



2015 specification
first exams in 2017

William Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

GCSE Eduqas Exam Preparation Pack

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource is designed to support the teaching of *Macbeth* on the GCSE (9–1) Exam. The tasks specifically address the Assessment Objectives which are crucial to this exam. Each task addresses just one of these objectives and activities which combine the objectives. There is a wealth of essay-writing tasks with the focus on how to improve exam technique.

As one of the keys to success in this exam is students being aware of the Assessment Objectives, what the examiners are looking for, there are also a number of questions which relate to the mark scheme. This ensures their familiarity with what they need to show. There is also a range of sample answers which are aimed at showing students what responses 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, characters and dramatic techniques, and can be used for independent revision homeworks or class activities. The activities provide students with the skills they will need to focus on to achieve all the Assessment Objectives. They also provide advice on how to tackle the question. The practice exam questions focus on the types of questions that students will encounter in their final assessment. There is a range of both extended and short-answer questions which will help to prepare the students for the essays they will be required to write. The worked-through examples for each question type offer students advice at each of the stages. With guidance on reading the question, initial planning and gathering ideas, a writing plan to scaffold their responses, annotated sample answers, and tips for improving their writing. At each stage, students will be able to address their particular areas of weakness in a sample student essays provide further guidance as to the level of detail that is needed. The tables show how much of each Assessment Objective needs to be present. The Assessment Objectives are clearly stated so that the student can also see the structure of the response. Please note that sample answers are provided at higher level answers and so lower ability students may require additional support through these essays.

Each of the activities are flexible and can be adapted for individual, paired or small group work. They can 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 University Press, 2002, ISBN 978-0-19-832400-3).

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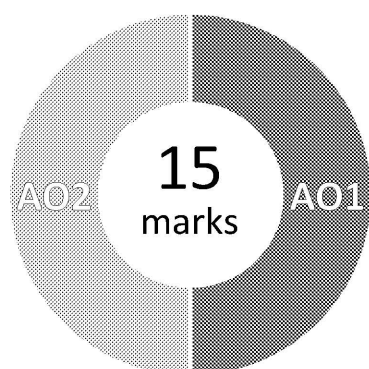


Eduqas GCSE English Literature – Specification

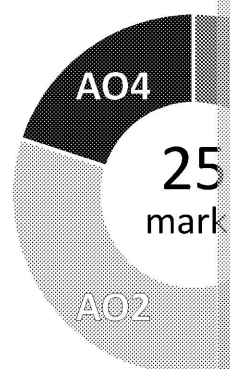
Component 1, Section A: Shakespeare

- Closed-book, written exam
- One two-part question per text (both parts must be answered)
- Part (a) is extract-based
 - 15 marks for part (a):
 - AO1: 7.5 marks
 - AO2: 7.5 marks
- Part (b) concerns the whole set text
 - 25 marks for part (b):
 - AO1: 10 marks
 - AO2: 10 marks
 - AO4: 5 marks
- Eduqas recommends spending 20 minutes on part (a) and 40 minutes on part (b)
- Component 1 overall (Sections A and B) is 2 hours long and is worth 40% of the total GCSE grade

Part (a)



Part (b)



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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 it is far away from civilisation and this adds to the sense that the witches are not human and have supernatural powers.
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. Not only does the scene start with an alarm but the characters discuss Macbeth’s actions and bravery in battle.
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 close to where Macbeth is, which symbolises the link between these characters; a link that will grow stronger. The scene again begins with thunder which signals the entrance of the witches.
Act I, scene iv	Loyalty – Macbeth professes that he is loyal to the king and that it is an honour to serve him. Jealousy and ambition – Malcolm stands between Macbeth and the crown and Macbeth realises he must be removed if the prophecy is to come true.	At Forres Palace. The scene shows how Macbeth is in a high status. In three scenes he has moved from the battlefield, to the heath and now to the palace. Macbeth is quickly gaining more authority and power.

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Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
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 sees the domestic life of Macbeth and also the introduction of his wife, Lady Macbeth, setting the scene here. The audience gains an understanding of the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.
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 are outside Macbeth’s castle. Duncan thinks that the castle looks hospitable and 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.
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 hostile banquet, which shows that Lady Macbeth is being deceptive by presenting an outward appearance of generosity but really plotting to kill the king.
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 is 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 witches’ advice. The darkness on the stage represents the darkness of Macbeth about what he is about to do.

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Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
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>	<p>The setting has not changed. Macbeth is not seen committing the murder, leaving it to the audience to imagine. There is little action except for Macbeth's soliloquy, which makes it all the more arresting and dramatic.</p>
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 occurred in Macbeth's castle emphasises his involvement in it. Macbeth does not commit the murder but he does so under his roof.</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 an 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 consequences of committing the murder.</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 the position including the right to the palace. This shows how he has now seized control of the country.</p>

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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>	<p>In the palace. The banquet scene again shows Macbeth's ascent to power. It is significant that Macbeth has 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 has to have become more ruthless as his power has increased.</p>
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>	<p>A park near the palace. The murder of Banquo happens quite closely to the palace to signify how Macbeth's reign as king is a bloody one. It happens at dusk which is when the light is fading so, once again, darkness is associated with Macbeth's behaviour to symbolise the darkness of the character.</p>
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>	<p>The hall in the palace where the banquet takes place. The ostentatious and showy wealth and power that Macbeth now has. There is a contrast between this and the less than royal behaviour of getting the murderers to kill Banquo.</p>
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 heath, which is where Macbeth first encountered the witches. The repetition of the weather increases the sense that the witches are controlling the weather. The stormy weather again links with the power that the witches have.</p>

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Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
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. Macbeth is discussing what people are thinking about the death of Banquo and Macbeth’s position. There is also the mention of England, which is where Macduff has fled and where he will launch an army against Macbeth. The scale of the coming war is shown here as it is country against country.</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 from human civilisation. They also have the apparatus of witchcraft, in this case a cauldron into which they add a number of items to cast spells.</p>
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>	<p>At Macduff’s castle. The audience can see the impact of Macduff’s absence on his wife and son. The safe domestic atmosphere is shattered when the murderers enter and this emphasises Macbeth’s ruthless behaviour in retaining power over Scotland.</p>

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Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
Act IV, scene iii	<p>Loyalty – Malcolm must decide if Macduff is loyal to him and not secretly working for Macbeth.</p> <p>Patriotism¹ – Macduff loves his country and is distressed that Macbeth is ruling over it as he cries out ‘O Scotland, Scotland!’</p> <p>Deceit² – 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 the two opposing camps to the crown will battle for victory. Each army is arming its soldiers to build up to the final battle.
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 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 army is making its way 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 fate.

¹ **Patriotism:** Expresses passionate support, loyalty or love of one’s country.

² **Deceit:** Misleading somebody by providing false information, or not the whole truth.

Act, scene	Key themes	Setting
Act V, scene iv	Prophecy – it seems as though one of the prophecies is coming true in that it will look as though Birnam Wood is moving.	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 think this back to the prophecy at the beginning of the play.
Act V, scene v	Pride – Macbeth feels confident at the beginning of the scene that he will be able to defend the castle. 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. Prophecy – Macbeth thinks back to the prophecy about Birnam Wood moving and is less sure of his victory.	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	Deception – Malcolm's army has deceived Macbeth by hiding behind the boughs so that Macbeth does not know how many soldiers he is fighting.	Outside the castle. The army has approached so that they are 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	Death – Macbeth kills Siward's son. Prophecy – Macbeth still believes in the prophecy that he cannot be killed by any man born of woman.	On the battlefield. The audience is now thrown into the middle of the battle. Macbeth is fighting hard and feels invulnerable to men because he believes the prophecy that no man born of a woman can kill him.
Act V, scene viii	Death – Macduff kills Macbeth. Prophecy – Macduff says that he can kill Macbeth because he did not have a natural birth. Insecurity – it is only when Macbeth realises that Macduff is able to kill him, that he dies. Macbeth had complete faith in the prophecy. Power – Malcolm will be crowned the king.	The battlefield and then the castle. By moving from outside to inside the castle the balance of power is changing.

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Character Summary Table

Character	One-line description	Key quotation	Language use present the
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 described as a tyrant by many other characters. He has become
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 at first portrayed as being manipulative and unfeeling but later overwhelmed by guilt and goes mad. Her speech becomes disjointed and incoherent as she 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 and Hecate mainly speak in couplets which show how different and other-worldly they are from the other characters.
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'dst most foully for 't' (Act III, scene iii).	He represents the good that Macbeth could have been had he chosen to murder Duncan and pursue power in a violent way. He is trusting towards Macbeth but is betrayed by him. His ghost later haunts 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 trusting and generous, keen to reward those he are deserving.
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 patriotic and a loving father and husband, despite leaving his family in Scotland.
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 shows loyalty to Scotland and is deeply patriotic, wanting the best for the country and the removal of Macbeth as king.

