

STUDY GUIDE

TWELFTH NIGHT

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



SADDLEBACK EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING, INC.

STUDY GUIDE

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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



Hamlet
Julius Caesar
King Lear
Macbeth
The Merchant of Venice
A Midsummer Night's Dream
Othello
Romeo and Juliet
The Tempest
Twelfth Night

Development and Production: Laurel Associates, Inc.
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**THE PROGRAM**

Saddleback Classics were expressly designed to help students with limited reading ability gain access to some of the world's greatest literature. While retaining the essence and stylistic "flavor" of the original, each *Saddleback Classic* has been expertly adapted to a reading level that never exceeds grade 4.0.

An ideal introduction to later, more in-depth investigations of the original works, *Saddleback Classics* utilize a number of strategies to ensure the involvement of reluctant readers: airy, uncomplicated page design, shortened sentences, easy-reading type style, elimination of archaic words and spellings, shortened total book length, and handsome illustrations.

THE STUDY GUIDES

The *Saddleback Classics Study Guides* provide a wealth of reproducible support materials to help students extend the learning experience. Features include critical background notes on both the author and the times, character descriptions, act summaries, and seven "universal" exercises which may be used to follow up the reading of any *Saddleback Classics* novel or play.

In addition to the universal exercises, 29 title-specific exercises are included to review, test, and enrich students' comprehension as well as their grasp of important vocabulary and concepts. All reproducible, the worksheets provided

for Shakespeare's plays are designed to be used act-by-act as the student's reading of the play proceeds. Several exercises are provided for each act. One always focuses on key vocabulary. Others include a simple comprehension check and treatment of an important literary concept such as character analysis, point of view, inference, or figurative language. A two-page final exam is also included in every *Saddleback Classics Study Guide*.

USING THE STUDY GUIDES

Before assigning any of the reproducible exercises, be sure each student has a personal copy of the *Literary Glossary* and the *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times*. Students will need to be familiar with many of the literary terms in order to complete the worksheets. Obviously, the *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times* lend themselves to any number of writing, art, or research projects you may wish to assign.

The title-specific exercises may be used as a springboard for class discussions or role-playing. Alternatively, you may wish to assign some exercises as homework and others as seatwork during the closing minutes of a class period.

All exercises in this Guide are designed to accommodate independent study as well as group work. The occasional assignment of study partners or competitive teams often enhances interest and promotes creativity.

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

(1564–1616)

William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the finest poet and playwright who ever lived. Yet he was the son of illiterate parents and never attended college!

Much of this remarkable man's life is shrouded in mystery. He had been dead almost a hundred years before anyone wrote a short account of his life. But we do know that his mother, Mary Arden, was the daughter of a prosperous farmer. His father, John Shakespeare, was a successful glovemaker who also traded in wool, hides, and grain. They lived in an English market town called Stratford-on-Avon, where William was born in 1564. Their house still stands.

Until the age of 13 or 14, Shakespeare probably attended the Stratford grammar school, where he read the great Latin classics of Cicero, Virgil, and Seneca. Some stories say that he had to leave school early because of his father's financial difficulties. But there is no official record of his life until 1582, when he married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18. By 1585, he and Anne had three children. No one knows for sure

what happened to him during the next seven years, although one account says that he was a schoolmaster. In 1592, however, records reveal that he was working in London as both an actor and a playwright. By that year, he had published two popular poems and written at least three plays.

Records from various sources show that Shakespeare became wealthy. In 1597, he bought one of the grandest houses in Stratford. (It had 10 fireplaces!) The next year he bought 10 percent of the stock in the handsome Globe Theater and a fine house in London. His artistic life was very busy and productive. His theatrical company, known as the King's Men, presented a variety of plays, week after week. It is thought that he rehearsed in the mornings, acted in the afternoons, and wrote at night.

After 1612, he spent most of his time in Stratford with his family. He died there, at the age of 52, on April 23, 1616. The tomb of the great literary genius still stands at Holy Trinity Church in Stratford.

**FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES****In 1564, when Shakespeare was born . . .**

About 100,000 people lived in London; the horse-drawn coach was introduced in England; the great Italian sculptor and painter, Michelangelo, died; an outbreak of plague killed more than 20,000 Londoners.

In 1616, when Shakespeare died . . .

Sir Walter Raleigh began his search for El Dorado; tobacco was becoming a popular crop in Virginia; Pocahontas died; the Catholic church forbade Galileo from conducting any further scientific investigations.



FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

VIOLA a witty and beautiful young noblewoman who disguises herself as a man (Cesario) and ends up falling in love with the duke she serves. She faces a dilemma when Olivia, the woman the duke is courting, falls in love with *her* (as Cesario).

ORSINO the powerful Duke of Illyria who pines for Olivia’s love in an egotistical way. His affections don’t shift until the final scene when he discovers that Cesario is actually Viola.

OLIVIA a wealthy and beautiful noblewoman who’s in deep mourning for her dead brother. Although she’s being courted by Orsino and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, her melancholy doesn’t end until she meets Sebastian, Viola’s brother.

SEBASTIAN Viola’s lost twin brother, he’s amazed when people in Illyria, mistaking him for Viola, think they know him. He’s surprised and pleased when Olivia wants to marry him.

MALVOLIO Olivia’s straitlaced, self-righteous steward who becomes the butt of a cruel trick played on him by Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, and Maria

FESTE the clown, or fool, of Olivia’s household, he offers several characters good advice in spite of his foolishness

SIR TOBY BELCH Olivia’s rowdy, drunken uncle, who eventually finds a mate in Olivia’s sharp-witted gentlewoman

MARIA Olivia’s clever gentlewoman-in-waiting who, like Malvolio, has ambitions to rise in the world

SIR ANDREW AGUECHEEK a bumbling idiot, he’s a friend of Toby’s who vainly tries to court Olivia

ANTONIO Sebastian’s friend and protector who rescues Sebastian after his shipwreck

FABIAN Olivia’s servant



SUMMARIES BY ACT

ACT 1: As Duke Orsino of Illyria moons over Olivia, Viola arrives in the town after being rescued from a shipwreck that presumably took the life of her twin brother Sebastian. In order to support herself, she disguises herself as a man and finds work as a page in the duke’s household. There, she quickly becomes the duke’s favorite servant and is sent to declare Orsino’s love to Olivia. Meanwhile, in the beautiful noblewoman Olivia’s household, Sir Toby Belch, her uncle, brings Sir Andrew Aguecheek—a fellow drinker and brawler—to Olivia’s court to try to win his niece’s love. Recognizing that Aguecheek is a fool, Maria,

Olivia’s gentlewoman-in-waiting, joins Toby in flattering and encouraging Sir Andrew as a joke. Olivia is not amused by either man’s drunken prattle. Feste, Olivia’s fool, makes jokes to lighten Olivia’s mood while Malvolio, the stuffy steward of the household, objects to Feste’s presumptuous attempts at humor. Maria announces that Olivia has a visitor at the gate, but she refuses to see anyone until Malvolio tells her that Cesario is very handsome. Olivia tells Cesario that she will never love Orsino. She is so attracted to Cesario, however, that she sends Malvolio after him with a ring she pretends that Cesario left with her.

ACT 2: After rescuing Sebastian from a shipwreck, Antonio risks danger by following his new friend to Orsino's court. Meanwhile, Viola refuses to accept Olivia's ring when Malvolio tries to return it. Suspecting that Olivia has feelings for Cesario, Viola sees no hope of resolution. After Malvolio scolds Toby and Andrew for their drinking, foolish Andrew suggests challenging Malvolio to a duel. But Maria has a better idea: She suggests a practical joke—forging a love letter to Malvolio in Olivia's handwriting. Toby and Andrew quickly agree. They watch from behind a bush as Malvolio reads the letter and fantasizes about a possible love relationship with Olivia.

ACT 3: Cesario again pleads with Olivia on Orsino's behalf, and this time, admitting her love for Cesario, she gives him a jewel as a love token. Cesario leaves, unhappy and very confused. Meanwhile, Sir Andrew is discouraged in his courtship. Toby suggests that Olivia is only trying to make him jealous and that perhaps he should prove his love by challenging Cesario to a duel. At the same time, Olivia is disgusted when Malvolio acts upon the bad advice in Maria's letter: He wears yellow stockings and grins absurdly. Sir Toby, Fabian, and Maria pretend he is possessed by the devil and have him locked in a dark room. Sir Toby encourages the swordfight, telling Sir Andrew and Cesario what a fierce fighter the other one is. Then Antonio, thinking Cesario is Sebastian, interrupts the fight by offering to fight on his friend's behalf. But just then Antonio, who is a wanted man in Illyria, is arrested by police officers. Having loaned his purse to Sebastian, he's heartbroken when Cesario claims to know nothing of the money Antonio needs to pay his bail. Having heard Antonio mention the name "Sebastian," Cesario (Viola) runs off to look for him.

