letter intended for?
3) How do you think that this mix up is going to get straitened out?
4) Do you think that it will get straitened out for the better?
Longaville: “Ay me, I am foresworn!”
Biron: “Why, he comes in like a perjure wearing papers.”
Ferdinand: “In love, I hope: sweet fellowship in shame!”
Biron: “One drunkard loves another of the name.”

Summary: Ferdinand, the king, was reading a poem about his love for the Princess of France, but he doesn’t know that Biron was listening to him. Then as he is finishing, Longaville comes in, and he starts talking about his love for Maria.

1. Who is reading his poem when Longaville comes in?

2. In the quote above, what does the word *perjure* mean?
   a. liar
   b. lover
   c. loser
   d. loner

3. Why is Ferdinand hoping that Longaville is in love?

4. Would you feel guilty if you were a lord, and you broke the oath that you and the others took?
Biron: “Sweet lord, sweet lovers, O, let us embrace!
As true we are as flesh and blood can be:
The sea will ebb and flow, heaven show his face;
Young blood doth not obey an old decree:
We cannot cross the cause why we were born;
Therefore of all hands must we be forsworn.”

Summary: Biron is telling the other lords and the king, that they must take advantage of their feelings for the ladies and the princess. That they must not feel bad for liking them.

1. Who is talking right now?

2. In the quote above, what does ebb mean?
   a. throw
   b. fall back
   c. go forward
   d. go overboard

3. Why do you think that Biron is telling them to take advantage of their feelings for the girls? Would you?

4. If you were the king, would you get angry at Biron, or would you listen to him?
Ferdinand: “But what of this? Are we not all in love?”
Biron: “Nothing so sure; and thereby all foresworn.”
Ferdinand: “Then leave this chat; and good Biron, now prove our loving lawful, and our faith not turn.”

Summary: Ferdinand is asking the lords if they are all in love. They answer that they are, so Ferdinand tells them not to waste their time, and to prove their love to the ladies.

1. How does Ferdinand react?

2. In the quote above, what does foresworn mean?
   a. to renounce
   b. to deny
   c. to speak
   d. to forget
   e. to break a promise

3. Why are they forgetting about their pact? Do you think that their love has made them forget?

4. Would you forget about your pact with someone, even if you were in love?
Biron: “‘Tis more than need.  
Have at you, then, affection’s men at arms.  
Consider what you first did swear unto,  
To fast, to study, and to see no woman;  
Flat treason ‘gainst the kingly state of youth.  
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young;  
And abstinence engenders maladies.  
And where that you have vow’d to study, lords,  
In that each of you have foresworn his book,  
Can you still dream and pore and thereon look?  
For when would you, my lord, or you, or you,  
Have found the ground of study’s excellence  
Without the beauty of a woman’s face?

Summary: Biron is telling them that they couldn’t have sworn off women, because eventually, someone is going to fall in love, and therefore, they can’t just quit looking at women. They’re men, they would probably die.

1. Why can’t the men keep their oath?

2. In the quote above, what does abstinence mean?  
a. to refrain from  
b. to do  
c. to see  
d. to admire

3. Why can’t men live without women?

4. Do you think if you were a man, you wouldn’t be able to keep your oath?
Ferdinand: “Saint Cupid, then! And, soldiers to the field!”
Biron: “Advance your standards, and upon them, lords;
Pell-mell, down with them! But first be advised,
In conflict that you get the sun of them.”
Longaville: “Now to plain-dealing; lay these glozes by:
Shall we resolve to woo these girls of France?”
Ferdinand: “And win them too: therefore let us device
Some entertainment for them in their tents.”

Summary: Ferdinand tells the lords to forget about the pact they made, and Longaville tells them to go and try to win the girls’ hearts, so they go to them, and try to get with them.

1. Who tells the lords to forget about the pact?

2. In the quote above, the word *devise* means:
   a. computer
   b. machine
   c. plan
   d. pact

3. Will it be easy for the men to impress the women?

4. What would you (a guy) do to impress a girl?
"DON ARMADO – that the king would have me present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antique, or firework. Now, understanding that the curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions and sudden breaking out of mirth, as it were, I have aquatinted you withal, to the end to crave your assistance.

HOLOFERNES Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Worthies."

SUMMARY: The king has asked Don Armado to present a show for the princess and Don Armado asks the others to help him out. Then Holofernes suggests that they should do a show of the Nine Worthies.

COMPREHENSION: What has the king asked Don Armado to do?

VOCABULARY: MIRTH most closely relates to:
A. gladness
B. sadness
C. gloom
D. misery

GRAMMAR: Identify the part of speech of each word in Holofernes’ quote.

