



The Renaissance and *Macbeth* Exam (2012)

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Act 1

- _____ 1. The witches in Scene 1 inform you that
- they will see Macbeth after the battle
 - trouble is coming to the Scottish king
 - Macbeth has acted bravely in battle
 - Duncan is the king of Scotland
- _____ 2. In Scene 2, Duncan orders Ross to
- warn others of the thane of Cawdor's treachery
 - inform others of the thane of Cawdor's death
 - tell Macbeth he is the new thane of Cawdor
 - command Macbeth to kill the thane of Cawdor
- _____ 3. In Scene 3, Shakespeare most likely has the witches speak in rhyme instead of blank verse because
- their comments are humorous to them
 - the rhymes sound like witches' spells
 - they are supposed to seem childish
 - everything they say is a lie
- _____ 4. What do the witches predict for Macbeth? For Banquo?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor and eventually the king. Banquo's descendants will be king, although he will not. | c. Macbeth will remain Thane of Glamis. Banquo will be Thane of Cawdor, neither will ever be king. |
| b. Macbeth will be conqueror of Norway, Banquo will be king. | d. Macbeth will be king. Banquo will be Thane of Glamis and Cawdor. |
- _____ 5. Macbeth says, "Stars, hide your fires, Let not light see my black and deep desires." What are Macbeth's desires?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. He wants to go home to see Lady Macbeth | c. He is very tired. He wants the stars to stop shining so he can sleep. |
| b. He wants to raise the taxes in the lands he rules | d. He wants to be king |
- _____ 6. Macbeth shows his ambition and curiosity about becoming king in Scene 3 when he
- questions the witches about the prophecies
 - listens to Banquo describe the witches
 - invites Duncan to come to his home
 - defeats many people in battle
- _____ 7. Duncan says to Macbeth, "Would thou hadst less deserved," in Scene 4, line 18. Which sentence best clarifies Shakespeare's unusual word order?
- You should take less than you deserve.
 - I know you have what you deserve.
 - You deserve less than what I have.
 - If only you had deserved less.

- _____ 8. What are Macbeth's arguments to himself against killing Duncan?
- a. There are too many witnesses in the castle. He could never get away with it.
 - b. Macbeth is Duncan's kinsman and subject. Duncan is a good and popular king; his death would bring sorrow to Scotland.
 - c. Macbeth doesn't really have the ambition to be king. He is doing this to please his wife. He may be able to change her mind.
 - d. If anyone found out he did it, they would just kill him. He is better off being a Thane and being alive.
- _____ 9. After Lady Macbeth reads the letter, what does she tell us is her opinion of Macbeth, and how does she plan to help him?
- a. She doesn't think he would be a good king, but since he is her husband, she will support him in whatever he wants to do.
 - b. She thinks he could be a good king, but he lacks the hard-heartedness which would allow him to get the position. She will talk him into it.
 - c. She does not want him to be king, and vows to stop him.
 - d. She thinks Banquo would be a better king, she plans to convince Macbeth to support Banquo instead.
- _____ 10. How does Lady Macbeth know that Duncan is coming to her castle?
- a. She sees Duncan while watching for Macbeth.
 - b. Macbeth includes the information in a letter.
 - c. A messenger tells her that Duncan is coming.
 - d. Macbeth tells her when he reaches home.
- _____ 11. Lady Macbeth's greeting in Scene 5, lines 51–55 shows that she
- a. knows that Macbeth is feeling confident
 - b. hopes Macbeth will change his mind
 - c. thinks Macbeth is already the king
 - d. wants to help Macbeth in his plot
- _____ 12. Why is Duncan's reference to Lady Macbeth as a "noble hostess" in Scene 6, line 24 of this tragedy an example of dramatic irony?
- a. You know that Macbeth enjoys serving Duncan.
 - b. You know Lady Macbeth plans to murder him.
 - c. Duncan has criticized her to other characters.
 - d. Lady Macbeth wishes Duncan would leave.
- _____ 13. What is Lady Macbeth's plan?
- a. She will put poison in the king's food. He will die in his sleep and it will look like a natural death.
 - b. They will bribe the guards and offer them money and power to kill the king.
 - c. Macbeth's soldiers will come into the banquet disguised as robbers. They will commit the murder and wound Macbeth so that it doesn't look suspicious.
 - d. She will drug the king's guards. Macbeth will then go into the king's room and kill him.