ACT 4: Thinking he's with Cesario, Feste brings Sebastian home to Olivia. There, he's attacked by Sir Andrew, who also mistakes Sebastian for Cesario. Unlike his sister, however, Sebastian fights back with his dagger. Then Toby draws his sword, but is sent away by Olivia, who takes Sebastian inside. Meanwhile, Feste has put on clergyman's robes and is talking nonsense to Malvolio, who's still confined in the dark room. Feste gives Malvolio paper and ink to write a letter to Olivia as proof of his sanity. At the same time, Sebastian is becoming smitten by Olivia's devotion and beauty. He and Olivia go off with a priest to be married. Olivia, of course, thinks she is marrying Cesario.

ACT 5: On their way to call on Olivia, Orsino and Cesario are surprised to see officers dragging Antonio down the street. Then Antonio tells Orsino his story and lashes out at Cesario, claiming that he needs his purse (which he loaned to Sebastian) to gain his freedom. Cesario and Orsino are both bewildered by his story. Next, Olivia, thinking that Cesario is Sebastian, speaks of their recent marriage. Orsino is angry at Cesario's apparent betrayal and threatens to kill him. To further complicate the situation, Cesario declares his love for Orsino. Then Sebastian enters, not recognizing his sister until they question each other. Finally, Cesario puts on women's clothing and convinces both Orsino and Sebastian that she is a woman. Orsino, in spite of his supposed devotion to Olivia, is charmed by Viola. At the play's end, Malvolio shows Olivia Maria's forged letter and Fabian explains how the trick was played. When Olivia orders Malvolio's release, he storms out angrily. As the play ends, plans are being made for a double wedding.



aside lines spoken by an actor that the other characters on stage supposedly cannot hear; an aside usually shares the character's inner thoughts with the audience

Although she appeared to be calm, the heroine's aside revealed her inner terror.

backstage the part of the theater where actors prepare to go onstage, where scenery is kept, etc.

Before entering, the villain impatiently waited backstage.

cast the entire company of actors performing in a play

The entire cast must attend tonight's dress rehearsal.

character a fictional person or creature in a story or play

Mighty Mouse is one of my favorite cartoon characters.

climax the outcome of the main conflict of a play or novel

The outlaw's capture made an exciting climax to the story.

comedy a funny play, film, or TV show that has a happy ending

My friends and I always enjoy a Jim Carrey comedy.

conflict the struggle between characters, forces, or ideas at the center of a story

***Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* illustrates the conflict between good and evil.**

conclusion the resolution of all plot conflicts, bringing a story to a close

That play's conclusion was very satisfying. Every conflict was resolved.

dialogue words spoken by the characters in a novel or play

Amusing dialogue is an important element of most comedies.

drama a story, usually not a comedy, especially written to be performed by actors in a play or movie

The TV drama about spies was very suspenseful.

event something that happens; a specific occurrence

The most exciting event in the story was the surprise ending.

figurative language colorful wording not meant to be taken literally, but to form a colorful, sharp picture in the mind

A "screaming" headline may be set in large type, but it makes no sound at all.

introduction a short reading that presents and explains a novel or play

The introduction to *Frankenstein* is in the form of a letter.

motive the internal or external force that makes a character do something

What was that character's motive for telling a lie?

passage a section of a written work, ranging from one line to several paragraphs

His favorite passage from the book described the fisherman's childhood.

playwright the author of a play

William Shakespeare is the world's most famous playwright.

plot the chain of events in a story or play that leads to its final outcome

The plot of that mystery story is filled with action.

point of view the mental position from which a character sees the events of the story unfold

The father's point of view about elopement was quite different from the daughter's.

prologue an introduction to a play that comes before the first act

The playwright described the main characters in the prologue to the play.

quotation a passage quoted; the exact words spoken by a character; the words set off by quotation marks

A popular quotation from *Julius Caesar* begins, "Friends, Romans, countrymen . . ."

role the part that an actor performs in a play

Who would you like to see play the role of Romeo?

sequence the time-order in which story events take place

Sometimes actors rehearse their scenes out of sequence.

setting where and when the story events take place

This play's setting is New York in the 1940s.

soliloquy a speech in a play in which a character tells his or her thoughts to the audience, as if talking to himself or herself

One famous soliloquy is Hamlet's speech that begins, "To be, or not to be . . ."

symbol a person or thing that stands for, or represents, something else

In Hawthorne's famous novel, the scarlet letter is a symbol for adultery.

theme the central meaning of a play or novel; the main idea

Ambition and revenge are common themes in Shakespeare's plays.

tragedy a serious play with a sad ending

***Macbeth*, the shortest of Shakespeare's plays, is a tragedy.**



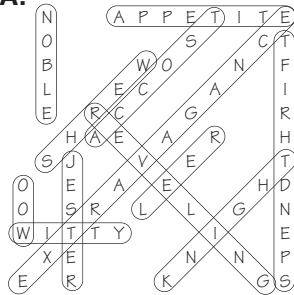
TWELFTH NIGHT
ANSWER KEY

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK: Act 1

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a
7. b 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. c 12. a

2 WORDS AND MEANINGS: Act 1

A.



B.

1. shrew
2. spendthrift
3. witty
4. jester
5. accost
6. woo
7. reveling
8. appetite
9. extravagance
10. reel
11. noble
12. knight

3 CHARACTER STUDY: Act 1

- A. **Across:** 2. Toby 4. Valentine
5. Viola 8. Cesario 9. Sebastian
Down: 1. Malvolio 3. Olivia
6. Andrew 7. Feste
- B. 1. Olivia 2. Sir Andrew Aguecheek
3. Viola 4. Sir Toby Belch
5. Cesario 6. Malvolio 7. Feste
8. Valentine 9. Sebastian

4 MYSTERY WORDS: Act 1

1. costume 2. devoted 3. attendants
4. scoundrels 5. decays 6. sorrow
7. excuses 8. mourning 9. rumors
10. logic 11. heaven 12. answer

5 COMPREHENSION CHECK: Act 2

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b
7. a 8. b 9. c 10. a 11. a 12. b

6 WORDS AND MEANINGS: Act 2

- A. **Across:** 2. shroud 5. pangs
6. hospitality 8. dowry 9. logic
Down: 1. hoax 3. hostile 4. lofty
6. humble 7. aloof
- B. 1. hostile 2. hoax 3. humble
4. lofty 5. dowry 6. hospitality
7. logic 8. pangs

7 MYSTERY WORDS: Act 2

1. beautiful 2. master 3. unfilled
4. prude 5. ruckus 6. downfall
7. unstable 8. pleasure 9. flowers
10. appetite 11. daughters
12. mockery 13. beloved

8 LANGUAGE LAB: Act 2

- a. patient b. bows c. wind d. rare
e. rest f. kind g. cast h. bear
i. seal j. hide k. suit l. treats

9 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS: Act 2

- A. 1. grief 2. hid 3. conceited
4. discouraged 5. steadfast
6. perturbed
- B. 1. relative 2. accomplish 3. prohibit
4. postponement 5. charming 6. killed

10 RECALLING DETAILS: Act 2

1. Antonio 2. Antonio 3. Malvolio, ring
4. Viola, wickedness 5. Sir Toby
6. Malvolio 7. Malvolio 8. Cesario
9. pleasure 10. jewel 11. Fabian, hedge
12. Malvolio 13. wasn't

11 COMPREHENSION CHECK: Act 3

- A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F
- B. 1. Viola (Cesario) gives Feste some money to announce his presence to Olivia.
2. Fabian tells Sir Andrew to pick a fight with Cesario.
3. Antonio worries about Sebastian's safety.
4. Olivia gives Viola (Cesario) a locket containing her picture.
5. Sir Toby says that Sir Andrew is a deadly swordsman.
6. Sir Toby warns that Sir Andrew is a "devil" in a brawl.

12 WORDS AND MEANINGS: Act 3

- A. **Across:** 2. dubbed 7. reputation
8. incensed 9. tempest
Down: 1. valor 3. bewitched
4. maturity 5. oath 6. lodgings
- B. 1. incensed 2. dubbed 3. oath
4. valor 5. reputation 6. maturity
7. lodgings 8. bewitched

13 LANGUAGE LAB: Act 3

- A. 1. conscience 2. profession 3. niece
4. excellent 5. jealous 6. duel
7. opponent 8. indebted 9. souvenir
10. possessed 11. truly 12. fulfillment
13. straitjacket 14. scurvy 15. grief
16. weapons 17. skillful 18. cowardice
- B. 1. merry 2. foul 3. right 4. weak
5. due 6. meet

14 PERSONALIZING THE STORY: Act 3

Answers will vary.

