MACBETH QUESTION AND ANSWER ACT 2

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What happens during Act 2 of Macbeth?

What has Macbeth forgotten in Act 2? Lady Macbeth at first tries to steady her husband, but she becomes angry when she notices that he has forgotten to leave the daggers with the sleeping chamberlains so as to frame them for Duncan's murder.

Who killed Macbeth in Act 2? Malcolm and Macduff lead an army against Macbeth, as Lady Macbeth goes mad and commits suicide. Macbeth confronts Malcolm's army, trusting in the Weïrd Sisters' comforting promises. He learns that the promises are tricks, but continues to fight. Macduff kills Macbeth and Malcolm becomes Scotland's king.

What is Lady Macbeth's excuse for not killing Duncan herself? Even though Lady Macbeth wants Duncan dead, she will not kill him herself. The excuse she gives is that, when Duncan is asleep, he looks too much like her own father. She says, 'Had he not resembled/My father as he slept, I had done 't. '

How is Macbeth guilty in Act 2? In Act 2 Scene 2, the blood on Macbeth's hands after his murder of Duncan is both literal and a metaphor for his guilt: "Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather / The multitudinous seas incarnadine".

What does Macbeth hallucinate in Act 2? Few visual moments are as strange as the scene at the beginning of act two, in which Macbeth sees a dagger floating in the air, apparently leading him to Duncan's bedchamber. This hallucination provokes

one of Shakespeare's most famous speeches: "Is this a dagger which I see before me?" The scene is pivotal.

What is Macbeth unable to do in Act 2? Macbeth is unable to return to Duncan's chamber with the bloody daggers. Why do you think he fears going back? He cannot face the murder that he has committed. He feels too much guilt.

What mistake does Macbeth make in Act 2 Scene 2? Macbeth walks in on his waiting wife with bloody daggers in his hands. The deed has been done, and Macbeth is horrified by his actions. Plus he's managed to mess up the plan by bringing the daggers away from the scene of the crime (he was supposed to leave them there to point the finger at Duncan's drunk servants).

What is Macbeth's tragic flaw in Act 2? What is a flaw in Macbeth's character? Macbeth has the flaw of ambition. He wants to be king and follows through on his plans without considering the consequences for himself or the kingdom.

Who does Macbeth lie to in Act 2? Act 2, Scene 1 Summary: Macbeth and Banquo are discussing the witches' prophecies once again. Banquo has been dreaming about them, but Macbeth lies and says they've slipped his mind. He then tells Banquo to stick with him, and he'll be rewarded in the future.

Who suspects Macbeth in Act 2? By far, though, the most distrusting character is Macduff, who, up until this point in the play, has been a fairly unobtrusive character. He asks Macbeth why he killed the chamberlains, and later expresses his suspicion to Ross and the old man.

What is the irony in Act 2 of Macbeth? The discovery of Duncan's murder in Act 2, Scene 3 is an extended moment of dramatic irony. The audience is aware that Duncan is dead, but Macduff and Lennox are oblivious, an ignorance that Macbeth maintains by making comments that imply the king is still alive. Lennox: Goes the king hence today?

Does Lady Macbeth regret killing Duncan? Lady Macbeth's guilt is famously represented by two acts. First, Duncan's blood becomes a physical manifestation of her guilt. She is surprised by the amount of blood after Duncan's murder. This is symbolic of the guilt she did not know she would experience after the fact.

Who was knocking in Macbeth Act 2? A porter hears knocking at the gate of Macbeth's castle. It's Macduff and Lennox, who have come to rouse Duncan. Macbeth arrives and tells them the king is still sleeping. Macduff heads off to wake the king, and promptly returns, screaming bloody murder.

Who ordered Banquo to be murdered? Later, Macbeth in his lust for power sees Banquo as a threat and has him murdered by three hired assassins; Banquo's son, Fleance, escapes. Banquo's ghost returns in a later scene, causing Macbeth to react with alarm in public during a feast.

What happens Act 2 of Macbeth? Plot summary: Macbeth makes his way to Duncan's room to kill him and sees a ghostly dagger floating in the air before him. Act II scene ii – Macbeth forgets to leave the bloody daggers in Duncan's room after the murder and Lady Macbeth is forced to take charge and put them back.

