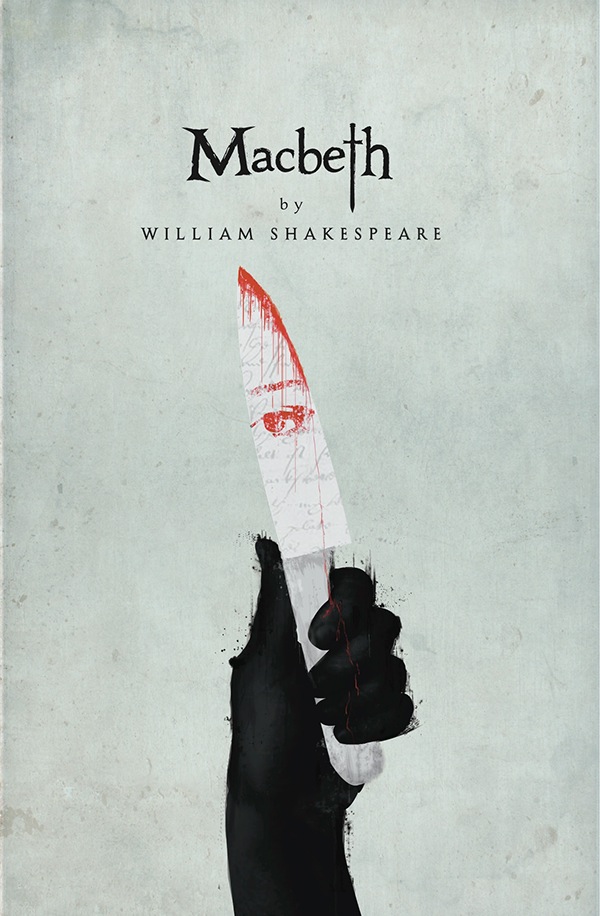
|  |
| --- |
| **High Five: Macbeth**   1. **Evil deeds take place at night**   Lady Macbeth’s scheming; the murder of Duncan; Macbeth’s second visit to the Witches.   1. **Stormy weather signifies a disruption in the natural social order**   Storms accompany the prophecies; Duncan is murdered amidst a storm; the apparitions appear to thunder.   1. **We learn a lot through who and how Macbeth chooses to kill**   On the battlefield (heroic); whilst Duncan sleeps (cowardly); pays murders to kill Banquo and Lady Macduff (despicable).   1. **Lady Macbeth is also vulnerable**   Remembers her father (A2-S2); concerned at Macbeth’s increasingly tyranny (A3-S2); goes mad with guilt (A5-S1).   1. **Malcolm’s final words matter**   He describes Macbeth as a ‘dead butcher’ and Lady Macbeth as a ‘fiend-like queen’ – fair? |

****

|  |
| --- |
| **High Five: Jekyll and Hyde**   1. **Hyde only appears under the cover of darkness**   The trampling; the meeting with Utterson; the murder of Sir Danvers Carew; the meeting with Lanyon.   1. **Enfield’s appearance in chapter one hints at the double lives of respectable Victorian men**   Enfield recounts how he was ‘coming home from some place at the end of the world’ very early in the morning.   1. **The doctor’s reaction to Hyde is extreme**   The minor characters matter: the doctor turns ‘white with the desire to kill him.’   1. **The symbolism of Jekyll’s house is important**   The front is well-maintained and the back is ‘sordidly’ neglected: respectable appearances mask dark secrets.   1. **Hyde hits a woman in the face**   More violence: ‘Once a woman spoke to him, offering, I think, a box of lights. He smote her in the face’. |

|  |
| --- |
| **High Five: An Inspector Calls**   1. **Sheila isn’t naive**   She knows about Eric’s drinking; she knows Gerald wasn’t working all summer; she knows about Joe Meggarty.   1. **The lighting matters**   ‘Pink and intimate’ prior to the Inspector’s arrival; ‘brighter and harder’ afterwards.   1. **The stage directions matter**   Compare the beginning of the play (‘gaily’, ‘positively’, ‘smiling’) with the middle (‘severely’, ‘bitterly’, ‘distressed’).   1. **Joe Meggarty is predatory and lecherous**   His treatment of Eva is not dissimilar to Gerald and Eric’s treatment of her.   1. **Much of what the Birlings and Gerald say about Eva is positive**   Birling concedes that she was a good worker; Sheila admits to being jealous of her; Eric highlights her morality. |