15 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: Act 3

1. 9/horse 2. 11/Antonio 3. 2/fool
4. 4/Sebastian 5. 3/ring 6. 10/Viola
7. 13/dishonorable 8. 5/purse
9. 6/boldness 10. 8/locket 11. 7/Maria

12. 12/money 13. 1/garden

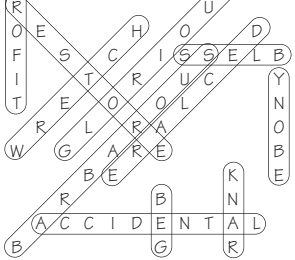
16 COMPREHENSION CHECK: Act 4

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. c
8. a 9. b 10. a 11. c 12. a

17 WORDS AND MEANINGS: Act 4

- A. Across:** 2. dagger 5. vows 6. lunatic
8. haste 9. pranks
Down: 1. priest 2. deceit 3. spout
4. battery 7. parson
- B.** 1. pranks 2. battery 3. parson
4. deceit 5. spout 6. priest
7. dagger 8. lunatic

18 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS: Act 4

- A.** 
- B.** 1. profit
2. wretch
3. glorious
4. declare
5. rank
6. beg
7. nonsense
8. accidental
9. barbarous
10. restore
11. bless
12. ebony

19 RECALLING DETAILS: Act 4

1. Sir Andrew, Sebastian 2. Olivia,
Sir Toby 3. Sebastian, Olivia's
4. Sebastian, Sir Toby 5. Feste,
Sir Topas 6. Malvolio, lunatic
7. Feste, ignorance 8. Malvolio, Feste
9. Sebastian, Olivia's 10. Sebastian,
Antonio 11. Olivia, Sebastian
12. Malvolio, Feste

20 PERSONALIZING THE STORY: Act 4

Answers will vary.

21 COMPREHENSION CHECK: Act 5

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. a
7. c 8. c 9. c 10. b 11. c 12. a

22 WORDS AND MEANINGS: Act 5

- A. Across:** 2. rogue 4. revenge
6. consistent 9. contract
Down: 1. wedlock 3. garments
5. cunning 7. tyrant 8. fleet
- B.** 1. consistent 2. cunning 3. garments
4. fleet 5. contract 6. tyrant
7. revenge 8. wedlock

23 CHARACTER STUDY: Act 5

- A.** 1. bold, crafty 2. lovesick, royal
3. beautiful, wealthy 4. confused,
handsome 5. self-righteous, ambitious
6. clever, wise 7. rowdy, drunken
8. mischievous, daring 9. gullible,
ridiculous 10. loyal, loving
- B.** 1. ungrateful 2. thief 3. coward

4. mad 5. polite 6. cruel 7. proud

24 LANGUAGE LAB: Act 5

1. witchcraft 2. Farewell 3. something
4. shipwreck 5. ladyship 6. madman
7. handwriting 8. yourself 9. friendship
10. cannot 11. wedlock

25 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS: Act 5

- A.** Unscrambled words going down:
ungrateful, madness, honestly,
situation, proclaimed, cruel,
persuaded, astonished, polite
1. cruel 2. situation 3. honestly
4. polite 5. astonished
6. persuaded 7. madness
8. proclaimed 9. ungrateful
- B.** 1. tainting 2. consistent 3. divine
4. masculine 5. grievances
6. cowardly 7. faithful 8. strength
9. remember 10. foolish

26 RECALLING DETAILS: Act 5

1. Antonio 2. Sir Andrew 3. Sir Toby
4. Sebastian 5. Feste 6. Viola
7. Olivia 8. Malvolio 9. Fabian
10. Orsino 11. Viola 12. Sir Toby
13. Fabian

27 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1. 11/father 2. 7/dagger 3. 6/locket
4. 12/Malvolio 5. 4/ring 6. 2/promoted
7. 8/Feste 8. 10/Sebastian
9. 3/excellent 10. 9/Antonio 11. 5/Satan
12. 1/Viola 13. 13/Fabian

28 FINAL EXAM: Part 1

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. b
7. d 8. c 9. d 10. a 11. b 12. b

FINAL EXAM: Part 2

1. Viola dressed as a man to get a job in
Orsino's court. Malvolio dressed in yellow
stockings in an effort to please Olivia.
Feste wore a clergyman's robe to fool
Malvolio.

2. Viola's change of identity by reversing
her gender role; Malvolio dreams of
marrying a noblewoman; Maria succeeds
in marrying a nobleman.

3. Both of them switch the object of their
affection: Orsino from Olivia to Viola and
Olivia from Cesario to Sebastian.

4. Sir Andrew sees himself as witty, brave,
and a good dancer. Maria sees him as a
bumbling idiot.

5. When we first meet Malvolio, he is a
straitlaced prig, very disapproving of
Toby's hijinks; afterwards he is very
ambitious and willing to do anything to win
Olivia's love.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. The ship's captain had heard a rumor that
 - a. Sebastian had drowned.
 - b. Orsino loved Olivia.
 - c. Orsino was a bachelor.
2. Sir Toby wants Olivia to marry
 - a. Malvolio.
 - b. the Duke of Illyria.
 - c. Sir Andrew Aguecheek.
3. Sir Toby scolds Sir Andrew for
 - a. hiding his virtues.
 - b. drinking too much.
 - c. accosting the maid.
4. When she dresses as a young man, what name does Viola begin to use?
 - a. Feste
 - b. Cesario
 - c. Malvolio
5. Who tells Cesario that he's likely to be promoted?
 - a. Curio
 - b. Sir Andrew
 - c. Valentine
6. Viola tells no one that she
 - a. wants to marry the duke.
 - b. is looking for her brother.
 - c. will soon leave Illyria.
7. Who warns the jester that he might get fired?
 - a. Olivia
 - b. Maria
 - c. Cesario
8. Before greeting Cesario, Olivia
 - a. sends Malvolio away.
 - b. puts a veil over her face.
 - c. peeks out the window.
9. Who uses wit to prove that Olivia is a fool?
 - a. Feste
 - b. Malvolio
 - c. Sir Toby
10. Who keeps Cesario waiting outside Olivia's gate?
 - a. Sir Andrew
 - b. Sir Toby
 - c. Maria
11. Malvolio tells Olivia that her visitor is
 - a. one of her relatives.
 - b. afraid to see her.
 - c. rude and good-looking.
12. Cesario tells Olivia that his message is
 - a. for her ears alone.
 - b. a cruel trick.
 - c. of little importance.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Find and circle the hidden vocabulary words from Act 1. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ___ APPETITE | ___ WOO |
| ___ REVELING | ___ WITTY |
| ___ JESTER | ___ NOBLE |
| ___ KNIGHT | ___ REEL |
| ___ SPENDTHRIFT | ___ ACCOST |
| ___ EXTRAVAGANCE | ___ SHREW |

W	N	E	S	A	P	P	E	T	I	T	E
D	O	J	V	B	Q	U	S	Y	L	C	T
G	B	E	N	O	W	O	R	T	N	Y	F
A	L	P	S	E	C	X	C	A	L	O	I
S	E	A	R	C	H	M	G	E	R	T	R
Y	I	H	A	E	S	A	D	R	F	W	H
K	S	J	L	G	V	A	E	S	O	I	T
O	M	E	B	A	S	E	D	C	E	H	D
O	P	S	R	M	L	N	L	B	G	V	N
W	I	T	T	Y	C	B	U	I	Y	T	E
R	X	E	Q	A	O	P	N	E	N	D	P
E	Y	R	S	D	L	K	B	S	A	G	S

B. Write the word from the puzzle that matches each definition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____:
a woman who often scolds
and nags | 7. _____:
having fun in a noisy,
merry way |
| 2. _____:
a person who wastes money
by spending carelessly | 8. _____:
any strong desire, especially
for food |
| 3. _____:
especially clever in an
amusing way | 9. _____:
going beyond normal limits in
conduct, especially spending |
| 4. _____:
clown hired to tell jokes and
do tricks in a royal court | 10. _____:
a lively folk dance or
the music for it |
| 5. _____:
to approach and speak to
someone in a bold, rude way | 11. _____:
having a high rank or title;
aristocratic |
| 6. _____:
to court someone in order
to win his or her love | 12. _____:
in England, a high social rank
accompanied by the title "Sir" |



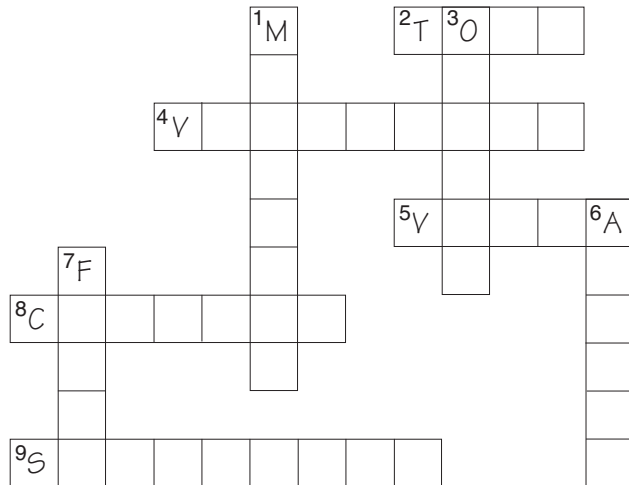
NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Solve the puzzle with names of the characters introduced in Act 1. Answers are the missing words in the clues. If you can't remember, look back through the first act.