- ___ 14. What arguments does Lady Macbeth use to convince Macbeth to commit the murder?
- a. She tells him not be to a coward, but to be a man and go and get what he wants.
 - b. She tells him that if Duncan suspects anything and they aren't successful they will lose their lives, so he should go ahead with the plan
 - c. She says that the people of Scotland will grow to love Macbeth even more than they love Duncan. He should go ahead for the good of the country.
 - d. She reminds him that when they got married he promised to always make her happy, and she won't be happy until he is the king.

Act 2

- ___ 15. Why is Banquo awake so late at night in Scene 1?
- a. The strange darkness of the night disturbs him.
 - b. He is never able to sleep in Macbeth's castle.
 - c. The sound of the clock keeps waking him.
 - d. His restless thoughts keep him awake.
- ___ 16. The sidenote for Scene 1, lines 24–28 of this drama helps you understand that Banquo
- a. thinks Macbeth deserves his loyalty
 - b. puts his loyalty to the king ahead of ambition
 - c. wants to do whatever Macbeth suggests
 - d. wants Macbeth's advice about the prophecy
- ___ 17. Then, Macbeth is worried about hearing a voice saying, "Macbeth does murder sleep." What does Lady Macbeth then tell him to do?
- a. Have a glass of wine and relax
 - b. Get cleaned up and forget about it
 - c. Have the minstrel come and sing some quiet tunes to put them to sleep
 - d. Go for a walk in the garden and get some fresh air.
- ___ 18. What does Lady Macbeth say stopped her from killing Duncan?
- a. She believes Macbeth must do the murder.
 - b. The shriek of an owl frightened her.
 - c. Duncan reminds her of her father.
 - d. She fears the king's guards.
- ___ 19. What do Macbeth and his wife do to make sure that Duncan's guards are blamed for his death?
- a. dress in the guards' clothes to commit the murder
 - b. convince the drunk guards that Duncan is evil
 - c. use the guards' daggers to stab Duncan
 - d. make sure that the guards are seen drinking
- ___ 20. Macbeth most likely brings the bloody daggers to Lady Macbeth because he
- a. needs to show how easy the deed was for him
 - b. has to prove that he has murdered Duncan
 - c. wants to frighten her for encouraging him
 - d. feels distressed and shocked at his actions

- ___ 21. Who is the porter pretending to let into "hell"?
- people that Macbeth has invited to stay
 - traitors to the king from across Scotland
 - tradesmen who have cheated him before
 - people who have done wrong things in business
- ___ 22. Reread the sidenote for Scene 3, line 64. Shakespeare most likely has Macduff compare the murdered Duncan to a Gorgon because
- the sight is frightening
 - Gorgons used to kill kings
 - Macduff thinks Macbeth is guilty
 - the body is stonelike
- ___ 23. Macduff says, "Oh, gentle lady, 'Tis not for you to hear what I can speak. The repetition, in a woman's ear, Would murder as it fell." What is ironic about this?
- He pretended to be brave, but he really wasn't.
 - He sounded concerned about Lady Macbeth, but he really thought women were weak and foolish
 - He tried to sound upset, but he was glad the king was dead.
 - He didn't know about Lady Macbeth's part in the murder
- ___ 24. When Banquo says he will oppose and fight the unknown traitor who killed Duncan in Scene 3, he becomes one of the tragedy's
- antagonists
 - tragic heroes
 - flawed characters
 - comic relief characters
- ___ 25. What do Malcolm and Donalbain decide to do almost immediately after learning of Duncan's murder?
- revenge Duncan's death
 - fight each other for the crown
 - hide their grief from everyone
 - run away to protect themselves
- ___ 26. What do you learn from the sidenotes for Scene 4, lines 1–4, 6–10, 12–13, and 17 of this drama?
- Macbeth murdered Duncan in the night.
 - The people will avenge Duncan's death.
 - Strange events took place during the night.
 - Ross and Macduff doubt Macbeth's loyalty.

Act 3

- ___ 27. Banquo has hope that his prophecy will come true because
- he believes Fleance would make the best king
 - Macbeth and Lady Macbeth cannot have children
 - he believes Macbeth will make Fleance his heir
 - everything else the witches said has come true

