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| Name |  | Date |  |
| Period | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (Circle one) | Assignment | MP #3 Benchmark Assessment |

**Elements of Drama: 12th Grade Midterm (Macbeth Acts I – V)**

**Macbeth Act I
*Directions:*** Please use the scantron form provided to record your answers. ***(2 points each)***

 1. The witches in Scene 1 inform you that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they will see Macbeth after the battle |
| b. | trouble is coming to the Scottish king |
| c. | Macbeth has acted bravely in battle |
| d. | Duncan is the king of Scotland |

 2. Macbeth shows his ambition and curiosity about becoming king in Scene 3 when he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | questions the witches about the prophecies |
| b. | listens to Banquo describe the witches |
| c. | invites Duncan to come to his home |
| d. | defeats many people in battle |

 3. 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. |

 4. Why does Duncan give Macbeth the title, thane of Cawdor?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Duncan decides to reward Macbeth following the decision to execute the thane of Cawdor. |
| b. | The thane of Cawdor surrenders his title when Macbeth discovers the thane’s treason. |
| c. | Macbeth kills the thane of Cawdor in the battle with Macdonwald. |
| d. | The witches cast a spell that makes Macbeth the thane of Cawdor. |

 5. Why are Duncan’s praises of Macbeth in Scene 4 an example of dramatic irony in this tragedy?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Macbeth knows that Duncan will soon declare his son to be his heir to the throne. |
| b. | You know that Macbeth wants to kill Duncan but Duncan is unaware of this fact. |
| c. | Macbeth knew that the Thane of Cawdor was a traitor without telling Duncan. |
| d. | You know that Duncan declares his son as his heir because he is suspicious of Macbeth. |

 6. Both Lady Macbeth and Macbeth wish that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Duncan will refuse to come to the castle |
| b. | fortune will “unsex” them before they act |
| c. | darkness will cover their evil deeds and wishes |
| d. | things will happen without any of their assistance |

***ACT I: Short Answer Response: Use the space provided at the end of this test to record your short answer
response to the following question: (4 points)***

 #29. **Is Duncan a weak king or a forceful one?** Support your answer with details from Act One.

**Macbeth Act II**

***Directions:*** Please use the scantron form provided to record your answers. ***(2 points each)***

7. 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. |

8. 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 |

9. In Scene 3, Macduff refuses to tell Lady Macbeth what has happened because he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | thinks she will blame him for Duncan’s death |
| b. | fears that she is also in danger from the killer |
| c. | believes that she will die of shock and grief |
| d. | suspects that she is guilty of the murder |

10. When Banquo says he will oppose and fight the unknown traitor who killed Duncan in Scene 3, he becomes one of the tragedies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | antagonists |
| b. | tragic heroes |
| c. | flawed characters |
| d. | comic relief characters |

11. Macduff’s warm greeting for Macbeth in Scene 3 is an example of dramatic irony in this tragedy because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Macduff wants to be king and rule Scotland |
| b. | Macduff imagines that Macbeth is a murderer |
| c. | you know that Macbeth has just killed someone |
| d. | you know that Macbeth is a good host to guests |

12. What are the “things strange” from Scene 4, line 3 that the Old Man discusses?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | unnatural events for the time of year |
| b. | natural signs that indicate unnatural deeds |
| c. | supernatural events that indicate happiness |
| d. | supernatural signs that witches are working |

***ACT II: Short Answer Response: Use the space provided at the end of this test to record your short answer response to the following question: (4 points)***

**#30. What does Malcolm and Donaldbain’s reaction to their father’s murder tell you about their state of mind?**

Include two details from Act II in your explanation.

