

Macbeth Quotes for Revision

“O, full of scorpions is
my mind”

Macbeth says this to Lady Macbeth in Act 3, Scene 2, when he has planned for Banquo to be murdered, but he is envying the peace Duncan has in death.

“Fair is foul and foul is
fair”

The witches chant this in the opening scene. This is a JUXTAPOSE (an idea that contradicts itself) and foreshadows the deceit that is coming in the play: that characters that may appear good are actually evil.

“unsex me here”

Lady Macbeth, Act 1 Scene 5, when she has read Macbeth’s letter telling her of the witches prophecies and she is calling on evil spirits to assist her plans for Duncan’s murder. Think about why might she be asking for all her femininity to be removed – how were women seen at the time?

“Look like th’inncoent
flower, But be the
serpent under’t”

When Lady Macbeth is convincing Macbeth to hide his deadly intentions towards Duncan behind welcoming looks in Act 1, Scene 5.

“I have no spur to prick
the sides of my intent,
but only vaulting
ambition”

From Macbeth's soliloquy at the start of Act 1, Scene 7, when he is struggling with his conscience about killing Duncan.

“I dare do all that may
become a man”

How Macbeth responds in Act 1, Scene 7, when Lady Macbeth accuses him of being a coward if he doesn't kill Duncan.

“Valiant cousin,
worthy gentleman”

How King Duncan talks of Macbeth in Act 1, Scene 2, when he is told of Macbeth's
bravery in battle.

“the dead butcher”

From Act 5, Scene 9, in Malcolm’s speech that closes the play. Think about how this contrasts to how Macbeth is seen at the beginning of the play.

“too full o’th’ milk of
human kindness”

This is what Lady Macbeth says when she has read Macbeth’s letter telling her about the witches prophecies in Act 1, Scene 5. She fears he is too decent to murder Duncan for the crown.

“Here’s the smell of the blood
still; all the perfumes of Arabia
will not sweeten this little hand,
O, O, O”

Lady Macbeth is sleep-walking in Act 5, Scene 1, and is trying to wash imaginary blood off her hands. Think about how this represents how her guilt will not go away.

"Out, damned spot!
Out, I say!"

Lady Macbeth is sleep-walking in Act 5, Scene 1, and is trying to wash imaginary blood off her hands. Think about how this represents how her guilt will not go away, and about the significance of the word "damned".

"What, will these
hands ne'er be clean?"

Lady Macbeth is sleep-walking in Act 5, Scene 1, and is trying to wash imaginary blood off her hands. Think about how this represents how her guilt will not go away.

“This is the very
painting of your fear”

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth off for showing his fear when he sees Banquo's ghost at the banquet in Act 3, Scene 4.

“he seems rapt
withal”

Banquo notices how awestruck Macbeth is when the witches are making their prophecies in Act 1, Scene 3.

“Is this a dagger I
see before me?”

From Act 2, Scene 1, before he murders Duncan. Macbeth is hallucinating and his thoughts are filled with evil images. Think about what this says about his character. Is he really evil?

“All hail Macbeth”

Repeating by the witches in Act 1, Scene 3. Think about how this feeds his sense of power and ambition.

Jekyll and Hyde

Quotes for

Revision

“unscientific
balderdash”

From Chapter 2 “Search for Mr Hyde”, when Utterson visits Dr Lanyon to investigate this “Mr Hyde” who is the mysterious benefactor in Jekyll’s will. This is how Lanyon describes Jekyll’s scientific approach/research.

“damned juggernaut”

Enfield describing how Hyde ran into the girl in Chapter 1, Story of the Door.

“trampled calmly”

How Enfield, in Chapter 1 (Story of the Door), describes the manner in which Hyde ran into the girl who got in his way.

“hissing”

How Hyde’s breathing is described when Utterson approaches him for the first time outside Hyde’s “house” in Chapter 2, “The Search for Mr Hyde.”

“hardly
human...pale...dwarfish
...troglodytic”

How Utterson describes Hyde after he has met him for the first time in Chapter 2, Search for Mr Hyde.

“sane and customary”

How Utterson is described. You could almost say he is your typical Victorian gentleman.

“the great Dr Lanyon”

How Lanyon is described in Chapter 2, “The Search for Mr Hyde.”

“The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips and there came a blackness about his eyes.”

How Jekyll's expression changes when he talks about Hyde to Utterson, when Utterson challenges him about his will for the first time in Chapter 3, “Dr Jekyll was quite at ease”.

