ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2, Section 3

Check your answers with this Answer Key. Answers separated by commas may be in any order. Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.

Lesson 11: *Drama*

All the World is the Stage

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. **Graded by teacher.**
2. **Graded by teacher.**
3. stage; players (or actors); seven; infant; school boy; lover; soldier; justice; pantaloon; second childishness
4. (b) pessimistic
5. William Shakespeare was born in England in 1564 and died in 1616. He is considered the greatest playwright of all time.
6. Drama
7. The word "drama" has Greek origins.
8. story; action, dialogue
9. Athens
10. (c) dramas produced in the western hemisphere, mainly north and south America
11. Thespis
12. **Graded by teacher.**
13. The smiling mask represented the comedies; the frowning mask represented the tragedies.
14. A tragedy has a sad outcome, and the plot is characterized by serious dignity in which the main character has a conflict with a higher power, such as the law, the gods, fate, or society. A comedy typically has a humorous plot and a happy ending.
15. (b) False
16. (a) True
17. (a) True
18. performance; story; audience; speech, gestures, music, dance, sound, spectacle
19. Actors breathe life into the characters created by the playwrights.
20. Three types of theater that are alternative forms of the basic narrative dialogue, are opera, ballet, pantomime. Opera conveys a story through song and orchestra and originated from musical pageants in Europe. The first true opera is thought to be Dafne, performed in 1598 in Italy. Ballet conveys a story through dance and music. Early ballet performers wore extravagant costumes, masks, and wigs. Later ballet performers wore fairy-like costumes and danced more delicately. Pantomime usually follows the story line of a folk tale and teaches a moral in which the hero/heroine saves the day and good triumphs over evil. Pantomime is a silent theatrical form, with no voice or dancing, but may be accompanied by background music.
21. Opera Seria has a serious plot; Opera Comique and Opera Buffa have comic plots that incorporate disguises and impersonations; Ballad Opera can be serious or comic and has lines that include dialogue set to tunes of old ballads.
22. Opera conveys a story through song and orchestra—the characters sing their parts accompanied by music; ballet conveys a story through dance and music—the characters dance the parts without voice. The dancing is often accompanied by music.
23. *This above all: to thine own self be true.*

Lesson 12: *Drama*

Shakespeare's Contributions

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

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1. William Shakespeare
2. poetry, plays
3. Through his literary works, Shakespeare introduced into the English language various words and phrases that have remained part of the English vernacular. Shakespeare coined many words that were hitherto not considered words in the English language, such as, football, shooting star, puppy dog, bandit, partner, downstairs, upstairs, and leapfrog. Several of his phrases are also now prominent in English vernacular, such as, "To be or not to be", "I'll not budge an inch", and "We have seen better days."
4. (b) False
5. (a) tragedy
6. __b__ Hamlet
7. __c__ Hamlet's father
8. __d__ Hamlet's uncle
9. __f__ Hamlet's mother
10. __a__ Denmark
11. __e__ the king's ghost
12. Elsinore
13. platform
14. (b) soldier
15. (a) a second guard
16. (a) two more guardsmen
17. Marcellus
18. Horatio
19. Bernardo
20. The ghost looked like the late king, Hamlet's father.
21. Horatio
22. (c) He walked away.
23. (b) he not seen it with his own eyes
24. Horatio
25. Exit
26. King Claudius, Queen Gertrude, Prince Hamlet
27. They wanted him to quit grieving his father's death so openly.
28. People died often, and people commonly lost their fathers.
29. (a) True
30. Hamlet had contemplated self-slaughter (or suicide).
31. less than two months
32. (a) True
33. a beast (or an animal)
34. (b) False
35. incest
36. Horatio, Marcellus, Bernardo
37. Horatio
38. He came to attend the funeral of Hamlet's father.
39. (c) eagerness to know more
40. (d) hands
41. Hamlet stated that he would watch with them that night on the castle wall, and if the ghost appeared, he would speak to it. He also bid his friends not to discuss the ghost with others.
42. (a) some kind of foul play
43. the ghost of Hamlet's father
44. Hamlet asked four things: 1) Was the spirit a good one or a bad one? 2) Why had the grave given him up? 3) What did his appearance mean? 4) What should Hamlet do about it?
45. (d) beckoned that Hamlet should follow
46. (e) only *a* and *b*
47. The ghost revealed that he was the spirit of Hamlet's father, and that he had been murdered by his brother who had lusted after the queen and had murdered the king in order to marry the queen. The ghost revealed specifically how he had been murdered by telling of the poison that had been poured in his ear while he was taking his customary, afternoon nap.
48. (a) True
49. old
50. He promised to set aside everything: all memories, all books, all school work, all worries.
51. (a) True
52. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were childhood friends of Hamlet. The two friends had been summoned by King Claudius and Queen Gertrude so that they could talk to Hamlet to find out what was wrong with him, and whether it was his father's death or something else that made him insane.
53. (agreed)
54. He suspected that they had been sent by Claudius and Gertrude to spy on Hamlet.
55. (a) True
56. They hired some players (actors) to

