

# MACBETH STUDY GUIDE QUESTION AND ANSWER ACT 3

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**What do we learn about Macbeth in Act 3?** Act III scene i – Macbeth is now king, but Banquo is suspicious about how the witch's predications have come true. Macbeth arranges to have him murdered. Act III scene ii – Lady Macbeth tries to get her husband to talk to her about his plans but he refuses.

**What is the main idea of Act 3 Scene 1 of Macbeth?** Act 3 Scene 1 Macbeth tells Banquo that he has heard that Malcolm and Donalbain are spreading terrible rumours. When Banquo goes, Macbeth delivers a soliloquy about his fears that Banquo's children will become future kings.

**Why did Macbeth want Banquo killed in Act III?** Answer and Explanation: Macbeth wants Banquo and Fleance dead because of Banquo's prophecies from the three witches. Although Macbeth was promised the kingdom, Banquo was told his sons would be kings.

**Who else is conspicuously absent from the banquet?** Who else was missing from the banquet table (besides Banquo)? Macduff is missing.

**What does Act 3 of Macbeth symbolize?** Significant symbols in Acts 3 and 4 of Macbeth include blood, which represents guilt and murder, and darkness, symbolizing the evil that pervades Macbeth's actions. The appearance of Banquo's ghost symbolizes Macbeth's guilt and fear of retribution.

**Why is 3 significant in Macbeth?** It was common belief that bad luck comes in threes. It is the traditional belief that if one dies the death is usually followed by two more deaths will occur. The same things had happened in the play Macbeth too. The

first use of number three relates to the number of witches.

**What is Macbeth's fear in Act 3?** Banquo is the only person that Macbeth fears. He is frightened that Banquo will do something to make his descendants replace him as a king and usurp his power as soon as possible.

**Who is killed in Act 3 of Macbeth?** Act 3, scene 3 A third man joins the two whom Macbeth has already sent to kill Banquo and Fleance. The three assassins manage to kill Banquo. Fleance escapes.

**Why is Act 3 Scene 3 important in Macbeth?** The significance in Act 3, Scene 3 comes in Banquo's son, Fleance escaping the assassination attempt. At the beginning of the play, the witches prophesize that one of Banquo's descendants will one day sit on the throne of Scotland. Macbeth has now failed to prevent this.

**Does Macbeth regret killing Banquo?** Macbeth's vision of the ghost reveals his guilt over ordering the murder of Banquo and his young son. His sense of guilt is so powerful that he loses his sense of reality and cannot be sure whether he is having a vision or not. He speaks these lines in order to try and reassure himself that Banquo is truly dead.

**What happened in Act 3 Scene 6 of Macbeth?** Summary: Act 3: Scene 6 That night, somewhere in Scotland, Lennox walks with another lord, discussing what has happened to the kingdom. Banquo's murder has been officially blamed on Fleance, who has fled. Nevertheless, both men suspect Macbeth, whom they call a "tyrant," in the murders of Duncan and Banquo.

**Who was blamed for Banquo's death?** After Macbeth murders Duncan, the king's two sons flee, and Macbeth is crowned. Fearing that Banquo's descendants will, according to the Weïrd Sisters' predictions, take over the kingdom, Macbeth has Banquo killed.

**Who angered Macbeth by not attending the banquet?** By the end of this Act, we learn that Macduff has not attended the banquet because he has gone to England because he is suspicious of Macbeth. Macbeth confronts the three Weird Sisters and they show him more visions.

**Who refused Macbeth's banquet invitation?** Banquo refuses Macbeth's invitation to dinner. Macbeth hires two men to kill Banquo and Fleance. Banquo's son manages to escape from the murderers. Before the dinner, Macbeth looks confidently toward the future.

**Which character refuses to come to Macbeth's banquet?** Banquo is not present at the banquet either. Macbeth had Banquo murdered because he was fearful of his sons taking the throne (based upon the prophecies of the witches). Fleance, Banquo's son, is not at the banquet either.

