

William Shakespeare's

A Midsummer Night's Dream

STUDY GUIDE AND WORKBOOK



the stage company

Getting Ready to Come to the Theatre!



Unlike the popular entertainment forms of television and movies, live theatre depends on audience contribution for a successful performance. Understanding the importance of their role as audience members can aid students to enjoy a live theatre presentation.

You may want to discuss the differences between the media art forms such as TV or film, and live theatre. Which offers a closer view? Which has more audience interaction: a TV show or a play? Why does this matter? It's remarkable how much more students profit from their theatre experience when they discuss these issues prior to becoming audience members. Please take the time to talk about these topics with your class.

Students who have never been to the theatre sometimes are struck by the fact that the actors on stage are real people performing live. Please make your students aware that not only are these real people on the stage, but also that they can be seen and heard by the actors as well, and that should be respectful of the entire house.

As audience members, your students participate in making magic, allowing characters on stage to connect with them, and therefore creating an emotional performance. Live theatre is unique in its enchanting and emotional connections between performer and audience, leaving a much higher impact on the viewer than watching a movie or TV show.

We ask for your cooperation in following these simple guidelines to ensure the best experience.

- Please no food or drinks.
- Please have your students leave their cell phones at home or at school. Teachers may bring their cell phones for emergency contact purposes, but please ensure that they are in the “Off” or “Silent” mode. It is very distracting for actors and audiences alike if they hear a ringtone in the middle of a show.
- Please keep your students from making inappropriate noise or chatter during the performance.



We truly believe that the arts can change the world. We hope that your interaction with our theatrical art inspires you and your students to create your own art that will change the world.

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Meet William Shakespeare



He was not of an age, but for all time.
— Ben Jonson, poet and contemporary of Shakespeare

Little is known about William Shakespeare, generally acknowledged as the greatest playwright of all time. In some ways, the lack of information is ironically fitting. Whereas we can draw on personal history to understand and explain the work of most writers, in the case of Shakespeare, we must rely primarily on his work.

His command of comedy and tragedy, his ability to depict the range of human character, and his profound insights into human nature add clues to the few facts that are known about his life.

William Shakespeare was born in April 1564 in the English town of Stratford-upon-Avon. The son of John Shakespeare, a successful glovemaking and public official, and

Mary Arden, the daughter of a gentleman, William was the oldest surviving sibling of eight children.

Shakespeare probably attended the local grammar school and studied Latin. His writings indicate that he was familiar with classical writers such as Ovid (the source for the story of Pyramus and Thisbe, the play-within-a-play in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*). Throughout Shakespeare's childhood, companies of touring actors visited Stratford. Although there is no evidence to prove that Shakespeare ever saw these actors perform, most scholars agree that he probably did.

In 1582, at the age of 18, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer. The couple had become parents of two daughters and a son by 1585. Sometime in the next eight years, Shakespeare left his family in Stratford and moved to London to pursue a career in the theater. Records show that by 1592, he had become a successful actor and playwright in that city. Although an outbreak of plague forced the London theaters to close in 1592, Shakespeare continued to write, producing the long narrative poem **Venus and Adonis** and a number of comedies. By 1594 the plague was less of a threat, and theaters reopened. Shakespeare had joined a famous acting group called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, so named for their patron, or supporter, a high official in the court of Queen Elizabeth I. One of the first plays Shakespeare wrote for this company was **Romeo and Juliet**. In 1598 he became part owner of a major new playhouse, the Globe.

For more than a decade, Shakespeare produced a steady stream of works, both tragedies and comedies, which were performed at the Globe, the Royal Court, and other London theaters. However, shortly after the Globe was destroyed by fire in 1613, he retired and returned to Stratford.

Fairly wealthy from the sales of his plays and from his shares in both the acting company and the Globe, Shakespeare was able to buy a large house and an impressive amount of property. He died in Stratford in 1616. Seven years later the first collection of his plays was published.

The Theatre of Shakespeare



The public theatres in London during Shakespeare's time included the Rose, the Swan, the Globe, the Fortune, and the Red Bull. All theatres were open-roof arenas with the same basic ground plan: Three stories in height accommodating between 1,500 and 3,000 people.

At one entrance, where theatre-goers put a penny into a box (which led to the term "Box Office") and had access to an open space at the center, where lower-class audience members (referred to as "groundlings") stood to watch the performances. Three levels of seating for wealthy audience members, a basic platform stage, with the audience on three sides and the rear reserved for entrances, exits, and a backstage area for the actors.

Above the stage there was a gallery that could be used for balcony scenes or speeches made to a large crowd. All playwrights and performers were male. Adolescent boys played the female roles.



*"Now in this next scene, Rosalind,
you disguise yourself as a boy."*

The Time and Place

Drama was tremendously popular during Shakespeare's lifetime. The queen herself, Elizabeth I, loved to watch plays—including many by Shakespeare in her court. Companies of actors travelled throughout England, performing for eager audiences. Yet not everyone in late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England loved plays and acting. Many local authorities mistrusted and persecuted visiting actors, which forced them to seek the protection of powerful nobles. Religious factions such as the Puritans decried acting as wicked and tried to outlaw it. In fact, the Puritans succeeded in closing down the theatres in 1642.

Many of Shakespeare's plays seem to address the issue of whether drama is mere entertainment or a vehicle for showing the truth of human experience.



Introducing the Play

Shakespeare wrote **A Midsummer Night's Dream** toward the beginning of his career. The play describes the comic misadventures of two pairs of lovers who become lost in a dark wood and fall under the power of sprites.

The Stage Company based its adaptation on the legends of those remote times when theatre was as it is now one of the most popular entertainments.

To Shakespeare's audiences, the play's title was a clue that the play might be about romance, magic, and madness. Midsummer Night was thought to be one of the nights of the year when sprites were especially powerful. People also believed that flowers gathered on Midsummer Night could work magic and that Midsummer Night was a time when people dreamed of their true loves and sometimes went insane.

Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists based their comedy plots on Classical (ancient Greek and Roman) models. Often a grumpy old father blocks the love affair between a young man and a young woman. Complications and confusions follow, until finally, after some dramatic reversal, the lovers are united. Setting his first act in Athens, the birthplace of Western classical literature, Shakespeare follows just such a plot. It is not long, however, before the play moves to the woods outside Athens, and into the English concept of Midsummer Night.

This tale of frustrated love and mistaken identity makes audiences laugh at the ridiculous ease with which lovers change the object of their affection, while still believing that their feelings are completely sincere. However, although it is a comedy, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* also poses some profound and difficult questions: What is love? How and why do people fall in and out of love? How is love related to questions of identity—both of the lover and the beloved? Are lovers in control of themselves and their destinies? Which is more real, the “daylight” world of reason and law or the “night-time” world of passion and chaos? Shakespeare leaves these questions for the audience to answer.

Synopsis

This is one of the greatest and most famous comedy plays written by William Shakespeare. The play revolves around the adventures of four young lovers, and their interactions with the fairies who inhabit a moonlit forest. Their lives are confused and complicated by entering the forest where Oberon, the King of the Fairies and his Queen, Titania, preside. Puck (or Robin Goodfellow) is a major character who is full of mischief and tricks. Other visitors to the enchanted forest include Quince and his friends Bottom and Flauta, the amateur dramatists who want to rehearse their terrible but hilarious version of the play Pyramus and Thisbe.

Characters in our adaptation



Puck, or Robin Goodfellow

Lysander, in love with Hermia
Demetrius, in love with Hermia
Hermia, in love with Lysander
Helena, in love with Demetrius

Oberon, King of Fairies
Titania, Queen of Fairies

Quince, director of the “play”
Bottom, a weaver and amateur actor
Flauta, a student of English



Cobweb, a fairy
Moth, a fairy
Peaseblossom, an elf
Mustardseed, an elf
Weedbud, an elf
Peppergrain, an elf

Summary of the Plot

Hermia's father wants Hermia to marry Demetrius (who loves Hermia), but Hermia is in love with Lysander and refuses to comply. Disobeying her father's wishes could result in her being sent to a convent. Nonetheless, Hermia and Lysander plan to escape and marry in the house of Lysander's aunt, some seven leagues distant from the city. They make their intentions known to Hermia's friend: Helena, who was once engaged to Demetrius and still loves him even though he rejected her after meeting Hermia. Hoping to regain his love, Helena tells Demetrius of the elopement that Hermia and Lysander have planned. At the appointed time, Demetrius stalks into the woods after his intended bride and her lover; Helena follows behind him.

In these same woods are two very different groups of characters. The first is a band of fairies, including Obero, the fairy king, and his wife, Titania.