“for even in the houses
the fog began to lie
thickly;”

From Chapter 5, “Incident of the Letter,” when Utterson visits Dr Jekyll after the murder. Think about what role London and the London fog/smog plays in the novella.

“...great flame of
anger...stamping with his
foot...brandishing the
cane...a madman...”

From Chapter 4, “The Carew Murder Case”, describing the murder (remember, a maid saw it from a window).

“ape-like fury”

Describing Hyde during the murder. Think about the link to evolution and how that was new and still controversial in Victorian times.

“O God!” I screamed,
and “O God!”

From Dr Lanyon's narrative, describing as he watched Hyde change into Dr Jekyll.

“My life is shaken to
its roots.”

From Dr Lanyon's narrative, after he has watched Hyde turn into Jekyll.

“secretly
indulged...began to
pamper.”

How Jekyll describes enjoying turning into Hyde in his “Full Statement of the Case.”

“My devil had been
long caged, he came
out roaring.”

Jekyll describing Hyde in his Full Statement of the Case.

“I bring the life of that
unhappy Henry Jekyll
to an end.”

The last line of the novella.

“He broke out of all
bounds and clubbed
him to the earth”

Hyde murdering Carew.

“Lean, long, dusty,
dreary and
somehow loveable”

Description of Utterson from the opening of the novella.

“He became too fanciful
for me. He began to go
wrong, wrong in the
mind.”

Dr Lanyon in Chapter 2, Search for Mr Hyde, describing why he no longer sees Dr Jekyll.

“No sir, I make it a rule of mine: the more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask.”

From Chapter 1, The Story of the Door. Enfield and Utterson are discussing the door to Hyde's house. Think about how this quotation shows Enfield's interest, but repression of his curiosity.

“like a thick cloak”

Jekyll describing being Mr Hyde as putting on a thick cloak.

Lord of the Flies

Quotes for

Revision

“scar”

Describing the mark left on the island by the plane at the beginning of the novel in Chapter 1 (The Sound of the Shell) – personification – connotations of pain

“there was a stillness about Ralph...
there was his size
...yet, most powerfully,
there was the conch.”

From Chapter 1, The Sound of the Shell, when the boys decide who to vote for leader.

“Jack planned his
new face”

As Jack paints his face for the first time, in Chapter 4 (Painted Faces and Long Hair). The verb “planned” – could this show him planning his descent into savagery?

“beastie”

In Chapter 2, Fire on the Mountain, the littluns ask the older boys what they are going to do about the “beastie”. The child-like noun could show their innocence and remind the reader how young they really are.

“the air was ready
to explode”

From the beginning of Chapter 9, A View to a Death, in which Simon dies.
Pathetic fallacy – a thunder storm is brewing. Think of the connotations of
EXPLODE.

“gigantic whip”

How the thunder is described just before Simon is killed in Chapter 9, A View to a Death. Think about the connotations of WHIP and the significance of the pathetic fallacy.

“which is better,
to have rules and agree
or to hunt and kill?”

Piggy says this just before he dies

“the conch exploded
into a thousand pieces”

This happens to the conch as Piggy dies. Think about the connotations of EXPLODED and a THOUSAND PIECES. *Civilisation didn't just break a bit...*

“kill the beast”

In the final chapter “Cry of the Hunters”, the boys chant as they hunt Ralph.

“smoke him out”

How the boys plan to capture Ralph in the final chapter (chapter 12 – Cry of the Hunters) – they plan to make him come out into the open by smoking him out of the forest. Think about how the smoke could represent evil spreading through/across the island.

“burning wreckage”

How Ralph sees the island as he is rescued by the naval officer at the end of Chapter 12 – Cry of the Hunters.

“the tearing of teeth
and claws.”

Describing the boys killing Simon in Chapter 9, A View to a Death.

“Ralph wept for the
end of innocence”

As they are rescued – one of the last lines of the book.

“...the darkness in a
man’s heart...”

What Ralph weeps for at the end. One of the last lines of the novel.

“...his laughter became a
bloodthirsty snarling.”

Describing Jack in Chapter 4, Painted Faces and Long Hair, when he has painted his face for the first time.

Poetry Anthology
Quotes for
Revision

'tiny eyes ov a gun and
di tummy ov a teddy'

Singh Song – Daljit Nagra

Poet is the son of Indian parents; written in dialect; poem highlights the merging of two cultures, as well as the love between a man and his new bride

'On his arm I discover
the glassy ridge of a
scar'

Climbing My Grandfather – Andrew Waterhouse

EXTENDED METAPHOR comparing the grandfather to a mountain. It is told from the viewpoint of the grandson, as if he is still a young boy. It has a positive and loving tone.

