

ARTS: History & Application REVIEW PAPER – Fall 2005

A review should be of a live performance (music/theatre) or an exhibit in an art gallery.

- All reviews should include basic information: When? Where? Who was involved (actors, musicians, composers, artists, etc.)? Attach a program if you wish.
- Whenever possible, incorporate into your review what you've learned in class!
- No outside research should be done, with the exception of what you may learn from a program or gallery catalogue.

A **Theatre Review** should include information (objective information and facts, the writer's opinion, personal reaction, etc.) on the following:

- Play synopsis, including the theme of the play.
- Performance (acting ability) of all actors in principal roles.
- Direction of play -- vision of the play, guidance of actors, blocking, etc.
- Production Values -- set, props, lighting, sound, costumes, special effects, etc.

A **Music Review** should include the following:

- Objective description of the concert (composer, performers, conductor, venue).
- Your impression of the music itself (musical form, tempo, instrumentation, style, etc.)
- Your critique of how it was performed and/or conducted (note accuracy, ensemble and balance, dynamics, interpretation, etc.)

An **Art Review** should include the following:

- Objective description of the art -- type, media, subject matter, style, etc.
- Subjective response to the art -- meaning, emotion, etc.
- Critique of the art (communication of the meaning, rendering, etc.)

RUBRIC

An **A Paper** has:

- Introduction with basic info
- Every aspect of the performance/exhibit covered
- Clear conclusion
- Minimal mechanical problems (grammar, format, spelling, etc.)

An **B Paper** has:

- Some clarity problems
- Some lack of detail
- Several mechanical problems

An **C Paper** has:

- Many clarity problems
- Major details missing
- Many mechanical problems

An **D Paper** has:

- Copious problems with clarity, detail, and mechanics

TIMELINE

Assignment – Due Date
- Who to give it to

Outline – 12/5
- Arts teacher

Rough Draft – 12/15
- English teacher

Final Paper – 1/9
- Arts & English teachers

MACBETH READING GUIDE: ACT I

1.1.3	hurly-burly	n adj	an agitated disturbance; a condition of civil unrest or insurrection; steady or recurrent motion	s: uproar, tumult
1.1.7	heath heathlike heathy	n adj adj	a tract of wasteland; a large area of rather level open uncultivated land with poor coarse soil and inferior drainage	s: marsh
1.2.2	plight	n	an unfortunate, difficult, or precarious situation; a solemn pledge (engagement)	s: predicament, dilemma
1.2.7	broil	n/v	a noisy disturbance; a brawl or battle	s: fracas, tumult
1.2.19	disdain disdainful disdainfully	v/n adj adv	to feel contempt for what is beneath one; to treat as beneath one's notice or dignity	s: flout; despise a: revere
1.2.19	brandish	v	to shake or wave menacingly (a weapon); to exhibit in a showy or aggressive manner	s: flaunt
1.2.20	minion	n	a servile dependent, follower, or underling; a subordinate or petty official	s: brownnoser, sycophant
1.2.57	flout flouter	v/n n	to treat with contemptuous disregard; jeer	s: scorn; scoff a: revere
1.3.71	disburse disbursement disburser	v n n	to pay out from a fund; to make a payment in settlement of	s: expend; distribute
1.3.84	corporal corporally corporality	adj adv n	of, relating to, or affecting the body	s: carnal; fleshy
1.3.154	surmise	v/n	to imagine or infer on slight grounds; a thought or idea based on scanty evidence	s: hypothesize; conjecture
1.3.173	interim	n	an intervening time	s: interval, hiatus
1.4.6	frankly frank frankness	adv adj n	in a free, forthright, and sincere manner	s: candid, forthright a: reticent, furtive
1.4.7	implore imploringly imploration	v adv n	to call or pray for earnestly	s: beseech, plead
1.4.20	recompense	n/v	something given by way of payment for a service rendered or damage incurred	s: compensation
1.4.51	harbinger	n	one that foreshadows what is to come; one that pioneers in or initiates a major change	s: forerunner, precursor
1.5.6	missive	n	a written communication	s: letter, epistle
1.5.30	chastise chastisement chastiser	v n n	to inflict punishment on	s: castigate, discipline
1.7.11	chalice	n	a drinking cup	s: goblet
1.7.84	undaunted undauntedly	adj adv	courageously resolute in the face of danger or difficulty	s: intrepid, valiant a: craven
1.7.84	mettle mettled	n adj	vigor and strength of spirit or temperament; staying quality	s: valor, stamina a: cowardice



