

*Directions:* Answer the following questions with complete information, although you do not have to write complete sentences. Use the number of points to guide you in the detail of response which you need to provide.

1. In 2.1 what is resting “like lead” upon Banquo? When Banquo shares his thoughts with Macbeth, what makes Macbeth’s response ironic? However, Macbeth’s soliloquy reveals his true motivations and thoughts which are what and embodied by what object? (4)

2. At the beginning of 2.2, what has Lady Macbeth done to facilitate Macbeth’s crime? What has Macbeth done, or not done, which could implicate him in the crime? (2)

3. Macbeth imagines that he has heard voices which have cursed him for his deed. Explain how the *metaphors* in the following passage speak to the role of sleep, and then explain how this passage relates to Macbeth. (4)

“The innocent sleep, / Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care, / The death of each day’s life, sore labor’s bath, / Balm of hurt minds, great nature’s second course, / Chief nourisher in life’s feast”

4. Explain how in the following passage Macbeth uses *hyperbole* and *allusion* to exaggerate Macbeth’s overwhelming sense of guilt and remorse for his crime. (4)

“Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather / The multitudinous seas incarnadine, / Making the green one red.”

5. As 2.3 opens, a drunken porter enacts an imaginary conversation with himself. Who does he pretend to be? Who does he imagine entering his gate? Why is the passage ironic given recent plot developments? (3)

6. Lennox and Macduff arrive to Inverness, Macbeth's castle, to greet Duncan, the Scottish king. After a joking with the Porter about the effects of alcohol, Lennox discusses the previous night. List four examples of *diction* which characterizes the night, and then explain how this setting reinforces the evolving mood of the play. (5)
7. What does Macbeth mean when he tells Donalbain that "the spring, the head, the fountain of your blood / Is stopped?" Why is Donalbain concerned by this statement? (2)
8. Who is implicated in the crime? What is suspect about the evidence? Why will the truth never be known for sure? How do the sons react to the news at the end of 2.3? (4)
9. At the opening of 2.4, Ross and an Old Man are talking about a series of strange happenings. Give two examples of some weird events, considering again the influence of omens and the idea of *eschatology*. (2)
10. At the end of Act II, who is suspected of doing the crime? Who is suspected of aiding in the crime and why? What has happened to Macbeth? (4)