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entertain Hamlet.
57. Hamlet asked the first player if he could substitute a part of the play with a part that Hamlet had written.
58. He planned to have the players play a part that told the story of his father's murder. He intended to watch his uncle closely during the play to see if his conscience was pricked.
59. So far, Francisco, Bernardo, Marcellus and Horatio (the four watchmen who first discovered the ghost and who told Hamlet about it); the king's ghost (who tells Hamlet about the murder and asks him to avenge it); King Claudius and Queen Gertrude (the ***late*** king's brother and wife); Hamlet (the prince of Denmark and main character in the play); Rosencrantz and Guildenstern (the two childhood friends of Hamlet who try to cheer him by hiring a group of actors to entertain him).
60. *...put meekness in thy mind...charity...and true duty!*



Lesson 13: *Drama*
The Tragedy of Hamlet (Continued)

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. The second part begins in a room in the castle.
2. Polonius is a friend of the king; Ophelia is Polonius' daughter.
3. The king and queen were questioning Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to see if they had been able to discover the cause of Hamlet's madness (insanity).
4. They thought that perhaps he was love sick over Ophelia.
5. The king and Polonius set up a scheme by which Hamlet would encounter Ophelia in the hall. The king and Polonius would hide so they could observe Hamlet's behaviour toward the girl.
6. (a) Hamlet had at one time flirted with Ophelia and led her to believe he was more interested in her than he really was.
7. (c) become a nun and never marry because all men were liars
8. (b) Hamlet did not sound mad (insane) but did sound strange
9. the queen (Hamlet's mother)
10. (b) False
11. Horatio
12. In response to the king's question, Hamlet answered that he was "Excellent, of the chameleon's dish: I eat the air, you cannot feed capons so."
13. The play was about a man who wanted his brother's estate and wife; so he poisoned his brother to gain the land and the woman.
14. He stated that the play was as brief as woman's love (referring to the brief time his mother had grieved for his father before remarrying).
15. keen (or wise and insightful)
16. He became angry and left the room.
17. (a) True
18. (b) False
19. The play hit too close to home, and Claudius felt guilty.
20. the queen
21. (b) confront his mother even though he knew it would be painful
22. Polonius
23. Hamlet stabbed and killed Polonius without looking to see what was behind the curtain.
24. (b) False
25. The ghost of his father intervened and told Hamlet to stop.
26. (a) True
27. England
28. Laertes
29. Polonius
30. (b) False
31. Horatio
32. pirates
33. The king made an excuse for why he had not punished Hamlet by saying that the queen loved Hamlet so much that if the king punished Hamlet, he was afraid the queen would not love him anymore. The second excuse was that the people of the kingdom thought so highly of Hamlet that if the king punished him, the people might riot.

