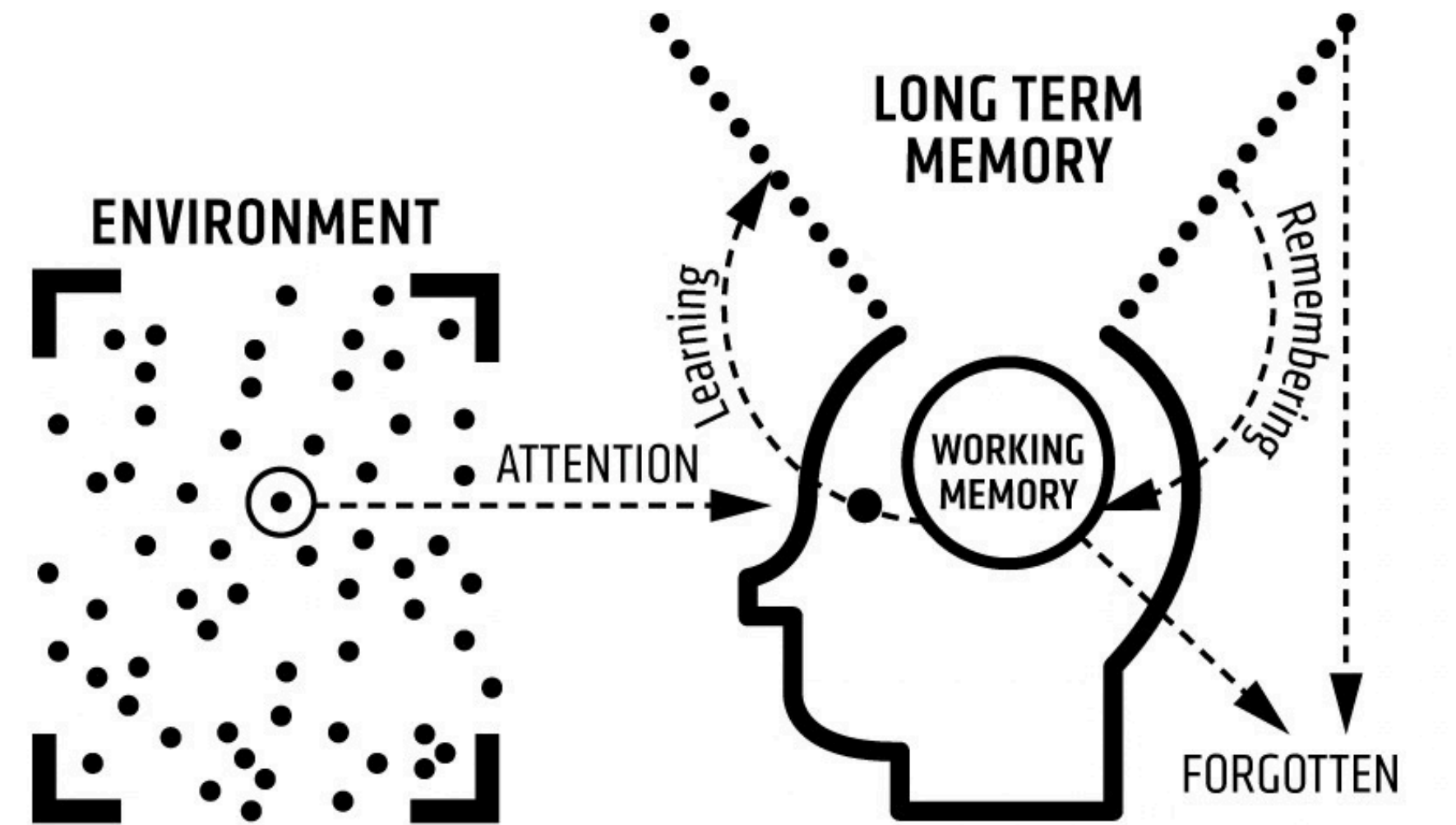


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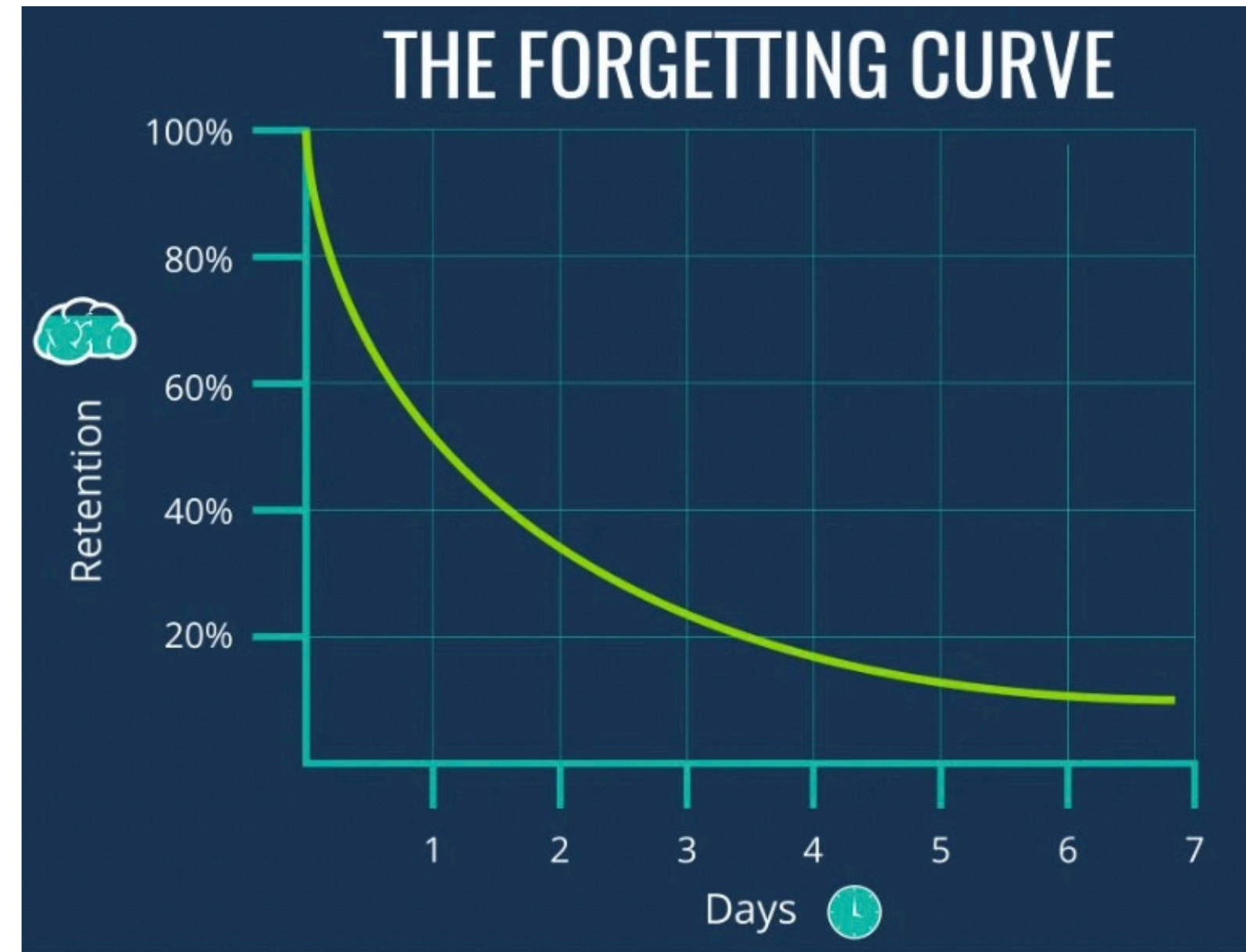
Learning – a change in long term memory

We can only hold 4 'chunks' of knowledge in our working memory at any one time

The more you know (prior knowledge) the more "sticky" knowledge becomes and the complex those 'chunks' can be



