



Revision (B)

Past Tenses / Unit 1 / Macbeth (Revenge / Superstition / Over ambition)

Grammar:

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. I heard a knock at the front door so I (**went** / was going) to answer it.
2. At this time yesterday, I (wrote / **was writing**) an essay.
3. The football season (**began** / was beginning) a month ago.
4. She (had graduated / **graduated**) from school in 2001.
5. We entered the house quietly because everyone (**was sleeping** / had slept).
6. By the time we (**got** / had got) to the cinema, the film had already started.
7. The children (**were playing** / played) in the garden while their parents were watching them.
8. They (**had left** / left) many hours before we arrived.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.

1. They **got** (get) to the airport as the plane was landing.
2. She wore the shoes she **had bought** (buy) the previous day.
3. I fell as I **was running** (run) for the bus.
4. What **did** she **say** (say) when he asked her to marry him?
5. When I was a student, I **didn't have** (not have) much money.
6. Why **was** she still **working** (work) at one o'clock in the morning?

C. Choose the sentence which is closer in meaning to the original.

1. I had already seen the film but I decided to watch it again last night.

a. I watched the film last night for the first time.

b. Last night wasn't the first time that I had seen the film.

2. The boys were playing football while it was raining.

a. The boys were playing football until it started to rain.

b. The boys played football in the rain.

3. I was writing an e-mail when our computer broke down.

a. Our computer broke down before I wrote an e-mail.

b. I had started writing an e-mail and then our computer broke down.

4. My aunt bought me a lovely gift after she had spent the summer holiday with us.

a. When the summer holiday was over, my aunt bought me a lovely gift.

b. While my aunt was spending the summer holiday with us, she bought us a lovely gift.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets giving the same meaning:

1. I entered the house. Then I knew there was something wrong. [Use as soon as]

I knew there was something wrong as soon as I had entered the house

2. I ran down the stairs. I tripped and fell. [Use as]

I tripped and fell as I was running down the stairs

3. When did he leave? [ago]

How long ago did he leave?

4. How long is it since Bill and Brenda got married? [get]

When did Bill and Brenda get married?

5. Mary hasn't been out of the country for two years. [last]

The last time Mary went out the country was two years ago

6. It was her habit to practice the piano when she was at school. [used]

She used to practice the piano when she was at school.

7. Janine was driving in the countryside with her friends when the storm began. [for two hours]

Janine has been driving for two hours

8. Mr. Adam saw the pyramids while he was visiting Egypt. [During]

During Mr. Adam's visit to Egypt, he saw the pyramids.

9. During his speech, the light went out. [While]

While he was speaking, the light went out.

10. Is it true that Egypt restored all occupied lands? [Did]

Did Egypt restore all occupied lands?

11. Thousands of years ago, people had no system of money. [didn't]

Thousands of years ago, people didn't have any system of money.

12. When I was young, I played tennis. [used]

I used to play tennis, when I was young.

13. It's years since we travelled abroad. [last]

The last time we travelled abroad was years ago.

14. For the first time he knew the meaning of happiness. [Use before]

He hasn't known happiness before.

15. He completed the letter. Then he had a cup of coffee. [until]

He didn't have a cup of coffee until he had completed the letter.

Vocabulary:

