



Macbeth

Name _____

Series developed by **Ruth Miskin**

OXFORD

Glossary of terms

Sounds: pure sounds in words. No 'uh' is added after a consonant sound, e.g. fuh, luh, muh

(A slight 'uh' cannot be helped when saying the sounds b, d, g, j, w and y)

Grapheme: one letter or one group of letters used to write one sound, e.g. the sound 'f' can be written with the grapheme f (fun) or ff (huff). The sound 'igh' can be written with the grapheme igh (night) or i (kind) or ie (tie)

Green words: words made up of the graphemes listed in the sound boxes below

Red words: common words with a grapheme not listed in the sound boxes

Challenge words: topical words particular to this story

Syllables: chunks within long words

Root: the part of the word that gives the most meaning

All the instructions in italics should be read out by the teacher.

Speed sounds

Consonant graphemes *Say the pure sound.*

c	l	s	sh	j	ch	f
k	ll	ss	ti	g	tch	ff
ck	le	se	ci	ge		ph
ch		c		dge		
		ce				

Vowel graphemes *Say the sounds in and out of order.*

a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	igh	ow
	ea				a-e	ea	i-e	o-e
					ai	e	ie	oa
					aigh	y	i	o
					eigh	ey	y	
					a			

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	ear	ire	ure
u-e			oor	are	ur	ow	oi	eer		
ue			ore	ear	er					
ew			aw							
			au							

Word endings

_le	_ive	_ism	_age	_ent	_ture	_ous	_able	_tion
_il				_ence	_ure	_ious	_ably	_sion
_el				_ant	_our	_eous	_ible	_ssion
_al				_ance	_or	_cious	_ibly	
						_tious		

Green words

Say the syllables - pronounce ou as in *shout*, ti and ci as *sh* (*tious cious* = *shous*). Say the word.

am'bi'ti <u>ous</u>	→	ambiti <u>ous</u>	anx'i'ous	→	anxi <u>ous</u>
cu'ri'ous	→	curi <u>ous</u>	dan'ger'ous	→	danger <u>ous</u>
de'li'ci <u>ous</u>	→	delici <u>ous</u>	de'vi'ous	→	devi <u>ous</u>
fa'm <u>ous</u>	→	fam <u>ous</u>	fe'ro'ci <u>ous</u>	→	feroci <u>ous</u>
fu'ri'ous	→	furi <u>ous</u>	hid'e'ous	→	hide <u>ous</u>
jea'lous	→	jeal <u>ous</u>	mon'strous	→	monstr <u>ous</u>
myst'e'ri'ous	→	mysteri <u>ous</u>	ob'vi'ous'ly	→	obvious <u>ly</u>
pre'ci <u>ous</u>	→	preci <u>ous</u>	pre'vi'ous	→	previ <u>ous</u>
se'ri'ous	→	seri <u>ous</u>	vi'ci <u>ous</u>	→	vici <u>ous</u>
vic'tor'i'ous	→	victori <u>ous</u>			

Challenge words

castle doth double trouble ghost Malcolm soldier

Vocabulary check

Give the definition as used in the story.

All hail Hello there

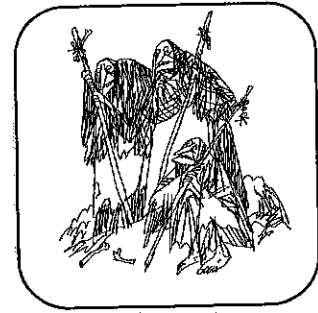
plunges thrusts deeply

banquet feast

Macbeth — the story of the famous Scottish play

Introduction

Macbeth is one of William Shakespeare's most famous tragedy plays. This is a summary of the play. Once you have read this, you could watch the play on DVD. It is about a Scottish Thane (nobleman) called Macbeth, and his wife who will do anything to make him a king. His massive jealousy and ambition lead to murder. One murder leads to another until even Lady Macbeth can stand it no more.



1

Three hideous hags

"A drum! A drum! Macbeth doth come...
...Peace! The charm's wound up!"



This is what the Scottish generals Macbeth and Banquo hear as they cross a stormy heath on their way back from battle.

And what they see is three hideous witches, casting a spell:

"All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, thane (nobleman) of Glamis!" cries the first.

"All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, thane of Cawdor!" cries the second.

And the third witch cries, "All hail, Macbeth! Thou shalt be king hereafter!"

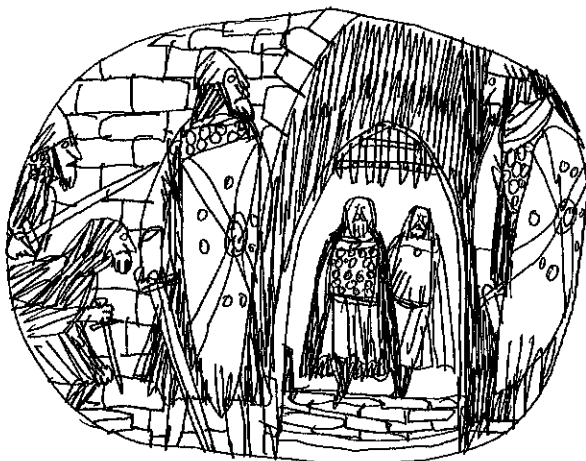
They tell Banquo that his sons will be kings, too.