Act I

Scene 6

1. Explain the dramatic irony in Duncan and Banquo's observations of Macbeth's castle.
2. In what way does Lady Macbeth's greeting of Duncan echo her advice to Macbeth in the last scene?
3. What is the purpose of this short scene?

Scene 7

1. Summarize the several reasons Macbeth gives in his soliloquy for not wanting to kill Duncan.
2. What reason against the murder does he give Lady Macbeth? What does this reveal about their relationship?
3. How does Lady Macbeth first try to shame Macbeth into agreeing to the murder?
4. What does Lady Macbeth imply about Macbeth's love for her in lines 53-67?
5. Why does Lady Macbeth use such vivid images in lines 62-67?
6. What convinces Macbeth to commit the murder?

Act I as a Whole

1. How has this act served as exposition?
2. What are Macbeth's strengths and weaknesses as depicted in this act?
3. What do lines 25-26 in scene 3 suggest about the power of the witches? Why might this be important in light of the prophecies they present to Macbeth and to Banquo?
4. Describe Lady Macbeth's character. What influence does she have on her husband?
5. What internal and external conflicts have been introduced?
6. Describe the character of the witches. What do their words and actions reveal about them?



Act II

Scene 1

1. Why does Shakespeare include Banquo's comment upon the husbandry of heaven?
2. What "cursed thoughts" does Banquo have? Why?
3. What does the diamond symbolize?
4. What motivates Macbeth to lie to Banquo?
5. Paraphrase Banquo's response in lines 36-39. What motivates him to make this statement?
6. What causes Macbeth to think he sees a dagger? What does this reveal about him?
7. How does Macbeth rationalize the presence of the dagger?
8. What is the significance of the bell's ringing at the end of this scene?

Scene 2

1. What omen of death does Lady Macbeth hear?
2. What reason does Lady Macbeth give for not murdering Duncan herself? What does this reveal about her?
3. Why couldn't Macbeth say "Amen"?
4. What words does Macbeth believe he hears about himself? What significance do they have?
5. How has Macbeth bungled the murder?
6. Contrast Macbeth's and Lady Macbeth's comments about the effectiveness of water in cleansing away their involvement in the deed.
7. What does Macbeth's last line in this scene reveal about him?

Scene 3

1. Explain the irony in the porter's role-playing.
2. Who are the three imagined knockers? What is the purpose of this speech?
3. Why would Shakespeare include the porter's second speech on the effects of alcohol?
4. Why has Macduff appeared at Macbeth's castle?
5. What unusual events have Macduff and Lennox experienced during the night?
6. Explain the metaphor Macduff uses to announce the murder.
7. In what way are Macduff's words to Lady Macbeth ironic?
8. Explain the double meaning of Macbeth's speech in lines 108-112.
9. What reason does Macbeth give for his killing Duncan's two guards?
10. Why does Lady Macbeth pretend to faint?
11. What motivates Banquo to make his speech in line 148-154?
12. Why are Malcolm and Donaldbain leaving Scotland?

Scene 4

1. How are the strange events discussed in the opening of this scene similar to what Macduff and Lennox experienced? What is the significance of this?
2. Explain the symbolism of the bird images the Old Man recounts to Ross.
3. What is the popular explanation for the murder?
4. What motivates Macduff to return home rather than go to Scone to witness Macbeth's coronation?

