

<p><u>1. Reader response</u></p> <p><i>The reader is caught between...</i></p> <p>The reader is caught between disgust for Lady Macbeth's cruelty and being impressed by the way in which she casts of gender defined notions of femininity.</p>	<p><u>2. Peeling away the layers of characterisation</u></p> <p><i>On the exterior..., yet on the interior we can infer...</i></p> <p>On the exterior, Macbeth appears to be a brave, noble and respected member of Duncan's court, yet on the interior we can infer that he has a dark and burning desire and ambition.</p>	<p><u>3. Character motives</u></p> <p><i>_____ is motivated not only by... but also by...</i></p> <p>Macbeth is motivated not only by his ambition but also by his desperate need to cover up his dreadful and unforgivable crimes.</p>	<p><u>4. Character development</u></p> <p><i>By the close of the novel the once ... has developed into...</i></p> <p>By the close of the play, the once respectable Macbeth has developed into a blood-thirsty and guilt-ridden shadow of his former self. The murder of Macduff's wife and children demonstrate that there is no part of his old self now left.</p>
<p><u>5. Reader positioning</u></p> <p><i>(The writer) positions the reader/audience in favour of /against _____ by...</i></p> <p>Shakespeare positions the audience against Lady Macbeth by revealing her cruelty, ambition and coldness in Act 1.</p>	<p><u>6. First impressions</u></p> <p><i>Our first impressions of...</i></p> <p>Our first impressions of Duncan is that he is a just, fair and successful ruler.</p>	<p><u>7. Weighing up the importance</u></p> <p><i>Even though/although ..., ...</i></p> <p>Even though Lady Macbeth initially persuades Macbeth into killing King Duncan, it is Macbeth's own ambition that drives him on to the bitter end.</p>	<p><u>8. Deepening analysis</u></p> <p><i>At first glance...; however, on closer inspection...</i></p> <p>At first glance, in Act 1, Scene 7, Macbeth appears to be completely against the murder of King Duncan; however, on closer inspection, we can already sense his desire to be king, ultimately leading himself to the conclusion that the murder shall and must happen.</p>
<p><u>9. Identifying a common thread</u></p> <p><i>Throughout the novel/poem/play...</i></p> <p>Throughout the play, Shakespeare explores the idea of fate and freewill, suggesting that although the weird sisters have set Macbeth on his path to being king, it is his own actions that ultimately take him there.</p>	<p><u>10. Identifying the main thing</u></p> <p><i>The most important word/sentence/idea/chapter/moment is _____ because...</i></p> <p>The most important word from this quotation is "serpent", because it suggests cunning, sinfulness and slyness - reminding the audience of the serpent in the Garden of Eden, who corrupted Adam and Eve.</p>	<p><u>11. Close language analysis</u></p> <p><i>Here, _____ employs the word/phrase ' _____ ' to suggest/imply/reinforce...</i></p> <p>Here, Macbeth employs the words "Heaven or hell" to suggest that at this point in the play, he is now questioning Duncan's virtues and even suggesting that he may have vices that will send him to hell.</p>	<p><u>12. Exemplifying an idea through a character/setting/event</u></p> <p><i>_____ reveals her/his belief in _____ through her/his description of...</i></p> <p>Shakespeare reveals his belief the ability of humans to behave in the most cruel and unpleasant ways to each other, through his description of the dead guards, Banquo's murder and the murder of the Macduff family.</p>
<p><u>13. Contrast</u></p> <p><i>Although both writers/characters..., they...</i></p> <p>Although both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth feel guilt about the murder of King Duncan, they show this guilt in very different ways - Macbeth's points outwards in his vision of the dead Banquo, whereas Lady Macbeth turns her guilt onto herself with her hallucination of bloody hands that can never be clean.</p>	<p><u>14. Noting subtleties</u></p> <p><i>Here, the writer cleverly...</i></p> <p>Here, Shakespeare cleverly employs the fearsome imagery of Greek mythology, [when Macbeth describes himself as Tarquin], to remind us that human beings are also capable of great violence and monstrous behaviour.</p>	<p><u>15. Proposing a tentative idea</u></p> <p><i>Perhaps, (writer's name) was hinting that ...</i></p> <p>Perhaps Shakespeare was hinting that all human beings are capable of the most violent and murderous behaviour.</p>	<p><u>16. Contrasting alternative viewpoints</u></p> <p><i>Some readers might propose that...; other readers, however, might argue...</i></p> <p>Some viewers might propose that Shakespeare wanted to explore the relationship between fate and freewill; others, however, might argue that he was providing King James VI with a piece of propaganda against both would-be assassins and those that practised witchcraft.</p>