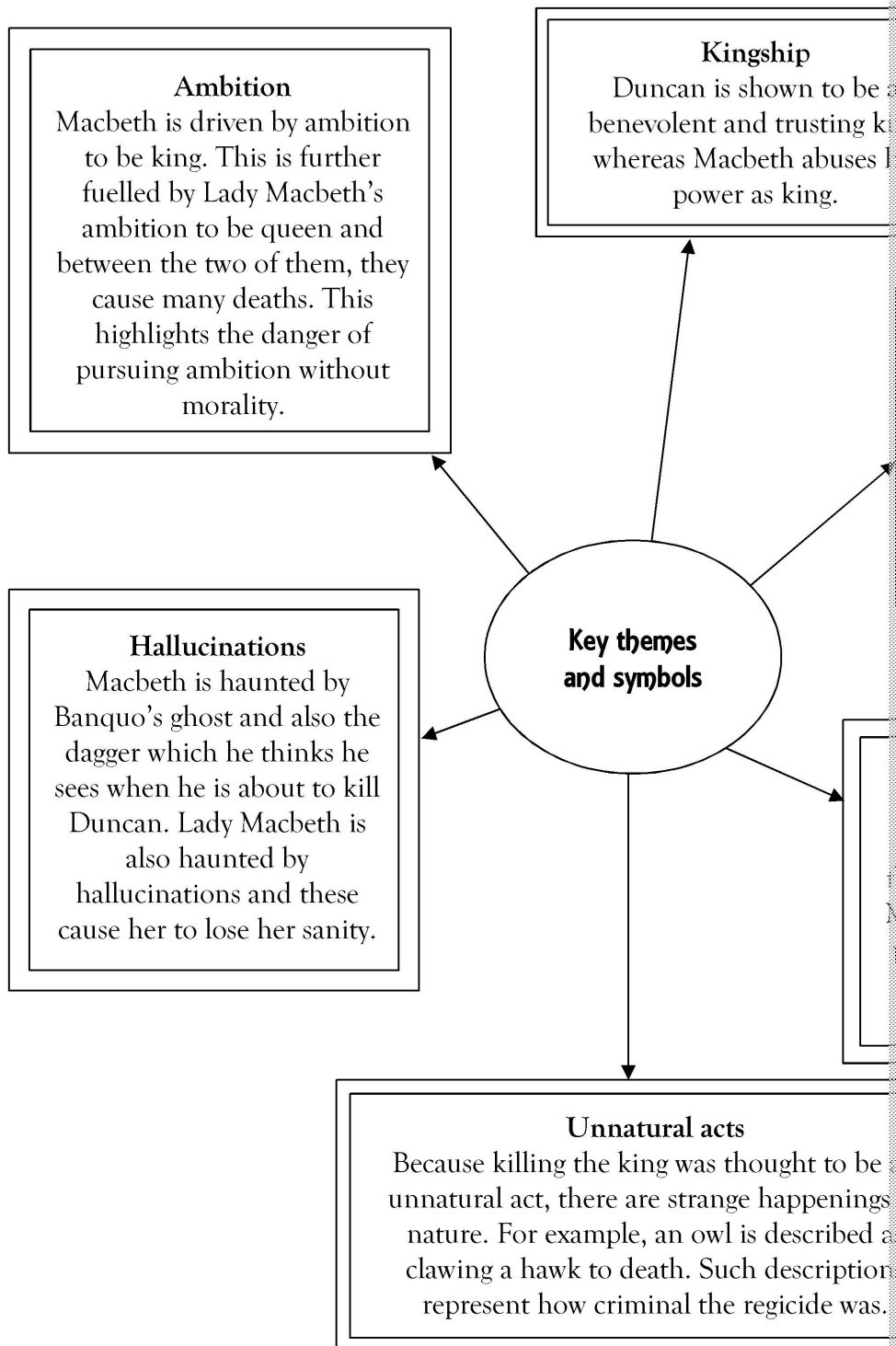
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Revision of Key Themes and Symbols

- For each of the boxes below, add some quotations from the play to support t



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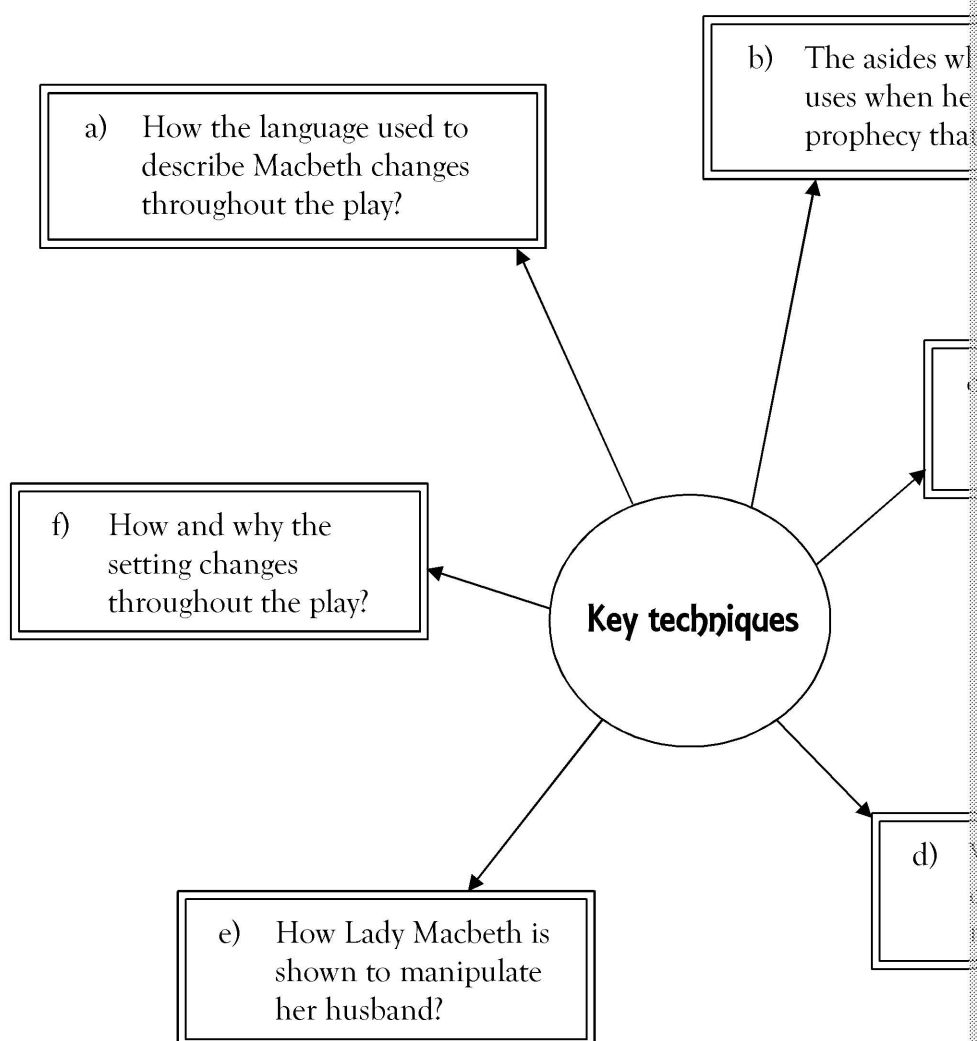


Revision of Key Techniques

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



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Close Analysis of Key Passage Act I, Scene i

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

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

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

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

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

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Revision of Characters and Themes

- 4.
- 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 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</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		

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Revision of Key Quotations

Although you will be given an extract in Part A of the exam, in Part B you will be expected to use your knowledge of the text as a whole. The exam is closed text, which means that you will not be able to play with you in the exam. As such, you need to be familiar with key quotations.

5. a) The quotations below are all about the theme of masculinity. For each quotation, you must:
- 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 the exam.

<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>
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Act I

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<p>Bring forth men-children only; For thy undaunted mettle should compose Nothing but males (Act I, scene vii)</p>	<p>Accursed be that tongue that tells me so, For it hath cowd my better part of man! (Act V, scene viii)</p>
<p>Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword, and like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom (Act IV, scene iii)</p>	<p>Why so: being gone, I am a man again (Act III, scene iv)</p>

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Essay Planning – Part A: Extract Based Questions

In Part A, you will be given an extract.

Read through the question below and the extract which follows from Act V, scene

- a) What does this extract show about Lady Macbeth? Support your response with evidence from the extract.

Act V, Scene i

Doctor

Gentlewoman

Lady Macbeth

Doctor

Lady Macbeth

Doctor

Lady Macbeth

Doctor

Gentlewoman

Lady Macbeth

What is it she does now? Look, how she rubs her hands.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Yet here's a spot.

Hark! she speaks: I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.

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.

Do you mark that?

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.

Go to, go to; you have known what you should not. She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that: heaven knows what she has known.