The second is a band of craftsmen rehearsing a play that they hope to perform for a very special occasion. Oberon and Titania, King and Queen of Fairies, are locked in quarrel. Not being able to solve it and seeking revenge, Oberon sends his merry servant, Puck, to acquire a magical flower, the juice of which can be spread over a sleeping person's eyelids to make that person fall in love with the first thing he or she sees upon waking. Puck obtains the flower, and Oberon tells him of his plan to spread its juice on the sleeping Titania's eyelids.

Having seen Demetrius act cruelly toward Helena, he orders Puck to spread some of the juice on the eyelids of the young mortal man. Puck encounters Lysander and Hermia; thinking that Lysander is the mortal of whom Oberon spoke, Puck afflicts him with the love potion. Lysander happens to see Helena upon awaking and falls deeply in love with her, abandoning Hermia. As the night progresses and Puck attempts to undo his mistake, both Lysander and Demetrius end up in love with Helena, who believes that they are mocking her. Hermia becomes so jealous that she tries to challenge Helena to a fight. Demetrius and Lysander nearly do fight over Helena's love, but Puck confuses them by mimicking their voices, leading them apart until they are lost separately in the forest.

Finally, Oberon decides that all good sports must come to an end. He puts the four lovers to sleep and gives Lysander the antidote for the love potion so that he will love Hermia again when they all wake up. Demetrius now loves Helena, and Lysander now loves Hermia.

Next, Oberon gives Titania the antidote, and the King and Queen reconcile. Lysander, Hermia, Helena, and Demetrius asleep in the forest wake up and find everything is all right. All return to Athens to make sense of what they think is a strange dream.

The craftsmen perform then a hilarious version of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. When the play is completed, the fairies briefly emerge to bless the couples with a protective charm and then disappear. Puck remains, to ask the audience for its forgiveness and approval and to urge it to remember the play as though it had all been a dream.

Fairies and Puck, or Robin Goodfellow



As supernatural beings, Oberon and Titania seem appropriately to be the top layer of the festival cake that is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*--but they spend most of their time fighting in an all-too-human way.

They do seem, however, to have a profound influence over the human world, not only in the way that they intermingle with it through the magic juice, but in the way that their actions influence the very seasons of the year. Their argument, according to Titania, has frighteningly changed the world.

Puck seems to have power too, but he is more and a mischief-maker with a strong [sense of humour](#). But this charming Shakespearean Puck, with [long](#) ears was actually more threatening as he was imagined by others in the period.

Puck is a master of harmless rustic mischief, almost benevolent in his pursuit of fun. He is “a merry wanderer of the night.”

Students can find a lot more information about Puck and the fairy world by searching the internet and comparing different opinions!

Puck's Final Monologue

Although our adaptation has been simplified to modern, every day language, we decided to leave Puck's final speech true to Shakespearian English. We recommend teachers to introduce it to their students to discuss the meaning in it before attending the play, in order to help them find the magic and the poetry with which it was once written.

A **monologue** is a long speech. Characters often speak monologues in moments of intense emotion or high stakes situations. When a Shakespearean character speaks a monologue alone on stage, it is called a **soliloquy**. Monologue work can be a great way to help students understand a character better, or get used to the language used in Shakespeare's plays.

“If we shadows have offended, think of this and all is mended:
That you have but slumber'd here, While these visions did
appear...

...and this weak and idle theme, no more yielding but a dream.
Gentles, do not reprehend: If you pardon, we will mend.



And, as I am an honest Puck,
If we have
unearned luck

Now to escape the serpent's
tongue. We will
make amends ere
long;

Else the Puck a liar call

~ So good night unto you
all.

Give us your hands, if we be
friends, And we
shall restore
amends.”

Significantly the final words of the play do not belong to the ruler of the fairy realm, but to the master of misrule, the consummate actor and comedian, Puck.

In some sense, Puck, with his ability to translate himself into any character, with his skill in creating performances that seem all too real to their human audiences, could be seen as a mascot of the theatre. Therefore, his final words are an apology for the play itself. Like the lovers in the play, the audience of the *Dream* has also been treated to a vision. If this performance has not met the audience's expectations, the actors will practise more and improve their work.

Puck apologizes to the audience for anything that might have offended them and suggests that they pretend it was a dream. This monologue directly addresses the audience and ties them in to the play.

Did you know?



Puck, also known as **Robin Goodfellow**, is a character in William Shakespeare's play *A Midsummer Night's Dream* that was based on the ancient figure in English mythology, also called Puck. Puck is a clever and mischievous elf and personifies the trickster or the wise knave. In the play, Shakespeare introduces Puck as the "shrewd and knavish sprite" and "that merry wanderer of the night" and jester to Oberon, the fairy king.

Mickey Rooney played Puck in the Oscar winning 1935 film, and also did Stanley Tucci in the 1999 Hollywood version. In our adaptation Puck is beautifully performed by Andres Bagg.

Andres has performed many important roles in our plays. He was Pat Garrett in our 2007 performances of **Billy The Kid**, and Dr. Frankenstein during the same year. He played scientist Christian Fletcher in **A Pirate Legend** during 2009 and the brave Eliot Ness in **Eliot Ness Cleans Up The Mess** (also on stage during 2010).

What makes this play great?

A Midsummer Night's Dream makes a great example of why Shakespeare was such a great writer: his use of our language. No one has ever matched the way Shakespeare puts words together to accomplish a goal.



Shakespeare's Language

Our adaptation of the play was conceived as a simplified version of the original was written in modern, everyday English so that the audience can easily absorb the magic of the play, understand the wonderful plot and get closer to the work of this great playwright.

We strongly believe that , in this way, students interest in the classisc will be genuinely fostered and they will be more inclined to go back to the original by themselves, find more details, discover the poetry and the power of this comedy and eventually of many other plays.

For many students today, **reading** Shakespeare's language is a challenge. The following are instances to pay attention to if you decide to read a **A Midsummer Night's Dream with your students:**

- unfamiliar words or words whose meanings have changed
- unfamiliar word order

Some of Shakespeare's words are no longer used. Words whose meanings have changed might be more problematic, such as "blood" used to mean "passion or feelings," and "well possessed" when we might say "wealthy."

Shakespeare uses language to build three dramatic spaces within the play: the mortal word of Lysander, Hermia, Demetrius and Helena; the world of the workingmen; and finally, Fairyland ruled by Oberon and Titania. Ask your students to be attentive to how language shifts in each of these worlds.

In *A Midsummer Night's Dream* Shakespeare often uses sentence structures that separate words that normally appear together, most often the subject and verb. This is often done to create a particular speech rhythm, or emphasize a certain word. Occasionally, words are ommitted to create iambic pentameter lines.

Shakespeare did much of his writing in a form called **Iambic Pentameter**, meaning that each line of text would contain ten alternately stressed syllables. Each pair of stressed and unstressed syllables is called an **iamb**, and there are five pairs in each line. So, a full line of iambic pentameter would have the rhythm:

da-DUM da-DUM da-DUM da-DUM da-DUM

Or, for example: -but SOFT what LIGHT through YONder WINdow
BREAKS (Romeo and Juliet) -out OF this WOOD do NOT deSIRE to GO
(A Midsummer Night's Dream)

Shakespeare's **iambic pentameter** also follows **blank verse**, meaning that the lines do not rhyme.

Another type of metre frequently used by Shakespeare is the **Trochaic Tetrameter**. A **trochee** is the opposite of the **iamb**, as it consists of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed one. In a **tetrameter**, there are four pairs of syllables. So a full line of trochaic pentametre would have the rhythm:

DA-dum, DA-dum, DA-dum, DA-dum

Or, for example: -NEver, NEver, NEver, NEver (King Lear)

In **A Midsummer Night's Dream**, Shakespeare uses **catalectic trochaic tetrameter**, which means that the final unstressed syllable is missing.

So a line of catalectic trochaic tetrametre would have the rhythm: DA-dum,
DA-dum, DA-dum, DA

Or, for example: -FLOWer OF this PURple DYE -THROUGH the FOREst
HAVE i GO

Did you know?



A Midsummer Night's Dream was first printed as a quarto in 1600. In 1619, a slightly edited second quarto appeared. This second quarto was used as the printer's copy of Shakespeare's plays, printed in 1623.

Acting-Based Activities



Shakespeare wrote his plays with the intention of their being seen and heard rather than read. Therefore, Shakespeare's plays are often most thoroughly understood when performed. These suggested activities and games are intended to take students out of their seats and put them on their feet. Some are designed to apply directly to **A Midsummer Night's Dream**, while others are useful for adding depth to students' general Shakespeare comprehension, and helping them experience the physicality required when acting in a Shakespearean play.

