



Title: Greek Myths and Legends and A Mid-Summer Night's Dream

Act One:

Theseus (Duke of Athens) prepares to marry **Hippolyta** (Queen of the Amazons). He is approached by **Egeus** who complains his daughter refuses to marry the suitor of his choice, **Demetrius** and that he should be allowed to assert the law of Athens: to kill **Hermia** for her disobedience or send her to live in a nunnery. **Theseus** tells **Hermia** she should obey her father, but she refuses, secretly plotting to run away with her love **Lysander**. She confides in **Helena** who is in love with **Demetrius** therefore tells him so that they can pursue the lovers together. Meanwhile, a group of actors discuss a play they will perform at the royal wedding.

Act Two

Oberon and **Titania** (King & Queen of the fairies argue over a changling boy. **Oberon** plans to get revenge by asking his servant **Puck** to pour love potion on Titania's eyelids so that she will fall in love with the first thing she sees on opening her eyes. **Oberon** observes **Demetrius** dismissing **Helena** and tells **Puck** to give him a dose of the potion too. **Puck** pours the love potion onto **Lysander's** eyes by mistake who wakes and sees **Helena**, falling in love with her and following her through the woods. **Hermia** wakes to find **Lysander** is gone.

Act Three

The actors rehearse and **Puck** turns **Bottom's** face into the head of a donkey. The other actors run away but **Titania** wakes and falls in love with **Bottom**. **Oberon** is confused when he sees **Helena** and **Lysander**. Realising **Puck's** mistake, he pours love potion onto **Demetrius's** eyes who wakes and sees **Helena** so that now both men are in love with **Helena**. **Helena** believes the men are mocking her. **Lysander** and **Demetrius** challenge each other to a duel. **Puck** places an antidote on **Lysander's** eyes as he sleeps.

Act Four

Oberon orders **Puck** to remove **Titania's** love spell and return **Bottom's** head to normal. **Theseus** and **Egeus** find the lovers in the wood and **Demetrius** declares that he now loves **Helena**. **Theseus** suggests that the two pairs of lovers get married on the same day that he marries **Hippolyta**. **Bottom** re-joins his fellow actors.

Act Five

The play is performed to the audience's amusement and the fairies bless the marriages.

Tier 2 Vocabulary

Patriarchy	A system of society where men hold all the power
Consent	Agreement to do something or permission for something to happen.
Hierarchy	A system where people are ranked in order of importance
Unrequited	A feeling of love which is not returned
Disobedience	Refusal to obey the rules

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Dialogue	A conversation between two or more characters.
Analysis	The act of examining something in detail.
Dramatic irony	Where the audience knows more than all or some of the characters on stage
Soliloquy	A character speaking out their personal thoughts out loud to themselves on stage
comedy	A play characterised by its humorous tone

Greek Mythology:

-Use your Greek Mythology booklet to find out the answers to these questions:

1. Who was 'Mother of Earth'?
2. What does Prometheus translate to?
3. What did King Midas wish for?
4. What was released when Pandora opened the box?





Grammar

Capital Letters:

Capital letters (also called upper case) are letters used at the beginning of a sentence and for a proper noun. **T**hey may also be used at the beginning of the important words in a title or sign. Always capitalise the personal pronoun **I**.

Full Stops:

Full stops are used to end a sentence. They indicate that a point has been made and that we're now ready to move onto the next sentence. Like other punctuation marks, they show us how to read sentences - they show us when the sentence ends.

Commas:

Commas can be used to separate items in a list. *E.g. Robbie is a sweet, caring and polite boy. Commas are also used to separate extra information in a sentence.*

X Avoid Splicing

This is when two sentences are joined together without using a full stop or conjunction. *E.g. David dragged his feet to the shop, he was in a foul mood.*

Apostrophes

Contraction apostrophes are used when two words are joined together by shortening them. An apostrophe is used where the missing letter would normally go to combine the two words.

***Do not** would become **don't**.*

Apostrophes of possession show that something belongs to someone or something.

Sarah's book.

For pronouns ending 's' add the apostrophe after the 's' E.g. *James' book.*

Subject-Verb Agreement:

A **subject** and a **verb** must agree with each other. If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb must also be singular. If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb must also be singular. If the subject of a sentence is plural, then the verb must also be plural.

She walk to the market.
X She walks to the market.



They was playing netball. X
They were playing netball.



Tenses:

Tense is a way of showing when an action happens - whether it's in the past, present, or future.

There are three main tenses:

- **Present tense:** It shows something that is **happening now** or **happens regularly**.

Example: *"**I play** football **every weekend**."*

- **Past tense:** It shows something that **already happened**.

Example: *"I play**ed** football **yesterday**."*

- **Future tense:** It shows something that **will happen later**.

Example: *"I **will play** football **tomorrow**."*

Tenses help us know when things happen, and they change depending on whether we're talking about the past, present, or future!