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- Highlighting focuses eyes but does not deepen your memory
- Re-reading provides a false sense of confidence. It may feel good but does not make us engage with information on a deep level or remember the information so we can use it in the future
- Cramming is temporary and shallow

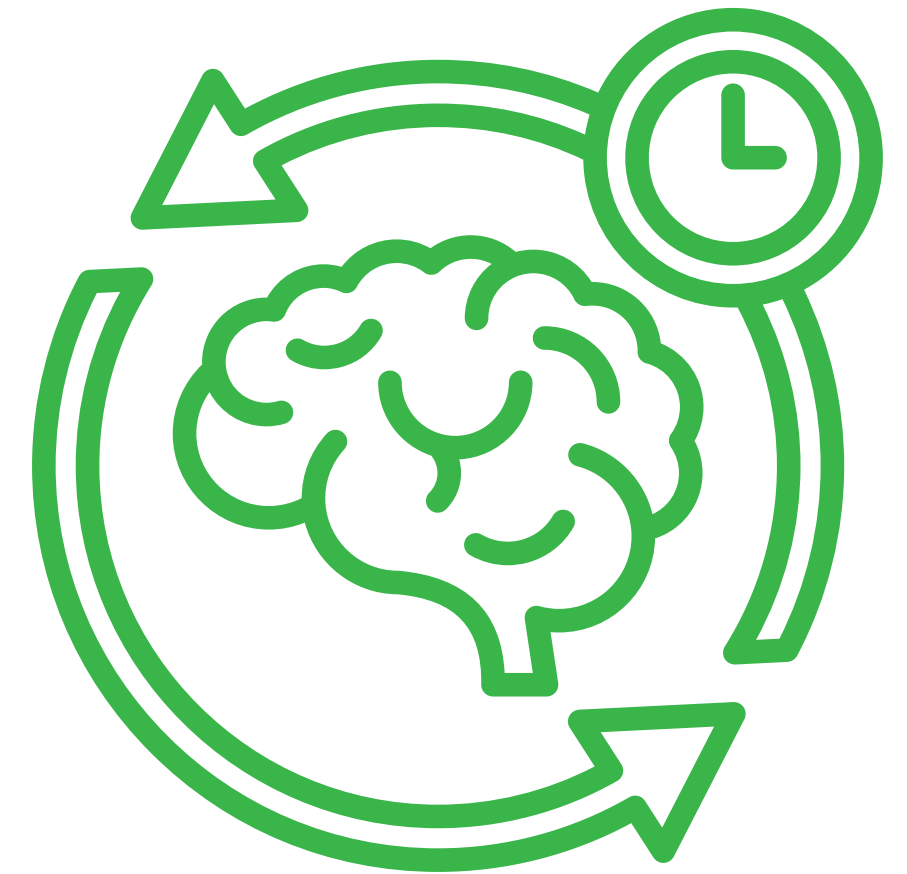
The strategies students find the most enjoyable and satisfying are often deemed as the least effective