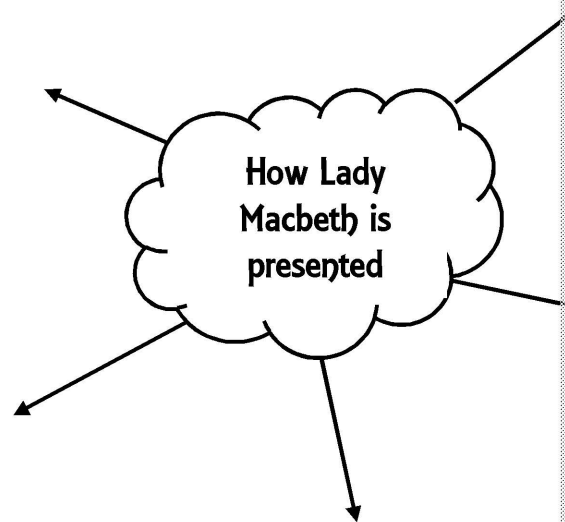
Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!

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- b) The question specifically states that you must make close reference to details. Write your quotations on the mind map below:



- c) In the exam, you are assessed on AO2. This means that you need to include five quotations. On the mind map above, highlight one or two of the most important words. On the notes about what you could analyse about each word. How is it important in the context of the play? How did Shakespeare decide to use that word in particular?
- d) You now have five quotations, which have been analysed. The final step to complete the paragraph is to think of a POINT which relates to each of the quotations. The POINT should be the main idea of the paragraph. It needs to relate directly back to the question. It should contain some reference to how Lady Macbeth is presented. On the mind map, write the POINT next to each of the quotations you have selected.
- e) Now number the quotations in the order that you will write the paragraphs.
- f) You now have a complete plan to answer this question. Write the essay on a separate piece of paper. You could try to follow the paragraph plan below as this will ensure that you write enough for each of the Assessment Objectives.

POINT (AO1)
 EVIDENCE (AO1)
 EXPLANATION (AO1 and AO2)
 WORD ANALYSIS (AO2)
 METHOD ANALYSIS (AO2)

Aim to write at least five paragraphs, using your plan above.

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Essay Planning – Part B: Essay-based Question

2. a) Planning your answer before you start writing is very important so that you can write a more coherent essay where each point is clearly supported with detail. In the exam, you will be given an extract to analyse but for this activity, you will use the previous page about masculinity. Read the question below and plan your answer.

How does Shakespeare present masculinity 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 ...)

You could use the template below to help you.

TIP: This essay plan is a good way to structure your ideas. Do not worry if you don't have all the points, but do try to make sure you include AO1 and AO2 in each paragraph.

Introduction

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

Paragraph one

Point:

.....

Evidence:

.....

Explanation:

.....

Word analysis:

.....

Method analysis:

.....

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Paragraph two

Point:

.....

Evidence:

.....

Explanation:.....

.....

Word analysis:.....

.....

Method analysis:.....

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Paragraph three

Point:

.....

Evidence:

.....

Explanation:.....

.....

Word analysis:.....

.....

Method analysis:.....

.....

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Paragraph four

Point:

.....

Evidence:

.....

Explanation:

.....

Word analysis:

.....

Method analysis:

.....

Paragraph five

Point:

.....

Evidence:

.....

Explanation:

.....

Word analysis:

.....

Method analysis:

.....

Conclusion

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

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Essay Planning – Scaffolded

b) Complete the essay plan below

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 masculinity. *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

.....

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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

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

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Ac

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

Paragraph five

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

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 masculinity

Shakespeare uses

which shows

Do not discuss anything which you have not already developed in you

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Essay Writing

3. The examiner is looking for you to demonstrate a number of skills in your essay. You must include equal amounts of AO1 and AO2.

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 whether the following features are present

- demonstrates understanding of the text (AO1)
- conveys ideas in an appropriate tone (AO1)
- engages with the question and analyses the text (AO1)
- uses references to the text to support interpretations (AO1)
- analyses the language, form and structure used by the author and their intentions (AO2)
- uses appropriate subject terminology (AO2)

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 use the paraphernalia of witches in that they have a cat and appear in 'thunder' which links with common perceptions of witches at the time because they were associated with tempestuous weather as this was thought to be caused by the spells they cast.

- 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 use appropriate subject terminology.

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Exam Technique

4. Checking your work

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

- With a blue pen, underline any word which you think is not as expressive as you can find to find a synonym which better expresses what you mean. Try to do this for every word in your paragraph.
- With a green pen, underline all the connectives you have used. If there are no connectives or if you have used the same connective more than twice, use 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 verb ideas ('watched' and 'read') 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, not, correct these now. If you have used capital letters in any other instances, underline them and explain why they have been included.

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5. a) Read through the following extract, which is an example of a paragraph number of spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors. Read through:

Macbeth becomes king of Scotland because he is very determined and because of the prophecies of the three witches that he feels embolden anyone attacking him. This is shown when he says 'such a one Am I' word 'fear' demonstrate that he is in fact not afraid because he thinks he is a man who is not born of woman.

- b) Rewrite the paragraph making sure that all 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

[illegible]

6. 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 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.

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Part A: Extract-based Questions

1. What does this extract show about Macbeth?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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 Accurs'd 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.

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2. What does this extract show about the witches?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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

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3. What does this extract show about guilt?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

Act II, scene ii

Lady Macbeth Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthythane,
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.

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4. How do Macbeth and Banquo speak and behave here? What response do you might get from an audience?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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 amthane 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.

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5. Look at how leadership happens here. What response do you think this part of the play will elicit from the audience?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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.

Part B: Essay-based Questions

6. Write about how Shakespeare presents madness at different points in the play.
7. How does Shakespeare create atmosphere in *Macbeth*?
8. 'Macbeth does murder sleep' (Act II, scene ii). Show how death could be described as a crime.
9. Write about Macbeth and the way he is presented in the play.
10. 'She should have died hereafter' (Act V, scene v). Show how the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth could be described as important.

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GCSE Student Self- or Peer-mark

Eduqas GCSE Student Self- or Peer-mark Scheme

This mark scheme combines the ideas given in the AOs and the Eduqas mark scheme. You should use this work on.

Skills to demonstrate in your work	Band →		0 marks	Band 1
	A01	Key words →	Nothing worthy of credit	Simple, basic
		I demonstrate my understanding of the text		
		I convey my ideas in an appropriate tone		
		I engage with the question and analyse the text		
		I use references to the text to support my interpretations		
	A02	Key words →	Nothing worthy of credit	Generalised, basic, inaccurate
		I analyse the language, form and structure used by the author and their effects on the reader		
		I use appropriate subject terminology		

A04 – assessed in Part (b) only

	Performance Descriptor →		0 marks	Threshold
	Key words →		Nothing written / threshold not met	Reasonably as reasonable
A04	I use accurate spelling and punctuation			
A04	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 Eduqas website for marking and to ensure students

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1. Extract-based question

Question wording

- a) In order to achieve the most marks possible for each Assessment Objective, you need to ensure that your response is directly related to what the question is asking you to do. Read through the following words which tell you what you need to include in your essay.

What does this extract show about the witches? Support your response with specific details from the extract.

Initial planning activity

- b) The question asks you to consider what we learn about the witches in the extract. You should identify key words 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

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- c) In the extract question, you must include analysis of language, method and form to get enough AO2. Highlight the most important word or phrase from each quotation and then you could analyse for each quotation on the mind map below.



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Sample plan

- d) You now have all the information to start planning your answer. If you follow the template below, you will be able to achieve enough AO1 and AO2 in each paragraph.

Point	(AO1)
Evidence	(AO1)
Explanation	(AO1 and AO2)
Word analysis	(AO2)
Method analysis	(AO2)

TIP:

In your essay you should aim to write around five paragraphs. Before you start writing, you should decide on the order of your points by writing the numbers 1–5 only. Once you have decided on the order of your points, use the template below to plan your answer.

You should decide on the order of your points by writing the numbers 1–5 only. Once you have decided on the order of your points, use the template below to plan your answer.

Paragraph One Point Evidence Explanation Word analysis..... Method analysis
Paragraph Two Point Evidence Explanation Word analysis..... Method analysis
Paragraph Three Point Evidence Explanation Word analysis..... Method analysis
Paragraph Four Point Evidence Explanation Word analysis..... Method analysis
Paragraph Five Point Evidence Explanation Word analysis..... Method analysis

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Writing frame

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

Introduction

TIP: Remember to analyse the text.

Paragraph one

Paragraph two

TIP: Remember to analyse the text.

Paragraph three

Paragraph four

TIP: Remember to analyse the text.

Paragraph five

Conclusion

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Writing frame – scaffolded

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

Introduction

The witches are important in the play because...

They are shown by...

Shakespeare could have included the witches because...

TIP: Remember to analyse the text.

Paragraph one

The most important way in which the witches are included is...

Paragraph two

The witches are portrayed as...

TIP: Make sure you use a range of adjectives and adverbs.

Paragraph three

The witches are represented by...

Paragraph four

The witches are also shown by...

Paragraph five

The witches are presented as...