1. Ready, Set, Walk! –

Some open space is required for this activity. Instruct students to begin walking around the room, moving in any direction they choose at a steady, controlled pace. Side-coach them to make sure they are using the entire space. Remind them to avoid all walking in the same direction or moving in one big circle. Have them try walking at different speeds: start at a comfortable stroll, then move faster, faster (but never running), then return to normal pace, slower, slower, slow motion, return to normal pace. As they continue to walk, ask them to walk like:

- the successful leader of prosperous nation
- a defeated warrior in their captor's home
- a flustered and angry parent
- a child defying a parent
- a person avoiding someone –
- a person looking for someone he or she loves deeply
- a mischievous spirit looking to play a joke –
- a great actor in history, who is used to being praised

2. Everyday Shakespeare—

This activity is designed to get students more comfortable with iambic pentametre. “Players sit comfortably in a circle and hold a conversation by passing sentences around. Each sentence must scan as an iambic pentameter, but it must be completely prosaic in its content. For example:

A: How would you like another cup of tea?

B: Oh yes. That’s very kind of you to ask.

C: I take mine black so don’t add any milk

D: Where did you spend last summer? At the beach?

And so on. As the exercise continues, players will get more comfortable with the ease of speaking the verse, and more sophisticated in their use of it, in sharing lines and continuing through patterns.

3. Improvisation—

This can be done in pairs or small groups. Suggest a situation from the play, and instruct students to improvise a short scene of what they might do and how they might react if they were in that situation themselves.

Potential situations could include:

-A father and daughter fight over who the daughter should be allowed to date.

-A husband and wife argue over who should take care of their child.

-A group of friends negotiate who will lead them in working on a given task. At least two members of the group want to lead.

-A person desperately seeks the advice of their best friend, but is interrupted by the friend’s boyfriend or girlfriend, who demands the friend’s attention.

4. Interview —

This is a character exercise. Choose a volunteer to be interviewed as one of the characters from the play. Ask the student, in character, questions about the character's life and allow other students in the class to do the same. For example, questions for a student playing Hermia could include:

How old are you?

How long have you known Lysander?

What do you think of Demetrius?

How do you feel about your father's decision for you to marry him?

The student should answer questions from the point of view of the character, answering with "I have known Lysander for _____," "I think Demetrius _____," etc. rather than "She has known" or "She thinks." This activity can be done with individual characters or with groupings of characters with connected through-lines in the play. For example, potential combinations could be Hermia/Lysander, Hermia/Egeus, Helena/Demetrius, Helena/Hermia, Hermia/Demetrius, Puck/Oberon, Titania/Oberon, Titania/Bottom, Bottom/Quince, etc. In the combination interviews, the actors can also go a step beyond directly answering the other students' questions by interacting with each other and reacting to each other's answers.

5. Act it out!

The following scene is a part of the actual script of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* for you to be able to stage a performance among your classmates and invite other classes to act as audience. Just distribute the roles and have fun!

Roles:

Puck

Moth, a fairy/ elf

Cobweb, a fairy/ elf

Mustardseed, a fairy/ elf

Oberon, king of fairies

Titania, queen of fairies



SCENE 1

Puck: Hello there, fairies!

Moth&Cobweb: Ahhhh!

Moth: Wait. Isn't he that strange sprite called Puck?
Cobweb: The one that frightens the women in the village and mislead night-wanderers...laughing at them when they get lost?

Mustardseed: Yes, but to those that call him sweet Puck, he helps them, and give them good luck.

Moth: Aren't you him?

Puck: You speak right: I am that merry wanderer of the night. I jest to Oberon, and make him smile. Speaking of what... What are you doing here, my dearest fairies?

Moth: Our queen Titania will be here soon...

Cobweb: Tonight the forest belongs to her...

Puck: But that is not possible! Oberon comes tonight. The queen cannot come within his sight...

Moth&Cobweb : Why not?

Puck: Don't you know? They are mad at each other. The entire forest trembles because of their fight... you have to leave...and tell your queen- Oooops...too late...Here comes Oberon.

(Music. Enter Oberon and his creatures)

Oberon: I'm Oberon...the greatest creature of the forest! The most powerful! The most beautiful! (*At this Puck makes a "so, so" sign to audience, Oberon "sees" him, Puck pretend he has not mocked him*) And tonight I have all the forest to myself!!! But who comes here?! My ungrateful wife, the thief, Titania!

(Enter Titania, Moth and Cobweb)

Oberon: We meet by moonlight proud Titania...

Titania: What! Jealous Oberon! Creatures, let's go. I have sworn not to share his company any more!

Oberon: Stop! You started this fight.

Titania: Really? I don't remember it that way.

Oberon: What do you mean? You stole something that belongs to me.

Titania: How dare you?!

Oberon: Give it back!

Titania: I don't want to. I quite like it.

Oberon: Arrghhh! How long within this wood you intend to stay?

Titania: If you promise to behave, you can join us and watch our dance. If not, I don't really care if you ever come back.

Oberon: Give that jewel back to me, Titania. Let's make peace and the forest will survive.

Titania: Not even dream of it. Creatures, away. I will be really mad if I longer stay.

(EXIT TITANIA, MOTH AND COBWEB)

Oberon: Titania, I will punish you for this!!! But how? HOW? Puck, come here. Remember the little purple flower I showed you once?

Puck: I remember.

Oberon: The juice of this flower, laid on sleeping eyes, will make any man or woman fall madly in love upon the next living creature that it sees, no matter how ugly or ridiculous it might be. Fetch me this flower, and come here again.

Puck: I know the flower, I know the place. I'm your servant Puck, so rest. The flower will be here in five minutes or less.

SCENE 2

1)Roles: Puck , Oberon (King of Faeries)

Puck : Here, my lord! This is your magic flower!

Oberon : Thank you Puck!

Puck: What shall I do now, my lord?

Oberon: Pour its juice on Titania s eyelids!

Puck: Yes, my lord, Quick I will go!



SCENE 3

Roles (3) : Puck, Moth (a fairy) Cobweb (a fairy)

Moth: Cobweb...have you ever seen such strange men?

Cobweb: (*Giggles*)...No Moth...I have never seen such ridiculous mortals in the forest...(Giggles)

Moth: They are gone. We can get out to play now.

Cobweb: All right!

Puck: Hello, fairies!

Moth & Cobweb: Ahhhh!

Make your own costumes!

Flower crowns for fairies!

Make this easy flower crown and then dress up as a fairy.



Age Guideline: 6 Years and Up

Time Required: 30 minutes *(Does not include drying time)*

The above age and time guidelines are estimates. This project can be modified to suit other ages and may take more or less time depending on your circumstances.

Materials Needed:

- 1.Chenille Stems/ Pipe cleaners (we call them: limpiapipas) or soft wire.
- 2.Plastic, Silk or Paper Flowers
- 3.Glue
- 4.Scissors
- 5.8 Pieces of Coloured Ribbon

Instructions: Twist one end from each pipe cleaner together. Hold it around the upper part of your forehead and then twist the other ends together. This will make the base of the crown.

If necessary, gently cut/separate the flowers from the main stem. Leave an inch or two of each stem on the flowers if possible. You can also leave some leaves, or use them separately if that works better. Glue the flowers and leaves around the pipe cleaner. Use as many or few as you want.

Once you get the flowers how you want them, you are ready to add the ribbon. Cut 8 - 10 pieces of ribbon; all different lengths, between 1 and 2 feet long. Glue one end of each piece of ribbon to the inside, back edge of the flower crown. If desired glue a flower to the other end of the ribbon. You can also wrap a ribbon or two around the chenille stems.

Once you get the flowers how you want them, you are ready to add the ribbon. Cut 8 - 10 pieces of ribbon; all different lengths, between 1 and 2 feet long. Glue one end of each piece of ribbon to the inside, back edge of the flower crown. If desired glue a flower to the other end of the ribbon. You can also wrap a ribbon or two around the chenille stems.



Make your own props!

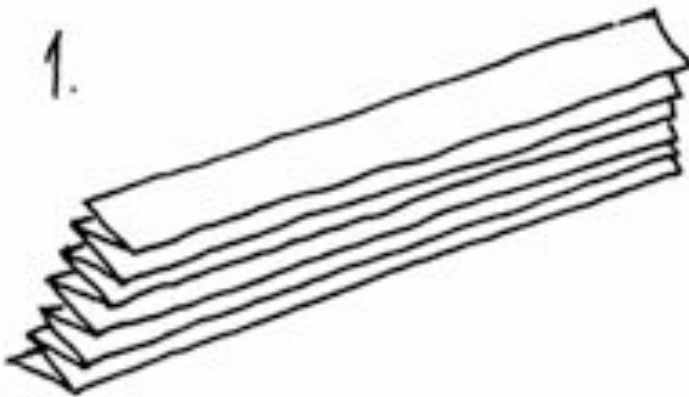
Puck's Magic Flower

There is something magical about seeing paper bloom into flowers, using the dexterity of your hands and imagination. Once you have the materials at hand, you can quickly whip up a bunch of flowers, whenever you want to.