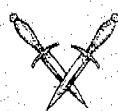
Act II as a Whole

1. Why does Banquo rather than Duncan give the diamond to Macbeth (to give to his wife)?
2. Contrast Macbeth's and Lady Macbeth's personalities.
3. Do you think Lady Macbeth's faint is real or staged? Why?
4. What imagery is continued from the first act? Why?
5. Who has indicated suspicion about the murder?



MACBETH READING GUIDE : ACT II

2.1.11	repose	v/n	to lie at rest; to lie dead; to remain still or concealed; composure of manner; lack of activity	s: recline; poise quiescence
2.1.17	largess	n	liberal gift to (or as if to) an inferior; generosity	s: benevolence; gratuity
2.1.37	augment augmentation augmentative	v n adj	to make greater, more numerous, larger, or more intense	s: aggrandize, multiply a: abate
2.1.52	palpable palpability palpably	adj n adv	capable of being touched or felt; easily perceptible	s: manifest, discernible a: intangible
2.1.65	sentinel	n/v	a soldier standing guard at a point of passage; to watch over	s: sentry
2.1.71	prate prater pratingly	v/n n adv	to talk long and idly	s: chatter, blabber
2.2.15	confound confounder confoundingly	v n adv	to throw a person into confusion or perplexity	s: baffle, bewilder a: enlighten
2.2.51	balm	n/v	a soothing restorative agency; an aromatic preparation (as a healing ointment); to calm	s: salve; soothe
2.2.72	gild gilder	v n	to overlay with or as if with a thin covering of gold; to give an attractive but often deceptive appearance to	
2.2.76	appall appalling appallingly	v adj adv	to overcome with consternation, shock, disgust, or dismay	s: daunt, confound a: embolden, hearten
2.2.80	incarnadine	adj/ v	having the pinkish color of flesh; blood-red; to make red	
2.3.11	equivocate equivocation equivocator equivocal equivocally	v n n adj adv	to use language that is subject to two or more interpretations in order to mislead or confuse	s: hedge, prevaricate
2.3.66	dire direness direly	adj n adv	desperately urgent; exciting horror; warning of disaster	s: imperative; appalling; ominous
2.3.110	renown renowned	n/v adj	a state of being widely acclaimed and highly honored	s: celebrity, eminence
2.3.111	lees	n	dregs; the remains	
2.3.151	scruples	n	ethical considerations or principles that inhibit action; mental reservation	s: qualm, compunction
2.4.35	suborn suborner subornation	v n n	to induce secretly to do an unlawful thing	



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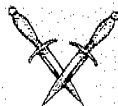
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MACBETH READING GUIDE: ACT III

3.1.4	posterity	n	all future generations	s: progeny, descendants a: ancestry
3.1.9	oracle oracularity oracular oracularly	n n adj adv	a shrine in which a deity reveals hidden knowledge or the divine purpose through such a person; a person giving wise or authoritative decisions or opinions	s: revelation, prophecy
3.1.35	parricide parricidal	n adj	one who murders his or her father, mother, or a close relative; the murder of such	
3.1.56	dauntless dauntlessness dauntlessly	adj n adv	lacking fear	s: audacious, intrepid a: craven
3.1.57	valor valorous valorously	n adj adv	strength of mind or spirit that enables a person to encounter danger with firmness	s: heroism, mettle a: cowardice
3.1.72	rancor rancorous rancorously	n adj adv	bitter deep-seated ill will	s: enmity, antipathy a: fondness
3.1.97	predominant predominance predominantly	adj n adv	being most frequent or common; having superior strength, influence, or authority	s: prevailing; preeminent a: subordinate
3.1.142	sundry	adj	miscellaneous; various; many	s: legion, multitudinous
3.2.35	eminence eminent eminently	n adj adv	a position of prominence or superiority; a person of high rank	s: illustriousness, prestige, renown a: obscurity
3.2.45	jocund jocundity jocundly	adj n adv	marked by or suggestive of high spirits and lively mirthfulness	s: blithe, merry, jovial a: somber, sullen
3.4.12	mirth mirthful mirthfully	n adj adv	gladness or gaiety as shown by or accompanied with laughter	s: jocundity a: melancholy
3.5.7	contriver contrive	n v	one who forms or creates (a plan or strategy) in an artistic or ingenious manner	s: schemer, conspirator
3.6.31	pious piously piousness	adj adv n	marked by or showing reverence for deity and devotion to divine worship	s: devout a: atheistic
3.6.37	malevolence malevolent malevolently	n	intense often vicious ill will, spite, or hatred	s: malice, spite
3.6.40	homage	n	something that shows respect or attests to the worth or influence of another	s: tribute
3.6.47	rue rueful ruefully	v/n adj adv	to feel penitence, remorse, or regret for	s: contriteness, woe



