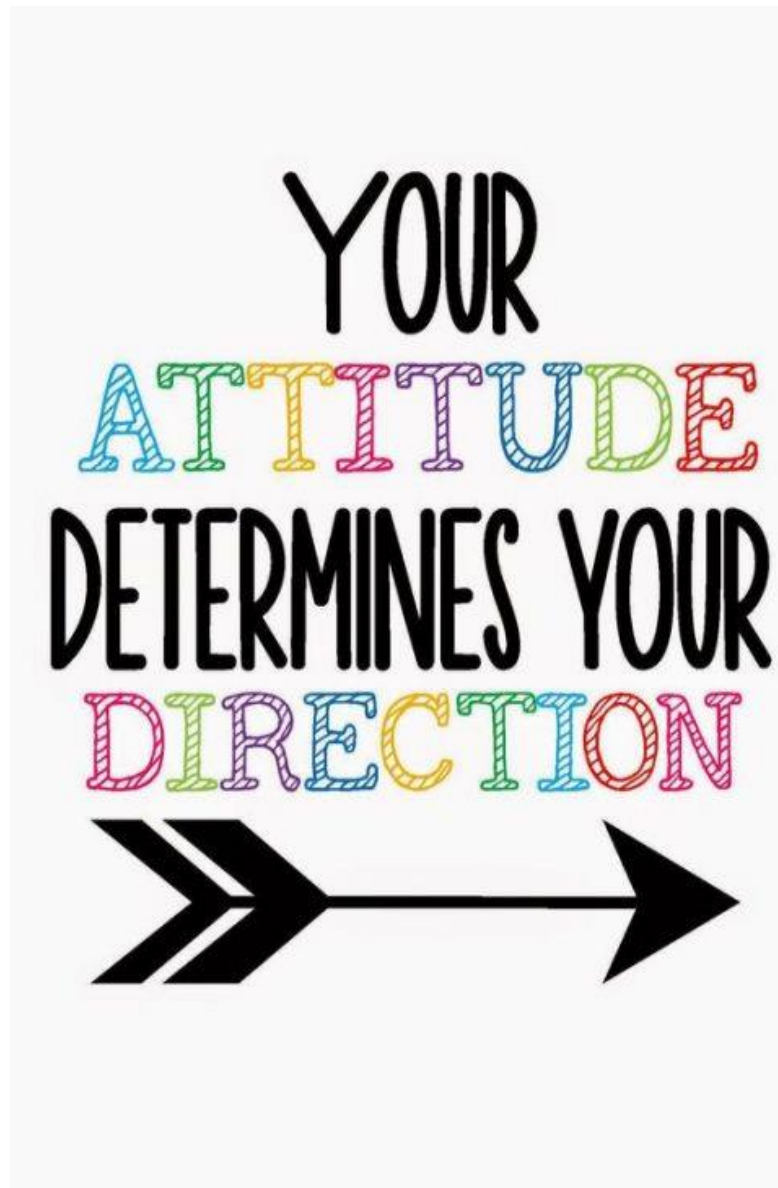


St Wilfrid's RC College



Study and Revision Skills

Name:

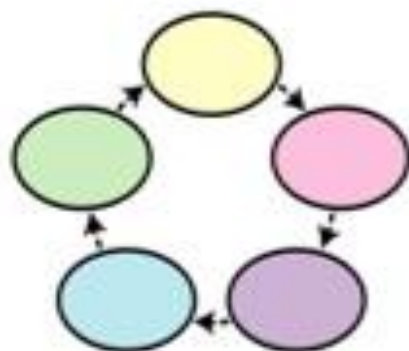
Form:

St Wilfrid's Ways to Revise



Flash Cards

Quiz yourself with key points and questions



Graphic Organiser

Categorise reasons and content, making links



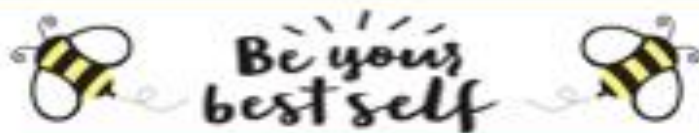
Self Quizzing

Retrieval practice using a range of quizzes to test knowledge

Cover, Topics, and Date	
Study Notes	Class Notes
Summary	

Cornell Note Taking

Summarised notes with key points



St Wilfrid's How to Revise



Revision Timetable

Create and use a revision timetable



Environment

Create a quiet, comfortable, distraction free area



Rest

Set a regular bedtime and set an alarm so that you start early



Be prepared to revise
Equipment, resources and refreshments





Set targets

Give yourself goals to achieve so you know if you're on track



Limit distractions

Limit your phone use and put it elsewhere.

