HAMLET LESSON 9 HANDOUT 12 ANSWER THEDOMORE

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How does Hamlet's decision to stage a play advance the plot? —Hum, I have heard" to "Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King" with a focus on how the introduction of a key plot point—that Hamlet will stage a play to determine the guilt of his uncle—serves to move the play along as well as further develop Hamlet's character.

Why does Hamlet describe the scene as cunning? Hamlet uses a 'play-within-a-play' to prove his uncle is guilty of murdering his father. He believes that "people sitting at a play can by the very cunning of the scene be struck to the soul". Indeed, that is the very purpose of theatre and film.

What does Hamlet mean by Fie upon T Foh about my brains lines 616-617? ? When Hamlet says, "Fie upon 't! Foh! About, my brains!" he is commanding his mind to change, to turn his thinking around. Hamlet is telling himself to start thinking about something other than his father's death or his family duty.

How do two central ideas introduced earlier in the play continue to develop and interact in Hamlet's final soliloquy? Here the two central ideas are united by Hamlet's shame. Revenge and action vs. inaction further develop and interact at the end of the soliloquy when Hamlet says, "O, from this time forth / My thoughts be bloody or be nothing worth!" (lines 68–69).

What was Hamlet's intention behind staging the play? The main purpose of the play-within-a-play is to "catch the conscience of the King." Hamlet plans to have a troupe of actors perform the suspected circumstances of his father's death, reasoning that if Claudius did kill his father, his guilt will become evident when he

watches the play.

How do Hamlet's soliloquies advance the plot? Each soliloquy advances the plot, reveals Hamlet's inner thoughts to the audience and helps to create an atmosphere in the play. Keywords: Character, Drama, Necessary, Revenge, Soliloquy, Tragedy. questions of morality and his reflection on the task of revenge that has been assigned to him.

Is Hamlet pretending or crazy? Despite the evidence that Hamlet actually is mad, we also see substantial evidence that he is just pretending. The most obvious evidence is that Hamlet himself says he is going to pretend to be mad, suggesting he is at least sane enough to be able to tell the difference between disordered and rational behavior.

Why is Hamlet immature? It is the "adolescent" conception of Hamlet which has diminished his stature, producing the figure whom critics can describe as "fundamentally immature", his central characteristic "the desire to escape from the complexities of adult living".

How was King Hamlet killed? At the end of the play in Act 5, Scene 2, Hamlet dies when he is stabbed with the poisoned sword. While Laertes stabbed Hamlet, it was Claudius who poisoned the sword. Claudius plotted with Laertes to revenge the murder of Polonius and the death of Ophelia but really wanted Hamlet dead so he could continue to be king.

How does Hamlet describe himself in lines 611 616? In line 611-616 Hamlet states," Why, what an ass am I! This is most brave, That I, the son of a dear father murdered, Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell, Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words and fall a-cursing, like a very drab, A stallion".

What do lines 76 77 suggest about Hamlet's view of life? What do lines 76–77 suggest about Hamlet's view of life? ? Hamlet sees that what keeps someone from suicide is "respect" (line 76) or fear of what may or may not happen after one dies. People prolong their suffering in life because of this fear.

What does Hamlet say as he is dying? The last words Hamlet speaks are to his friend Horatio: "The rest is silence." These words were crucial to audiences at the

time because they provided a sense of ease in death and the afterlife. Hearing that Hamlet could now rest in peace for avenging his father's death meant he was no longer suffering.

Which of these characteristics could be considered Hamlet's tragic flaw? Shakespeare's tragic hero Hamlet's fatal flaw is his failure to act immediately to kill Claudius, his uncle, and the murderer of his father. His tragic flaw is 'procrastination'. His continuous awareness and doubt delay him in performing the needed.

What is Hamlet's fear of death? In his famous "To be or not to be" soliloquy (III. i), Hamlet philosophically concludes that no one would choose to endure the pain of life if he or she were not afraid of what will come after death, and that it is this fear which causes complex moral considerations to interfere with the capacity for action.