A vicious murder

Macbeth is an ambitious man. He is already thane of Glamis. And the thane of Cawdor has recently died, leaving the way clear for him. He decides that the witches must have been serious, and his wife, Lady Macbeth, agrees. They decide to murder the present king, Duncan, so that the third witch's words can come true and Macbeth can be king. King Duncan comes to stay at Macbeth's castle. As he sleeps, Lady Macbeth creeps to his room with a dagger in her hand. She drugs his two servants and approaches the king's bed. But as she looks into his sleeping face, she thinks he looks like her father. She is unable to do the terrible deed. She puts the dagger into Macbeth's hand. Macbeth plunges it into the king's chest! When the murder is discovered, Duncan's son Malcolm decides that it would be dangerous to stay in Scotland. He escapes to England.

The second murder

Now the jealous Macbeths are anxious about what the witches told Banquo - that his sons would be kings. They plot to murder Banquo and his son! They invite Banquo and his son to a delicious banquet. But they never arrive, because the devious Macbeths have placed assassins near the castle entrance. Banquo is killed in a vicious attack. His son escapes (and he does, later, become the father of kings). At the banquet, Macbeth remarks that Banquo is late, and says he hopes that he has not had an accident. But then a terrifying thing happens. The furious ghost of Banquo comes into the hall, shaking its monstrous, blood-soaked head at Macbeth, and then sitting down in Macbeth's own chair!



Three spirits

Tortured by the sight of the ghost, Macbeth remembers his previous visit to the witches. He goes back to see them. The hideous creatures are conjuring up another spell: "Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn and cauldron bubble..." The witches call up three spirits to advise Macbeth. The first spirit is an armed head. It tells him to beware Macduff, the thane of Fife. The second spirit is a baby covered in blood. It tells him that no man who is born of a woman can harm him - but that he should kill Macduff. The third spirit is a child wearing a crown. It tells Macbeth that he will not be defeated until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane. (Birnam Wood is a wood near Macbeth's castle.) Macbeth feels better now, but he is curious to know if Banquo's sons **will** ever be kings. Eight mysterious images appear. The last one is Banquo's ghost! It is holding up a glass which shows colourless pictures of future kings...

More murders - and a plot

Macbeth now starts to think about Macduff. He finds out that Macduff has left for England, to plot against Macbeth with Duncan's son Malcolm. They are gathering an army to defeat Macbeth. Macbeth is angry. He murders Macduff's poor wife and his precious children, who are still in Scotland. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, is feeling so bad about what she and her husband have done that she kills herself. Macbeth is now alone. After the failure of all his plans, he is wishing for death.

A ferocious battle

Now Malcolm's army is approaching Macbeth's castle. As the anxious Macbeth looks out from his battlements, he gets a terrible shock: Birnam Wood is moving! (In fact, each soldier is carrying a branch, so that the army is hidden.) The castle takes a ferocious bombardment. Macbeth comes face to face with Macduff, who is obviously angry about the murder of his family. Macbeth quotes the words of the second spirit: that no man who is born of a woman can harm him. But Macduff tells him that he was not born of a woman in the normal way - a doctor had to cut him out of his mother's belly. Macbeth lets himself be captured and prepares for death. But the victorious Macduff says that he must live to face the people's contempt. They fight, and Macduff is triumphant. He cuts off Macbeth's head - and presents it to the rightful king, Malcolm.

Questions to talk about

Ask students to re-read the text and then read the question to the students. Tell them whether it is a **FIND IT** question (locate the answer) or a **PROVE IT** question (give evidence and/or explain why).

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|----------|--|---|
| FIND IT | <i>What does the third witch cry to Macbeth?</i> | 1 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why do Macbeth and his wife decide to murder Duncan?</i> | 2 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why does his wife say she cannot carry out the murder?</i> | 2 |
| PROVE IT | <i>Why does Malcolm think it would be dangerous to stay in Scotland?</i> | 2 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why is Macbeth jealous of Banquo?</i> | 3 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why do the Macbeths invite Banquo and his sons to a banquet?</i> | 3 |
| FIND IT | <i>Who is the surprising guest at the banquet?</i> | 3 |
| PROVE IT | <i>What do you think Macbeth thinks about this?</i> | 3 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why does Macbeth go back to visit the witches?</i> | 4 |
| FIND IT | <i>What do each of the witches tell him?</i> | 4 |
| FIND IT | <i>Why does he feel relieved after hearing their warnings?</i> | 4 |
| FIND IT | <i>What is he curious to know?</i> | 4 |
| FIND IT | <i>What can Macbeth see in the glass held by Banquo's ghost?</i> | 4 |
| FIND IT | <i>What does Macbeth find out that Macduff is trying to do?</i> | 5 |
| FIND IT | <i>How does he get his revenge?</i> | 5 |
| FIND IT | <i>How does Lady Macbeth feel about this?</i> | 5 |
| FIND IT | <i>What does Macbeth feel at the end?</i> | 5 |

Questions to read and answer

Ask students to choose 2 questions to write down and answer.