 Be your best self 

Key Overview

Where can students access support for their revision?

- **Knowledge Organisers.** All students have been given paper copies of their knowledge organisers for each subject. They are also posted on their Google Classroom pages. We also have all of our Knowledge Organisers on our website: [Key Stage 4 - St. Wilfrid's R.C. College \(st-wilfrids.org\)](http://www.st-wilfrids.org)
- **Asking their teachers.** Children can speak to their subject teachers for advice and guidance around revision.
- **Independent Study.** We have created designated quiet study spaces for our Year 11 students on lunchtimes and after school.
- **Revision Myths:** [Five revision myths that will stop you getting top grades | The Student Room](#)

Where can you as parent/carers access tips to support your child with their revision?

- **Subject Curriculum Pages.** Our website has an overview of the topics that your child studies in each subject and when they study it. They also detail information about the examination boards and highlight key revision websites to access: [Key Stage 4 - St. Wilfrid's R.C. College \(st-wilfrids.org\)](http://www.st-wilfrids.org)
- **Revision videos.** Our Family Learning page has revision strategy videos, including supporting wellbeing: [Family Learning - St. Wilfrid's R.C. College \(st-wilfrids.org\)](http://www.st-wilfrids.org)
- **InnerDrive Revision Strategies:** [What Are the Best Ways to Revise? | InnerDrive Guides](#)

General Revision Websites

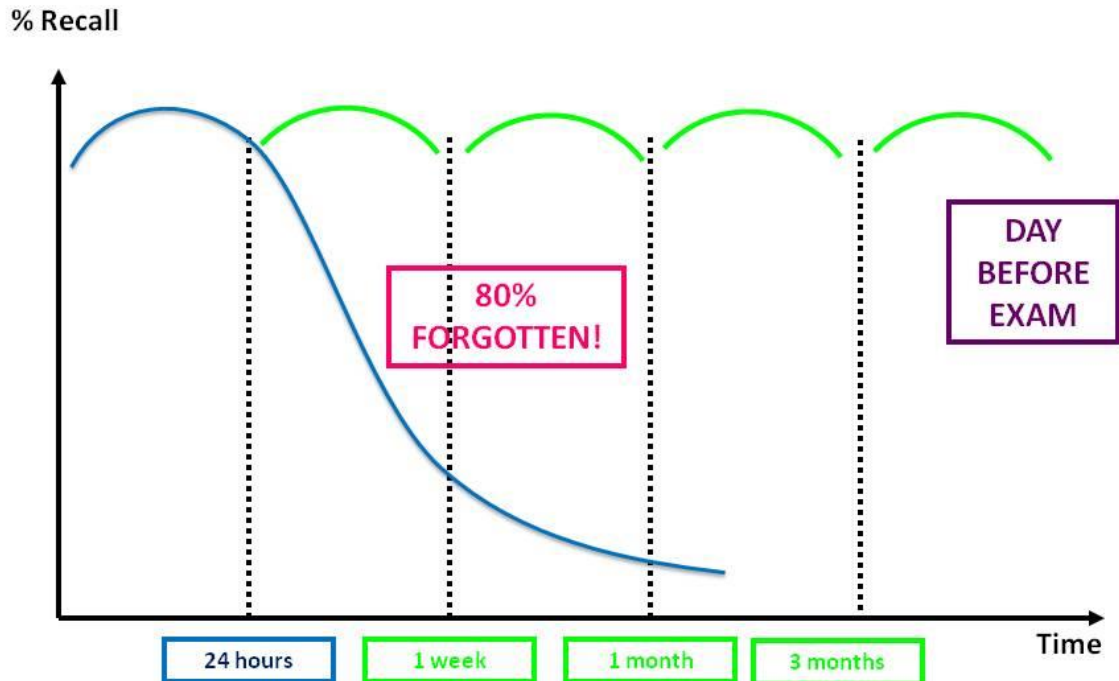
- S-cool revision website: <http://www.s-cool.co.uk>
- BBC Bitesize: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/bitesize>
- Revision notes and course notes: <http://www.revision-notes.co.uk>
- GCSEpod: <http://www.gcsepod.co.uk>
- Exams: How to deal with exam stress <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zsvqhv>

Revision Strategies – What are the most effective strategies?

