

**Year 7 Summer 1**

**Homework Booklet**

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**William Shakespeare’s**

**Macbeth**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date of issue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date Due back in: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **English****Assessment** **Macbeth** |
| What went well…?: |
| Even better if…?: |
| What I think…? |
| **GRADE**: EXCELLENT GOOD SATISFACTORY POOR |
| Teacher Comment: |

Task One

Keywords are words which help us understand a subject.

Learn the spellings of these key words:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Audience |  |  |
| Playwright |  |  |
| Shakespeare |  |  |
| Language |  |  |
| Culture |  |  |

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. The……………………………..are very noisy.
2. A person who writes plays is called a ………………………….
3. ………………………………………. wrote many plays.
4. ………………………means words.
5. Learning about ………………….helps us to understand how other people live.

**Task Two**

**Perfect Shakespeare Recall**

**Your knowledge of Shakespeare is about to be tested! Use the words in the box to answer the questions below. Beware some words are there to trick you! Then write the answers in the spaces provided.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The King’s Men | Comedy | Bard | Tragedy | Stratford-Upon - Avon | Pig |
| They will grow a tail | William | Accused | John | Second best bed | Shakespeare’s Writers |
| Anne Hathaway | Boring Plays | New Place | Dagenham | 1564 | Susanna |
| They will be cursed | Addiction | Sonnet | Ye Olde House | History | Bedroom |

1. What was Shakespeare’s first name? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What word beginning with ‘B’ is Shakespeare often referred to as? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where was Shakespeare born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. In what year was Shakespeare born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who did Shakespeare marry in 1582? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What was the name of Shakespeare’s first child?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Shakespeare bought the second largest house in Stratford in 1597. What is it called? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Shakespeare moved to London to write plays. What was the name of the acting company that Shakespeare worked for in London? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Shakespeare has had a major influence on the English language. Which words did Shakespeare invent? (3 answers) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. What were the three main types of plays that Shakespeare wrote? (3 answers) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Shakespeare was famous for writing poetry as well as plays. What style were these poems written in (Hint: they have 14 lines)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Shakespeare was buried in [Holy Trinity Church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Trinity_Church%2C_Stratford-upon-Avon) after his death on 23rd April 1616. What is said to happen if someone “moves his bones”?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What did Shakespeare leave in his will to his wife? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**Extension:** If you have finished the questions, try to name

at least **ten** different Shakespeare plays.

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Task Three: POSTER

* Design a poster to advertise the play. Think about the colours and images you use and how they show the public what the play might be about. You can either do it by hand or on the computer. You will be marked on:
* Presentation – how eye-catching is it?
* Detail – does it contain all the information you need?

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****Task Four: **A Visit to the Theatre in Shakespeare’s Time**

Read the following information about going to the theatre in Shakespeare’s time.

Then answer the questions.

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| Imagine you are living in 1592, Shakespeare’s time, and you are going to the theatre. You set off at lunchtime. All plays take place during the day because electricity has not been discovered yet. As you aproach the Globe Theatre you pass the pits where bear baiting and cockfighting take place. A flag is flying from the roof which means that there is a performance today. The play begins at 2 o’clock sharp; performances always take place at the same time, on every day of the week except Sunday. The theatres are also shut from October to April because people do not want to watch plays in the freezing cold.Musicians with trumpets, drums and other instruments play tunes and make sound effects. As you look around at the audience you will see lots of different types of people. At the top of the building there are galleries where merchants, sea-captains and clerks sit. They have paid between 2-6 pence for their seats. There are ‘Gentlemen’s Rooms’ or boxes for rich and famous people, which cost a shilling. Finally the lower class citizens, or servants and apprentices, are standing in the yard or ‘pit’ in front of the stage and are known as ‘groundlings.’ They have to pay a penny, which could be a week’s wages for some. Sometimes a play can last four hours, which is a long time to stand.Once the trumpet has sounded and the audience is in their correct places the play will begin. The actors will have been rehearsing all morning and usually have to learn eight hundred words a day. Don’t be surprised when the actors playing the female parts are not women. Instead young men dressed up as women play these parts. Women are not allowed to act in 1592 because it is considered unladylike.The audience make a lot of noise during performances: cheering, hissing, clapping, booing and crying. Pedlars, or street sellers, go amongst the crowd selling food and drink to anyone who is hungry or who simply wants to throw something at the actors. It’s a very smelly place. You may be able to detect the smell of sweaty, dirty bodies, food and also the open buckets that are used as toilets.So sit down and enjoy the show, but remember to keep a lookout for pickpockets as they also have a good time at the theatre.**Task Four cont’d****Comprehension Questions: Write the answers next to the questions.**1. Why did all the plays take place during daylight hours? …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….......................................................................................................
2. What time exactly did the performances begin? …………………………………………………………………………
3. How did people know when to hurry to the theatre because the performance was about to begin? …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
4. What sort of activities might they pass on the way to the theatre?........................................

