

PAPER 2 LITERATURE

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Name the figure of speech in line 1. (1)
SIMILE.
- 1.2 Is comparing eyes to the sun an effective comparison? Give a reason for your answer (2)
YES – THE SUN IS SHINY AND BRIGHT – JUST AS EYES ARE – IT IS AN APPROPRIATE COMPARISON USING NATURE.
NO- IT IS UNREALISTIC TO COMPARE EYES TO SOMETHING AS HUGE AS THE SUN – IT CREATES AN UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION.
- 1.3 Why is it relevant that Shakespeare makes the point that his mistress’s eyes are “nothing” like the sun? (2)
HE AIMS TO BE OTHERWISE – HE IS GOING AGAINST THE TREND OF POETIC COMPARISONS. HE MAKES THE POINT TO SHOW THAT HIS MISTRESS’S PERFECTION DOES NOT LIE IN HER ABILITY TO BE COMPARED WITH UNATTAINABLE BEAUTY – HER EYES ARE NORMAL – AND CANNOT BE COMPARED TO SOMETHING UNREALISTIC.
- 1.4 Give the technical term for the rhythm in a Shakespearian Sonnet? (1)
IAMBIC PENTAMETER.
- 1.5 The sonnet is divided into three quatrains and a rhyming couplet:
1.5.1 Describe the tone in the first 12 lines (the three quatrains). (1)
INSULTORY.
- 1.5.2 Explain what happens to the tone in the couplet. (3)
THE TONE CHANGES TO ONE OF PRAISE. SHAKESPEARE MAKES THE POINT THAT IT WOULD BE A LIE AND A FALSE COMPARISON TO EXPECT A WOMAN TO COMPETE WITH THE BEAUTY OF NATURE. HE PRAISES HIS MISTRESS FOR BEING BEAUTIFUL WITHOUT THESE COMPARISONS.

[10]

QUESTION 2.A

- 2.1.1 Describe the tone of the speaker in line 2. (1)
DEFLATED, DEFEATED, DISTRESSED.
- 2.1.2 Give a reason for the speaker’s tone. (1)
THE SPEAKER IS DISTRESSED AS HER NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED TO SOMETHING MORE CONVENIENT FOR THE OPPRESSOR.
- 2.2 Why is it relevant that the speaker’s name is of her great-great-grandmother? (2)
IT SHOWS THAT SHE BELONGS – IT SHOWS HER IMPORTANCE IN HER CULTURE AND HER HERITAGE. IT IS RELEVANT AS IT SHOWS THE BUREAUCRAT’S DISRESPECT TO HER HERITAGE.
- 2.3 Lines 5-7: Why and how is the bureaucrat stereotyped? (2)
HE IS STEREOTYPED AS BEING “BURLY” (BIG) AND AFRIKAANS. THIS PLACES HIM IN THE GROUP OF THE OPPRESSOR OF THE TIME WHO WERE SEEN IN THIS WAY.

2.4 Explain why the speaker's name is changed. Give two reasons. (2)
THE BUREAUCRAT GIVES A NAME MORE CONVENIENT FOR HIM TO SAY.

2.5 Comment on the choice of the name, "Maria". (2)
IT IS BOTH AN AFRIKAANS AND A CHRISTIAN NAME. LANGUAGE AND RELIGION ARE THE MAIN TOOLS OF THE OPPRESSOR.

[10]

QUESTION 2.B

Discuss how the poem, "My Name" is an example of protest (Anti-Apartheid) Literature. [10]

THE POEM 'MY NAME' IS AN EXAMPLE OF PROTEST LITERATURE. IT TAKES THE IDEA OF ONES NAME – AND SHOW HOW AGENTS OF APARTHEID DISRESPECTED THIS RIGHT – THE RIGHT TO A NAME.

THE POEM ALSO PROTESTS AGAINST THE ROLE OF THE AFRIKAANER BUREAUCRAT AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN TRYING TO CONTROL THE MASSES.

THE SPEAKER SPEAKS IN THE FIRST PERSON, WITH THE OPENING LINE UTTERING THE NAME. IN LINE 2, THE SPEAKER ASKS THE READER TO 'LOOK' AT 'WHAT THEY HAVE DONE TO MY (HER) NAME'. THIS IMMEDIATELY POSITIONS THE READER ON THE SIDE OF THE SPEAKER – AGAINST THE UNNAMED "THEY".

"THEY" TURNS OUT TO BE THE BURLY BUREAUCRAT – THE AFRIKAANS SPEAKING BUREAUCRAT – TYPICALLY STEREOTYPED TO REPRESENT THE WHITE OPPRESSIVE AGENTS OF APARTHEID.

