

GRAYS TUITION CENTRE – Online Tutoring

WEEK: 5

Week Beginning: (Monday 18th January 2021)

Subject: ENGLISH

Year: 11

Lesson Objective:

- Understanding Shakespeare plays and be able to answer extract questions.
- Understanding key terminology of the plays and how you can further this in your analysis.

Keywords/ Concepts

- Shakespeare
- Key terms
- Extract exam questions

Class Worksheets

- Worksheets on some knowledge questions on Romeo and Juliet and Macbeth
- Extract questions
- PowerPoint on terminology.

Homework Worksheets

- For Macbeth, looking at how his mental state after the killing of Duncan.
- For Romeo and Juliet, looking at dramatic devices in tragedy.

Additional Notes

Macbeth

Essay sub-questions	Key source of evidence	Explore the question
1. What is Macbeth like at the start of the play and how do we feel about him		
2. How does Macbeth react to the Witches predictions and what does this reaction tell us about him?		
3. Why does Macbeth believe the witches?		
4. Why is macbeth reluctant to kill the king?		
5. How does Lady Macbeth persuade Macbeth to kill Duncun?		
6. How could actors play Act 1 Scene 7 to make it as effective as possible		
7. Howdoes the way Act 1 is organised help us to believe in the change that comes over Macbeth?		
8. How and why does Macbeth turn from war hero into evil murderer?		

Macbeth by William Shakespeare

Macbeth at the end of the play

On this side,
write words to
describe how
Macbeth is
presented here.

On this side,
write words to
describe the
imagery that
Shakespeare uses
here.

clothing/acting/
season/ passage of
time/violence/eating/
drinking/hands/light/
weather



Caithness on Macbeth (5.2 15-6)
"He cannot buckle his distempered cause
Within the belt of rule."

Angus on Macbeth (5.2 16-17)
"Now does he feel
His secret murders sticking on his hands."

Angus on Macbeth (5.2 20-21)
"... now does he feel his title
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief."

Menteith on Macbeth (5.2 22-3)
"Who then shall blame
His pestered senses to recoil and start..."

Macbeth on Macbeth (5.3 22-3)
"I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf..."

Macbeth on Macbeth (5.3 31-2)
"I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be
hacked."

Macbeth on Macbeth (5.5 9-13)
"I have almost forgot the taste of fears...
I have supped full with horrors..."

Macbeth on Macbeth (5.5 22-7)
"Out, out, brief candle,
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player

Unfit king
Not respected



clothing



Macbeth

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

At this point in the play Macbeth has just seen Banquo's ghost for the first time and appears to be shouting at an empty stool.

ROSS

Gentlemen, rise: his highness is not well.

LADY MACBETH

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

MACBETH

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

LADY MACBETH

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

MACBETH

Prithee, see there! behold! look! lo!
how say you?
Why, what care I? If thou canst nod, speak too.
If charnel-houses and our graves must send
Those that we bury back, our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites.

GHOST OF BANQUO vanishes

LADY MACBETH

What, quite unmann'd in folly?

MACBETH

If I stand here, I saw him.

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in this extract and the rest of the play.



The audience are introduced to the character of Friar Lawrence for the first time in Act 2 Scene 3. He is gathering herbs and flowers. Romeo tells him that he no longer loves Rosaline and that he wants to marry Juliet.

There is a lot of **foreshadowing** in this scene. This means **hinting at things to come**.

Questions:



- 1) Look closely at Friar Lawrence's opening speech in this scene. Underline and label all the examples of foreshadowing in his words, e.g. poison, grave.
- 2) Now look at his opening speech again. Underline and label all the oppositions in his words, e.g. day/night and grave/womb. Why have these been used?
- 3) Why does Friar Lawrence think that Romeo is up so early?
- 4) When Romeo tells Friar Lawrence that he loves Juliet now instead of Rosaline, Friar Lawrence says: 'Young men's love then lies not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes'. What does Friar Lawrence mean by this?
- 5) Why does Friar Lawrence agree to marry Romeo and Juliet?
- 6) Was he right to do this? Explain your answer.
- 7) Friar Lawrence refers to Romeo as 'son' in this scene and Romeo calls Friar Lawrence 'father.' Underline and label all the references to father and son in Act 2 Scene 3. What does this show about their relationship?
- 8) Friar Lawrence's last line in this scene is a warning to Romeo: 'Wisely and slow, they stumble that run fast'. What does this mean? How is it another example of foreshadowing?
- 9) What effect do you think Shakespeare is trying to create by including examples of foreshadowing?
- 10) What is your impression of Friar Lawrence in this scene and why do you think this? In your answer comment on Shakespeare's use of language and structure your answer using PEE.

What does the text show you about the theme or idea in the question?
Show what you understand the extract is about.

What language does Shakespeare use to show us this?

What relevant context do you know?

Which other parts of the play show the theme or idea in the question in a similar way?
Identify the parts and jot down two or three quotations from each. Do this from memory first before you check.

At this point in the play a fight has broken out on the streets of Verona.

