



2015 specification
first exams in 2017

William Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

Exam Preparation Pack for AQA GCSE
English Literature

zigzageducation.co.uk

POD
7703

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at publishmenow.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagEng](https://twitter.com/ZigZagEng)

Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education.....	ii
Teacher Feedback Opportunity.....	iii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iv
Teacher’s Introduction.....	1
Student-friendly Specification Information.....	2
Revision of the Text	3
Scene Summary Table	3
Character Summary Table	12
Revision Activities.....	13
Revision of Key Themes and Symbols.....	13
Revision of Key Techniques	14
Revision of Context	15
Close Analysis of Key Passage Act I, Scene i.....	16
Revision of Characters and Themes.....	17
Revision of Key Quotations	18
Exam Preparation Activities.....	20
Essay Planning.....	20
Essay Planning – scaffolded.....	23
Essay Writing.....	26
Exam Technique and SPaG	27
Practice Exam-style Questions.....	30
GCSE Student Self- or Peer-mark Scheme	40
Worked-through Example.....	41
Sample Student Essays with Activities	50
Essay One.....	50
Essay Two.....	53
Essay Three	57
Essay Four	61
Answers	64
Revision Activities	64
Exam Preparation Activities.....	66
Practice Exam-style Questions	68
Worked-through Example	70
Sample Student Essays with Activities.....	70
Appendices	77
Mind-map Template.....	77
Scene Summary Table Template	78
Character Summary Table Template	82
Essay Plan Template	83

Teacher's Introduction

This resource is designed to support the teaching of *Macbeth* on the GCSE AQA specification. As such, the tasks specifically address the Assessment Objectives which are crucial to this exam. There are activities which address just one of these objectives and activities which combine the objectives into larger tasks. Additionally, there is a wealth of essay-writing tasks with the focus on how to improve exam technique and writing coherence.

As one of the keys to success in this exam is students being aware of the Assessment Objectives and knowing what the examiners are looking for, there are also a number of questions which require students to work closely with the mark scheme. This ensures their familiarity with what they need to show in their own essays. There are also a range of sample answers which are aimed at showing students what responses graded at different levels look like and how these can then be improved.

The exam is closed-book which increases the importance of students being confident of remembering quotations. Consequently, some of the activities focus on learning the quotations and being able to analyse them in enough detail.

The resource begins with detailed revision of the text and these tables can be referred to throughout the pack. They provide comprehensive notes on plot, character, key themes, setting, dramatic techniques and context, and can be used for independent revision homeworks or in class. The exam-preparation activities provide students with the skills they will need to focus on to achieve all the Assessment Objectives and also provide advice on how to tackle the question. The practice exam questions follow the same style as those that students will encounter in their final assessment and there are a range of questions, each accompanied by an extract which the students must concentrate on for part of their answer as well as ranging more widely across the play. The worked-through example offers students advice at each stage of the planning and writing stages, with guidance on reading the question, initial planning and gathering ideas, a writing frame which can be used to scaffold their response, an annotated sample answer, and tips for improving their essay. By following through each stage, students will be able to address their particular areas of weakness in answering the question. The sample student essays provide further guidance as to the level of detail that is needed to achieve each level and how much of each Assessment Objective needs to be present. The Assessment Objectives are clearly labelled so that the student can also see the structure of the response. Please note that sample essays 2 and 4 represent higher level answers and so lower ability students may require additional support/a dictionary while working through these essays.

Each of the activities are flexible and can be adapted for individual, paired or small group work. They can equally be used in class or at home. This flexibility enables you to tailor the work to meet the needs of your students.

The edition used throughout the resource is William Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009, ISBN 978-0-19-832400-3).

August 2017

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other English resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

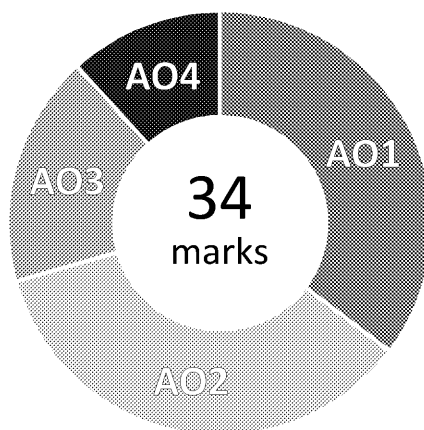
* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates

Student-friendly Specification Info

Paper 1, Section A: Shakespeare

- Closed-book, written exam
- Extract-based question (answer based on extract and the play as a whole)
- One question per text
- 34 marks in total:
 - A01: 12 marks
 - A02: 12 marks
 - A03: 6 marks
 - A04: 4 marks
- Paper 1 overall (Sections A and B) is 1 hour 45 minutes long and is worth 40%



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Revision of the Text

Scene Summary Table

Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act I, scene i	Supernatural – the three witches, or the weird sisters as they are sometimes called, are able to cast spells and predict the future	The setting is described as a desert place , suggesting that it is far away from civilisation, and this adds to the sense that the witches are not human and have supernatural powers	The witches' tetrameter signals the characters' pentameter
Act I, scene ii	Bravery – Macbeth is presented as a hero as he has killed 'the merciless Macdonwald' Reward – Macbeth will be rewarded with the title the 'Thane of Cawdor' because he killed Macdonwald	A military camp 'near Forres'. The audience is thrown into the heart of the battle as not only does the scene start with an alarum but the characters discuss Macbeth's actions and bravery in battle.	The play's use of thunder in this scene begins with an alarum, which has comic effects and reinforces the connection between the crowd and the king
Act I, scene iii	Ambiguity – the witches speak in riddles so that Macbeth and Banquo find it difficult to follow what they are saying or what they really mean Ambition – Macbeth thinks about the possibility that he will be king one day Prophecy – the witches predict what will happen to both Macbeth and Banquo and as one of the prophecies comes true immediately (Macbeth is Thane of Cawdor), it seems probable that the other predictions will also come true	A heath near Forres. The witches are moving closer to where Macbeth is, which symbolises the link between these characters; a link which will grow stronger. The scene again begins with thunder, which signals the entrance of the witches.	Macbeth's entrance at the end of the scene really tells the audience to consider the possibility of him being king

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



INSPECTION COPY

Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act I, scene iv	<p>Loyalty – Macbeth professes that he is loyal to the king and that it is an honour to serve him</p> <p>Jealousy and ambition – Malcolm stands between Macbeth and the crown and Macbeth realises he must be removed if the prophecy is to come true</p>	At Forres Palace. The setting shows how Macbeth is rising in status. In three scenes, he has moved from the battlefield, to the heath to the palace. Macbeth is quickly gaining more authority and power.	Duncan words to Banquo 'trusted highly the character disloyal emphasis
Act I, scene v	<p>Ambition – Macbeth has already shown his desire for power but Lady Macbeth's ambition exceeds that of her husband. She is ruthless.</p> <p>Deception – Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to act innocently and conceal the guilty murder which he will commit</p> <p>Supernatural – Lady Macbeth calls upon spirits to 'unsex her', which means to lessen her femininity so that she can commit the murder herself</p>	In Macbeth's castle in Inverness. The audience see the domestic life of Macbeth and also the introduction of his wife, Lady Macbeth. By setting the scene here, the audience gains an understanding of the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.	The scene Macbeth powerful in her recall on witches between have and Indeed can also 'I feel no
Act I, scene vi	<p>Deception – Lady Macbeth greets the king and welcomes him inside although she is planning to kill him</p> <p>Loyalty – Duncan says that he loves Macbeth but it is clear that the feeling is not reciprocated</p>	The lords and the king gather outside Macbeth's castle. Duncan thinks that the castle looks hospitable and that the air is sweet. This creates a sense of foreboding because the audience knows that Duncan is in great danger but is oblivious to the threat.	By meet Macbeth that the Macbeth usual re vulnera emphas previous that La planning

***Lineage:** Relates to a person's ancestors or family tree.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act I, scene vii	<p>Ambition – Macbeth realises that the only reason he should kill Duncan is to fulfil his own ambition and so decides against the murder. Lady Macbeth’s ambition is greater than her husband’s and she persuades him.</p> <p>Manipulation – Lady Macbeth is able to persuade Macbeth by explaining the plan</p> <p>Masculinity – Lady Macbeth says that Macbeth is a coward and not a ‘real man’ because he refuses to kill Duncan. This is persuasive because Macbeth has already shown himself to be brave in battle.</p>	Macbeth’s castle is transformed into a hospitable banquet, which shows how Lady Macbeth is being deceptive by presenting the outward appearance of generosity but really planning to kill the king	The po vac det bein the sho in c car
Act II, scene i	<p>Guilt – Macbeth sees a blood-covered dagger floating in front of him because he feels guilty about murdering Duncan</p> <p>Deceit – Macbeth tells Banquo that he has not thought any more about the witch’s prophecies, which is untrue</p>	The torch-lit hall of Macbeth’s castle. This shows the time of night and also emphasises that the king has already gone to bed. The audience knows that this is when Macbeth will strike if he follows the plan. The darkness on the stage represents the darkness in Macbeth about what he is about to do.	Bo drea Mac bell see bet and play Mac det not
Act II, scene ii	<p>Guilt – Macbeth feels that he will never be able to sleep again after murdering the king. He thinks that he will never be able to wash the blood off his hands.</p> <p>Masculinity – even after Macbeth has murdered Duncan, Lady Macbeth still calls him a coward because he did not leave the daggers where he should have</p> <p>Haunting – Macbeth thinks that he hears knocking and he is already suffering from committing the murder</p>	The setting has not changed. Macbeth is not seen committing the murder, which leaves it to the audience to imagine. There is little noise except for Macbeth’s cry, which makes it all the more arresting and dramatic.	The Mac and Mac his blo hea Mac him off wh dag

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act II, scene iii	<p>Deception – Macbeth and Lady Macbeth pretend as though they do not know that Duncan is dead</p> <p>Suspicion – Macduff is suspicious about Macbeth’s behaviour regarding Duncan’s death</p> <p>Fear – Duncan’s sons are worried that their lives are in danger as well and so they flee</p>	<p>The heart of Macbeth’s castle and the king’s chamber where the murder happened. The fact that the murder occurs in Macbeth’s castle emphasises his involvement in it. Not only does he commit the murder but he does so under his own roof.</p>	<p>Mac exc tha ‘Ma Thi rea his con Mac</p>
Act II, scene iv	<p>Supernatural – there have been some strange happenings recently such as Duncan’s horses eating each other. This suggests that the murder has disrupted natural laws.</p> <p>Suspicion – Because the two princes have fled in fear for their own lives, they are suspected of having murdered their father</p>	<p>Outside Macbeth’s castle. There is a sense that the claustrophobia of the castle scene is lifted as Ross and the old man walk outside. Although it is daytime, the sun has not risen and it is dark outside which emphasises the dark deed and also the dark consequences of committing the murder</p>	<p>The Mac ima Ros abo the Mac imp and</p>
Act III, scene i	<p>Ambition – Banquo starts to wonder whether his son will become king because the other prophecies have come true</p> <p>Insecurity – Macbeth has only just become king and he is already worried about Duncan’s sons challenging his power</p> <p>Violence – Macbeth tells the murderers that Banquo and Fleance must be killed</p>	<p>In the royal palace at Forres. As Macbeth is now king, he has all the privileges of this position including the royal palace. This shows how he has now seized control of the country.</p>	<p>Mac wh he bef his ins vul bec mak mo beh vio</p>

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act III, scene ii	<p>Suspicion – As Macbeth thinks that Fleance and Banquo pose a threat to his rule as king, he plans that they must be killed as well</p> <p>Ambition – Macbeth’s ambition changes as, now that he has become king, his ambition is to remain so and do whatever it takes to achieve this</p> <p>Deception – Macbeth urges his wife to be kind to Banquo during the feast so that he does not suspect that his life is in danger</p>	In the palace. The change in scene again shows Macbeth’s ascent to power. It is significant that Macbeth plans to commit murder in the palace just as he did at his own castle. Also, it is Macbeth who plots to kill Banquo whereas previously it was Lady Macbeth who came up with the plan. Macbeth seems to have become more ruthless as his power has increased.	Mac bein syn poi fol ver dec eas Thi and it.
Act III, scene iii	<p>Revenge – as Banquo is dying he tells his son to escape and then avenge his father’s murder</p> <p>Insecurity – it is because Macbeth does not feel secure on the throne (as he killed in order to get there) that he is suspicious of Banquo and Fleance and their claim to his crown</p>	A park near the palace. The murder of Banquo happens quite closely to the palace to signify how Macbeth’s rule as king is a bloody one. It also happens at dusk which is when the light is fading and so, once again, darkness is associated with Macbeth’s behaviour to symbolise the darkness of the character.	Un hap see be the and sho His how bec this
Act III, scene iv	<p>Insecurity – although Banquo is now dead, Macbeth is worried because Fleance managed to survive</p> <p>Haunting – Macbeth is haunted by the ghost of Banquo which could be a representation of his guilt that he ordered the murder or a manifestation of his insecurity</p>	The hall in the palace where the banquet takes place is ostentatious and shows the wealth and power that Macbeth now has. There is a contrast between this and his less than royal behaviour by getting the murderers to kill Banquo.	The can tha ma hav and hall wh him bot cal

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act III, scene v	<p>Supernatural – the power of the witches has increased because, as they consult with Hecate, the goddess of witchcraft has become involved</p> <p>Prophecy – the witches are sure that Macbeth will come and see them tomorrow</p> <p>Deception – the witches will confuse Macbeth and make him feel more secure in his position than he actually is</p>	<p>The scene is set on the stormy heath, which is where Macbeth first encountered the witches. The repetition increases the sense that the witches are controlling events. The stormy weather again links with the power that the witches have.</p>	<p>Hecate wh wit Mac on t the inv aga dir</p>
Act III, vi	<p>Ambition – Macbeth has now succeeded in becoming king but he is haunted by insecurity and perceived threats to his reign</p> <p>Insecurity – Macbeth’s insecurity in his position has caused him to prepare for war</p> <p>Violence – from the very beginning, Macbeth has been violent as shown with his ‘heroism’ on the battlefield. Murdering Duncan and his orders to have Banquo murdered have increased this violent tendency, which is culminating in him preparing for war.</p>	<p>The palace at Forres. Lennox is discussing what people are thinking about the death of Banquo and Macbeth’s reign. There is also the mention of England, which is where Macduff has fled and will launch an army against Macbeth. The scale of the coming war is shown here as it is country against country.</p>	<p>Mac ‘tyr per cha war</p>
Act IV, scene i	<p>Prophecy – the witches make more predictions about Macbeth’s destiny</p> <p>Fear – although some of Macbeth’s fears are allayed by the witches, he is still worried about Macduff</p> <p>Violence – Macbeth’s solution to his insecurity is to have Macduff and Macduff’s family murdered</p>	<p>A cavern. The witches are once again shown to be otherworldly by appearing far from human civilisation. They also have the apparatus of witchcraft, in this case a cauldron into which they put a number of items to cast their spells.</p>	<p>Mac hall and doe see bef app Mac the furt</p>

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
Act IV, scene ii	<p>Violence – the murderers stab Macduff’s son and cause Lady Macduff to run for her life</p> <p>Insecurity – it is Macbeth’s insecurity about Macduff seizing power from him which leads to the murder of Macduff’s son</p>	At Macduff’s castle. The audience can see the impact of Macduff’s absence on both his wife and son. The safe and domestic atmosphere is shattered when the murderers enter and this emphasises Macbeth’s ruthless behaviour in retaining power over Scotland.
Act IV, scene iii	<p>Loyalty – Malcolm must decide if Macduff is loyal to him and not secretly working for Macbeth</p> <p>Patriotism* – Macduff loves his country and is distressed that Macbeth is ruling over it as he cries out ‘O Scotland, Scotland!’</p> <p>Deceit** – Ross at first tells Macduff that his family is well and then later in the scene confesses that they have been killed by Macbeth</p> <p>Revenge – Malcolm urges Macduff to ‘make us medicines of our great revenge’ which means that Macduff will only be able to grieve properly when Macbeth has been punished for the murders</p> <p>Masculinity – Malcolm wants Macduff to ‘dispute it like a man’ which means to kill Macbeth, whereas Macduff says he must ‘also feel it as a man’ which means to mourn the loss of his wife and son</p>	In England at the king’s palace. The action now takes place in both England and Scotland, which shows how the two opposing competitors to the crown will battle for victory. Each army is amassing its soldiers to build up to the final battle.