THE SPEAKER, NOMGQUIBELO, DOES NOT HAVE AN OPTION – SHE HAS TO ACCEPT HER RIDICULOUS AND OPPRESSIVE SITUATION OF BEING NAMED, "MARIA" – A NAME WITH RELIGIOUS AND AFRIKAANER CONNOTATIONS. AGAIN, THE IDEA IS ONE OF CONTROL WITHOUT CHOICE. HE GIVES IT ON A WHIM.

THE SPEAKER'S NAME IS REPEATED THROUGHOUT THE POEM – WE ARE GIVEN INSIGHT INTO ITS IMPORTANCE AND HERITAGE – ITS MEANING TO THE SPEAKER.

THE WHIMSICAL ATTITUDE OF THE OPPRESSOR, COUPLED WITH THE DISTRESSED ATTITUDE OF THE VICTIM, NOMGQUIBELO, PLACES THIS POEM AS A POEM OF PROTEST AGAINST THE EVILS OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA, AS IT – TO SOME DEGREE- MOCKS THE BURDEN SUFFERED BY VICTIMS OF APARTHEID UNDER THE INSUFFERABLE OPPRESSOR. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE DIFFICULTY OF MERE EXISTANCE DURING APARTHEID, THUS MAKING THIS AN EXAMPLE OF PROTEST LITERATURE.

QUESTION 3

Discuss the speaker's use of **imagery** throughout the poem to define the impact of the meeting of two lovers.

[10]

THE POET IS REFERRING TO THE MOMENT WHEN SHE FIRST NOTICED THE ADDRESSEE AND REALISED THAT SHE/HE IS SOMETHING SPECIAL/SIGNIFICANT IN HER LIFE.

THE IDEA THAT THE FACE "CLARIFIED" ITSELF FROM THE WORLD SUGGESTS A PROCESS OF IT BECOMING CLEARER OR EMERGING FROM A BLURRY CROWD.

lines 10-13:

THIS IMAGE REFERS TO THE VIBRATION (HUM) THAT ONE HEARS WHEN A STRING OR CHAIN IS PULLED TAUT.

SHE IS COMPARING HER MOMENT WITH THIS PERSON TO THE MOMENT THAT THE CHAIN OF AN ANCHOR REACHES ITS FULL EXTENSION AND THE BOAT/SHIP CAN NO LONGER MOVE AWAY.

SHE WISHES SHE COULD FIND THE RIGHT WORD TO EXPRESS THIS IDEA.

THE IMAGE OF AN ANCHOR IS ONE OF CONSTANCY AND SECURITY.

THIS SUGGESTS THAT SHE FEELS SAFE – LIKE SHE HAS MET HER “ANCHOR”. THE PERSON WHO WILL KEEP HER GROUNDED AND WHO WILL ALWAYS BE THERE FOR HER.

IMAGE OF THE TRAPEZE ARTISTS IN THE MOMENT THAT SHE IS TRYING TO FIND THE WORDS TO DESCRIBE, SHE FEELS LIKE SHE HAS TAKEN A RISKY LEAP.

INSTEAD OF FALLING, THE ADDRESSEE CATCHES HER (figuratively) – THIS SHOWS THAT SHE CAN TRUST THIS PERSON AND TIES IN WITH THE IMAGE OF SECURITY CREATED BY THE ANCHOR.

How does this relate to the title of the poem: “Where nothing was”?

UP UNTIL THIS POINT, THE POET DID NOT HAVE A PERSON LIKE THIS IN HER LIFE, BUT AFTER MEETING THE ADDRESSEE, SHE FEELS LIKE SHE/HE HAS FILLED THIS HOLE.

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Explain the purpose of the colon at the end of line 1. (1)
THE COLON SHOWS THAT THERE IS MORE TO BE SAID ABOUT THE GLADIATOR WHO IS LYING DOWN.
- 4.2 Explain what the speaker means by, “Consents to death” (line 3.) (1)
HE HAS GIVEN IN TO DEATH. HE KNOWS THAT HE WILL DIE.
- 4.3 Refer to lines 5 – 8:
- 4.3.1 Name the figurative device in these lines. (1)
SIMILE.
- 4.3.2 Which two things are being compared? (2)
THE DROPLETS OF BLOOD HITTING THE GROUND TO THE FIRST DROPS OF RAIN IN A THUNDER STORM.
- 4.3.3 Why is this an effective comparison? (2)
EFFECTIVE AS BOTH ARE LIQUID. THE SOUND OF THE RAIN DROPPING AS IT FIRST DROPS DOWN CAN BE LIKENED TO THE LAST DROPS OF BLOOD THE SPEAKER AIMS TO DESCRIBE – THEY ARE BIG, NOISY AND DEFINITIVE.
- 4.4 Is the image, “The arena swims around him” meant literally or figuratively? Explain your choice of answer. (2)
FIGURATIVELY – THE PEOPLE ARE SPINNING / FLOATING AROUND HIM AS HE BECOMES DIZZY AS BLOOD LEAVES HIS BODY.
- 4.5 Quote the line which shows the speaker’s disgust for the fate of the gladiator. (1)
“BUTCHER’D TO MAKE A ROMAN HOLIDAY”.