ACROSS

2. Sir ___ Belch, Olivia's uncle, drinks too much.
4. ___ is the young gentleman who appears in Scene 1.
5. ___ fears that her brother has been drowned at sea.
8. ___ is really a young woman pretending to be a man.
9. ___ is Viola's twin brother.



DOWN

1. ___ is Olivia's steward.
3. ___ is a wealthy countess.
6. Sir ___ Aguecheek is a friend of Olivia's uncle.
7. ___ is Olivia's jester.

B. Use a character's name to complete each sentence.

1. _____ is the daughter of a count who died a year ago.
2. Maria called _____ "a fool and a spendthrift."
3. With the help of the ship's captain, _____ disguises herself.
4. _____ pretends to admire Sir Andrew's dancing.
5. The Duke of Illyria asks _____ to tell Olivia of his deep devotion.
6. _____ calls Feste "an empty-headed rascal."
7. Olivia tells _____ to look after her uncle.
8. Olivia's maid tells _____ that her mistress is weeping in her room.
9. The ship's captain saw _____ tying himself to a mast.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Unscramble the **boldface** word to complete each line of dialogue. (Hint: The word in parentheses is a *synonym* of the answer word.)

1. SIR ANDREW: "I love **MUTSCEO** _____ (disguise) parties."
2. VIOLA: "I'd write **TEDDOVE** _____ (dedicated) songs of hopeless love."
3. MARIA: "He's a fair young man with several **NETSTANDAT** _____ (servants)."
4. SIR TOBY: "They are **LEBSDUNCOS** _____ (rascals) who say so!"
5. MALVOLIO: "Old age **SECYAD** _____ (rots) the wise."
6. VIOLA: "If she is as lost in **WORSOR** _____ (sadness) as they say, she will never let me in."
7. MARIA: "I will not open my mouth to make any **SCEXUSE** _____ (alibis) for you."
8. FESTE: "My lady, why are you in **GRINUNOM** _____ (grieving)?"
9. CAPTAIN: "I heard **RURSOM** _____ (gossip) that he sought the love of fair Olivia."
10. FESTE: "If this simple **GLOIC** _____ (reasoning) works for you, fine."
11. OLIVIA: "I know his soul is in **NAVEHE** _____ (paradise), fool."
12. MALVOLIO: "He seems to have an **REWSAN** _____ (response) for everything."



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. What did Antonio offer to do for Sebastian?
 - a. hide his identity
 - b. be his servant
 - c. look for his sister
2. At first, Sebastian told Antonio that his name was
 - a. Viola.
 - b. Malvolio.
 - c. Roderigo.
3. Sebastian was grateful to Antonio
 - a. for rescuing him from drowning.
 - b. for sharing his food.
 - c. for introducing him to the duke.
4. Why does Malvolio call Viola “sir”?
 - a. Her hair is very short.
 - b. She’s dressed as a man.
 - c. He thinks she’s Sebastian.
5. Viola described Malvolio as a
 - a. “lowly servant.”
 - b. “ridiculous fool.”
 - c. “rude messenger.”
6. Viola regretted that her looks
 - a. were admired by all.
 - b. had charmed Olivia.
 - c. were unattractive.
7. Why did Sir Andrew give Feste some money?
 - a. to sing a song
 - b. to call Maria
 - c. to buy wine
8. Who did Malvolio say “had no sense or good manners”?
 - a. Fabian and Curio
 - b. Sir Toby and Sir Andrew
 - c. Feste and Maria
9. Sir Toby suggested that Sir Andrew
 - a. sing a quaint old song.
 - b. play a joke on Olivia.
 - c. challenge Malvolio to a duel.
10. What did Maria drop in Malvolio’s path?
 - a. a phony love letter
 - b. an invitation to a party
 - c. a threatening note
11. Who does Sir Toby call “an excellent jokester”?
 - a. Maria
 - b. Sir Andrew
 - c. Fabian
12. What color does Olivia hate?
 - a. green
 - b. yellow
 - c. brown



NAME _____

DATE _____

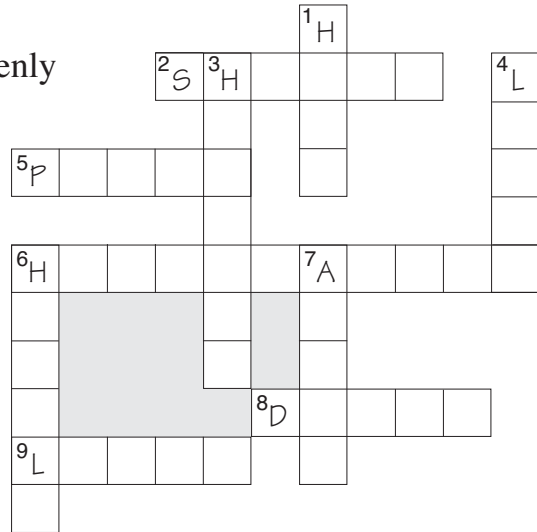
A. Solve the crossword puzzle. Clues are definitions of vocabulary words from Act 2.

ACROSS

- 2. special cloth used to wrap a dead person
- 5. sharp pains or feelings that come on suddenly
- 6. generous, friendly way of treating guests
- 8. money or property a bride brings to her new husband when they are married
- 9. correct reasoning; sound thinking

DOWN

- 1. something that is meant to trick or fool others
- 3. having or showing hate or dislike; unfriendly
- 4. very high; high in ideals or noble in feelings
- 6. knowing one's own faults or weaknesses; not proud
- 7. keeping oneself at a distance; showing no interest or sympathy



B. Complete the sentences with words from the puzzle.

- 1. The unruly mob was _____ to the sheriff's pleas.
- 2. The report of a UFO landing turned out to be a _____.
- 3. Are you _____ enough to admit it when you've made a mistake?
- 4. Voters didn't believe Ed would keep his _____ promises.
- 5. In some countries, a bride's _____ might include a herd of cattle.
- 6. That restaurant is famous for its warm _____.
- 7. Solving complicated problems is a matter of _____, not guesswork.
- 8. She felt _____ of grief when her friend died.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Unscramble the **boldface** words to complete the sentences about events in Act 2.

1. Sebastian said that Viola had a **UFLABTIEU** _____ mind.
2. Viola's **STREAM** _____ loved Olivia dearly.
3. Sir Toby hated logic as much as an **LUNDLIFE** _____ glass.
4. Sir Toby said that Olivia was a **DUPER** _____.
5. Malvolio scolded the knights for raising a **SCKURU** _____ in Olivia's house.
6. Maria predicted that Malvolio's weakness would be his **LOWFANDL** _____.
7. The duke said that men's affections are **NUBLEATS** _____.
8. Feste said that **SLEEPAUR** _____ must be paid for at one time or another.
9. The duke compared women to fair **WOLSFER** _____.
10. The duke said that his **TIPTEAPE** _____ was "as hungry as the sea."
11. Viola said she was all the **HAUGSTRED** _____ that her father had.
12. Maria asked the knights to watch Malvolio "for the love of **COMYREK** _____."
13. Malvolio read a letter written to "the unknown **DEVLOBE** _____."