Act III

Scene 1

1. What suspicions does Banquo voice in the opening of the scene?
2. What does Banquo's speech reveal about him?
3. Why does Macbeth question Banquo so closely about his plans for the night?
4. Who are Macbeth's "cousins" and what are they doing, according to him? What are they really doing?
5. What motivates Macbeth to fear Banquo? Are these fears realistic? Why or why not?
6. What does Macbeth say is the connection between himself and Banquo? How does Macbeth feel about this?
7. What arguments does Macbeth use to persuade the two murderers to kill Banquo?
8. Explain why Macbeth refers to different types of dogs (metaphor).
9. What prevents Macbeth, according to his words to the murderers, from killing Banquo himself? Do you believe this?
10. How is the planning of Banquo's murder different from that of Duncan's? Why?

Scene 2

1. What prevents Lady Macbeth from being content? What does this reveal about her?
2. What advice does Lady Macbeth give her husband when she discusses his guilty imaginings?
3. From what affliction does Macbeth suffer? Why?
4. According to Macbeth, in what ways is Duncan better off than Macbeth is?
5. How do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth agree they must behave at the dinner?
6. What motivates Macbeth to keep his plan to kill Banquo secret from his wife until it is accomplished?

Scene 3

1. Why does a third murderer appear?
2. What is Banquo's dying request to Fleance?

Scene 4

1. What activity opens the scene? Why does Shakespeare include this?
2. How does Macbeth react to the news that Fleance has escaped death?
3. Explain Macbeth's metaphor of the serpent and the worm.
4. How does Lady Macbeth explain Macbeth's strange behavior?
5. To what earlier event is the presence of the ghost similar? What does this reveal about Macbeth?
6. How does Lady Macbeth attempt to bring Macbeth to reason?
7. Explain the irony of Macbeth's toast to Banquo.
8. Why would Macbeth prefer to face a bear, rhinoceros, tiger, or armed Banquo rather than the ghost?
9. Why does Lady Macbeth suddenly encourage everyone to leave the feast?
10. How does Macbeth explain the appearance of the ghost?
11. What has Macduff done to displease Macbeth? What might have motivated Macduff to do this?
12. What does Macbeth plan to do the next day? Why?
13. Explain the wading metaphor Macbeth uses. Why is this significant to his character development?
14. To what does Macbeth attribute his sleeplessness and his hallucinations? Do you agree with this assessment?

Scene 5

1. Why is Hecate angry with the three witches?
2. What plan does Hecate reveal? Why does she intend to do this?

Scene 6

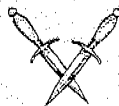
1. What evidence is there in Lennox's speech that he does not believe the explanations Macbeth has been disseminating about the murders of Duncan and Banquo?
2. What has motivated Macduff to go to England?
3. What is the purpose of this short scene?

