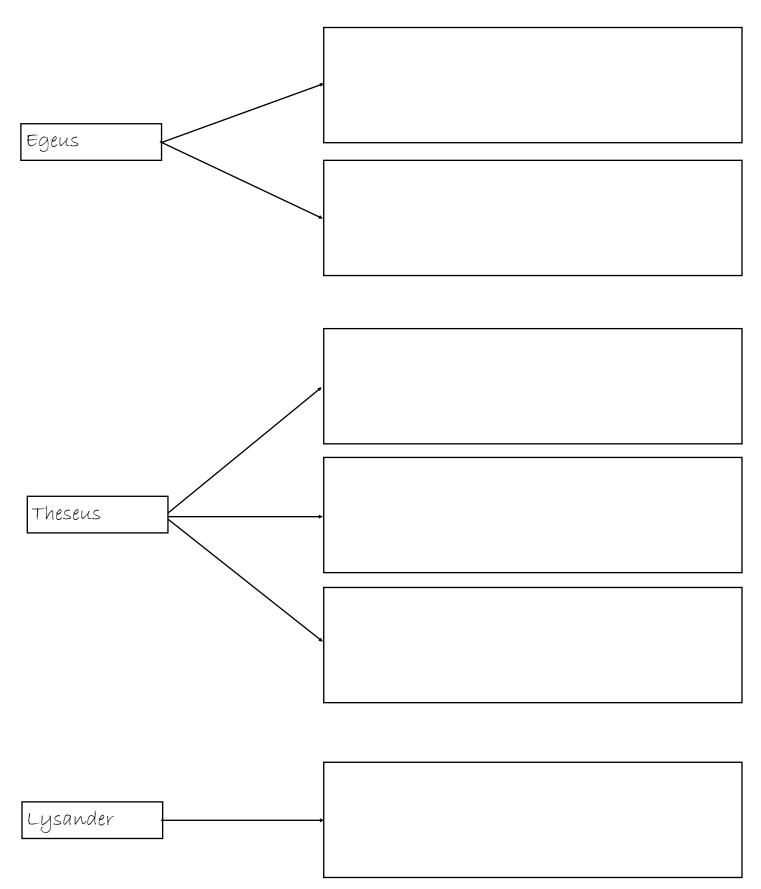
# A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 1

## Hermia's Dilemma

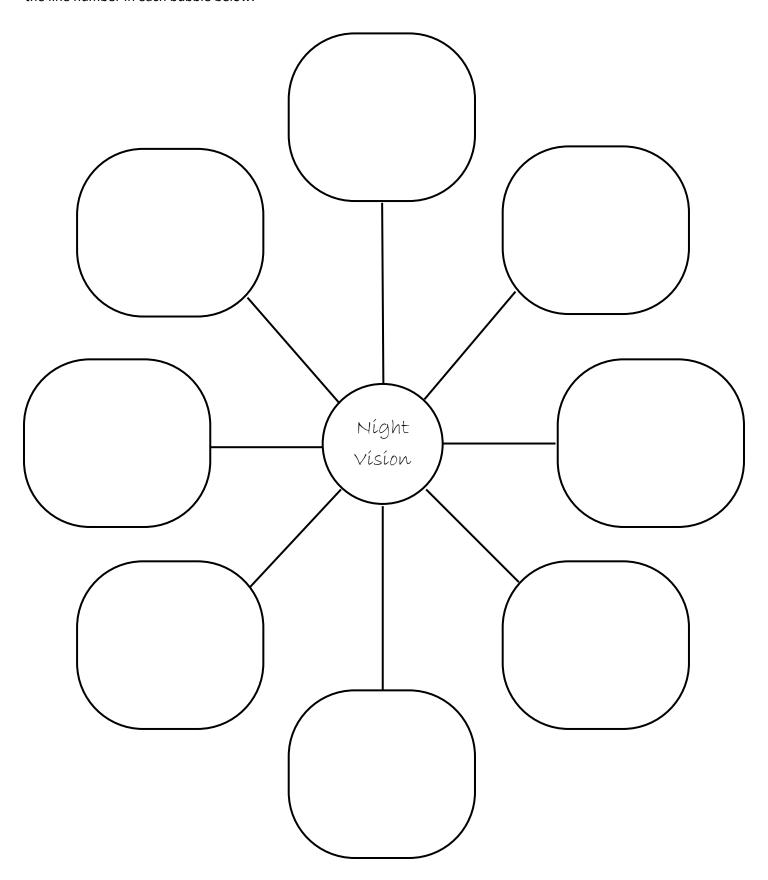
Graph the options given to Hermia from the following characters:



#### A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 2

## **Night Vision**

Scan through Act 2 and look for references or images related to the night or to eyes/vision. Copy one item/phrase with the line number in each bubble below.



