4) In Macbeth Act 3, scene 4:
- Dinner party after Macbeth sends people to kill Banquo
- Starts hallucinating again, seeing Banquo’s ghost
- Lady Macbeth thinks he is going crazy again and tries to act like nothing is happening -> controls situation
- Tells the guest not to worry about Macbeth when he starts hallucinating, the guests start to question

5) Theme: Temptations can lead to guilt and remorse
- Figurative language and tone
- portray the theme
- Shows how dangerous temptations can lead you to feel guilty

Body Paragraph 1:

1) Through the use of figurative language, Shakespeare portrays the theme:
   - Temptations can lead to guilt and remorse
2) Apostrophe
   - “Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake thy gory locks at me.” (Line 1-2)
   - Macbeth is hallucinating and talking to the ghost of Banquo which is not really there
3) Imagery
   - “Gory locks” (line 2)
   - Gory locks being past criminal qualities
5) Biblical allusion
   - “Which might appall the devil.” (Line 11)

Body Paragraph 2:

1) Through the use of tone, Shakespeare portrays the theme:
   - Temptations can lead to guilt and remorse
2) Caesura
   - “Thou canst not say I did it.” (Line 1)
   - The full stop at the end creates a demanding tone
3) Enjambment
   - “Authorized by the grandam, shame itself! Why do you make such faces? When all’s done, you look but on a stool.” (Line 18-20)
   - Creates a worried/ questioning tone
   - The enjambment is created through Lady Macbeth -> talks in a rush -> questioning and worried of Macbeth (who is hallucinating)
4) Juxtaposition
   - “Sit worthy friends. My lord is often thus
   And hath been from his youth.” (Line 4-5)
   - Calming tone
   - Shows how when worthy friend and my lord are put together shows;