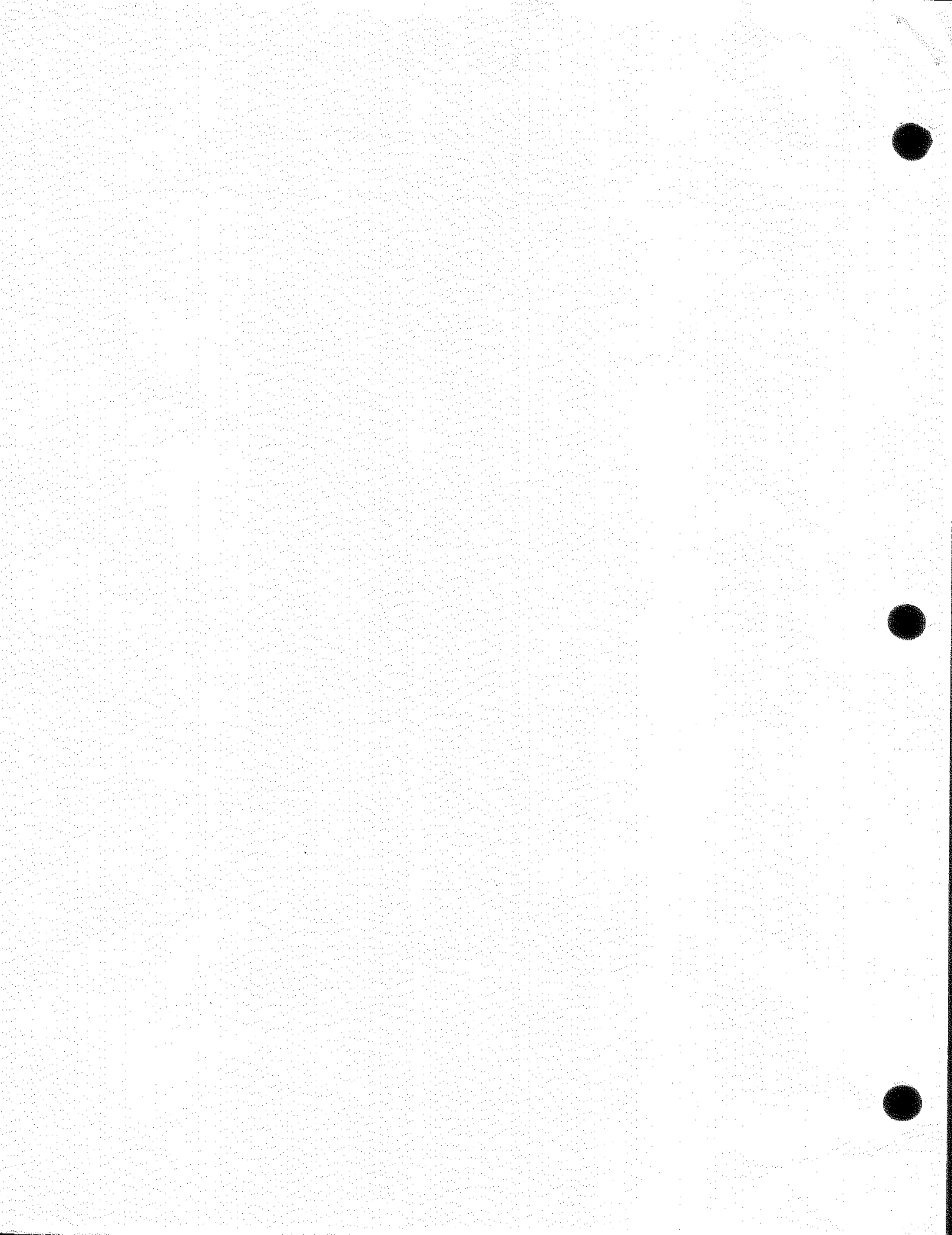


Act III

Act III as a Whole

1. How has Macbeth's character changed? Cite specific words / actions that reflect this change.
2. How is Fleance's escape a turning point in the play?
3. Discuss the appearance of the ghost. How is it different from Macbeth's other hallucinations?
4. Review Macbeth's earlier reasons for not killing Duncan (Act I, Scene 7). How have his former misgivings begun to prove accurate?
5. Contrast King Edward of England with Macbeth.