* **Patriotism:** Expresses passionate support, loyalty or love of one’s country.

** **Deceit:** Misleading somebody by providing false information, or not the whole truth.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
Act V, scene i	<p>Guilt – Lady Macbeth has changed dramatically from the calculating and manipulative character in Act I. Her guilt is now overwhelming her.</p> <p>Madness – Lady Macbeth has lost her mind due to the deeds that she has committed</p>	At the king’s castle in Dunsinane. The scene is set at night when people should be asleep, which highlights Lady Macbeth’s habit of sleepwalking and so her descent into madness.
Act V, scene ii	<p>Madness – the soldiers say that Macbeth is making his preparations for the battle as if he is mad or seized with ‘valiant fury’. It is significant that the castle is associated with madness as Lady Macbeth has already lost her mind.</p>	Outside the castle. The English army is making its way north to attack Macbeth’s castle. There is a growing sense of anticipation that the battle is nearing.
Act V, scene iii	<p>Insecurity – Macbeth asks to have his armour put on even before it is time for battle. This suggests that he may feel vulnerable.</p> <p>Prophecy – Macbeth has complete faith in the predictions that the witches have made and so he feels that Macduff cannot kill him</p>	Inside the castle. By moving from outside to inside, the audience is able to glimpse the inner workings of Macbeth. At this point he is less concerned about the approaching army and more interested in his wife’s health.
Act V, scene iv	<p>Prophecy – it seems as though one of the prophecies is coming true in that it will look as though Birnam Wood is moving</p>	In the country near Birnam Wood. Before the army marches on Macbeth’s castle, they are ordered to hide behind boughs from trees so that Macbeth cannot see how many soldiers he is against. The audience will also relate this back to the prophecy at the beginning of the play.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
Act V, scene v	<p>Pride – Macbeth feels confident at the beginning of the scene that he will be able to defend the castle</p> <p>Death – Lady Macbeth’s death is seen as a release because she is no longer tormented. Macbeth too feels that life is futile and he does not fear death.</p> <p>Prophecy – Macbeth thinks back to the prophecy about Birnam Wood moving and is less sure of his victory</p>	Inside Macbeth’s castle. There is commotion as Macbeth is preparing himself and the castle for battle but this is overshadowed by the news that Lady Macbeth has died.
Act V, scene vi	<p>Deception – Malcolm’s army has deceived Macbeth by hiding behind the boughs so that Macbeth does not know how many soldiers he is fighting</p>	Outside the castle. The army has approached so that it is now directly outside Macbeth’s castle. The battle is about to commence as Malcolm orders the soldiers to get rid of their boughs.
Act V, scene vii	<p>Death – Macbeth kills Siward’s son</p> <p>Prophecy – Macbeth still believes in the prophecy that he cannot be killed by any man born of woman</p>	On the battlefield. The audience is now thrown into the middle of the battlefield. Macbeth is fighting hard as he feels invulnerable to most because he believes the prophecy that no man born of woman can kill him.
Act V, scene viii	<p>Death – Macduff kills Macbeth</p> <p>Prophecy – Macduff says that he can kill Macbeth because he did not have a natural birth</p> <p>Insecurity – it is only when Macbeth realises that Macduff is able to kill him, that he dies. Macbeth had complete faith in the prophecy.</p> <p>Power – Malcolm will be crowned the king</p>	The battlefield and then the castle. By moving from outside to inside the castle, the balance of power is changing.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Character Summary Table

Character	One-line description	Key quotation	Language
Macbeth	A brave fighter whose ambition to be king leads to murder	'The Prince of Cumberland! That is a step On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap, For in my way it lies' (Act I, scene iv)	He is one of the main characters who becomes a villain
Lady Macbeth	Macbeth's wife who persuades her husband to kill Duncan but ultimately ends up losing her mind through guilt	'Had he not resembled My father as he slept, I had done 't' (Act II, scene ii)	She is a manipulative character who later becomes mad. Her mental state is disjointed and descends into madness
The Three Witches and Hecate	They prophesise that Macbeth will be king and tell Macbeth and Banquo what will happen in their lives	'And I the mistress of your charms, The close contriver of all harms, Was never call'd to bear my part, Or show the glory of our art' (Act III, scene v)	The Witches speak in a way that shows the world is not as human as we think it is
Banquo	He is Macbeth's friend and is a brave general who also encounters the witches and hears that his children will be king. He is murdered by Macbeth and his ghost haunts him.	'As the weird women promised, and I fear, Thou play'st most foully for 't' (Act III, scene iii)	He represents a man who could not be corrupted to murder in a way that is so evil towards his friend
King Duncan	The benevolent king who Macbeth murders in order that he can seize the throne	'What he hath lost noble Macbeth hath won' (Act I, scene ii)	He is a reward for Macbeth's actions
Macduff	He disagrees that Macbeth should be king and gathers an army to overthrow him. His wife and son are murdered on Macbeth's orders.	'What, all my pretty chickens and their dam At one fell swoop' (Act IV, scene iii)	He is a father who loses his family
Malcolm	Duncan's son who flees to England after his father is murdered. He becomes king at the end which shows that order has been restored.	'I think our country sinks beneath the yoke; it weeps, it bleeds' (Act IV, scene iii)	Malcolm represents Scotland wanting to be restored to the way it was

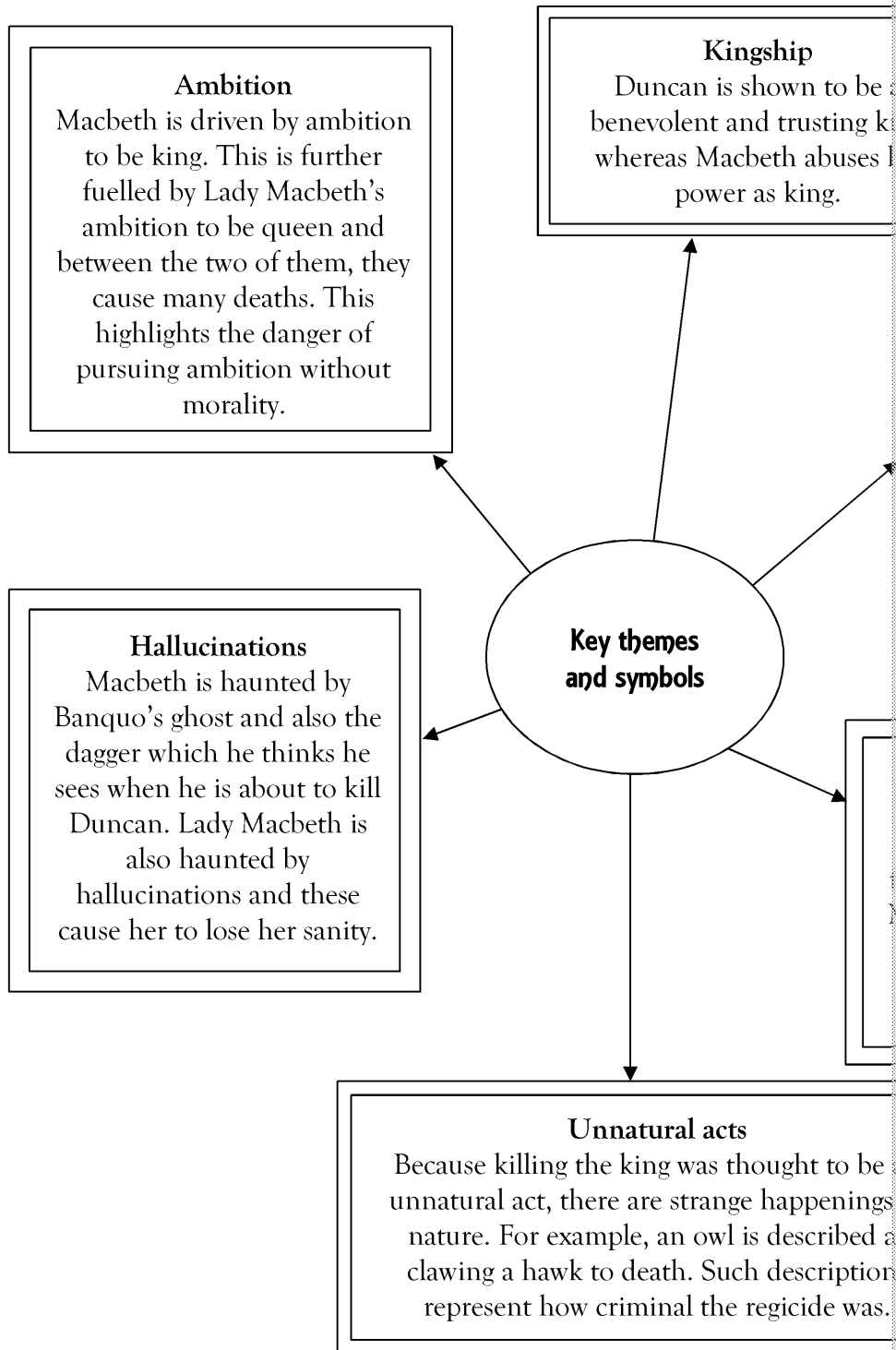
INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Revision of Key Themes and Symbols

1. For each of the boxes below, add some contextual factors you could include



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

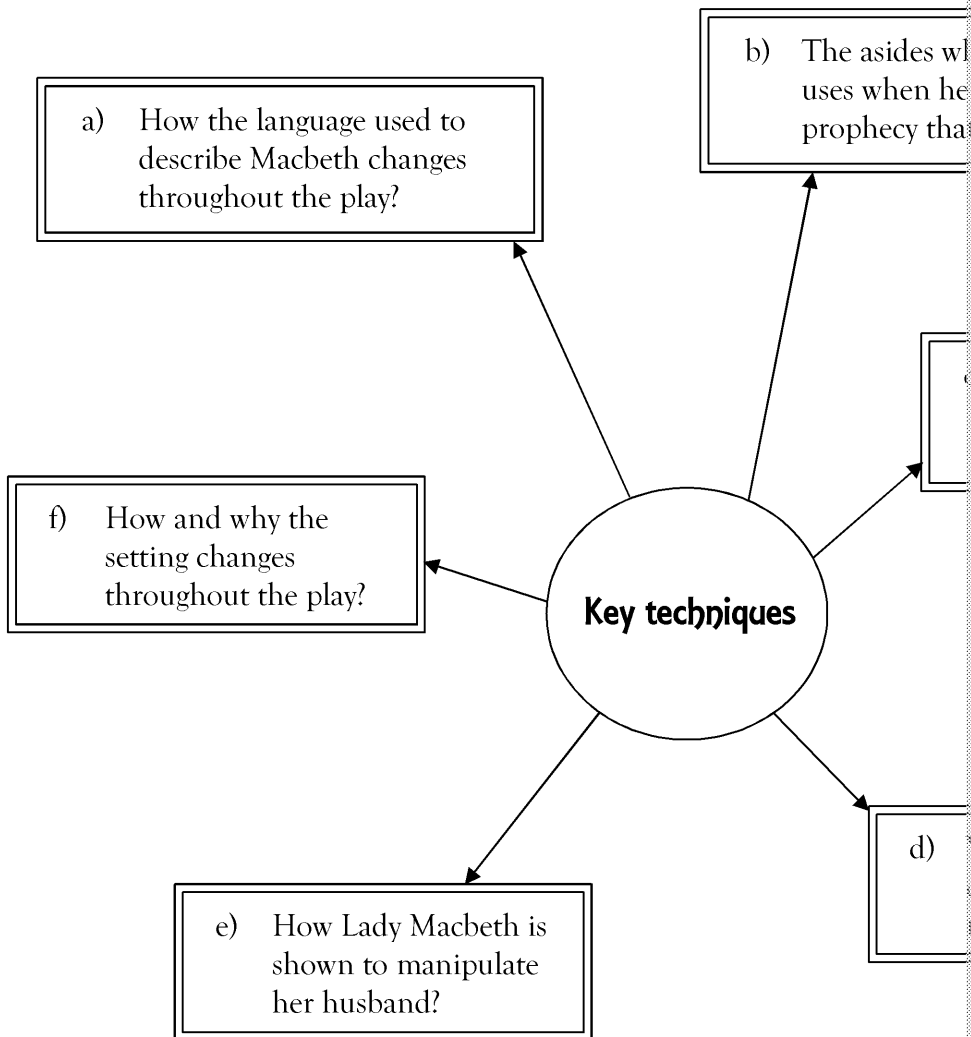


Revision of Key Techniques

2. Add ideas about what the techniques below help to show the audience about

Extension

Add any more ideas about key techniques in the play to the mind map below



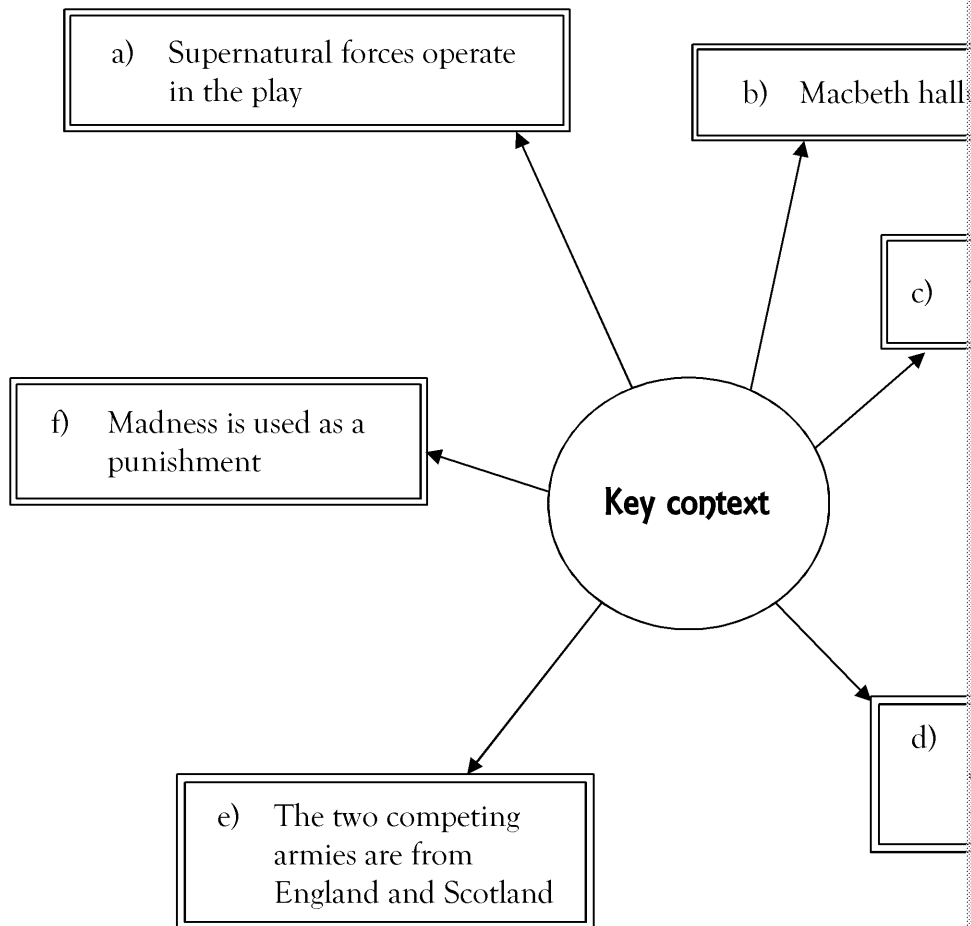
INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Revision of Context

3. For each of the contextual factors below, identify:
- how it is shown in the play
 - the importance of the contextual factor
 - why you think Shakespeare has decided to include this contextual factor



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Close Analysis of Key Passage Act I, Scene i

4. Make notes in the boxes in answer to each of the questions.

SCENE I. A desert place.

