THE STRIVING

MUSLIM ACADEMY

Islamic and Academic Education

YEARS 7 TO 9 · ENGLISH · READING

Reading

Two Shakespeare plays, read closely, with every answer found on the page. Verse against prose, and a comparison between them.

WHAT IS INSIDE

- Julius Caesar, Act 3 Scene 2
- Julius Caesar, Act 3 Scene 2
- Macbeth, Act 5 Scene 5
- Macbeth, Act 2 Scene 1
- How Antony turns a crowd
- Brutus, and comparing the two speeches
- Macbeth: imagery and the mind
- Reading independently, and reading again
- How each one is answered

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4 sets · a hint on every question

Written for a parent teaching at home. No training assumed, and nothing else to buy.

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Julius Caesar, Act 3 Scene 2

Read it twice before the questions. Once for what happens, once for how.



JULIUS CAESAR, ACT 3 SCENE 2

Brutus speaks first, to the same crowd, explaining why he took part in the killing.

Romans, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause; and be silent, that you may hear. Believe me for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that you may believe. Censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Caesar's, to him I say that Brutus' love to Caesar was no less than his. If then that friend demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but, as he was ambitious, I slew him. There is tears, for his love; joy for his fortune; honour for his valour; and death, for his ambition. Who is here so base, that would be a bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile, that will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pause for a reply.

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How Antony turns a crowd

Quote from the extract wherever a question asks you to.



1. **Antony says he has come to do one thing and not another. Quote the line.**
   It is the second line of the speech.

2. **How many times does Antony call Brutus or the conspirators honourable in this extract?**
   Count every use of the word, including the plural.

3. **Antony repeats that Brutus is honourable while listing Caesar's good deeds. What is he doing by putting the two together?**
   Ask what a listener starts to think when praise is repeated beside evidence that contradicts it.

4. **Quote the two lines where Antony answers Brutus's charge that Caesar was ambitious with evidence of his own.**
   Look for what Caesar did with the ransoms, and what he did when the poor cried.

5. **Antony was forbidden to blame the conspirators. Explain how he keeps to that rule and still destroys their case.**
   He never says they are wrong. Work out what he does instead.

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How each one is answered

Quotations can be marked exactly. For the writing tasks, mark against what the answer has to contain.



HOW ANTONY TURNS A CROWD

1. Antony says he has come to do one thing and not another. Quote the line.

1. Antony's second line states his purpose.
2. He says: I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.

Answer: **I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.**

2. How many times does Antony call Brutus or the conspirators honourable in this extract?

1. Line 10: For Brutus is an honourable man.
2. Line 11: So are they all, all honourable men.
3. Line 15: And Brutus is an honourable man.
4. That is three times.

Answer: **Three times**

3. Antony repeats that Brutus is honourable while listing Caesar's good deeds. What is he doing by putting the two together?

1. Each time Antony calls Brutus honourable, he immediately gives a reason to doubt what Brutus said.
2. Repeating the praise makes the crowd test it rather than accept it.
3. He is being ironic: he says the opposite of what he means and lets the crowd reach it themselves.

Answer: **He is being ironic, so the crowd doubts Brutus without Antony ever attacking him**

4. Quote the two lines where Antony answers Brutus's charge that Caesar was ambitious with evidence of his own.

1. Antony gives the captives and the coffers: Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill.
2. Then the poor: When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept.

Answer: **Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill, and When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept**

5. Antony was forbidden to blame the conspirators. Explain how he keeps to that rule and still destroys their case.

1. He never contradicts Brutus directly.
2. He states facts about Caesar and asks questions about them: Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?
3. The crowd draws the conclusion, so Antony keeps the letter of his promise while breaking its purpose.

Answer: **He states facts and asks questions, and lets the crowd draw the conclusion itself**

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SAMPLE PAGES

You have read a few pages. The pack is longer.

What you are holding is a short sample, taken from different parts of the pack so that you can see how a week is planned and what a child is actually asked to do, before you decide.

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