NAME _____

DATE _____

Many English words have more than one meaning. The word *light*, for example, can mean “having little weight” or “brightness.” A word’s meaning depends on how it is used in the sentence. First, think about the meaning of each **boldface** word from Act 2. Then, write the word under its *other* meaning below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. “You were in rare form last night.” | 7. “Be patient for tonight.” |
| 2. “Let me bear my troubles alone.” | 8. “The rest of you may leave.” |
| 3. “Toby comes and bows to me.” | 9. “She treats me with more respect than the others.” |
| 4. “ Hide , in the name of practical joking!” | 10. “It has her personal seal on it.” |
| 5. “What kind of woman is she?” | 11. “Maybe I’ll wind my watch.” |
| 6. “She can adjust herself to suit him.” | 12. “ Cast off your humble exterior and appear fresh.” |

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. person under a doctor’s care
_____ | g. the actors in a play or movie
_____ |
| b. knots tied with loops
_____ | h. large, heavy, shaggy animal
_____ |
| c. a strong current of air
_____ | i. sea animal with flippers
_____ |
| d. not completely cooked
_____ | j. the skin of an animal
_____ |
| e. to be at ease after activity
_____ | k. set of clothes to be worn together
_____ |
| f. showing goodness and generosity
_____ | l. especially enjoyable foods
_____ |



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Read the lines from Act 2. Then circle the *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning) of each **boldface** word.

1. Present **mirth** has present laughter.

enjoyment celebration confusion grief

2. She never **revealed** her love.

displayed destroyed hid begged

3. Fair princess, I am your **humble** servant, Cesario.

talkative conceited intelligent homely

4. May he be **inspired** to read it aloud!

discouraged energized ordained instructed

5. Men's affections are unstable, full of desire, and **fickle**.

weak steadfast unique laughable

6. Sweet Sir Toby, be **patient** for tonight.

serene perturbed indifferent enthralled

B. Read the lines from Act 2. Then circle the *synonym* (word with the same or a similar meaning) of each **boldface** word.

1. My lady welcomes you as her **kinsman**.

colleague friend equal relative

2. Some are born great, some **achieve** greatness.

conquer beseech accomplish aspire

3. Heaven **forbid** that my looks charmed her!

deny prohibit punish scold

4. In **delay** there lies no plenty.

rashness postponement cowardice timidity

5. Sing that **quaint** old song we heard last night.

merry boisterous melodic charming

6. I am **slain** by a fair cruel maid.

beloved enraptured killed struck



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle the word or words that correctly complete each sentence.

SCENE 1

1. Sebastian asks forgiveness for causing (Antonio / Fabian) so much trouble.
2. (Sebastian / Antonio) admits to having many enemies in Orsino's court.

SCENE 2

3. (Malvolio / Curio) returns a (letter / ring) by throwing it on the ground.
4. (Olivia / Viola) says that her disguise is a form of (mockery / wickedness).

SCENE 3

5. (Sir Andrew / Sir Toby) asks Feste to sing a song.
6. (Maria / Malvolio) accuses the knights of "making an alehouse" of Olivia's home.
7. (Feste / Malvolio) tells the maid to give the knights nothing more to drink.

SCENE 4

8. The duke tells (Cesario / Curio) that a woman should always marry someone older.
9. Feste reminds the duke that (pain / pleasure) must be paid for at one time or another.
10. The duke gives Viola a (jewel / letter) to deliver to Olivia.

SCENE 5

11. The two knights and (Curio / Fabian) hide behind a (curtain / hedge) to watch what happens.
12. (Malvolio / Fabian) imagines himself wearing a fancy velvet gown and calling to his servants.
13. Malvolio reads a letter that (was / wasn't) written by Olivia.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

(Hint: Six statements are false.)

1. ____ Malvolio gives Feste some money to announce his presence to Olivia.

6. ____ Viola gives Olivia a locket containing her picture.

2. ____ Olivia finds herself falling in love with Cesario.

7. ____ Sir Andrew says that Sir Toby is a deadly swordsman.

3. ____ Sir Andrew tells Fabian to pick a fight with Cesario.

8. ____ Antonio thinks that Cesario is really Sebastian.

4. ____ Sebastian worries about Antonio's safety.

9. ____ Viola realizes that her brother may not be dead.

5. ____ Sir Toby pulls an elaborate joke on Malvolio.

10. ____ Malvolio warns that Sir Toby is a "devil" in a brawl.

B. Now rewrite the false statements from Part A to make them true.

(Hint: The corrections all involve use of a wrong name.)

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Solve the crossword puzzle. Answers are words that complete the quotations or sentences about events in Act 3.

ACROSS

2. *He is a knight, ___ with a ceremonial sword.*
7. *When a wise man stoops to folly, he ruins his ___.*
8. *The knight is ___ against you.*
9. *If Sebastian was alive, Viola thought the ___ was “full of love.”*

The crossword puzzle grid is as follows:

- 1 V (Down, 4 letters)
- 2 D (Across, 4 letters)
- 3 B (Across, 4 letters)
- 4 M (Down, 4 letters)
- 5 O (Across, 2 letters)
- 6 L (Across, 2 letters)
- 7 R (Across, 10 letters)
- 8 I (Across, 6 letters)
- 9 T (Across, 6 letters)

DOWN

1. *Some men pick fights on purpose just to test their ___.*
3. *According to Maria, to be possessed by the devil is to be ___.*
4. *When you come to ___, your wife will have a good man.*
5. *Sir Toby told Sir Andrew to swear a terrible ___.*
6. *Antonio advised Sebastian to find ___ before seeing the sights of the town.*

B. Complete the sentences with puzzle answer words.

1. You are _____ if you are very, very angry about something.
2. He _____ his new fishing boat *Playing Hooky*.
3. Before she testified, she swore an _____ to tell the truth.
4. Only soldiers of great _____ are brave in battle.
5. That man’s _____ was built on good work and honesty.
6. Young animals reach _____ much faster than humans do.
7. Most travelers can’t afford to pay for luxurious _____.
8. The magician _____ the prince and turned him into a toad.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Circle the correctly spelled word in each phrase from Act 3.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. upon my (concience / conscience) | 11. (truley / truly) midsummer
madness |
| 2. (proffession / profession) of a
wise man | 12. (fullfilment / fulfillment) of
my dreams |
| 3. wish to see your (niece / neice) | 13. put him in a (straightjacket /
straitjacket) |
| 4. most (excellent / excellant) lady | 14. a (scurvy / scurvey) fellow |
| 5. to make you (jelous / jealous) | 15. my master's (grief / greif) |
| 6. challenge to a (duel / dual) | 16. what (wepons / weapons)
you have |
| 7. (opponant / opponent) has
the gifts | 17. the most (skillful / skilfull) |
| 8. I am (indetted / indebted) | 18. as for his (cowardise / cowardice) |
| 9. see some (suveneir / souvenir) | |
| 10. he seems (possessed / posessed) | |

B. *Homophones* are words that sound exactly alike but have different meanings and spellings. Write a homophone from Act 3 to replace each **boldface** word.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. a marry _____ fellow | 4. week _____ in her eyes |
| 2. fowl _____ creature | 5. your route: dew _____ west |
| 3. on the write _____ side | 6. we'll meat _____ you |



NAME _____

DATE _____

Use your own experiences, ideas, and opinions to help you answer the questions.

1. **In olden days, every royal court employed a “fool,” or jester. Feste, for example, was hired by Olivia to provide merriment and entertainment.** Do you know someone whose funny remarks can usually be counted on to lighten the mood? Tell about a time your funny friend made people laugh.

2. **Viola (Cesario) speaks to Olivia on behalf of Duke Orsino.** Have you ever carried a message to someone as a favor to someone else? What was your purpose? (Hint: Viola’s purpose was to make Olivia think more kindly of Orsino.) Was the person *you* represented happy with the results?

3. **Viola tells Olivia that she’s not what she appears to be.** Have you ever met someone whose appearance was deceiving? What was your first impression of that person? What happened to change your opinion?

4. **Antonio once fought the Illyrians. That’s why he feels in danger walking Illyria’s streets.** What kind of places do you avoid because they seem dangerous? Name at least one place and explain why you think it’s dangerous.

5. **Malvolio tries to impress Olivia—but everything he does goes wrong!** Have you ever tried to impress someone by doing or saying certain things? Did your efforts make a good impression, or did they fail? Explain how it turned out.



NAME _____

DATE _____

First, complete the sentences with words from the box. Then, number the events to show which happened first, second, and so on. (Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the box.)