Thunder and lightning. Enter three Witches

First Witch
When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

Second Witch
When the hurlyburly'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

a) Why is it important that the scene occurs in 'a desert place'?

b) Why is it important that the scene occurs in 'a desert place'?

c) Why are there three witches and not any other number?

d) Why is it important that the scene occurs in 'a desert place'?

e) Graymalkin is a grey cat. Why do the witches have a cat?

f) Why is it important that the scene occurs in 'a desert place'?

g) What contextual factors could you include in your answer based on this passage?

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Revision of Characters and Themes

- 5.
- Complete the grid by filling in the boxes below.
 - Highlight the most important word or phrase from each quotation.
 - Try to fill in **all** the rows.
 - There may be more than one theme / contextual factor for each quotation.

Character	Quotation with the most important word or phrase highlighted	How does this
Macbeth	<i>Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather The multitudinous seas incarnadine, Making the green one red. (Act II, scene ii)</i>	<i>Guilt – Macbeth feels murdering Duncan as able to wash the blood Context – the punishment king is that the perpetrator would dissuade others committing treason</i>
Lady Macbeth	<i>Come, you spirits That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full Of direst cruelty. (Act I, scene v)</i>	
The Three Witches		
Banquo		
King Duncan	<i>Give me your hand; Conduct me to mine host: we love him highly, And shall continue our graces towards him. By your leave, hostess. (Act I, scene vi)</i>	
Macduff		
Malcolm		

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Revision of Key Quotations

6. a) The quotations below are all about the theme of masculinity. For each:
- Identify who said it if their name is given.
 - State what it shows about the character.
 - Select the most important word or phrase you will remember for this quotation.

<p><i>Come to my woman's breasts, And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers, Wherever in your sightless substances You wait on nature's mischief! (Act I, scene v)</i></p>	<p>MACDUFF <i>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?</i></p> <p>MALCOLM <i>Dispute it like a man.</i></p> <p>MACDUFF <i>I shall do so; But I must also feel it as a man (Act IV, scene iii)</i></p>
<p><i>Bring forth men-children only; For thy undaunted mettle should compose Nothing but males (Act I, scene vii)</i></p>	<p><i>Accursed be that tongue that tells me so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man! (Act V, scene viii)</i></p>

Activi

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



<p><i>Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword, and like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom (Act IV, scene iii)</i></p>	<p><i>Why so: being gone, I am a man again (Act III, scene iv)</i></p>
---	--

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Essay Planning

1. a) Planning your answer before you start writing is very important so that you write a more coherent essay where each point is clearly supported with relevant evidence. Read the question below and, using the quotations from the previous page, plan your answer to this question.

How is masculinity presented by Shakespeare in Macbeth?

TIP: Decide what is going to be the main topic of each paragraph and make notes on language analysis (e.g. the word '...' represents...) and method analysis (e.g. simile/metaphor/imperative, shows ...), context and link to theme in each paragraph. You could use the template below to help you.

Introduction

- Briefly describe what you think masculinity is.
- Briefly describe the main points about how masculinity is presented in Macbeth (develop in the essay).
- Briefly describe how language and method are used to show how masculinity is presented in Macbeth.

Paragraph one

Point:

Evidence:

Explanation:

Word analysis:

Method analysis:

Context:

Link to theme:

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Paragraph two

Point:

Evidence:

Explanation:.....

Word analysis:.....

Method analysis:.....

Context:

Link to theme:

Paragraph three

Point:

Evidence:

Explanation:.....

Word analysis:.....

Method analysis:.....

Context:

Link to theme:

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Paragraph four

Point:

Evidence:

Explanation:

Word analysis:

Method analysis:

Context:

Link to theme:

Conclusion

- Sum up the main points about masculinity and how it is presented
- Sum up the language and method used to show how masculinity re
- Do not discuss anything which you have not already developed in v

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Introduction

Briefly describe what you think masculinity is. *Masculinity can relate*

Briefly describe the main points about how masculinity is presented (use these to develop in the essay). *In the play, masculinity is presented as...*

Briefly describe how language and method are used to show how masculinity is presented. *The characters which show masculinity the most are...*

Masculinity is shown in the play by Shakespeare using...

Paragraph one

Point: *Masculinity is shown by*

Evidence: *The quotation*
shows

Explanation: *Masculinity is here represented as*

Word analysis: *The word* *implies*

Method analysis: *Shakespeare uses*
to suggest

Context: *When the play was written, masculinity*

Link to theme: *This presentation of masculinity links with*

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Paragraph two

Point: Masculinity is shown by

Evidence: The quotation

shows

Explanation: Masculinity is here represented as

Word analysis: The word implies

Method analysis: Shakespeare uses

to suggest

Context: When the play was written, masculinity

Link to theme: This presentation of masculinity links with

Paragraph three

Point: Masculinity is shown by

Evidence: The quotation

shows

Explanation: Masculinity is here represented as

Word analysis: The word implies

Method analysis: Shakespeare uses

to suggest

Context: When the play was written, masculinity

Link to theme: This presentation of masculinity links with

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Paragraph four

Point: *Masculinity is shown by*

Evidence: *The quotation*

shows

Explanation: *Masculinity is here represented as*

Word analysis: *The word* *implies*

Method analysis: *Shakespeare uses*

to suggest

Context: *When the play was written, masculinity*

Link to theme: *This presentation of masculinity links with*

Conclusion

Sum up the main points about masculinity and how it is presented.

In conclusion, masculinity is presented as

Sum up the language and method used to show how masculinity relates to the play.

Shakespeare uses

which links to

Do not discuss anything which you have not already developed in your paragraph.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Essay Writing

2. The examiner is looking for you to demonstrate a number of skills in your essay.

Below is a short paragraph which was written in answer to the question 'How does Shakespeare present the witches in *Macbeth*?'

Read the paragraph and identify if the following features are present:

- quotations have been used to support comments
- quotations are embedded in the sentence
- some language features have been analysed
- some structural features have been identified and analysed
- context has been included
- spelling, punctuation and grammar are all accurate

The play begins with the three witches who are standing out in a 'desert' which suggests that they are far removed from humans and the fact that they speak in iambic tetrameter again emphasises that they are other worldly. They have the paraphernalia of witches in that they have a cat and appear in 'thunder'. Contextually, this links with common perceptions of witches at the time associated with tempestuous weather as this was thought to be caused by witches.

a) Which skills are missing?

.....
.....

b) What detail could you add to the skills that are present?

.....
.....

c) Rewrite the paragraph making sure you show each of the above skills and

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Exam Technique and SPaG

3. Checking your work

Once you have finished writing your paragraph about how the supernatural, spelling, punctuation and grammar are all correct. Once you have checked your partner and check for any further mistakes.

- With a blue pen, underline any word which you think is not as expressive to find a synonym which better expresses what you mean. Try to do this in your paragraph.
- With a green pen, underline all the connectives you have used. If there are more connectives or if you have used the same connective more than twice, underline more connectives.

Sentence check

Make sure you have used all three types of sentence. This will increase the marks you receive.

A simple sentence contains one main verb idea. For example, 'I watched the film because there is only one action involved (watching).'

- With a purple pen, underline where you have used a simple sentence.

A compound sentence contains more than one verb idea linked with a connective. For example, 'I watched the film and read a book' is a compound sentence as there are two actions ('watching' and 'reading') joined with a connective ('and').

- With an orange pen, underline where you have used a compound sentence.

A complex sentence contains a subordinate clause which does not make sense by itself. For example, in the sentence, 'After I watched the film, I read the book' 'After I watched the film' is subordinate because it does not make sense by itself. 'I read the book' is a main clause because 'I read the book' makes sense by itself.

- With a red pen, underline where you have used a complex sentence. If you have not used a complex sentence, try to combine some of your other sentences into a complex sentence.
- With a yellow pen, circle all the times you have used a capital letter. Make sure you use a capital letter at the start of every sentence and for the names of all characters. If you have not, correct these now. If you have used capital letters in any other instances, underline them and write why they have been included.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



5. One key skill to show in the exam is a varied vocabulary so you can precisely interpretations.
- First identify which character said it. The character will be either Macbeth or Lady Macbeth.
 - Then match each of the quotations to words you could use to describe the character as shown.
 - Finally, write down at least two more words for each quotation.

If you don't know the meaning of any of the words, look them up in a dictionary.

Some of the words can relate to more than one quotation.

Resigned	Bear welcome in your eye, Your hand, your tongue: look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under 't (Act I, scene v) Character:
Resolute	We fail! But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fail (Act I, scene vii) Character:
Demoralised	False face must hid what the false heart doth show (Act II, scene i) Character:
Deceitful	Or art thou but A dagger of the mind, a false creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain (Act II, scene ii) Character:
Controlling	If he do bleed, I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal; For it must seem their guilt (Act II, scene ii) Character:
Guileful	The mind I sway by and the heart I bear Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear (Act V, scene iii) Character:
Remorseful	The thane of Fife had a wife: where is she now? What will these hands ne'er be clean? (Act V, scene ii) Character:
Duplicious	Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage (Act V, scene vi) Character:
Dejected	At least we'll die with harness on our back (Act V, scene v) Character:

 **Extension Question**

Analyse the literary effects of the quotations above. Also, try to make re-

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Practice Exam-style Questions

1. Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present the character of Macbeth?

You should look at:

- how Macbeth is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how Macbeth is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act V, scene viii

Macbeth Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On mine own sword? whiles I see lives, the gashes
Do better upon them.

[Enter Macduff]

Macduff Turn, hell-hound, turn!

Macbeth Of all men else I have avoided thee:
But get thee back; my soul is too much charged
With blood of thine already.

Macduff I have no words:
My voice is in my sword: thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out!

[They fight]

Macbeth Thou lovest labour:
As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress as make me bleed:
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield,
To one of woman born.

Macduff Despair thy charm;
And let the angel whom thou still hast served
Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.

Macbeth Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man!
And be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That palter with us in a double sense
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. I'll not fight with thee.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



2. Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present the supernatural?

You should look at:

- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act III, scene v

A Heath. Thunder. Enter the three Witches meeting Hecate

First Witch Why, how now, Hecate! you look angrily.

Hecate Have I not reason, beldams as you are,
Saucy and overbold? How did you dare
To trade and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death;
And I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part,
Or show the glory of our art?
And, which is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do,
Loves for his own ends, not for you.
But make amends now: get you gone,
And at the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' the morning: thither he
Will come to know his destiny:
Your vessels and your spells provide,
Your charms and every thing beside.
I am for the air; this night I'll spend
Unto a dismal and a fatal end:
Great business must be wrought ere noon:
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by magic sleights
Shall raise such artificial sprites
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



3. Using this extract as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores

You should look at:

- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act II, scene ii

Lady Macbeth Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things. Go get some water,
And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there: go carry them; and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.

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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



4. Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present madness?

You should look at:

- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act V, scene i

Doctor What is it she does now? Look, how she rubs her hands.
Gentlewoman It is an accustomed action with her, to see washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Lady Macbeth Yet here's a spot.
Doctor Hark! she speaks: I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.

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 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!

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



5. Using this extract as a starting point, explain how far you think Shakespeare

You should look at:

- how deception is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how deception is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act I, scene v

Lady Macbeth The raven himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full
Of direst cruelty! make thick my blood;
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers,
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief! Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry 'Hold, hold!'

[Enter Macbeth]

Great Glamis! worthy Cawdor!
Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!
Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present, and I feel now
The future in the instant.

Macbeth My dearest love,
Duncan comes here to-night.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



6. Using this extract as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores

You should look at:

- how death is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how death is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act V, scene v

Macbeth Hang out our banners on the outward walls;
The cry is still 'They come:' our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie
Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not forced with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home.

[A cry of women within]

Seyton What is that noise?
It is the cry of women, my good lord.

[Exit]

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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



7. Using this extract as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores

You should look at:

- how ambition is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how ambition is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act I, scene iii

Macbeth *[Aside]* Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme.--I thank you, gentlemen.
[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 horrors come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use.

Macbeth *[Aside]* Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

Banquo Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



8. Using this extract as a starting point, explain how far you think Shakespeare sympathetic character.

You should look at:

- how Macbeth is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how Macbeth is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act I, scene vii

Macbeth If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor: this even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. 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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



9. Using this extract as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores

You should look at:

- how leadership is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how leadership is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act IV, scene iii

Malcolm What I believe I'll wail,
What know believe, and what I can redress,
As I shall find the time to friend, I will.
What you have spoke, it may be so perchance.
This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues,
Was once thought honest: you have loved him well.
He hath not touch'd you yet. I am young;
but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom
To offer up a weak poor innocent lamb
To appease an angry god.

Macduff I am not treacherous.

Malcolm But Macbeth is.
A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge. But I shall crave
your pardon;
That which you are my thoughts cannot transpose:
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell;
Though all things foul would wear the brows of grace,
Yet grace must still look so.

Macduff I have lost my hopes.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



10. Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth?

You should look at:

- how the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is presented
- how the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is presented

Act I, scene vii

Macbeth If we should fail?