Conclusion

In summary, the witches are important because...

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Annotated sample answer

What does this extract show about the witches? Support your response with close analysis of the language and methods used in the extract. Refer to the extract on p. 35.

The witches are very important in *Macbeth*. It is the witches who open the play and set Macbeth on his path to act on his ambition and greed. They make Macbeth feel invincible and urge him on. The supernatural world seems to control much of what happens in the human world and the witches are a part of that. The witches also share a number of characteristics every time they appear, which makes them seem stronger. For example, they always appear in isolated areas and have turbulent weather around them. Hecate, in particular, disapproves of Macbeth's behaviour, and they speak in ways very different from the human characters talk. Each of these characteristics accentuates how they are different from humans.

A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. speak in ways which are different from humans

The witches always meet somewhere which is far away from human civilisation. In the first scene, they meet at 'a heath' and there is also the sound of 'thunder'. Both the setting and the weather are significant. The place is important as it is deserted, which suggests that the witches are different from human behaviour while being removed from it. This implies that they do not suffer from the same constraints as humans behave as they do. The use of 'thunder' is also important as it was thought to be caused by witches casting spells. Consequently, this reinforces to the audience that the witches can and operate outside the bounds of natural law. Every time that the witches appear, they are accompanied by some kind of tumultuous weather. In the first scene of the play, this is not only a dramatic start to the action but also signals that these beings are supernatural.

A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. supernatural forces control human actions, which is removed from it

The witches and Hecate are presented as being in a clear hierarchy. For example, Hecate is the goddess of magic and '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 male. 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 his path to human males.

A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. emphasises that Hecate is female and the witches are male

Hecate clearly disapproves of Macbeth's behaviour as she sees him as acting purely on his own desires. She calls him 'spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do, Loves for his own ends, not for you' which shows that she sees him as a selfish 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 the words Macbeth uses to describe himself, which implies that there is not a huge chasm between the human world and the supernatural world.

A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. the words 'spiteful and wrathful' are used to describe Macbeth

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Hecate says she will invoke more spirits to help confuse Macbeth, which accentuates the illusion / Shall draw him on to his confusion'. The use of the term 'artificial sprites' controlling what humans think as she can conjure up any fake images she wishes are true. A 'sprite' is a fairy, which reinforces the witches' supernatural manner. It is also this in order to increase Macbeth's 'confusion' as the supernatural forces are not necessarily the more fitting ruler and their motivations are unclear. As a result, the undetermined supernatural forces makes it difficult to ascertain their morality, if they have any.

A02 – analysis of language and methods, e.g. a 'sprite' is a fairy which reinforces

In conclusion, the witches are pivotal in the action of *Macbeth* as they are responsible for his desire for power and to make him feel invulnerable to attack. Additionally, as all is true, they should be a trusted source of what will happen as they can foresee the future, but malevolently or they may ultimately be working to cause the downfall of Macbeth. Their motivations are for acting as they do, but they are responsible for controlling much of the action.

Commentary

This answer would be awarded Level 4 as the comments are thoughtful and consider most of the paragraphs. Methods and language have been analysed as well as the content, but some of this analysis could be deeper and could include a greater consideration of why the writer decided to use these words in particular.

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.

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Improve your essay

- f) Compare your essay to the exemplar. What is different between your essay and the exemplar? Identify AO1 and AO2 in each of the paragraphs and fill in the table to practise improving your writing.

What is AO1?	AO1 – What is different?	AO1 – What is different?
I demonstrate understanding of the text		
I convey ideas in an appropriate tone		
I engage with the question and analyse the text		
I use references to the text to support interpretations		

What is AO2?	AO2 – What is different?	AO2 – What is different?
I analyse the language, form and structure used by the author and their effects on the reader		
I use appropriate subject terminology		

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2. Theme based question

Question wording

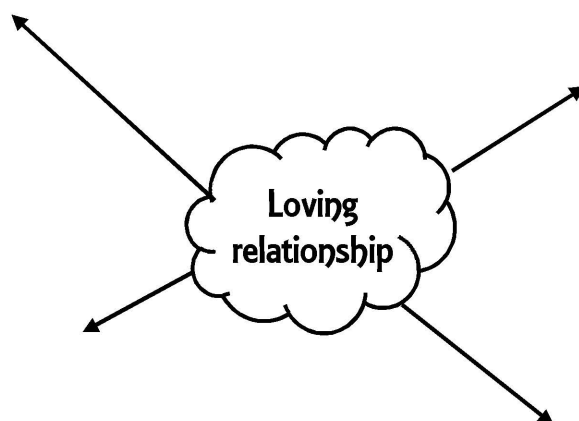
- a) In order to achieve the most marks possible for each Assessment Objective, you need to be clear about what the question is asking you to do. Read through the following words which tell you what you need to include in your essay.

'She should have died hereafter' (Act V, scene v). Show how the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth could be described as important.

Initial planning activity

- b) The question requires you to demonstrate your knowledge of the whole play and to identify which key moments you could potentially use.

TIP: Using contrasting relationships, such as loving relationship and contrasting relationship for example.



- c) Write down three or four quotations which show the importance of this relationship. Remember that quotations do not have to be long and can be a single phrase. Write these quotations on the mind-map above.
- d) Around each quotation, write a comment you could make which would be the best to add any connection with theme.

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Sample plan

- e) You now have all the information to start planning your answer. If you follow the plan, you will be able to achieve all the Assessment Objectives in each paragraph.

Point	(AO1)
Evidence	(AO1)
Explanation	(AO1 and AO2)
Word analysis	(AO2)
Method analysis	(AO2)

In your essay you should aim to write about five paragraphs. Before you start writing, you should decide on the order of your points. Before you start writing your response so that you know what points you want to make in each paragraph.

You should decide on the order of your points by writing the numbers 1–5 on the plan. Once you have decided on the order of your points, use the template below to plan your answer.

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>Paragraph Two</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis.....</p>
<p>Paragraph Three</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis.....</p>
<p>Paragraph Four</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis.....</p>
<p>Paragraph Five</p> <p>Point</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Word analysis.....</p> <p>Method analysis.....</p>

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Writing frame

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

Introduction

Paragraph one

Paragraph two

Paragraph three

Paragraph four

Paragraph five

Conclusion

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Writing frame – scaffolded

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

Introduction

The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is important in the

It is shown by...

Shakespeare could have included this relationship because...

Paragraph one

The most important way in which the relationship is shown to be loving is

Paragraph two

The relationship is demonstrated as loving when...

Paragraph three

However, the relationship is represented as unloving when...

Paragraph four

This unloving relationship is also shown by...

Paragraph five

The relationship is both loving and unloving. It is (un)loving when...

Conclusion

In summary, the relationship is important because...

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Annotated sample answer

'She should have died hereafter' (Act V, scene v). Show how the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth could be described as important.

The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is important in the play as she encourages and manipulates Macbeth to kill King Duncan. The fact that Lady Macbeth is so powerful in this, shows the power and influence that she has over him and therefore shows the importance of their relationship. At different points in the play, the relationship could be shown as loving. For example, in scene vii, when Lady Macbeth is persuading Macbeth to murder Duncan, she uses the word 'we' to imply that they are a united front. However, later in Act III, scene iv when Macbeth sees the ghost, Lady Macbeth is far from loving as she chastises and mocks Macbeth for his weakness.

Shakespeare could have included this relationship to show the dangers of passion and perhaps how dangerous female influence can be on men.

A01 – understanding of text, e.g. the importance of the relationship
A02 – use of language e.g. collective pronoun

The most important way in which the relationship is shown is when Lady Macbeth persuades Macbeth to kill Duncan. At this stage, the relationship appears to be quite loving. This is shown when they say the exclamation 'We fail!'. The punctuation here implies that Lady Macbeth cannot live where they would not achieve what they want and this demonstrates her confidence in him but more importantly in their bond. This is emphasised by the collective pronoun 'we' which views this plan as a team effort.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'we fail!'
A02 – awareness of the effects of punctuation

The relationship is demonstrated as loving when Macbeth talks about having children. This shows that he is loving as it suggests that he wants to build a family with her and wants his name to live on. He commands her to 'bring forth men-children only'. The use of the imperative shows the strength of his feeling and how much he wants sons. This not only implies a desire for power but also suggests a level of respect for Lady Macbeth's cunning. Consequently for Macbeth, it is not just that he expresses but also admiration for this wife's evil plan.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. 'bring forth men-children only'
A02 – awareness of the use of imperatives

However, the relationship is represented as unloving when Macbeth hallucinates in Act III, scene iv. Here, Lady Macbeth is much more concerned with the effects of Macbeth's actions on the other guests at the banquet will view him, than concern for her husband's distress. She questions 'Are you a man?' The use of the interrogative is very disrespectful and may be that because he is now not behaving as Lady Macbeth wants him to and she is angry with him, that her view of him has changed. This also calls into question whether she was ever loving towards Macbeth or just showed affection because she thought that through him she could achieve what she wanted. It could be argued therefore that Lady Macbeth's love ends and when he ceases to be useful to her, she is not interested in him.