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34. (b) Opinion
35. A message arrived from Hamlet requesting an audience with the king the next day.
36. (a) Laertes wanted revenge on Hamlet for his father's death
37. They devised a plan in which the king would brag to Hamlet about some of Laertes' heroic exploits and try to make Hamlet jealous. Claudius thought that Hamlet would become envious and challenge Laertes to a duel. Laertes would poison the tip of the sword so that when he struck Hamlet, the poison would kill him. The king had a backup plan to poison Hamlet's drink if the sword fight didn't work.
38. Ophelia had drowned.
39. Horatio; Ophelia
40. (b) marry Hamlet and be the queen's daughter-in-law
41. (b) embrace her in his arms once more
42. Laertes tried to choke Hamlet, and they got into a fight.
43. (b) ordered some men to separate the two men
44. (a) True
45. behead Hamlet
46. (a) True
47. He had practised and thought he would do well.
48. Horatio urged Hamlet to obey his "gut" feeling and not to participate in the duel, and that Horatio would make an excuse for Hamlet.
49. Hamlet asked Laertes for his pardon in killing his father, as Hamlet had not done it intentionally.
50. (a) True
51. (a) True
52. Osric judged the duel.
53. Hamlet
54. (a) cheered
55. She was unaware of the king's scheme and drank of the cup intended for Hamlet.
56. He purposely cut Hamlet with the poisoned sword anyway.
57. In the scuffle, they switched swords. With the poisoned sword in hand, Hamlet cut Laertes.
58. He thought it was justice that he was killed with the sword he had used to kill his friend, Hamlet.
59. He said she swooned (fainted) at seeing her son bleed.
60. (a) True
61. (a) True
62. Laertes
63. Laertes fingered the king as the guilty one.
64. (a) True
65. (a) True
66. (a) True
67. **Graded by teacher.**
68. *Character is higher than intellect.*



Lesson 14: *Drama*
The Taming of the Shrew

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. William Shakespeare
2. The main characters are Petruchio and Katharina. Petruchio is an insufferable chauvenist: arrogant, brutish, and foul; and Katharina is an aweful termagant: uncooperative, rebellious, devilish, vengeful, stubborn, and horribly behaved in public.
3. Throughout the drama, Petruchio struggles to "tame" Katharina and make her civil and obedient by treating her with her own medicine. He behaves so badly, and she becomes so shocked, that she obeys him for fear of what he'll do next.
4. While Petruchio and Katharina battled out who was boss, several suitors were involved in a rivalry to win the attention and affections of Katharina's sister, Bianca, who was sweet, gentle, and beautiful.
5. He came to study and learn.
6. He would not allow Bianca to marry until her elder sister, Katharina, had found a husband.
7. (b) False
8. (a) True
9. (b) False
10. schoolmasters
11. They plotted to find a man who would "take on" Katharina and marry her.

