Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present the characters of Duncan and Macbeth in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 4?

**DUNCAN**

Sons, kinsmen, thanes,
And you whose places are the nearest, know:
We will establish our estate upon
Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The Prince of Cumberland, which honour must
Not unaccompanied invest him only,
But signs of nobleness like stars shall shine
On all deservers. [To Macbeth] From hence to Inverness
And bind us further to you.

**MACBETH**
The rest is labour which is not used for you;
I'll be myself the harbinger and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
So humbly take my leave.

**DUNCAN**

My worthy Cawdor.

**MACBETH** [Aside] The Prince of Cumberland: that is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. Stars, hide your fires,
Let not light see my black and deep desires,
The eye wink at the hand. Yet let that be,
Which the eye fears when it is done to see. Exit

**DUNCAN**

True, worthy Banquo, he is full so valiant,
And in his commendations I am fed;
It is a banquet to me. Let’s after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman.

*Flourish*

*Exeunt*

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Duncan in the rest of the play?
Answer Part (a) and Part (b)

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in the following extract from Act 3 Scene 2?

**LADY MACBETH** Come on. Gentle my lord,
Sleek o'er your rugged looks, be bright and jovial
Among your guests tonight.

**MACBETH** So shall I, love,
And so I pray you. Let your remembrance
Apply to Banquo, present him eminence
Both with eye and tongue; unsafe the while, that we
Must lave our honours in these flattering streams
And make our faces vizards to our hearts,
Disguising what they are.

**LADY MACBETH** You must leave this.

**MACBETH** O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!
Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

**LADY MACBETH** But in them Nature's copy's not eterne.

**MACBETH** There's comfort yet, they are assailable;
Then be thou jocund: ere the bat hath flown
His cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.

**LADY MACBETH** What's to be done?

**MACBETH** Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck,
Till thou applaud the deed.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in a different part of the play?
Question 1

Answer Part (a) and Part (b)

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present Macbeth in the following extract from Act 4 Scene 1?

Enter MACBETH

MACBETH How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags!
What is't you do?
ALL THE WITCHES A deed without a name.
MACBETH I conjure you by that which you profess,
Howe'er you come to know it, answer me.
Though you untie the winds and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yeasty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up,
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads,
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations, though the treasure
Of nature's germs tumble altogether
Even till destruction sicken: answer me
To what I ask you.

FIRST WITCH Speak.
SECOND WITCH Demand.
THIRD WITCH We'll answer.
FIRST WITCH Say, if thou'dst rather hear it from our mouths,
Or from our masters'?
MACBETH Call 'em, let me see 'em.

and then Part (b)

How do you think the witches influence Macbeth in the play as a whole?
How does Shakespeare present Macbeth’s state of mind in the following extract from Act 5 Scene 3?

**MACBETH**  
Seyton! – I am sick at heart,  
When I behold – Seyton, I say! – this push  
Will cheer me ever or disseat me now.  
I have lived long enough. My way of life  
Is fall’n into the sere, the yellow leaf,  
And that which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have; but in their stead,  
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath  
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.  
Seyton!

*Enter Seyton*

**SEYTON**  
What’s your gracious pleasure?  
**MACBETH**  
What news more?  
**SEYTON**  
All is confirmed, my lord, which was reported.  
**MACBETH**  
I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hacked.  
Give me my armour.

and then Part (b)

How do Macbeth’s thoughts here show how he has changed from the early part of the play?
Part (a)

In the following extract from Act 4 Scene 3, Macduff has just been told of the murder of his wife and children. How does Shakespeare use language to suggest ideas about good and evil in this extract?

MALCOLM Dispute it like a man.
MACDUFF I shall do so; But I must also feel it as a man; I cannot but remember such things were That were most precious to me. Did heaven look on, And would not take their part? Sinful Macduff, They were all struck for thee. Naught that I am, Not for their own demerits but for mine, Fell slaughter on their souls. Heaven rest them now.
MALCOLM Be this the whetstone of your sword, let grief Convert to anger. Blunt not the heart, enrage it.
MACDUFF O, I could play the woman with mine eyes And bragart with my tongue. But, gentle heavens, Cut short all intermission. Front to front Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself; Within my sword's length set him. If he scape, Heaven forgive him too.
MALCOLM This tune goes manly. Come, go we to the king; our power is ready; Our lack is nothing but our leave. Macbeth Is ripe for shaking, and the powers above Put on their instruments. Receive what cheer you may; The night is long that never finds the day. 

Exeunt

and then Part (b)

How are Macduff and his family important in the play as a whole?
Part (a)

What methods does Shakespeare use to present Macbeth's state of mind in the following extract from Act 5 Scene 5?

MACBETH    I have almost forgot the taste of fears;
           The time has been, my senses would have cooled
           To hear a night-shriek and my fell of hair
           Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
           As life were in't. I have supped full with horrors;
           Direness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
           Cannot once start me. Wherefore was that cry?
           The queen, my lord, is dead.

SEYTON    She should have died hereafter;
           There would have been a time for such a word.
           Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow
           Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
           To the last syllable of recorded time;
           And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
           The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle,
           Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
           That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
           And then is heard no more. It is a tale
           Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury
           Signifying nothing.

and then Part (b)

How do you think Macbeth's thoughts here reflect what has happened to him in the play?

[30 marks]
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present Macbeth in the following extract from Act 5 Scene 3?