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MACBETH READING GUIDE: ACT IV

4.1.5	entrails	n	the inner workings of something; bowels, intestines, and other such parts	
4.1.76	deftly deft deftness	adv adj n	characterized by facility and skill	s: dexterous, adroit a: blundering
4.1.104	chafe	v/n	to rub and thereby cause wear or irritation; irritate	s: abrade; vex a: balm
4.1.149	pernicious perniciously perniciousness	adj adv n	highly injurious or destructive	s: baneful, deleterious a: innocuous
4.2.19	judicious judiciously judiciousness	adj adv n	having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment	s: discreet prudent a: asinine
4.2.84	laudable laudably laud laudableness	adj adv v n	worthy of praise	s: commendable meritorious
4.3.7	resound resounding resoundingly	v adj adv	to sound loudly as in to reverberate; to become renowned	s: laud
4.3.11	redress redresser	v/n n	to remedy; to compensate; to remove the cause of a grievance or complaint	s: avenge; recompense
4.3.74	voluptuousness voluptuous voluptuously	n adj adv	given to or spent in enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications; suggesting sensual pleasure by fullness and beauty of form	s: luscious, luxurious a: ascetic
4.3.80	intemperance intemperate intemperately	n adj adv	lack of moderation; habitual or excessive drinking of intoxicants	s: overindulgence
4.3.93	avarice avaricious avariciously	n adj adv	excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain	s: covetousness greed a: prodigality
4.3.142	abjure abjurer	v n	to renounce upon oath; to reject solemnly; to abstain from	s: forswear, relinquish
4.3.146	covet covetous / able covetingly covetousness	v adj adv n	to wish for enviously; to desire what belongs to another excessively or culpably	s: crave a: abjure
4.3.178	benediction	n	the invocation of a blessing; something that promotes goodness or well-being	s: benison approbation
4.3.209	niggard niggardly	n/adj adv/j	a meanly covetous and stingy person	s: miser a: benefactor
4.3.268	whetstone	n	a stone for sharpening edge tools	



MACBETH READING GUIDE : ACT V

5.1.10	perturbation perturb perturbable	n v adj	a disturbance of motion, course, arrangement, or state of equilibrium	s: discomposure, disorder a: balm, allay
5.1.21	guise	n	a form or style of dress (costume); external appearance	s: semblance, pretext
5.1.37	murky murkily murkiness	adj adv n	characterized by a heavy dimness or obscurity caused by overhanging fog or smoke; darkly vague or obscure	s: cloudy a: limpid
5.1.46	mar	v	to detract from the perfection or wholeness of	s: blemish, tarnish a: beautify
5.2.5	mortify mortification mortifying	v n adv	to overpower or deaden bodily appetites by abstinence or self-inflicted pain or discomfort; to subject to severe and vexing embarrassment	s: abash
5.3.9	epicure epicurean	n adj	one with sensitive and discriminating tastes in food or wine	s: gourmet
5.3.53	oblivious obliviously obliviousness	adj adv n	lacking remembrance, memory, or mindful attention; lacking active conscious knowledge or awareness	s: unwitting a: cognizant
5.3.54	perilous perilously perilousness	adj adv n	full of or involving danger	s: hazardous, jeopardous a: innocuous
5.3.64	pristine pristinely	adj	not spoiled, corrupted, or polluted; fresh and clean as or as if new	s: untouched, pure a: defiled
5.4.19	censure censurer	n/v n	the act of blaming or condemning sternly; an official reprimand	s: denunciation a: commend
5.5.49	equivocation	n	a statement subject to two or more interpretations used to mislead /confuse	s: ambiguity a: explicitness
5.8.66	usurper usurpation usurp	n n v	one who seizes or exercises authority or possession wrongfully	a: appropriate, commandeered a: abdicate
5.8.68	salutation salutational	n adj	an expression of greeting, goodwill, or courtesy by word, gesture, or ceremony	s: regards

Scene 1

1. What unusual event has the nurse witnessed?
2. Why does the nurse refuse to tell the doctor what Lady Macbeth has said?
3. What is significant about the fact that Lady Macbeth requires a light by her continually?
4. What is significant in Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking?
5. How is her hand-washing symbolic?
6. In what way does Lady Macbeth echo a thought Macbeth expressed after the murder?
7. What does the Doctor say Lady Macbeth needs more than a physician does? Why?



