ACT I

Q1. Point of the first scene in reference to the whole scene.

Literally, the witches are discussing their next meeting. This scene lays down the mood for the entire play and presents several major motifs: the witches who become a supernatural influence of the play, the stormy fate of Scotland and the idea of the fair being foul. Macbeth, the main character is also introduced by name.

Q2. What Duncan calls Macbeth on hearing that he has defeated Macdonald.

He refers to him as "valiant Cousin! Worthy gentleman!" This is ironic because the man will later become his murderer.

Q3. Who is sentenced to death?

The Thane of Cawdor is sentenced to death.

Q4. Prediction of the witches in Act I.iii for Macbeth and Banquo.

They prophesy that Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor and finally the king. They also prophesy that Banquo will be "lesser than Macbeth, and greater, not so happy, and yet happier" and that his lineage will be kings despite the fact that he will not be one.

Q5. News that Ross brings Macbeth.

Ross informs Macbeth that, the title of Thane of Cawdor now belongs to him.

Q6. Banquo comment about the motives of the “instruments of darkness.”

Banquo responds saying that they only tell the good but not the consequences.

Q7. Duncan’s reply to Malcolm’s description of Cawdor’s last moment before execution.

By viewing on a person’s face, you can tell what their heart has.

Q8. Macbeth’s desires.

He desires to be the king, and it dawns on him that something needs to be done to king Duncan and his sons before his desires can be actualized.

Q9. Lady Macbeth’s opinion and plan to help Macbeth.

Lady Macbeth thinks that his husband if only he could be hard-hearted, can make a good king. She talks him into it for him to get to the position.

Q10. Lady Macbeth’s “prayer” after she learns Duncan is missing.

She desires to be overwhelmed with cruelty; she longs for a hard and blood so thick to enable her to do whatever it takes to make Macbeth king.

Q11. Lady Macbeth’s advice to Macbeth when he arrives home.

She advises him that even when his heart fills up with evil, he should still look innocent.

Q12. Macbeth’s advice to himself against killing Duncan.

He reasons that killing the king would be a terrible sin. He is also the kinsman and his subject to. He also sees the king and a virtuous man and a good king, no any particular evil to pin him down for. Scotland would also be filled with sorrow and unrest if this popular king dies.

Q13. Lady Macbeth’s arguments to convince Macbeth to commit the murder.

• She tells him not to be a weakling, to avoid saying later he "could have been" while he actually could "be" king.

• She tells Macbeth to man up and goes for what he wants. She says to him that if he had made the commitment to do this, that she would have murdered her own baby to carry on her promise.

Q14. Lady Macbeth’s plan.

She plans to drug the guards of the king. Macbeth will soon after sneak into Duncan’s room and murder him while he sleeps.

ACT II

Sc. 1.

Q1. Words by Banquo to reaffirm his loyalty to King Duncan.

Banquo says “So I waste none in trying to augment it, but however keep my bosom franchised and loyalty clear, I shall be directed”

Q2. Macbeth’s lie to Banquo.

He thinks not of witches.

Q3. Why Banquo’s response to the witches’ prophecies is different from that of Macbeth.

Banquo's reaction to the witches’ prophecies is different than Macbeth's because the witches prophesied that Macbeth was going to become king and that Banquo's children are the heirs. So, there was almost nothing good for Banquo.

Q4. Meaning of the fatal vision of the dagger by Macbeth.

Macbeth foretells the demise of Duncan at the hands of Macbeth that night, and also Duncan's two attendants. The dagger also is a 'fatal vision' as it points to the deaths of several others, including Macbeth himself.

Q5. Why Macbeth’s allusion to Tarquin is particularly appropriate.

Because Macbeth is preparing to murder the king, and prince Tarquin is known for raping the Roman matron, this illusion is very appropriate as it seems like Macbeth is making an attempt to awaken the prince’s tyrannical spirit so as to carry on with the murder.

Sc. 2.

Q6. How the murder of Duncan is recounted by Macbeth.

Macbeth begins hallucinating about a dagger, same as the one he had in his hand, that was pointing in the direction of the king’s chamber. On realizing he is going through a hallucination, he says it is possibly created by the murder he was just about to commit. His brains summons him to go finish up the deed. He feels much power flowing through his veins. Despite the servants having being drunken by the wife, Macbeth proceeds to kill them, out of range as well as to ensure that no one knows, long before they could speak.

Q7. Why Macbeth was Unable to say amen.

Macbeth was unable to say amen because of he because he felt damned. He felt unworthy of God’s blessings as a result of his terrible actions.

Q8. Message spoken to Macbeth when he imagines a voice speaking to him.