PREDICTIVE: How do you think the play will turn out?
Love’s Labours Lost Act 5 Scene 2 Cell # 2

The king and his Lords are on their Way dressed as Muscovites.

Princess Rosaline Katharine Maria

Boyet

"PRINCESS But what, but what, come they to visit us?
BOYET They do, they do: and are apparell’d thus. Like Muscovites or Russians, as I guess. Their purpose is to parle, to court and dance; And every one his love-feat will advance Unto his several mistress, which they'll know. By favours several which they did bestow.
PRINCESS And will they so? the gallants shall be task'd For, ladies, we shall every one be mask’d; And not a man of them shall have the grace, Despite of suit, to see a lady's face. Hold, Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear, And then the king will court thee for his dear; Hold, take thou this, my sweet, and give me thine, So shall Biron take me for Rosaline. And change your favours too; so shall your loves Woo contrary, deceived by these removes. “

SUMMARY: Boyet tells the Princess and her ladies that the king and his lords are coming to court them. But the princess tells her ladies to wear masks also to deceive the men.

COMPREHENSION: What are the ladies going to do to the men?

LITERARY: “But what, but what, come they to visit us?” What literary device is being used?
A. antinomy
B. analogue
C. blazon
D. anaphora

ETHICAL: Is it right for the ladies to do that to the men?
PREDICTIVE: How would it be different if the women didn’t plan to deceive the men?
Love’s Labours Lost Act 5 Scene 2 Cell # 3

May we talk with our ladies?  

The King  Rosaline (pretending to be the princess)

“FERDINAND If you deny to dance, let's hold more chat.  
ROSALINE In private, then.  
FERDINAND I am best pleased with that.  
They converse apart”

SUMMARY: The king asks Rosaline, who is pretending to be the princess, if he and his lords can talk with their women in private. Rosaline accepts.

COMPREHENSION: What does the king ask of Rosaline?

GRAMMAR: Identify the subject(s), verb(s), and object(s) in this quote.

PREDICTIVE: What do you think the king and his lords are going to say to the women?

ASSOCIATIVE: In what other play does the woman change her appearance to look like someone else?
“ROSA LINE O, they were all in lamentable cases! The king was weeping-ripe for a good word.
PRINCESS Berowne did swear himself out of all suit.
MARIA Dumaine was at my service, and his sword: No point, quoth I; my servant straight was mute.
KATHARINE Lord Longaville said, I came o'er his heart; And trow you what he called me?”

SUMMARY: All the four women are discussing how much the men are in love with them because they were disguised as each other.

COMPREHENSION: What did the women discover acting as each other?

Vocabulary: LAMENTABLE most closely means:
A. confused
B. miserable
C. excited
D. hungry

PREDICTIVE: Would they think it was that funny if they were dressed up as themselves?

LITERARY: What literary device was used in this quote? “my servant straight was mute.”
A. anastrophe
B. anaphora
C. antipophora
D. antimetabole
"PRINCESS Not so, my lord; it is not so, I swear; We have had pastimes here and pleasant game: A mess of Russians left us but of late.
FERDINAND How, madam! Russians!
PRINCESS Ay, in truth, my lord; Trim gallants, full of courtship and of state.
ROSALINE Madam, speak true. It is not so, my lord: My lady, to the manner of the days, In courtesy gives undeserving praise. We fourindeed confronted were with four In Russian habit: here they stay'd an hour, And talk'd apace; and in that hour, my lord, They did not bless us with one happy word. I dare not call them fools; but this I think, When they are thirsty, fools would fain have drink."

SUMMARY: The princess tells the king that there were Russians who came recently and Rosaline says that they were fools. The women tell them that the disguises didn’t fool them.

COMPREHENSION: What do Rosaline and the princess reveal?

Vocabulary: COURTSHIP most closely means:
A. romance
B. hate
C. adultery
D. suit

ETHICAL: Is it right for the women to call the men fools?

PREDICTIVE: What do you think will happen next?
Princess: Peace, peace! Forbear: Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear.
Ferdinand: Despise men when I breathe this oath of mine:
Princess: I will: and therefore keep it. Rosaline, What did the Russian whisper in your ear?
Rosaline: Madam, he swore that he did hold me dear as precious eyesight, and did value me above this world; adding there to moreover that he would we men, or else die my lover.
Princess: God give thee joy of him! The noble lord most honorably doth unfold his word.
Ferdinand: What mean you, madam? By my life, my troth, I never swore this lady such and oath.
Rosaline: By heaven you did; and to confirm it plain, you gave me this: but take it, sir, again.