- _____ 28. Which good quality does Macbeth say in Scene 1 he most fears in Banquo?
- wise courage
 - physical strength
 - loyalty to friends
 - honesty in leadership
- _____ 29. Macbeth most likely questions Banquo about his journey in Scene 1 because Macbeth
- wants to make sure Banquo will trust him
 - hopes that Lady Macbeth will support his plan
 - needs information to give to the murderers later
 - has to plan the dinner for the evening at the castle
- _____ 30. Why does Macbeth want Banquo and Fleance dead?
- He knows they suspect him. He is furious that he has done the work to become king, and Banquo's descendants will benefit
 - He thinks they suspect him, and that they may try to kill Lady Macbeth in retaliation.
 - He is afraid they will try to bring Malcom and Donalbain back and make one of them king instead
 - He has gone crazy and wants to kill anyone associated with Duncan.
- _____ 31. The two murderers agree to carry out Macbeth's plan in Scene 1 because
- difficult lives have made them violent men
 - they think they will kill Duncan's murderer
 - Macbeth has promised that they will rule
 - they want to impress Lady Macbeth
- _____ 32. Reread Scene 2, lines 28–34 and the sidenotes for this speech in the drama. Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth to
- watch Banquo carefully to see what he knows
 - act especially nicely and attentively to Banquo
 - put poison in Banquo's food if he acts guilty
 - question Banquo about his long journey
- _____ 33. Which sentence best explains the events in Scene 3?
- Murderers confront Banquo and kill him but fail to kill Fleance.
 - Banquo and Fleance confront and kill the murderers who attack them.
 - Fleance confronts the murderers but fails to save himself or Banquo from death.
 - Murderers kill Fleance and but fail to kill his father, Banquo.
- _____ 34. The ghost at dinner in Scene 4 causes Macbeth to
- accuse his wife of murdering Duncan
 - become ill with a childhood illness
 - become agitated and upset
 - question his guests' loyalty to Duncan

- ___ 35. How does Lady Macbeth cover for Macbeth at the banquet?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. She tells the guests he often has fits. When he really gets out of hand she sends the guests home. | c. She says he is still grieving for Duncan. She gives him wine to quiet him, and she hosts the banquet. |
| b. She pretends to be ill and convinces him to go to their chambers. She asks Macduff to entertain the guests. | d. She laughs and says he is in high spirits. She encourages the others to make merry with her and Macbeth. |
- ___ 36. Reread Scene 4, lines 130–140. Which excerpt best reveals the weakness in character that is Macbeth’s tragic flaw?
- “I hear it by the way; but I will send. / There’s not a one of them”
 - “More shall they speak, for now I am bent to know / By the worst”
 - “For mine own good, / All causes shall give way.”
 - “(and betimes I will) to the Weïrd Sisters. / More shall they speak”
- ___ 37. Which excerpt from Hecate’s speech in Scene 5 foreshadows Macbeth’s downfall in this tragedy?
- “who, as others do, / Loves for his own ends, not for you”
 - “This night I’ll spend / Unto a dismal and a fatal end.”
 - “Have I not reason, beldams as you are, / Saucy and overbold”
 - “My little spirit, see, / Sits in a foggy cloud and stays for me.”
- ___ 38. Why is Macbeth preparing for war at the end of Act Three?
- Lennox is threatening to take his throne.
 - All of his thanes are rebelling against him.
 - He wants to conquer England for Scotland.
 - Malcolm and Macduff are preparing to fight him.

Act 4

- ___ 39. What does the First Witch tell the witches to do in Scene 1, lines 4–9?
- Avoid the cauldron because of the poison inside.
 - Find the poisoned entrails around the cauldron.
 - Throw the poisoned entrails into the cauldron.
 - Put the cauldron on the poisoned entrails.
- ___ 40. Which was the one thing the witches did NOT show Macbeth?
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a. A bloody child | c. A crying child |
| b. A crowned child | d. Eight kings followed by Banquo's ghost |
- ___ 41. Macbeth most likely lists the destructive effects of the witches’ wind in Scene 1 in order to
- warn them against using these winds on Scotland
 - request similar magic powers over his kingdom
 - acknowledge their power over human beings
 - ask them to unleash the winds on his enemies
- ___ 42. Scene 1, lines 94–100 reveal that one aspect of Macbeth’s tragic flaw is
- fear of Banquo’s children
 - overconfidence in himself
 - desire for knowledge
 - fear of ghosts