MACBETH  Bring me no more reports, let them fly all;  
        Till Birnam Wood remove to Dunsinane,  
        I cannot taint with fear. What's the boy Malcolm?  
        Was he not born of woman? The spirits that know  
        All mortal consequences have pronounced me thus:
        'Fear not, Macbeth, no man that's born of woman
        Shall e'er have power upon thee.' Then fly false thanes
        And mingle with the English epicures;
        The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
        Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear.

        Enter SERVANT

        The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon.  
        Where got'st thou that goose-look?

SERVANT  There is ten thousand -
MACBETH  Geese, villain?
SERVANT  Soldiers, sir.
MACBETH  Go prick thy face and over-red thy fear,  
        Thou lily-livered boy. What soldiers, patch?
        Death of thy soul, those linen cheeks of thine  
        Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?

SERVANT  The English force, so please you.
MACBETH  Take thy face hence!

[Exit Servant]

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Macbeth differently in another part of the play?
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth in the following extract from Act 5 Scene 1?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LADY MACBETH</th>
<th>Yet here’s a spot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Hark, she speaks; I will set down what comes from her to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADY MACBETH</td>
<td>Out, damned spot! Out, I say! One, two. Why then ’tis time to do’t. Hell is murky. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier, and afeard? What need we fear? Who knows it, when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Do you mark that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADY MACBETH</td>
<td>The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now? What, will these hands ne’er be clean? No more o’that, my lord, no more o’that. You mar all with this starting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Go to, go to; you have known what you should not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENTLEWOMAN</td>
<td>She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADY MACBETH</td>
<td>Here’s the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. O, O, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENTLEWOMAN</td>
<td>I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Well, well, well –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENTLEWOMAN</td>
<td>Pray God it be, sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>This disease is beyond my practice; yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep who have died holily in their beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADY MACBETH</td>
<td>Wash your hands, put on your night-gown, look not so pale. I tell you yet again, Banquo’s buried; he cannot come out on’s grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Even so?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADY MACBETH</td>
<td>To bed, to bed; there’s knocking at the gate. Come, come, come, come, give me your hand; what’s done cannot be undone. To bed, to bed, to bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCTOR</td>
<td>Will she go now to bed?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth behaving differently in another part of the play?
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare make the following extract from Act 1 Scene 1 dramatic and interesting for the audience?

Thunder and lightning. Enter three WITCHES

FIRST WITCH When shall we three meet again?
   In thunder, lightning, or in rain?
SECOND WITCH When the hurly-burly’s done,
      When the battle’s lost, and won.
THIRD WITCH That will be ere the set of sun.
FIRST WITCH Where the place?
SECOND WITCH Upon the heath.
THIRD WITCH There to meet with Macbeth.
FIRST WITCH I come, Graymalkin.
SECOND WITCH Paddock calls.
THIRD WITCH Anon.
ALL Fair is foul, and foul is fair,
      Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Exeunt

and then Part (b)

Explain how Shakespeare shows the witches as a powerful influence on Macbeth in another part of the play.
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present the feelings of Lady Macbeth in the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2?

MACBETH
I’ll go no more.
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on’t again, I dare not.

LADY MACBETH
Infirm of purpose!
Give me the daggers. The sleeping and the dead
Are but as pictures; ’tis the eye of childhood
That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed,
I’ll gild the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their guilt.

Exit

Knock within

MACBETH
Whence is that knocking?
How is’t with me, when every noise appals me?
What hands are here? Ha: they pluck out mine eyes.
Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No: this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incardamine,
Making the green one red.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth’s feelings in a different part of the play?
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present the different feelings and attitudes of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth in the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2?

MACBETH One cried ‘God bless us!’ and ‘Amen’ the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman’s hands.
List’ning their fear, I could not say ‘Amen’
When they did say ‘God bless us.’

LADY MACBETH Consider it not so deeply.

MACBETH But wherefore could not I pronounce ‘Amen’?
I had most need of blessing and ‘Amen’
Stuck in my throat.

LADY MACBETH These deeds must not be thought
After these ways; so, it will make us mad.

MACBETH Methought I heard a voice cry, ‘Sleep no more:
Macbeth does murder sleep’, the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care,
The death of each day’s life, sore labour’s bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature’s second course,
Chief nourisher in life’s feast.

LADY MACBETH What do you mean?

MACBETH Still it cried, ‘Sleep no more’ to all the house;
‘Glamis hath murdered sleep’, and therefore Cawdor
Shall sleep no more: Macbeth shall sleep no more.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth’s and Macbeth’s feelings and attitudes when they are together in a different part of the play?
Part (a)

How does Shakespeare make the following extract from Act 3 Scene 4 dramatic and interesting?

```
FIRST MURDERER  My lord, his throat is cut; that I did for him.
MACBETH  Thou art the best o’th’cut-throats,
        Yet he’s good that did the like for Fleance;
        If thou didst it, thou art the nonpareil.
FIRST MURDERER  Most royal sir, Fleance is scaped.
MACBETH  Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect;
        Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,
        As broad and general as the casing air:
        But now I am cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in
        To saucy doubts and fears. But Banquo’s safe?
FIRST MURDERER  Ay, my good lord: safe in a ditch he bides,
        With twenty trenchèd gashes on his head,
        The least a death to nature.
```

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare make another part of the play dramatic and interesting?