Macbeth heard the voices say “Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep”.

Q9. Interpretation of the message by Macbeth.

Macbeth interprets this to be his inability to truly rest after he has committed the murder as only the innocent can soundly rest. He is no longer innocent.

Q10. The reason as to why Lady Macbeth must return the bloody daggers to Duncan’s chambers.

This was to avoid suspicions being raised towards Macbeth but to the servants instead.

Q11. The difference in the reaction of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth towards the murder.

While Macbeth feels guilt perturbed and upset, Lady Macbeth is completely unaffected by the occurrence.

Q12. Macbeths wish towards the end of the scene 2.

Macbeth wishes Duncan is not dead. He wishes he could undo the act. He wishes he hadn’t killed the king. He wishes he could undo things.

Sc. 3.

Q13. Purposes of the porter at the beginning of scene 3.

The porter, after all the evil in the previous scene, comes in as the comic relief of the play. As he compares himself the hell’s gate keeper.

Secondly the he implies that Macbeth having killed Duncan to take over the kingship, the porter would welcome him in hell, Macbeth’s castle, from where he would rule.

Q14. Macbeth’s second and third victims and reasons for killing them.

Macbeth’s second and third victims are the two guards. He killed them out of range and also didn’t want them to become a liability.

Q15. The reason as to why Lady Macbeth faints.

A speculation of this would be, as Macbeth attempts to answer the question of killing the only witness to the murder he babbles a lot as he flounders around to find and excuse. Lady Macbeth pretends to faint as the ploy to destruct everyone from Macbeth and his deed.

She also has swooned as a result of feeling that Macbeth had said much enough to turn suspicion towards them.

Q16. Where does Malcolm and Donalbain go after leaving Macbeth’s castle secretly?

Being the sons of the late king Duncan, they feel “unsafe” as they may be killed next as they are Duncan’s bloodline only lineage.

Malcolm flees to England while Donalbain goes to Ireland.

Sc. 4.

Q17. Why Malcolm and Donalbain are the suspects in the murder of their father.

The two become the prime suspects in Duncan’s murder for fleeing soon after the murder of their father.

Q18. Motive attributed to them.

By doing this his motive is becoming the king faster.

Q19. How the accusation is ironic.

The situation is ironic because the two fled for their live yet they are being accused of killing their father.

Q20. How nature reflects human event as described in scene 3 and 4.

The night is taking over daylight, mighty falcons being killed by owls, Duncan horses killing and eating each other, the weather turning violent swirling and blowing destroying homes.

Q21. Idea emphasized by these references to nature.

Duncan’s unnatural death has reversed the order of nature as well as the malice and greed behind it.

ACT III

Q1. The title that Macbeth holds at the beginning of Act III.

Having succeeded killing Duncan, Macbeth fulfills the Witches’ prophecies. His now the King Glamis, Cawdor, all that the witches had promised.

Q2. What Banquo reveals in line 1-10.

Banquo reveals his suspicion of Macbeth having taken part in Duncan’s murder.

Banquo also reveals wishes that the prophecy by the witches about his decedent will also come true. But all in all, Banque very carefully avoids revealing his concerns about Macbeth act in front of him.

Q3. Why Macbeth questions Banquo about where he is going.

He plans to murder Banquo that’s why he wants to know with great certainty Banquo’s plans.

Q4. Blood cousins of Macbeth mentioned on line 29.

Donalbain and Malcolm are the “bloody cousins” they are referred to a bloody cousin as they are the “ones who killed” their father before they fled

Q5. What Macbeth is talking about in lines 48-72.

Macbeth is much afraid of Banquo. To Macbeth, Banquo in a way seems noble to, and this makes Macbeth fear Banquo. Since Banquo is mart and willing to take risks, Macbeth is afraid that he will do something to him so that his sons can become kings as they are the heirs.

Q6. What Macbeth tells the murderers from lines 75-84.

He wants to know whether the murderers have thought over what they discussed together last time they spoke together. He then tries to make these men see the point that Banquo is responsible for their miss occurrences. He talks of having proved to them, during their past meeting, as well as described to them how Banquo foiled and deceived them as well as what evidence was used against them, who worked against them among many other things to try convince them that Banquo was to blame.

Q7. Why he told the this

To convince them that Banquo should die rather than be let get away with what he had done.

Q8. Meaning of the words by the first murderer when he says, “we are men.”

He means that they are men and hence can carry out the murder as men are strong.

Q9. Types of conflicts within lines 116- 126

• Man vs. man

Macbeth and Banquo.

• Man vs society

Macbeth and public opinion.

• Man vs himself

Macbeth and his fear.

Q10. Importance of Fleance’s death to Macbeth.