Benvolio	Part, fools! Put up your swords, you know not what you do. <i>[Enter Tybalt.]</i>	
Tybalt	What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? Turn thee Benvolio, look upon thy death.	
Benvolio	I do but keep the peace. Put up thy sword, Or manage it to part these men with me.	5
Tybalt	What, drawn, and talk of peace? I hate the word As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee. Have at thee, coward! <i>[They fight.]</i> <i>[Enter officers and citizens with clubs and partisans]</i>	
Officers	Clubs, bills, and partisans! Strike! Beat them down! Down with the Capulets! Down with the Montagues! <i>[Enter Capulet in his gown, and Lady Capulet.]</i>	10
Capulet	What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!	
Lady Capulet	A crutch, a crutch! Why call you for a sword?	
Capulet	My sword, I say! Old Montague is come. And flourishes his blade in spite of me. <i>[Enter Montague and his Lady Montague.]</i>	
Montague	Thou villain Capulet!— Hold me not, let me go.	15
Lady Montague	Thou shalt not stir one foot to seek a foe.	

Starting with this extract, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents violence in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents violence in this scene
- how Shakespeare presents violence in the rest of the play.

Merchant of Venice

<p>There are four plots in <i>The Merchant of Venice</i>. For each of the plots below write a haiku summarising what happens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antonio, Shylock and the pound of flesh - Portia and her suitors - the elopement of Jessica - the lovers' rings. 	<p>'At the end of the play Shylock gets what he deserves'. Do you agree or disagree?</p> <p>Write an argument in which you evaluate at least three reasons for and three reasons against the above statement.</p>	<p>Imagine that you are Jessica. Create a diary entry with the following paragraphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how you feel about Shylock and why you want to leave - how you feel about Lorenzo and why you want to marry him - how you feel about becoming a Christian.
Summarise	Evaluate	Create
<p>You are responsible for directing a modern version of <i>The Merchant of Venice</i>. Which actress would you cast for the role of Portia and why?</p> <p>Write a proposal that you will send to the production company explaining three actresses you would like to be considered for the role and why.</p>	<p>The following are all themes in <i>The Merchant of Venice</i>: race, wealth, friendship, marriage, justice, love, isolation, choices.</p> <p>Rank these themes in order of importance in the play and write a paragraph justifying your response.</p>	<p>Explain ten ways that you could talk about context in relation to <i>The Merchant of Venice</i>. You might find the following sentence starters helpful:</p> <p>In the 16th century ...</p> <p>This relates to <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> because ...</p>
Propose	Judge	Explain

SHYLOCK	Nay, take my life and all, pardon not that: You take my house when you do take the prop That doth sustain my house; you take my life When you do take the means whereby I live.
PORTIA	What mercy can you render him, Antonio
GRATIANO	A halter gratis - nothing else, for God's sake.
ANTONIO	So please my lord the Duke and all the court To quit the fine for one half of his goods, I am content, so he will let me have The other half in use, to render it Upon his death unto the gentleman That lately stole his daughter. Two things provided more: that for this favour He presently become a Christian; The other, that he do record a gift, Here in the court, of all he dies possessed, Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter.
DUKE	He shall do this, or else I do recant The pardon that I late pronounced here.
PORTIA	Art thou contented, Jew? What dost thou say?
SHYLOCK	I am content.
PORTIA	Clerk, draw a deed of gift.
SHYLOCK	I pray you, give me leave to go from hence; I am not well. Send the deed after me And I will sign it.

Homework

Romeo and Juliet-

Romeo and Juliet

William Shakespeare

How does Shakespeare use dramatic devices in Act 3 Scene 1 of *Romeo and Juliet* in order to make it such an interesting, exciting and important scene?

Introduction

Give some brief details about:

- the plot of *Romeo and Juliet*;
- how the play fits into the tragedy genre;
- the general themes of the play;
- the social and historical context of the play;
- where this scene fits into the play as a whole.

Main Part

You need to explain how and why Shakespeare uses dramatic devices within the scene to interest, involve and affect the audience. Comment on:

- the methods Shakespeare uses to create mood and atmosphere at the start of the scene (character, language);
- the way he contrasts the mood of this scene with the romantic atmosphere of the previous scene (Act 2 Scene 6);
- how the scene links to previous events in the play (the feud between the Montagues and the Capulets, previous public brawls, the Prince's warnings);
- the use and effects of dramatic irony within the scene (when Romeo refuses to rise to Tybalt's challenge);
- the conflict between various characters and its impact on the audience;
- the dramatic impact of any entrances and exits, (particularly those involving Mercutio's death);
- the use of Benvolio as a narrator;
- the way the plot development in this scene is used to create suspense, including the repetition of the phrase "a plague on both your houses".

Macbeth- Explore Macbeths state of mind in the extract.

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 sound)*

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.

Merchant of Venice:

Act 4 Scene 1: comprehension questions
The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare

After reading Act 4 Scene 1 answer these questions, using quotes:

1. In what ways is the attitude of the Christians to Shylock shown before he even enters?
2. Why does Shylock want to take the pound of flesh?
3. How can you tell Shylock is determined to take his revenge?
4. Why does Shylock have to back down?
5. What punishments do the Christians give to Shylock?
6. How do they show mercy?
7. How does Shylock feel after the judgement?
8. How much sympathy does the audience have for Shylock at the end of the trial - both modern and Renaissance?
9. What has Shylock lost in the play? Write a list of all that he has lost.
10. How does the audience react to Shylock's losses? Do we 'mock' him as Antonio has in the past?