This paper craft will bloom before your eyes!. These lovely tissue paper flowers never wilt, and they're easy to make. You can use them afterwards to perform a scene from A Midsummer Night's Dream.

What You Need: Tissues, Wire, Scissors ,tape , Floral perfume (optional)

Step 1: Take a single tissue (the kind you wipe your nose with), and spread it out flat in front of you. The long sides of the tissue should be on the top and bottom, the short sides on the right and left.



Create accordion-like folds in the tissue.

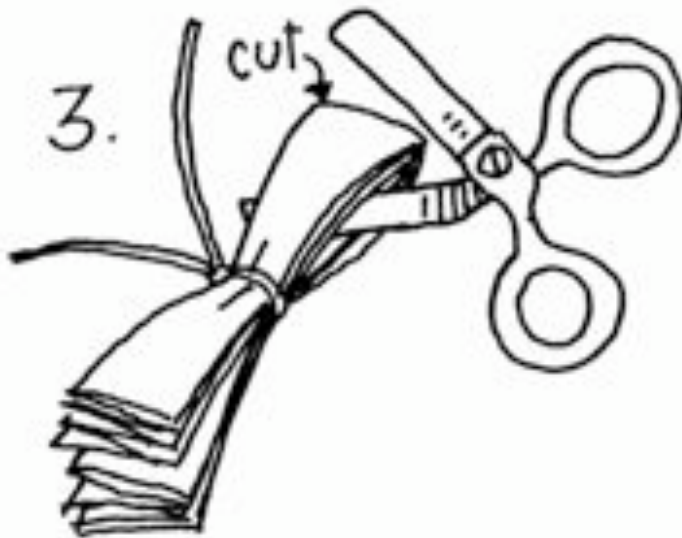
Step 2: Fold about 1/2 inch of the bottom of the tissue up. Then fan-fold the next 1/2 inch to the back. Keep fan-folding the tissue until it is completely folded.

Step 3: Once you have the tissue folded into what looks like a long strip, fold it again, this time matching the short ends to each other - it will have a single bend in the center. Step 4: Take a 12-inch piece of wire and tightly bind the center of the strip.



Bind the tissue with wire in the center.

Step 5: Cut the folded end. Begin to peel the layers of tissue, opening the flower to form a fluffy, round blossom.



Cut at the fold of the tissue.

Step 6: Wrap the very bottom of the flower (where the wire holds the tissue) and the wire with floral tape. Very lightly mist the flower with perfume.



Freshen your flower with your favorite scent.

Once you know the craft, you can also use coloured tissue and glitter if you want colour and magic!

Enjoy this flower -- with proper care it will last a long, long time.



A Bouquet of Magic Flowers



You can have as many magic flowers as you wish just following these simple instructions:

Age Guideline: 6 Years and Up

Time Required: 15 minutes *(Does not include drying time)*

The above age and time guidelines are estimates. This project can be modified to suit other ages and may take more or less time depending on your circumstances.

Materials Needed:

Buttons

Colorful Craft Foam, Felt, or Cardstock

16 or 18 Gauge Floral or Craft Wire

Scissors

Wire Cutters

Instructions:

Start out by cutting a variety of flower shapes out of colorful craft foam, felt or cardstock. The buttons will serve as the center of the flower so the size of the buttons will determine the size of the flowers you cut. Cut a piece of floral wire about 20" long or twice as long you want your flower's stem to be.

Now it is time to assemble the flowers! First, poke one end of the wire through the centre of a flower shape. Push the wire through the flower about halfway. Next, poke the that same wire end through one of the holes on a button. Push the button down until it sits right up next to the card stock flower. That same wire end should be bent and poked through another hole in the button and also back through the flower. The wire should be pulled snug against the button.

To finish your flower, twist the ends of the wire together all of the way up to the flower to form the stem. Experiment with using a variety of flower shapes and buttons. Make an entire bouquet of button flowers.

Sound Performance Project



The staging of plays in Shakespeare's times was fairly simple, because theatres had few of the technological resources we have today. Productions of Shakespeare have constantly evolved to reflect the concerns and capabilities of modern producers.

In small groups, imagine that you are in charge of putting together background sound (music, sound effects) for *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

- 1) Identify the moments you'd like to enhance with special sound or music.
- 2) Record a tape/CD of music, electronic noises, or any other sounds that you think would create the appropriate effect for each of the magical moments. Be as inventive as possible with your sounds.
- 3) Play your tape/CD for the rest of the class.
- 4) Have students comment on the project, discussing what sounds are most effective in creating a magical mood.

Costume Design

With a partner, create costume designs for at least two of the characters in the play. Leaf through fashion magazines for inspiration, or look in the fine arts section of your library. You may even draw ideas from other cultural traditions to create your designs. The main idea is to keep the costume true to the character.

If you like designing and helping with the costumes instead of acting let your teacher know!

Working backstage is as rewarding as working on stage! Not everybody likes acting and that's ok!

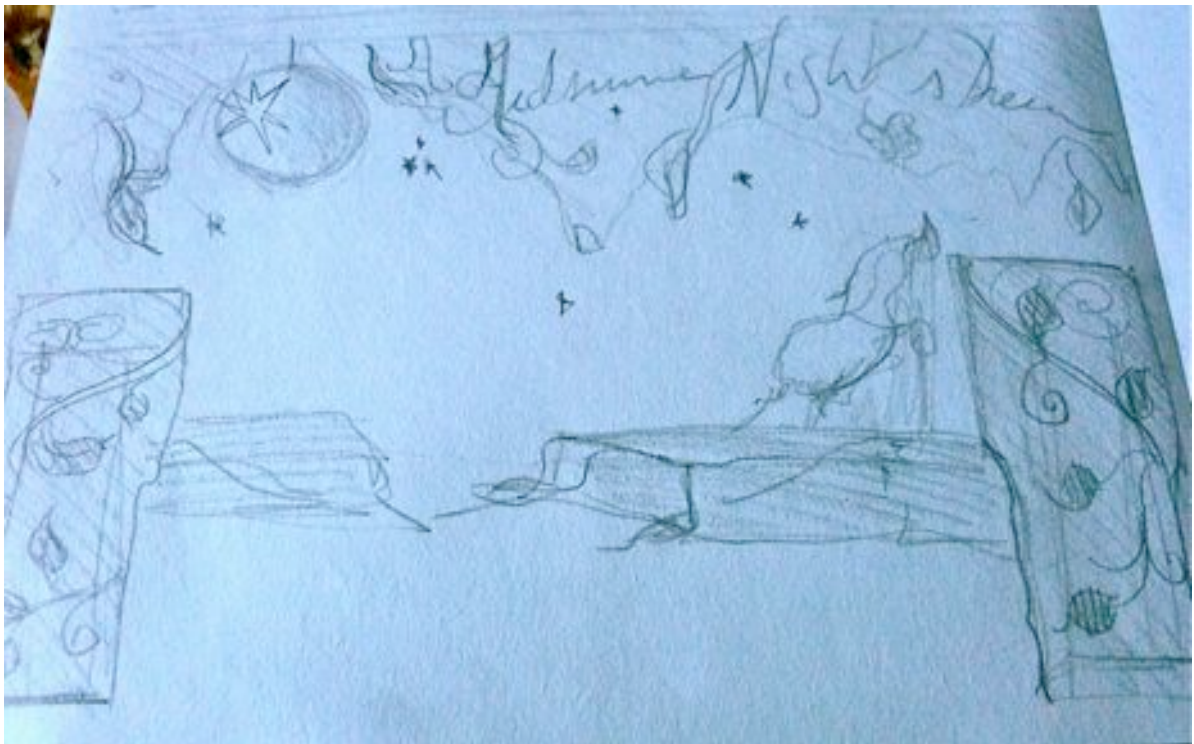


Set design

Our set designer for *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is Alice Penn, who has also designed the costumes and is one of the authors of our adaptation.

If you like the art of design you can create your own stage setting for ***A Midsummer Night's Dream***.

Everything begins with a pencil and a sheet of paper. Here is Alice's first draft for our setting of the forest.



Now it is your turn to think about how **you** would do it...!

Create Your Own Production



Work with others in your literature group, find the complete script of the play and choose a scene from *A Midsummer Night's Dream* to perform in front of the class. You may choose either to keep the original scene, or to update it, using language and everyday scenarios. Before performing, account for your choice of time and place. You can use your own, sounds, props, setting and costumes to enhance the performance. Remember that teamwork is the key to success!

A Midsummer Night's Dream on film!

The creative staff of The Stage Company adapted the magical play written by William Shakespeare adding beautiful music and songs but also being faithful to most of the original script, the story and its spirit.

There are two famous adaptations of the play for film. A recent one starring Michelle Pfeiffer and Rupert Everett which was released in 1999, and an older version filmed very long ago in 1935, which won an Oscar prize. A ten-year-old actor performed the role of Puck in that movie, his name is Mickey Rooney and he has played very important roles in movies and theatre throughout his life.