Lady Macbeth We fail!
 But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep--
 Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him--his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
 Their drenched natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 The unguarded Duncan? what not put upon
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?

Macbeth Bring forth men-children only;
 For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two
 Of his own chamber and used their very daggers,
 That they have done't?

Lady Macbeth Who dares receive it other,
 As we shall make our griefs and clamour roar
 Upon his death?

Macbeth I am settled, and bend up
 Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
 Away, and mock the time with fairest show:
 False face must hide what the false heart doth know.

**COPYRIGHT
 PROTECTED**



GCSE Student Self- or Peer-mark

This mark scheme combines the ideas given in the AOs and the AQA mark scheme. You should use this to

		Level →	0 marks	Level 1	Level 2
		Key words →	Nothing worthy of credit	Simple, explicit	Supports relevant
Skills to demonstrate in your work	AO1	I demonstrate my knowledge of the text*			
		I present an informed personal response			
		I use references to the text to support my interpretations			
	AO2	I analyse the methods used by the author			
		I analyse the effects of these methods on the reader	<i>If this is not done, give 0 marks for this skill</i>		
		I use appropriate subject terminology			
	AO3	I understand the relationship between text and context			

*This does not appear in the AQA SAMs mark scheme

AO4 – assessed in Section A only

		Performance Descriptor →	0 marks	Threshold
		Key words →	Nothing written / threshold not met	Reasonably reasonable
AO4	I use accurate spelling and punctuation			
	I use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures to convey my ideas			

Best area:

Areas to work on:

Teachers should refer to the mark schemes given on the AQA website for marking and to ensure student

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Question wording

- a) In order to achieve the most marks possible for each Assessment Objective, you should look at what the question is asking you to do. Read through the following keywords which tell you what you need to include in your essay.

Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present the supernatural in the extract?

You should look at:

- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Initial Planning activity

- b) The question asks you to include how the supernatural is presented in the extract and highlight three or four quotations you could use.

Act III, scene v

A Heath. Thunder. Enter the three Witches meeting Hecate

First Witch Why, how now, Hecate! you look angrily.

Hecate Have I not reason, beldams as you are,
Saucy and overbold? How did you dare
To trade and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death;
And I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part,
Or show the glory of our art?
And, which is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do,
Loves for his own ends, not for you.
But make amends now: get you gone,
And at the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' the morning: thither he
Will come to know his destiny:
Your vessels and your spells provide,
Your charms and every thing beside.
I am for the air; this night I'll spend
Unto a dismal and a fatal end:
Great business must be wrought ere noon:
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by magic sleights
Shall raise such artificial sprites
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



c) The question also asks you to use the text as a whole. Use the space below to add quotations from another scene which includes the supernatural.

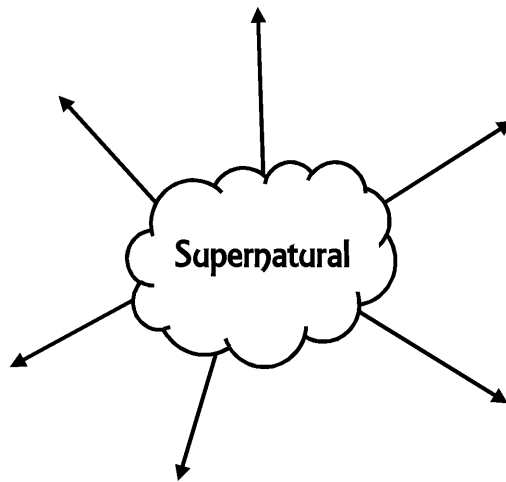
.....

.....

.....

.....

d) Add the five or six quotations to the mind map below. Around each quotation make which would be the point of the paragraph and add any connection with the text. Because this is a 'how' question, you must include analysis of language, methods of argument, and include enough AO2. Highlight the most important word or phrase from each quotation.



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Sample plan

e) You now have all the information to start planning your answer. If you follow the template below you should be able to achieve all the Assessment Objectives in each paragraph.

Point	(AO1)
Evidence	(AO1)
Explanation	(AO1)
Word analysis	(AO2)
Method analysis	(AO2)
Context	(AO3)
Link to theme	(AO1, AO2 and AO3)

In your essay you should aim to write about five paragraphs. Before you start writing your response so that you know what points you want to make in each paragraph. It might be ideal to work through events chronologically, or by character, for example. Use the template below to plan your answer.

<p>Paragraph One</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis</p> <p>Context.....</p> <p>Link to theme</p>
<p>Paragraph Two</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis</p> <p>Context.....</p> <p>Link to theme</p>
<p>Paragraph Three</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis</p> <p>Context.....</p> <p>Link to theme</p>

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Act

INSPECTION COPY

Paragraph Four

Point

Evidence

Explanation

Word analysis.....

Method analysis

Context.....

Link to theme

Paragraph Five

Point

Evidence

Explanation

Word analysis.....

Method analysis

Context.....

Link to theme

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Writing frame

f) Using the information from your plan, write out each paragraph in full sentences.

Introduction

The supernatural is important in the play because...

It is shown by...

Shakespeare could have included the supernatural because...

Paragraph one

The most important way in which the supernatural is included is...

TIP: Remember to

Paragraph two

A supernatural element is demonstrated when...

**TIP: Remember to
analyse clauses**

Paragraph three

Supernatural forces are represented by...

**TIP: Remember to
analyse them for**

Paragraph four

The supernatural is also shown by...

Conclusion

In summary, the supernatural is important because...

**TIP: Remember to use a range of
together and make sure you**

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Annotated sample answer

Using the extract on p. 36 as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present the

You should look at:

- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how the supernatural is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

The supernatural element is very important in *Macbeth*. It is the witches who open for Macbeth to act on his ambition and greed. They make Macbeth feel invincible and in ways, the supernatural world seems to control much of what happens in the human events. The witches also share a number of characteristics every time they appear much stronger. For example, they always appear in isolated areas and have turbulent hierarchy; Hecate, in particular, disapproves of Macbeth's behaviour, and they speak from how the human characters talk. Each of these characteristics accentuates how

A01 – understanding of text, e.g. lay the foundations for Macbeth to act on
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. speak in ways which are different

The supernatural forces always meet somewhere which is far away from human civilisation. The witch meets the witch at 'a heath' and there is also the sound of 'thunder'. Both the setting and the witches are significant. The place is important as it is deserted, which suggests that they control human behaviour while being removed from it. This implies that they do not make the humans behave as they do. The use of 'thunder' is also important as, as such tempestuous weather was caused by witches casting spells. Consequently, this suggests these beings are other worldly and operate outside the bounds of natural law. Every time the play, they are also accompanied by some kind of tumultuous weather. In the first scene, there is thunder and lightning, which is both a dramatic start to the action and also signals the supernatural.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. thunder
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. supernatural forces control humans while removed from it
A03 – awareness of context, e.g. tempestuous weather was caused by witches

The witches and Hecate are presented as being in a clear hierarchy. For example, Hecate is the 'mistress of your charms' and also uses the word 'dare' to challenge the witches' behaviour. The witches are therefore, stratified in a similar way to the human characters. Hecate is in control of the witches as she orders them to meet with Macbeth again and to confuse him. The use of 'dare' shows her authority and also emphasises that Hecate is female as well. This links with the male characters being female. For example, it is Lady Macbeth who is responsible for manipulating Macbeth and Macbeth is persuaded by the prophecies of the three female witches to continue to kill. In each case, it is a female presence who is manipulating the behaviour of the male characters, Macbeth would not have killed Duncan, as he talks about Duncan's loyalty which shows his loyalty to the king. Such a reading has led some people to regard *Macbeth* as one of all his plays because the male characters are controlled and manipulated by female characters.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'mistress of your charms'
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. emphasises that Hecate is female
A03 – awareness of context, e.g. most misogynistic of all his plays

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Hecate clearly disapproves of Macbeth's behaviour as she sees him as acting purely out of 'spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do, Loves for his own ends, not for you' which is why she calls him a Witch because Macbeth is self-seeking and egotistic. The words 'spiteful and wrathful' suggest that Macbeth will go to in order to fulfil his ambition. These words are not dissimilar to those used by Macbeth, which implies that there is not a huge chasm between the human world and the supernatural. The clearly disapproving tone of both Hecate and the human actors could be a reflection of the atmosphere that was just after the Gunpowder Plot when plotters had tried to kill James I. Shakespeare, and, as he presents the successful murder of Duncan as throwing Scotland into turmoil, and many deaths, he was communicating the potential dangers of what could have happened if the plot had been successful.

- A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'Loves for his own ends'**
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. the words 'spiteful and wrathful'
A03 – awareness of context, e.g. It was just after the Gunpowder Plot

Hecate says she will invoke more spirits to help confuse Macbeth, which accentuates the chaotic nature of the world she appears to be in the human world. She says she will 'raise such artificial sprites which shall draw him on to his confusion'. The use of the term 'artificial sprites' emphasises her power in controlling what humans think as she can conjure up any fake images she wishes and make them seem true. A 'sprite' is a fairy, which reinforces their supernatural manner. It is also important to note that in order to increase Macbeth's 'confusion' as the supernatural forces are not necessarily more fitting ruler and their motivations are unclear. This could again link contextually to the sense that the plotters thought they were acting for the best and the people they were acting for the best. As a result, the undetermined motivation of the supernatural forces makes it difficult to ascertain their morality, if they have any. The invocation of other spirits links with the appearance of Banquo's ghost at the banquet. It is probable that Banquo's ghost is a representation of Macbeth's guilt about having his friend killed. However, it is not conclusive that the witches or Hecate are responsible for this invocation.

- A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'raise such artificial sprites'**
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. a 'sprite' is a fairy which reinforces their supernatural manner
A03 – awareness of context, e.g. the Gunpowder Plot

On each occasion that the witches or Hecate appear, their speech follows characteristics that distinguish them from the human characters. The witches in Act 1, scene 1 say 'fair is foul, and foul is fair, Hover through the fog and filthy air' which is shorter lines than the human characters speak. This, therefore, makes their speech more rhythmic and different. Additionally, they use more rhyming couplets. These help to reinforce their supernatural nature when speaking in 'riddles' as Hecate calls them. Consequently, the supernatural forces speak in a way that is incomprehensible and so it is the human characters who must decide what they really mean. This makes the human characters more culpable for their behaviour because they have to piece together the meaning of what happens, and their own desires naturally play a large part in their behaviour. The way the witches speak contrasts which are juxtaposed with each other. For example, there is the contrast between 'fair' and 'foul' which contain opposing ideas. Such juxtapositions represent how the witches will invert or distort the human world.

- A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'filthy air'**
A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. the witches will invert or turn things upside down

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



In conclusion, the supernatural forces are pivotal in the action of *Macbeth* as they allow him to pursue his desire for power and to make him feel invulnerable to attack. Additionally, if the prophecies are out to be true, they should be a trusted source of what will happen as they can foretell the future. They could be working malevolently or they may ultimately be working to cause the downfall of Macbeth. We do not know their motivations for acting as they do, but they are responsible for controlling Macbeth's actions.

Commentary

This answer would be awarded Level 5 as the comments are thoughtful and consistent. The question Objective is addressed in most of the paragraphs. There are examples from both the text and the whole and the student shows a clear understanding of the text (AO1). Methods are identified as well as their effects on the audience (AO2). There are contextual references in the introduction to show a broader understanding of the play in relation to when it was written.

The answer would move into the next level if there was a greater amount of method analysis in the question. Subject terminology should also be included to really add a critical element to the answer.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Improve your essay

- g) Compare your essay to the exemplar. What is different between your essay separately at each AO and fill in the table to practise improving your style.

What is AO1?	AO1 – What is different?	AO
<p>I demonstrate my knowledge of the text</p> <p>I present an informed personal response</p> <p>I use references to the text to support my interpretations</p>		

What is AO2?	AO2 – What is different?	AO
<p>I analyse the methods used by the author</p> <p>I analyse the effects of these methods on the reader</p> <p>I use appropriate subject terminology</p>		

What is AO3?	AO3 – What is different?	AO
<p>I understand the relationship between text and context</p>		

What is AO4?	AO4 – What is different?	AO
<p>I use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation</p>		

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Sample Student Essays with Activities

Essay One

Using this extract as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores guilt.

You should look at:

- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act II, scene ii

Lady Macbeth Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things. Go get some water,
And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there: go carry them; and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.

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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Guilt is a prominent emotion throughout *Macbeth*. Lady Macbeth does not show much guilt when she loses her mind, whereas Macbeth feels guilty straight after he has murdered Duncan.

Lady Macbeth does not seem to feel guilty at all. She uses lots of orders to boss Macbeth around. She tells him to 'go carry them; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood'. The quotation emphasises how gruesome the murder has been. This also shows that it is Lady Macbeth who plans as earlier in the play she says 'leave all the rest to me'. This could explain why Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty as she has planned what will happen. The quotation links to the theme of female characters who actually kills Duncan but she manipulates Macbeth into doing it. This shows female characters who are controlling the male characters.

It is clear that Macbeth feels guilty about murdering Duncan. This is shown by the quotation 'I am afraid to do what I have done'. The word 'afraid' shows how scared Macbeth is about his behaviour. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility for his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility for his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility for his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility for his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility for his actions.

Lady Macbeth thinks that Macbeth is a coward for feeling guilty. She says that Macbeth 'that fears a painted evil'. The use of the word 'childhood' accentuates that Lady Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. This links with later in the play when Lady Macbeth says 'O, never let's see the queen's mind as it suggests that Macbeth's reaction is natural and that Lady Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly.

Macbeth feels so guilty about the murder that he thinks he will never be able to wash his hands. He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands? No, this my hand will rather the multitudinous seas incarnadine, till the waters themselves become drunk with drinking it.' There is not enough water in the world to be able to wash Macbeth clean of his blood. This shows how guilty Macbeth feels very guilty. This is repeated later in the play when Lady Macbeth says 'Out, damned spot! Out, I say! One that she cannot wash her hands clean of the crime.

Lady Macbeth mocks Macbeth for feeling guilty. She says 'my hands are of your colour, but your heart's not so white'. This shows that Lady Macbeth also has blood on her hands but she does not feel guilty. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly.

In conclusion, guilt is shown in the extract because Macbeth is stricken by what he has done. Lady Macbeth remains unmoved by her behaviour. This is a contrast to later in the play when Lady Macbeth says 'O, never let's see the queen's mind as it suggests that Macbeth's reaction is natural and that Lady Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly.

Activity One (AO1, AO2, AO3)

- a) Using three different colours, highlight where there are examples of the different Assessment Objectives (AOs) in the extract.
- AO1 = blue
 - AO2 = red
 - AO3 = green

The marks for each AO are awarded in the following proportions:

34 marks in total:

- AO1: 12 marks
- AO2: 12 marks
- AO3: 6 marks

(There are also 4 marks available for AO4. Activities which focus on AO4 apply to the whole play.)

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- b) Look at how much blue, red and green you have highlighted on the essay. Is there more of blue as red? Is there about half as much green as red? Is there about half as much red as green? Write more for the AOs which are insufficiently addressed in the table below.