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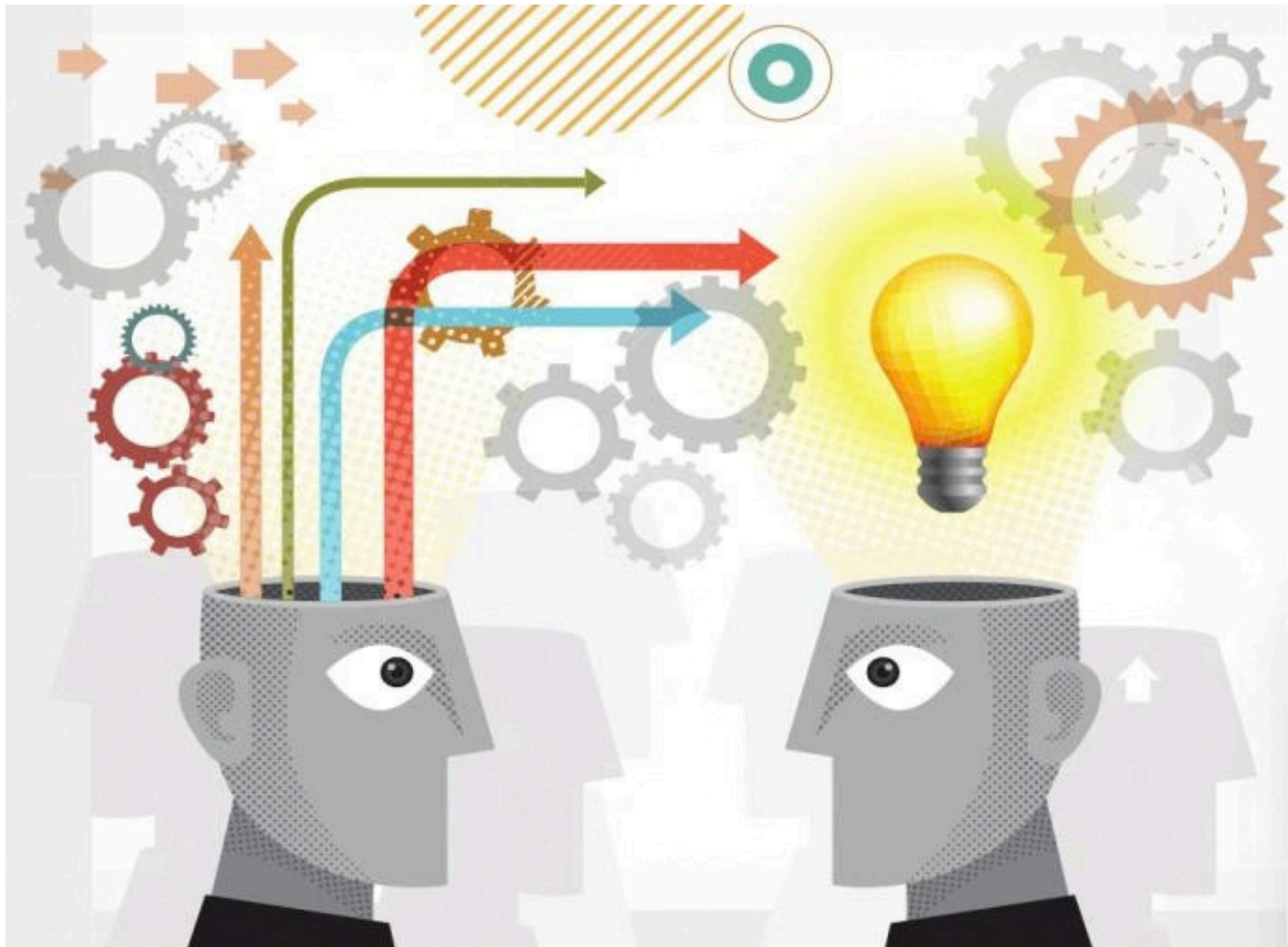
“Retrieval practice is a learning strategy where we focus on getting information out. Through the act of retrieval, or calling information to mind, our memory for that information is strengthened and forgetting is less likely to occur. Retrieval practice is a powerful tool for improving learning.”

- Use your class notes & textbooks to make a list of the important information & content that you need to know across different subjects.
- Then close your books & test yourself. You can create quizzes, use flashcards or complete past exam papers. Make sure you don't use your notes!
- Retrieve as much information as you can then check your answers. It's important to know what you know and what you don't know ... yet!
- Use your answers to inform the next stage of your revision, focus on the areas that you struggled to recall from memory.



