GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Scott
Scott Medical and Healthcare College

Autumn Term
(Term 1)
English
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn

Learn to Care

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2
Thursday	Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2
Friday	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science
- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Sparx Maths
- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Option A
History
Geography
Spanish

Option B
Geography
Health and Social Care
Psychology

Option C
Psychology
Sports Studies
Childcare
Drama

Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 2 11th September 2023	**Cornell Notes on:** James I	**Question**: What's our first impression of the witches here? Why do they speak in oxymorons?
Week 3 18th September 2023	**Cornell notes on: What was the Gunpowder Plot and how does it relate to 'Macbeth'?**	**Question**:What's our first impression of Macbeth here?
Week 4 25th September 2023	**Cornell Notes on: What is meant by the Great Chain of Being?**	**Question**: How does Macbeth react to the witches' prophecies here?
Week 5 2nd October 2023	**Cornell notes on: What is the divine right of kings?**	**Question:** What is our first impression of Lady Macbeth here?
Week 6 9th October 2023	**Cornell Notes on: The character of Macbeth**	**Question**: What concerns is Macbeth expressing here?
Week 7 16th October 2023	**Cornell notes on: The character of Lady Macbeth**	**Question**: What do we learn about Macbeth's behaviour and intentions here?

Half Term 2 (8 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1** **Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2** **Exam Question**
Week 8 30th October 2023	**Cornell Notes on:** **The theme of ambition in Macbeth**	**Question**: What is Macbeth resolving to do in this soliloquy?
Week 9 6th November 2023	**Cornell notes on:** **The theme of kingship in Macbeth**	**Question**: According to Malcolm, how should a king behave?
Week 10 13th November 2023	**Cornell Notes on:** **Tragedy and the tragic hero**	**Question**: What is our impression here of Edward?
Week 11 20th November 2023	**Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)** **What makes Macbeth a tragic hero?**	**Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)** **Topic: How does Shakespeare present the supernatural in Macbeth?**
Week 12 27th November 2023	**Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)** **How does Shakespeare present guilt in Macbeth?**	**Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)** **How does Shakespeare present guilt in Macbeth?**
Week 13 4th December 2023	**Cornell notes on:** **The supernatural in Macbeth**	**Question**: **According to the gentlewoman, how is Lady Macbeth behaving?**
Week 14 11th December 2023	**Cornell Notes on:** **The character of Banquo**	**Question**: **How does Lady Macbeth's behaviour here contrast with her behaviour and attitude after the killing of Duncan?**
Week 15 18th December 2023	**Cornell notes on:** **The character of Macduff**	**Question**: **How is Macbeth feeling at this point in Act 5?**

Y10 Cycle 1 Knowledge Organiser - 'Macbeth' and Language Paper 1 Section B

WEEK ONE **Key Characters**

Macbeth - Macbeth, Thane of Glamis, is a brave Scottish general in King Duncan's army. However, upon hearing the three witches' prophecy that he would become King of Scotland, he becomes tyrannical.
Lady Macbeth - Even more ambitious and ruthless than her husband Macbeth, Lady Macbeth plots to murder King Duncan upon hearing of the witches' prophecy. However, her guilt soon turns her mad as well and, tormented by nightmares, she sleepwalks as she tries to wash out the invisible bloodstains on her hands. She dies offstage in the final act, a supposed suicide.
Macduff - Macduff, Thane of Fife, is loyal to King Duncan. He is the first to discover Duncan's dead body and flees to England, trying to find King Duncan's son Malcolm and restore him as rightful king but meanwhile, Macbeth has Macduff's wife and children murdered. Full of grief and revenge, he challenges Macbeth one-to-one and slays him. A child of a caesarean birth, he thus fulfils the witches' prophecy that no man of woman born would harm Macbeth.
Three Witches - The Three Witches, or Three Weird Sisters, are the morally ambiguous characters whose prophecies drive Macbeth to his tyrannical desire for power. They leave the audience questioning whether they are agents of fate or independent agents manipulating humans' lives.
Duncan - King of Scotland
Malcolm - Duncan's eldest son **Donalbain** - Duncan's second son
Banquo - Macbeth's brother in arms and close friend
Lennox, Ross and Angus - Thanes of Scotland
Lady Macduff - Macduff's wife

Key Events

While returning from a battle victory, Macbeth, a powerful lord, meets three Witches who predict that he will become King of Scotland.
Macbeth tells his wife of the Witches' predictions and she encourages him to murder the current king, Duncan, who is staying with them as a guest.