Assessment objective	Comments to add
AO1	
AO2	
AO3	

Activity Two (AO1)

- a) The question asks you to refer to both the extract and the play as a whole. In your answer, you must include references which are made to the rest of the play. If there is not an example of a reference to the play in the extract, you must add one.

Paragraph	Reference to the play
One	
Two	
Three	
Four	
Five	
Six	
Seven	

- b) Add another example of a reference to the play that you could have used.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Essay Two

Using the extract on p. 45 as a starting point, write about how Shakespeare explores

You should look at:

- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how guilt is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

This essay answers the same question about 'guilt' in *Macbeth* and uses many of

The main point of contrast in this extract is between Macbeth, who is overwhelmed by what he has done, and Lady Macbeth, who feels no emotion for the crime, even though what was happening as she planned it all for her husband to carry out. Lady Macbeth is in control in this relationship and it is as if all the guilt that she should feel for her involvement is placed on Macbeth, who is overpowered by this emotion. This is a reversal from how the characters are presented for the rest of the play as towards the end it is Lady Macbeth who loses his mind caused by what she has done and it is Macbeth who seems to be unmoved. Contextually, this could be related to how Macbeth is often portrayed as being either entirely good or entirely evil. Therefore, Lady Macbeth is presented in a very negative light as this emphasises how devious she is.

In this extract, Macbeth is so overwhelmed by guilt and grief about murdering Duncan that he cannot comprehend his actions. He says 'I am afraid to think what I have done' which shows that he cannot even think about the murder as it conjures up too many emotions which he cannot deal with. Using the word 'afraid' Macbeth is admitting to an emotion which he does not portray in his public life. Indeed, the first time the audience sees Macbeth he has just been triumphantly announcing that he has killed before. Therefore, the emotional reaction to murdering Duncan is a result of a deep sense of guilt that he should not have killed the king. This is accentuated by the first-person pronoun 'I'. By repeating this word, Macbeth is making it clear that he is responsible for the killing and he is not trying to alleviate his guilt by blaming others. This level of guilt is shown after the murder because Macbeth is unable to rest or find peace. He says Macbeth is troubled by how he has murdered his own peace of mind and, therefore, cannot find any relief. This could relate to the Gunpowder Plot where plotters tried to blow up the House of Commons and kill the king. It was, therefore, important for Shakespeare to portray characters who kill and are troubled by their actions. Shakespeare needed James I to favour him in order that Shakespeare's play would be successful. This is why Macbeth is made to feel so guilty for killing the king.

Macbeth does not just manifest his guilt emotionally but he feels as though it is a physical burden on his body. He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from hand?' which shows that he is 'wearing' the guilt upon him and it has become part of his identity. It is not as if he has tried to wash it from him. The word 'ocean' accentuates how no amount of water can wash him of his guilt, and this is reinforced by also including the idea of Neptune. He is aware that Neptune and so was in control of all the world's water. As a consequence, Macbeth thinks that if he could have the water in the world which can free him of his guilt and wash the blood from his hands, he would be free. Although in this extract Lady Macbeth feels no guilt for her involvement, she is also desirous to wash the blood from her hands. She says 'out damned spot' and tries to rub her hands together. In this way, there is an echoing of actions and this makes the guilt feel amplified as she has changed so much in emotion from how she is presented in the beginning of the play. Again, contextually it was important for the characters in the play to be punished. Lady Macbeth feeling so guilty is important because she was not troubled by her actions. If Lady Macbeth had remained guiltless, Shakespeare could have been criticised for his behaviour and this would have displeased James I.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



By contrast, Lady Macbeth expresses no sense of remorse or guilt about her role in the number of imperatives to direct Macbeth as to what he needs to do as he is so young that he cannot think for himself. She tells Macbeth to 'go carry them [the daggers]; and smear the grooms with blood'. This quotation shows the power imbalance in the relationship at this point, with Lady Macbeth who is in charge. The use of the word 'blood' at the end of the quotation shows the unaffected Lady Macbeth is by the murder as she is able to use abrupt and direct language and does not use euphemisms because she does not feel any guilt or shame for her behaviour. This also highlights their innocence as in contrast to Lady Macbeth's guilt, as it is she who is the one who is drowsy. This quotation links with earlier in the play when Lady Macbeth is spending the night at their castle. She uses another imperative by saying 'Go get some water' which demonstrates how she is responsible for plotting Duncan's murder and is as involved as Macbeth even though she does not physically kill him. Lady Macbeth is controlling her husband. The only other 'female' characters in the play are the weird sisters and they too are controlling other people. Contextually, supernatural powers were thought to be able to control people, making Lady Macbeth also controlling, it is almost as if she too is supernatural.

Not only does Lady Macbeth feel no guilt herself for her role in Duncan's murder, but she is a coward for feeling as he does. She says 'it is only 'the eye of childhood that fears a painted devil' she is mocking her husband's emotions and infantilising him by comparing his horror to a childish nightmare. The use of the phrase 'painted evil' accentuates how she feels that the horror that Macbeth is feeling is unfounded in her view; it is as though it is a childish fear. In diminishing Macbeth's feelings, Lady Macbeth again reinforces how she feels guilty. This is also seen in the play when Macbeth is haunted by Banquo's ghost at the banquet. Again, Lady Macbeth's distress by saying that 'this is the very painting of your fear'. In this way, she emphasises that it is only Macbeth's imagination which will cause their downfall and not her. Lady Macbeth is guilty. Contextually, it is important that Lady Macbeth challenges Macbeth's masculinity. Macbeth is considered to be stronger and less prone to being haunted or spooked. This means that by questioning Macbeth's masculinity, Lady Macbeth looks weaker by questioning whether he is even a man for having these fears.

Lady Macbeth more forcefully shows the differences in her guiltless reaction to Duncan's murder. There is a clear comparison between them when she says 'why do you put on shame to wear a heart so white'. Here, there is a physical parallel drawn between them as they both have blood on their hands, but also an emotional contrast because Macbeth's heart is heavy with guilt but Lady Macbeth's heart is not as she does not feel any responsibility. By contrast in their levels of guilt is accentuated. At various points in the play, masculinity is being un-masculine if they show emotion. For example, when Macduff finds out about his wife and son, he is deeply distressed but is told to 'dispute it like a man'. It seems as though there is a connection between masculinity, violence and a lack of emotion. Because Macbeth is deemed by his wife to be less of a man. This was an important connection at the time. Lady Macbeth is using ideas which were common at the time to question Macbeth's masculinity.

To conclude, guilt is interwoven throughout the play and in some ways it becomes a defining behaviour of both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. For example, it is arguably Lady Macbeth who questions 'the thane of Fife had a wife, where is she now?' which leads to her death. Macbeth is haunted by the ghost of Banquo, who he is also guilty of having killed. Macbeth goes on to protect his sovereignty at all costs. There is, therefore, a contrast presented in this extract and how it appears in the rest of the play.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity One (AO2)

- a) Read through the essay and highlight all the instances of AO2 (where language has been analysed).
- b) One of the noticeable differences between the two answers is how much analysis and form is present.

For each of the quotations below, find how the quotation has been analysed in the relevant column. Write your answer in the relevant column.

Quotation	Analysis of quotation in essay one	Analysis of quotation in essay two
'I am afraid to think what I have done'	The word 'afraid' shows how scared Macbeth is about his behaviour and the consequences of his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' to show how he takes full responsibility.	By using the first-person pronoun 'I', Macbeth is admitting to his crime. The phrase 'I am afraid to profess to feel' shows that Macbeth has just been caught and is trying to avoid responsibility. The use of the word 'afraid' shows that Macbeth is feeling guilty and is trying to avoid responsibility. Therefore, Macbeth's murdering of King Duncan is borne out of a sense of guilt. Macbeth should not be held responsible for his actions. The use of the first-person pronoun 'I' shows that Macbeth feels responsible for his actions. The use of the word 'afraid' shows that Macbeth is trying to alleviate his guilt.
'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?'		
'go carry them [the daggers]; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood.'		
'it is only 'the eye of childhood that fears a painted evil'.		
'my hands are of your colour; but I have shame to wear a heart so white.'		

- c) Choose one quotation from either your own essay or the table above and write a paragraph explaining how language, form and structure help Shakespeare to convey meaning. Try to use suitable quotations from your text.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Activity Two (AO4)

- a) The two essays are structured differently. Complete the table below to show paragraph in each answer.

Essay One	
Paragraph One	Paragraph One
Paragraph Two	Paragraph Two
Paragraph Three	Paragraph Three
Paragraph Four	Paragraph Four
Paragraph Five	Paragraph Five
Paragraph Six	Paragraph Six
Paragraph Seven	Paragraph Seven

- b) Which essay do you think is most effectively structured? Why?
- c) Look at how you have structured your essay in answer to this question. Discuss for ordering the points as you have. Would you change anything?

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Essay Three

Using this extract as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present madness?

You should look at:

- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

Act V, scene i

Doctor What is it she does now? Look, how she rubs her hands.
Gentlewoman It is an accustomed action with her, to seem to wash her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Lady Macbeth Yet here's a spot.
Doctor Hark! she speaks: I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.

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 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!

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Madness features prominently throughout the play. Lady Macbeth loses her mind and Macbeth is more accepting of his behaviour but he too is racked by guilt and, for example, at the banquet.

The doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn't there. He says 'Look, here she comes, looking like the innocent flower, but she is the serpent under it'. This suggests that Lady Macbeth is being observed but is not necessarily aware of her actions. The phrase 'rubs her hands' shows how she is almost obsessively trying to get them clean. Macbeth now feels guilty about her involvement in the murders committed by her husband. This is because madness was becoming increasingly medicalised and so the fact that the doctor emphasises that medical men were thought to be able to cure the imbalance.

When Lady Macbeth speaks, she seems to be very emotional. This is shown with the use of exclamation marks. The use of exclamation marks suggests that she is in turmoil and that she is in pain over what she has done. This is a clear contrast with earlier in the play when Lady Macbeth is in control. At that point she is very calm and in control of what is happening, such as, for example, 'leave the rest to me'. In this extract, Lady Macbeth is no longer in control of even her own mind.

Lady Macbeth's madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she was hiding. She says 'who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him'. This shows that Macbeth has clearly lost control of herself as she was very concerned that Macbeth would be caught but now she is doing the same. For example, earlier in the play, Lady Macbeth says 'look like the innocent flower' in order to trick Duncan into feeling safe. Now, it is Lady Macbeth who is trying to incriminate them with her mad ramblings.

Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown in the way that her speech has started to rhyme. 'Fife had a wife'. It is normally the witches who speak in rhyme. By Lady Macbeth rhyming her words, there is a suggestion that she is in some ways becoming supernatural as she uses rhyme. The phrase rhymes because it is also concerned with the cause of her guilt. She knows that she is responsible. The fact that this is mentioned here suggests that she is aware of her madness because of the guilt she feels about her involvement in the deaths.

Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown through her obsession with cleaning her hands. She says 'my hands ne'er be clean.' As there is not literally blood on her hands, Lady Macbeth is cleaning her hands metaphorically which shows that she feels guilty and sees metaphorically that she has 'blood on her hands'. Earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty after killing Duncan. He says 'Will all great ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' In each case, the characters feel very guilty and this is a source of their madness.

In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who experience it. This could be because these are the two characters who have gone against the king and, as such, they are both racked with guilt about what they have done.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity One (AO1, AO2, AO3)

Read through the commentary below for the first three paragraphs.

Madness features prominently throughout the play. Lady Macbeth loses her mind. Macbeth is more accepting of his behaviour but he too is racked by guilt and, for the first time, is not in control at the banquet.

- AO1 – understanding of the play as there is a reference to other scenes**
- AO2 – some analysis of method as Macbeth seeing Banquo’s ghost is related**

The doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn’t there. He says ‘Look, here she comes, looks so pale, and she is being observed but is not necessarily aware of her situation. The phrase ‘rubs her hands’ shows how she is almost obsessively trying to get them clean. She now feels guilty about her involvement in the murders committed by her husband. This is because madness was becoming increasingly medicalised and so the fact that the doctor is talking about it emphasises that medical men were thought to be able to cure the imbalance.

- AO1 – understanding of play through references, e.g. ‘look how she rubs her hands’**
- AO2 – analysis of language, e.g. the use of the phrase ‘rubs her hands’**
- AO3 – awareness of context, e.g. medical men were thought to be able to cure madness**

When Lady Macbeth speaks, she seems to be very emotional. This is shown with the use of exclamation marks. The use of exclamation marks suggests that she is in turmoil and that she is in a state of panic. She has done this before. This is a clear contrast with earlier in the play when Lady Macbeth was very calm and in control of what is happening, such as, for example, ‘Give me the rest to me’. In this extract, Lady Macbeth is no longer in control of even her own mind.

- AO1 – use of references to support interpretations, e.g. ‘out, damned spot!’**
- AO2 – some analysis of effect on reader, e.g. she is very calm**
- AO3 – not really any reference to context**

a) Complete the commentary for the rest of the essay.

Lady Macbeth’s madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she was hiding. She says ‘who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him’. Macbeth has clearly lost control of herself as she was very concerned that Macbeth would be caught but now she is doing the same. For example, earlier in the play, Lady Macbeth was the ‘innocent flower’ in order to trick Duncan into feeling safe. Now, it is Lady Macbeth who is trying to incriminate them with her mad ramblings.

.....

.....

.....

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown in the way that her speech has started to rhyme. 'Fife had a wife'. It is normally the witches who speak in rhyme. By Lady Macbeth's words, there is a suggestion that she is in some ways becoming supernatural as her phrase rhymes because it is also concerned with the cause of her guilt. She knows and that she is responsible. The fact that this is mentioned here suggests that because of the guilt she feels about her involvement in the deaths.

.....
.....
.....

Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown through her obsession with cleaning her hands 'ne'er be clean.' As there is not literally blood on her hands, Lady Macbeth sees metaphorically that she has 'blood on her hands' which shows that she feels guilty and sees metaphorically that she has 'blood on her hands' earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty after killing Duncan. He says 'O, wash this blood clean from my hand?' In each case, the characters feel very guilty and this is a source of their madness.

.....
.....
.....

In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who experience it. This could be because these are the two characters who have gone against the king and, as such, they are both racked with guilt about what they have done.

This answer would achieve Level 3.

- b) What would you need to include to move the essay into a higher band? Refer to the mark scheme and make detailed notes here of what should be included for a higher mark.

Activity Two (AO3)

- a) Highlight all the references which are made to context in the essay.
- b) Where there is no context to support a point, discuss with a partner and note what could have been included.
- c) Write one exemplar paragraph which includes context.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Essay Four

Using the extract on p. 52 as a starting point, how does Shakespeare present madness?

You should look at:

- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in this extract
- how madness is presented by Shakespeare in the whole text

The essay below was written in answer to the same question about how madness is presented in the extract. This essay uses many of the same quotations as the previous one. Read through the extract and the essay.

