DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions as you read or after you finish. These will be due each time we finish an Act.

1. Vocabulary: Write the definition and part of speech for each one as we read through the Act.
	1. Augment
	2. Palpable
	3. Stealthy
	4. Multitudinous
	5. Equivocate
	6. Predominance
2. Recall from Act I what “the perfect crime” is. Who is involved?

**Scene i.**

1. Which line endings in lines 12-17 do not require a pause?
2. Where and when do Macbeth and Banquo meet?
3. How are Banquo’s (line 19) and Macbeth’s (line 22) responses similar and different?
4. What is Macbeth asking and promising Banquo in lines 25-26? How does Banquo reply?
5. What does Macbeth see in lines 33-61? What does this vision add to the play?
6. At what point in the soliloquy does Macbeth cease to hallucinate and move forward with the plan?
7. Of what story element do lines 49-52 remind you/the audience?
8. What is a soliloquy? In what way do lines 31-61 add a new sound into the poetry of the play?

**Scene ii.**

1. In lines 1-13, what is it that Lady Macbeth has contributed to the murder plot?
2. Is she as cold as she seems? What evidence from the play makes you think this way?
3. What is the mood of lines 15-20?
4. Why might a playwright have chosen to break a line between two characters?
5. What deed have Macbeth and Lady Macbeth performed?
6. In lines 25-34, why might Macbeth have listened with such care to what the sleepers have said?
7. What is the significance of Macbeth being unable to respond to the blessing with “Amen?”
8. Looking at lines 34-38, name three qualities that Macbeth ascribes to sleep.
9. What does Macbeth mean when he says that he has murdered sleep?
10. Looking at the picture in on p. 346, how do these images capture the suspense created here?

**Scene iii.**

1. How does the shift from verse to prose in Scene iii. And the porter’s remarks affect the mood?
2. How does Shakespeare include/employ comedy in Scene iii?
3. Identify the words the porter uses several times. How do they reflect on the play?
4. What does the porter add to the plot?
5. Why is it appropriate for the dialogue in lines 43-44 to change back from prose to blank verse?
6. To what gate does the porter compare the gate of Macbeth’s castle?
7. How many sentences are there in lines 55-62? Describe the night Lennox has experienced.
8. In the latter part of Macduff’s speech, lines 75-81, where should you not pause at the ends of lines?
9. How does Macduff’s line 68 reflect the idea of divinely placed monarchs?
10. In line 96, what does Macbeth mean by “the wine of life” – a metaphor?
11. Paraphrase Macbeth’s lines 92-97. How does Macbeth’s “act” compare to that of Lady M?
12. Where is there a pause in line 100? How does it reinforce the meaning?
13. What do Macbeth’s words mean in lines 98-100?
14. According to Lennox, what evidence proves that the guards killed Duncan?
15. In lines 119-120, do you think Lady Macbeth has actually fainted? Or is she pretending?
16. What is Duncan’s sons’ biggest concern? Why do they split up?
17. Reviewing lines 127-133, what is significant about Banquo’s words?
18. What recent events make him suspicious of the murder?
19. What is Malcolm saying in lines 136-138?
20. How do the brief sentences in lines 136-138 reinforce the meaning?
21. What do Malcolm and Donalbain decide to do?

**Scene iv.**

1. In lines 8-9, Ross points out that it is dark when it should be light. What does this signify?
2. After listening to line 23, what rhythmic variation in the blank verse do you find at the beginning?
3. After reading lines 22-30, what do you believe may now have been the plot?
4. What might the relationship between Macbeth and Duncan explain about this scene?
5. Summarize the Act, each scene at a time.
	1. Scene i.
	2. Scene ii.
	3. Scene iii.
	4. Scene iv.