‘All I ever did was
follow In his broad
shadow’

Follower – Seamus Heaney

A celebration of a father, skilfully working on the land and is told from the viewpoint of the son (the poet), remembering him as a child and an adult. Thought to be autobiographical, the poem draws on Heaney’s childhood. Heaney’s poetry is both critically recognised and popular – his readings always draw large crowds. Though born in the UK, Heaney considered himself Irish and objected to his work being included in a collection of contemporary British poets. In 1995 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

‘They name thee
before me, A knell to
mine ear’

When We Two Parted – Lord Byron

The poem was first published in 1816, but Byron falsely attributed its writing to 1808 in order to protect the identity of its subject, Lady Frances. Many scholars believe the poem to have actually been written in 1816, when Lady Frances was linked to the Duke of Wellington in a scandalous relationship. The poem is highly autobiographical in that it recounts Byron’s emotional state following the end of his secret affair with Lady Frances and his frustration at her unfaithfulness to him with the Duke.

'And the waves clasp
one another;'

Love's Philosophy – Percy Shelley

Shelley was a Romantic poet and friends with Byron. He was married to Mary Shelley who wrote Frankenstein and had SCANDOLOUS relationships! This title suggests there is a higher knowledge about love, and he is suggesting in this poem that we are governed by natural instincts.

‘In one long yellow
string I wound Three
times her little throat
around’

Porphyria's Lover – Robert Browning

Dramatic monologue; written in Victorian times when having a “lover” would NOT be approved of! It has an unreliable narrator.

‘Unreeling years
between us. Anchor.
Kite.’

Mother, Any Distance – Simon Armitage

Contemporary poet. Comes from a collection called “Book of Matches” because the poet intended every poem to be read in the time it took a match to burn. This poem is about a son measuring up his first house, with the help of his mother. He is acknowledging that he is beginning to move away from her, physically and emotionally.

'my thoughts do twine
and bud About thee,
as wild vines, about a
tree'

Sonnet 29 – I Think of Thee! Elizabeth Barrett Browning

A poem from a woman to her lover telling him how much she loves him and longs for him to be by her side. Her father forbade her to get married, but she and Robert Browning (who wrote *Porphyria's Lover*) began writing letters in secret. She was disinherited by her father. This poem is an EXTENDED METAPHOR of her feelings for her lover.

'I noticed our hands,
that had, somehow,
swum the distance
between us'

Winter Swans – Owen Sheers

Contemporary poem (poet still alive); taken from a collection called "Skirrid Hill." "Skirrid" in Welsh can be translated into shattered, divorce or separate; uses nature to explore feelings.

‘The smile on your
mouth was the
deadest thing’

Neutral Tones – Thomas Hardy

Hardy is one of the most renowned poets and novelists in English literary history. This poem describes a painful memory, close to the end of a relationship – BITTER and RESENTFUL.

‘our souls tap out
messages across the
icy miles.’

Letters from Yorkshire – Maura Dooley

Contemporary poet. About the poet receiving letters from a male friend, giving her a window into his life in Yorkshire – a life that she misses and yearns for.

‘Crossing is not as
hard as you might
think.’

Eden Rock – Charles Causley

A description of a picnic the poet has with his parents. Literally, it could be nostalgic. However, it has a more symbolic meaning – the poet imagining his parents in a timeless afterlife, calling for him to join them. It has a reflective and peaceful tone.

‘We chased her, flying
like a hare’

The Farmer’s Bride – Charlotte Mew

The poet wrote this poem during the 19th century and based her story in a farming community. Although marriages were not necessarily arranged in the strictest sense they were often organised according to valuable family matches and convenience, rather than love. Mental illness affected the writer and her family, and could be considered a source of inspiration for the depiction of the bride in the poem.

‘like a satellite
Wrenched from its
orbit, go drifting away’

Walking Away – Cecil Day Lewis

Poet says this poem is about his son, Sean, from his first marriage. It’s a memory of a father has of watching his son walk away to play his first game of football. It is written from the viewpoint of the poet as the parent, directly addressing his son. It is about the FEELINGS OF THE POET/NARRATOR.

‘Your polka-dot dress
blows round your legs.
Marilyn.’

Before You Were Mine – Carol Ann Duffy

Contemporary poet; autobiographical poem – the poet’s idealized memories of her mother as she studies an old photograph.