Who does Macbeth admit to killing in Act 2? Macbeth goes to see Duncan's body and returns, saying he had killed the chamberlains because he saw them covered in Duncan's blood and became furious.

Why is Act 2 Scene 2 important in Macbeth? First, and most importantly, it's the scene in which Macbeth murders Duncan. Additionally, in previous scenes, both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth have appeared resolute in their desire to kill Duncan and seize the throne, but in this scene, we see the first traces of guilt and regret in both characters.

Why does Macbeth see a dagger in Act 2 Scene 1? What is Macbeth thinking in Act 2, Scene 1? Macbeth is thinking about killing Duncan and what that will do to him. He believes that he might be going mad when he sees the dagger, which he considers to be guiding him towards murder but also to be a figment of his imagination.

What three things does drinking provoke in Macbeth Act 2? In William Shakespeare's Macbeth, Macduff asks the Porter, "What three things does drink especially provoke?" The Porter replies, "nose painting, sleep, and urine"—the first of which is usually taken to mean the red flush that comes across a drinker's face.

MACBETH QUESTION AND ANSWER ACT 2

What supernatural thing does Macbeth see in Act 2? Act 2 Scene 1 Banquo tells him that he dreamed of the 'three weird sisters' last night, but Macbeth lies and says he has not thought about them. Alone, as he goes towards Duncan's chambers to murder the king, Macbeth sees a vision of a bloody dagger.

Why does Macbeth hallucinate in Act 2? Macbeth has planned the entire act of killing Duncan and as he walks to Duncan's room, he hallucinates that there is a bloody dagger sitting before him, inviting him to kill Duncan. This bloody dagger is a window to Macbeth's future of guilt after killing the king.

What mistake does Macbeth make in Act 2? What mistake does Macbeth make after murdering Duncan? He takes the daggers with him. She puts the daggers in the room and wipes blood on the guards.

What does Macbeth think he sees in Act 2? After Banquo and his son Fleance leave the scene, Macbeth imagines that he sees a bloody dagger pointing toward Duncan's chamber. Frightened by the apparition of a "dagger of the mind," he prays that the earth will "hear not [his] steps" as he completes his bloody plan (38, 57).

Does Macbeth feel guilty in Act 2? In Act II, Scene 2, the magnitude of Macbeth's crime of regicide has awakened in him a tremendous feeling of guilt that manifests itself as blood. That Macbeth has had misgivings about murdering Duncan is indicated by Macbeth's imagining that a dagger hangs in the air before him.

How is Macbeth manipulated in Act 2? Macbeth, an ambitious general, is manipulated by both his wife and three witches to commit heinous crimes. The witches manipulate Macbeth by using his faith in the supernatural to force him to carry out certain actions. As well, they present him with deceiving prophecies to give him false confidence.

What did Macbeth forget in Act 2 Scene 2? In this scene, Macbeth returns from murdering Duncan, alarmed that he heard a noise. Lady Macbeth dismisses his fears and sees that he has brought the guards' daggers with him, rather than planting them at the scene of the crime. She tells him to return the daggers but he refuses and Lady Macbeth goes instead.

What happens in scene 2 of Macbeth? Act 1, scene 2 Duncan, king of Scotland, hears an account of the success in battle of his noblemen Macbeth and Banquo. Duncan orders the execution of the rebel thane of Cawdor and sends messengers to announce to Macbeth that he has been given Cawdor's title.

What are the events of Act 2 Scene 2 Macbeth? In this scene, Macbeth returns from murdering Duncan, alarmed that he heard a noise. Lady Macbeth dismisses his fears and sees that he has brought the guards' daggers with him, rather than planting them at the scene of the crime. She tells him to return the daggers but he refuses and Lady Macbeth goes instead.

What happens in Act 2 of a play? That's the real question we're breaking down today—the structure of the middle act. Act Two contains plot events that constantly challenge your character's Internal Obstacle and force them to continually shift tactics—ultimately shoving them to the deep depths of failure so they're finally forced to change.

What is the main idea of Act 2 of The Tragedy of Macbeth? What is the central idea of Shakespeare's The Tragedy of Macbeth, Act 2? A murderer must live with his conscience. For what of the following reasons did Shakespeare probably choose to write The Tragedy of Macbeth in blank verse? To create an effect of natural speech.