How does Hamlet develop a central idea in lines 84-90? ? In lines 84–90, Hamlet develops the central idea of mortality. He discusses how the "dread of something after death" (line 86) baffles people and keeps them from taking action in life.

Why is he so cruel to Ophelia immediately thereafter? Hamlet is cruel to Ophelia because he has transferred his anger at Gertrude's marriage to Claudius onto Ophelia. In fact, Hamlet's words suggest that he transfers his rage and disgust for his mother onto all women. He says to Ophelia, "God has given you one face and you make yourselves another.

Was Hamlet meant to be a play? It was very definitely intended to be a drama, and a tragedy at that, and was known in Shakespeare day to be a tragedy. As for it being "unfinished," that is nonsense, since it was performed in Shakespeare's day—how could it have been performed it wasn't finished?

How and why does Hamlet conceive the idea of the play within the play? The play within the play is pivotal to the plot. It is the point at which Hamlet becomes convinced that his father has been murdered and usurped by his uncle Claudius. This should have unleashed the revenge demanded by the ghost of his father.

How have Hamlet's thoughts or emotions changed? From the moment we first meet Hamlet until he leaves for England, he is trapped between will and action. But when he returns to Denmark in Act V he is a changed man: still serious, yet far less

melancholy and far more at peace.

How do Hamlet's soliloquies reveal his moral struggles? In the monologue, he contemplates whether or not he should continue or end his own life. He also considers seeking revenge for his father's death. Evidence of his uncertainty and over thinking is not only shown in this speech, but it also can be referenced in other important parts of the play.

Which soliloquy in Hamlet is the most important and why? The soliloquy "To Be Or Not To Be" seems to frame the question increasingly inwards around Hamlet's own desire to live or to die. He is solo and he is in many ways thinking mostly about his own decision to take his life or continue forth. Yet the theme of life or death also extends toward his potential actions.

What decision does Hamlet make and why? Prince Hamlet believes that if he kills Claudius while in prayer, Claudius will go to heaven and will not be punished for murdering his father. This decision is crucial in the play because it causes a chain reaction of events. Another important decision Prince Hamlet makes is choosing to fight Laertes.

What effect does the stage direction have on the scene Hamlet? What effect does the stage direction have on the scene? By leaving Hamlet alone on stage, the audience learns how truly upset he is. When everyone leaves, it shows how the rest of the family shuns Hamlet. Having just Hamlet on the stage makes him the most appealing character.

How does Hamlet's return affect the plot? Hamlet's unexpected return prompts Claudius to plot Hamlet's death with Laertes. Claudius knows that Laertes is angry at Hamlet because of his father's death and later, his sister's suicide. So Laertes makes an easy pawn for Claudius to manipulate.

Does Hamlet change from the beginning of the play to the end? From the moment we first meet Hamlet until he leaves for England, he is trapped between will and action. But when he returns to Denmark in Act V he is a changed man: still serious, yet far less melancholy and far more at peace.

Who killed Hamlet's father? 'I am your father's spirit,' the ghost tells Hamlet. It tells him that Hamlet's father did not die naturally, but was murdered by his brother Claudius. As the king slept, Claudius put poison into his ear, causing the king a painful death. The ghost tells Hamlet to take revenge on Claudius for murdering his father.

Why is Hamlet afraid of killing Claudius? Hamlet delays killing Claudius because Claudius represents Hamlet's innermost desires to sleep with his mother Gertrude. And by killing Claudius, Hamlet would be killing a part of himself.

Why does Hamlet delay killing Claudius? After discovering that Claudius did in fact murder his father in the previous act, Hamlet seems more prepared than ever to kill him, but decides to delay again to ensure that there is 'no relish of salvation in't,' ensuring that Claudius does not go to 'heaven.

What act and scene is the climax of Hamlet? Climax When Hamlet stabs Polonius through the arras in Act III, scene iv, he commits himself to overtly violent action and brings himself into unavoidable conflict with the king. Another possible climax comes at the end of Act IV, scene iv, when Hamlet resolves to commit himself fully to violent revenge.