Madness is mainly experienced by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, both in this extract. Macbeth could be considered mad when he starts to hallucinate about the dagger and when he thinks he can see Banquo's ghost. Lady Macbeth can be considered mad when she sees blood on her hands and tries to physically wash it away even though the 'blood' is not real, it is a mental image rather than a physical entity. In both cases, madness could be seen as the consequence of a character trying to challenge the divine right of kings. James I had come to the throne of Scotland when Macbeth was written and had survived the Gunpowder Plot by people who did not believe in the divine right of kings. Both these characters try to seize the throne and are ultimately punished for their actions.

The doctor in this extract helps to emphasise Lady Macbeth's madness. He talks to her but she is not conscious of what is happening around her and the conversation between him and her only serves to accentuate how they are observing Lady Macbeth's actions without her being aware of it. He implores the gentlewoman to observe her, 'Look, how she rubs her hands.' Later in the play we record Lady Macbeth's speech 'to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly'. This shows a clear sense of the doctor not being able to engage with Lady Macbeth and so she continues to be mad. This reinforces Lady Macbeth's lack of cognition as all three characters are in the room but she is therefore, entirely preoccupied with her thoughts, which are tormenting her. The doctor's speech shows how interested the doctor is in Lady Macbeth's behaviour and it is as if he is talking to himself. The fact that there is a doctor there at all links with context because madness was considered untreatable then. There was not enough evidence about what causes such imbalance and so doctors in many ways unable to help Lady Macbeth. This is shown later on when Macbeth asks the doctor to help his wife but he cannot as she 'is troubled by thick-coming fancies'. Lady Macbeth is physically ill but she is mentally ill.

Lady Macbeth's madness in this extract has become so great that she is extremely distressed and is tormented by images which are not really there. Her use of exclamatives in 'O, O, O' represents how Lady Macbeth is imagining blood on her hands, and is a physical manifestation of the guilt she feels for her part in the murders. The hallucinations are projections of how much she is tormented by Macbeth. It is significant that she sees blood on her hands as this is generally not the case. The fact that Lady Macbeth actually sees it implies that the guilt is overwhelming her. She is distressed with 'damned' which again reinforces her emotional turmoil as, up until this point, she is presented as being very calm and in control of proceedings. Equally, the repetition of 'O, O, O' shows the distress that she cannot wash the blood away. This is a direct contrast with earlier in the play when Macbeth was seen to be plotting and planning. She uses the imperative 'leave all else behind' which shows she wants Macbeth to kill Duncan, and this dramatic change in her character emphasises how much she is affected by her madness. Contextually, madness was thought by some to be one way in which a person could be cured and this is represented here by the huge change in Lady Macbeth's character.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



The mental turmoil which Lady Macbeth is experiencing leads her to surrender. She was desirous to conceal earlier in the play. Her questioning statement of 'who would have had so much blood in him' is clearly referring back to Duncan and would refer to the doctor and the gentlewoman did not think that she was mad. As such, it is Lady Macbeth who both threatens to reveal the secret of her involvement in Duncan's death and also convinces the other characters do not believe what she is saying truly happened. The use of the word 'blood' refers to the blood which Lady Macbeth thinks she can see on her hands and so therefore she is guilty of Duncan's death and Lady Macbeth's guilt. Here, she has lost control of herself and is no longer able to pretend her innocence. Earlier in the play, she urged Macbeth to commit the crime but now Lady Macbeth cannot keep up this pretence. Contextually, madness was often used against people being punished for their crimes and so Lady Macbeth could have been punished for her role in treason and the killing of Duncan.

The rhyming speech of Lady Macbeth aligns her with the witches and so also makes her seem to sense other worldly. She says 'the thane of Fife had a wife'. Not only does this rhyme but it is a shorter statement than the human characters normally use. This is another way in which she is aligned with the witches and it shows how closely entwined her guilt is with her actions. She has happened to the wife of the thane but does not want to admit it. The witches speak in shorter sentences such as 'hubble, bubble, toil and trouble'. Contextually, madness was often considered as a result of a 'diseased mind' or an imbalance in emotions. Here the witches are punishing Macbeth for his crime and she must, therefore, be punished for her crime.

Lady Macbeth's obsessive tendencies also reveal her madness and the emotional state she is in. She says 'will these hands ne'er be clean?' Lady Macbeth is hallucinating that there is blood on her hands when she is really feeling guilty about her metaphorically having blood on her hands. The tremendous weight of guilt she is feeling. This parallels quite strongly with Macbeth's guilt at the banquet as this is another example of how each character is being haunted by their guilt. There is also a more obvious and direct comparison between Lady Macbeth and Macbeth in relation to their hands. As soon as Macbeth has killed Duncan, he says, 'will these hands ever be clean?' which implies that there is not enough water to wash away the blood and so to absolve Macbeth of his crime. Here, it is Lady Macbeth who is desperate to wash away the blood. In each case, their guilt is a punishment for their crimes and when this guilt becomes overwhelming it turns over into madness. Contextually, this could be another way of reinforcing what Shakespeare was saying about the divine right of kings is tampered with. James I had survived the Gunpowder Plot and so Shakespeare was writing a play in which the characters who try to take the crown from the king would be a way of finding favour with the king.

To conclude, madness is pivotal in the play as it is the ultimate punishment for those who kill Duncan and seize power. In this way, they have overturned the divine right of kings. As they are not entitled to rule by divine law, they are punished by losing their minds.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity One (AO4)

Although both essays follow the same plan, they would score different levels for cohesion. This can be seen through the topic sentences (the sentences at the start of what the paragraph is about). Look at the table below which shows each of the topic

Paragraph	Sample essay three	Sample essay four
1	Madness features prominently throughout the play.	Madness is mainly shown in Macbeth and Lady Macbeth throughout the play as a whole.
2	The doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn't there.	The doctor in the play talks about Lady Macbeth's madness.
3	When Lady Macbeth speaks, she seems to be very emotional.	Lady Macbeth's speech becomes so great and emotional and she is very angry which are not really shown in the play.
4	Lady Macbeth's madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she wants to conceal.	The mental turmoil of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is shown by experiencing less than the secrets that they tell earlier in the play.
5	Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown in the way that her speech has started to rhyme.	The rhyming speech of Lady Macbeth with the words of her madness seem to be very similar.
6	Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown through her obsession with cleaning her hands.	Lady Macbeth's speech reveals her madness and she is experiencing a great deal of stress.
7	In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who experience it.	To conclude, madness is the ultimate power of the two characters in the play.

- What do you notice about the differences between the topic sentences in essay three and essay four? Which would score higher, and why?
- Look at your own essay and focus on your topic sentences. Change or rephrase them to make them clearer and improved.

Activity Two (AO3)

- Complete the table below by adding all the references to context from each paragraph.

Paragraph	Contextual references
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

- What do you notice about how much context there is in essay four compared to essay three?
- What do you notice about how relevant the context is in essay four compared to essay three?
- Highlight all the contextual references you have made in your own essay. Is there any more you can add?

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



5.

Character	Quotation with the most important word or phrase highlighted	How does this
Macbeth	<i>Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather The multitudinous seas incarnadine, Making the green one red. (Act II, scene ii)</i>	Guilt: Macbeth feels unable to wash the blood from his hands. Context: the punishment for murdering the king is that the perpetrator would dissuade others from committing treason.
Lady Macbeth	<i>Come, you spirits That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full Of direst cruelty. (Act I, scene v)</i>	Ambition: Lady Macbeth is a supernatural and demanding character. Context: women were not expected to be as powerful as men but their potential for ambition was often portrayed as being excessively evil.
The Three Witches	Fair is foul, and foul is fair: Hover through the fog and filthy air. (Act I, scene i)	Power: the witches manipulate and confuse Macbeth. Context: opposites (foul/fair) are used to show the witches' influence over the events that happened on earth.
Banquo	O, treachery! Fly, good Fleance, fly, fly, fly! Thou mayst revenge. O slave! (Act III, scene iii)	Violence and ambition: Banquo's death by Macbeth and his son reinforces how ambition can become to protect his family. Context: the society was meant that power was inherited, which is why Fleance is seen as a threat.
King Duncan	Give me your hand; Conduct me to mine host: we love him highly, And shall continue our graces towards him. By your leave, hostess. (Act I, scene vi)	Loyalty: Duncan is a noble king and Macbeth is loyal to him. Context: after the God of James I to be viewed as a noble king, describing the king as a noble and trusting rather than a tyrant.
Macduff	Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny! lay thou thy basis sure,... (Act IV, scene iii)	Patriotism: Macduff is a fierce patriot who should be the king and protect his country. Context: the union of England and Scotland for James I came to the end of fierce patriotism by nations to be independent.
Malcolm	Let every soldier hew him down a bough And bear't before him: thereby shall we shadow... (Act V, scene iv)	Deception and cunning: Malcolm is using the trees to shadow Macbeth. Context: He deceives Macbeth by using the trees to shadow him. Military leaders are often cunning because they are today and so they use high numbers of casualties.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



6.

<p>Come to my woman's breasts, And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers, Wherever in your sightless substances You wait on nature's mischief! (Act I, scene v) <i>Lady Macbeth. Ambitious and ruthless.</i></p>	<p>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 (Act IV, scene iii) <i>Macduff feels the death of his family but is urged to fight like a man to avenge them</i></p>	<p>Yo so He Th pr In ha Ba (A Re lo re co</p>
<p>Bring forth men-children only; For thy undaunted mettle should compose Nothing but males (Act I, scene vii) <i>Macbeth. He says that Lady Macbeth should only have sons as she is so courageous and cunning.</i></p>	<p>Accursed be that tongue that tells me so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man! (Act V, scene viii) <i>Macbeth. He feels that he has lost some of his masculinity by being told that Macduff did not have a natural birth.</i></p>	<p>Th to (A Ma a Ma</p>
<p>Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword, and like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom (Act IV, scene iii) <i>Macduff. He is prepared to fight and die for the love of his country.</i></p>	<p>Why so: being gone, I am a man again (Act III, scene iv) <i>Macbeth. When Banquo's ghost leaves Macbeth, he feels that he has regained his mind again.</i></p>	<p>L re to (A Ma b p</p>

Exam Preparation Activities

- Personal response
- All the skills are present but more detail is needed for AO2 and AO3 in part
 - There could be more word-specific analysis. A link to elsewhere in the play
 - Personal response
- Personal response
 - Personal response
 - Personal response
 - Personal response
 - Personal response
 - Personal response
- Macbeth **becomes** king of **scotland** because he is very **determind** and am
prophecies of the three witches that he feels emboldened and invulnerable
shown **when** he says 'such a one Am I to fear, or none'. The word 'fear' **dem**
because he thinks that there is no man who is not born of woman.

Macbeth **becomes** King of **Scotland** because he is very **determined** and am
the prophecies of the three witches that he feels emboldened and invulnera
is shown **when** he says 'such a one Am I to fear, or none'. The word 'fear' **d**
afraid because he thinks that there is no man who is not born of woman.
 - There needs to be more context and analysis of method

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



5.

Quotation	Description	
Bear welcome in your eye, Your hand, your tongue: look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under 't (Act I, scene v) Character: Lady Macbeth	Deceptive. Designing.	The flower and the serpent
We fail! But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fail (Act I, scene vii) Character: Lady Macbeth	Manipulative. Controlling.	Example of Lady Macbeth's persuasion
False face must hid what the false heart doth show (Act II, scene i) Character: Macbeth	Duplicitous. Artificial.	Reveals the truth
Or art thou but A dagger of the mind, a false creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain (Act II, scene ii) Character: Macbeth	Deluded. Hallucinatory.	Macbeth's mental state when he sees the dagger
If he do bleed, I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal; For it must seem their guilt (Act II, scene ii) Character: Macbeth	Guileful. Stoical.	The example of Duncan's murder
The mind I sway by and the heart I bear Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear (Act V, scene iii) Character: Macbeth	Resolute. Steadfast.	The final determination
The thane of Fife had a wife: where is she now? What will these hands ne'er be clean? (Act V, scene ii) Character: Lady Macbeth	Contrite. Remorseful.	The Lady Macbeth's remorse
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage (Act V, scene vi) Character: Macbeth	Stoical. Resigned.	The acceptance of fate
At least we'll die with harness on our back (Act V, scene v) Character: Macbeth	Dejected. Demoralised.	The final state of the characters

Extension: Personal response, but some example analysis has been added to each quotation. Possible context could include: reference to the Gunpowder Plot; the role of women in the 17th century; the forces were thought to control human behaviour.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Practice Exam-style Questions

1. A01 and A02

- 'Whiles I see lives, the gashes Do better upon them.' – Macbeth is ready to fight with the strength left to be victorious. He would rather destroy other people than his own.
- 'Turn, hellhound, turn!' – Macduff describes Macbeth as being a 'hellhound' – a negative view of Macbeth
- 'My soul is too much charged/With blood of thine already.' – Macbeth states that he will not fight Macduff's family and will not fight him further. By reminding Macduff of this, Macbeth is goading Macduff into the fight.

A03

- At the beginning of the play, Macbeth was shown to be a fearsome soldier and a warrior. This suggests that the military is so deeply engrained within him that it is a part of his identity. Macbeth also reminds the audience that he had Macduff's family killed at the end of the play, which shows his sympathy away from him.

2. A01 and A02

- 'Heath and thunder' – the witches are removed from human civilisation but are still part of the natural world
- 'Mistress of your charms' – the supernatural world has a clear hierarchy
- 'Loves for his own ends' – Macbeth is shown to be selfish and egocentric
- 'Artificial sprites' – the witches are controlling Macbeth's behaviour by making him believe that they are his friends

A03

- The witches have a clear hierarchy and this works so Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are not part of the human hierarchy
- The weather was thought to be controlled by spirits and so the thunder represents the supernatural

3. A01 and A02

- 'Go carry them and smear the sleepy grooms' – imperative so Lady Macbeth is trying to control their vulnerability.
- 'I am afraid to think what I have done' – overwhelming guilt. Macbeth starts to feel remorse and terrified of consequences.
- 'The eye of childhood' – Lady Macbeth mocking Macbeth for being afraid
- 'All great Neptune's oceans' – not enough water in the world to wash Macbeth's hands
- 'Wear a heart so white' – Lady Macbeth thinks that Macbeth is a coward for not killing Duncan

A03

- They have gone against the divine right of kings and Macbeth is suffering the consequences. He feels that he is being punished for his actions.
- Any reference to the Gunpowder Plot and how this is represented here

4. A01 and A02

- 'Look' – doctor and gentlewoman are observing Lady Macbeth who seems to be in a state of madness
- 'Satisfy the remembrance' – the doctor sees Lady Macbeth as a case study
- 'The old man to have had so much blood in him' – revealing secrets. Has lost his mind
- 'Thane of Fife had a wife' – rhyming like the witches
- 'Hands ne'er be clean' – unable to wash the blood from her hands
- 'Here's the smell of blood still' – haunted by her guilt and what she has done

A03

- Medical men not able to treat madness. Lady Macbeth being punished for all her tampering with the divine right of kings.

