

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 described 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;