Summary: In this scene the princess tells the king that she hopes that he can keep his oath that he made at the beginning of the story. The king replies with her not to worry and that he will keep his oath. The princess then turns to Rosaline and asks what the Russian told him.

Comprehension: Who is the princess telling to keep his oath?
Ethnical: Is it right that they played this trick on the 4 men?
Associative: Has this ever happened to your friends where they would play tricks on each other just to see them get embarrassed or to teach them a lesson?
Grammar: What dose the word oath mean:
A. promise
B. question
C. answer
D. book marker.
Costard: O Lord, sir, they would know whether the three worthies shall come in or no:
Biron: What, are the there but three?
Costard: No, sir; but it is vara fine, for every one presents three.
Biron: and three times thrice is nine.
Costard: Not so, sir; under correction, sir; I hope it is not so. You cannot beg us, sir, I can assure you, sir we know what we know: I hope, sir, three times thrice, sir,--
Biron: By Jove, I always took three threes for nine.
Costard: O Lord, sir, it were pity you should get your living by reckoning sir.
Biron: How much is it?
Costard: O Lord, sir, the parties themselves, the actors sir, will show where until it doth amount: for mine own part, I know not the degree of the Worthy, but I am to stand for him.
Biron: Go, bid them prepare.
Costard: We will turn it finely off, sir; we will take come care. I protest, the schoolmaster is exceeding fantastical; too, too, vain, but we will put it, as they say to fortune de la Guerra I wish you the peace of mind. Most royal complement!
Ferdinand: Here is like to be a good presence of worthies. He presents Hector of troy; the swain, Pompey the Great; the parish curate, Alexander; Armado’s page, Hercules; the pedant, Judas Maccabaeus: and if these for Worthies in their first show thrive, these four will change habits, and present the other five.

Summary: Costard enters and tells the king that the three worthies
have arrived. Then Biron ask that there is only three, so Costard replies with there is three thrice. So then Biron thinks there are nine but Costard replies with not exactly that. So Biron confused just tells him to get them prepared. Ferdinand is worried that they will not do a good job at performing for all these famous people.

Comprehension: What people does Costard come to tell the king? 
Associative: Have u ever known someone like a drama teacher that gets very worried just before a performance? 
Ethnical: Is it right that Ferdinand should be worrying? Yes or no and why? 
Literary device: What literary device is used in the following sentence “hope, sir, three times thrice, sir,--“ 
A. Apostrophe 
B. Argot 
C. Ballad 
D. Aposiopesis.
COSTARD
I Pompey am,--
BOYET
You lie, you are not he.
COSTARD
I Pompey am,--
BOYET
With libbard's head on knee.
BIRON
Well said, old mocker: I must needs be friends with thee.
COSTARD
I Pompey am, Pompey surnamed the Big--
DUMAIN
The Great.
COSTARD
It is, 'Great,' sir:--
Pompey surnamed the Great;
That oft in field, with targe and shield, did make my foe to sweat:
And travelling along this coast, I here am come by chance,
And lay my arms before the legs of this sweet lass of France,
If your ladyship would say, 'Thanks, Pompey,' I had done.
PRINCESS
Great thanks, great Pompey.
COSTARD
'Tis not so much worth; but I hope I was perfect: I made a little fault in 'Great.'
BIRON
My hat to a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best Worthy.

Enter SIR NATHANIEL, for Alexander

SIR NATHANIEL
When in the world I lived, I was the world's commander;
By east, west, north, and south, I spread my conquering might:
My scutcheon plain declares that I am Alisander,--
BOYET
Your nose says, no, you are not for it stands too right.
BIRON
Your nose smells 'no' in this, most tender-smelling knight.
PRINCESS
The conqueror is dismay'd. Proceed, good Alexander.
SIR NATHANIEL
When in the world I lived, I was the world's commander,--
BOYET
Most true, 'tis right; you were so, Alisander.
BIRON
Pompey the Great,--
COSTARD
Your servant, and Costard.
BIRON
Take away the conqueror, take away Alisander.

Summary: In this part of the play the play has just started. As Costard comes out as Pompey Biron and Boyet start making jokes about him. After that they start making jokes about Sir Nathaniel about him being Alexander. Among all this the princess is telling the actors that they are doing a good job and to just continue.

Comprehension: Who is mocking and who is being mocked?
Association: Does your friends ever make fun of each other when they are trying to do something important.
Ethnical: Was it right for Biron and Boyet to be mocking Costard and Sir Nathaniel?
Grammar: In the sentence “Take away the conqueror, take away Alisander” what are the parts of speech?
COSTARD
I'll do it in my shirt.