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What is Macbeth's ambition in Act 2? However, Macbeth's actions are based on his ambition to rise above his station in life, and he is acting because of his want to become king of Scotland. Duncan has done nothing at all to Macbeth for Macbeth to want to kill him. He only does this because he believes that this is the way he will become king.

What does Lady Macbeth do in Act 2 Scene 2? Since Macbeth is too shaken up to do anything, Lady Macbeth takes charge, calls him a wimp, and hauls the daggers back to Duncan's chambers. When she comes back, she tells a still distraught Macbeth to snap out of it, wash the blood off his hands, and put on his nightgown, in case someone finds them awake.

What are the main points of act 2?

What happens to Macbeth in act 2? When Macbeth arrives at his castle, he and Lady Macbeth plot to assassinate King Duncan, soon to be their guest, so that Macbeth can become king. After Macbeth murders Duncan, the king's two sons flee, and Macbeth is crowned.

What happens in act 2? Act 2 is basically about the emotional journey of the main character. Give your characters all sorts of challenges to overcome, because the key in this act is conflict. Without conflict you can't move the story forward.

What events happened in Act 2 of Macbeth? Act 2 of Macbeth includes several key events: Macbeth murders King Duncan, Lady Macbeth plants the bloody daggers on the guards, and Macduff discovers the king's body. Macbeth kills the guards to cover up his crime, and Duncan's sons, Malcolm and Donalbain, flee for their lives, fearing for their own safety.

What is the conflict in Act II Macbeth? In the extract of Act 2 Scene 1, Macbeth is therefore intended to be portrayed as battling an inner conflict of whether or not to follow a route of potential corruption and divine condemnation, or remain in his loyal

position as King Duncan s subject .

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How do computer programmers use statistics?

What type of math is used in coding? Binary mathematics is foundational to computer science since computers use 1s and 0s to represent everything, from text, pixels, numbers, and symbols.

How does a coder use maths? Algorithms, the step-by-step procedures in coding, are based on mathematical concepts. Whether you're calculating the trajectory of a spacecraft or the interest on a bank loan, the underlying principles are mathematical. Furthermore, concepts like variables and functions in programming are directly borrowed from math.

Can I learn coding if I'm bad at math? "It's absolutely not a barrier to becoming a web developer." According to Web Developer Charlotte O'Hara, it's not only easy to learn to code without having a background in math, but outside of some routine arithmetic, most web development projects don't rely heavily on math at all.

Is programming math heavy? On one hand, it is true that for 90% of a programmer's job, you're not going to be using any mathematics at all beyond basic arithmetic. But on the other hand, many people rightly point out that programming is simply a subset of computer science, which itself is a subset of mathematics.

Does coding pay well? Learn more about different roles that require coding and their salaries. Depending on your job title, you can earn an average of $79,059 to $106,399 per year as a coder. Roles that require coding typically have lucrative salaries that are influenced by industry, location, and level of experience.

Can you be a good programmer without math? Being good at math is important for certain types of programming, like designing games and inventing complex algorithms. But for many other types of programming, such as developing business or web applications, you can become a successful programmer without having to

study advanced math.

Does coding require calculus? Generally, coding doesn't require calculus. But some emerging fields of programming like machine learning and robotics require you to have a firm understanding of calculus.

What math do you need to know as a programmer? Linear Algebra. Linear algebra is essential in computer graphics, deep neural networks, and many other areas of programming. It involves scalars, vectors, and matrices to represent and manipulate data. If you want to work with 3D graphics, cryptography, and machine learning, then Linear Algebra come into play.

Which machine learning technique is used for pattern recognition? Neural network pattern recognition The most popular and successful form of machine learning using neural networks is deep learning, which applies deep convolutional neural networks (CNN) to solve classification tasks.

Can machine learning identify unique patterns? Conclusion. Machine learning and pattern recognition have become essential tools in a variety of industries. Pattern recognition is the process of recognizing patterns in data, while machine learning uses algorithms to find patterns and learn from them.