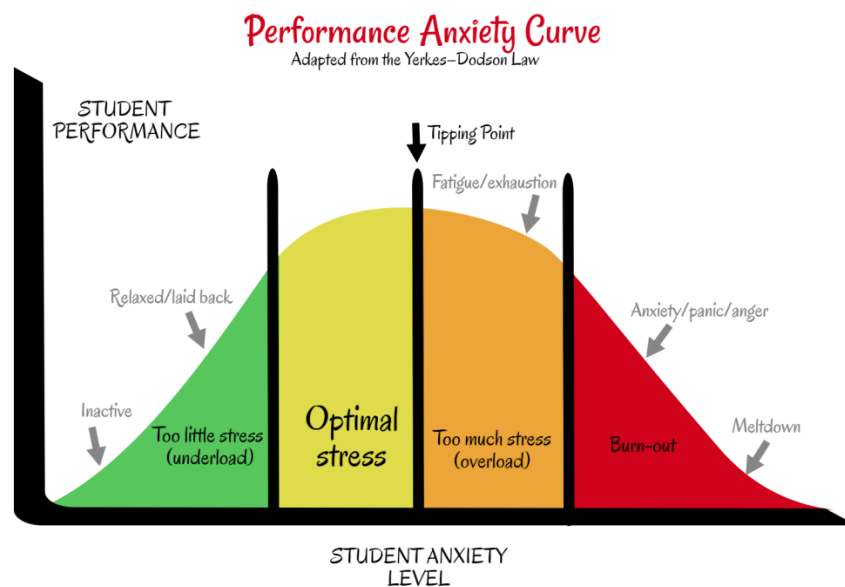
Technique	Description	Utility
Practice testing	Self-testing or taking practice tests revision material	1 - High
Long term Revising (Distributed practice)	Implementing a schedule of practice that spreads out study activities over time	1 - High
Asking 'why?' (Elaboration)	Generating an explanation for why a fact or concept is true	2 - Moderate
Self-explanation	Explaining how new information is related to known information, or explaining steps taken during problem solving	2 - Moderate
Varying study topics (Interleaved Practice)	Mixing different kinds of problems, or different kinds of material, within a single study session	2 - Moderate
Summarization	Writing summaries (of various lengths) of revision texts	3 - Low
Mental Images	Attempting to form mental images of revision materials while reading or listening	3 - Low
The keyword mnemonic	Using keywords and mental imagery to associate key words and concepts	3 - Low
Rereading	Restudying text material again after an initial reading	4- Ineffective
Highlighting/underlining	Marking potentially important portions of revision materials while reading	4 - Ineffective

Spaced but frequent

OPTIMAL REVISION SCHEDULE



Getting Maximum Performance Right



Self Quizzing

What is it?

- **Short answers:** Quick quizzes
- **Multiple choice:** BBC Bitesize, Seneca, swap with peers
- **Practice exam questions** – Self assess after, ask your teacher for model answers that you can take home to do this.
- **Look, cover, write, check** – study a chunk of a knowledge organiser for 10 minutes, cover it, write it out from memory, check how much you recalled. Develop and correct if there are gaps. Once successful, move onto the next chunk of the knowledge organiser or section. Repeat.
- **Chunk, look, cover, check** – create tabs with chunked information underneath. Have images on the front of the tabs to jog your memory. Study the information, cover it, say it, check if you recalled it all
- **Brain dumps** – in 5 minutes, write down as much as you can about a key topic. After, go back through and highlight the areas that you need to revisit.
- **Take 3 / 5** – write down a series of topics or events that you need to know. See if you can write down either 3 or 5 things about that topic or event.

Much Ado About Nothing

Act 2:

About Benedick, during the overheard conversation about Beatrice's love for him: 'Bait the hook well; this fish will bite.... He hath ta'en th' infection. Hold it up.'