- ___ 43. Why is Lady Macduff angry with her husband in Scene 2?
- His leaving throws suspicions on his loyalty.
 - His absence is causing his children to worry.
 - He left the country with some of his children.
 - He behaved as a traitor and then fled the country.
- ___ 44. Reread Scene 2, lines 54–55 of this tragedy. What do you know that makes the son's joke to his mother an example of dramatic irony?
- Ross is honest but has lied to both of them.
 - Macbeth was honest but power changed him.
 - His mother says his father is a dishonest man.
 - Macbeth already sent men to kill the honest child.
- ___ 45. Reread Scene 2, lines 77–78 and the sidenote for line 77 of this drama. Which sentence best paraphrases Lady Macduff's insult?
- The murderer will be incapable of finding Macduff.
 - Macduff is with much better men than the murderer.
 - The murderer is so bad that the only places that he can go are unholy ones.
 - People like the murderer have made Scotland an unholy place.
- ___ 46. Why does Malcolm claim in Scene 3 that Scotland will suffer more troubles?
- He has many faults.
 - Macbeth will never leave.
 - The thanes are always disloyal.
 - England refuses to help him fight.
- ___ 47. Why does Macduff say, "Oh, Scotland, Scotland?"
- He misses his family
 - He fears for his country's future
 - It is a curse against Macbeth
 - It is a promise to be loyal to his country
- ___ 48. King Edward's special ability of healing disease through prayer shows that he
- rules justly and well
 - wants to gather his troops quickly
 - understands why people are tyrants
 - can predict the dangers Malcolm will face
- ___ 49. Reread the sidenote for Scene 3, lines 210–211 in this drama. What does Malcolm want Macduff to do to keep his heart from breaking?
- say prayers for his wife and children
 - express his grief over his family openly
 - swear aloud to take revenge on Macbeth
 - discuss fully how his family was killed with Ross
- ___ 50. In Scene 3, lines 224–230, Macduff blames the deaths of his wife and children on
- Ross' neglect
 - Macbeth's wickedness
 - his son and wife
 - his own sinfulness

Act 5

- ___ 51. What do the doctor and gentlewoman see Lady Macbeth doing? What do they decide to do about it?
- a. She is sleepwalking and talking about the murders. They decide to keep an eye on her, but not say anything.
 - b. She is crying and tearing at her clothes. The doctor gives her something to make her sleep and tells the gentlewoman to stay close by.
 - c. She is sleepwalking and calling out to Macbeth. The doctor wakes her up and then locks her in her room, with the gentlewoman on guard.
 - d. She is singing and dancing. They think she is fine and they accompany her.
- ___ 52. The Gentlewoman reports in Scene 1 that in her sleep, Lady Macbeth
- a. writes a letter
 - b. looks for something
 - c. opens someone's letters
 - d. receives messages from Macbeth
- ___ 53. Although invisible to others, in Scene 1 Lady Macbeth tries to wash away
- a. bits of wax from her candle
 - b. spots of blood on her hands
 - c. spots of her own blood
 - d. ink spots from a letter
- ___ 54. Reread the sidenote for Scene 2, lines 15–16 of this drama. What information does Caithness give about Macbeth?
- a. Being hated has made Macbeth insane and everyone knows it.
 - b. Whether insane or not, Macbeth cannot control himself.
 - c. The army in Macbeth's castle has become out of control.
 - d. Macbeth is so angry at Malcolm, he seems insane.
- ___ 55. Reread Scene 3, lines 50–54. How is Macbeth's request to the Doctor an example of dramatic irony in this tragedy?
- a. Macbeth has already given up hope of redeeming Scotland.
 - b. The Doctor has already told Macbeth he is powerless to help.
 - c. The Doctor now knows that Lady Macbeth's illness is connected to Macbeth's guilt.
 - d. Malcolm's forces are about to cure Scotland of its disease, which is Macbeth.
- ___ 56. Why is Macbeth unconcerned in Scene 3 about the thanes who leave him to fight with Malcolm?
- a. These thanes are all born of women.
 - b. Macbeth only wants to fight with Macduff.
 - c. The prophecies make Macbeth fearless in battle.
 - d. Macbeth wants to fight only with loyal soldiers.
- ___ 57. What is Macbeth's reaction to Lady Macbeth's death?
- a. He is glad, because now his secret has died with her
 - b. He is calm, saying she would have died sooner or later, anyway
 - c. He flies into a rage and kills the doctor
 - d. He calls on the witches to bring her back to life