A] Choose the correct answer

1 The tyrant was -----and felt no pity for the people he ruled.

a fearless ***b merciless*** *c reckless* *d selfless*

2 If there is something you want to achieve, you should go----- it.

a for *b to* *c near* *d at*

3 Loyalty is a quality that -----dogs from other animals.

a discriminates ***b distinguishes*** *c disturbs* *d determines*

4 Try as he might, he couldn't fix the problem and had to admit----- .

a trouble *b downfall* *c loss* ***d defeat***

5 Gary is too -----and makes decisions without giving them any thought.

a industrious *b virtuous* ***c impetuous*** *d cautious*

6 People used to have more respect for the elderly, whom they considered to be----- .

a bold ***b wise*** *c rash* *d vain*

7 It's hard to----- a dream when no one supports you.

a realize *b make* *c know* *d understand*

8 If you are committed to your goals, you will -----there in the end.

a be ***b get*** *c arrive* *d go*

9 My brother is very----- and knows how to take care of himself.

a brainy ***b streetwise*** *c smart* *d bright*

10 Of course Joe won! He beat the rest -----a mile.

a over *b for* ***c by*** *d above*

11 He -----on paying for dinner despite our suggestion to split the bill.

a resisted *b assisted* *c persisted* *d insisted*

12 When you move to another country, you need to be----- in order to adjust to your new surroundings.

a honourable *b adaptable* *c inflexible* *d sensible*

13 Try pressing the yellow button first; maybe that'll -----the trick.

a do *b make* *c play* *d have*

14 My plan to visit Japan -----when I lost my job andcouldn't afford a holiday.

a blew away *b got ahead*
c fell through *d knuckled down*

15 The prime minister came----- fire for suggesting higher taxes should be introduced.

a at *b on* *c in* *d under*

16 I didn't think he could convince them to sell, but somehow he----- !

a broke through *b pulled it off*
c hung on *d came up against it*

17 Jerry tends to hide the truth and is never completely----- .

a cunning *b confident* *c candid* *d conceited*

18 Mandy----- all out to land the job of her dreams and she succeeded!

a went *b did* *c got* *d tried*

19 The economy won't recover until the middle-----get some much-needed tax relief.

a groups *b classes* *c generations* *d sets*

20 All of the spectators applauded the injured athlete's -----performance when he finished the race.

a crafty

b touchy

c tricky

d gutsy

B) Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets giving the same meaning:

1) The director has received a lot of criticism over his handling of the affair.
(come)

has come in for

2) I think he's trying to take revenge her for those remarks she made in the meeting. (get)

get back at

3) The teacher told him to stop causing trouble . (stir)

Stop stirring up

4) This scandal could let the government lose power. (bring)

bring down

5) She started with the aim of becoming the youngest ever winner of the championship. (set)

set out

6) I was a little surprised at the directness of the question. (taken)

taken aback

7) I was just talking to Jan, when Dave interrupted us (cut).

cut in

8) She started to like tennis like a duck to water (take)

take to

9) The three journalists who interviewed Putin for this book are pleasingly sassy every now and then. (occasion)

on occasion

Drama:

Malcolm's plan to revenge Macbeth and to be himself on the throne. how is it different from the last prophecy. (Revenge) Malcolm's plan is to get to the castle unseen, disguised in branches of Birnam Wood in order to hide his army's number and deceive the enemy. Macbeth's **frustration** is complete when informed that Birnam Wood is moving towards Dunsinane. He realizes that these words were deceptive. Birnam Wood appears to be on the move. Macduff, who kills Macbeth, is the *man not born of a woman*.

Macbeth was in torment. He decided once more to seek out the crones and know from them the worst. (Superstition and over ambition) Macbeth believed in the witches absolutely that he sought them out to ask for more information to help him secure his position as king. He believed that he wouldn't be defeated until the trees of Birnam Wood moved to Dunsinane Hill, and that no man born of a woman could harm him. This gave him reason to believe he was entirely safe. Then he realized that the prophecies were illusions because they had double meanings, but it was too late.

Both Macbeth and King Duncan have a tragic flaw that leads to their tragic ending. (over ambition and over trust) Macbeth is a tragic hero. He is a brave warrior of a noble origin. He is loved and respected by everyone, yet he has a tragic flaw in his character. That flaw of being over ambitious and superstitious leads to his tragic end.

Duncan's Tragic Flaw: He trusted people too much. He was deceived by the sweet words of Lady Macbeth and considered her ' the kindest of hostesses ' and gave her a diamond. He also trusted Macbeth and couldn't see the masked evil beneath his loyal appearance .

"Lady Macbeth is an ambitious lady and is impatient to be the Queen of Scotland. (over ambition) Lady Macbeth was too ambitious, even more than Macbeth .she began as the only one who was making decisions.She plotted the cold blooded crime, deciding that it was the only way to fulfil the prophecy of the witches.Lady Macbeth saw no problem in killing innocent guards, so they could later be accused of the murder. She also told Macbeth to put the daggers beside them and when he couldn't do so, she put them there herself.

Macbeth as a tragic hero Macbeth is a tragic hero. He is a brave warrior of a noble origin. He is loved and respected by everyone, yet he has a tragic flaw in his character. That flaw of being over ambitious and superstitious leads to his tragic end. He believed in the prophecies of the witches because he is superstitious. Being over ambitious made him commit many crimes to be a king although it is not his right.

All through the play, there is a furious struggle between Macbeth's conscience and his ambition, which of the two forces overwhelmed at last. (Over ambition) After killing the king Macbeth suffered from troubled – conscience due to his feeling of guilt. But we found him ready to commit other crimes as killing Banquo, his son and Macduff's family all this to protect his position. Which shows that his ambition was stronger than his conscience.

Explain how fear and desire to feel safe can lead to threatening the life of others. Expand blood thirst/ over ambition. It was said that blood brings blood. That can go with the feeling of fear and desire to feel safe, in which that can represent a threatening to the life of others, where Macbeth feeling of insecure led to his thoughts of killing everyone who he thinks that might threaten his throne. The throne that he earns but it wasn't his right, so Macbeth has Banquo killed as he knew about the witches' prophecies for him. Macbeth wanted to have Fleance killed but he managed to escape. This was followed by having Macduff's family killed after the 1st apparition's words.