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Knowledge Organising



MACBETH

Characters:

Macbeth
indecisive, ambitious, impulsive, intuitive, callous, tyrannical, duplicitous, zealous, contemplative, ruthless, weak

Lady Macbeth
manipulative, dominant, powerful, emasculating, controlling, cunning, hypocritical, remorseful, weak, Machiavellian

Witches
sinister, scheming, prophetic

Banquo
loyal, paternal, intuitive, virtuous

Macduff
loyal, aggressive, heroic, emotional, passionate

Duncan
moral, respected, trusting, loved, ignorant

Themes:

Ambition	Femininity
Kingship	Good and Evil
Loyalty	Supernatural
Power	Tyranny
Guilt	Appearance v Reality
Violence	Fate and free will
Bravery	Betrayal
Relationships	Nature / unnatural
Masculinity	Tragic Hero

Context:

Elizabethan/Jacobean era
Witchcraft
Religion
Kingship / succession
Divine Right of Kings
Great Chain of Being
Gender roles

Key Terms:

Tragedy	Blank verse
Tragic hero	Soliloquy
Hamartia	Dramatic monologue
Peripeteia	Dramatic irony
Anagnorisis	Eponymous hero
Hubris	Foreshadowing
Symbolism	Motif
Oxymoron	Metaphor
Pathetic fallacy	Simile
Iambic pentameter	Juxtaposition

Plot Summary:

Act 1:

Scene 1: The witches foretell meeting Macbeth.
Scene 2: King Duncan discusses victory over Norway with his troops.
Scene 3: Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches and hear their first prophecies. Macbeth is made Thane of Cawdor.
Scene 4: Duncan names Malcolm his heir.
Scene 5: Lady Macbeth reads a letter from Macbeth explaining the prophecies and suggests killing him.
Scene 6: Duncan arrives at Macbeth's castle.
Scene 7: Macbeth decides he does not want to kill Duncan but LM persuades him.

Act 2:

Scene 1: After a conversation with Banquo, Macbeth goes (guided by an illusory dagger) to kill Duncan.
Scene 2: Macbeth forgets to leave the bloody daggers in Duncan's room and Lady Macbeth is forced to take charge and put them back.
Scene 3: The next morning Duncan's body is discovered by Macduff; Macbeth conveniently kills the servants in pretend rage; Duncan's sons Malcolm and Donalbain flee the castle.
Scene 4: Suspicion for the murder has fallen on the king's sons; Macbeth has travelled to Scone to be crowned.

Act 3:

Scene 1: Macbeth is king, but fears Banquo's betrayal so arranges his murder.
Scene 2: Macbeth refuses to discuss his plans with LM
Scene 3: Banquo is murdered but his son, Fleance, escapes
Scene 4: At a feast, Macbeth sees Banquo's ghost. LM's attempts to calm him fail and the guests are sent away.
Scene 5: The witches discuss events so far; Hecate, ruler of the witches, predicts Macbeth's downfall.
Scene 6: Suspicion of Macbeth is growing; Macduff has left for England to rouse support against him.

Act 4:

Scene 1: The witches give Macbeth three prophecies
Scene 2: Macbeth's murderers kill Macduff's family
Scene 3: Macduff discovers his family's murder and, with Malcolm, leads an army to attack Macbeth.

Act 5:

Scene 1: Lady Macbeth is sleepwalking and trying to wash imaginary blood from her hands.
Scene 2: Malcolm's army is at Birnam Wood and hears reports that Macbeth's supporters are deserting him.
Scene 3: Macbeth is besieged but puts his trust in the witches' prophecy.
Scene 4: Malcolm orders his army to cut down branches from Birnam Wood to disguise their numbers.
Scene 5: Macbeth is told of his wife's death and about the news that Birnam Wood is approaching. He resolves to die fighting.
Scene 6-9: Macbeth is killed by Macduff who was born by caesarean. Malcolm becomes the new king of Scotland and order is restored.