- ___ 58. Why does Macbeth decide to go outside the castle and fight in Scene 5?
- He believes he is in danger because Birnam Wood is moving.
 - Lady Macbeth's illness has given Macbeth a new reason to live.
 - The Doctor says that the only way to cure his soul is to fight in the field.
 - His servants who are helping him dress convince him it is a good plan.
- ___ 59. Malcolm's command of the invading forces in Scene 6 shows that he
- wants to leave Macduff free to take revenge
 - hates Macbeth the most of all the thanes
 - wants to fulfill his role as the true king
 - knows the land around Dunsinane well
- ___ 60. How does Macbeth know in Scene 8 that Macduff will be the one who kills him?
- Macduff needs to avenge the deaths of his family.
 - Macduff says he was removed from his mother.
 - Macbeth decides the apparitions told him lies.
 - Macbeth finally wishes his life to be over.
- ___ 61. In Scene 8, Siward's concern about the death of Young Siward is
- whether he died facing his enemy and fighting
 - that the bell rings properly to honor his death
 - how many other sons he may lose to the war
 - that someone takes revenge on Macbeth
- ___ 62. Who will be King of Scotland?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Ross | c. Malcom |
| b. Macduff | d. Siward |
- ___ 63. What is Malcolm's goal at the end of the play once he is hailed as king of Scotland?
- make his thanes into earls to reward them
 - ensure that Lady Macbeth is also dead
 - make a proper funeral for young Siward
 - demand that all thanes declare loyalty to him

Conclusions...

- ___ 64. What is the central theme of Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. the price of fame | c. betrayal |
| b. the supernatural | d. loyalty in battle |
- ___ 65. Based upon the information in Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, what appears to be Macbeth's character flaw?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. an obsessive need to be loved | c. a desire for power |
| b. cowardice | d. slow-wittedness |
- ___ 66. During the Elizabethan period, theater companies began to
- travel more.
 - use actors who were usually members of the nobility.
 - use permanent performance spaces.
 - cast men to play women and women to play men.

- _____ 67. What important role do the witches play in Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*?
- They help define the setting.
 - They provide historical background.
 - They help describe other characters.
 - They foreshadow events.
- _____ 68. Based upon the information in Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, what can you infer about King Duncan?
- He is a weak leader.
 - He is a shrewd military planner.
 - He is reluctant to join his men in battle.
 - He places a high value on bravery and loyalty.
- _____ 69. Which of the following best describes Macbeth's feelings about the possible assassination of King Duncan in Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*?
- great confidence
 - tortured ambivalence
 - determined ambition
 - relentless guilt
- _____ 70. In Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, why does Lady Macbeth think Macbeth has a poor chance of achieving power?
- He is not ruthless enough.
 - He lacks sufficient ambition.
 - He is too loyal to King Duncan.
 - He does not have the wit to devise a workable plan.
- _____ 71. What do stage directions give the reader?
- definitions of certain text terms
 - information about what is taking place on the stage
 - information about the characters' backgrounds
 - historical information about the play
- _____ 72. Throughout Act I of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Macbeth's plans and actions seem to be motivated most of all by
- his lust for wealth.
 - the support of the witches.
 - his wife's encouragement.
 - the advice of Banquo.
- _____ 73. Which of the following is an example of a stage direction?
- ALL.** Fair is foul, and foul is fair. / Hover through the fog and filthy air.
 - [*Thunder and lightning. Enter THREE WITCHES.*]
 - 3. Anon:** At once.
 - FIRST WITCH.** I come, Graymalkin.¹
- _____ 74. Elizabethan tragedies were modeled on plays from
- France.
 - Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages.
 - ancient Greece and Rome.
 - early South American civilizations.
- _____ 75. The annotations in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act I, are a helpful aid for
- figuring out what characters are physically doing on stage.
 - clarifying unfamiliar language.
 - understanding theme.
 - following the plot structure of the play.

- ___ 76. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, in what way is Lady Macbeth stronger than her husband?
- She is harsher with the servants.
 - She is better able to pretend she loves King Duncan.
 - She stands firm when Macbeth begins to waver in his deadly purpose.
 - She understands the witches' prophecies.
- ___ 77. Which would be true if you were watching a play at the Globe Theater back in Shakespeare's day?
- The stage lighting would come from candles.
 - The play would most likely be about a religious subject.
 - The illusions of time and space would come from the words of the play.
 - The audience would number about 15,000 people per performance.
- ___ 78. What is the central idea of Shakespeare's *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II?
- Ambition leads to madness.
 - Tragedy befalls even honest men.
 - A murderer must live with his conscience.
 - Crime does not pay.
- ___ 79. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, Scene ii, Lady Macbeth's purpose in drugging the servants is
- so they will commit King Duncan's murder.
 - so they will sleep through King Duncan's murder.
 - to erase their memory of the night.
 - to kill them for their knowledge of the crime.
- ___ 80. Which of the following characterizes the line from *The Tragedy of Macbeth* "This night's great business into my dispatch" as blank verse?
- It has ten syllables with the stress falling on every second syllable.
 - It is written in iambic hexameter.
 - It pauses in three places to help prevent a singsong rhythm.
 - It has ten syllables and a varied pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- ___ 81. Which of the following symbols in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, Scene ii, signals that the murder has been accomplished?
- the knocking at the south entry
 - the words spoken by Malcolm and Donalbain
 - the owl's scream and the crickets' cries
 - the voice Macbeth hears
- ___ 82. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, Macbeth declares he will "sleep no more" because he believes
- he will now become a fugitive.
 - his conscience will never let him rest.
 - he will not have sweet dreams.
 - he will soon die.
- ___ 83. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, what does Macbeth really mean when he indicates that the blood on his hands will redden all the seas?
- It is a comment on his profound guilt.
 - Lady Macbeth will not be able to wash off the blood.
 - It is a comment on his fear of being found out.
 - He is afraid to wash the blood off his hands.
- ___ 84. In the Old Man's dialogue in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, Scene iv, which of the following symbolizes King Duncan?
- a mousing owl
 - darkness
 - a horse
 - a falcon