What is statistical pattern recognition in machine learning? Statistical pattern recognition (SPR) is a field of data analysis that uses mathematical models and algorithms to identify patterns from large datasets. It can be used for various tasks, such as handwriting or speech recognition, classification of objects in images, and natural language processing.

What is machine learning recognition? Machine Learning. Pattern Recognition. Method of data analysis that automates analytical model building. An engineering application of various algorithms used to recognize data patterns.

Is AI just pattern recognition? At the end of the day, they are machines. "It's just pattern recognition," he said. "It doesn't feel anything." While AI can be trained to identify objects like fish in a tank or tumors in medical scans, the processes of how it interprets these patterns are not fully understood.

What is the disadvantage of pattern recognition? Disadvantages of Pattern Recognition: 1. Dependency on Data Quality: Accuracy is highly dependent on the quality and representativeness of the training data. 2. Overfitting: The risk of overfitting occurs when a model is too complex and fits noise in the data rather than capturing accurate patterns.

Which algorithm is best for pattern recognition? The fuzzy algorithms are quite complex in nature yet produce the best pattern recognition results. This is because the modelling is for uncertain domains and components for recognition. This can be understood as a part of the probabilistic approach.

What is a real life example of pattern recognition? One example of pattern recognition in everyday life is in mathematical formulas that we may use regularly, such as for tipping, converting measurements, determining mpg of a vehicle, etc. All mathematical formulas are a result of and used in pattern recognition and algorithmic thinking.

What is an example of pattern recognition in AI? This method uses computer algorithms to analyze and classify data according to statistical information. One example is the use of a statistical pattern recognition approach to e-mail filtering, where systems learn to distinguish spam from non-spam by examining the frequency of certain words or phrases.

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What are the different learning techniques used in pattern recognition? The primary types of pattern recognition methods in AI include supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi-supervised learning, and deep learning. Each method encompasses distinctive approaches to identifying and interpreting patterns within data, thereby bestowing AI systems with diversified capabilities.

What is the method of pattern recognition? For pattern recognition, the most common method is feed-forward networks, which means that there is no feedback to

the input. As humans learn from their past experiences and mistakes, such networks also learn from their mistakes by giving feedback to the input patterns.

What is the machine learning algorithm to find patterns in data? Pattern recognition is a derivative of machine learning that uses data analysis to recognize incoming patterns and regularities. This data can be anything from text and images to sounds or other definable qualities. The technique can quickly and accurately recognize partially hidden patterns even in unfamiliar objects.

The Balkans: A Short History

Mark Mazower's "The Balkans: A Short History" is a comprehensive and accessible account of the complex and often turbulent history of the Balkan Peninsula. This region of southeastern Europe has been a crossroads of civilizations for centuries, and its history is marked by both violent conflicts and periods of cultural and political exchange.

Q: What are the key themes that Mazower explores in his book? A: Mazower examines the region's diverse ethnic and religious groups, its geostrategic importance, and the interplay between local and international forces that have shaped its destiny. He traces the rise and fall of empires, the emergence of nation-states, and the impact of the two World Wars and the Cold War.

Q: How does Mazower approach the subject of nationalism in the Balkans? A: Mazower argues that nationalism was a powerful force in the region, but it also took many different forms. While some nationalist movements sought to create independent nation-states, others simply aimed to protect the rights of ethnic minorities within existing states. He emphasizes the complex and often contradictory nature of nationalism.

Q: How does Mazower analyze the role of the great powers in the Balkans? A: Mazower shows how the Ottoman Empire, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany competed for influence in the region, often with disastrous consequences. He examines the impact of their policies on the local population and traces the ways in which the Balkans became a battleground for great power rivalries.

Q: How does Mazower discuss the aftermath of the Cold War in the Balkans?
A: Mazower describes the collapse of communism and the outbreak of ethnic conflicts in the 1990s as a turning point in the region's history. He analyzes the failures of international diplomacy and the devastating consequences of war for the people of the Balkans.

Q: What are the strengths and weaknesses of Mazower's book? A: Mazower's book is widely praised for its clear and concise writing, its breadth of coverage, and its ability to synthesize a vast amount of historical information. However, some critics have argued that it oversimplifies certain issues and does not give enough attention to the role of the Balkans in the wider context of European history.

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