**Why is Macbeth so upset in Act 3?** In Act 3, Scene 2, Lady Macbeth tells her husband to stop worrying, but he says the job is not done. Macbeth reveals to his wife how the thought of Banquo and his son being alive is making him paranoid because he fears that Banquo's son will steal the crown from him.

**What motivates Macbeth in Act 3?** As he waits for them to arrive, he muses if the witches prophecy is true, then Banquo's descendants will be king, and he'll have murdered Duncan for nothing. Macbeth wants to kill Banquo because he resents Banquo's honor and because the prophecy makes Banquo a threat.

**Which character escapes the murderers in Act III?** Summary: Act 3: Scene 3 Banquo and Fleance approach on their horses and dismount. They light a torch, and the murderers set upon them. The murderers kill Banquo, who dies urging his son to flee and to avenge his death. One of the murderers extinguishes the torch, and in the darkness Fleance escapes.

**What are the important parts in Macbeth Act 3?** Act III: Brutality and betrayal Banquo suspects Macbeth of treachery and Macbeth orders his murder and the murder of Banquo's son, Fleance. Although Banquo is killed, Fleance escapes. Banquo's ghost appears at Macbeth's banquet and terrorises Macbeth, whose behaviour indicates his guilt to fellow guests.

**Why does Macbeth hire 3 murderers?** Macbeth hired these murderers because he cannot assassinate Banquo himself. However the night of the murder, in scene iii, an additional murderer shows up.

**What is the main conflict in Act 3 of Macbeth?** Macbeth's fear of Banquo's suspicions about his involvement in Duncan's murder, his desire to remove someone who was present when the witches' prophecies were made, and his attempt to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy about Banquo's descendants becoming kings.

**What do we learn about Macbeth in Scene 3?** In Macbeth Act 1, Scene 3, the three witches do as they had said they wished in the play's opening scene: they speak to Macbeth. The witches tell Macbeth and Banquo that Macbeth is the Thane of Glamis and of Cawdor, and that Macbeth will one day be king. Banquo's children will also sit on the throne.

**What is the significance of Act 3 Scene 3 Macbeth?** The theme of Macbeth Act 3, Scene 3 is revenge. Banquo asks his son to take revenge for his murder. This is a theme that continues throughout the play as both Macduff and King Duncan's sons will also seek revenge against Macbeth.

**How does Macbeth change in Act 3?** Another way Macbeth changes is that he becomes quite weak, as he is easily persuaded is when Macbeth says he no longer wants to go through with the murder, Lady Macbeth, starts saying things to persuade him, like, 'and to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man', meaning if Macbeth commits the ...

**How is Macbeth ambitious in Act 3?** Macbeth wants to kill Banquo because he resents Banquo's honor and because the prophecy makes Banquo a threat. Also, Macbeth's guilt at murdering Duncan makes him want that murder to be "worthwhile." Macbeth's guilt about one crime pushes him to commit another.

**What is a good question about The Great Gatsby?** Why is Gatsby unable to put the past behind him? Why does he demand that Daisy renounce her former love for her husband? What choice would you have made in Daisy's situation? What role does Daisy play in Gatsby's downfall?

**What are the essential questions of The Great Gatsby?** Essential Questions and Skills: How is Nick "the perfect narrator?" How is this novel a critical commentary of American society? How does Fitzgerald use symbolism and irony in the novel? What are the effects of the symbolism and irony? How does the novel's structure affect the

unwinding of the plot?

**What kind of person is Daisy in The Great Gatsby chapter 1?** She is beautiful and charming, but also fickle, shallow, bored, and sardonic. Nick characterizes her as a careless person who smashes things up and then retreats behind her money.

**Why should students study The Great Gatsby?** The Great Gatsby introduces themes such as disillusion, class, as well as deception that are very well still seen in today's society, which is why every student should read this book before graduation.

**Did Daisy actually love Gatsby?** Angry, he has the entire group travel to the Plaza Hotel in New York City. There, he confronts Gatsby, leading to an altercation between the two. During their argument, Gatsby tells Tom that Daisy doesn't, and has never loved him; instead, she loves Gatsby.