Recall attempt 1

Recall 2

Recall 3

Reflection

As part of the Ridolfi Plot, who did they plan for Mary Queen of Scots to marry? 1 point	What did the Pope issue which excommunicated Elizabeth? 2 points	What icon did the Puritans not want to have displayed in churches and threatened to resign over? 2 points	To get money for a war, Elizabeth would have to get Parliament to agree to allow what? 3 points
What was the name of the guidelines that Archbishop of Canterbury Matthew Parker issued during the vestment controversy? 2 points	What is the name of Elizabeth's Secretary of State who uncovered the Throckmorton and Babington plots? 1 point	What was the name given to the Dutch Protestant rebels who asked Elizabeth if they could shelter in English harbours? 2 points	How much debt did Elizabeth inherit from Mary I when she came to power in 1558? 3 points
What was the name of the part of the religious settlement that set out that Elizabeth was the Supreme Governor of the Church of England and created the Ecclesiastical High Commission? 3 points	King Phillip II Spain also controlled the Netherlands. What was the name of the Duke he had stationed there? 2 points	To end the war with France in 1559, what treaty did Elizabeth sign? 3 points	What item did King Phillip II of Spain refuse to import from England as he thought that it was another way for Protestantism to spread to England? 2 points

	Your answer	Your improved answer
What were the names of the three men on the expedition? <i>(Remember, Raleigh did NOT go!)</i>		
What were the names of the two Native American tribes?		
What did the Queen give Raleigh?		
Name three supplies taken		
How many colonists were taken?		
Name three jobs colonists had		

Topic
Question 1
Question 2
Question 3

Answer 1
Answer 2
Answer 3

Topic
Question 1
Question 2
Question 3

Answer 1
Answer 2
Answer 3

Topic
Question 1
Question 2
Question 3

Answer 1
Answer 2
Answer 3

Topic
Question 1
Question 2
Question 3

Answer 1
Answer 2
Answer 3

Revision Flash Cards

A **summary** of information on one single piece of card.



Double-sided cards used to learn and revise details, keywords and vocabulary.
They are useful for learning the relationship between two pieces of information.

How do they actually work?

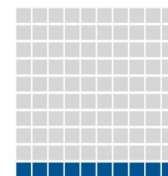
- 3-5 chunked pieces of information – images will make them better.
- Look, cover, recall then check. Use them to test yourself, not just to re-read them over and over
- Repeat frequently at spaced times.
- Get others to test you using them.
- Keep them to hand (blazer pocket);
- Use the Leitner method:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C20EvKtdJwQ>

First **solo flight** across the Atlantic

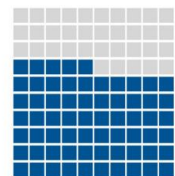
- ☐ **Wright Flyer**
- ☐ Flew in **1903**
- ☐ Flew **four** times
- ☐ Used a **sprocket chain drive**



Memory retention after 3 days



Text or Audio Only



Text + Picture

Different ways you can use them:

- Write questions on one side and answers on the other side, then test yourself or ask someone else to test you.
- Write key names or terms on one side and a summary of what they mean on the other side.
- Write the advantages of something on one side and the disadvantages on the other side.
- Write about something in reasonable details on one side and the use other side to summarise the key points as a short list (maximum 5 points)

The PSE effect! The Pictorial Psychology Effect – pictures are easier to remember/recall than words

Effective flashcards – How to create them:

- **A summary means 3-5 bullet points of key/filtered information.** Use your books, revision guides or knowledge organisers to pick out the 3-5 key things that you need to know for that topic. Don't make them too complex or busy!
- **Images and diagrams – dual coding.** Mix words and diagrams. This reinforces your memory recall (often you remember images more than words)
- **Colour/colour coding.** This helps to categorise information and to highlight key terms.
- **Mnemonics to recall key content** e.g. periodic table in science
- **Acronyms or rhymes**

Success criteria:

MUST:

- ☐ A chunked summary means 3-5 bullet points of key/filtered information.
- ☐ Images and diagrams
- ☐ Colour/colour coding.

COULD:

- ☐ Mnemonics to recall key content
- ☐ Acronyms or rhymes
- ☐ Create format (folds, post it notes on)
- ☐ Mini quiz

TYPES OF IMAGES:

- ☐ Authors and people – draw a simple portrait or stick figure
- ☐ Places – a quick map
- ☐ Figures and data – a chart or graph
- ☐ Dates and sequences of events – a timeline
- ☐ Process or system – a flowchart.