Check them both and guess which one is our favourite!



(You can also watch one of them in You tube!)

Listening Comprehension:

Listen to Puck's song which is recorded for you in our CD, and write down the missing lyrics! You can sing....and dance afterwards!



I am a wanderer of the, , a merry wanderer of the
I to Oberon andhim smile, Iyou mischief is my.....
I've around for a years
Iyou people laugh, laugh to your
..... I'm a wanderer of the night.

I can around the.....in no more than.....minutes
I can into a dog, a crab, aor even a...
***I'm too for your world, too for your
world...***
Too I'm

I am a wanderer of the, awanderer of the
I joke toand make them smile, I.....you mischief is my.....
I've around for a years,
I you people laugh, laugh to your
..... I'm a wanderer of the.....a merry wanderer of the
I canaround thein no more than.....minutes
I can into a, a boy a or even a...
A Puck. I'm

A Letter from Flauta



Help Flauta with the use of the
Simple Past Tense!

Dear Miss Verónica ,

You can't imagine what
(happen)..... to me ...last night! I (have).....
the most wonderful dream...! I (be)..... in the
middle of a very dark forest and I (meet).....a
lovely fairy. She was tall, blonde with long hair and
the most incredible thing happened: She (fall).....
in love with me! She (tell).....me that my
voice (be)..... sweet and that my face (be).....
beautiful. Unfortunately, just when we (be).....
about to kiss I (wake).....up. The best
thing (be)..... that I (meet)a lot of new
friends in that forest . I would like to thank you for
teaching me English. I (can)..... communicate with
these people and they (ask).....me to perform in a
real play! At least during my sleep. It (be).....
really an amazing dream!

See you soon!

Flauta

Spot the Differences -If you look carefully at these pictures, you will see there are nine differences to spot.

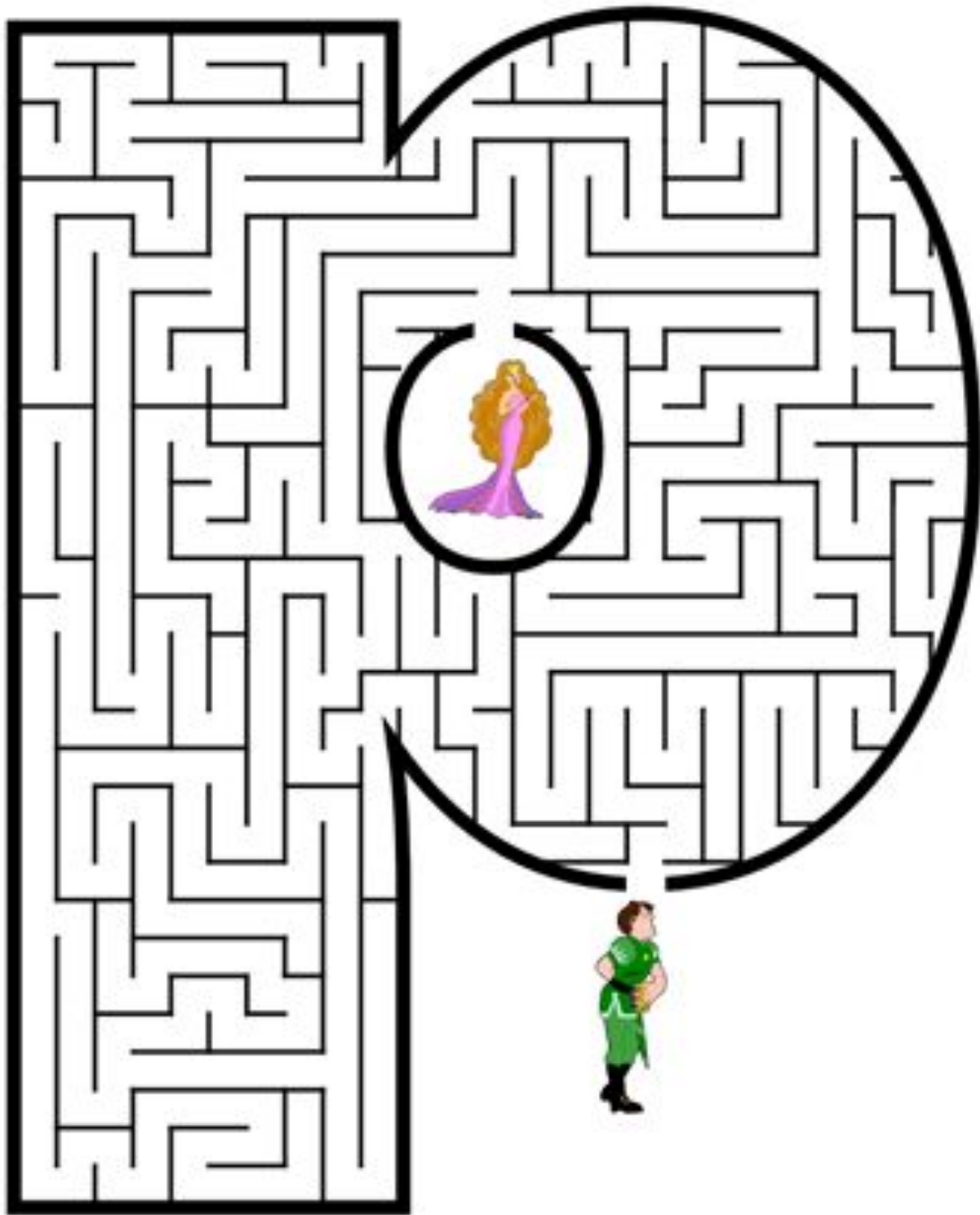


Draw your favourite character from A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Make your character speak by adding a text balloon to your drawing!.

You can also take a picture of your drawing and send it to us by e-mail, the actors enjoy seeing their characters the way you remember them! (info@thestagecompany.com.ar)


Puck's Maze - Puck loves misleading people and fairies in the forest. Help Oberon find Titania!





Caring about trees


Discuss the importance of preserving forests and caring about the environment. Then, you can choose to plant your own tree! Here's how!