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…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..1. How much did the tickets cost for these seats? …………………………………………………………………………
2. How much did people pay to stand in the ‘pit’ in front of the stage? ……………………………………..
3. Why weren’t women allowed to act at this time? ……………………………………………………………………….

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| **Task Five****Shakespearean Insults.****Choose a word from each column to create a genuine Shakespearean insult! Write them in the box below.**Your insult should begin with ‘Thou’ which means ‘you’.E.g. **Thou artless, beef-witted, baggage.** |

**Column 1** **Column 2** **Column 3**

artless base-court apple-john

bawdy bat-fowling baggage

beslubbering beef-witted barnacle

bootless beetle-headed bladder

churlish boil-brained boar-pig

cockered clapper-clawed bugbear

clouted clay-brained bum-bailey

craven common-kissing canker-blossom

currish crook-pated clack-dish

dankish dismal-dreaming clotpole

dissembling dizzy-eyed coxcomb

droning doghearted codpiece

errant dread-bolted death-token

fawning earth-vexing dewberry

fobbing elf-skinned flap-dragon

froward fat-kidneyed flax-wench

frothy fen-sucked flirt-gill

gleeking flap-mouthed foot-licker

goatish fly-bitten fustilarian

gorbellied folly-fallen giglet

impertinent fool-born gudgeon

infectious full-gorged haggard

jarring guts-griping harpy

loggerheaded half-faced hedge-pig

lumpish hasty-witted horn-beast

mammering hedge-born hugger-mugger

mangled hell-hated joithead

mewling idle-headed lewdster

paunchy ill-breeding lout

pribbling ill-nurtured maggot-pie

puking knotty-pated malt-worm

puny milk-livered mammet

qualling motley-minded measle

rank onion-eyed minnow

reeky plume-plucked miscreant

roguish pottle-deep moldwarp

ruttish pox-marked mumble-news

saucy reeling-ripe nut-hook

spleeny rough-hewn pigeon-egg

spongy rude-growing pignut

surly rump-fed puttock

tottering shard-borne pumpion

unmuzzled sheep-biting ratsbane

vain spur-galled scut

venomed swag-bellied skainsmate

villainous tardy-gaited strumpet

warped tickle-brained varlot

wayward toad-spotted vassal

weedy unchin-snouted whey-face

yeasty weather-bitten wagtail

Task Six

**Rhyming Couplets**

This is an extract from Act Four, Scene One of Macbeth. The witches are putting ingredients into their cauldron to make a spell.

Fillet of a fenny **snake**,
In the caldron boil and **bake**;
Eye of newt, and toe of **frog,**
Wool of bat, and tongue of **dog**,
Adder’s fork, and blind-worm’s **sting**,
Lizard’s leg, and owlet’s **wing**,—
For a charm of powerful **trouble**,
Like a hell-broth boil and **bubble**.

Shakespeare uses **rhyming couplets** to give the spell a rhythm. A rhyming **couplet** is two lines (**couple = two**) that rhyme. E.g. ‘Snake’ rhymes with ‘bake’, ‘frog’ with ‘dog’

Write your own spell using rhyming couplets. You could use words which create a similarly unpleasant spell, e.g. toenail clippings or sewer sludge.

You could also try using words which make the spell sound pleasant. e.g. flowers, rainbows, chocolate.

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Parent’s Log

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| Week | Questions or comments | Signature |
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