Reducing Down

Revision Notes

Main ideas: Create a subtitle and dual code image for each paragraph	Much Ado About Nothing (Taken from: Summary of Much Ado About Nothing Shakespeare Birthplace Trust)	Summarise each paragraph in 2 bullet points
	<p>Much Ado About Nothing Summary</p> <p>Count Claudio falls in love with Hero, the daughter of his host. Hero's cousin Beatrice (a confirmed spinster) and Benedict (an eternal bachelor) are each duped into believing the other is in love with them. Claudio is deceived by a malicious plot and denounces Hero as unchaste before they marry. She faints and is believed dead, but recovers to be proved innocent by a chance discovery. Benedict wins Beatrice's love defending her cousin's honour, and to his surprise, Claudio is reunited with Hero, who he believed dead.</p> <p>Act I</p> <p><i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> begins in Messina, where Leonato lives with his daughter, Hero, and her cousin and companion, the Lady Beatrice. Leonato receives word that his friend, the Duke Don Pedro has returned from war and plans to visit with some of his fellow soldiers. Among the party is Claudio, who quickly falls in love with Hero. Benedick, a bachelor who has sworn off love and marriage, also comes, and he enjoys speaking his mind in witty argument with Beatrice.</p> <p>Act II</p> <p>Leonato holds a masked ball to celebrate the end of the war. While at the ball, the engagement of Claudio and Hero is arranged. At the same time, Don Pedro's brother, Don John, seeks a way to spoil the general happiness (just because he's bitter and petty that way). Don John plots with the soldiers, Borachio and Conrad, to deceive Claudio into believing Hero has cheated on him.</p> <p><i>Let me be that I am and seek not to alter me.</i></p> <p>— MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, ACT 1 SCENE 3</p> <p>Act III</p> <p>That night, Hero's maid, Margaret, talks with Borachio from Hero's bedroom window. Claudio and the Duke watch secretly from a distance and think that the girl at the window is Hero. Meanwhile, Hero, Claudius and Don Pedro decide Benedick and Beatrice are ideal partners, despite (or because of) their bickering. They make a plot to allow Benedick to overhear them discussing Beatrice's love for him and vice versa. After a series of overheard conversations, Benedick and Beatrice realise they do indeed love one another.</p> <p>Act IV</p> <p>At Hero's wedding, Claudio is still deceived into thinking Hero cheated on him. He denounces her and leaves her apparently dead from shock. With the help of the priest, Leonato, Beatrice, and Benedick decide to pretend that Hero is actually dead until her name can be cleared. Later, the watchmen—managed by the bumbling village constable Dogberry—overhear Borachio and Conrad brag about the trick that they played on Claudio and Don Pedro. They arrest the pair.</p> <p><i>When I said I would I die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.</i></p> <p>— MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, ACT 2 SCENE 3</p>	

	<p>Act V</p> <p>Dogberry's incriminating information is, after some difficulty, given to Leonato and Don Pedro. As penance for causing Hero's death, Claudio agrees to accept Leonato's "niece" in her place. The "niece" turns out to be Hero (conveniently). The play comes to a joyful conclusion as the lovers are reunited, and Benedick and Beatrice announce that they will share the wedding day. Don John has been captured while trying to escape and is left for future trial while the play ends with a merry dance.</p>	
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Create a mini summary of the key plot. Include images to help!

Cornell Note Taking

Taking revision notes and reflecting on them later to reduce the content down.

Step 1: Take revision notes. This could be during a lesson, STEP, a voluntary lunchtime session or making notes from a revision guide/site/book.

Step 2: Re-read your notes once you've completed the notes column. Ideally, you would do this when you get home, so that you're revisiting it again later (all about that forgetting curve!)

Complete in the following order:

Cue column – bullet point the main ideas, any questions you have about the information, dual code it (diagrams, pictures)

Summary column – summarise the main ideas as a quick reference area.



Success Criteria:

This is what they should include:

- ☐ Bullet points
- ☐ Concise
- ☐ Lists
- ☐ Key words
- ☐ Abbreviations
- ☐ Short hand
- ☐ Space between points