[10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Explain the metaphor in the title. (2)
READING AND UNDERSTANDING POETRY IS COMPARED TO EATING IT.
- 5.2 Refer to stanzas 1 and 2. (2)
 5.2.1 What has happened to the speaker? Quote to support your answer. (2)
HE HAS BEEN READING POETRY AND IT MAKES HIM VERY HAPPY. 'NO HAPPINESS LIKE MINE'
- 5.2.2 In terms of the extended metaphor, what happened to the poems that they 'are gone' in line 7? (1)
THEY HAVE BEEN 'EATEN' I.E. READ BY THE SPEAKER.
- 5.3 Account for the change in the librarian's behaviour. (2)
AT FIRST SHE NOTICES THAT THE SPEAKER IS READING THE POEMS, AND 'WALKS WITH HER HANDS IN HER DRESS'. LATER, HOWEVER, SHE HAS LOST CONTROL OVER HER DOMAIN, THE LIBRARY, AND SHE 'SCREAMS'. SHE NO LONGER CONTROLS THE KNOWLEDGE – THE SPEAKER HAS TAKEN ('EATEN') IT. (CANDIDATE MUST PROVE CHANGE. OPEN ENDED ANSWER. AWARD MARKS FOR ANY RELEVANT ANSWER.)
- 5.4 The first and last stanzas support the same idea. Explain. (2)
THE SPEAKER IS HAPPY – 'NO HAPPINESS LIKE MINE' AND 'ROMP WITH JOY'. HE IS DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THE BEAUTY/UNDERSTANDING OF POETRY.
- 5.5 Identify the tone of the poem. (1)
JOYFUL/EXUBERANT/LIBERATING. (NOTE: CANDIDATES MUST SHOW THAT THE SPEAKER IS EXTREMELY HAPPY.)

[10]

QUESTION 6

Edgar and Hindley are deserving of Heathcliff's revenge.

What is your opinion?

Mark on the merit of the essay in front of you. – BEWARE – IS THIS A FAIR INTERPRETATION OF THE QUESTION.

LOOK AT THE GRID CAREFULLY. DO NOT BE HYPNOTISED BY LANGUAGE. EVEN A CRUDE RESPONSE THAT ADDRESSES THE TOPIC CAN SCORE HIGHLY ON CONTENT

Some pointers to consider:

Heathcliff's youth: - Revenge on Hindley

Heathcliff arrives as an orphan and is made to be the brother of Hindley and Catherine. He has all of their father's affections. This causes Hindley to have extreme hatred and jealousy of Heathcliff. (One could almost argue that on some level Hindley has justifiable motive for his inhumane cruelty of Heathcliff.)

Hindley treats Heathcliff appallingly after the death of their father. He reduces Heathcliff's station to that of a servant and flogs him often. He berates him and denies his further education. He encourages the relationship between Catherine and Edgar knowing full well the relationship that Heathcliff and Cathy share. He make Heathcliff feel sub human and an untrusted burden on the family.

HOW Heathcliff takes revenge:

He wishes that Hindley will suffer by losing the thing he loves most. He is gleeful when Frances dies and rejoices in Hindley's self-demise. He return after three years and tricks Hindley into mortgaging Wuthering Heights to him, taking gross advantage of his drinking and gambling addiction. The worst revenge of all is that he assumes a fatherly shadow over young Hareton and denies the boy a gentleman's education, thus rendering the youth unaware of his

station and his inheritance – he is the heir of Wuthering Heights and cannot even read his own name. Hareton is a mirror of Heathcliff.

IS THIS REVENGE JUSTIFIED OR TOO HARSH? DOES HINDLEY DESERVE THIS REVENGE?

Edgar – the revenge of CATHY

Heathcliff's revenge of Edgar is extreme and is rooted in his love and loss of Cathy. He feels that she has betrayed him and their wild misanthropic youth by marrying the boy who they mocked, together.

Edgar is weak and pompous, and is the foil of Heathcliff thus making him an easy target for Heathcliff's wild and savage base nature. He takes revenge on Edgar in the following ways:

- He interferes in the marriage of Catherine and Edgar, knowing full well that his reappearance will have this desired effect
- He berates Edgar's manhood to elevate his own status
(Much of this is done in an attempt to punish Cathy for her betrayal of their love)
- He seduces Isabella Linton and marries her in a double edged sword to humiliate and hurt Edgar and to force Cathy to empathise with his own loss of her. This creates the beginning of the physical demise of Cathy.
- He ruins Isabella's reputation and forces her to flee, pregnant with his son.
- He demands his son into his custody after Isabella's death, and only keeps the boy to fulfil his own vengeful plan
- He treats Catherine and Edgar's daughter appallingly, clearly blaming her for the death of Catherine – disregarding his own actions
- He forces Catherine to marry his dying son Linton – and forces Linton to make him (Heathcliff) his sole heir

This allows him to inherit Thrushcross Grange

IS THIS EXTREME OR DESERVED?