- ___ 85. In the following quotation from Banquo in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, what does he say the purpose of meeting should be?
And when we have our naked frailties hid, / That suffer in exposure, let us meet / And question this most bloody piece of work, / To know it further. Fears and scruples shake us.
- a. To know the bloody piece of work further
 - b. To get shelter from the exposure suffered
 - c. To shake their fears and scruples
 - d. To hide their naked frailties
- ___ 86. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, when Lady Macbeth says “My hands are of your color, but I shame / To wear a heart so white” she means that
- a. her hands are red with King Duncan’s blood and she is ashamed.
 - b. her hands are red with King Duncan’s blood and she is afraid.
 - c. her hands are red with King Duncan’s blood, but, unlike her husband, she is not afraid.
 - d. she will have to live with the murder of King Duncan for the rest of her life.
- ___ 87. Why do you suppose Shakespeare made Banquo the last person Macbeth sees before he murders King Duncan in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II?
- a. Banquo, who is loyal to the king, represents Macbeth’s last chance to do what is right and call off his murderous plan.
 - b. Banquo and Macbeth have both heard the witches’ prophesies and Banquo probably knows what Macbeth is about to do.
 - c. Shakespeare needed a bit of comic relief in the scene.
 - d. Shakespeare needed to introduce the character of Fleance, who accompanies Banquo in the scene.
- ___ 88. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act II, what reason does Lady Macbeth give for not killing King Duncan herself?
- a. She says that she is a woman and incapable.
 - b. She says the witches’ prophesy forbids it.
 - c. She says the king looked like her father as he slept.
 - d. She says that her husband must do it to prove his strength.
- ___ 89. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, to persuade the two murderers to agree to kill Banquo, Macbeth tells them
- a. he will make them officials of the court.
 - b. they will be given a large sum of money and a place to live.
 - c. that Banquo has been the cause of all their misery.
 - d. that they will be immune from imprisonment forever.
- ___ 90. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, Scene ii, what is the connotation of the word *scorpions* in this line?
O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife
- a. thoughts
 - b. doubts
 - c. superstitions
 - d. horrors
- ___ 91. Act III of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* serves mainly to
- a. introduce the play’s climax.
 - b. expose Macbeth’s mounting troubles.
 - c. introduce important new characters.
 - d. resolve the play’s central conflicts.
- ___ 92. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, what is the cause of Macbeth’s irrational behavior at the banquet?
- a. too much to drink
 - b. a lack of sleep
 - c. a sudden illness
 - d. his guilty conscience