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A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. ‘Are you a man?’
A02 – awareness of the use of interrogatives

This unloving relationship is also shown by Lady Macbeth focusing more upon the banquet and the guests than concern for her husband. She blames Macbeth for the festivities and dismisses Macbeth's distress when she says 'You have displaced the music, / With most admired disorder.' The use of the pronoun 'you' sounds quite accusatory as she sees Macbeth as being entirely responsible for ruining the evening. She also uses negative associations to imply the chaos that his behaviour has provoked. Words like 'disorder' all suggest that the evening has been ruined and give no hint that Lady Macbeth is his husband.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. ‘You have displaced the music’
A02 – awareness of the use of pronouns

In summary, the relationship is important because how it changes through the course of the play and the fortunes of both the characters. At the beginning, when Macbeth is powerful and brave in battle, the relationship is loving. This may be because both characters are powerful. However, as soon as Macbeth starts to feel guilty and his behaviour changes, the relationship is no longer loving but is more concerned with blame, mockery and desperation to keep their secrets. The relationship serves as punishment for their behaviour because they cannot be happy and loving. They have disrupted the natural order of things and killed the king.

A01 – understanding of text and use of references, e.g. how the relationship changes
A02 – awareness of Shakespeare's motives for presenting the relationship as such

Commentary

This answer would be awarded Level 5 as the comments are thoughtful and consistent. The AO1 Objective is addressed in most of the paragraphs. They have also chosen contrasting examples to fully demonstrate their understanding of the text (AO1). There is strong analysis and method analysis throughout.

The answer would move into the next level if there was more of a personal response. The AO2 Objective plays well and a more nuanced engagement with the play would have enabled a greater understanding of the text.

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Improve your essay

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

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

What is AO2?	AO2 – What is different?	AO2 – What is different?
I analyse the language, form and structure used by the author and their effects on the reader		
I use appropriate subject terminology		

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Essay One

What does this extract show about guilt?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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.

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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 use of 'sleepy' emphasises how gruesome the murder has been. This also shows that it is Lady Macbeth who plans the murder. It could explain why Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty as she has planned the murder.

It is clear that Macbeth feels guilty about murdering Duncan. This is shown by the line 'O, 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.

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.

Macbeth feels so guilty about the murder that he thinks he will never be able to wash the blood from his hands. He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from hands? No, this blood will never be washed out; 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.

Lady Macbeth mocks Macbeth for feeling guilty. She says 'my hands are of your colour; but yet my hands are of your heart so white'. This shows that Lady Macbeth also has blood on her hands but she is more of a 'masculine' way as she does not feel guilty. The word 'white' implies that Macbeth's weakness is the reason why he feels so guilty.

In conclusion, guilt is shown in the extract because Macbeth is stricken by what he has done and remains unmoved by her behaviour. This is a contrast to later in the play when Macbeth copes with her actions but Macbeth seems to have recovered his senses.

Activity One (AO2)

- a) With a blue pen, underline all the comments which show AO2. These comments should include:
- Analysis of the methods used by the author
 - Analysis of the language used by the author
 - Analysis of the effects of these methods on the audience
 - The use of appropriate subject terminology
- b) What do you notice about the amounts of each type of analyses in the paragraphs? Which has the student included the most? Which have they included the least?

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Activity Two (AO1, AO2)

a) For each of the quotations below, write one other comment which would include a reference to the text. Remember, you can comment on any of the following areas:

- Analysis of the methods used by the author
- Analysis of the language used by the author
- Analysis of the effects of these methods on the audience
- The use of appropriate subject terminology

'go carry them; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood'

'I am afraid to think what I have done'

'the eye of childhood that fears a painted evil'

'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from hand?'

'my hands are of your colour; but I shame to wear a heart so white'

Essay Two

Use the extract on p. 50.

What does this extract show about guilt?

Support your response with close reference to details from the extract.

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

The main point of contrast in this extract is between Macbeth, who is overwhelmed by guilt, and Lady Macbeth, who feels no emotion for the crime, even when she was planning it all for her husband to carry out. Lady Macbeth is the more powerful figure in this relationship and it is as if all the guilt that she should feel for her involvement is transferred to Macbeth, who is overpowered by this emotion.

In this extract, Macbeth is so overwhelmed by guilt and grief about murdering Duncan 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 previously show. Indeed, the first time the audience sees Macbeth he has just been triumphant over the king. 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 alone in his guilt and he is not trying to alleviate his guilt by blaming others.

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?' 'wearing' the guilt upon him and it has become part of his identity. It is not until the end of the play that he has tried to wash it from him. The word 'ocean' accentuates how no amount of washing can remove him of his guilt, and this is reinforced by also including the idea of Neptune. He is overwhelmed by the scale of his crime.

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and so was in control of all the world's water. As a consequence, Macbeth thinks that washing the water in the world which can free him of his guilt and wash the blood from his hands.

By contrast, Lady Macbeth expresses no sense of remorse or guilt about her role in the murder. She has a number of imperatives to direct Macbeth as to what he needs to do as he is so shocked by the murder that he is unable to think for himself. She tells Macbeth to 'go carry them [the daggers]; and smear the blood'. This quotation shows the power imbalance in the relationship at this point in the play, with Lady Macbeth who is in charge. The use of the word 'blood' at the end of the quotation is significant. The unaffected Lady Macbeth is by the murder as she is able to use abrupt and direct language, while Macbeth uses 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 in their drowsiness.

Not only does Lady Macbeth feel no guilt herself for her role in Duncan's murder, but she also dismisses Macbeth as 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 child's childish nightmare. The use of the phrase 'painted evil' accentuates how she feels that Macbeth's reaction to the horror that Macbeth is feeling is unfounded in her view; it is as though it is as if it is a mere illusion, diminishing Macbeth's feelings, Lady Macbeth again reinforces how she feels guilty about her role in the murder.

Lady Macbeth more forcefully shows the differences in her guiltless reaction to the murder of Duncan's murder. There is a clear comparison between them when she says 'my heart is as white as snow'. Here, there is a physical parallel drawn between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, as they both have blood on their hands, but also an emotional contrast because Macbeth's heart is heavy with guilt, while Lady Macbeth's heart is not as she does not feel any responsibility. By contrast in their levels of guilt is accentuated.

To conclude, guilt is interwoven throughout the extract and in some ways it becomes a theme of the behaviour of both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Macbeth is guilt stricken and overwhelmed by the emotion whereas Lady Macbeth is much more concerned with carrying out the murder and the grooms who are blamed for the murder.

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Activity One (AO2)

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

For each of the quotations below, find how the quotation has been analysed in the essay.
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 and professing to feel guilty for the first time. The word 'afraid' has just been used to show Macbeth's emphasis on his fear. Therefore, Macbeth's murdering of King Duncan is borne out of fear. Macbeth should not be praised for his bravery, but rather, his fear should be accentuated. The first-person pronoun 'I' is a key word, Macbeth feels responsible for his actions and 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 shame to wear a heart so white.'		

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Activity Two (AO1, AO2)

Choose another quotation which has not been used in either of the essays. In pairs, discuss the quotation and what it shows about guilt in the extract. Try to make a comment about each of the following:

- Analysis of the methods used by the author
- Analysis of the language used by the author
- Analysis of the effects of these methods on the audience
- The use of appropriate subject terminology

Essay Three

Write about how Shakespeare presents madness at different points in the play.

Madness features prominently throughout the play. Lady Macbeth loses her mind, but Macbeth is more accepting of his behaviour but he too is racked by guilt and, for example, has a hallucination at the banquet. This essay will look at these two moments as they show different aspects of madness to Macbeth and the other to Lady Macbeth.

In Act III, scene iv, Macbeth starts to show signs of madness because he hallucinates the ghost of Banquo at the banquet. This is not the first time he has hallucinated as he also saw the ghost of Duncan, but it is the first time he has done so in front of people. This is important because it shows that Macbeth has started to lose control over himself and his behaviour. He says 'Never shake your head at this; Banquo's here too, / But, hush, no more words! Do not move yet, / For the picture is still living here.' This shows that he is distressed by what he sees and so also implies that he feels guilty about what he has done.

Macbeth's madness is also shown because he does not think that he is hallucinating. He is upset that other people do not believe him and cannot see Banquo's ghost. He is losing his grip on reality. When questioned by Lady Macbeth, he says 'If I stand here, I'll see the ghost.' This sentence demonstrates his certainty that he did actually see Banquo and that it was not just a hallucination but a real presence.

In Act V, scene i, the doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn't there and says 'She has a great deal of grief on her hands'. This suggests that Lady Macbeth is being observed but is not necessarily being understood. The use of the phrase 'rubs her hands' shows how she is almost obsessively trying to wash away the blood. This implies that she now feels guilty about her involvement in the murders committed by Macbeth. Although she does not literally have blood on her hands, Lady Macbeth is hallucinating that there is, with her mind. She and sees metaphorically that she has 'blood on her hands'. This links with earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty after killing Duncan. He says 'will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' In each case, the characters feel very guilty and it is this which is a source of their madness.