**Why did Daisy not choose Gatsby?** Summary: Daisy's decision to stay with Tom instead of leaving him for Gatsby in The Great Gatsby is influenced by her desire for stability, wealth, and social status, which Tom provides.

**What are the three main points of Great Gatsby?** A perennial presence on the AP Lit Reading List, the themes at the heart of F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby – greed, love, violence, and the “American Dream” – are as compelling as when the novel was published in 1925.

**Why did Gatsby choose Nick?** Nick is also Daisy's cousin, which enables him to observe and assist the resurgent love affair between Daisy and Gatsby. As a result of his relationship to these two characters, Nick is the perfect choice to narrate the novel, which functions as a personal memoir of his experiences with Gatsby in the summer of 1922.

**What is the central question in The Great Gatsby?** In The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the central question would probably reflect around Jay Gatsby's wealth and his dream girl, Daisy. The central question could probably be why does these things matter greatly to himself.

**Is Nick in love with Gatsby?** This is at the very end of the novel. Of the late Gatsby, Tom says, “That fellow had it coming to him. He threw dust in your eyes just like he did in Daisy's....” And that's why it matters that Nick is gay and in love with

Gatsby: because Tom's assessment is spot-on, but Nick will never admit it.

**Why did Daisy marry Tom Buchanan?** Why did Daisy marry Tom? Even though she was still in love with Gatsby, Daisy most likely married Tom because she knew he could provide her with more material comforts.

**Was Daisy a gold digger?** Yet Daisy isn't just a shallow gold digger. She's more tragic: a loving woman who has been corrupted by greed. She chooses the comfort and security of money over real love, but she does so knowingly.

**What is the most important lesson in The Great Gatsby?** The moral of The Great Gatsby is that the American Dream is ultimately unattainable. Jay Gatsby had attained great wealth and status as a socialite; however, Gatsby's dream was to have a future with his one true love, Daisy.

**What to teach instead of Great Gatsby?** To teach today's students about The American Dream, I would substitute Gatsby with a personal favorite book of mine, Behold the Dreamers by Imobolo Mbue. In many ways, Behold the Dreamers is the perfect substitute.

**What is the overall purpose of The Great Gatsby?** Fitzgerald was inspired to write The Great Gatsby to show the American Dream and its attainability. He lived through the Jazz Age and struggled to gain wealth and success of his own. Fitzgerald depicted his own struggles with love, wealth, and success through the character of Jay Gatsby.

**Did Daisy and Gatsby sleep together?** Gatsby reveals details of his and Daisy's long ago courtship. He was enthralled by her wealth, her big house, and the idea of men loving her. To be with Daisy, he pretended to be of the same social standing as her. One night, they slept together, and he felt like they were married.

**Does Tom actually love Myrtle?** Myrtle sees the affair as romantic and a ticket out of her marriage, while Tom sees it as just another affair, and Myrtle as one of a string of mistresses. The pair has undeniable physical chemistry and attraction to each other, perhaps more than any other pairing in the book.

**Why didn't Daisy go to Gatsby's funeral?** Daisy does not want to be seen attending Gatsby's funeral because she does care about her reputation, despite the

fact that she has never loved Tom. As a result, she makes the decision to abstain out of concern that she will damage both her connection with Tom and her standing in the eyes of the general public.

**Was Gatsby richer than Tom?** Gatsby isn't as rich as Tom. Gatsby has money, but Tom is old (by American standards) money. This is, by and large, the theme of the novel: the American version of the difference between wealth and money.

**Why did Tom punch Myrtle?** Answer and Explanation: Tom hits Myrtle because she will not stop saying "Daisy. " In his mind, she is showing him disrespect and challenging his authority, and he refuses to tolerate this kind of behavior from her.