- ___ 93. When Macbeth says to Lady Macbeth in *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, Scene iv, “We are yet but young in deed,” he means that they are
- just learning how to rule.
 - a young king and queen.
 - new to the ways of crime.
 - innocent of crime.
- ___ 94. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, Macbeth’s guilt causing him to imagine he sees Banquo’s ghost at the banquet is an example of
- external conflict.
 - internal conflict.
 - theme.
 - poetic license.
- ___ 95. By the end of Act III of *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, how has Macbeth changed since the beginning of the play?
- He is now quick to use treachery to suit his ends.
 - He now enjoys the respect of his comrades.
 - He is now comfortable with the witches’ prophecies.
 - He now has confidence in his ability to rule.
- ___ 96. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, why does Macbeth send along a third murderer to join the first two in killing Banquo?
- Macbeth has become terribly suspicious and trusts no one; he sends the third murderer to make certain the job gets done.
 - The third murderer had his own reasons for wanting Banquo dead and asked to be sent.
 - Macbeth knows that Fleance is strong and quick; he feels a third murderer will be needed.
 - The first and second murderers are employed by Banquo.
- ___ 97. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, when Lady Macbeth claims “Nought’s had, all’s spent, / Where our desire is got without content . . .” she means that
- she and Macbeth have quarreled.
 - she and Macbeth have risked everything but have gained no happiness because they are living in fear.
 - she regrets the killing of Duncan.
 - she does not want Macbeth to have Banquo killed.
- ___ 98. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, Scene i, Macbeth is glad that Banquo will not be returning to the palace until nightfall because
- Macbeth wants Banquo to arrive late to the banquet.
 - Banquo is the guest of honor at the banquet.
 - Macbeth wants Banquo killed under cover of darkness.
 - Macbeth hopes that Banquo will become lost.
- ___ 99. When Act III of *The Tragedy of MacBeth* begins, Banquo says that he knows
- he will one day be king.
 - Macbeth killed Duncan.
 - Macbeth plans to kill him.
 - he will not be attending the banquet that evening.
- ___ 100. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, Act III, when Macbeth says “Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown / And put a barren scepter in my gripe . . .” he means
- he is powerless.
 - he will be prosecuted for his crimes.
 - he and Lady Macbeth want many children.
 - he has no male heir.

- ___ 101. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth* which of the following is an external conflict?
- Before Macbeth kills King Duncan, he imagines he sees a dagger floating in the air in front of him.
 - Macbeth regrets killing King Duncan, although he would do it again if necessary.
 - Macbeth wants Banquo dead, so he hires men to murder him.
 - At the banquet, Macbeth's guilty conscience conjures up an image of the dead Banquo.
- ___ 102. In *The Tragedy of MacBeth*, why does Macbeth fear Banquo?
- Banquo is loyal to the true king.
 - He knows that Banquo wants to kill him.
 - Banquo wants to steal the crown away from him.
 - Banquo has a male heir.
- ___ 103. A major purpose of Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* is to foreshadow events related to
- Lady Macbeth's fate.
 - Macduff's family.
 - Macbeth's downfall.
 - Malcolm's future.
- ___ 104. In Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* when the witch says, "Something wicked this way comes," you know that
- the apparitions are about to appear.
 - even the witches now consider Macbeth evil.
 - the witches' "master" is approaching.
 - the witches are afraid of Macbeth.
- ___ 105. After visiting the witches in Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, why does Macbeth initially change his mind and decide not to have Macduff killed?
- He knows Macduff has fled to England.
 - He is reassured by the third apparition.
 - He believes the witches will protect Macduff.
 - He decides instead to kill Macduff's wife.
- ___ 106. Which of the following best describes how Shakespeare portrays Macduff's son in Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*?
- shy and confused
 - cheerful and naive
 - fearful and timid
 - questioning and courageous
- ___ 107. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act IV, Scene iii, what finally convinces Malcolm that Macduff is loyal?
- Macduff's reaction to the murder of his family
 - Macduff's noble despair for his country
 - Macduff's professed hatred for Macbeth
 - Macduff's attempts to refute Malcolm's claims of character flaws
- ___ 108. Which of the following lines spoken by Malcolm in Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* best conveys how he really feels about Scotland?
- ". . . yet my poor country / Shall have more vices than it had before . . ."
 - ". . . were I King, / I should cut off the nobles for their lands . . ."
 - ". . . It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash / Is added to her wounds."
 - "If such a one be fit to govern, speak: / I am as I have spoken."
- ___ 109. The end of Act IV of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* foreshadows an important conflict between
- Macbeth and Macduff.
 - Malcolm and Ross.
 - Macbeth and his wife.
 - Macduff and Malcolm.