When Lady Macbeth speaks in this scene, she seems to be very emotional. This is evident from her speech: 'O, O, O, spot! Out, I say!' The use of exclamation marks suggests that she is in turmoil and is very distressed. She is traumatised by what she has done. This is a clear contrast with earlier in the play when she was plotting the murder. At that point she is very calm and in control of what is happening. She says 'leave all the rest to me'. In Act V, scene i, Lady Macbeth is no longer in control. Macbeth's madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she wants to keep hidden. 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 find out about her role in the murders but now she is doing the same. For example, earlier in the play, Lady Macbeth told Macbeth to be 'an innocent flower' in order to trick Duncan into feeling safe. Now, it is Lady Macbeth who is the 'innocent flower' and is being used to incriminate them with her mad ramblings.

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 nature by killing the king and, as such, they are both racked with guilt about what they have done.

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Activity One (AO1, AO2)

Read through the commentary below for the first three paragraphs. Highlight in blue where there is AO2 in each paragraph.

Madness features prominently throughout the play. Lady Macbeth loses her mind, but Macbeth is more accepting of his behaviour but he too is racked by guilt and, for example, at the banquet. This essay will look at these two moments as they show different responses to Macbeth and the other to Lady Macbeth.

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 to

In Act III, scene iv, Macbeth starts to show signs of madness because he hallucinates the ghost at the banquet. This is not the first time he has hallucinated as he also saw the ghost of Duncan, but it is the first time he has done so in front of people. This is important as it shows that he has started to lose control over himself and his behaviour. He says 'Never shake thy gory locks upon me' which shows that he is distressed by what he sees and so also implies that he feels guilty.

AO1 – understanding of play through references, e.g. 'never shake thy gory locks upon me'

AO2 – some basic comments about language, e.g. he is distressed

Macbeth's madness is also shown because he does not think that he is hallucinating. He is upset that other people do not believe him and cannot see Banquo's ghost. This shows that he is losing his grip on reality. When questioned by Lady Macbeth, he says 'If I stand here, I saw him' which demonstrates his certainty that he did actually see Banquo and that it was not just a hallucination but a real presence.

AO1 – understanding of play through references, e.g. 'If I stand here, I saw him'

AO2 – some basic comments about language, e.g. short sentence

In Act V, scene i, the doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn't there but that she is 'rubbing her hands'. This suggests that Lady Macbeth is being observed but is not necessarily aware of it. The use of the phrase 'rubs her hands' shows how she is almost obsessively trying to wash away the blood. This implies that she now feels guilty about her involvement in the murders committed. Although it is not literally blood on her hands, Lady Macbeth is hallucinating that there is, which shows that she is still very much aware of her actions and sees metaphorically that she has 'blood on her hands'. This links with earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty after killing Duncan. He says 'will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' In each case, the characters feel very guilty and it is this which is a source of their madness.

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

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When Lady Macbeth speaks in this scene, she seems to be very emotional. This is a spot! Out, I say!’ The use of exclamation marks suggests that she is in turmoil and traumatised by what she has done. This is a clear contrast with earlier in the play plotting the murder. At that point she is very calm and in control of what is happening. She says ‘leave all the rest to me’. In Act V, scene i, Lady Macbeth is no longer in control.

.....

.....

.....

Macbeth’s madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she wants to keep. ‘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 had told Macbeth to be an ‘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.

.....

.....

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In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth who experiences 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 (AO2)

Highlight all the comments in the essay which fulfil AO2. Are there any paragraphs where further comments could you add to fulfil this Assessment Objective? Add them to the essay.

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Essay Four

Write about how Shakespeare presents madness at different points in the play.

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

Madness is mainly experienced by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Macbeth could be starts to hallucinate about the dagger which is not actually there and when he ghost. Lady Macbeth can be considered mad when she starts to see blood on her hands and wash it away even though the 'blood' is a manifestation of her guilt rather than real blood. In these cases, madness could be seen as the consequence or punishment for each character's violation of the divine right of kings. Both these characters try to seize the throne and are ultimately destroyed by their ambition.

Macbeth's descent into madness arguably begins when he starts to hallucinate a dagger. Until this point in the play, he has managed to remain in control of his emotions in the presence of other characters. However, at this point, he is so overcome with terror that he believes everything is normal. This is also perhaps the first time that Macbeth has fully acknowledged his guilt to himself as, although he has felt guilt before, he has previously been persuaded by Lady Macbeth. However, now his fear is obvious in the statement 'Never shake Thy gory locks from my vision'. This imperative here displays Macbeth's emotions and how much he wants Banquo to disappear. He is used to being in control and other people following his commands, to understand the adjective 'gory' clearly shows that this is a distressing vision for Macbeth and the guilt at what he has done and his terror at what he now sees.

Macbeth refuses to believe he is hallucinating and this underlines how he is losing touch with reality. He continues to believe that Banquo is a physical presence and grows more distressed as he realises other people cannot see him. Macbeth tries to convince Lady Macbeth that he is seeing Banquo by saying 'If I stand here, I saw him'. The use of the complex sentence shows his certainty that Banquo is there. The clause 'If I stand here' is something that Macbeth can physically do and so he believes that what he is seeing is actually there. This is emphasised through the short and simple sentence as this is an unambiguous and definite statement. It shows that Macbeth is being stubborn and is doomed to not being able to recover from his self-inflicted guilt.

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 accentuates how they are observing Lady Macbeth's actions without her being aware of it. Lady Macbeth 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 is left alone. 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 shows how interested he is in Lady Macbeth's behaviour and it is as if he is trying to help her. This is further shown later on when Macbeth urges the doctor to cure his wife, 'O, o' my sin, O' my bad mine, O' my cursed fate, O' my great evil, O' my terrible trouble, O' my damned soul, O' my thick-coming fancies'. Lady Macbeth is, therefore, not suffering physically but mentally.

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Lady Macbeth's madness in this extract has become so great that she is extremely tormented by images which are not really there. Her use of exclamatives in 'O' represents how Lady Macbeth is imagining blood on her hands, and is a physical feeling for her part in the murders. The hallucinations are projections of how much Lady Macbeth is. It is significant that she sees blood on her hands as this is generally a fact that Lady Macbeth actually sees it implies that the guilt is overwhelming her 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 repetitive distress that she cannot wash the blood away. This is a direct contrast with earlier Macbeth was seen to be plotting and planning. She uses the imperative 'leave all' wants Macbeth to kill Duncan, and this dramatic change in her character emphasises how affected she is.

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

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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	Score
1	Madness features prominently throughout the play.	Madness is mainly shown in Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.
2	In Act III, scene iv, Macbeth starts to show signs of madness because he hallucinates that he can see Banquo's ghost at the banquet.	Macbeth's descent into madness begins when he sees Banquo's ghost at the banquet. In the play, he has many emotions and feelings of other characters.
3	Macbeth's madness is also shown because he does not think that he is hallucinating but that Banquo is actually there.	Macbeth refuses to believe that Banquo is actually there and this underlines his madness.
4	In Act V, scene I, the doctor talks about Lady Macbeth as though she isn't there.	The doctor in the play talks about Lady Macbeth's madness.
5	When Lady Macbeth speaks in this scene, she seems to be very emotional.	Lady Macbeth's madness becomes so great that she is very emotional and this is shown in her actions which are not rational.
6	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 two characters who are driven by their ambition.

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

Activity Two (AO2)

Highlight all the comments in the essay which fulfil AO2. Are there any paragraphs where further comments could you add to fulfil this Assessment Objective? Add them to the essay.

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Revision Activities

1. Personal response as long as the quotations are appropriate for each of the themes.
2.
 - a) He changes from being 'noble' to a 'tyrant' which shows how power has corrupted him.
 - b) They show Macbeth's real feelings and true thinking, revealing how he knows what he is doing.
 - c) Macbeth should not be king as he murdered to get there and so not showing remorse he should not be king.
 - d) Macbeth and Banquo were friends and so by showing Banquo's death, it adds to the tragedy as it has changed and been corrupted.
 - e) Lady Macbeth questions Macbeth's masculinity and calls him a coward to make him more determined.
 - f) The setting changes help to show how pervasive the action is and to reveal the scale of the crime is widespread.
3.
 - a) Far from civilisation to emphasise that the witches are otherworldly. Suggests they are outside of human life but are removed from it and so do not suffer the consequences.
 - b) Creates dramatic impact to start the play. Often used when the witches appear to show the power of the witches, who were thought to cause such weather through their magic.
 - c) Three is often considered to be the 'magic number' and so accentuates the power of the witches further reinforcing their supernatural power.
 - d) 'Hurlyburly' means commotion or turbulence. It relates to either Macbeth's state of mind or the confusion that the witches will cause when they tell Macbeth their predictions.
 - e) It is a common characteristic of witches and so highlights their supernatural nature.
 - f) The witches often talk in rhyme – it is a characteristic of their speech. The way they talk to each other but are juxtaposed to emphasise how the witches will invert everything.