Fleance death is of undebatable importance. The witches prophesied that Banquo sons would be kings. Banquo’s death is only necessary to make Macbeth feel safe but Fleance’s death I important so that Macbeth’s sons can be heirs to the throne.

Q11. What Lady Macbeth has realized about her actions according to lines 4-7.

She realizes that his husband and she have paid a very high price to achieve desires that have left worried and discontented.

Q12.who is sleeping better than Macbeth.

Duncan the king and his servants.

Q13. Macbeth’s state of mind according to lines 36-37.

The thought of killing Banquo and Fleance is now totally entrenched in his mind. His thoughts express how restless he is as long as Banquo and Fleance live.

Q14. The reason as to Macbeth has kept the plans for murder hidden from Lady Macbeth.

He thinks involving her will make her try to stop him which he doesn’t want.

Q15. Summary of events in scene III.

As arranged, the murderers on hire meet. On hearing the horses approach, they give a signal and the attack is launched against Banquo and his son. Successfully they manage to kill Banquo, but by bad luck for them, Fleance escapes leaving the job partially done.

Q16. Why “Exit Fleance” marks the climax of the climax of the play according to some scholars.

It’s important as it means that Macbeth still has an enemy to face and the prophecy by witches about Banquo sons become heirs is still valid. For the first time, one of Macbeth's plan has gone wrong. To its extreme, it would mean that a someone, who might tell about the attempted murder has lived and this may double the heat of previous Duncan’s killing.

Q17. Banquo’s dead body description.

His body had a slit throat and also had about twenty stabbings to the face.

Q18. The irony about Macbeth’s speech.

After having done everything possible to eliminate Banquo, it is ironic when Macbeth says that if only Banquo were there, everything would have been perfect.

Q19. Macbeth’s visions at the banquet.

Banquo’s ghost enters and sits in Macbeth's place.

Q20. The connection between Macbeth’s agitation and his knowledge of Fleance escape.

Macbeth expresses his concern about Fleance power as predicted by the witches. He is unhappy that his jut concluded murder plot ended unsuccessfully elevating the chances of him being discovered.

Q21. How Banquo’s ghost incident conveys Macbeth’s inner conflict.

Soon after Macbeth mentions Banquo, the ghost appears. This might be an indicator that he is feeling guilty of having murdered Banquo or as well fearful and worried about the consequences. His agitation is revealed by the by his shock at the sight of the ghost.

Q22. Lady Macbeth's reactions to the conflict at the banquet.

She informs the guests that Macbeth has fits, and that they who knows him well have learned to ignore them. When the situation gets out grasp Lady Macbeth send the guests home.

Q23. Macbeth plans at the end of the scene.

He plans on going to visit the witches hoping to learn more about the future and what he can do to keep the throne.

Q24. Words by Lennox and Lord in line 22 and 25 to describe the Macbeth.

They both used the word tyrant to refer to Macbeth as an unjust person and his throne as a usurped one.

Q25. Information reviled in lines 24-39.

It is probable that Macbeth will attempt to kill Macduff. Soon Macbeth will be faced by the English army and unhappy scots as well in a battle.

ACT IV

Q1. Deference in the way Macbeth treats the witches now in comparison to la visit in ACT I

When he first met the witches in ACT 1 scene 3, he was surprised and confused. In this ACT he goes to himself with no request or invitation and in a so demanding way to the extent of trying to take charge and maybe be the influence to what they prophesy.

Q2. What each of the three apparatus that deal with Macbeth looks like and what it says.

1st apparition is an armed head- it warns Macbeth that Macduff will destroy him after returning from Scotland.

2nd apparition is a bloody child. This tells him that he can’t be harmed by any man born of a woman.

3rd apparition is that of a crowned child. This assures him not until Great Birman wood returns to high Dunsinane, Macbeth won’t be conquered.

Q3. The second thing that Macbeth demands to know from the witches.

He demands to know whether Banquo’s children shall ever reign in this kingdom

Q4. Description of the final apparition and its meaning.

Eight kings, the last with a glass in his hands as Banquo’s ghost follows. Since all the eight kings resemble Banquo, this means that Banquo’s descendants will become kings.

Q5. What Macbeth plans to do towards the end of the scene.

Macbeth settles at sending murderers to capture and kill Macduff’s children and wife in Macduff’s castle.

Q6. Why Lady Macduff thinks her husband as a traitor.

She thinks Macduff has too much fear and doesn’t love them as he doesn’t first protect the family before moving on to affairs of the state.

Q7. Role that the small boy seems to have taken in the household.