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Writing task

I invited Banquo and his son to a banquet.

I told my men to kill them when they arrived.

Then I told my cooks to make a good banquet.

Then I put on my nicest clothes.

Then I stood by the door of my nice big banqueting hall.

Then I said hello to my guests. Then I said that Banquo was late and I hoped he was all right.

The banquet was very nice. There were lots of good things to eat.

I went to sit down in my chair.

Then a ghost came in. It didn't look very nice.

It had blood on its face. It had blood on its hair.

It was the ghost of Banquo. It sat down in my chair.

It scared me a lot.

This piece of writing attempts to describe in more detail how Macbeth felt when the ghost of Banquo came. But it has been poorly written.

Underline the first word in every sentence. What do you notice? Underline every adjective you can find.

What do you notice?

How many adverbs can you find?

How many different connectives can you find?

What do you notice about the sentences?

Do they all have the same structure?

Does this writing succeed in making you feel scared? Why not?

Put an asterisk next to every part you could describe better by adding more detail.

The writing task: to redraft the scene

Introduce the task:

1. Tell the students they must redraft this scene making it much stronger by adding more description of the setting and events.
2. Discuss possible ways of enhancing this basic outline, e.g. use of dialogue, adjectives, different sentence structures, adverbs, etc.
3. Discuss how to:
 - take the basic idea from a sentence and build on it
 - use different ways of creating atmosphere and mood.
4. Review the 'Things to remember'.
5. Students plan, orally, their scene with their partner. Model developing some of their ideas into an opening paragraph.
6. Students write their scene.

Things to remember:

- Add in adverbs and adjectives
- Describe the setting, characters' feelings and events all the way through
- Change sentences around and use dialogue to make the writing interesting
- Use interesting words – not boring ones like 'nice'!

Spelling

Green words

Multi-syllabic	Grapheme sum	Multi-syllabic	Grapheme sum
am'bi'tious		dan'ger'ous	
de'li'cious		fe'ro'cious	
jea'lous		hid'e'ous	
vi'cious		pre'vi'ous	
de'vi'ous		se'ri'ous	
pre'cious		vic'tor'i'ous	

Challenge words

double trouble

Your words

Hold a sentence

Build a sentence

devious

Edit I Find 6 errors.

Macbeth is angry. He murder Macduffs poor wife and his precous children, who are still in Scotland. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, is feeling so bad about what she and her husband have done that she kills her self

Edit 2

One word in the first set of words should be in the second set. One word in the second set of words should be in the first set. Circle these words.

1. squabble fast bicker row scrap quarrel	disagree speedy rapid quick hasty
2. inconsiderate unkind thoughtless dawdle	drag linger disagreeable loiter shamle plod
3. thoughtful nice considerate fear agreeable	dread kind scared terror
4. rough jagged bristly rugged craggy hide	secrete conceal cover bumpy disguise
5. sleek glossy shiny gleaming polished hurry	smooth scurry rush race dash flurry
6. juvenile adolescent noisy youngster youth	boisterous young loud hullabaloo deafening
7. old lovely mature ripe-age elderly	beautiful gorgeous attractive exquisite aged dazzling
8. killing destroy murder extermination homicide careless	sloppy lax negligent indifferent slaying
9. plunge search dive fall swoop pounce	pursue seek hunt track drop stalk
10. leap spring skip bound vault crafty	cunning jump artful sly shrewd wily foxy

Speed words

ambitious	stormy	unable	terrible	heath
anxious	approach	hideous	decide	murder
curious	true	dangerous	castle	delicious
discovered	devious	escapes	leaving	famous
previous	ferocious	England	defeated	furious
entrance	meanwhile	hideous	terrifying	torture
covered	jealous	invite	remarks	gathering
monstrous	recently	accident	mysterious	colourless
obviously	already	precious	serious	arrive
assassin	appear	vicious	battle	victorious

Read Write Inc. Fresh Start Modules

The *Fresh Start Modules* are specially written to help students to catch up on and develop their reading and writing skills. Each *Module* contains a fiction or non-fiction text and a range of writing and comprehension activities which provide practice in the sounds and graphemes taught in the phonics lessons.

Teaching notes are included.

The *Introductory Module* focuses on phonics practice; 33 further *Modules* contain levelled fiction and non-fiction texts and activities.

This pack contains *Modules* 26 to 33:

- ★ Fresh Start Module 26 *New boy*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 27 *Kevin the killer hamster*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 28 *Il Bello*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 29 *Emergency*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 30 *Creature*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 31 *Macbeth*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 32 *The invisible city*
- ★ Fresh Start Module 33 *Penalty for piracy: Execution*

Fresh Start Anthologies Volume 6 and *Fresh Start More Anthologies* Volume 6 provide further practice of the sounds and graphemes in *Modules* 26 to 30.

Fresh Start Anthologies Volume 7 and *Fresh Start More Anthologies* Volume 7 provide further practice of the sounds and graphemes in *Modules* 31 to 33.

Story by Gill Munton

Illustrated by Tim Archbold

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