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12. It was love at first sight. He wanted to get to know her more.
13. They plotted to trade places so Tranio would appear to be Lucentio and would carry on the duties that Lucentio came to Padua to do; Lucentio, meanwhile, would pretend to be a commoner and would appear to be a schoolmaster for Bianca.
14. Petruchio
15. He came to find a wife.
16. Her father was wealthy, and whoever married her would obtain a large dowry.
17. Hortensio would disguise himself, and he wanted Petruchio to introduce him to Baptista as a schoolmaster for Bianca.
18. (a) True
19. Gremio
20. Gremio hired a schoolmaster to "out do" Hortensio's attempts at wooing Bianca. However, Gremio did not suspect that the schoolmaster he had hired was Lucentio in disguise who intended to woo Bianca for himself.
21. (b) False
22. Hortensio told Gremio that Petruchio would be willing to woo Katharina if her dowry was acceptable.
23. Tranio, disguised as Lucentio
24. (c) distract the others so Lucentio could court Bianca
25. Petruchio described Katharina as beautiful, witty, affable, bashful, modest, and mild.
26. Licio
27. Cambio
28. Tranio
29. When Hortensio attempted to teach Katharina where to put her hands on the lute to make the correct notes, she screamed at him and beat him on the head with the lute, breaking it; then, she proceeded to curse him and call him ugly names.
30. (b) False
31. He twisted everything she said to mean something else: if she said ugly things, he pretended she had said something sweet. He so confused her, and made her think he adored her and was in love with her. When she acted up in front of her father and the others, Petruchio said it was all an act and that she really did love him in private.
32. Gremio and Tranio
33. Baptista favored Tranio because he seemed to have more houses and wealth.
34. Hortensio and Lucentio
35. He revealed his true identity and explained that his servant, Tranio, was playing his part, and that they had done it so they could fool her father and be close to her.
36. Hortensio revealed that he was passionate for Bianca and that he wanted to marry her.
37. Bianca favored Lucentio's message.
38. He was late.
39. He dressed in an old jerkin (jacket), old breeches (pants), mismatched boots, and an old, rusty sword. His saddle was mothy, and his stirrups didn't match. The horse was sway backed and short legged. The halter was torn and patched with knots.
40. meaning
41. (c) told about by Gremio to Tranio
42. During his wedding, Petruchio cursed loudly and shocked the priest who dropped the book. When the priest bent down to pick up the book, Petruchio cuffed him and sent him flying, along with the book. After the ceremony, Petruchio called for some wine so he could give a toast to health. After the toast, he threw the wine in the sexton's face and told him his beard was too skinny. Then, he grabbed Katharina by the neck and smooched and slobbered on her loudly.
43. After the wedding, he refused to stay for the feast they had prepared for him and Katharina.
44. He twisted her words so that it sounded like he needed to rescue her from the wedding guests who were attempting to kidnap her and force her to stay.
45. He was trying to shock her into being behaved and obedient.

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46. **Graded by teacher.**
47. *A great soul will be strong to live as well as think.*



Lesson 15: *Drama*
The Taming of the Shrew (Continued)

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. The second half of the play opens at Petruchio's house in the country.
2. He was sent ahead to prepare a fire so the house would be warm when Petruchio and Kate arrived.
3. He asked if she was as bad of a shrew as the rumors reported.
4. Petruchio, Grumio, and Katharina were coming down a steep hill in the cold, wet, rain, when Katharina's horse slipped. She fell off, and the horse landed on top of her. Petruchio left Katharina pinned under the horse, then, in a foul temper, beat Grumio for letting his mistress fall. Katharina got out from under the horse and tried to come to Grumio's aid. She and Petruchio got in a mud fight and frightened the horses which ran away.
5. (a) True
6. (a) He replied that the servants would soon find out for themselves.
7. He yelled and hollered, called them foul names, beat one of them for twisting his foot while pulling off his boot; he beat another for spilling some water.
8. He pretended that the meat was burned and not fit to eat.
9. (c) Petruchio usually treated his servants well, and they were shocked at his behaviour
10. Peter said that Petruchio was treating Katharina with her own humour.
11. He was in Katharina's room, railing at her for everything she did, so that she didn't know whether to stand, or sit or what to do. He acted so horribly that she turned pale and looked as though she were in a trance.
12. He explained that he had "begun his reign." He explained that in order to break her stubborn will, he would not allow Katharina to eat or sleep. He thought this was the best way to get her to quit being so contrary.
13. They were discussing Bianca's affection for Cambio (the real Lucentio in disguise).
14. Hortensio revealed who he really was.
15. When they realized that she preferred Lucentio, they swore off her.
16. (b) False
17. (a) True
18. (d) He planned to marry a wealthy widow who had loved him for a long time.
19. (b) False
20. He jokingly said he was going to visit Petruchio's "taming school."
21. He told Hortensio to eat all the food.
22. Petruchio wanted her to understand that true beauty is not in clothes, but in attitude and behavior. He also wanted her to be humbled by having to wear the old, dirty clothes to visit her father. Thus, she wouldn't act so "high and mighty" and snooty. A third reason for Petruchio's behavior was to teach Katharina that she wasn't going to get the clothes until she became obedient.
23. He purposefully misread the clock to read seven o'clock in the morning. She contradicted him and insisted that the time was two o'clock.
24. When she refused to agree with him, he said they weren't going to see her father.
25. To see if she would obey him, he stated that the moon was shining. She insisted that the sun was shining. When she disagreed with him, he said they weren't going to see her father.
26. He told her to agree with Petruchio or they would never go.
27. She agreed with Petruchio that the moon was shining and not the sun and that whatever he said, she would agree with him.
28. The old Katharina would never have agreed. She would have squalled, cursed, and been rebellious.
29. Hortensio told Petruchio that he had finally succeeded—"the field is won".

