

PRACTICE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS 11 – 20

Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

- HECATE: Have I not reason, beldams as you are,
Saucy and overbold? How did you dare
To trade and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death;
5 And I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part,
Or show the glory of our art?
And, which is worse, all you have done
10 Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do,
Loves for his own ends, not for you.
But make amends now: get you gone,
And at the pit of Acheron
15 Meet me I' the morning: thither he
Will come to know his destiny:
Your vessels and your spells provide,
Your charms and every thing beside.
I am for the air; this night I'll spend
20 Unto a dismal and a fatal end:
Great business must be wrought ere noon:
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
25 And that distill'd by magic sleights
Shall raise such artificial sprites
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion:
He shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear
30 He hopes 'bove wisdom, grace and fear:
And you all know, security
Is mortals' chiefest enemy.

11. Between lines 2 and 3 there is a shift from
A. iambic pentameter to blank verse.
B. iambic pentameter to heroic couplets.
C. iambic pentameter to iambic tetrameter.
D. iambic pentameter to trochaic tetrameter.
E. iambic pentameter to trochaic pentameter.
12. Between lines 12 and 13 there is a shift from
A. regretful to anticipatory.
B. dissatisfaction to reconciliation.
C. anger to exuberance.
D. plotting to remorse.
E. chastising to conspiring.

13. Hecate's basic complaint in lines 1 – 8 is that the witches have
- A. meddled with Macbeth and not Banquo.
 - B. not invited Hecate to take part in the dealings with Macbeth.
 - C. wasted their time with an insignificant person like Macbeth.
 - D. gone too far with what they have caused Macbeth to do.
 - E. caused Macbeth to question his destiny.
14. Which basic poetic elements does Shakespeare use to indicate Hecate's other-worldliness?
- A. rhythm and rhyme
 - B. rhyme and stanza form
 - C. metaphor and symbolism
 - D. simile and hyperbole
 - E. onomatopoeia and alliteration
15. In lines 29 and 30, Hecate predicts that Macbeth will
- A. come to ask the witches his destiny.
 - B. grow overconfident and careless.
 - C. reign securely in Scotland for years.
 - D. become a formidable spirit.
 - E. travel to the underworld like an epic hero.
16. Lines 31 and 32 mean that
- A. mortal humans crave security.
 - B. the witches should fear Macbeth's security.
 - C. the witches should help Macbeth secure his throne.
 - D. mortal humans feel secure when their enemy is defeated.
 - E. mortal humans grow careless when they feel secure.
17. The "vaporous drop profound" (line 23) most likely refers to
- A. a shaft of moonlight on the ground.
 - B. a drop of rain at night.
 - C. ground fog rising from the moonlit heath.
 - D. a veil of mist over the moon.
 - E. the drug Lady Macbeth used to put Duncan's grooms to sleep.
18. The "dismal and fatal end" (line 20) that Hecate is working toward is
- A. Lady Macbeth's suicide.
 - B. Macbeth's downfall.
 - C. Banquo's murder.
 - D. Macduff's family's slaughter.
 - E. Duncan's assassination.

19. According to line 13, conjuring the spirits for Macbeth is the witches' means of
- A. making up for their earlier slight of Hecate.
 - B. finally finishing the business with Macbeth.
 - C. showing Hecate how powerful they are.
 - D. establishing themselves as Hecate's partners.
 - E. making Macbeth their disciple.
20. In the context of the passage, the word "artificial" (line 26) means
- A. synthetic.
 - B. unreal.
 - C. crafty.
 - D. fake.
 - E. deceitful.