4.

Character	Quotation with the most important word or phrase highlighted	How does this affect the play?
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.</i> (Act II, scene ii)	Guilt: Macbeth is aware of his crime and knows he will never be able to wash the blood from his hands.
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.</i> (Act I, scene v)	Ambition: Lady Macbeth is determined to achieve her goals, even if it means using supernatural powers.
The Three Witches	Fair is foul, and foul is fair: Hover through the fog and filthy air. (Act I, scene i)	Power: The witches have the power to manipulate the world around them, and they use this power to think things that are the opposite of what is true.
Banquo	O, treachery! Fly, good Fleance, fly, fly, fly! Thou mayst revenge. O slave! (Act III, scene iii)	Violence: Banquo is a victim of Macbeth's violence, and his death is a result of Macbeth's ambition.
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.</i> (Act I, scene vi)	Loyalty: King Duncan is a loyal and trusting man, and his death is a result of Macbeth's betrayal.
Macduff	Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny! lay thou thy basis sure,... (Act IV, scene iii)	Patriotism: Macduff is a patriotic man who is loyal to his country and his king.
Malcolm	Let every soldier hew him down a bough And bear't before him: thereby shall we shadow... (Act V, scene iv)	Deception: Malcolm is a deceptive man who is trying to trick Macbeth into thinking that he is a loyal subject.

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<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)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><i>Macduff feels the death of his family but is urged to fight like a man to avenge them.</i></p>	<p>Yo sol He Th pr In h Bu (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)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><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 as 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)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><i>Macbeth. When Banquo's ghost leaves Macbeth, he feels that he has regained his mind again.</i></p>	<p>Le rec to (A Ma bet pr</p>

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Exam Preparation Activities

1. – 4. Activities require a personal response.
5. a) Macbeth **becomes** king of **scotland** because he is very **determind** and amb the prophecies of the three witches that he feels emboldened and invulnerable shown **wen** he says 'such a one Am I to fear, or none'. The word 'fear' **dema** 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 invulnerable is shown **when** he says 'such a one Am I to fear, or none'. The word 'fear' **de** afraid because he thinks that there is no man who is not born of woman.
- b) There needs to be more context and analysis of method.

6.

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 contrast and the 'serp used to dece into a false
We fail! But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fail (Act I, scene vii) Character: Lady Macbeth	Manipulative, Controlling	Exclamatory Macbeth's de use of the co they are un
False face must hid what the false heart doth show (Act II, scene i) Character: Macbeth	Duplicitous, Artificial	Repetition of Macbeth mu
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 is q own sanity a not. He also c oppressed b
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 subordi the possibili although the The possessi she is diver
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 use of ne 'never' stress remain stron
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 question Macbeth kno her guilt is m
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 repeated how Macbeth painful.
At least we'll die with harness on our back (Act V, scene v) Character: Macbeth	Dejected, Demoralised	The phrase Macbeth kno but also emp fight, regard

Extension: Personal response, but some example analysis has been added to each

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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 has killed Macduff's family and will not fight Macduff further. By reminding Macduff of his family, he is trying to be goading Macduff into the fight.

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 in their power

3. A01 and A02

- 'Go carry them and smear the sleepy grooms' – imperative so Lady Macbeth can get away with their vulnerability.
- 'I am afraid to think what I have done' – overwhelming guilt. Macbeth starts to doubt himself 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 clean
- 'Wear a heart so white' – Lady Macbeth thinks that Macbeth is a coward for being afraid

4. A01 and A02

- Banquo is unaware of Macbeth's ambition at the start of the extract as Macbeth is only talking about the witches
- later in the extract, Banquo is shown to be perceptive and understanding of Macbeth's ambition
- 'Look, how our partner's rapt.' – Banquo can see the effect that the predictions have on Macbeth, concerned that he is becoming obsessed by them
- 'New honours come upon him' – Banquo is fearful that Macbeth will act recklessly with the new titles and responsibilities that Macbeth has been given
- 'Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mold, But with the aid of use / We will take time for Macbeth to get used to his titles and to behave appropriately'

5. A01 and A02

- 'This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues' – Macbeth is a ruthless tyrant who 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 a tyrant, so the 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 without Macbeth

6. A01 and A02

- 'Look' – doctor and gentlewoman are observing Lady Macbeth, who seems to be in a state of shock
- '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

7. A01 and A02

- There could be reference to the witches and the pathetic fallacy of thunder and lightning
- There is a contrast in mood between the two first scenes as there is the aftermath of the murder opposed to the isolated heath in scene 1
- There is a supernatural atmosphere throughout:
- 'And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full / Of direst cruelty!' – Lady Macbeth's determination 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

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8. **A01 and A02**

- 'If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well It were done quickly' – Macbeth is confident 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. 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 man, which causes 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 man.

9. **A01 and A02**

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

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 is so confident that it is impossible that they will fail. She manipulates and persuades Macbeth into doing it.
- 'What not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt / Of our great deed' – Lady Macbeth is so confident because she will blame the guards for the crime. She has thought of this 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 he is not what Lady Macbeth told him to be previously.

Worked-through Example

- a) What does the **extract** show about the **witches**?
Support your response with close **reference** to **details** from the **extract**.
 - b) – f) Activities require a personal response.
- a) 'She should have died hereafter' (Act V, scene v). Show how the **relationship** between **Macbeth** could be described as **important**.
 - b) – g) Activities require a personal response.

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Macbeth does not just manifest his guilt emotionally but he feels as though it is in his body. He says 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from hand?' (almost 'wearing' the guilt upon him and it has become part of his identity. (A01) however, as he has tried to wash it from him. (A01) The word 'ocean' accentuates how he actually absolve him of his guilt, and this is reinforced by also including the idea of Neptune, a Roman god of the sea and so was in control of all the world's water. (A02) As a consequence, there is not enough water in the world to free him of his guilt and wash the blood from his hands.

By contrast, Lady Macbeth expresses no sense of remorse or guilt about her role in the murder. She uses a number of imperatives to direct Macbeth as to what he needs to do as he is unable to think for himself. (A01) She tells Macbeth to 'go carry them [the daggers] with blood'. (A01) This quotation shows the power imbalance in the relationship again that it is Lady Macbeth who is in charge. (A02) The use of the word 'blood' emphasises how unaffected Lady Macbeth is by the murder as she is able to use it so casually. She feels no need to use euphemisms because she does not feel any guilt or shame. Describing the grooms as 'sleepy' also highlights their innocence as in contrast to Macbeth who drugged them to induce their drowsiness. (A02)

Not only does Lady Macbeth feel no guilt herself for her role in Duncan's murder, but she also accuses Macbeth of being a coward for feeling as he does. (A01) She says it is only 'the eye of our flesh' that sees the evil (A01) In this way, she is mocking her husband's emotions and infantilising him by suggesting that what he has done is a childish nightmare. (A01) The use of the phrase 'painted evil' also suggests that they have nothing to fear as the horror that Macbeth is feeling is unfounded in her view, it is just an unreal feeling. (A02) By diminishing Macbeth's feelings, Lady Macbeth again reinforces her role. (A02)

Lady Macbeth more forcefully shows the differences between her guiltless reaction to Duncan's murder. (A01) There is a clear comparison between them when she says 'He has a colour; but I shame to wear a heart so white'. (A01) Here, there is a physical parallel as both actually have blood on their hands, but also an emotional contrast because Macbeth is guilty but Lady Macbeth's heart is not as she does not feel any responsibility. In this parallel, the contrast in their levels of guilt is accentuated. (A02)

To conclude, guilt is interwoven throughout the extract and in some ways it becomes a defining behaviour of both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. (A01) Macbeth is guilt-stricken and overwhelmed by emotion, whereas Lady Macbeth is much more concerned with carrying out the murder of Duncan and the grooms who are blamed for the murder. (A01)

This answer would achieve a high Level 5. The interpretations are well supported by evidence from the text, and the use of language, method and form so AO2 is achieved. To improve this answer, there could be more specific terminology to support their interpretations.

b)

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' twice to show how he takes full responsibility.	By using the word 'afraid' Macbeth shows his emotional reaction which he does not profess to feel at this first time the audience sees Macbeth in battle, which emphasises that he is overwhelmed by the emotional reaction to murdering the king. This is accentuated through the use of the personal pronoun 'I'. By repeating the word 'I' it is clear that he feels responsible for the murder and is trying to alleviate his guilt by blaming others.
'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 he is almost 'wearing' the guilt as it has become part of his identity. It is, however, as he has tried to wash it from him, that it accentuates how no amount of water can wash his guilt and this is reinforced by the inclusion of Neptune. He was the Roman god of the sea and so was in control of all the world's water. As a consequence, there is not enough water in the world to free him of his guilt and wash the blood from his hands.