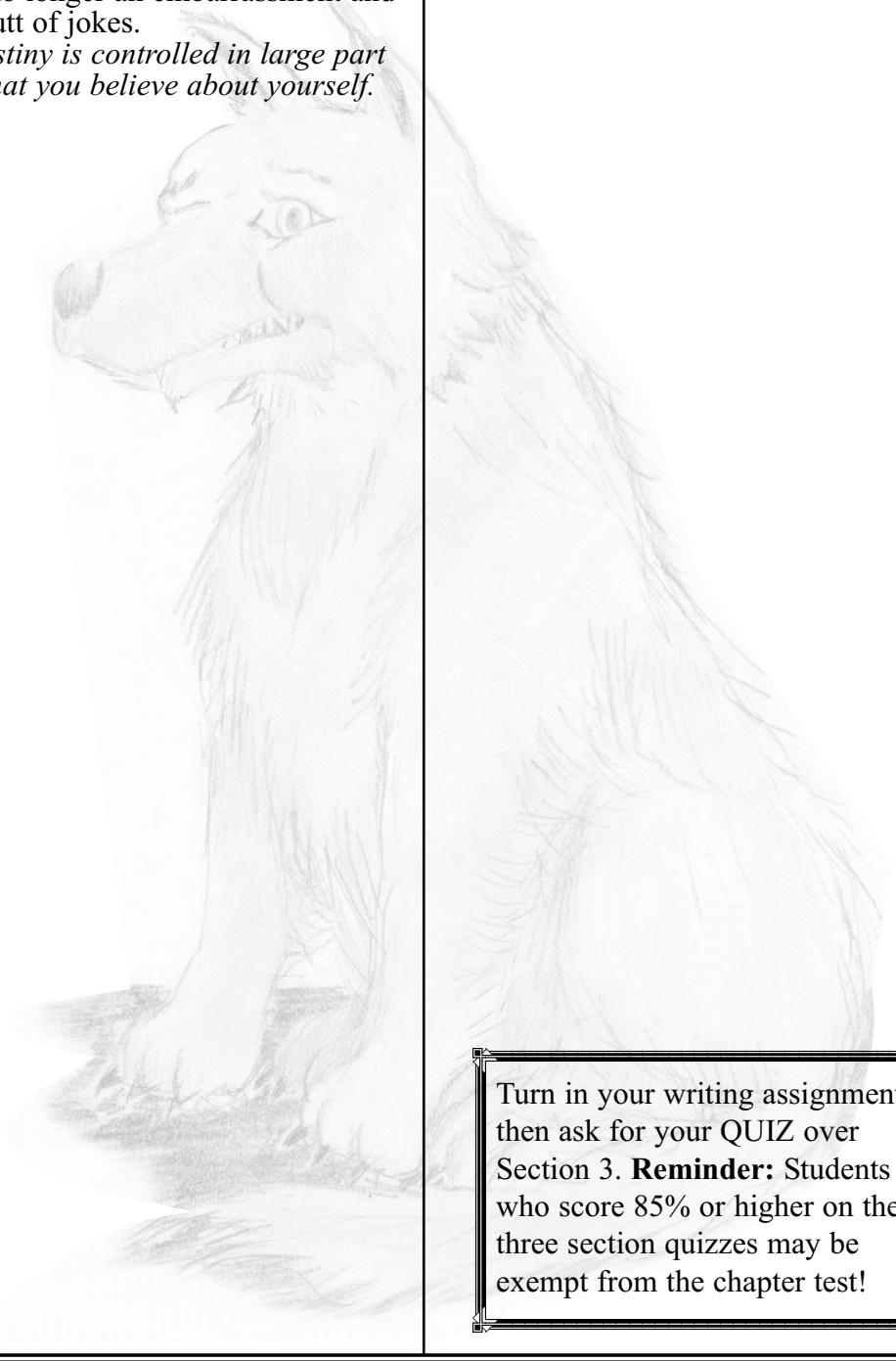
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30. When they encountered a man traveling on the road, Petruchio stated that the traveler was a beautiful young woman, and he told Katharina to greet the woman. Katharina did as Petruchio said and greeted the traveler, praising "her" beauty and virtue. Then, Petruchio told Katharina that she had mistaken in calling the traveler a woman, and that he was an old man. Katharina then apologized for being mistaken, saying the sun had made her eyes not see well. Katharina finally passed the test.
31. Vicentio, Lucentio's father
32. Petruchio told Vicentio that Lucentio had married Bianca, and that she was the sister to Kate.
33. He told her to kiss him before they entered the house; she said she was embarrassed to kiss in public. He then told her that because she had disagreed with him, they would have to go home without seeing her father. She then agreed to kiss him.
34. (a) True
35. (a) She made a comment about Petruchio's own wife being a lot of trouble.
36. She took offense to it and challenged the widow to a wrestling match.
37. Bianca
38. Bianca did not appreciate Petruchio's joke and became angry. She reminded him that she was not Petruchio's "bird" to do his bidding. Then she ignored him, addressing the others in the room. Shortly, she left with the other women; this was meant to be an insult to tell him to mind his own business and not tell her what to do.
39. (a) True
40. Tranio defended Bianca and said that Petruchio was the one "held at bay" by his wife. Lucentio thanked Tranio for defending Bianca.
41. Everyone in the room thought Katharina was a shrew and that Petruchio had not been able to tame her, and Katharina became the butt of some jokes. Petruchio wanted to defend her honor and challenged the other men, saying that each man should call his wife. The man whose wife came obediently would win the wager of one hundred crowns (about $75).
42. (a) True
43. She said she was busy.
44. She said he must be joking. If he wanted to talk to her, he would have to come to her.