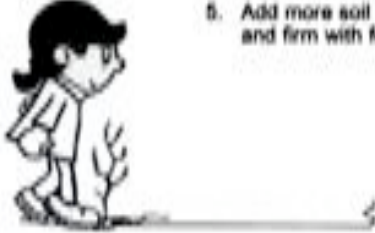
How to Plant a Tree


- 


1. Choose a proper location for your tree. Make sure there's enough room for when the tree gets big!
- 

2. Keep your roots moist at all times. Dry roots will kill your tree.
- 

3. Dig a hole large enough to spread the roots apart.
- 


4. Place the tree in the hole at the proper depth. Gently add loose soil.
- 

5. Add more soil and firm with foot.
- 

6. Put mulch (such as wood chips or pine straw) around the base of the tree.
- 

7. Water regularly. Watch it grow!

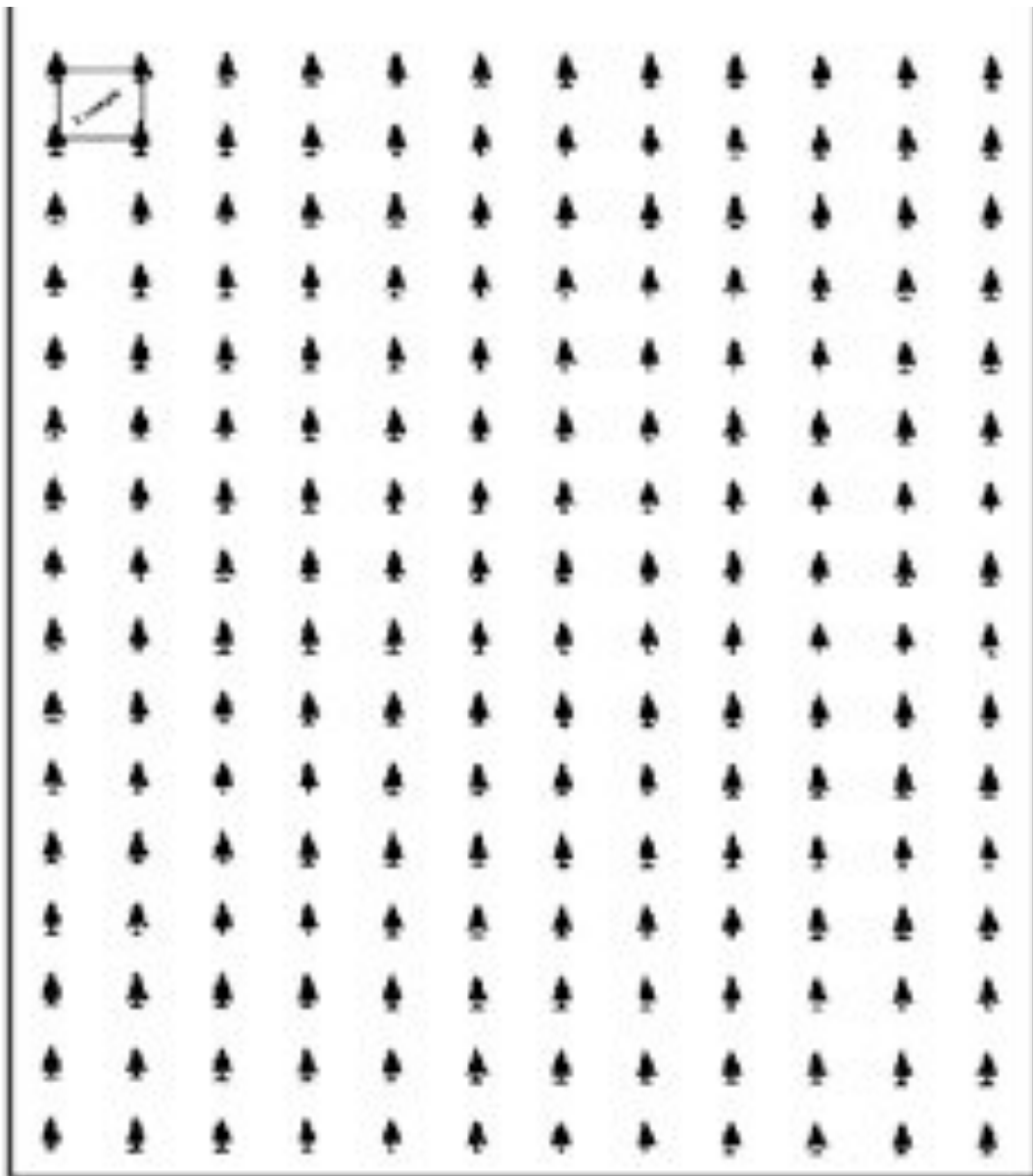
How Deep?



Too deep Too shallow Just right

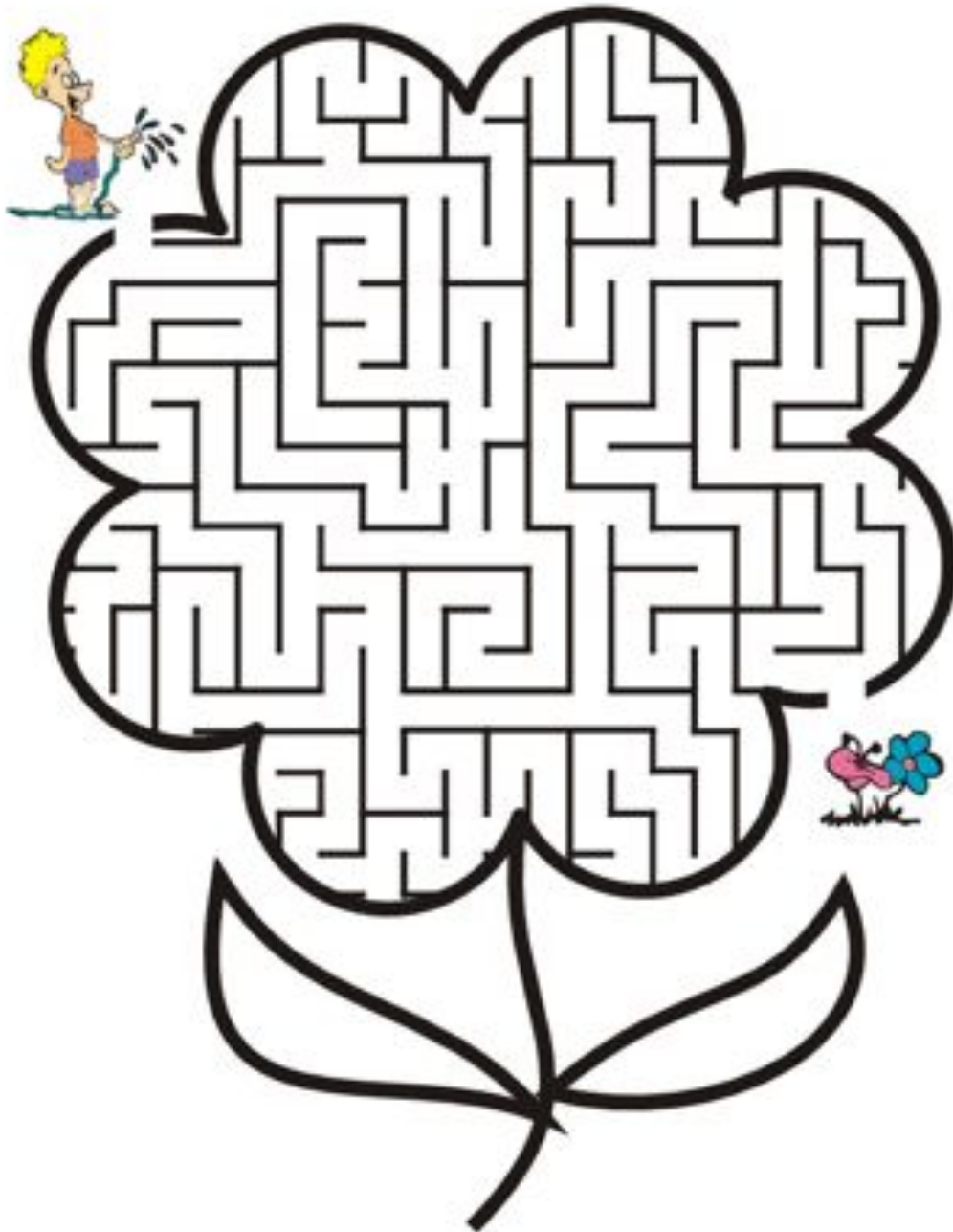
Game: Tree Squares

Each player takes a turn connecting two trees, either horizontally or vertically. The player drawing the last line forming a square, puts his initials inside the square. When all trees are connected, the player with the most squares wins.



Flower Maze

Now help the boy water his flowers!



Time for Computers



1) Here is a lovely game in which children must help a fairy to find her way!

Click once on the purple dot to begin.

Move through through the e maze using the ARROW keys on your keyboard.

Here's the link!

http://3-paws-saloon.com/fairy_maze.htm

2) How many kind of fairies can you find? Search the internet, gather pictures and describe them in the classroom!

3) Search for information about William Shakespeare. Find interesting details about his life and work.

4) Puck is famous for playing tricks all the time. Surf the web for easy magic tricks. Learn one of them and surprise your teacher and classmates performing it on a special “magical day” appointed beforehand by your teacher.

5) Watch in You Tube the 1935 adaptation on film of A Midsummer Night's Dream. You will love it!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8HOgsZrjI4>

Focus Activities based on the Play

1- Solving Problems

Hermia's father wants her to marry Demetrius. But she loves Lysander, and Lysander loves her. According to ancient laws without her father's approval, she can't marry him.



1. What would happen nowadays in the same situation?
2. Why do young people in love sometimes experience conflict with their parents?
3. What is the best way to resolve a conflict?

Read this chart:

1. identify the problem
2. determine the importance of the problem
3. identify and discuss options
4. agree on an option
5. act on your decision
6. evaluate your decision

How do you go about solving your problems or conflicts? Think of a conflict you have experienced in the past week or so.

Develop a plan for solving your problem by following the steps described in the chart above. Make a brief outline of your plan.

2- Handling adversity- Demetrius rejects Helena. She wants to win his love back.



1) How would you feel if someone you liked suddenly stopped liking you?

2) What are the most common mistakes people make when they want someone to pay attention to them?

Jot down some of the feelings and reactions you might have toward someone whom you felt had stopped liking you.

3- Illusion and Reality

Think of a time when you got so involved in a play or movie that you temporarily forgot that it was not real.

Talk to other classmates and share examples of experiences when a play or movie made you forget the division between illusion and reality.

4-Performers and Audience

Have you ever seen a live performance that was so badly presented it was entertaining? Talk about Pyramus and Thisbe's play...!

A live theatrical performance is a two-way relationship between the performers and the audience. Make a list of ways in which the performers affect the audience. Then, next to that list, jot down typical audience reactions to the performance.



5-Adaptations:

If you read the original you will see the creative staff of **The Stage Company** chose to make a couple of slight changes when making their own adaptation. Which are they? Can you imagine possible reasons?