QUESTION 7

7.1 ..."Catherine's absence," (Line 2).

7.1.1 Where has Catherine been? (1)
THRUSHCROSS GRANGE / AT THE LINTONS.

7.1.2 Why has she been there? (1)
SHE HAD BEEN BITTEN BY THEIR DOG AND IS RECOVERING THERE.

7.1.3 How has her character developed during her absence? (1)
SHE HAS BECOME A LADY.

7.2 Nelly states in lines 4 – 5 : "*children of his age seldom have a natural pleasure in soap and water.*" Is this the only reason for Heathcliff's lack of care in his cleanliness and appearance? Give two reasons for your answer. (4)
NO – HE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO SERVANT WORK AND IS THEREFORE DIRTY. / HE IS ANGRY AT CATHERINE FOR BEING AWAY AND HAS NEGLECTED HIMSELF / HE IS REBELLING AGAINST THE "LINTONS" CHOOSING TO BE SAVAGE AND DIRTY SO AS NOT MAKE THE POINT THAT HE WILL NOT BE LIKE THEM.

7.3.1 Describe Hindley's tone in, "Heathcliff, you may come forward," (1)
DISDAIN / CONDESCENDING.

7.3.2 Provide two reasons as to why Hindley would have reason to take such a tone with Heathcliff. (2)
HINDLEY HATES HEATHCLIFF FOR BEING HIS FATHER'S FAVOURITE / STEALING HIS FATHER'S AFFECTION. HE HAS ALWAYS DISTRUSTED HEATHCLIFF'S INTENTIONS AND NOW HAS CONTROL OVER HIM.

7.4 What evidence is there that Catherine does not see Heathcliff in the same way as her brother, Hindley, sees him? (2)
SHE EMBRACES HIM WITH GENUINE GUSTO AND KISSES HIM. SHE SEES HIM AS A BROTHER, WHEREAS HINDLEY SEES HIM AS A SERVANT.

7.5 Does Catherine mean to insult Heathcliff? Motive your answer. (2)
NO, SHE IS GENUINELY AMUSED AT HIS CONDITION, WHICH WE ARE TOLD HE HAS NEGLECTED.

Refer to paragraph 6:

7.6 Give a reason for Heathcliff's reaction and response in this paragraph. (2)
HE REACTS AGGRESSIVELY BECAUSE HE HAS POSSIBLY SET HIMSELF UP FOR THIS RIDICULE. SO, WHEN IT HAPPENS, IT CONFIRMS FOR HIM THAT THERE WILL NOW EXIST A GREAT DIVIDE BETWEEN HIM AND CATHERINE. ONE COULD ARGUE THAT IT'S A TEST WHICH SHE FAILS. IT CONFIRMS THAT SHE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

/16/

QUESTIONS: EXTRACT B

Refer to paragraphs 1 – 3:

7.7 Suggest Why Nelly suggests that Catherine would not go to heaven. (2)
NELLY IS CRITICAL OF CATHERINE'S SPITEFULNESS. SHE DOES NOT, AT THIS STAGE IN THE NOVEL, THINK MUCH OF THE WAY IN WHICH CATHERINE HAS BEEN BEHAVING.

Refer to paragraph 6:

7.8 Explain how Catherine's explanation of her dream foreshadows (gives a clue to) later events in the novel. (2)
SHE DREAMS THAT SHE IS A GHOST HAUNTING THE HEIGHTS. THIS LATER COMES TRUE.

/4/

QUESTIONS ON EXTRACTS A AND B:

7.9 Comment on how Catherine's treatment of Heathcliff in Extract A foreshadows (gives a clue to) the decision she takes in Extract B AND (4)
IN EXTRACT A, CATHERINE ARRIVES BACK AS A LADY AND WITHOUT REALISING IT, INSULTS HEATHCLIFF – AS HE IS CLEARLY NOW LOWER THAN HER IN STATUS AND APPEARANCE. IN EXTRACT B, SHE DECALRES THAT IT WOULD DEGRADE HER TO MARRY HEATHCLIFF – THUS ENTRENCHING THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE TWO THAT EXTENDS BEYOND LOVE.

7.10 Comment on the consequences of this decision. (1)
THIS SPURNS HEATHCLIFF'S DARK REVENGE.

/5/

[25]

QUESTION 8

Macbeth is solely responsible for his own downfall. What is your opinion?

Below are two essays to consider. There is NO right answer. Good argument is what we are looking for. Students should avoid fleeting hindsight statement like "if only he had..."

Mark on the merit of the essay in front of you.