Course, Topic, and Date	
Study Cues	Class Notes
Summary	

Course, Topic, and Date

Study Cues

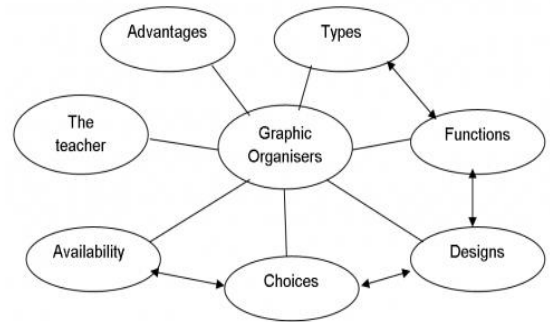
Class Notes

Summary

Graphic Organisers

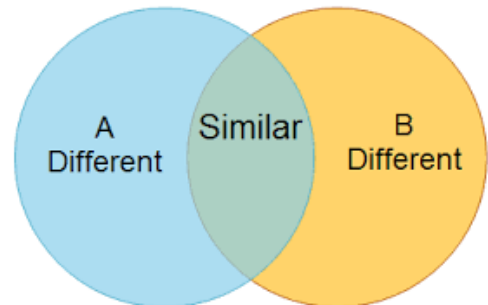
Radial Diagram:

- ✓ Categorise information (different types of energy in science)
- ✓ Good for looking at different causes, events or consequences (reasons for Hitler's rise to power in History)
- ✓ Connections between different things e.g. characters, events, key words (reasons for migration in geography)



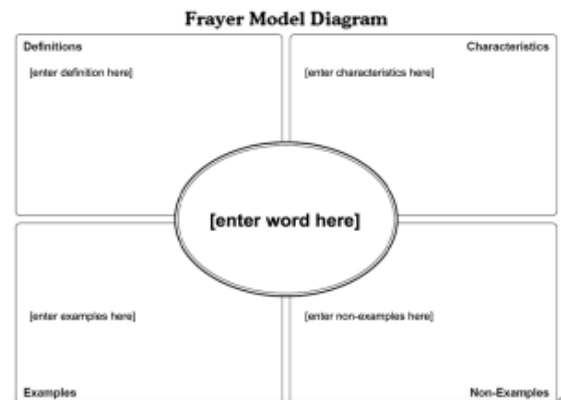
Venn Diagram:

- ✓ Compare and contrast two things – similarities and differences (elements in science), change or continuity (medicine in history)
- ✓ Can add more circles to compare and contrast more than two things (climate/geography in four countries)



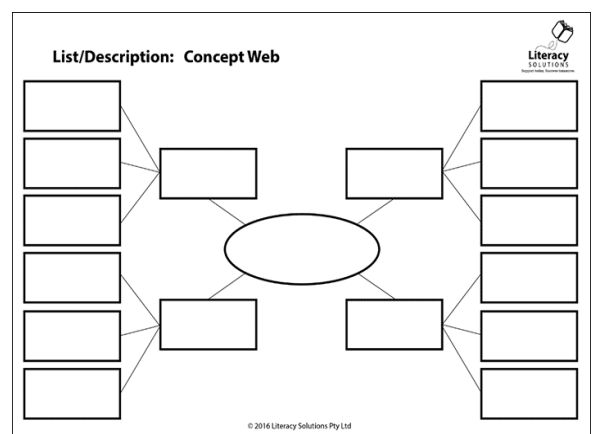
Frayer Model:

- ✓ Summarising key information about a topic or event including examples of it
- ✓ Overview of key terms (RE – key terms, science and geography – key terms like renewable energy)