Responding



- 1) How did you feel when Helena tells Demetrius about Hermia and Lysander's plan? Why did you feel this way?
- 2) Why is Helena envious of Hermia?
- 3). How would you describe Bottom's acting ability? What is Bottom's own opinion of his acting ability?
- 4) The sprites and faeries speak very poetically. Which image or images presented by the sprites do you remember the best? What makes the images memorable?
- 5) Why are Oberon and Titania fighting?
- 6) What is the effect of the magic flower's juice?
- 7). How would you describe the character of Puck? What kind of mood does he create?
- 8) How does one of the amateur actors become a donkey?
- 9) What does Oberon realize when he sees Demetrius following Hermia?
- 10) What causes Helena to become angry with Hermia? In your opinion, why does Helena refuse to believe her friend and her would-be lovers?
- 11) What emotion does Oberon show he is capable of? How does he show this?
- 12) Think of characters from TV or movies who are tricksters like Puck.

Literature Groups

Within your group, have each person identify some lines or scenes in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* that seem funny. Discuss why you think they are funny. What characteristics or events seem to make people laugh the most?

Final Quiz



1. Who wants to play all the characters in the craftsmen's play?

- (A) Bottom
- (B) Quince
- (C) Peaseblossom
- (D) Flauta

2. Which of the young lovers is first affected by the love potion?

- (A) Lysander
- (B) Helena
- (C) Hermia
- (D) Demetrius

3. Which man does Hermia's father want her to marry?

- (A) Lysander
- (B) Demetrius
- (C) Quince
- (D) Bottom

4. Where do Lysander and Hermia plan to be married?

- (A) Oberon's palace
- (B) Lysander's aunt's house
- (C) The temple of Diana
- (D) A forest glade



5. Who is deeply inlove with Demetrius?

- (A) Moth
- (B) Titania
- (C) Hermia
- (D) Helena

6. What happens when Titania and Oberon fight?

- (A) Puck travels to the other side of the forest
- (B) Weather and Seasons change and go crazy
- (C) Fish fly
- (D) Flowers change their colour

7. What is the character of Pyramus, in the craftsmen's play'

- (A) A tyrant
- (B) A soldier
- (C) A lover
- (D) A clown

8. Who does Hermia want to marry?

- (A) Lysander
- (B) Bottom
- (C) Oberon
- (D) Demetrius



9. Of whom is Titania the queen?

- (A) The Ocean Creatures
- (B) The Centaurs
- (C) The Amazons
- (D) The Fairies

10. How does Puck prevent Demetrius and Lysander from fighting?

- (A) By freezing them
- (B) By transforming their weapons to weeds
- (C) By squeezing the love potion onto their eyelids
- (D) By mimicking their voices and causing each to get lost in a separate part of the forest

11. Which of the women is afraid of fighting?

- (A) Hippolyta
- (B) Hermia
- (C) Titania
- (D) Helena

12. Whom does Demetrius love at the end of the play?

- (A) Titania
- (B) Hippolyta
- (C) Helena
- (D) Hermia



13. With whom does Titania fall in love when she wakes up after the magic of Puck's flower?

- (A) Quince
- (B) Puck
- (C) Bottom
- (D) A donkey

14. Who first thinks of using the love potion on Titania?

- (A) Puck
- (B) Oberon
- (C) Bottom
- (D) Cobweb

15. Why is the flower whose juice Oberon seeks special?

- (A) Titania has kissed it.
- (B) It makes anyone fall in love with the first person they happen to see.
- (C) It was a traditional symbol of love in English folklore.
- (D) Fairies sleep in it.

16. Which of the craftsmen is in charge of the rehearsals?

- (A) Quince
- (B) Flauta
- (C) Bottom
- (D) Starveling



17. In what year was Shakespeare born?

- (A) 1563
- (B) 1616
- (C) 1564
- (D) 1615

18. Who tells Demetrius that Lysander and Hermia are planning to escape?

- (A) Hermia
- (B) Flute
- (C) Puck
- (D) Helena

19. Who suggests that the audience consider whether the entire play has been a dream?

- (A) Bottom
- (B) Puck
- (C) Titania
- (D) Oberon

20- What was the meaning of Midsummer Night in times of Shakespeare?

- (A) It meant a night to perform a play
- (B) It was a night to gather with the family
- (C) It was a night spirits were believed to be more powerful
- (D) It was a special night to get married

Vocabulary Preview



to rehearse: to learn and practise for later performance. “To rehearse a play”.

to perform: to act in a play.

to play a character/a role: to perform, to pretend to be someone else.

performance: show, the action of performing a theatre act, music etc.

**See our complete glossary of Theatre Terms included in our activities.
Solve the different crossword puzzles for all ages and levels.*

to marry (someone): to take a person in marriage.

to wonder: to be surprised and want to know combined with a feeling of strangeness and admiration.

to roar: to make a sound like a lion/tiger etc.

to command: to give orders.

to mistrust: to feel no confidence in someone or something.

to duck: to lower (one’s head or body) down quickly.

fairy: an imaginary figure with magic powers and shaped like a human.

juice: the liquid part of fruit, vegetables, or meat.

jewel: valuable ornament.

thief: someone that takes away something that doesn’t belong to him.

lullaby: a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep.

donkey: a type of animal of the horse family but smaller and with longer ears, used by man to carry loads.

mischief: bad, but not seriously bad behaviour or actions, as of children.

smooth: having an even surface.

For Puck’s Final Monologue:

to slumber: to lie asleep peacefully.

yielding: able to bend, not fixed.

to reprehend: to find fault with.

amends: something done to make up for a fault or mistake.

Answer key



♥ Page 38: Song I'm Puck. See the lyrics section on our website or below, page 61.

♥ Page 39: A Letter from Flauta:

happened, had, was, met, fell, told, was, was, were, woke, was, met, could, asked, was.

♥ Page 37: Our favourite adaptation for film is the Oscar winning one produced in 1935.

♥ Page 40: Spot the differences:

1- Shakespeare's eyes are down. 2- There is no pen in the ink-bottle on the table. 3- There is no crumpled paper by Shakespeare's foot. 4- Shakespeare has a hole in his shoe. 5- There are two rows of nails in the side of the table. 6- Shakespeare only has one eyebrow. 7- There is no comma after the first "to be". 8- There are only two dots after "catchy" in the top picture and two dots after "catchy" in the bottom picture. 9- The top picture is darker.

♥ Page 50-54: Final Quiz

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1)A | 11)D |
| 2)A | 12)C |
| 3)B | 13)D |
| 4)B | 14)B |
| 5)D | 15)B |
| 6)B | 16)A |
| 7)C | 17)C |
| 8)A | 18)D |
| 9)D | 19)B |
| 10)D | 20)C |

Estimados padres,
El dia.....asistiremos a una funcion
de **“A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM”** de William Shakespeare, comedia
musical educativa en ingles que **The Stage Company** presenta durante 2010.
La funcion se realizara en.....
El costo es.....Los alumnos deberan traer la autorizacion firmada
y el dinero antes del dia.....- Muchas Gracias
Si desea mas informacion sobre la Compañia: www.thestagecompany.com.ar

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Lyrics



Midsummer Night/ Your True Love

*Puck: Midsummer night is the night when spirits appear
Midsummer night is when your dreams become real
Dreams may drive you a little bit crazy
But inside these dreams is the key to who you really are
Midsummer night is the night of magic flowers growing
And if you are brave
It may even help you find... Your true love,
The kind that lasts forever
Find your true love,
The one you'll love whatever
My truest love, Love you forever and ever
Love..., nothing could ever part us ...*

Puck: Are you so sure about that? My dear friends... this is too good to be true...
"The course of true love never did run smooth..."

Demetrius: Oh.. who is she?

Helena: My friend... Hermia.

Demetrius: She is so beautiful...

Helena: Yes, she is... What ? But... you were just saying I was beautiful...! Demetrius!

Demetrius: Oh ! You...! It is all over now! I will seek my true love...! My Hermia...!

Helena: No... !No Demetrius...! I don't understand... Please...!

Puck: *Midsummer night is the night when spirits appear*
Midsummer night is when your nightmares become real
They will drive you a little bit crazy
Midsummer night is the night of magic flowers growing
And if you are brave it may even help you...

H, L; H & D: *Find true love,*
We know it's never easy.
The road of true love never did run too smoothly...

Hermia: Lysander... I have to marry him or become a nun!

Lysander: Let's run away together...We just have to go to the other side of the forest, there we will be free to marry each other...

Hermia: Let's go!

Helena: What? Hermia and Lysander are running away... Great news!
Demetrius will be all mine...!

Demetrius: I think I came to the wrong place...!

Helena: No.. please don't go. Be mine again, Demetrius...

Demetrius: Out of my way! You know I don't love you anymore... I love Hermia now...and I will marry her...!

Helena: You won't. Hermia and Lysander are running away.

Demetrius: What? Where?

Helena: I'll tell you if you kiss me...

Demetrius: Don't worry. I will find out myself...

Helena: No, no, no Demetrius.. Let me tell you...!