Who is to blame for Macbeth's downfall? (Gr 11 learner)

Macbeth, Lady Macbeth and the three witches are all to blame for the tragedy that is "Macbeth", Lady Macbeth through convincing Macbeth, Macbeth for following his ambition more than his conscience and the three witches for putting the idea of being king in Macbeth's head.

Lady Macbeth is to blame for the tragedy because she convinces and manipulates Macbeth into killing Duncan. She convinces and manipulates Macbeth into killing Duncan by insulting his manliness which Macbeth takes great insult in and telling him she would "[dash] the brains out" of her newborn babe if he asked. Lady Macbeth does all of this because of her greed for power, she knows that she has the ability to control Macbeth and Macbeth being king would allow her to have control over the king and be Queen herself. This shows that without lady Macbeth Macbeth wouldn't have killed Duncan and there wouldn't have been a tragedy.

Macbeth is also to blame for the tragedy of the play because without him being so ambitious and narrow sighted the play wouldn't have turned out as it did. Macbeth was having concerns for killing Duncan and at once point even says "Proceed no further in this business" but his "vaulting ambition" gets the better of him. Macbeth is to blame for what happens after he kills Duncan, without him seeing the ghost of Banquo and shouting it out and also without him overreacting at Duncan's death there would have been little suspicion of his involvement with the murder, without Macbeth's ambition and conscience the play wouldn't have taken the path it did.

Without the three witches' intervention Macbeth would never have murdered Duncan. The witches could be considered evil because one of them murders an innocent sailor just because his wife didn't give the witch a chestnut and the other witches help plot against the sailor by saying "I'll give the a wind... And I another", this means that when they spoke to Macbeth they knew he was going to cause all of the chaos that he did. The witches tell Macbeth that he will be king and this is how he comes up with the first idea to kill Duncan which penultimately leads to his death.

In conclusion without Lady Macbeth convincing Macbeth, the three witches putting the idea in Macbeths head and Macbeth actually killing or giving the order to kill the people the tragedy would never have happened and the play wouldn't have taken the same path as it did.

Who Do You Think Responsible for Macbeth's Downfall Philosophy Essay?

Published: 23, March 2015

<https://goo.gl/TJQj8o>

This essay will explain the factors contributing to Macbeth's downfall and who was responsible for his tragic and fatal downfall. Due to the essence of Macbeth's downfall it would be formidable to blame a specific person for his downfall. The main characters that were at blunder in Macbeth's downfall are The Witches', Lady Macbeth and of course Macbeth himself, on the other hand, who is to blame the most out of the three?

In this literary tragedy, Macbeth who is the prevailing protagonist ends up in a very tragic situation through a series of unfortunate events. In the play *Macbeth*, by William Shakespeare, the central character, Macbeth, is a good archetype of greed and ambition, however, he has many forces which are supernatural influences, Lady Macbeth, the witches and Macbeth himself.

William Shakespeare's original audiences could respond at different levels in the early 17th century when witchcraft was controversial. Some believe that Shakespeare wrote *Macbeth* partly as a tribute to King James, already king of Scotland, who became King of England in 1603 after Queen Elizabeth's death. Several aspects of the play have been taken to support mainly these two views; King James made a special study of witchcraft. His book, 'Demonologie' contained beliefs and detailed practices which also appear in 'Macbeth' and in 1605 King James and parliament escaped destruction when the gunpowder plot was discovered; it showed a snake concealed by flowers. In their first scene Lady Macbeth urges her husband into deceitful concealment: 'look like th'innocent flower/but be the serpent under't'. This shows how Macbeth can conceal his evilness and appear to resemble like an innocent flower. This also reflects on how Lady Macbeth strongly influences and overtakes her husband by ordering him and telling him what to do.

Audiences may have seen the play as a moral exploration, and have identified Macbeth's downfall as a significant theme in the play. Like all play writers, Shakespeare reflected in his plays to the world he knew. Audiences watching *Macbeth* would recognise aspects of their own time and country in the 1600s. 'Macbeth' draws images from everyday experiences, from customs and preoccupations of Jacobean England. William Shakespeare's *Macbeth* is not necessarily a play of fate, but rather a tragedy that occurred as a result of uncontrollable greed and malevolence by Macbeth and his wife.

The witches' prophecies; Lady Macbeth, Macbeth's ambition, and his fate, all play a major role in the tragic downfall of Macbeth, which eventually leads to his death. The witches greet Macbeth in Act 1 Scene 3 with three formal 'All hail's, then address Banquo more simply with three 'Hail's, followed by the three paradoxes that compare him with Macbeth; First Witch - "Lesser than Macbeth, and greater". Second Witch - "Not so happy, yet much happier". Third Witch - "Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none: So all hail, Macbeth and Banquo. When the witches are privately conducting their ceremonies, they chorus the lines, in which, as with most ritual language, whether for good or evil, repetition works strongly in assonance, alliteration and rhyme: "Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble"- This rhyme is used for incantatory effects in the witches' scenes and helps to convey for example the weird ambivalence of horror and absurdity in their language.

