

# Drama: act iii – macbeth

[Literature](#), [British Literature](#)



Which of the following sentences has correct subject-verb agreement?

a.

Lady Macbeth, mistress of many servants, walk to the banquet hall.

b.

When approaching the palace, Banquo, not Fleance, are killed.

c.

Fleance, without Banquo, escape.

d.

When he first enters the banquet hall, Macbeth appears cheerful.

A

When Act III of The Tragedy of MacBeth begins, Banquo says that he knows

a.

he himself will one day be king.

b.

Macbeth killed Duncan.

c.

Macbeth plans to kill him.

d.

he himself will not be attending the banquet that evening.

B

In The Tragedy of MacBeth, Act III, scene i, what does Macbeth mean when he says, “ Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown/And put a barren scepter in my gripe,/Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,/No son of mine succeeding”?

a.

<https://assignbuster.com/drama-act-iii-macbeth/>

He will be the victim of many violent crimes, including robbery.

b.

His royal possessions have no monetary value.

c.

His children will hate him.

d.

His royal position will not be passed on to his children.

D

In the Tragedy of Macbeth, from the beginning of Act I to the end of Act III, what major change do we see in Macbeth?

a.

He is quick to use treachery to suit his needs.

b.

He enjoys a warm and respectful relationship with his comrades.

c.

He has a more loving relationship with Lady Macbeth.

d.

He makes use of logical advice in all his decisions.

A

In The Tragedy of MacBeth, Act III, Scene i, Macbeth says he fears Banquo for which of the following reasons?

a.

Banquo has noble qualities that make him worthy of being king.

b.

Macbeth believes Banquo's good looks will gain him the crown.

c.

Macbeth overhears Banquo plotting against him and Lady Macbeth.

d.

Banquo always carries weapons with him.

A

Act III of The Tragedy of Macbeth serves mainly to

a.

introduce the play's climax.

c.

introduce important new characters.

b.

expose Macbeth's mounting troubles.

d.

resolve the play's central conflicts.

B

In The Tragedy of Macbeth, at the banquet, Lady Macbeth encourages her husband to be \_\_\_\_ .

a.

cheerful

c.

weak

b.

loyal

d.

passionate

A

In The Tragedy of MacBeth, Act III, when Lady Macbeth claims “ Nought’s had, all’s spent, / Where our desire is got without content . . .” she means that

a.

she and Macbeth have quarreled.

b.

she and Macbeth have risked everything but have gained no happiness because they are living in fear.

c.

she regrets the killing of Duncan.

d.

she does not want Macbeth to have Banquo killed.

B

In The Tragedy of MacBeth, Act III, Macbeth’s guilt causing him to imagine he sees Banquo’s ghost at the banquet is an example of

a.

external conflict.

c.

theme.

b.

internal conflict.

d.

poetic license.

B

In The Tragedy of MacBeth, Act III, what is the most likely reason that Macbeth sends along a third murderer to join the first two in killing Banquo?

a.

Macbeth has become terribly suspicious and trusts no one; he sends the third murderer to make certain the job gets done.

b.

Macbeth has funds that must be used quickly, so he hires an extra murderer.

c.

Macbeth suspects that Banquo will bring his wife and children along with him, requiring a third murderer to provide assistance.

d.

Macbeth wants the third murderer to kill the other two murderers, which would result in fewer people knowing of his devious plot.

A