1. What is a tempest?
   a. A shipwreck.
   b. A desert island.
   c. A storm.
   d. The name of Prospero’s daughter.

2. What are our first impressions of Antonio and Sebastian?
   a. They are presented as aggressive and selfish.
   b. They are revealed as caring, sensitive and respectful.
   c. They seem like handsome and amusing young men.
   d. They are obviously the heroes of the play.

3. The Boatswain’s language and behaviour to the courtiers is a sign of...
   a. disorder and disruption of the hierarchy, a theme which runs throughout the play.
   b. the Boatswain’s respect and devotion for his social superiors.
   c. the Boatswain’s incompetence at sailing the ship.
   d. the Boatswain’s hangover; sailors were notorious for excessive drinking.

4. During the storm Gonzalo takes comfort from the Boatswain because...
   a. the Boatswain has declared his loyalty to Gonzalo and the other courtiers.
   b. the Boatswain is such a good sailor.
   c. Gonzalo believes the Boatswain has the face of a man who will be hanged and therefore will not drown.
   d. Gonzalo believes the Boatswain has supernatural powers.

5. How old was Miranda when she was exiled from Milan?
   a. Twelve years old.
   b. Three years old.
   c. Twenty-three years old.
   d. Fifteen years old.

6. Which of the features of the boatswain’s language in Act 1 Scene 1 show disruption of the hierarchy caused by the impending crisis?
   a. Flattery and hyperbole.
   b. Formal, courteous language.
   c. Personification, tripling and contrasting pairs.
   d. Repetition, orders, exclamations and insults.

7. In contrast to Act 1 Scene 1, Act 1 Scene 2 begins with a sense of...
   a. tragedy.
   b. comedy.
   c. calm after the storm.
   d. urgency and panic.
8. Why did Prospero give to Antonio, ‘the manage of my state’?
   a. So that he could find a husband for Miranda.
   b. Because he was bored of being the Duke.
   c. Because he wanted to take over Naples.
   d. So that he could study magic.

9. Who is Prospero’s brother?
   a. Sebastian.
   b. Antonio.
   c. Alonso.
   d. Gonzalo.

10. What important items did Gonzalo place in the boat which took Prospero and Miranda into exile?
    b. Bananas.
    c. Biscuits.
    d. Blankets.

11. Which of the following do Ariel and Caliban have in common?
    a. They are both the children of Sycorax.
    b. They are both servants of Prospero and they have both been imprisoned.
    c. They are both in love with Miranda and they both live in caves.
    d. They can both fly and they can both swim.

12. Why is Ariel indebted to Prospero?
    a. Prospero has promised Miranda’s hand in marriage to Ariel.
    b. Prospero rescued Ariel from Caliban who was going to eat him.
    c. Prospero freed Ariel from a cloven pine in which he had been imprisoned for twelve years.
    d. Prospero once made Ariel the best cake he had ever tasted.

13. On first meeting Ferdinand, what does Miranda mistake him for?
    a. A spirit.
    b. An elf.
    c. A sea creature.
    d. Caliban.

14. What surprises Ferdinand when he hears Miranda speak?
    a. She can only whisper.
    b. She speaks in his language.
    c. She has an awful singing voice.
    d. She speaks gibberish.
15. What are our first impressions of Miranda?
   a. She is compassionate towards others and obedient to her father.
   b. She is presented as selfish and ambitious.
   c. She is presented as inattentive and restless.
   d. She is presented as treacherous and spiteful.

16. Who or what caused the tempest?
   a. Miranda, in a fit or rage.
   b. Global warming.
   c. Angry spirits, to punish Prospero.
   d. Prospero, in order to bring his enemies to the island.

17. In telling Miranda the story of his brother’s betrayal, Prospero compares Antonio to...
   a. a rotten egg.
   b. ivy taking over a tree and an actor who starts to believe he is the character that he plays.
   c. a turnip and an ostrich.
   d. a leaky boat.

18. How did Antonio betray Prospero?
   a. Antonio made a treaty with Alonso to overthrow Prospero in exchange for giving power over Milan to Naples.
   b. Antonio slept with Prospero’s wife.
   c. Antonio didn’t betray Prospero.
   d. Antonio tried to poison Prospero.

19. What is noticeable about Caliban’s dialogue with Prospero?
   a. It is full of affection and love.
   b. It is all sung.
   c. It is full of threats, curses and insults.
   d. It is full of beautiful imagery and rhyme.

20. Why does Prospero accuse Ferdinand of being a spy?
   a. Because he really believes that Ferdinand is a spy.
   b. Because he is worried that Ferdinand will try to kill him.
   c. To test Ferdinand’s love for Miranda.
   d. To try to prevent Miranda from falling in love with him.
Answers

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   So that he could study magic.

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