Olivia	Malvolio	purse	boldness	ring
Viola	Antonio	locket	promise	fool
Maria	Fabian	garden	intelligent	letter
Curio	Sebastian	money	dishonorable	horse

- _____ 1. Sir Andrew offers Cesario his _____.
- _____ 2. _____ is arrested by order of Orsino.
- _____ 3. Feste denies that he is Olivia's _____.
- _____ 4. _____ invites Antonio to go sightseeing with him.
- _____ 5. Olivia apologizes for forcing a _____ on Cesario.
- _____ 6. Antonio mistakes _____ for Sebastian.
- _____ 7. Sir Toby calls Viola "a very _____ boy."
- _____ 8. Antonio insists on lending Sebastian his _____.
- _____ 9. Malvolio appears before Olivia with ridiculous _____.
- _____ 10. Olivia asks Cesario to wear her _____.
- _____ 11. _____ suggests that Malvolio is possessed by the devil.
- _____ 12. Viola offers half her _____ to Antonio.
- _____ 13. Viola greets Feste in Olivia's _____.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. When Feste claims to know him, Sebastian is
 - a. outraged.
 - b. amused.
 - c. confused.
2. Olivia criticizes Sir Toby for having no
 - a. money.
 - b. manners.
 - c. courage.
3. Who talked to Malvolio in a strange, fake voice?
 - a. Valentine.
 - b. Feste.
 - c. Sebastian.
4. Who said, “Nothing that is so is so”?
 - a. Malvolio
 - b. Sir Andrew
 - c. Feste
5. What gift did Olivia give Sebastian?
 - a. a locket
 - b. a diamond
 - c. a pearl
6. By what name does Olivia call Sebastian?
 - a. Cesario
 - b. Viola
 - c. Orsino
7. Maria suggested that Feste disguise himself in a gown and
 - a. hat.
 - b. wig.
 - c. beard.
8. Sebastian thought his invitation to Olivia’s house was
 - a. a dream.
 - b. an insult.
 - c. dangerous.
9. Who worried that the practical joke was going too far?
 - a. Maria
 - b. Sir Toby
 - c. Sir Andrew
10. Sebastian wished that Antonio were there to give him
 - a. advice.
 - b. comfort.
 - c. money.
11. Olivia and the priest led Sebastian to the
 - a. elephant.
 - b. garden.
 - c. chapel.
12. Olivia wanted to keep their marriage a secret until
 - a. Sebastian wanted to make it public.
 - b. the count gave his approval.
 - c. she could plan a celebration.



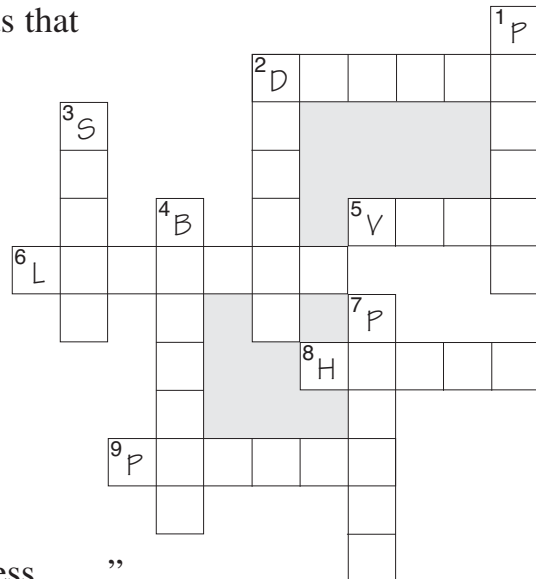
NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Solve the crossword puzzle. Answers are words that complete the sentences about events in Act 4.

ACROSS

2. Sir Toby threatened to throw Sebastian's ___ over the house.
5. "Pledge me your ___ of love in marriage," Olivia said to Sebastian.
6. Pretending to be a parson, Feste called Malvolio a ___
8. "Don't blame me for this ___," Olivia begged Sebastian.
9. Olivia accuses Sir Toby of "playing pointless ___."



DOWN

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olivia invites Sebastian to join her and the ___ in the nearby chapel. 2. Feste wishes he were the first to practice ___ in a parson's gown. 3. Sebastian tells Feste to ___ his nonsense someplace else. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Sir Andrew threatens to charge Sebastian with ___. 7. Feste pretends to be Sir Topas, a ___. |
|--|--|

B. Use words from the puzzle to complete the sentences.

1. Ricky thinks his silly _____ are funnier than they are.
2. If you give someone a beating, you are guilty of the crime of _____.
3. A clergyman or minister might also be called a _____.
4. She was guilty of _____ when she lied to her family.
5. If you clap, he'll _____ even more of his awful poems!
6. In a Roman Catholic church, only a _____ is allowed to conduct certain religious rites.
7. A _____ is a weapon with a sharp, pointed blade.
8. In olden days, a mentally ill person might be called a _____.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Find and circle the hidden vocabulary words from Act 4. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- ___ **BEG** ___ **RESTORE**
- ___ **RANK** ___ **DECLARE**
- ___ **EBONY** ___ **GLORIOUS**
- ___ **PROFIT** ___ **NONSENSE**
- ___ **BLESS** ___ **ACCIDENTAL**
- ___ **WRETCH** ___ **BARBAROUS**

P	A	D	N	O	N	S	E	N	S	E	A
R	F	U	L	K	M	C	W	U	L	B	Z
O	E	Y	P	I	H	D	O	A	S	D	P
F	W	S	A	C	O	I	S	S	E	L	B
I	Q	U	T	E	R	Y	U	C	V	E	Y
T	D	E	H	O	G	O	L	K	A	S	N
O	R	X	L	C	R	A	M	H	J	L	O
W	A	G	S	A	R	E	R	T	U	M	B
J	B	N	B	E	O	C	S	D	K	A	E
R	Y	R	E	P	G	B	T	R	N	S	D
T	A	C	C	I	D	E	N	T	A	L	B
B	N	S	E	R	H	G	M	J	R	E	S

B. Complete the pairs of *synonyms* and *antonyms* below with puzzle words from Part A.

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

1. benefit / _____
2. outcast / _____
3. spectacular / _____
4. announce / _____
5. status / _____
6. beseech / _____

7. wisdom / _____
8. deliberate / _____
9. civilized / _____
10. neglect / _____
11. curse / _____
12. ivory / _____



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle the words that correctly complete each sentence.

SCENE 1

1. (Sir Andrew / Sir Toby) strikes out at (Feste / Sebastian).
2. (Maria / Olivia) calls (Sir Toby / Malvolio) a “wretch fit for the mountains and barbarous caves.”
3. Feste meets (Sebastian / Orsino) outside of (Olivia’s / Antonio’s) house.
4. (Sebastian / Valentine) dares (Sir Toby / Sir Andrew) to draw his sword.

SCENE 2

5. (Malvolio / Feste) disguises himself as (Sir Topas / Sir Andrew), the parson.
6. (Fabian / Malvolio) insists that he is not a (parson / lunatic).
7. (Feste / Olivia) says, “There is no darkness but (ignorance / evil).”
8. (Malvolio / Cesario) asks (Maria / Feste) to bring him some light and some ink and paper.

SCENE 3

9. As (Sebastian / Feste) enters (Viola’s / Olivia’s) garden, he can’t believe he’s not dreaming.
10. (Orsino / Sebastian) couldn’t find (Antonio / Fabian) at the Elephant.
11. (Viola / Olivia) asks (Cesario / Sebastian) to pledge vows of love.
12. (Orsino / Malvolio) told (Feste / Sir Toby) to ask him some searching questions.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Use your own experiences, ideas, and opinions to help you answer the questions.

1. **Feste, Olivia, and Sir Andrew mistake Sebastian for Viola.** Has that ever happened to you? Tell about a time you thought you knew someone who was really someone else. Or perhaps *you* were greeted by a stranger who thought he knew you. How did the confusion get resolved?

2. **Sir Toby’s pranks and bad manners are very annoying to Olivia.** Do you have a relative or friend whose behavior upsets you? What might be an effective way to encourage—or force—someone to stop behaving badly?

3. **To prove that he’s not insane, Malvolio writes a letter to Olivia.** How else could he have proved his sanity? What would *you* do to convince others that you could think clearly?

4. **Feste said, “Wise men who give money to fools get themselves very well regarded—even 14 years later.”** What do you think he meant by that? Express the same meaning in your own words.

5. **Not knowing Olivia, Sebastian can’t believe his good luck when she asks him to marry her.** Have you—or someone you know or have read about—had an unexpected stroke of good luck? Explain what happened.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. The duke remembered Antonio for his
 - a. bravery in battle.
 - b. resemblance to Viola.
 - c. courtesy and kindness.
2. Whom did Viola identify as the man who rescued her?
 - a. Orsino
 - b. Antonio
 - c. Sebastian
3. Antonio had been arrested for
 - a. insulting Sir Toby.
 - b. brawling in the street.
 - c. stealing from the shops.
4. Whom did Antonio “pluck from the angry sea”?
 - a. Viola
 - b. Malvolio
 - c. Sebastian
5. What did Olivia say she “could not supply” to Orsino?
 - a. a pearl
 - b. her love
 - c. a letter
6. Whom did Orsino call “the lamb I love”?
 - a. Viola
 - b. Maria
 - c. Olivia
7. Who apologized for hurting Sir Toby?
 - a. Cesario
 - b. Antonio
 - c. Sebastian
8. How did Viola describe her father?
 - a. as thin and blond
 - b. as wealthy and powerful
 - c. by the mole on his brow
9. What happened to the captain who’d brought Viola ashore?
 - a. He’d gone back to sea.
 - b. He’d become ill.
 - c. He’d been arrested.
10. What does Olivia ask Orsino to do?
 - a. make her a countess
 - b. accept her as a sister-in-law
 - c. declare Malvolio insane
11. Whose handwriting looked much like Olivia’s?
 - a. Sir Andrew’s
 - b. Fabian’s
 - c. Maria’s
12. Sir Toby and Fabian didn’t like Malvolio’s
 - a. proud and rude manner.
 - b. boisterous drunkenness.
 - c. eagerness to fight.