5. A01 and A02

- 'The fatal entrance of Duncan' – Lady Macbeth is designing to kill Duncan
- 'And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full/Of direst cruelty!' – Lady Macbeth is using her power to achieve her ambition
- 'Come, thick night' – the darkness will protect Lady Macbeth from detection
- 'I feel now/The future in the instant' – Lady Macbeth can predict the future

A03

- The power of the supernatural is called upon to commit malevolent deeds
- Duncan is a representation of James I and so he is shown to be benevolent and just

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



6. **A01 and A02**

- 'Hang out our banners on the outward walls' – Macbeth is very confident, arrogant
- 'Beard to beard' – a show of masculine strength
- 'Familiar to my slaughterous thoughts' – Macbeth is preoccupied with thoughts of murder
- 'She should have died hereafter' – Lady Macbeth should not have died so young

A03

- The disputes are settled in battle and this is a very masculine way to resolve them, being the fighting soldier the audience saw at the beginning of the play.
- Lady Macbeth is punished with madness and death for challenging the divine right of kings

7. **A01 and A02**

- 'As happy prologues to the swelling act' – Macbeth sees the predictions as starting points for success
- 'If ill, Why hath it given me earnest of success' – Macbeth questions whether the predictions are the result of malevolence. He decides they are not as he has prospered from them so far
- 'Make my seated heart knock at my ribs,/Against the use of nature?' – Macbeth is filled with anxiety and fear about where these predictions may lead
- 'Chance may crown me,/Without my stir.' – Macbeth should not have to act to get what happen to him if it is meant to be
- 'New horrors come upon him' – Banquo is fearful that Macbeth will act recklessly

A03

- Macbeth is trying to challenge the divine right of kings and as such he will be punished
- Macbeth has been tempted by the predictions because the witches played on his ambition to be king. They took the negative within him and exploited it.

8. **A01 and A02**

- 'If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well It were done quickly' – Macbeth is nervous about killing Duncan. He would rather that it was already done.
- 'He's here in double trust' – Macbeth remembers the trust Duncan has shown him and Macbeth should show in return. He is starting to doubt whether he should kill Duncan
- 'So clear in his great office, that his virtues/Will plead like angels' – Duncan is a good ruler and cause turmoil in the land and it is unlikely, therefore, that Macbeth will get away with it
- 'But only Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself/And falls on the other.' – Macbeth's ambition which is the reason for killing Duncan and not any other factor as Duncan is a good ruler

A03

- Duncan, who represents James I, is shown by Macbeth to be a good ruler and Macbeth to not kill him. This parallel would have helped Shakespeare to find a way to justify the murder

9. **A01 and A02**

- 'This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues' – Macbeth is a ruthless tyrant and cannot even speak Macbeth's name without feeling his treachery.
- 'Was once thought honest' – Macbeth used to be loyal to the king before he became king and people around the king can be trusted
- 'I am not treacherous' – Macduff pleads that he is not a friend of Macbeth
- 'I have lost my hopes' – Macduff is so patriotic that he feels there is no hope for Scotland

A03

- It is because Macbeth should not be king that his rule is so tyrannical. He can't be king because he was not born to do it.

10. **A01 and A02**

- 'If we should fail?' – Macbeth doubts whether the plan will work and they will be caught
- 'We fail! But screw your courage to the sticking-place,/And we'll not fail' – Lady Macbeth knows that they will fail. She manipulates and persuades Macbeth into the plan as he is not confident
- 'What not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt/Of our great crimes' – Lady Macbeth is confident because she will blame the guards for the crime. She has thought of a way to get away and all Macbeth needs to do is execute the king.
- 'For thy undaunted mettle should compose/Nothing but males.' – Macbeth is a man and thinks that they should only have sons to use her cunning to the maximum
- 'I am settled' – Lady Macbeth has successfully persuaded her husband
- 'False face must hide what the false heart doth know' – Macbeth says that the truth is what Lady Macbeth told him to be previously

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

A03

- Macbeth shows some loyalty to the king but he is still quite easily persuaded by his ambition but also the vulnerability of the king when there are few people he can trust with the Gunpowder Plot.

Worked-through Example

1. a) Using this **extract** as a starting point, **how** does Shakespeare present the supernatural?

You should look at:

- **how** the **supernatural** is presented by Shakespeare **in this extract**
 - **how** the **supernatural** is presented by Shakespeare **in the whole text**
- b) Personal response
c) Personal response
d) Personal response
e) Personal response
f) Personal response
g) Personal response

Sample Student Essays with Activities

Essay One

Activity One

- a) Guilt is a prominent emotion throughout *Macbeth*. **(A01)** Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty in the play when she loses her mind, whereas Macbeth feels guilty straight away but his guilt then fades. **(A01)**

Lady Macbeth does not seem to feel guilty at all. **(A01)** She uses lots of orders to get Macbeth to do what she wants. For example, she tells him to 'go carry them; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood'. The word 'blood' emphasises how gruesome the murder has been. **(A02)** This links with later in the play when she says 'leave all the rest to me'. Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty as she has planned what will happen. **(A01)** This links with later in the play and context because it is not Lady Macbeth who actually kills Duncan but she is the one who makes it so. **(A01 and A03)** It is, therefore, the female characters who are controlling the play.

It is clear that Macbeth feels guilty about murdering Duncan. **(A01)** This is shown when he says 'I am afraid to think what I have done'. **(A01)** The word 'afraid' shows how scared Macbeth is about the consequences of his actions. **(A02)** He also repeats the word 'I' to show his sense of responsibility. **(A02)** This links with later in the play when Macbeth says 'I cannot rest properly due to his guilty conscience'. **(A01)**

Lady Macbeth thinks that Macbeth is a coward for feeling guilty. She says 'that fears a painted evil'. The use of the word 'childhood' accentuates that Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly. This links with later in the play when Lady Macbeth loses her mind as it suggests that Macbeth's reaction is natural and that Lady Macbeth is the one who is controlling the play.

Macbeth feels so guilty about the murder that he thinks he will never be able to wash his hands clean. **(A01)** He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' The word 'ocean' implies that there is not enough water in the world to be able to wash his hands clean, emphasising how he feels very guilty. **(A02)** This is repeated later in the play when Lady Macbeth says 'O damned spot' as she too feels that she cannot wash her hands clean of the blood.

Lady Macbeth mocks Macbeth for feeling guilty. **(A01)** She says 'my hands are as white as snow'. **(A01)** This shows that Lady Macbeth also has blood on her hands but she does not feel guilty. **(A02)** The word 'snow' is delicate and pure and this is the reason why he feels so guilty. **(A02)** This links with later in the play when the male characters are often described as being un-masculine if they show weakness. Macduff is deeply moved when he finds out that his wife and son have been murdered.

In conclusion, guilt is shown in the extract because Macbeth is stricken by the murder of Duncan. Lady Macbeth remains unmoved by her behaviour. **(A01)** This is a contrast to later in the play when Lady Macbeth who cannot cope with her actions but Macbeth seems to have recovered from his guilt.

This answer would score a low Level 3. There is plenty of A01 and references to the text but it does not support the interpretations but there is limited A02, and A03 is almost non-existent.



so that the specific effects of using particular words or particular methods are affected. There also needs to be more discussion about how the context affects the audience.

b) Personal response

Activity Two

a)

Paragraph	Reference to the play
One	Lady Macbeth does not show much guilt until later in the play whereas Macbeth feels guilty straight after he has murdered Duncan.
Two	The quotation links to theme and context because it is not Lady Macbeth who kills Duncan but she manipulates Macbeth into doing so. It is, therefore, the women who are controlling the male characters.
Three	This links with later in the play when Macbeth says that he cannot rest properly due to his guilty conscience.
Four	This links with later in the play when Lady Macbeth starts to panic because she realises that Macbeth's reaction is natural and that Lady Macbeth's actions are the cause.
Five	This is repeated later in the play when Lady Macbeth says 'I have done the deed' that she cannot wash her hands clean of the crime.
Six	This links to the rest of the play because the male characters are considered un-masculine if they show emotion. For example, Macduff is shocked to find out that his wife and son have been murdered.
Seven	This is a contrast to later in the play when it is Lady Macbeth who is the one who is un-moved by her actions but Macbeth seems to have recovered his senses.

b) Personal response

Essay Two

Activity One

a) Commentary

The main point of contrast in this extract is between Macbeth, who is overwhelmed by what he has done, and Lady Macbeth, who feels no emotion for the crime, only for what was happening as she planned it all for her husband to carry out. (AO1) This is a reversal of the gender roles in this relationship and it is as if all the guilt that she should feel for the crime is passed onto Macbeth, who is overpowered by this emotion. (AO1) This is a reversal of the gender roles that appears in the rest of the play as towards the end it is Lady Macbeth who loses control of what she has done and it is Macbeth who seems to be unmoved. (AO1) Compared to other female characters who were often portrayed as being either entirely good or entirely evil, Lady Macbeth's manipulation is shown in a very negative light as this emphasises her ruthlessness.

In this extract, Macbeth is so overwhelmed by guilt and grief about murdering Duncan that he is unable to comprehend his actions. (AO1) He says 'I am afraid to think what I have done' that Macbeth cannot even think about the murder as it conjures up too many images that overpower him. (AO1) By using the word 'afraid' Macbeth is admitting to a weakness that he professes to feel elsewhere in the play. (AO2) Indeed, the first time the audience sees Macbeth triumphant in battle, which emphasises that he has killed before. (AO1) The murder of Duncan is clearly one which is borne out of a deep sense of guilt and responsibility. (AO1) This is accentuated through the repetition of the first-person pronoun 'I' as Macbeth is making it clear that he feels responsible for the killing and the consequences of guilt by blaming others. (AO2) This level of guilt arguably continues for a long time as Macbeth is unable to rest or find peace. (AO1) He says Macbeth 'murders sleep' as he has murdered his own peace of mind and, therefore, cannot find any relief from his actions. (AO1) This could relate to the Gunpowder Plot where plotters tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. (AO3) It was, therefore, important for Shakespeare to portray characters who are responsible for their actions. (AO3) Shakespeare needed James I to favour him in order to be allowed to write plays. This is why Macbeth is made to feel so guilty for killing the king.

Macbeth does not just manifest his guilt emotionally but he feels as though the guilt is written on his body (AO1). He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' how he is almost 'wearing' the guilt upon him and it has become part of his identity he wants, however, as he has tried to wash it from him. (AO1) The fact that the amount of water can actually absolve him of his guilt, and this is reinforced by the fact that the ocean is so large that it can wash away the blood.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Neptune. **(A02)** He was the Roman god of the sea and so was in control of consequence, Macbeth thinks that there is not enough water in the world to wash the blood from his hands. **(A01)** This idea is repeated in the play. **(A01)** Macbeth feels no guilt for her involvement in Duncan's death, later she is asked to wash from her hands. **(A01)** She says 'out damned spot' and she is repeatedly rubbed. In this way, there is an echoing of actions and this makes Lady Macbeth's guilt change so much in emotion from how she is presented in this extract. **(A01)** the play. **(A01)** Again, contextually it was important for the characters involved to be punished. **(A03)** Lady Macbeth feeling so guilty is important because she was plotting to kill the king. **(A03)** If Lady Macbeth had remained guiltless, Shakespeare would be condoning her behaviour and this would have displeased James I. **(A03)**

By contrast, Lady Macbeth expresses no sense of remorse or guilt about her role. She uses a number of imperatives to direct Macbeth as to what he needs to do as he is unable to think for himself. **(A02)** She tells Macbeth to 'go carry them [the grooms with blood]'. **(A01)** This quotation shows the power imbalance in the play and reinforces again that it is Lady Macbeth who is in charge. **(A01)** The use of this quotation emphasises how unaffected Lady Macbeth is by the murder as she uses simple language. **(A02)** She feels no need to use euphemisms because she does not feel guilty for her behaviour. **(A02)** Describing the grooms as 'sleepy' also highlights how innocent they are, drugged by Lady Macbeth and so reinforces that she is guiltless. **(A02)** This is the case in the play when Lady Macbeth has discovered that Duncan will be spending the night at Inverness. She uses another imperative by saying 'leave all the rest to me'. **(A02)** This demonstrates her role in plotting Duncan's murder and is as involved in his death as Macbeth eventually kills him. **(A02)** Lady Macbeth is controlling her husband and manipulating him. **(A03)** Contextually, supernatural powers were thought to be able to control events. **(A03)** Making Lady Macbeth also controlling, it is almost as if she too is supernatural.

Not only does Lady Macbeth feel no guilt herself for her role in Duncan's murder, she accuses Macbeth is a coward for feeling as he does. **(A01)** She says 'it is only 'the evil' that I feel'. **(A01)** In this way, she is mocking her husband's emotions and infantilising him, making him feel at what he has done to a childish nightmare. **(A02)** The use of the phrase 'it is only 'the evil' that I feel' shows that they have nothing to fear as the horror that Macbeth is feeling is not real, though it is an artificial or unreal feeling. **(A02)** By diminishing Macbeth's fears, she reinforces how she feels guiltless in her role. **(A02)** This links to later in the play when Banquo's ghost appears at the banquet. **(A01)** Again, Lady Macbeth tries to reduce Macbeth's fears by saying 'this is the very painting of your fear'. **(A01)** In this way, Lady Macbeth is trying to control Macbeth's imagination which will cause their downfall and that he has no real fears. Contextually, it is important that Lady Macbeth challenges Macbeth's masculinity. Macbeth is considered to be stronger and less prone to being haunted or spooked. **(A01)** Lady Macbeth is making Macbeth look weaker by questioning whether he is even a man for feeling this way.

Lady Macbeth more forcefully shows the differences in her guiltless reaction to Duncan's murder. **(A01)** There is a clear comparison between them when Macbeth says 'I have done the deed; but I shame to wear a heart so white'. **(A01)** Here, there is a physical contrast as they both actually have blood on their hands, but also an emotional contrast showing that he is guilty but Lady Macbeth's heart is not as she does not feel guilt. **(A02)** By drawing such a parallel, the contrast in their levels of guilt is accentuated. In the play, male characters are described as being un-masculine if they show emotion. When Macduff finds out about the murders of his wife and son, he is deeply shocked and says 'like a man'. **(A01)** It seems as though there is a strong connection between emotion and masculinity. **(A01 and A02)** Because Macbeth shows emotion here, he is deemed un-masculine. **(A01)** This was an important connection at the time and shows how Lady Macbeth's behaviour was common at the time to question Macbeth's behaviour. **(A03)**

To conclude, guilt is interwoven throughout the play and in some ways it is the driving force behind the behaviour of both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. **(A01)** For example, it is Macbeth's guilt that leads him to question 'the thane of Fife had a wife, where is she now?' which Lady Macbeth dismisses. **(A01)** Additionally, Macbeth is haunted by the ghost of Banquo, who he is trying to kill to protect his sovereignty at all costs. **(A01)** The contrast between how guilt is presented in this extract and how it appears in the rest of the play is clear.