**Macbeth Act III**

***Directions:*** Please use the scantron form provided to record your answers. ***(2 points each)***

 13. Banquo has hope that his prophecy will come true because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | he believes Fleance would make the best king |
| b. | Macbeth and Lady Macbeth cannot have children |
| c. | he believes Macbeth will make Fleance his heir |
| d. | everything else the witches said has come true |

 14. The ghost at dinner in Scene 4 causes Macbeth to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | accuse his wife of murdering Duncan |
| b. | become ill with a childhood illness |
| c. | become agitated and upset |
| d. | question his guests’ loyalty to Duncan |

 15. According to the summary for Scene 1 of this drama, both Banquo and Macbeth wonder

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | who is Duncan’s murderer |
| b. | why the two murderers have come |
| c. | whether Fleance is attending the feast |
| d. | whether the prophecy about Banquo is true |

 16. Why does Macbeth worry in Scene 1 that he has killed Duncan more for Banquo’s sake than for his own?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Banquo’s prophecies contain happiness about his rule instead of guilt as Macbeth’s prophecies do. |
| b. | The people want Banquo to be the king of Scotland instead of Macbeth. |
| c. | Banquo will gain honor from the Scottish for finding Duncan’s killer. |
| d. | Macbeth lacks children to follow him as king and Banquo has children. |

 17. Why do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth say that they envy Duncan?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Duncan is dead and therefore free from the pain and troubles of life. |
| b. | The people of Scotland were loyal to Duncan, but they refuse to follow Macbeth. |
| c. | Duncan’s life contained a terrible deed like the one they have done. |
| d. | Duncan has two sons, while Macbeth and Lady Macbeth have no children. |

***ACT III: Short Answer Response: Use the space provided at the end of this test to record your short answer response to the following question: (4 points)***

**#31. By the end of Act III (conversation with Macbeth after the banquet), is Lady Macbeth still in control, or does she feel she is losing control?** Support your answer with two details from Act III.

**Macbeth Act IV**

***Directions:*** Please use the scantron form provided to record your answers. ***(2 points each)***

 18. Scene 1, lines 94–100 reveal that one aspect of Macbeth’s tragic flaw is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fear of Banquo’s children |
| b. | overconfidence in himself |
| c. | desire for knowledge |
| d. | fear of ghosts |

 19. Why is Lady Macduff angry with her husband in Scene 2?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | His leaving throws suspicions on his loyalty. |
| b. | His absence is causing his children to worry. |
| c. | He left the country with some of his children. |
| d. | He behaved as a traitor and then fled the country. |

 20. King Edward’s special ability of healing disease through prayer shows that he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rules justly and well |
| b. | wants to gather his troops quickly |
| c. | understands why people are tyrants |
| d. | can predict the dangers Malcolm will face |

 21. Read Scene 3, lines 40–41 of this tragedy. Malcolm’s sadness that “each new day a gash / Is added” is an example of dramatic irony because you know that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Malcolm has reason to fear for his life |
| b. | Malcolm is planning to attack Scotland |
| c. | Macduff’s family has just been murdered |
| d. | Macbeth is willing to stop fighting with Malcolm |

 22. Why does Malcolm lie to Macduff about his faults in Scene 3?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Malcolm wants his plans for Scotland to be clear. |
| b. | Macbeth admitted to having all these faults. |
| c. | Malcolm wants to test Macduff’s honesty. |
| d. | Macduff has all of these faults. |

 23. Reread Scene 3, lines 212–222. Macduff’s repeated questions about what Ross has told him most likely suggest that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Ross cannot be trusted |
| b. | grief has stunned Macduff |
| c. | he believes he misheard Ross |
| d. | Malcolm is growing furious at Ross |

***ACT IV: Short Answer Response: Use the space provided at the end of this test to record your short answer response to the following question: (4 points)***

**#32. Are the three apparitions in the beginning of Act IV Macbeth’s friends, or his foes?**

Support your answers with two details from Act IV.