#### A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 3 Scene 1

## **Character Types**

Identify each character as Flat or Round. For round characters, list at least 2 opposing characters traits that show their depth of character. Then, predict whether or not you think this character will be static or dynamic.

	Flat or Round?	Static or Dynamic?
Hermia		
Helena		
Lysander		
Demetríus		
Oberon		
Titania		
Robín (Puck)		
Fairies		
Theseus		
Híppolyta		
Egeus		
Bottom		
Quínce		
Other		
Tradesmen		

## A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 3 Scene 2

# **The Turning Point**

The clima leading u

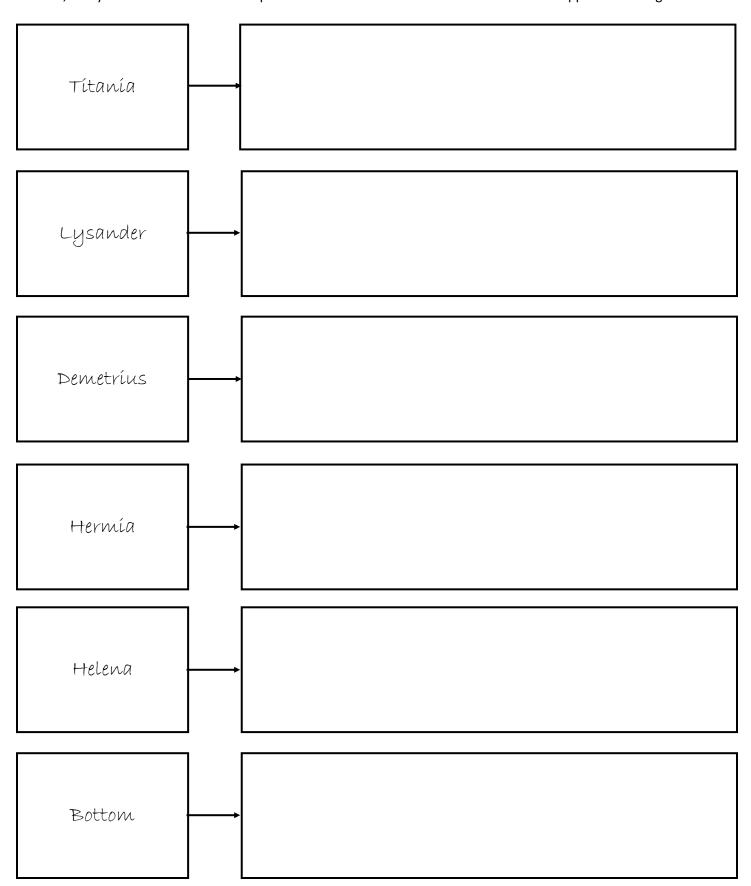
				Clímax:	
				Clímax: Robín	
			Oberon c	orders Robin	
		Lysander	g Demetri	íus	
	Helena & H	termía			
	1 (0.0)				
Robi	ín & Demetríus				
beron & Robín	n realize:				

Títanía falls in love with Bottom.

#### A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 4

## **Character Reactions**

In Act 4, many of the characters "wake up." Summarize each character's reaction to what happened that night.



# A Midsummer Night's Dream Act 5 Creating Humor

Record an example (quote & citation) of each of the following devices that Shakespeare uses to create humor in his play within a play.

1. Rídículous metaphor, símíle, or ímagery	
2. Excessíve allíteratíon	
3. Breaking the fourth wall	
4. Using the wrong word or name	
5. Repeating a word excessively	
6. Mockery from the audience.	