Puck: Poor fool mortals... they all will meet in the forest. What they don't know is that the forest has a love story of its own.

Titania & Oberon: Your true love, The kind that lasts forever

Find your true love, The one you'll love whatever

Puck: No, no, no... "The course of true love never did run smooth..."

Oberon: Titania, my dearest queen my queen of faeries!

Titania: Oberon, my dear king my king of fairies!

Oberon: My jewel...!

Titania: Oh, I'm your jewel...

Oberon: My jewel... What are you doing with my jewel?

Titania: Your... jewel? I don't know...

Oberon: How come you don't know...You stole it!

Titania: Stole it? How dare you?!

Oberon: Give it back!

Titania: I will not. It is now mine, in exchange for your love which I can see has disappeared...

Oberon: Then, Out of my sight, thief... ! Until my jewel is back with me do not come near this forest for tonight is where I'll be.

Titania: I will not share a minute of my time with him who calls me thief, out of your sight I'll be but I will go wherever I choose fit.

All:

Find true love,

We know it's never easy.

The road of true love never did run too smoothly...

Find true love,

The kind that lasts forever

Find true love,

The one you'll love whatever



I'm Puck

Puck: So, all is set now... You must think I'm not a very nice guy, but I'm sorry, mischief is my art... I haven't introduced myself my name is... Puck!

I am a wanderer of the night, a merry wanderer of the dark

I joke to Oberon and make him smile

I told you mischief is my art

I've been around for a thousand years

I made you people laugh, laugh to your tears.

Cause I'm a wanderer of the night

I can fly around the world,

In no more than forty minutes

I can turn into a dog, a crab, a horse...or even a ...

I'm too sexy for your world, too sexy for your world...Too sexy... I'm Puck.

I am a wanderer of the night, a merry wanderer of the dark

I joke to everyone and make them smile

I told you mischief is my art

I've been around for a thousand years

I made you people laugh, laugh to your tears.

Cause I'm a wanderer of the night, a merry wanderer of the dark

I can fly around the world

In no more than forty minutes

I can turn into a dog, a boy a girl... or even a...

A wonderful puck... I'm Puck.

When love goes wrong (Oberon and Titania's quarrel)

Oberon: I'm Oberon the greatest creature of the forest, the most powerful, the most beautiful and tonight I have all the forest to myself- But who comes here...? My ungrateful wife, the thief...Titania!

We meet by moonlight proud Titania!

Titania: What! Jealous Oberon! Creatures, let's go. I have sworn not to share his company anymore!

Oberon: *I commanded you not to come near my sight*

Titania: *I will go wherever I do fancy and choose to tonight*

Oberon: *Give back my jewel, and we end this ridiculous fight*

Titania: *Too late your insults have broken my heart
and filled it up with sadness and hate...*

Oberon: *Thief, you started this, I beg you to put it to rest...*

Puck: *No understanding, when hearts become mistrusting
Lovers behave like strangers, they no longer look into their eyes.*

Puck, Ob&Ti: *No understanding, when hearts become mistrusting
Lovers behave like strangers, they no longer look into their eyes.*

Oberon: Please, my queen. Give it back.

Titania: Look. *(to her fairies)* See how he begs...after he called me **thief**.

Oberon: Give it back.

Titania: I will not..! I quite like it...

Oberon: ***Make things right, make peace, and the forest will survive.***

Titania: ***Much too late, don't dream of it, you called me a thief, don't forget!***

Oberon: ***Think of the harm your little theft will do to our world***

Titania: ***You think of the harm and the damage your insults have done to this poor little girl!***

Oberon: *You know what happens when we fight to our magical world...*

Puck& All Fairies: *When love goes wrong all of nature cries, and then you'll see
Her shouts are storms, her tears floods of pain...of pain
When love goes wrong, all of nature cries, and then you'll see---
The wind goes mad and seasons change, when love is pain.*

Oberon: *So this is the path that you've chosen to take*

Titania: *Just see how your insults and anger have driven the
good winds and rain far away!*

Oberon: *Out of my sight, go, then for nothing will mend.*

Titania: *Then I leave for I will be really mad if I longer stay.*

Oberon's Plan

Oberon: *The juice of this strange flower, laid upon sleeping eyes, will
make any man or woman fall desperately in love ...upon the next
living creature that he-*

Puck: Or she...

Oberon: *...sees, no matter how ugly or ridiculous the creature might be...
Fetch me this flower, and then come here my good Puck.*

We shall punish Titania for stealing my precious jewel,

Go...fetch this flower, and then come here, my good Puck.

We shall punish Titania for her stubborn little pride.

Puck: Wow...you mean...if I get the flower and pour some of its juice in someone's eyes,
when that person awakes he or she will fall in love with the first thing that he or
she...sees? What if it is a spider...or a bat...or a Puck? Well, we all know you don't
need any flower juice for that...

Oberon: Yes, Puck...that is the way it works... the person falls inlove as soon as he...

Puck: or she...

Oberon: or she... opens his...or her... eyes!

Puck: *I know the flower, I know the place. I'm your servant Puck, so rest.
The flower will be here in five minutes or less.*

Oberon: Puck!!!

Puck: I can fly around the world in no more than forty minutes... (Sorry...!)

Lullaby for our fairy queen

Titania: Sing my fairies! Sing me to sleep!.. I will dream of a love who loves me more than he loves... *this!*

Moth: Yes your majesty...

Cobweb: We will sing the most beautiful lullaby...

Moth: ***Lulla lullaby lalalalalallaby for our fairy queen***
Lulla lullaby lalalalalalby protect her while she sleeps
Never harm
Spell nor charm
Come our lovely
Lady night
So goodnight with lullaby

Cobweb ***Spotted snakes with double tongues horny***
hedgehogs
Don't you dare come near our sleeping queen
Weaving spiders, beetles black, worm nor snail
Don't you dare come near our dreaming queen
Warty frogs and cockroaches, stinging ants and
sticky flies, Please stay away
Ugly creatures of the night stay well, well out of
her sight
Don't disturb her dream
Her sweet dream

Moth: ***When love goes wrong all of nature cries, and***

then you'll see

Her shouts are storms, her tears floods of pain...

When love goes wrong, all of nature cries, and then you'll see

The wind goes mad and seasons change, when love is pain.

Lulla lullaby lalalalalallaby for our fairy queen

Lulla lullaby lalalalalaby protect her while she sleeps

Never harm

Spell nor charm

Come our lovely Lady night

So goodnight with lullaby



Moth: All is well.

Awakening

Hermia: *As the sun rays appear in the sky above
I awake to see your face
All the nightmares that lived in my haunted
sleep , have vanished almost magically...*

Helena: *As the sun rays appear in the sky above
I awake like in a dream...
In your eyes love is shining again for me
Am I still asleep?*

Lys&De: *Is it real, or a dream?
I don't care as long
As you're right here next to me.*

Hermia: What happened?

Lysander: I don't quite remember...

Helena: I do... I told Demetrius you were running away...

Demetrius: Yes, I wanted to stop you... I love Helena...!

Helena: My love...!

Hermia: This is like a dream!

*Flauta: "It is day it has amaneciated I soñated I great dream
In the dream the most beauty piece of a queen was dead
of love for me... "*

Hermia:... And you are...

*Flauta: "Flauta, like the milanese sandwich... I act in a play for a
very important ocassion..."*

All: *Is it real... or a dream? I don't care as long as you are standing right here
next to me...*

Puck's final monologue

*"If we shadows have offended,
think of this and all is mended:
That you have but slumber'd here,
While these visions did appear
...and this weak and idle theme,
no more yielding but a dream.
Gentles, do not reprehend:
If you pardon, we will mend.
And, as I am an honest Puck,
If we have unearned luck
Now to escape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long;
Else the Puck a liar call;
So good night unto you all.
Give us your hands, if we be friends,
And we shall restore amends.*

All:



Curtain Call

***Midsummer night is the night when spirits appear
Midsummer night is when your dreams become real
Dreams may drive you a little bit crazy
But inside these dreams is the key to who you really are
Midsummer night is the night of magic flowers growing
And if you are brave , it may even help you find...***

***Cause I'm a wanderer of the night...
I can fly around the world in no more than forty minutes
I can turn into a dog, a crab, a horse...or even a ...
I'm too sexy for your world, too sexy for your world...
Too sexy... I'm Puck.***

***When love goes wrong all of nature cries, and then you'll see
Her shouts are storms, her tears floods of pain...of pain
When love goes wrong, all of nature cries, and then you'll see
The wind goes mad and seasons change, when love is pain.***

***Your true love , the kind that lasts forever,
find your true love, the one you'll love whatever
My truest love, love you forever and ever, love... Nothing could ever part us.***

Is it real, or a dream? I don't care as long as you're standing right here next to me.