How does the setting of Hamlet affect the story? This confined setting reflects Hamlet's situation. He feels trapped by his duty to his father and his duty as a member of the Danish royal family, so his story is confined behind the battlements of the Danish royal fortress. Elsinore is a place with many private spaces.

What sets the plot in motion in Hamlet? Late one night, the ghost of Hamlet's father appears to him, accusing Claudius of his murder and urging Hamlet to revenge. This sets in motion a train of events that destroys both family and state.

What is Hamlet's tragic flaw How does it lead to his downfall? His tragic flaw is 'procrastination'. His continuous awareness and doubt delays him in performing the needed. Hamlet finally kills Claudius but only after realizing that he is poisoned. His procrastination, his tragic flaw, leads him to his doom along with that of the other characters he targets.

What is the deeper meaning of Hamlet? As the play progresses, Hamlet's pursuit of revenge for his father's murder leads him to a deeper understanding of the complexities of justice and honor. Shakespeare illustrates that these codes are often muddled, inconsistent, and difficult to comprehend.

Why did Hamlet end the way it did? Why does Hamlet kill himself? Hamlet is overcome by guilt for Polonius's and Ophelia's deaths, and distraught over his own indecision throughout the play (whether to kill his uncle, for which he will hate himself, or to commit suicide because he cannot live with himself if he does not avenge his father).

Who ends up dying in Hamlet? First I listed out all the deaths in the play, noting that 9 of the 11 central characters die (in order, King Hamlet, Polonius, Ophelia, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, Laertes, Gertrude, Claudius, and Prince Hamlet all die, while Horatio and Young Fortinbras do not).

Why did Ophelia go crazy? Ophelia likely went mad because of the death of her father. There are other reasons in the play, like Hamlet's anger and her brother's absence. But, Hamlet murdering her father, Polonius, is most likely where she breaks down.

How old is Ophelia supposed to be? Ophelia's age is not explicitly stated in Shakespeare's play "Hamlet." However, she is typically portrayed as a young woman, likely in her late teens or early twenties.

What is the theory of distributed systems? While there is no single definition of a distributed system, the following defining properties are commonly used as: There are several autonomous computational entities (computers or nodes), each of which has its own local memory. The entities communicate with each other by message passing.

What is distributed computing system in computer science? Distributed computing is the method of making multiple computers work together to solve a common problem. It makes a computer network appear as a powerful single computer that provides large-scale resources to deal with complex challenges.

What is distributed system pdf? Distributed computing systems refer to a network of computers that work together to achieve a common goal. In a distributed computing system, individual computers are connected to each other through a communication network, and they coordinate their activities by exchanging messages.

How to implement distributed systems?

What are 3 examples of distributed systems?

What are the five models of a distributed computing system? Models of distributed computing can be classified into five categories: —Minicomputer model, —Workstation model, —Workstation-server model, —Processor-pool model, —Hybrid model.

What are the two major challenges of distributed computing? Issues related to data synchronization, replication, and version control can arise. 2. Network Issues: Distributed systems rely on network communication, so network stability and bandwidth problems can occur. Network delays and packet loss can impact system performance.

What is distributed system in simple words? A distributed system is a collection of computer programs that utilize computational resources across multiple, separate computation nodes to achieve a common, shared goal. Also known as distributed computing or distributed databases, it relies on separate nodes to communicate and synchronize over a common network.

What is a real time example of distributed computing? One specific example of distributed computing in AI and ML is in training neural networks. Neural networks are a type of machine learning model that is inspired by the human brain. Training these networks involves processing vast amounts of data, which is distributed across multiple machines for faster computation.

What is the main function of a distributed system? A distributed system is simply any environment where multiple computers or devices are working on a variety of tasks and components, all spread across a network. Components within distributed systems split up the work, coordinating efforts to complete a given job more

efficiently than if only a single device ran it.

What are the two types of distributed system?

What is the difference between a distributed system and a computer system? Distributed systems are designed to perform complex tasks by distributing the workload across multiple nodes. Computer networks often have centralized devices for control, like routers or servers. Distributed systems operate with decentralized control, spreading functions across various nodes.

What are five benefits of developing systems in distributed systems?