The Witches also played an enormous part in Macbeth's downfall, as they were the first characters who dominated Macbeth as they met him, this shows the Witches were determined from the start to influence Macbeth's way in life; they intended to meet with him from the beginning to start the destruction of Macbeth, "When the hurly-burly's done, when the battle's lost and won. /There to meet with Macbeth". However, Macbeth has a mind of his own, and he knew what was right for him and what was wrong. Before they approached sticking ideas into his head they had to make sure that he was willing to listen to them so they waited until he was sure of his abilities, therefore they only started manipulating him after the battle against Norway where he had shown his bravery and strength, "As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion. If I say sooth, I must report they were as cannons overcharged with double cracks, so they doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe". Macbeth is thought as brave, for bracing himself in battle and finishing with victory. Macbeth had to double his accomplishment whilst in battle. As Macbeth would not normally listen what the Witches have to say, they had to cleverly mix the truth and things that had not happened yet to gain his confidence. They influenced Macbeth's first thoughts of killing Duncan as they first told him that he would be Thane of Cawdor, and he already was but he did not know yet. They then said that he will be King, which would have triggered his thoughts later on when he found out he was Thane of Cawdor. "All hail Macbeth, hail to thee, Thane of Glamis, / hail to the Thane of Cawdor/, all hail Macbeth that shalt be King hereafter". These prophecies lead Macbeth to think of the possibility of becoming a king. Although in Act 1 when Macbeth first hears the witches' prediction, he flinches and looks anxious; readers know this because Banquo mentions, "Good sir, why do you start and seem to fear things that do sound so fair". Macbeth may have flinched because he was already considering murdering Duncan and he feels as though the witches' have read his mind and know what he is thinking, this is because, the first witch mentions, "lesser than Macbeth, and greater", this also shows that Macbeth seems to be mocked and manipulated, by their uncertainty of their futures.

However, the witches cannot be entirely blamed for Macbeth's downfall, because Macbeth listens, follows and believes in their prediction. Even though Banquo, his loyal friend tries to convince him that the witches are evil and never good. Just after Macbeth has been named Thane of Cawdor, Macbeth is wondering if he can believe the rest of the witches' prophecies, and Banquo remarks, "oftentimes, to win us to our harm, / the instruments of darkness tell us truths, / Win us with honest trifles, to betray / in deepest consequence". Banquo is warning Macbeth that the witches' could lure him to great evil by telling small truths. Nevertheless, Macbeth has in heart that his friend Banquo is avoiding him from achieving his dreams.

When people have a dilemma they naturally turn to towards people they love and are close to. In Macbeth, Lady Macbeth is greatly responsible for the killing of King Duncan and misleading her husband towards catastrophe. Lady Macbeth comes across as a determined woman who can manipulate Macbeth easily, for example Lady Macbeth says 'â€¦like the poor cat i'th'adage'? By saying this she is referring to Macbeth as the cat that would eat fish but is not prepared to get its feet wet. She also says implicitly that Macbeth is not hard enough to kill King Duncan and is not manly enough to play his part in the killing: "It is too full o'th'milk of human kindness to catch the nearest was. Thou wouldst be great; Art not without ambition, but without the illness should attend it". In this quotation Lady Macbeth is saying that Macbeth has the ambition as he wants to kill King Duncan and become king but he does not have the wickedness or cruelty to go ahead with it. She manipulates his self-esteem by playing with his manliness and his bravery. Lady Macbeth has an influence on Macbeth that lets out his evil side. I do not think that Macbeth is a cold-blooded killer with no feelings; I think that Lady Macbeth brought out that side of him.

Macbeth wants to be manly and Lady Macbeth persuades him to kill Duncan by telling Macbeth he is a coward, "Wouldst thou have that which thou esteem'st the ornament of life, and live a coward in thine own esteem, Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,' Like the poor cat I' the adage". If Macbeth was truly brave he would have stood up for what he knew was the right thing to do. Although he does agree to go along with the killing of Duncan, the first steps of the killing were hesitant; Macbeth began to see images before him, "Is this a dagger I see before me"?

Lady Macbeth requests, "Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, and fill me from the crown to the toe top-full of direst cruelty! Make thick my blood"..... The supernatural world will aid her in the hardening of her heart and make it possible for her to carry out her malicious plan. Lady Macbeth wishes to throw out her morality for the sake of gaining a title. With the help of invisible sprits, she wants to make herself able to commit a heinous act of murder to make her dreams of the royal life come true, without having reservations or remorse. She approaches Macbeth with her intent to kill King Duncan. Macbeth, although wanting the prophecy to come true, and become king, lacks the enthusiasm as his wife does, to commit the murder. Lady Macbeth urges Macbeth to act on his desires or he will think of himself as a coward.