**Macbeth Act V**

***Directions:*** Please use the scantron form provided to record your answers. ***(2 points each)***

 24. 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 |

 25. 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. |

 26. In Scene 8, Siward’s concern about the death of Young Siward is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | whether he died facing his enemy and fighting |
| b. | that the bell rings properly to honor his death |
| c. | how many other sons he may lose to the war |
| d. | that someone takes revenge on Macbeth |

 27. Reread Scene 1, lines 58–66. Which excerpt from this drama best states one of the play’s themes?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | “Foul whisp’rings are abroad.” |
| b. | “all annoyance / And still keep eyes upon her.” |
| c. | “Unnatural deeds / Do breed unnatural troubles.” |
| d. | “My mind she has mated, and amazed my sight.” |

 28. What causes Macbeth to fight Macduff in Scene 8?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Macbeth knows his death is fated and wants to face it. |
| b. | Macduff has told Macbeth that the English are in Scotland. |
| c. | Macbeth knows that Macduff is a stronger and better fighter. |
| d. | Macbeth wants to let Macduff take revenge for killing his family. |

***ACT V: Short Answer Response: Use the space provided at the end of this test to record your short answer response to the following question: (4 points)***

**#33. Is the end of this play a disastrous catastrophe, or is the end fitting for the characters?** Support your answer with details from Shakespeare’s tragedy.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name |  | Date |  |
| Period | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (Circle one) | Assignment | MP #3 Benchmark Assessment |

**Elements of Drama: 12th Grade Midterm – Short Answer Responses (Macbeth Acts I – V)**

***DIrections: Use the space provided to answer the following questions. (4 points each) PLEASE USE SPECIFIC DETAILS FROM THE TEXT TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWERS.***

**#29. ACT I: Is Duncan a weak king or a forceful one?** Support your answer with specific details from Act One.

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**#30. ACT II: What does Malcolm and Donaldbain’s reaction to their father’s murder tell you about their state of mind?** Include two details from Act II in your explanation.

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**#31. ACT III: By the end of Act III (conversation with Macbeth after the banquet), is Lady Macbeth still in control, or does she feel she is losing control?** Support your answer with two details from Act III.

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| --- |
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**#32. ACT IV: Are the three apparitions in the beginning of Act IV Macbeth’s friends, or his foes?** Support your answers with two details from Act IV.

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**#33. ACT V: Is the end of this play a disastrous catastrophe, or is the end fitting for the characters?** Support your answer with details from Shakespeare’s tragedy.

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Text-Based Writing Prompt

**34.** On the following pages, you will read a short fragment from Davenant’s *Macbeth*, Act IV, Scene IV. As you well know by now, in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*, same act, same scene, Lady Macbeth does not see Duncan’s ghost. As a matter of fact, nobody ever sees ghosts except Macbeth himself in Shakespeare’s version.

Aside from the authorship and integrity of the original text issues that Davenant’s version raises, had the audience seen the two versions of the play back to back, they would have interpreted the message of the play quite differently, mainly regarding the meaning of two very important themes in the play: visions/hallucinations and madness.

What does it mean if more than one person has the same hallucinations as Macbeth? How does the message of the play change for you? Do you feel the same about Macbeth’s descent into madness? How does the fact that Lady Macbeth can see Duncan change the entire play and its consequences?

***Directions:*** In a thoughtful, well-written in-class essay, explore the questions asked above, making sure you use at least 2 examples from each source (Shakespeare and Davenant).Sir **William Davenant** ([February 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_28), [1606](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1606) – [April 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_7), [1668](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1668)), also spelled **D'Avenant**, was an [English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) [poet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poet) and [playwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Playwright).

Davenant was born in late February, [1606](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1606) in [Oxford, England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford%2C_England), the son of Jane Shepherd Davenant and John Davenant, proprietor of the Crown Tavern (or Crown Inn) and mayor of Oxford. He was the godson of [William Shakespeare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare), who had stayed frequently at the Crown during his travels between [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) and [Stratford-upon-Avon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratford-upon-Avon). It was even rumored that he was the Bard's biological son as well. However, it seems that this rumor stemmed from a comment attributed to Davenant by [Samuel Butler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Butler_%281612-1680%29): "It seemed to him [Davenant] that he writ with the very same spirit that Shakespeare [did], and seemed content enough to be called his son."