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Quotation	Analysis of quotation in essay one	Analysis of quotation
<i>'go carry them [the daggers]; and smear the sleepy grooms with blood.'</i>	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 power at this point and reinforces again in charge. The use of the word 'blood' in this quotation emphasises how unforgotten the murder as she is able to use a euphemism to feel no need to use euphemisms to feel no guilt or shame for her behaviour. 'sleepy' also highlights how innocent she is, drugged by Lady Macbeth and so on.
<i>'it is only 'the eye of childhood that fears a painted evil'.</i>	The use of the word 'childhood' accentuates that Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth's reaction is irrational and cowardly.	In this way, she is mocking her husband by infantilising him by comparing his reaction to a childish nightmare. The use of the word 'childhood' accentuates how she feels that the horror that Macbeth is feeling is unnecessary, though it is an artificial or unrealistic. By drawing on Macbeth's feelings, Lady Macbeth is guiltless in her role.
<i>'my hands are of your colour; but I shame to wear a heart so white.'</i>	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 physical parallel between both actually have blood on their hands, but contrast because Macbeth's heart is not guilty, but Lady Macbeth's heart is guilty. By drawing such a contrast, levels of guilt is accentuated.

Activity Two

- a) Personal response

Essay Three

Activity One

- a) Lady Macbeth's madness means that she gives away some of the secrets she was told. She says 'who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in his body'. Lady Macbeth has clearly lost control of herself as she was very concerned that she would be caught but now she is doing the same. (A01) For example, earlier in the play, she acts like 'the innocent flower' in order to trick Duncan into feeling safe. (A01) Now she is almost about to incriminate them with her mad ramblings. (A01)

Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown in the way that her speech has started to rhyme. 'Fife had a wife'. (A01) It is normally the witches who speak in rhyme. (A02) By using rhyme in her words, there is a suggestion that she is in some ways becoming supernatural. The phrase rhymes because it is also concerned with the cause of her guilt. (A01) She is saying that she is responsible. (A01) The fact that this is mentioned here suggests that Lady Macbeth is aware of the guilt she feels about her involvement in the deaths. (A01)

Lady Macbeth's madness is also shown through her obsession with cleaning her hands. 'My hands ne'er be clean?' (A01) As there is not literally blood on her hands, Lady Macbeth is, which shows that she feels guilty and sees metaphorically that she has 'blood' on her hands. This is similar to earlier in the play when Macbeth also feels very guilty after killing Duncan. 'Wash this blood clean from my hand?' (A01) In each case, the blood is a source of their madness. (A01)

In conclusion, madness is shown throughout the play and it is mainly Macbeth who is responsible for it. (A01) This could be because these are the two characters who have gone against nature and, as such, they are both racked with guilt about what they have done. (A01)

- b) There needs to be much more A02, ideally in each paragraph.

Activity Two

A02 is lacking in some paragraphs as shown in the commentary above. Personal response could be included.

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Essay Four

Activity One

Commentary

Madness is mainly experienced by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Macbeth could be considered to hallucinate about the dagger which is not actually there and when he thinks he can see it, he is mad. Lady Macbeth can be considered mad when she starts to see blood on her hands and tries to wash it away, though the 'blood' is a manifestation of her guilt rather than a physical entity. (A02) The play is seen as the consequence or punishment for each character trying to challenge the divine order. These characters try to seize the throne and are ultimately punished for their greed and ambition.

Macbeth's descent into madness arguably begins when he starts to hallucinate about Banquo. In the play, he has managed to remain in control of his emotions and behaviour, especially in the beginning. (A01) However, at this point, he is so overcome with terror that he cannot pretend ever again. This is also perhaps the first time that Macbeth has fully allowed his guilt to overpower him as he has previously been persuaded by Lady Macbeth to not show it. (A01) However, his statement 'Never shake Thy gory locks at me.' (A01) The use of the imperative here demonstrates how much he wants Banquo to disappear. (A02) It also shows how he is used to being on command, to underline his role as king. (A02) The adjective 'gory' clearly shows the blood on his hands and this again compounds both his guilt at what he has done and his terror at what he has become.

Macbeth refuses to believe he is hallucinating and this underlines how he is losing his grip on reality. He continues to believe that Banquo is a physical presence and grows more distressed when he cannot see him. (A01) Macbeth tries to convince Lady Macbeth that he is not hallucinating by saying 'I saw him'. (A01) The use of the complex sentence shows his certainty because the sight of Banquo is something that Macbeth can physically do and so he seems to be completely confident that Banquo is actually there. (A02) This is emphasised through the short and simple declarative 'I saw him' and definite statement. (A02) It shows that Macbeth is being punished and is ultimately unable to recover from his self-inflicted guilt. (A02)

The doctor helps to emphasise Lady Macbeth's madness. He talks about her as if she is a patient happening around her, and the conversation between him and the gentlewoman accentuates Lady Macbeth's actions without her being aware of them. (A01) For example, he implies to the gentlewoman, 'Look, how she rubs her hands.' Later on, he also wants to try to record Lady Macbeth's remembrance the more strongly'. (A01) In both these instances, there is a clear sense of the doctor observing and engage with Lady Macbeth and so observing her from a distance. (A01) This reinforces the doctor's cognition as all three characters are in the same room. Lady Macbeth is, therefore, engaged in her thoughts, which are tormenting her. (A01) The use of the imperative 'look' shows how the doctor is observing Macbeth's behaviour and it is as if she has become a case study for him. (A02) This is a direct contrast with earlier in the play when Macbeth urges the doctor to cure his wife but he cannot as she 'is troubled by thick-coming fancies'. Lady Macbeth is, therefore, not suffering physically but she is mentally. (A01)

Lady Macbeth's madness has become so great that she is extremely emotional and is unable to control her actions. Her use of exclamatives in 'Out, damned spot! Out, I say!' is a result of her imagining blood on her hands, and is a physical manifestation of the guilt she feels for her part in the murder. The hallucinations are projections of how much in emotional turmoil Lady Macbeth is in. She sees blood on her hands as this is generally a metaphor for guilt and so the fact that Lady Macbeth is seeing blood implies that the guilt is overwhelming her. (A02) She also uses an expletive with 'damned' to express her emotional turmoil as, up until this point, Lady Macbeth has been presented as being very controlled in her proceedings. (A02) Equally, the repetition of 'out' emphasises her distress that she cannot get the blood off her hands. This is a direct contrast with earlier in the play when Lady Macbeth was seen to be very controlled. She uses the imperative 'leave all the rest to me' when she wants Macbeth to kill Duncan. The doctor's character emphasises how madness has affected her. (A02)

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

This answer would achieve a Level 6. It is focused on the question and includes detailed analysis of the play across the play. A01 is evident throughout and there is a clear understanding of the play and appropriate to answering the question.

Activity One

- Essay four includes more detail in the topic sentences and links directly back to the rest of the paragraph will explain. This essay would score higher as there is a clear understanding of the play and the vocabulary is more varied and the language makes the essay more cohesive.
- Personal response

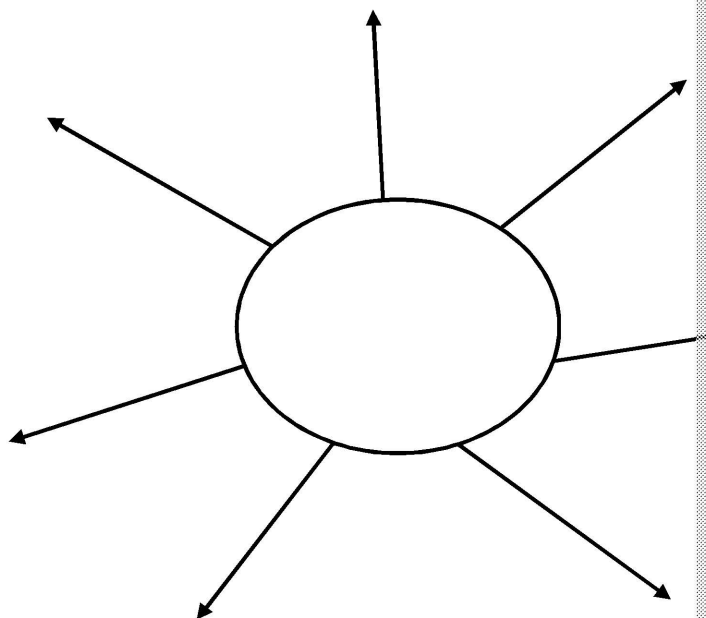
Activity Two

- Use the commentary to show where A02 is missing. Personal response to add to the commentary.

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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		

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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		

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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		

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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		

Character Summary Table Template

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

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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

Paragraph two

_____ is demonstrated when...

Paragraph three

_____ are represented by...

Paragraph four

_____ is also shown by...

Paragraph five

_____ is portrayed to be...

Conclusion

In summary, _____ is important because...

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