After Macduff discovers the murder, Duncan's sons flee the country, leaving the way clear for Macbeth to become king. Banquo, Macbeth's close friend, becomes suspicious of what his friend has done so Macbeth has him murdered too.

Macbeth pays a second visit to the Witches and receives more predictions.

In England, Malcolm (Duncan's elder son) and his chief supporter, Macduff, plan to invade Scotland to win back the throne. An enraged Macbeth has Macduff's wife and children killed; Macduff swears revenge.
Lady Macbeth suffers from guilt for what she has done and eventually commits suicide.

Malcolm's invasion is successful and Macduff kills Macbeth. Malcolm becomes the new King of Scotland and the country counts the cost of Macbeth's short but bloody reign.

Key Terms - WEEK Two

Allusion = an indirect or passing reference / **Apparition** = A ghost / **Ambition** = Desire to do or achieve something / **Chiasmus** = concepts are repeated in reverse order / **Despot** = a cruel ruler who holds absolute power / **Duplicitous** = Deceitful / **Equivocate** = use ambiguous language so as to conceal the truth / **Hallucinate** = Imagine something is there which isn't / **Incarnadine** = A bright red colour / **Machiavellian** = cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous / **Malevolent** = a wish to do evil / **Mercurial** = unpredictable / **Patriarchy** = a system of society or government in which men hold the power / **Regicide** = Killing the monarch / **Somnambulate** = Sleepwalking / **Superstition** = Belief in the supernatural / **Transgress** = go beyond the limits of (what is morally, socially, or legally acceptable) / **Treason** = Betraying your king and country / **Tyrant** = a cruel and oppressive ruler / **Usurp** = To takes power illegally / **Valour** = great courage

Key quotations - WEEK THREE

Act 1 - Fair is foul, and foul is fair – The Witches (Act 1, Scene 1) / If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me. – Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 3) / Stars, hide your fires! Let not light see my black and deep desires. – Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 4) / 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 – Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 5) / Look like the innocent flower, But be the serpent under it. – Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 5) / I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more, is none. – Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 7) / Screw your courage to the sticking-place. – Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Scene 7)

Act 2 - Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee; I have thee not, and yet I see thee still. Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible To feeling as to sight? – Macbeth (Act 2, Scene 1) / The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees is left this vault to brag of. – Macbeth (Act 2, Scene 1) / To show an unfelt sorrow is an office which the false man does easy. – Malcolm (Act 2, Scene 2) / There's daggers in men's smiles. – Donalbain (Act 2, Scene 3

Act 3 - I am in blood steep'd in so far, that, should I wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er. – Macbeth (Act 3, Scene 4)

Act 4 - Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn and cauldron bubble. – Witches (Act 4, Scene 1) / When our actions do not, Our fears do make us traitors. – Lady Macduff (Act 4, Scene 2)
• Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell; though all things foul would wear the brows of grace, yet grace must still look so. – Malcolm (Act 4, Scene 3) / Give sorrow words: the grief that does not speak Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break. – Malcolm (Act 4, Scene 3)

Act 5 - Out, damned spot! out, I say! – Lady Macbeth (Act 5, Scene 1) / Those he commands move only in command, Nothing in love: now does he feel his title hand loose about him, like a giant's robe upon a dwarfish thief. – Angus (Act 5, Scene 2) / I have supp'd full with horrors; direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts cannot once start me. – Macbeth (Act 5, Scene 5) / 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 talk told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. – Macbeth (Act 5, Scene 5) / this dead butcher and his fiendlike queen - Malcolm (Act 5, Scene 7)

Themes - WEEK FOUR

Ambition - Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are tempted by the idea that Macbeth will become king – Macbeth is not sure what to do but his wife is ruthless in getting what she wants – she views her husband as a coward and appears ready to do anything. Ambition leads to evil - it makes Macbeth stronger and more determined, but then destroys his wife - she goes mad. Ambition eventually kills Macbeth as well, because he becomes a tyrant and so loses the support of his friends.

The Supernatural - Another major theme is the supernatural - the idea there are mysterious forces controlling what is happening in our lives. The very first characters we meet are the three witches, and their prophecies drive the story forward. In Shakespeare's time belief in witchcraft was very strong and many so-called witches were burnt at the stake. It is not surprising his audience would have taken these ideas seriously and felt Macbeth was somehow possessed.