45. She came right away and asked him what he needed.
46. He offered Petruchio a new dowry of 20,000 crowns, since he now had a "new" daughter.
47. He told her to go get them and bring them to the banquet room, even if she had to swinge (thrash) them.
48. Katharina responded obediently to Petruchio and lectured the women. The main points of her lecture were: 1) when a woman scowled and was scornful, it wounded her husband, made her unattractive, and gave her a bad reputation; 2) the husband gave of himself in painful labor to provide a safe and comfortable home for the woman and all he asked in response was love and kindness; 3) women who were froward, peevish and graceless were traitors to their husbands and an embarrassment to other women; 4) a woman's body was soft and smooth, and her insides (personality and character) should be likewise; 5) She admitted that she had once been like that but now saw the error of her ways; 6) she admonished the women to place themselves in humble obedience and to do their husbands good and bring them ease.
49. (a) True
50. Her reputation throughout the town was that she was a terribly behaved shrew. No one respected her or wanted to be near her. She was an embarrassment to herself and her family. She was the butt of jokes and people made fun of her. Even though she deserved her reputation, Petruchio loved her and did not want others to think of her as a terrible woman. He took it upon himself to

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make her respectable. In order to do this, he had to make her obedient. He demonstrated that he believed in her by requesting her obedience in a public place (the banquet). Because she had learned to be obedient, she responded in such a way that she earned a reputation for being a woman of good character, and she was no longer an embarrassment and the butt of jokes.

51. *Your destiny is controlled in large part by what you believe about yourself.*



Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ over Section 3. **Reminder:** Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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