DUMAIN
Most resolute Pompey!

MOTH
Master, let me take you a buttonhole lower. Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat? What mean you? You will lose your reputation.

DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Gentlemen and soldiers, pardon me; I will not combat in my shirt.

DUMAIN
You may not deny it: Pompey hath made the challenge.

DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
Sweet bloods, I both may and will.

BIRON
What reason have you for't?

DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go woolward for penance.
BOYET
True, and it was enjoined him in Rome for want of linen: since when, I'll be sworn, he wore none but a dishclout of Jaquenetta's, and that a' wears next his heart for a favour.

Enter MERCADE

MERCADE
God save you, madam!
PRINCESS
Welcome, Mercade;
But that thou interrupt'st our merriment.
MERCADE
I am sorry, madam; for the news I bring Is heavy in my tongue. The king your father--
PRINCESS
Dead, for my life!
MERCADE
Even so; my tale is told.
BIRON
Worthies, away! the scene begins to cloud.
DON
ADRIANO DE ARMADO
For mine own part, I breathe free breath. I have seen the day of wrong through the little hole of discretion, and I will right myself like a soldier.

Exeunt Worthies

FERDINAND
How fares your majesty?
PRINCESS
Boyet, prepare; I will away tonight.
FERDINAND
Madam, not so; I do beseech you, stay.

Summary: In this scene Costard and Armado are about to fight since they are rivals. Amid are of this Mecade comes to tell the princess something. Before he is even able to say it the princess realizes that her father is dead and she prepares to leave. Ferdinand tells her not to leave and to stay.

Comprehension: Who has just found out that her father has died?
Ethnical: Is it right for the Ferdinand to tell the princess to stay even though her dad has just died?

Literary device: In the whole quote above about the play what literary device is used.
   A. Anastrophe
   B. Aporia
   C. Burlesque
   D. Braggadocio
   Grammar: In the following sentence “The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go woolward for penance.” What is the subject, verb and object?
KATHARINE
A beard, fair health, and honesty;
With three-fold love I wish you all these three.
DUMAIN
O, shall I say, I thank you, gentle wife?
KATHARINE
Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that smooth-faced wooers say:
Come when the king doth to my lady come;
Then, if I have much love, I'll give you some.
DUMAIN
I'll serve thee true and faithfully till then.
KATHARINE
Yet swear not, lest ye be forsworn again.
LONGAVILLE
What says Maria?
MARIA
At the twelvemonth's end
I'll change my black gown for a faithful friend.
LONGAVILLE
I'll stay with patience; but the time is long.
MARIA
The liker you; few taller are so young.
BIRON
Studies my lady? mistress, look on me;  
Behold the window of my heart, mine eye,  
What humble suit attends thy answer there:  
Impose some service on me for thy love.  
ROSALINE  
Oft have I heard of you, my Lord Biron,  
Before I saw you; and the world's large tongue  
Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks,  
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts,  
Which you on all estates will execute  
That lie within the mercy of your wit.  
To weed this wormwood from your fruitful brain,  
And therewithal to win me, if you please,  
Without the which I am not to be won,  
You shall this twelvemonth term from day to day  
Visit the speechless sick and still converse  
With groaning wretches; and your task shall be,  
With all the fierce endeavor of your wit  
To enforce the pained impotent to smile.  
BIRON  
To move wild laughter in the throat of death?  
It cannot be; it is impossible:  
Mirth cannot move a soul in agony.  
ROSALINE  
Why, that's the way to choke a gibing spirit,  
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace  
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools:  
A jest's prosperity lies in the ear  
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue  
Of him that makes it: then, if sickly ears,  
Deaf'd with the clamours of their own dear groans,  
Will hear your idle scorns, continue then,  
And I will have you and that fault withal;  
But if they will not, throw away that spirit,  
And I shall find you empty of that fault,  
Right joyful of your reformation.  
BIRON  
A twelvemonth! well; befall what will befall,  
I'll jest a twelvemonth in an hospital.  
PRINCESS  
[To FERDINAND] Ay, sweet my lord; and so I take my leave.  
FERDINAND  
No, madam; we will bring you on your way.
Summary:
In the following part of the story each of the 4 women are saying their goodbyes to their admirers. They each tell them to wait one year before they come back to see them. The men respond by how can they wait that long to meet them again.

Comprehension: What did the women just tell the men?
Ethnical: Do you think that it is right to make them wait 1 whole year?
Predictive: What will happen to the 4 men and women in this play later on?
Association: Do you know any other play where lovers had to wait long periods of time so that they could see each other again?