Protector of the family in the absence of his father…when the murderers come in he first defends his father, who if absent, when they call him a traitor and when stabbed he cries to his mother to run away telling her that he would pray for him. He is a symbol of loyalty love and affection.

Q8. Why Malcolm thinks he need to test Macduff.

He initially thinks Macduff is conspiring with Macbeth.

Q9. Three things that Malcolm claims he is guilty of in the test for Macduff.

He claims that he is greedy, lustful and lacks graces.

Q10. A number of troops that will come to aid Scotland.

Ten thousand Siward soldiers.

Q11. What Malcolm and Ross tell Macbeth to do when he learns about his family.

Sharpen his sword and take revenge.

ACT IV

Q1. What the Gentlewoman tells the doctor concerning Lady Macbeth’s sleepwalking.

She rises up, dresses, she then leaves her room, still in her sleep she writes something on a piece of paper which she then reads, seals and goes back to bed.

Q2. Murders that Lady Macbeth alludes in her sleep and details that she alludes to the murders.

She alludes to the murders of Duncan, Banquo as well as Macduff’s family.

“Out, damned spot! Out I say!” – the spot is a reference to the conversation Macbeth had with her after they Murdered Duncan.

“One, two. Why, then, ‘tis time to do’t.” – it is in reference to killing Duncan. One possibility being the two guards the second possibility being Lady Macbeth as she rings the bell twice. Time to it refers to the actual act to murder Duncan.

“There is still a spot there” – referring to the bloody hands that would never get clean.

“The thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now?”- a direct reference to the murder of Lady Macduff and her their son.

“What, will these hands ne’er be clean?”- once more a reference to the bloody hands this time even more stained with the blood of an innocent mother and her child.

Q3. Instructions the doctor gives to the gentlewoman.

She should remove her all means of annoyance, look after her and remove from her anything she might hurt herself with.

Q4. The four lords Scotland (Lennox, Angus, Menteth, and Caithness) set right to join Malcolm together with the English forces who by now have marched to Scotland and have established a camp at Birnam Wood, close to Macbeth’s fortress at Dunsinane.

Q5. Description of Macbeth’s state of mind.

He looks quite frenzied and upset.

Q6. Why Macbeth is so confident at the start of the scene.

He is confident that no one can hurt him regarding the 2nd apparition.

Q7. News by the servant and Macbeth’s reaction.

The servant reports that a troop of 10,000 men is approaching. In response, he says he has no time for grieve and wants his armor as he is ready to fight.

Q8. Kind of future that Macbeth expects for himself.

A future of endless tomorrows but full of loneliness now that the queen is dead.

Q9. Extent to which Macbeth express regret and remorse in this scene.

From this scene we can deduce that Macbeth is in regret for everything from killing Duncan al through to listening to the witches as well as being overpowered by the illusions of his wife to broken promises, precisely the foul against Duncan where it all started.

Q10. A strategy that Macbeth announces in the first speech of this scene.

No turning back as he believes nobody can harm him thus he will still emerge victorious even in face Malcom’s army. And will there after rule securely.

Q11. Macbeths reactions to news by Seyton and a summary of his thoughts.

Seyton tells the king that the queen is dead. His reaction to this is regret filled with sadness. He wished that She had died later.

Q12. “Tomorrow and tomorrow” in a modern language.

Anyway, she still would have died later. Someday the news would have still come. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow. Slowly the days creep along till the end of time. And fools, by every day that passes, have been taken much closer to their deaths. Out, out, brief candle. If at it most is just an illusion. Life in its best comparison is like a poor actor worries and struts on the stage to, later, only never be heard again. He more compares life to a story narrated by idiot full of full of emotional disturbances and noise but entirely meaningless.

Q13. Orders issued by Malcom in the opening speech.

Soldiers should use tree branches as a means of concealing themselves.

They would move from Birman Wood headed towards Dunsinane.

Q14. What Macbeth asks for in Everyday Language.

Lordship.

Q15. Image used by Macbeth to describe his position.

He uses the image of standing river of blood.

Q16. The announcement made by Siward.

He says he is proud of his son as he dies the death of a good soldier.

Q17. Why Macbeth offers to let Macduff go unharmed.

Macbeth believes that only he who is not born of woman can end his life. He believes that Macduff cannot kill him and even tell him to go look for someone who can be harmed. Macduff says he wasn’t born but cut off his mother womb just before he could be born naturally. For that reason, he offers not to fight him but accept his death.

Q18. What Macduff reveals about Macbeth and it makes Macbeth feel.

Macduff reveals to Macbeth that he wasn’t born naturally but by cesarean birth. This makes Macbeth lose hi confidence he realizes that he is about to die at Macduff’s hands. Macbeth becomes a coward.