In order to avoid the strict laws of censorship in force in all public places at the time, he turned a room of his home, [Rutland House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rutland_House), into a private theatre where his works, and that of others considered seditious, could be performed. A performance of his “[The Siege of Rhodes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Siege_of_Rhodes)” at Rutland House in 1656 is considered to be the first performance of an English [opera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera), and also included [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England)'s first known professional [actress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actress), Mrs. Coleman.

Davenant’s “[Macbeth](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Macbeth_%28Davenant%29&action=edit)” was performed Nov. 5, 1664 and printed 1674; it was an operatic adaptation of [Shakespeare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare)'s “[Macbeth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macbeth)” of ca. 1606

Excerpt from:

"William Davenant." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. 26 Oct 2006, 22:46 UTC. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 16 Nov 2006. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William_Davenant&oldid=83936886>>.

In the [Restoration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Restoration), Sir [William Davenant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Davenant) produced a spectacular "operatic" adaptation of *Macbeth,* "with all the singing and dancing in it" and special effects like "flyings for the witches" (John Downes, *Roscius Anglicanus,* [1708](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1708)). In an April 19, [1667](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1667) entry in his Diary, [Samuel Pepys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Pepys) called Davenant's *MacBeth* "one of the best plays for a stage, and variety of dancing and musick, that ever I saw." [David Garrick](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Garrick) returned to the Shakespearean original in a [1744](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1744) production.

Excerpt from:

"Macbeth." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. 16 Nov 2006, 03:31 UTC. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 16 Nov 2006. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Macbeth&oldid=88134180>>.

Adaptation - noun

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | the act of adapting.  |
| 2. |  the state of being adapted; adjustment.  |
| 3. |  something produced by adapting: an adaptation of a play for television.  |

"adaptation." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.0.1)*. Based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc. 2006. 16 Nov. 2006. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adaptation>>.

Enter Lady Macbeth

Macbeth: How do’s my Gentle Love?

Lady Mb: Duncan is dead.

Macbeth: No words of that

Lady Mb: And yet to me he lives

 His fatall Ghost is now my shadow and pursues me

 Where ‘ere I goe.

Macbeth: It cannot be my Dear

 Your fears have missenform’d your eyes

Lady Mb: See there, beleive your own.

 Why do you follow me I did not do it?

Macbeth: Ther’s nothing.

Lady Mb: If you have valour force him hence

 Hold, hold, he’s gone; now you looke strangely.

Macbeth: Tis the strange Error of your eyes

Lady Mb: But the strange error of my eyes

 Proceeds from the strange actions of your hands

 Distraction did by fitts possess my head

 Because a Crown unjustly covers it

 I stand so high that I am giddy grown

 A mist do’s cover me as clouds the Tops

 Of Hills; let us get down a pace.

Macbeth: If by your high ascent you giddy grow

 Tis when you cast your eyes on things below

Lady Mb: You may in peace resign the ill-gaind Crown

 Why shoul’d you labour still to be unjust

 There has been too much blood allready spilt

 Make not the Subjects Victims to your guilt

Macbeth: Can you think that a Crime which you did once

 Provoke me to committ: had not your breath

 Blown my ambition up into living flame

 Duncan had yett been living.

Lady Mb: You were a man

 And by the Carter of your sex you should

 Have govern’d me; there was more crime in you

 When you obey’d my Councells then I contracted

 by my giving it. resign your Kingdom now

 And with your Crown put off your guilt.

Macbeth: Resigne the Crown and with it both our Lives

 I must have better Counsellors

Lady Mb: What, your Witches?