**Why is Gatsby's death a tragic one?** In some ways, Gatsby is a tragic hero. His "rags to riches" story is presented as heroic. He is portrayed by Nick as an innocent person, brought down only by forces beyond his control: the "foul dust". Like a tragic hero, he is brought down by a fatal flaw, which in Gatsby's case is attempting to repeat the past.

**What is the central question in The Great Gatsby?** In The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the central question would probably reflect around Jay Gatsby's wealth and his dream girl, Daisy. The central question could probably be why does these things matter greatly to himself.

**What is a good essay topic for The Great Gatsby?** How does Gatsby represent the American dream? What does the novel have to say about the condition of the American dream in the 1920s? In what ways do the themes of dreams, wealth, and time relate to each other in the novel's exploration of the idea of America?

**What is the most important message in The Great Gatsby?** The moral of The Great Gatsby is that the American Dream is illusory. Gatsby's dream was to be with Daisy, but even after he attained her lifestyle, he was unable to be with her. Meanwhile, the people that had money, like Daisy and Tom, could not achieve happiness either.

**What are the main arguments of The Great Gatsby?** However, Search for Perfection and Illusion vs. Reality are the two most important arguments about society that Fitzgerald made throughout the characterization of Jay Gatsby.

## **Elected Members: Your Questions Answered**

### **Who are elected members?**

Elected members are individuals chosen by the public to represent them in government or other decision-making bodies. They are typically elected through democratic processes, such as elections or referendums.

### **What is the role of elected members?**

Elected members have a variety of responsibilities, including representing the interests of their constituents, making laws, and overseeing the work of government. They may serve at various levels of government, from local councilors to members of parliament or congress.

### **How are elected members accountable to the public?**

Elected members are accountable to the public through a number of mechanisms. They are typically subject to regular elections, allowing the public to vote them out if they are dissatisfied with their performance. Additionally, they may be held accountable through public meetings, town halls, and other forms of public engagement.

### **What are the qualifications for becoming an elected member?**

Qualifications for becoming an elected member vary depending on the specific office or jurisdiction. However, common requirements include being a citizen of the country, being of a certain age, and meeting residency requirements. In some cases, specific education or experience may also be required.

### **How can I contact my elected members?**

Contact information for elected members is typically available online or through local government websites. You can reach out to them via phone, email, mail, or by visiting their office in person. Elected members are generally eager to hear from their constituents and may hold regular meetings or town halls to facilitate this communication.



## **The Power of Faith to Transform Your Life**

**Question:** How can faith change my life?

**Answer:** Faith can ignite within you a belief in something larger than yourself, giving you purpose and direction. It can empower you to overcome challenges, find meaning in life, and make positive choices. By trusting in a higher power, you can access a source of strength and support that can sustain you through difficult times.

**Question:** What are the benefits of having faith?

**Answer:** Faith can bring peace of mind, reduce stress and anxiety, and promote a sense of well-being. It can inspire hope, love, and compassion, leading to more fulfilling relationships and a more harmonious life. Faith can also provide a framework for making ethical decisions and living a life of integrity.

**Question:** How do I develop faith?

**Answer:** Developing faith is a gradual process that requires introspection and practice. Start by exploring your spiritual beliefs and values. Engage in activities that foster connection with your spirit, such as meditation, prayer, or attending religious services. Surround yourself with people who share your faith and provide encouragement. Remember that faith is not about perfection but about a journey of growth and discovery.

**Question:** Can faith help me achieve my goals?

**Answer:** Faith can act as a catalyst for personal transformation and growth. By relying on a higher power, you can tap into a wellspring of inspiration and support that can guide you towards your goals. Faith can give you the courage to take risks, persevere through obstacles, and believe in your own potential.

**Question:** How can I use faith to improve my life?

**Answer:** Use faith as a daily guide to inform your decisions, actions, and interactions with others. Let it be a source of strength when you face challenges, and a source of comfort when you experience pain or loss. Express your faith through acts of kindness, compassion, and service to others. By embracing the power of faith, you

can unlock a life filled with purpose, meaning, and boundless possibilities.

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