This answer would achieve a high level 5. A01 is clearly evident as the student shows a deep understanding of the play with many references to the text outside the extract. The answer is well supported and there is a good level of analysis of language, method and form.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



level of AO3 which is well-selected and helps to support the answer. To improve information should be integrated more into the paragraph rather than always in a separate paragraph. By integrating AO3, the student would demonstrate a deeper understanding of how the play affects the play.

b)

Quotation	Analysis of quotation in essay one	Analysis
'I am afraid to think what I have done'	The word 'afraid' shows how scared Macbeth is about his behaviour and the consequences of his actions. He also repeats the word 'I' twice to show how he takes full responsibility.	By using the word 'afraid' to an emotion elsewhere in the play, the audience sees Macbeth as triumphant in that he has killed before, but his reaction to Macbeth's actions which is born out of guilt, he should not feel so. The word 'afraid' accentuates the person pronounced Macbeth is more responsible for his actions to alleviate his guilt.
'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from hand?'	The word 'ocean' implies that there is not enough water in the world to be able to wash Macbeth clean of his crime, emphasising how he feels very guilty.	This shows how Macbeth is upon him and his guilt. It is not an idea that he has tried to wash away, it accentuates his guilt, which is actually also reinforced by Neptune. He was so in control of the consequences, but not enough water in the world of his guilt and his actions.
'go carry them [the daggers]; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood.'	The use of the word 'blood' emphasises how gruesome the murder has been. This also shows that it is Lady Macbeth who is behind the plans as earlier in the play she says 'leave all the rest to me'.	This quotation shows the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth again that it is Lady Macbeth who is behind the plans. The use of the word 'blood' in the quotation emphasises how gruesome the murder is by Lady Macbeth. Macbeth is by Lady Macbeth's side, but she is abrupt and direct, so she does not use euphemisms to use euphemisms to hide any guilt or shame. Describing the grooms as 'sleepy' highlights how they have been drugged, which reinforces that Lady Macbeth is behind the plans.
'it is only 'the eye of childhood that fears a painted evil'.	The use of the word 'childhood' accentuates that Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly.	In this way, she shows Macbeth's emotions and his fear of the horror at what he has done. The word 'childhood' accentuates how Macbeth is to fear as the child, which is unfounded in that it is not artificial or untrue. Macbeth's fear of the 'painted evil' reinforces how Lady Macbeth is behind the plans.
'my hands are of your colour; but I shame to wear a heart so white.'	This shows that Lady Macbeth also has blood on her hands but she is behaving in a much more 'masculine' way as she does not feel guilty. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth is delicate and pure and this is the reason why he feels so guilty.	Here, there is a contrast between them, Macbeth has blood on their hands, but Lady Macbeth does not because Macbeth is guilty, but she does not feel guilty, so she does not feel the need to draw such levels of guilt.

c) Personal response

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity Two

a)

Essay One	
Paragraph One The different times that Macbeth and Lady Macbeth feel guilty	Paragraph One The level of contrast between Macbeth in terms of guilt
Paragraph Two Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty at all	Paragraph Two Macbeth is overwhelmed
Paragraph Three Macbeth feels guilty	Paragraph Three Macbeth physically sees
Paragraph Four Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth is a coward	Paragraph Four Lady Macbeth has no guilt
Paragraph Five Macbeth cannot wash his hands clean	Paragraph Five Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth
Paragraph Six Lady Macbeth mocks Macbeth	Paragraph Six They both speak about
Paragraph Seven This extract contrasts with the rest of the play	Paragraph Seven Guilt is a motivation for

- b) Personal response
- c) Personal response

Essay Three

Activity One

a) Lady Macbeth’s madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she has. For example, she says ‘who would have thought the old man to have had so much to say’. This is a way in which Lady Macbeth has clearly lost control of herself as she was very careful not to betray their secrets but now she is doing the same. **(AO2)** For example, earlier she wanted Macbeth to act like ‘the innocent flower’ in order to trick Duncan into killing him. Lady Macbeth who is almost about to incriminate them with her mad rambles.

Lady Macbeth’s madness is also shown in the way that her speech has started to rhyme. ‘The thane of Fife had a wife’. **(AO1)** It is normally the witches who speak in rhyme. When she starts to rhyme her words, there is a suggestion that she is in some ways becoming like them. It is important that this phrase rhymes because it is also concerned with the fact that Lady Macduff is dead and that she is responsible. **(AO1)** The fact that this phrase rhymes shows Lady Macbeth’s madness is because of the guilt she feels about her involvement.

Lady Macbeth’s madness is also shown through her obsession with cleaning. ‘These hands ne’er be clean?’ **(AO1)** As there is not literally blood on her hands, but that there is, which shows that she feels guilty and sees metaphorically that there is. **(AO2)** This links with earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty. ‘Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?’ **(AO1)** They both feel very guilty and it is this which is a source of their madness. **(AO2)**

In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who experience it. **(AO1)** This could be because these are the two characters who are most involved in killing the king and, as such, they are both racked with guilt about what they have done.

b) There needs to be much more AO2 linking back to the question and AO3 needs to be used more.

Activity Two

Context mainly appears in the first three paragraphs. There needs to be more contextual

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Essay Four

Activity One

Commentary

Madness is mainly experienced by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, both in this extract and in the play. Macbeth could be considered mad when he starts to hallucinate about the dagger which he thinks he can see Banquo's ghost. (A01) Lady Macbeth can be considered mad when she washes her hands and tries to physically wash it away even though the 'blood' is a manifestation of her guilt. (A02) In both cases, madness could be seen as the consequence or punishment for challenging the divine right of kings. (A01) James I had come to the throne two years before Macbeth had survived the Gunpowder Plot by people who did not think that he should be king. (A02) Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to seize the throne and are ultimately punished for their greed and ambition. (A02 and A03)

The doctor in this extract helps to emphasise Lady Macbeth's madness. (A01) He talks to her but she is not conscious of what is happening around her and the conversation between him and her is overheard by the other characters they are observing Lady Macbeth's actions without her being aware of them. (A01) Macbeth asks the gentlewoman to observe her, 'Look, how she rubs her hands.' (A01) Later on, he asks the doctor to observe her, 'to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly'. (A01) In both these instances, the doctor is not able to engage with Lady Macbeth and so observing her from a distance. (A02) Lady Macbeth's lack of cognition as all three characters are in the same room. (A02) The doctor is entirely preoccupied with her thoughts which are tormenting her. (A01) The use of the doctor in this extract is interested the doctor is in Lady Macbeth's behaviour and it is as if she has become a character in his own right that there is a doctor there at all links with context because madness was often seen as a medical condition. There was not enough evidence about what causes such imbalances and so the doctor is not able to cure Lady Macbeth. (A03) This is shown later on when Macbeth urges the doctor to cure her, 'I am troubled by thick-coming fancies'. (A03) Lady Macbeth is, therefore, not suffering from a physical illness.

Lady Macbeth's madness in this extract has become so great that she is extremely emotional and her images which are not really there. (A01) Her use of exclamatives in 'Out, damned spot! where I see that blood!' Macbeth is imagining blood on her hands, and is a physical manifestation of the guilt she feels about her murders. (A02) The hallucinations are projections of how much in emotional turmoil she is. (A01) It is so significant that she sees blood on her hands as this is generally a metaphor for guilt and when she actually sees it implies that the guilt is overwhelming her. (A02) She also uses an exclamation 'Out, damned spot!' which reinforces her emotional turmoil as, up until this point, Lady Macbeth has been in control of the proceedings. (A02) Equally, the repetition of 'out' emphasises her distress and her desire to get rid of it away. (A02) This is a direct contrast with earlier in the play when Lady Macbeth was in control. (A01) She uses the imperative 'leave all the rest to me' when she wants Macbeth to kill Duncan. (A01) This change in her character emphasises how madness has affected her. (A02) Contextually, the idea of evil spirits to be one way in which evil spirits seized a person, and this is represented here by the doctor's diagnosis of the character. (A03)

The mental turmoil which Lady Macbeth is experiencing leads her to surrender some of her control and become more desirous to conceal earlier in the play. (A01) Her questioning statement of 'who would have had so much blood in him?' is clearly referring back to Duncan and would be incongruous if she were a gentlewoman did not think that she was mad. (A01) As such, it is Lady Macbeth's madness that allows her to reveal the secret of her involvement in Duncan's death and also protects her as the only person who she is saying truly happened. (A02) The use of the word 'blood' relates directly back to the murders she thinks she can see on her hands and so there is a direct correlation between Duncan's blood and her blood. (A02) Here, she has lost control of herself to such a degree that she is no longer able to maintain her pretence. (A01) Earlier in the play, she urged Macbeth to act like 'the innocent flower' but now Lady Macbeth is in a state of pretence. (A01) Contextually, madness was not considered a defence against people and so Lady Macbeth could have still been executed for her part in treason and the killing of Duncan.

The rhyming speech of Lady Macbeth aligns her with the witches and so also makes her seem more otherworldly. (A02) She says 'the thane of Fife had a wife'. (A01) Not only does this align her with the witches but also a shorter statement than the human characters normally use. (A02) This is another way in which she is aligned with the witches and it shows how closely entwined her guilt is with her madness. (A02) It happened to the wife of the thane but does not want to admit it. (A02) The witches, in their speech, use shorter sentences such as 'hubble, bubble, toil and trouble'. (A01 and A02) Contextually, Lady Macbeth is considered as a result of a 'diseased mind' or an imbalance in emotions. (A03) Here, Lady Macbeth feels overwhelming guilt about what she has done and she must, therefore, maintain her pretence.

Lady Macbeth's obsessive tendencies also reveal her madness and the emotional turmoil she is experiencing. (A01) She says 'will these hands ne'er be clean?' Lady Macbeth is hallucinating that there is literal blood on her hands. (A01) She is really feeling guilty about her metaphorically having blood on her hands. (A01 and A02) The weight of guilt she is feeling. (A01 and A02) This parallels quite strongly with Macbeth's own feelings of guilt.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



the banquet as this is another example of how each character is being haunted by his guilt. **(A02)** There is also a more obvious and direct comparison between Macbeth and the other characters who have blood on their hands. **(A01 and A02)** As soon as Macbeth has killed Duncan, he says, 'will all my sin be washed clean from my hand?' which implies that there is not enough water in the world to wash away his crime. **(A01 and A02)** Here, it is Lady Macbeth who is desperate to wash her hands of blood. In each case, their guilt is a punishment for their crimes and when this guilt becomes too great, it leads to madness. **(A02)** Contextually, this could be another way of reinforcing what happens when the divine right of kings is tampered with. **(A03)** James I had survived the Gunpowder Plot once and was writing a play in which the characters who try to take the crown are punished by losing their minds. **(A03)**

To conclude, madness is pivotal in the play as it is the ultimate punishment meted out to those who have overthrown the divine right of kings. **(A01)** In this way, they have overturned the divine right of kings and by doing so, to rule by divine law, they are punished by losing their minds. **(A02 and A03)**

This answer would achieve a level 6. It is focused on the question and includes detailed analysis of the text outside the extract. A01 is evident throughout and there is a clear understanding of the context. A02 and A03 are used in each paragraph with a detailed analysis of language, method and form. The references are used in a detailed, linking directly back to the question.

Activity One

- Essay four includes more detail in the topic sentences and links directly back to the question than what the rest of the paragraph will explain. This essay would score higher than essay three. In terms of structures, the vocabulary is more varied and the language makes the essay more engaging.
- Personal response

Activity Two

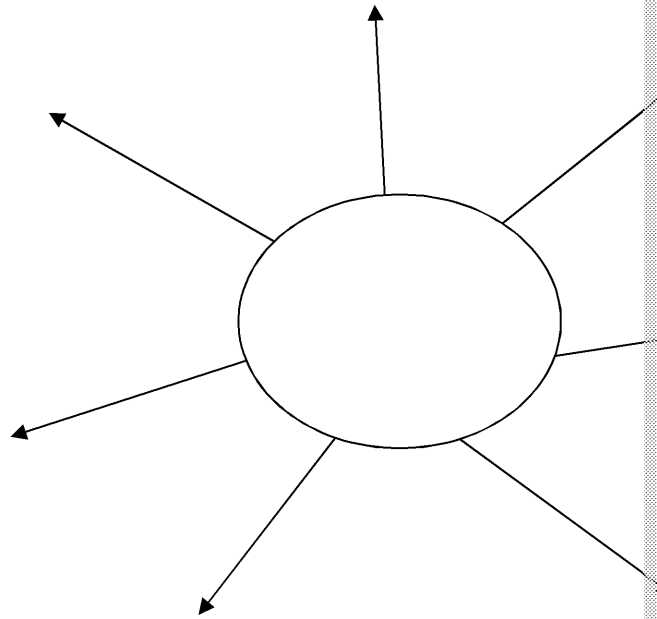
a)

Paragraph	Contextual references
1	James I had come to the throne two years before <i>Macbeth</i> was written and writing a play in which the characters who try to take the crown are punished by madness would be a way of finding favour with the king.
2	The fact that there is a doctor there at all links with context and so the doctor is in many ways unable to help Lady Macbeth. Macbeth urges the doctor to cure his wife but he cannot as 'his faculties are not perfect'.
3	Contextually, madness was thought by some to be one way of punishing a person, and this is represented here by the huge change in Lady Macbeth's behaviour.
4	Contextually madness was sometimes considered as a result of an imbalance in emotions. Here the imbalance is because Lady Macbeth is guilty about what she has done and she must, therefore, suffer the consequences.
5	Contextually, this could be another way of reinforcing what happens when the divine right of kings is tampered with. James I had survived the Gunpowder Plot once and was writing a play in which the characters who try to take the crown are punished by madness would be a way of finding favour with the king.
6	In this way, they have overturned the divine right of kings and by doing so, to rule by divine law, they are punished by losing their minds.

- There is much context in essay four compared to essay three and it features more detailed analysis of the text.
- The context in essay four is much more relevant compared to essay three. A01 is used in each paragraph directly back to the question.
- Personal response

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Scene Summary Table Template

Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act I, scene i			
Act I, scene ii			
Act I, scene iii			
Act I, scene iv			
Act I, scene v			
Act I, scene vi			
Act I, scene vii			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act II, scene i			
Act II, scene ii			
Act II, scene iii			
Act II, scene iv			
Act III, scene i			
Act III, scene ii			
Act III, scene iii			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act III, scene iv			
Act III, scene v			
Act III, vi			
Act IV, scene i			
Act IV, scene ii			
Act IV, scene iii			
Act V, scene i			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Act, scene	Key themes	Setting	
Act V, scene ii			
Act V, scene iii			
Act V, scene iv			
Act V, scene v			
Act V, scene vi			
Act V, scene vii			
Act V, scene viii			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Character Summary Table Template

Character	One-line description	Key quotation	Language
Macbeth			
Lady Macbeth			
The Three Witches and Hecate			
Banquo			
King Duncan			
Macduff			
Malcolm			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Essay Plan Template

Introduction

_____ is important in the play because...

It is shown by...

Shakespeare could have included _____ because...

Paragraph one

The most important way in which the _____ is included is

Paragraph two

_____ is demonstrated when...

Paragraph three

_____ are represented by...

Paragraph four

_____ is also shown by...

Conclusion

In summary, _____ is important because...

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