 Curse on your Messengers of Hell. their breath

 Infected first my Breast: see me no more

 As King your Crown sits heavy on your head

 But heavyer on my heart. I’ve had too much

 Of Kings allready. see the Ghost againe

Macbeth: Now she relapses

Lady Mb: Speak to him if thou canst, thou look’st on Me

 And shew’st thy wounded Breast shew it ye Murderer

Macbeth: Within there Ho. (enter women

Lady Mb: Am I ta’ne prisoner then the Battle’s lost

 Exit Lady Macbeth lead out by women

Mb: She does from Duncans death to sickness

 And shall from Malcomes Death her health receive

 When by a viper bitten nothing’s good

 To cure the venome but ye vipers blood

 {Exit

Spencer: Davenant’s *MacBeth*

New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961

**Elements of Drama: 12th Grade Midterm (Macbeth Acts I-IV)**

**Assessment of Skills**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Test question number*** | ***Answer*** | ***Skills being assessed…*** | **Points** |
| 1 | A | Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 2 | A | Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 3 | B | Figurative Language | 2 |
| 4 | A | Historical Context | 2 |
| 5 | B | Figurative Language | 2 |
| 6 | C | Imagery | 2 |
| 7 | C | New to Grade – Opinion | 2 |
| 8 | D | Analyze and Evaluate and Argument | 2 |
| 9 | C | New to Grade – Opinion | 2 |
| 10 | A | Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 11 | C | Figurative Language | 2 |
| 12 | B | Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 13 | D | Summary of Key Ideas | 2 |
| 14 | C | Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 15 | D | Summary of Key Ideas | 2 |
| 16 | D | Evaluate an Argument | 2 |
| 17 | A | Evaluate an Argument | 2 |
| 18 | B | Summarize/Characteristics of Tragedy | 2 |
| 19 | A | Summarize Key Ideas | 2 |
| 20 | A | Summarize Key Ideas | 2 |
| 21 | C | Figurative Language | 2 |
| 22 | C | New to Grade – Summary | 2 |
| 23 | B | Visual Technique – Imagery | 2 |
| 24 | B | Imagery | 2 |
| 25 | C | New to Grade - Opinion | 2 |
| 26 | A | Historical and Cultural Context | 2 |
| 27 | C | Summarize/Key Ideas | 2 |
| 28 | A | Summarize/Key Ideas | 2 |
| 29 | Short Ans. | New to Grade – Opinion/Analyze Information | 4Drop Down box4=4 points2=3 points0=1 pointNR=0 points (No response) |
| 30 | Short Ans. | New to Grade – Opinion/Analyze Information | 4Drop Down box4=4 points2=3 points0=1 pointNR=0 points (No response) |
| 31 | Short Ans. | New to Grade – Opinion/Analyze Information | 4Drop Down box4=4 points2=3 points0=1 pointNR=0 points (No response) |
| 32 | Short Ans. | New to Grade – Opinion/Analyze Information/Imagery | 4Drop Down box4=4 points2=3 points0=1 pointNR=0 points (No response) |
| 33 | Short Ans. | Analyze Information | 4Drop Down box4=4 points2=3 points0=1 pointNR=0 points (No response) |

Rubric for Short Answer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4  |  4 points | Response is a thorough explanation of how the characters are different, supported by sufficient, relevant details from the text |
| 2 | 3 points | Response is a limited explanation of how the characters are different, supported by few, if any, relevant details from the text |
| 0 | 1 point | Response is totally inappropriate or inaccurate |
| NR | NR | No response. Blank. |

Extended Response (Utilizing Delaware Rubric for Text Based Writing Rubric)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Score of 5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **24 points** | **22 points** | **20 points** | **18 points** | **16 points** |

Points Earned on Exam

Multiple Choice = 2 points each = 56 total possible

Short Answer = 4 points each = 20 total possible

Extended Response = 24 total possible

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Total Midterm Exam = 100 points