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Knowledge Organising

Macbeth

Characters:

Plot

Summary:

Themes :

Context:

Key terms:

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Retrieval Quizzes

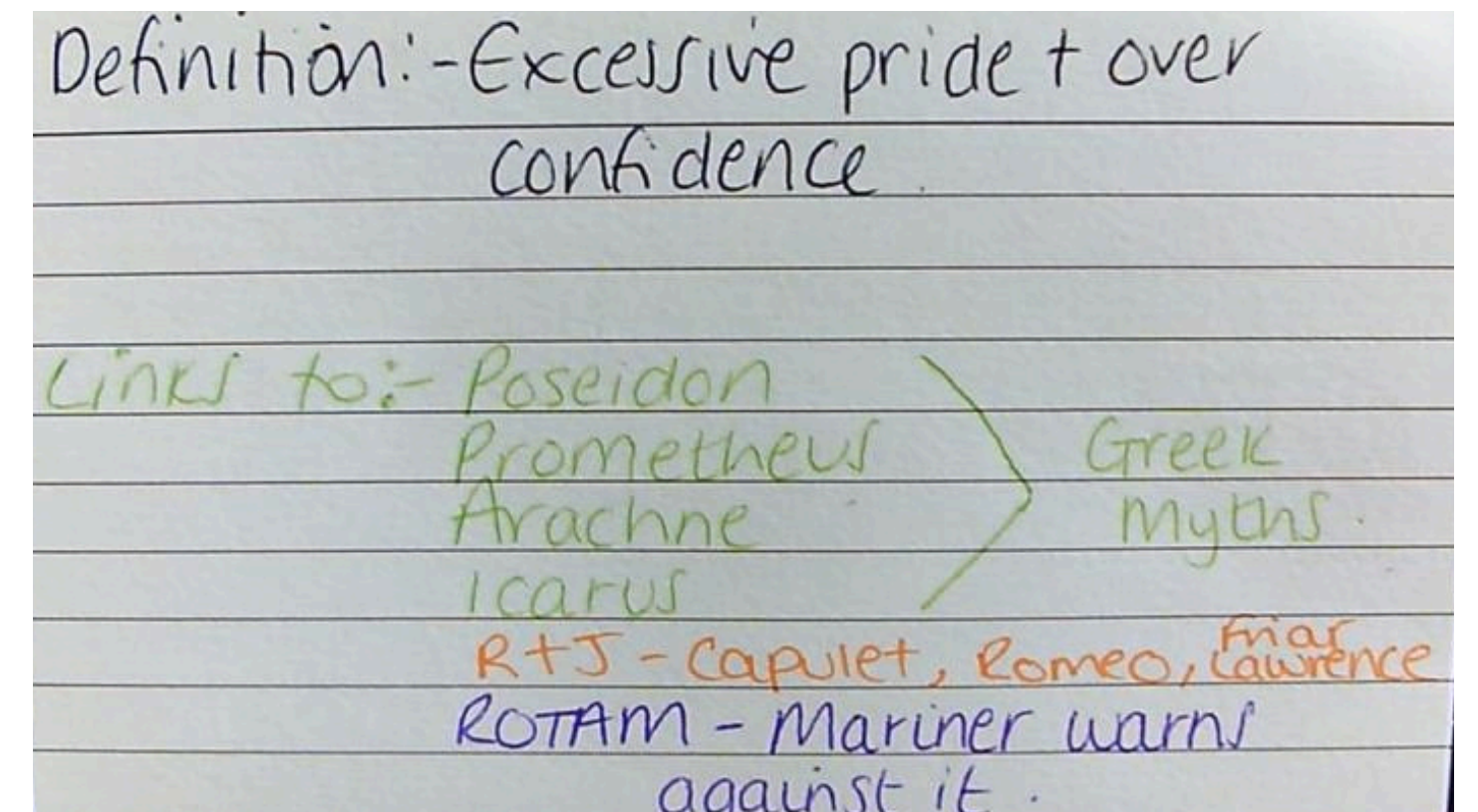
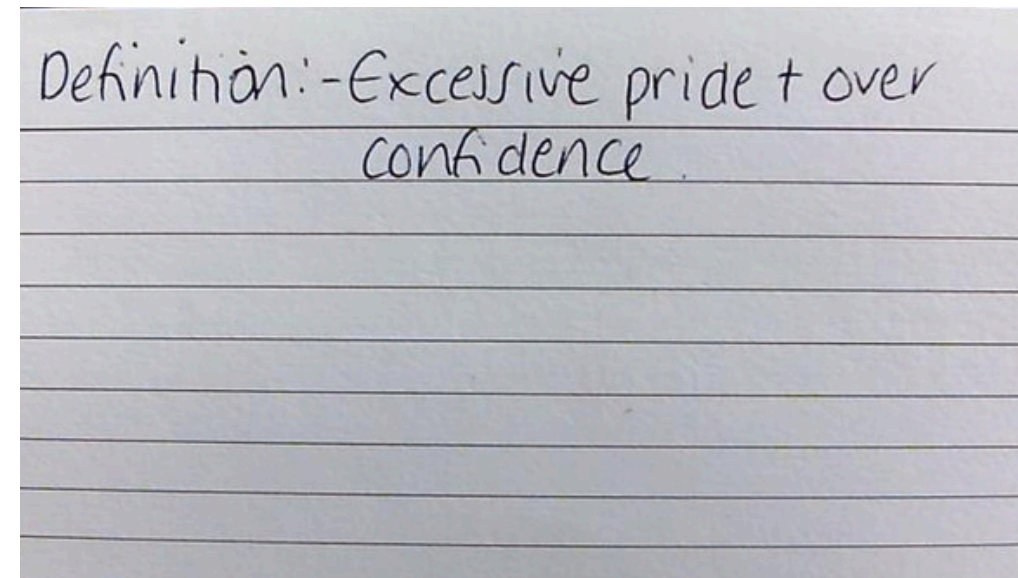
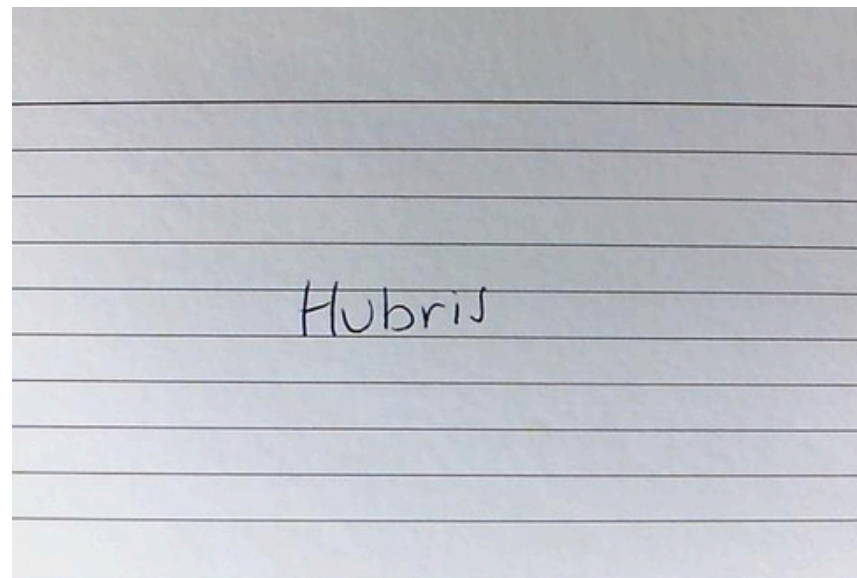
Spellings:	Definition:
Retrospectively	
Sublime	
Ballad	
Pentameter	
tetrameter	
<u>trimeter</u>	
transgression	
penitence	
atonement	
onomatopoeia	
tyrant	
compelled	

Knowledge check

1. What is the sublime in Romanticism?
2. What is a ballad?
3. First generation of Romantic poets?
4. Second generation of Romantic poets?
5. How many syllables in a metrical foot?
6. Who listens to the Mariner's story?
7. What was the atmosphere like when the ship first set sail?
8. What does the albatross bring?
9. What does the Mariner inexplicably do?

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Flashcards



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Why is retrieval so important?
How does this help my child?