How are distributed systems used in real life? Distributed systems are widely used in various real-life applications such as online banking, social networking, and cloud computing. Online banking is a prime example of a distributed system.

How do you manage data in a distributed system?

Is Netflix a distributed system? OC (Open Connect) or Netflix CDN: CDN is the network of distributed servers in different geographical locations, and Open Connect is Netflix's own custom global CDN (Content delivery network). It handles everything which involves video streaming.

What are the three pillars of distributed systems? The three pillars of observability are logs, metrics, and traces. These three data outputs provide different insights into the health and functions of systems in cloud and microservices environments.

What is a real life example of a distributed file system? A cloud-based distributed file system is a type of distributed file system that uses the internet to store and access data. Amazon S3, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Storage are examples of cloud-based distribution file systems.

Why is a distributed system needed? The reason why we need distributed systems is to conquer the constraints of a single machine. To be more specific, it is to solve these two problems: A single machine is slow, even when applying coroutine, multi-threaded, and multi-process.

Which model is best for distributed system?

What are the basics of distributed computing? A distributed computer system consists of multiple software components that are on multiple computers, but run as a single system. The computers that are in a distributed system can be physically close together and connected by a local network, or they can be geographically distant and connected by a wide area network.

What is distributed system in simple words? A distributed system is a collection of computer programs that utilize computational resources across multiple, separate computation nodes to achieve a common, shared goal. Also known as distributed computing or distributed databases, it relies on separate nodes to communicate and synchronize over a common network.

What is the theory of distribution in statistics? A distribution associates a probability (a number lying between 0 and 1) with each possible outcome; the sum of these probabilities must be unity. In distribution theory the probabilities are values of a mathematical function (usually called the probability mass function or pmf) of X.

What is the theoretical foundation of a distributed system? A global state of a distributed system consists of the local states of all the processes and messages in transit. Absent of shared memory implies absent of a global clock. Impact: It is impossible to have a coherent global state. ? is a transitive relation.

What is the general theory of distribution in economics? distribution theory, in economics, the systematic attempt to account for the sharing of the national income among the owners of the factors of production—land, labour, and capital. Traditionally, economists have studied how the costs of these factors and the size of their return—rent, wages, and profits—are fixed.

Thermodynamics, 7th Edition Solution Manual by Yunus A. Cengel

1. What is the first law of thermodynamics?

Answer: The first law of thermodynamics, also known as the energy balance principle, states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant. In other words, energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred or transformed.

2. What is the entropy of a system?

Answer: Entropy is a measure of the disorder or randomness of a system. A higher entropy system is more disordered than a lower entropy system. Entropy tends to increase over time in isolated systems, reaching a maximum when the system reaches thermal equilibrium.

3. Explain the principle of irreversibility.

Answer: The principle of irreversibility states that natural processes tend to increase the entropy of the universe. For example, heat flows from a hot object to a cold object, but not vice versa. This principle means that some processes, such as combustion, are irreversible.

4. What is the Carnot cycle?

Answer: The Carnot cycle is a theoretical heat engine that operates between two fixed temperature reservoirs. It is the most efficient heat engine possible, and its efficiency is determined by the temperature difference between the reservoirs.

5. What is the Gibbs free energy?

Answer: The Gibbs free energy is a thermodynamic potential that is used to determine the spontaneity of a process. A process is spontaneous if it has a negative Gibbs free energy change. The Gibbs free energy is given by the expression $G = H - TS$, where H is the enthalpy, T is the temperature, and S is the entropy.

What is the full form of EDP in Pmegp? 8. Duration of Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP).

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How does EDP full form work? What is the full form of EDP? The full form of EDP is Electronic Data Processing. It relates to the functioning of commercial data

operations, the handling of storage records, the use of a computer involving the electronic transmission of information from a sheet into an electronic format.

What is EDP in billing? EDP Services means an electronic mail service that eases the delivery of bills and invoices from billers to customers using direct electronic services. An eligible bill is complete, regular on appearance, instantly payable to the depositor, and is either a cheque, bank draft, or credit union.

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