An example of his new character occurred when he killed King Duncan. After the first murder, killing seemed to be the only solution to keep his reign over the people of Scotland. It was because of these killings and his overbearing ambition that caused him to be overthrown and kill himself. Another force was the prophecies which were told by the witches. If it had not been for the witches telling Macbeth that he was going to be, "hail to thee, Thane of Glamis, / hail to the Thane of Cawdor/, all hail Macbeth that shalt be King hereafter". This quote shows one of the supernatural influences that Macbeth experiences. The first supernatural factors are the witches and their prophecies

Macbeth is a brave hero and a brutal murderer. The first time the audience are introduced to Macbeth in Act 1 Scene 2 he is known as a brave warrior and appears to be a loyal and honourable person. When the sergeant who reports the battle news says, "For brave Macbeth well he deserves that name Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel, Which smoked with bloody execution, Like valour's minion carved out his passage till he faced the slave"; Macbeth is highly praised because of the risk he has taken during the battle, however, his character changes enormously throughout the play by the influences of several other characters. He dies bravely too - he fights to the end even though he knows he will not win, in Act 5 Scene 8. He brutally kills King Duncan in Act 2 Scene 2, but they are signs to show that Macbeth does not want to. He knows that killing Duncan is wrong because he decides not to do it in Act 1 Scene 7, but Lady Macbeth talks him into it. Before Duncan is killed Macbeth feels bad, and after he has done it he feels extremely guilty. In Act 3, when he has Banquo killed, he is a guilty wreck when Banquo's ghost appears. Macbeth knows that everything he has done is wrong, his feelings and emotions show this.

The main force that was predominately responsible for the downfall of Macbeth was his single flaw. This was his own ambition. Even though his ambition brought him to his height of power, it was also what led him to his downfall. During the play Macbeth's ambition brought him to achieve his goals but as the play evolves, it forced him to face his fate. Macbeth had become so obsessed with becoming King, and remaining powerful, that he became a completely different man. His ambition led him to become greedy, violent, power hungry, and a murderer.

By this time Macbeth senses that the witches' prediction are legitimate, however he feels a disastrous downfall. He perceives this way because he assumed to become king promptly. His high expectations were destroyed. The King's son, Malcolm was appointed heir to the throne. Malcolm had got into the way of Macbeth's ambition to be king. Which shows in act 1 scene 7 when Macbeth is thinking about killing King Duncan he talks about his 'vaulting ambition' in lines 27 - 28: "Vaulting ambition which o'er leaps itself and falls on th'other side" / "The Prince of Cumberland, that is a step On which I must fall or else o'er leap". What Macbeth means in this quotation is that his excessive ambition is like a horse that tries to jump too high and falls on the other side of the fence. Macbeth may realise that killing Duncan may be a bit far-fetched and his plan will not work - the audience will find out what he has done if he is to go through with the murder. The second quote shows that, Macbeth already sees Duncan's son as an obstacle to his destiny. Ominously, Macbeth adds "Stars, hid your fires! Let not light see my black and deep desires;" Moreover, this shows how eager Macbeth is to hide his dark and bloody desires and give a face of pleasantries.

Macbeth can be ruthless and cold-blooded. He orders Banquo and Macduff to be killed because he does not want anyone to be more powerful than him. This shows that Macbeth is greedy too and is obsessed with power, and reigning as king, but he does not realize that what he is doing to make himself more powerful is actually leading him to a tragic and a fatal downfall, therefore, Macbeth could be blamed for his own disastrous downfall.

Nevertheless, another factor that contributes to Macbeth's downfall is fate. Fate is the power that is believed to control events. Macbeth makes a soliloquy in act 5 scene 5 and says: "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more: it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing." Macbeth feels humans are nothing more than actors playing a part on a stage, and that they are not really in control of their lives. Macbeth's fortune in the play is a tragic one. Many people believe that fate is what you make out of it. Macbeth started out as a hero and became more popular as he was made Thane of Cawdor. Everything looked positive for his future until he became too greedy and his desire for power overwhelmed him. In act 1 scene 2 Macbeth is given the title 'Thane of Cawdor' but the title first belonged to one who was 'a most disloyal traitor' / 'The merciless Macdonald- Worthy to be a rebel' (Lines 9 -10) This is one of the significant ironies in the play of "Macbeth". Therefore Macbeth has "disloyal" nature; for this reason Macdonald is crowned with the title.

This may symbolize the future that was to be for Macbeth. Killing Duncan made Macbeth hungrier for power and the more he killed the more power he desired. By doing this Macbeth's fate changed and he no longer had a happy and successful life and future ahead of him; he knew this because, after the first brutal and horrible murder he worryingly says, "Still it cried, 'sleep no more!' to all the house, Glamis hath murdered sleep and therefore Cawdor shall sleep no more, Macbeth shall sleep no more." The image of sleep is symbolized by Shakespeare to highlight one of the play's themes, consciousness. In reality sleep rests the mind, refreshes the mind and eases a person allowing them to function normally. It is a fact that a person cannot survive without sleep. Therefore, Macbeth as well as Lady Macbeth's characters demonstrate this. They both will never be at peace again and forget what they have done. The conscious permanently keeps them alert and observant. Hence they will ultimately perish.

