

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking to Banquo. Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches on their way home from war.

MACBETH	So foul and fair a day I have not seen.
BANQUO	How far is't call'd to Forres? What are these So wither'd and so wild in their attire, That look not like the inhabitants o' the earth, And yet are on't? Live you? or are you aught That man may question? You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skinny lips: you should be women, And yet your beards forbid me to interpret That you are so.
MACBETH	Speak, if you can: what are you?
First Witch	All hail, Macbeth! hail to thee, thane of Glamis!
Second Witch	All hail, Macbeth, hail to thee, thane of Cawdor!
Third Witch	All hail, Macbeth, thou shalt be king hereafter!
BANQUO	Good sir, why do you start; and seem to fear Things that do sound so fair?

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents the Witches in *Macbeth* to be evil.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents the Witches in this extract
- How far you think Shakespeare presents the Witches as evil in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Ross and Angus greet Macbeth. They tell him that he is now Thane of Cawdor and that Macdonald has been put to death for treason.

ROSS	And, for an earnest of a greater honour, He bade me, from him, call thee thane of Cawdor: In which addition, hail, most worthy thane! For it is thine.
BANQUO	What, can the devil speak true?
MACBETH	The thane of Cawdor lives: why do you dress me In borrow'd robes?
ANGUS	Who was the thane lives yet; But under heavy judgment bears that life Which he deserves to lose. Whether he was combined With those of Norway, or did line the rebel With hidden help and vantage, or that with both He labour'd in his country's wrack, I know not; But treasons capital, confess'd and proved, Have overthrown him.
MACBETH	<i>Aside.</i> Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor: The greatest is behind.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents ambition in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents ambition in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents ambition in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking. He has just received news that he is now the Thane of Cawdor and he is considering what the Witches have said.

MACBETH *Aside.*
This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill, cannot be good: if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor:
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man that function
Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is
But what is not.

BANQUO Look, how our partner's rapt.

MACBETH *Aside.*
If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me,
Without my stir.

BANQUO New honors come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents the witches and supernatural events to influence Macbeth's decisions.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth's reaction to the witches in this scene
- How Shakespeare presents the effect of the Witches on Macbeth in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Lady Macbeth is speaking. She has received a letter from Macbeth who has told her about the witches.

LADY MACBETH

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be
What thou art promised: yet do I fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The illness should attend it: what thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win: thou'ldst have, great Glamis,
That which cries 'Thus thou must do, if thou have it;
And that which rather thou dost fear to do
Than wishest should be undone.' Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal.

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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as a powerful woman.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as a powerful woman in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are talking. Lady Macbeth is informing Macbeth of her plans for King Duncan who will be visiting.

LADY MACBETH

O, never
Shall sun that morrow see!
Your face, my thane, is as a book where men
May read strange matters. To beguile the time,
Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue: look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. He that's coming
Must be provided for: and you shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch;
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.

MACBETH

We will speak further.

LADY MACBETH

Only look up clear;
To alter favour ever is to fear:
Leave all the rest to me.

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1

Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents the relationship of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents their relationship in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents their relationship in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 7 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking. He is considering whether or not to murder King Duncan who sleeps at his castle that night.

MACBETH

He's here in double trust;
First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
Who should against his murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off;
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
And falls on the other.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth to be uncertain of his decisions.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth's feelings of uncertainty in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth to be uncertain of his decisions in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 7 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are talking. Lady Macbeth is persuading Macbeth to agree to the plan to kill King Duncan.

MACBETH

Prithee, peace:
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.

LADY MACBETH

What beast was't, then,
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both:
They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn as you
Have done to this.

MACBETH

If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH

We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a brave man.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents attitudes to bravery in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents bravery in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 1 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking. He is planning to murder King Duncan and he sees a dagger.

Macbeth

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppresed brain?
I see thee yet, in form as palpable
As this which now I draw.
Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going;
And such an instrument I was to use.
Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,
Or else worth all the rest; I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood,
Which was not so before. There's no such thing:
It is the bloody business which informs
Thus to mine eyes.

0

1

Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents death in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents attitudes to death in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents death in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are speaking. They have murdered King Duncan as he slept in the castle.

MACBETH

[Within] Who's there? what, ho!

LADY MACBETH

Alack, I am afraid they have awaked,
And 'tis not done. The attempt and not the deed
Confounds us. Hark! I laid their daggers ready;
He could not miss 'em. Had he not resembled
My father as he slept, I had done't.

Enter MACBETH

My husband!

MACBETH

I have done the deed. Didst thou not hear a noise?

LADY MACBETH

I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry.
Did not you speak?

MACBETH

When?

LADY MACBETH

Now.

MACBETH

As I descended?

LADY MACBETH

Ay.

MACBETH

Hark!
Who lies i' the second chamber?

LADY MACBETH

Donalbain.

MACBETH

This is a sorry sight.
Looking on his hands

LADY MACBETH

A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents the effects of guilt in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents guilt in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents the effects of guilt in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are speaking. Macbeth is discussing the murder of King Duncan with Lady Macbeth.