- ___ 110. In Elizabethan theater, ___ was especially important because there were no elaborate special effects, lighting, or sets.
- a. blank verse
 - b. imagery
 - c. stage makeup
 - d. costumes
- ___ 111. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act IV, Macbeth visits the witches because he thinks that
- a. their evil doings can help him maintain his power.
 - b. they can turn back the hands of time.
 - c. by killing them, he can escape his fate.
 - d. they can rid him of Banquo's ghost.
- ___ 112. What is imagery?
- a. blank verse
 - b. Shakespearean language
 - c. language that writers use to re-create sensory experiences
 - d. very formal language
- ___ 113. Which senses do the following lines from Act IV, Scene iii of *The Tragedy of Macbeth* appeal to?
This avarice / Sticks deeper, grows with more pernicious root / Than summer-seeming lust, and it hath been / The sword of our slain kings.
- a. hearing and touch
 - b. taste and sight
 - c. sight and smell
 - d. sight and touch
- ___ 114. Which sense does the following quotation from *The Tragedy of Macbeth* appeal to?
This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues, / Was once thought honest.
- a. taste
 - b. sight
 - c. touch
 - d. smell
- ___ 115. One of the images that runs throughout *The Tragedy of Macbeth* is that of
- a. ships at sea.
 - b. battle armor.
 - c. brotherly love.
 - d. blood.
- ___ 116. Which of your senses does the following quote from *The Tragedy of Macbeth* appeal to?
Nay, had I pow'r, I should / Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, / Uproar the universal peace, confound / All unity on earth.
- a. taste, touch, and hearing
 - b. sight, hearing, and smell
 - c. smell and touch
 - d. taste
- ___ 117. What is the main message of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, Scene i, which includes Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene?
- a. Illness comes to evil people.
 - b. A guilty conscience is not easily mended.
 - c. Wives should be forgiven for their husbands' misdeeds.
 - d. One is doomed to relive evil deeds.
- ___ 118. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, Scene iii, what does Macbeth's behavior toward the servant who comes to deliver a message ultimately show about Macbeth's character?
- a. He has grown brutal.
 - b. He has remained honorable.
 - c. He has grown timid.
 - d. He has begun to lack confidence.

- ___ 119. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, when Macbeth reveals in Act V, scene v, that he has grown impervious to fear and horror, he is underscoring the play's theme of the
- destructiveness of blind ambition.
 - conflict between love and ambition.
 - betrayal of friends and family.
 - senselessness of battle and the brevity of life.
- ___ 120. At what point in *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, does Macbeth first begin to realize that he has been tricked by the prophecies?
- when he confronts and kills Young Siward
 - when he learns that Birnam Wood is moving toward the castle
 - when he is told that Lady Macbeth is dead
 - when Macduff reveals the details of how he was born
- ___ 121. In Act V of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, in what way does Macbeth revert to his former self?
- He laments the death of his wife.
 - He treats his followers with respect.
 - He fights with courage and skill.
 - He places Scotland's interests before his own.
- ___ 122. Why does Shakespeare have Macbeth display certain admirable traits at the end of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*?
- to reinforce the idea that Macbeth is a victim of his tragic flaw
 - so the audience will realize that Macbeth was deceived by the witches
 - to make Macbeth's death seem less tragic
 - so the audience will no longer consider Macbeth a villain.
- ___ 123. In Act V of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, which of the following represents the resolution of the plot?
- Lady Macbeth dies.
 - Macbeth kills Young Siward.
 - Macbeth vows to fight.
 - Macduff kills Macbeth.
- ___ 124. When the doctor watches Lady Macbeth sleepwalking in Act V of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, he
- prescribes her a potion.
 - tells Lady Macbeth's servant to make certain she gets back to bed.
 - goes after her to awaken her gently.
 - is completely baffled.
- ___ 125. From the doctor's observations in Act V of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, you can infer that the doctors in Shakespeare's time knew very little about
- psychology.
 - emotional distress.
 - the mind-body connection
- I and II
 - II and III
 - I and III
 - I, II, and III
- ___ 126. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, when the doctor tells the waiting-gentlewoman to take from Lady Macbeth "the means of all annoyance," it is because he fears that Lady Macbeth might
- be upset when she finds out she's been sleepwalking.
 - be guilty of a crime of treason.
 - plan to leave Dunsinane.
 - try to kill herself.

- _____ 127. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, when Macbeth says “Out, out, brief candle!” the word *candle* refers to
- a. the blood on his hands.
 - b. life.
 - c. death.
 - d. his crown.
- _____ 128. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, Scene i, you can tell that the waiting-gentlewoman is
- a. afraid of the doctor.
 - b. angry about the death of King Duncan.
 - c. loyal to Lady Macbeth.
 - d. disloyal to Macbeth and his wife.
- _____ 129. In *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, Act V, Lady Macbeth kills herself because
- a. she cannot bear her guilt.
 - b. her husband is about to be dethroned.
 - c. she has gone insane.
 - d. she is about to be attacked by Malcolm’s forces.
- _____ 130. At the end of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*, how does Macbeth’s courage in battle affect the reader?
- a. It brings the reader full circle by once again pointing up an aspect of his noble nature.
 - b. It brings up a new side of Macbeth, one of bravery in the face of adversity.
 - c. It shows that Macbeth is courageous only in desperation.
 - d. It shows Macbeth’s hatred for Malcolm and Macduff.