Appearance v Reality - The contrast between what is real and how things appear is also important in the play.The classic dagger scene, when Macbeth is not sure if he can trust his eyes, is only one of many references to this theme. For instance, he sees Banquo's ghost at the banquet and Lady Macbeth imagines blood on her hands.This contrast is also shown by references to thoughts, dreams and actions.

Shakespeare's ideas and intentions - WEEK FIVE

Shakespeare's shortest and bloodiest tragedy, *Macbeth* tells the story of a brave Scottish general (Macbeth) who receives a prophecy from a trio of sinister witches that one day he will become King of Scotland. Consumed with ambitious thoughts and spurred to action by his wife, Macbeth murders King Duncan and seizes the throne for himself. He begins his reign racked with guilt and fear and soon becomes a tyrannical ruler, as he is forced to commit more and more murders to protect himself from enmity and suspicion. The bloodbath swiftly propels Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to arrogance, madness, and death.

Macbeth was most likely written in 1606, early in the reign of James I, who had been James VI of Scotland before he succeeded to the English throne in 1603. James was a patron of Shakespeare's acting company, and of all the plays Shakespeare wrote under James's reign, *Macbeth* most clearly reflects the playwright's close relationship with the sovereign. In focusing on Macbeth, a figure from Scottish history, Shakespeare paid homage to his king's Scottish lineage. Additionally, the witches' prophecy that Banquo will found a line of kings is a clear nod to James's family's claim to have descended from the historical Banquo. In a larger sense, the theme of bad versus good kingship, embodied by Macbeth and Duncan, respectively, would have resonated at the royal court, where James was busy developing his English version of the theory of divine right.

Form - Tragedy is a genre of story in which a hero is brought down by their own flaws – flaws like greed, over-ambition, or even an excess of love, honor, or loyalty. In any tragedy, we start with the tragic hero, usually in his prime. The hero is successful, respected, and happy but he has some tragic flaw that will ultimately cause his downfall (his hamartia). Usually, the plot of the story follows a gradual descent from greatness to destruction. It's especially important that the hero end up isolated from all of his friends and companions. In the end, we feel deep sadness and pity (also called pathos) for the hero. But we also feel a sense of understanding – the story warns us to guard against the pride (hubris) that brought down the hero.

Social and Historical Context - WEEK SIX

Witchcraft - King James, who ruled England when Shakespeare wrote *Macbeth*, was convinced that a group of witches were plotting to bring about his death and played an active role in the North Berwick witch trials, which implicated dozens of people on witchcraft charges and led to multiple executions. He also methodically researched and wrote about witchcraft, publishing his book *Daemonologie* in 1597. This work was a detailed account intended to inform the population about the origins and practices of black magic, as well as make a theological case justifying the persecution of witches under Christian law. Some of the actions and language Shakespeare attributes to the witches in *Macbeth* appears to have been sourced from this text. In 1604, right after James ascended to the English throne, a new Witchcraft Act was passed, extending the scope of witchcraft-related crimes that could be punished with death. Considering the king's well-known interest in witches, Shakespeare likely thought James would approve of this content in his latest play.

The Great Chain of Being - Elizabethans believed that God set out an order for everything in the universe. This was known as the Great Chain of Being. On Earth, God created a social order for everybody and chose where you belonged. In other words, the king or queen was in charge because God put them there and they were only answerable to God (the Divine Right of Kings). This meant that disobeying the monarch was a sin, which was handy for keeping people in their place! It also led to the idea that if the wrong person was monarch everything would go wrong for a country, including whether the crops would be good, or if animals behaved as they should. The Elizabethans were very superstitious. The Great Chain of Being includes everything from God and the angels at the top, to humans, to animals, to plants, to rocks and minerals at the bottom. It moves from beings of pure spirit at the top of the Chain to things made entirely of matter at the bottom. Humans are pretty much in the middle, being mostly mortal, or made of matter, but with a soul made of spirit. The theory started with the Greek philosophers Aristotle and Plato, but was a basic assumption of life in Elizabethan England. You were a noble, or a farmer, or a beggar, because that was the place God had ordained for you. The Great Chain of Being is a major influence on Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Macbeth disturbs the natural order of things by murdering the king and stealing the throne. This throws all of nature into uproar, including a story related by an old man that the horses in their stables went mad and ate each other, a symbol of unnatural happenings.