MACBETH

One cried 'God bless us!' and 'Amen' the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
Listening 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 ravell'd 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,--

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1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to regret their actions.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents regret in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents regret in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are speaking. Macbeth has just murdered Duncan at his castle.

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. Knocking 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 in incarnadine,
 Making the green one red.

[Re-enter LADY MACBETH]

LADY MACBETH My hands are of your colour; but I shame
 To wear a heart so white.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth to have troubled thoughts.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth's troubled thoughts in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents troubled thoughts in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking. He is discussing his fear of Banquo who was with him when he met the witches.

MACBETH

To be thus is nothing;
But to be safely thus.--Our fears in Banquo
Stick deep; and in his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd: 'tis much he dares;
And, to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My Genius is rebuked; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him: then prophet-like
They hail'd him father to a line of kings:
Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,
No son of mine succeeding.

0

1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth to have troubled thoughts.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth's troubled thoughts in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents troubled thoughts in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are speaking. They are discussing their feelings after the murder of Duncan and Macbeth's fear now that he is King.

LADY MACBETH

Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content:
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Enter MACBETH

How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? Things without all remedy
Should be without regard: what's done is done.

MACBETH

We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it:
She'll close and be herself, whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth.
But let the frame of things disjoint, both the
worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible dreams
That shake us nightly: better be with the dead,
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further.

0

1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to be unhappy.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents unhappiness in this extract
- How Shakespeare presents unhappiness in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 4 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is speaking. At the banquet, he has just seen the ghost of Banquo who has been murdered.

MACBETH

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me.

ROSS

Gentlemen, rise: his highness is not well.

LADY MACBETH

Sit, worthy friends: my lord is often thus,
And hath been from his youth: pray you, keep seat;
The fit is momentary; upon a thought
He will again be well: if much you note him,
You shall offend him and extend his passion:
Feed, and regard him not. Are you a man?

MACBETH

Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the devil.

LADY MACBETH

O proper stuff!
This is the very painting of your fear:
This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. O, these flaws and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. Shame itself!
Why do you make such faces? When all's done,
You look but on a stool.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents the effect of betrayal.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents betrayal in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents betrayal in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 4 Scene 1 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth visits the Witches to demand answers to his questions.

Second Witch

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.
Open, locks,
Whoever knocks!

Enter MACBETH

MACBETH

How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags!
What is't you do?

ALL

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 yesty 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 germens tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you.

First Witch

Speak.

Second Witch

Demand.

Third Witch

We'll answer.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a changed man.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a changed man in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 4 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Lady Macduff has found out that her husband Macduff has fled Scotland to join the rebel army in England.

LADY MACDUFF

What had he done, to make him fly the land?

ROSS

You must have patience, madam.

LADY MACDUFF

He had none:

His flight was madness: when our actions do not,
Our fears do make us traitors.

ROSS

You know not

Whether it was his wisdom or his fear.

LADY MACDUFF

Wisdom! to leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion and his titles in a place
From whence himself does fly? He loves us not;
He wants the natural touch: for the poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
All is the fear and nothing is the love;
As little is the wisdom, where the flight
So runs against all reason.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents fear and bravery in the play.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents fear and bravery in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents fear and bravery in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 4 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macduff is in England and Malcolm is testing Macduff's loyalty to Scotland.

MACDUFF

Fit to govern!
No, not to live. O nation miserable,
With an untitled tyrant bloody-scepter'd,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again,
Since that the truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accursed,
And does blaspheme his breed? Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she lived. Fare thee well!
These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have banish'd me from Scotland. O my breast,
Thy hope ends here!

MALCOLM

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples, reconciled my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his power, and modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste: but God above
Deal between thee and me!

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how Shakespeare presents the importance of trust in the play.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents the importance of trust in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents the importance of trust in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 4 Scene 3 of Macbeth and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macduff has found out that his wife and children have been killed.

MALCOLM

Be comforted:
Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief.

MACDUFF

He has no children. All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell swoop?

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 braggart 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!

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macduff as a hero.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macduff in this speech
- How Shakespeare Macduff as a hero in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 1 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, the Doctor and Gentlewoman are watching Lady Macbeth as she sleepwalks.

LADY MACBETH

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.

Doctor

Do you mark that?

LADY MACBETH

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.

Doctor

Go to, go to; you have known what you should not.

Gentlewoman

She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that: heaven knows what she has known.

LADY MACBETH

Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!

Doctor

What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.

Gentlewoman

I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as a changed woman.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 3 of Macbeth and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is preparing for battle against Malcom and the English army.

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 a 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-liver'd boy. What soldiers, patch?
Death of thy soul! those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a hero.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a hero in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is facing the English army and has just found out that Lady Macbeth has died.

MACBETH

I have almost forgot the taste of fears;
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
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 supp'd full with horrors;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
Cannot once start me.

Re-enter SEYTON

Wherefore was that cry?

SEYTON

The queen, my lord, is dead.

MACBETH

She should have died hereafter;
There would have been a time for such a word.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
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.

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents regret.

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents regret in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act Scene of Macbeth and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play,

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents

Write about:

- How Shakespeare presents attitudes to love and loneliness in this speech
- How Shakespeare presents strong emotions in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

A04 [4 marks]