People and decisions can greatly affect the outcome of a person's life determining whether the outcome will be triumphant or catastrophic. One of them being more to blame: The influential character of Lady Macbeth displaying manipulation towards Macbeth, or Macbeth's own ambitious and insecure nature. There are doubts whether Macbeth's downfall might have displayed more for his own blame. In closer examination, it will become perceptible that Macbeth is more to blame for his downfall

QUESTION 9

9.1.1 What has Macbeth been "promised"?

(1)

HE WILL BE KING.

- 9.1.2 By whom? (1)
THE WITCHES / WEIRD SISTERS.
- 9.2 Refer to lines 2 – 3: Lady Macbeth says that Macbeth is “too full o’ the milk of human kindness...” Fully discuss why she says these words. (3)
SHE KNOWS THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO KILL THE KING FOR THE PROPHECY TO COME TRUE. SHE FEELS THAT MACBETH IS TOO GOOD OF A PERSON TO DO THE DEED. MILK IS A PURE IMAGE, WITH LINKS TO INNOCENCE.
- 9.3.1 Write down the word which indicates Macbeth’s “flaw”? (1)
AMBITION.
- 9.3.2 Does Lady Macbeth see this as a flaw? Explain. (2)
NO – SHE SEES IT AS HIS ONE VALUABLE QUALITY TO BECOMING KING.
- 9.4 Refer to lines 11 – 16: What does Lady Macbeth plan to do to ensure that Macbeth becomes king? Answer in your OWN words and quote to support your answer. (3)
She will “pour my spirits in thine (his) ear” AND “chastise with the valour of my (her) tongue”. This means that she plans **to convince** him to do these **evil** deeds and will **encourage** him to become **brave** even if she has **to break him down** in the process.
Mark this question globally. At least ONE quote with a reasonable explanation / interpretation can be awarded full marks. /11/
- AND**
- 9.5.1 Explain what “Greater than both...” means. (2)
BEING KING WILL BE GREATER THAN BEING BOTH THANE TITLES.
- 9.5.2 What is Lady Macbeth’s reason for greeting Macbeth with these titles? (2)
SHE HAS ALREADY DECIDED IT WILL BE SO AND THIS IS HER WAY OF POURING “SPIRITS” IN HIS EAR ... SHE WANTS TO BOOST HIS EGO. (TWO POINTS ALONG THESE LINES.)
- 9.5.3 Lady Macbeth says, “and I feel now / The future in an instant.” Carefully explain the implication of these lines. (2)
SHE SAYS SHE ALREADY FEELS AS IF HE WERE KING – LIKE IT HAS ALREADY HAPPENED. THE IMPLICATION IS THAT FOR HER THERE IS NO TURNING POINT.
- 9.6 Refer to line 6: Macbeth calls his wife, “My dearest love”. Why is this significant at this stage in the play? (2)
THEY ARE VERY CLOSE / HE TRUSTS HER / HE WILL LISTEN TO HER / (A SMART STUDENT MAY SUGGEST THAT LATER AS HE BECOMES CORRUPT, HE NO LONGER CARES FOR HER – THE SIGNIFICANCE BEING THAT HE IS UTTERLY BROKEN BY THE DEED OF MURDER.

- 9.7 Quote the phrase that indicates that Macbeth has not really considered murder at this point in the play. (2)
LADY MACBETH ASKS HIM WHEN THE KING WILL DEPART AND HIS RESPONSES OF “TOMORROW / AS HE PURPOSES” **SHOWS THAT HE HAS NO INTENTION OF KILLING THE KING AND THAT THE KING WILL LEAVE AS HE CHOOSES.** (NOTE: the bold is the QUESTION – do not credit this) He states this very matter-of -factly.
- 9.8 *Refer to lines 15 -16:* Comment on the appropriateness of the imagery in these lines. (4)
LADY MACBETH TELL MACBETH TO LOOK LIKE AND INNOCENT FLOWER, BUT TO BE A SERPENT UNDERNEATH. (Award ONE mark for identifying this as the image.)
It is appropriate as it embraces the **appearance vs reality theme**. It’s also appropriate as it **ties in with her plan of hiding a false heart** – of pretending. The use of the image of the flower and the snake is powerful as flowers are beautiful – whereas **snakes universally are sly and dangerous** and of course linked to the **original sin and subsequent fall of man**
- 9.9 Quote the words that show that Macbeth is not entirely convinced. (1)
“WE WILL SPEAK FURTHER.”

/14/
[25]