NAME _____

DATE _____

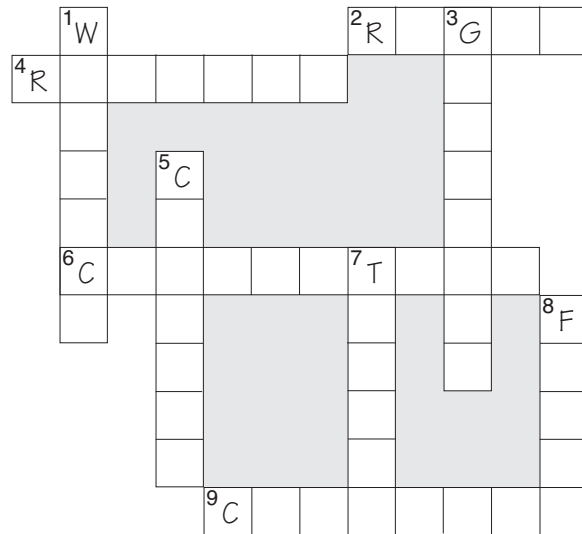
A. Solve the crossword puzzle. Clues are definitions of vocabulary words from Act 5.

ACROSS

- 2. a dishonest or tricky person;
a scoundrel
- 4. to do harm or evil in return for
harm or evil that has been done
- 6. always acting or thinking in
the same way
- 9. a written agreement, the terms
of which are bound by law

DOWN

- 1. the condition of being married
- 3. pieces of clothing
- 5. crafty; sly; skillful in tricking or cheating
- 7. a ruler, often cruel and unjust, who has complete power
- 8. a large group of ships moving together under one control



B. Use puzzle words to complete the sentences.

- 1. The best gymnasts are very _____ about practicing their routines.
- 2. The _____ con artist convinced the confused old man to write him a large check.
- 3. How many _____ are you taking to the dry cleaner's today?
- 4. The United States Navy's _____ of submarines is ready to mobilize at a moment's notice.
- 5. They signed a lease _____ when they rented the apartment.
- 6. Nero, the Emperor of Rome from A.D. 54 to 68, was a ruthless _____.
- 7. Hamlet wanted _____ for the murder of his father.
- 8. The pastor announced that the young couple had been joined in holy _____.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Circle two words that could be used to describe each character.

1. **VIOLA**

unattractive bold
cantankerous crafty

2. **ORSINO**

lovesick royal
boisterous unkind

3. **OLIVIA**

stern spiteful
wealthy beautiful

4. **SEBASTIAN**

handsome elderly
unpleasant confused

5. **MALVOLIO**

fun-loving noble
self-righteous ambitious

6. **FESTE**

clever evil
despairing wise

7. **SIR TOBY**

learned rowdy
drunken sedate

8. **MARIA**

daring ignorant
haughty mischievous

9. **SIR ANDREW**

brave ridiculous
gullible dangerous

10. **ANTONIO**

pitiful loyal
greedy loving

B. Complete each sentence with a word from the box. (Hint: Answers are the descriptive words actually used by the characters.)

mad	proud	coward	polite	thief	cruel	ungrateful
------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	-------------------

1. Antonio accused Viola (Cesario) of being _____.
2. Orsino called Antonio a _____.
3. Sir Andrew said that Viola (Cesario) was a _____.
4. Maria said that Malvolio was _____.
5. Viola (Cesario) described herself as _____.
6. Orsino told Olivia that she was _____.
7. Fabian accused Malvolio of being _____.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Compound words—like *haystack* and *timetable*—are made of two or more words. Combine one word from Box A and one word from Box B to make a compound word that completes each sentence. (Hint: Not all words will be used, but one will be used twice.)

BOX A			BOX B		
friend	lady	can	lock	not	ship
hand	your	fare	man	craft	wreck
witch	wed	mad	self	well	thing
throne	ship	some	fleet	brew	writing

- Antonio claimed that _____ had brought him to Illyria.
- “_____, then. Make sure our paths never cross in the future,” Orsino said to Viola.
- Sir Toby had _____ to say about how he’d been hurt.
- The duke decided that the _____ had been “most fortunate,” after all.
- Malvolio wrote, “I am just as sane as your _____.”
- Denying that he was a _____, Malvolio said that he’d been “madly used.”
- When she looked at the letter, Olivia recognized Maria’s _____.
- “How have you divided _____?” Antonio asked Sebastian.
- Antonio accused Sebastian of denying their _____.
- “What does my lord wish—other than what he _____ have?” asked Olivia.
- The duke said that the two couples would be joined in holy _____ when the time was right.



NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Unscramble the words from Act 5. Then write each word on a line to complete a pair of *synonyms* (words with the same or similar meanings).

UTARGFLUNE _____	ELCRU _____
SNEDSAM _____	DRESDUAPE _____
LYHSTONE _____	DEINSTOASH _____
ATONUSITI _____	TIPLEO _____
CLAROPDIME _____	

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. heartless / _____ | 6. convinced / _____ |
| 2. circumstance / _____ | 7. insanity / _____ |
| 3. truthfully / _____ | 8. announced / _____ |
| 4. courteous / _____ | 9. thankless / _____ |
| 5. astounded / _____ | |

B. Unscramble the *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning) from Act 5 to complete each word pair.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. purifying / NITGINAT
_____ | 6. brave / DRAWLOCY
_____ |
| 2. variable / SCINTSTONE
_____ | 7. disloyal / FLUHAFIT
_____ |
| 3. profane / VENIDI
_____ | 8. weakness / SHERNGTT
_____ |
| 4. feminine / CLUMSAINE
_____ | 9. forget / BREEMMER
_____ |
| 5. compliments / SEVENCAIRG
_____ | 10. wise / HOOFLIS
_____ |



NAME _____

DATE _____

Write a character’s name to answer each question. (Hint: Three names will be used twice.)

Fabian	Antonio	Orsino	Sebastian	Viola
Olivia	Malvolio	Sir Toby	Sir Andrew	Feste

1. Who drew his sword to defend Viola? _____
2. Who said, “I guess you think a bloody head is nothing!”? _____
3. For whom did Sir Andrew call for a surgeon to tend to? _____
4. Who said, “Welcome! Welcome, drowned Viola!”? _____
5. Who read Malvolio’s letter to Olivia? _____
6. Who left her clothes with the captain who brought her ashore? _____
7. Who asked Orsino to accept her as a sister-in-law? _____
8. Who declared that Olivia had wronged him terribly? _____
9. Who admitted that he and Sir Toby had played a trick on Malvolio? _____
10. Who called Olivia a “coldhearted tyrant”? _____
11. Whom did Orsino ask to be his wife? _____
12. Under whose orders did Maria write a letter? _____
13. Whom did Orsino send to make peace with Malvolio? _____



TWELFTH NIGHT
SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

NAME _____

DATE _____

First, complete the sentences with words from the box. Then, number the events to show which happened first, second, and so on. (Hint: You will *not* use all the words.)

Olivia	father	Orsino	executed	excellent
uncle	Viola	cutlass	Antonio	Sebastian
ring	locket	dagger	Malvolio	promoted
Satan	Feste	Fabian	bracelet	handkerchief

- _____ 1. Sebastian and Viola recall that their _____ died on their thirteenth birthday.
- _____ 2. Sir Toby threatens to throw Antonio’s _____ over the house.
- _____ 3. Olivia asks Cesario to wear her _____.
- _____ 4. _____ accuses Olivia of “doing a terrible wrong.”
- _____ 5. Cesario refuses to accept Olivia’s _____.
- _____ 6. Valentine tells Cesario that he’s likely to be _____.
- _____ 7. _____ pretends to be Sir Topas, the parson.
- _____ 8. _____ apologizes to Olivia for wounding Sir Toby.
- _____ 9. Sir Toby tells Sir Andrew that his dancing is _____.
- _____ 10. An officer accuses _____ of being involved in a brawl.
- _____ 11. Sir Toby warns Malvolio not to “play games with _____.”
- _____ 12. _____ asks the ship captain to help her disguise herself.
- _____ 13. _____ confesses to Olivia that a joke was played on Malvolio.



NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. The events of this play take place in
 - a. London.
 - b. Illyria.
 - c. Ruritania.
 - d. Denmark.
2. Olivia is unwilling to receive visitors because she
 - a. loves only herself.
 - b. is in financial trouble.
 - c. is mourning her brother.
 - d. needs new furniture.
3. Sir Andrew Aguecheek's goal is to
 - a. win Olivia's love.
 - b. befriend Sir Toby.
 - c. win a swordfight.
 - d. marry Maria.
4. Who carries Orsino's message to Olivia?
 - a. Sir Toby
 - b. Malvolio
 - c. Fabian
 - d. Cesario
5. What is Malvolio's position in Olivia's household?
 - a. gentleman-in-waiting
 - b. butler
 - c. fool
 - d. steward
6. Viola's heart is eventually won by
 - a. Feste.
 - b. Orsino.
 - c. Fabian.
 - d. Sebastian.
7. Antonio is
 - a. Toby's brother.
 - b. Viola's brother.
 - c. Malvolio's uncle.
 - d. Sebastian's friend.
8. Who forged the letter that was written to Malvolio?
 - a. Sir Andrew
 - b. Fabian
 - c. Maria
 - d. Olivia
9. What did the letter advise Malvolio to do?
 - a. sing and make jokes
 - b. wear a green hat
 - c. give Olivia a hug
 - d. wear yellow stockings
10. Who is Sir Toby's niece?
 - a. Olivia
 - b. Viola
 - c. Maria
 - d. Fabian
11. What misfortune separated Viola and Sebastian?
 - a. a terrible fire
 - b. a shipwreck
 - c. a bitter argument
 - d. financial disaster
12. Why does Antonio travel to Illyria?
 - a. to get revenge on Orsino
 - b. to be close to Sebastian
 - c. to look for Viola
 - d. to court Olivia



NAME _____

DATE _____

Answer each question in your own words. Write in complete sentences.

1. Which characters in the play change clothing to disguise themselves or to make a certain impression? What items of clothing did they exchange their own clothing for?

2. “Twelfth Night” was once a festival at which traditional social roles were temporarily suspended and turned topsy-turvy. Give two examples of things being “turned topsy-turvy” in Illyria.

3. At the end of the play, what do both Orsino and Olivia do to show that they are more interested in “being in love” than in any particular love interest?

4. How does Sir Andrew Aguecheek’s self-image differ from Maria’s impression of him?

5. Describe the change that comes over Malvolio when he reads the letter Maria forged. What was he like before? What was he like after?



(TITLE OF PLAY) _____

NAME _____

DATE _____

Choose one “extra credit” project from each column. Complete the short-term project on the back of this sheet. To complete the second project, follow your teacher’s instructions.

SHORT-TERM PROJECTS

1. Write brief captions for any of the four illustrations in the book.
2. Draw a picture of your favorite character. Be sure the clothing and hairstyles are appropriate to the times.
3. Write a diary entry for one of the main characters. Describe, from that character’s point of view, one of the important events in the play.
4. Write appropriate titles for the first two or three scenes in Act 1.
5. Draw a simple map showing various locations mentioned in the play.
6. Choose any page from the play, and rewrite all the dialogue.
7. Playing the role of a newspaper reporter, write a brief article describing one scene in the play.

LONG-TERM PROJECTS

1. Do some research to find out why Shakespeare was called an “upstart crow” by a rival playwright. Explain your findings.
2. Describe the system of government at the time this play was written. Use library resources to find the information.
3. Make a diorama depicting one of the important scenes in the play.
4. You be the playwright! In three or four paragraphs, explain your idea for a different ending of this play.
5. Make a “then and now” chart showing differences between Shakespeare’s time and our time. Compare clothing, customs, and travel.
6. Read into a cassette recorder to make an audio tape of any two scenes from the play.



(TITLE OF PLAY) _____

NAME _____

DATE _____

Five elements make up a plot: *characters, setting, conflict, climax, and conclusion*. Review the Literary Glossary definition of each element. Then answer the questions about the play you just read.

1. What is the **setting** (time and place) of the play?

2. What **conflict** or **conflicts** do the main characters face?

3. Explain the **climax** of these conflicts (how they are resolved).

4. Is the outcome of the **plot** surprising? Why or why not?

5. Does the play focus mostly on **character, plot, or setting**?

6. What might have been a *different* way for the conflicts to be resolved? Think of some events that would have changed the **conclusion** of the plot. Write your new ending here.



THEME ANALYSIS: _____

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____

DATE _____

Review the Literary Glossary definition of *theme*. Then study the literary themes listed in the box.

bravery	loyalty	revenge	revolution	nature	hope
guilt	love	friendship	repentance	courage	war
madness	science	injustice	greed	regret	youth

Authors often want to deliver a message about their themes. This message, usually a deeply held belief, is expressed in the story or play.

Think about the play you just read. What theme or themes can you recognize? What was the main idea? What point was the author trying to make about that theme? What message was delivered?

Choose two or three themes from the box, or write your own. Then write a sentence explaining the author’s belief about that theme. (This kind of sentence is called a *thematic statement*.)

EXAMPLE: *The Crucible*, by Arthur Miller

Theme: injustice

Thematic statement: Hasty judgment because of prejudice can have tragic consequences for innocent individuals.

THEME 1: _____

THEMATIC STATEMENT: _____

THEME 2: _____

THEMATIC STATEMENT: _____

THEME 3: _____

THEMATIC STATEMENT: _____



CHARACTER STUDY: _____

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____

DATE _____

Review the Literary Glossary definition of *character*. Then name two important characters from the play you just read. Write a brief description of each.

1. **CHARACTER:** _____
DESCRIPTION: _____

2. **CHARACTER:** _____
DESCRIPTION: _____

3. Which character did you find most interesting? _____
Explain why. _____

4. Describe the main conflict this character faces.

5. How is this conflict finally resolved?

6. Does the plot's outcome make the character happy or unhappy? _____
Explain how. _____

7. What information in the play helped you understand this character? Write three lines of dialogue or description.

8. On the back of this sheet, write a sentence telling how you and the character are **alike**. Then write another sentence telling how the two of you are **different**.



VOCABULARY STUDY: _____

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____

DATE _____

Look back through the play you just read. Find 10 words that were new to you. First, list the words on the lines below. Then check a dictionary if you're not sure what each word means. Finally, use each word in a sentence of your own.

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



GLOSSARY STUDY:

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____

DATE _____

1. Review the Literary Glossary definition of **conflict**. Then describe one example of a conflict in this play.

2. Review the Literary Glossary definition of **figurative language**. Then find two examples in the play and write them on the lines.

3. Select your favorite short lines of **dialogue** from the play. Write them on the lines.

4. Describe the **setting** of the play. When and where does the story take place?

5. Review the Literary Glossary definition of **motive**. Explain the motive, or driving force, behind the main character's actions.

6. Review the Literary Glossary definition of **climax**. Then describe the outcome of the play's main conflict.

7. Think about a major event in the play. What was the main character's **point of view** about that event? Explain how the playwright revealed that character's point of view.



CRITICAL REVIEW, PART 1: _____

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____ DATE _____

Imagine you are a theater critic for a newspaper. Your job is to tell your readers about the play you just saw. Before you write your review—which will contain both fact and opinion—you must take notes. Use this form to gather the information you will use in your article.

PLAY TITLE AND AUTHOR: _____

1. Imagine that you attended the gala opening-night performance. Name a fictional theater, and describe how the audience reacted to the play.

2. What *type* of play is this? (Examples: comedy, tragedy, mystery, action, etc.) Name more than one type, if appropriate.

3. Describe the *main character* in two or three sentences. Use meaningful details.

4. Describe two or three *supporting characters*. Explain each character’s relationship to the main character.

5. Write one or two lines from the play as examples of powerful *description*. (Hint: Look for vivid sights, sounds, smells, or feelings.)



CRITICAL REVIEW, PART 2: _____

(TITLE OF PLAY)

NAME _____

DATE _____

6. Write one or two lines from the play as examples of *figurative language*.

7. Summarize the *plot* of the play in one brief paragraph. (Hint: Name one key event from the play’s beginning, middle, and end.)

8. Choose one scene from the play and describe how the stage was decorated to suggest that place.

9. Describe the actors’ performances in two of the main roles. (Name two popular actors you think would have played the parts well.)

10. State two reasons why you **would** or **would not** recommend that your readers should attend this play.



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