The Gunpowder Plot - The Gunpowder Plot was a failed assassination attempt against King James. Disgruntled Catholics planned to blow up the House of Lords. Guy Fawkes was discovered guarding their horde of explosives in the basement of the House of Lords on November 5, 1605. ("Remember, remember the 5th of November.") The traitors were sentenced to death, and this day is still celebrated in England as Guy Fawkes Day. Many of Macbeth's themes resonate with the attempted revolt: it's a play about treason, the overthrow of a King, and the downfall of his murderers.

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**Topic:** James I	Revision guide page:

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What's our first impression of the witches here? Why do they speak in oxymorons?

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.

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What's our first impression of Macbeth here?

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**What was the Gunpowder Plot and how does it relate to 'Macbeth'?**	Revision guide page

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What's our first impression of Macbeth here?

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;
Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to the chaps,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What's our first impression of Macbeth here?

Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Cornell Notes: What is meant by the Great Chain of Being?	Revision guide page

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: How does Macbeth react to the witches' prophecies here?

This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill, cannot be good: if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor:
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: How does Macbeth react to the witches' prophecies here?

Answer:

Week 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	What is the divine right of kings?	Revision guide page

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What is our first impression of Lady Macbeth here?

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be
What thou art promised: yet do I fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The illness should attend it: what thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: **What is your first impression of Lady Macbeth here?**

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	The character of Macbeth	Revision guide page

	Notes
links	
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What concerns is Macbeth expressing here?

They hail'd him father to a line of kings:
Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,
No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd;

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What concerns is Macbeth expressing here?

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**The character of Lady Macbeth**	Revision guide page

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What do we learn about Macbeth's behaviour and intentions here?

There's not a one of them but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd. I will to-morrow,
And betimes I will, to the weird sisters:
More shall they speak; for now I am bent to know,
By the worst means, the worst. For mine own good,
All causes shall give way: I am in blood
Stepp'd in so far that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What do we learn about Macbeth's behaviour and intentions here?

Answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**The theme of ambition in Macbeth**	Revision guide page

links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What is Macbeth resolving to do in this soliloquy?

Unless the deed go with it; from this moment
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. And even now,
To crown my thoughts with acts, be it thought and done:
The castle of Macduff I will surprise;
Seize upon Fife; give to the edge o' the sword
His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate souls
That trace him in his line. No boasting like a fool;
This deed I'll do before this purpose cool.

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What is Macbeth resolving to do in this soliloquy?

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**The theme of kingship in Macbeth**	Revision guide page

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: According to Malcolm how should a king behave?

But I have none: the king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

Answer: _____

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: According to Malcolm, how should a king behave?

Answer: _____

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Tragedy and the tragic hero	Revision guide page

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: What is our impression here of Edward?

A most miraculous work in this good king;
Which often, since my here-remain in England,
I have seen him do. How he solicits heaven,
Himself best knows: but strangely-visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures,
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers: and 'tis spoken,
To the succeeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction. With this strange virtue,
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy,
And sundry blessings hang about his throne,
That speak him full of grace.

Answer: _____

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WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: **What is our impression here of Edward?**

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: What makes Macbeth a tragic hero?

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	**Topic:** **How does Shakespeare present the supernatural in Macbeth?**

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**Topic:** **How does Shakespeare present guilt in Macbeth?**

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	**Topic:** **How does Shakespeare present kingship in Macbeth?**

WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: The supernatural in Macbeth	Revision guide page

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: **According to the gentlewoman, how is Lady Macbeth behaving?**

Since his majesty went into the field, I have seen
her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown upon
her, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it,
write upon't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again
return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep.

Answer: _____

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: **According to the gentlewoman, how is Lady Macbeth behaving?**

Answer: _____

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**The character of Banquo**	Revision guide page

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: **How does Lady Macbeth's behaviour here contrast with her behaviour and attitude after the killing of Duncan?**

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

Answer: _____

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: **How does Lady Macbeth's behaviour here contrast with her behaviour and attitude after the killing of Duncan?**

Answer: _____

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	**The character of Macduff**	Revision guide page

link **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date……

Question: How is Macbeth feeling at this point in Act 5?

I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf,
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.

Answer: _____

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: **How is Macbeth feeling at this point in Act 5?**

Answer: _____