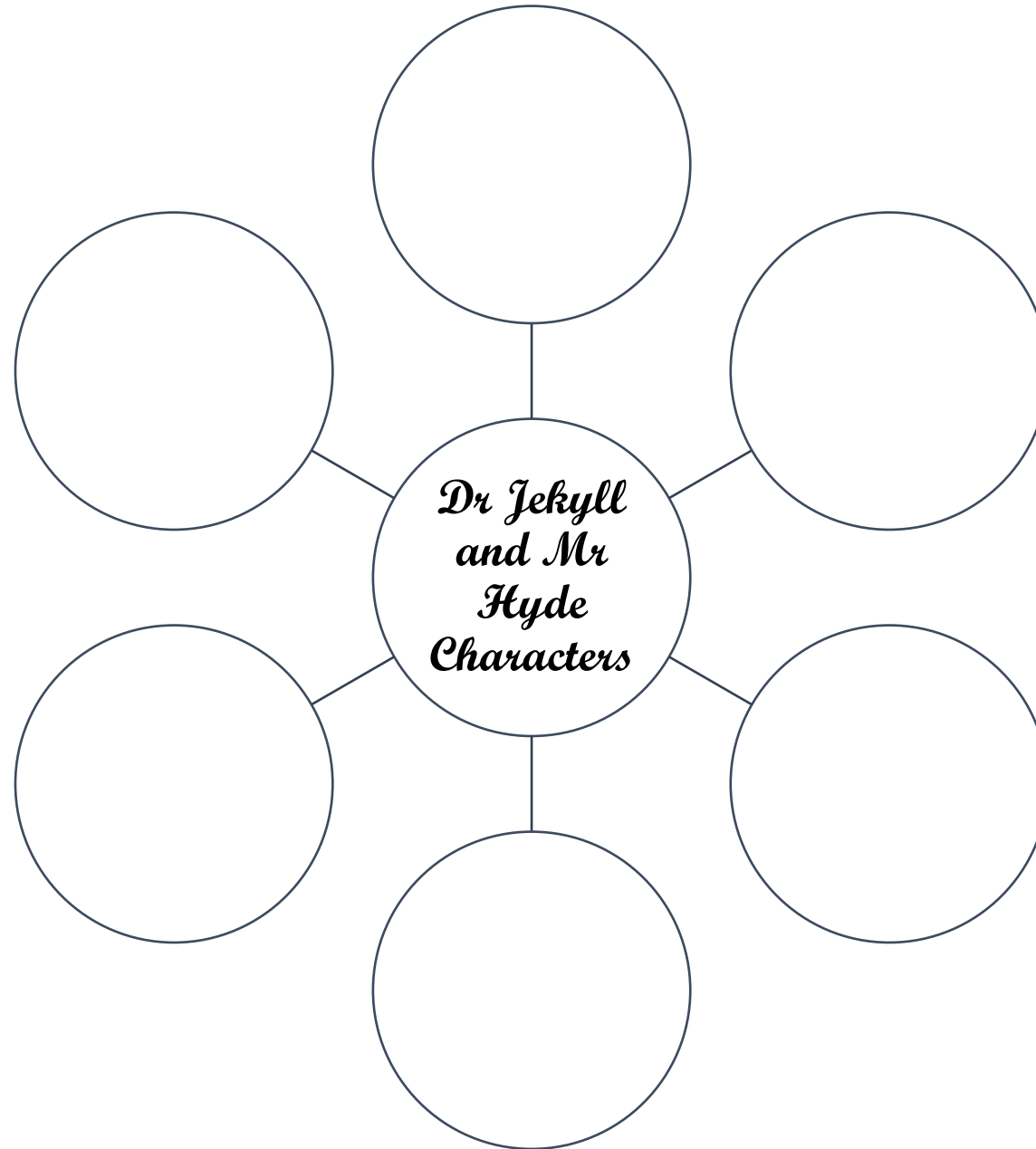


Concept Map:

- ✓ Key concept at the centre with four subtopics – you then add 3 bits of chunked information to each subtopic.
- ✓ Categorise information (different types of energy in science)
- ✓ Good for looking at different causes, events or consequences (reasons for Hitler's rise to power in History)
- ✓ Connections between different things e.g. characters, events, key words (reasons for migration in geography)



Graphic Organisers



Revision Timetable

Success Criteria:

- ☐ Goals set – achievable but challenging
- ☐ All subjects included in the week
- ☐ Range of subjects in a day
- ☐ Spaced out – interleaved
- ☐ Breaks included
- ☐ Planned rest time
- ☐ Opportunity for extra revision if possible
- ☐ Factored around school time, if it's term time
- ☐ Colour coded

REVISION TIMETABLE

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
9-10							
10-11							
11-12							
12-1							
1-2							
2-3							
3-4							
4-5							
5-6							
6-7							
7-8							
8-9							
9-10							

/// FRENCH
 /// ART
 /// ENGLISH LITERATURE
 /// MATHS
 /// MUSIC
 /// BIOLOGY
 /// CITIZENSHIP
 /// HISTORY
 /// ENGLISH LANGUAGE
 /// CHEMISTRY
 /// PHYSICS
 /// SCHOOL
 /// FREE TIME

REVISION TIMETABLE

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	9AM - 11AM REVISE SUBJECT 1	10AM - 12PM REVISE SUBJECT 1	REST!
BREAK!							
11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	11:15AM - 1:15PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	12:45AM - 2:45PM REVISE SUBJECT 2	REST!
BREAK!							
2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	2PM - 4PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	3PM - 5PM REVISE SUBJECT 3	REST!
BREAK!							
4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	4:15PM - 6:15PM REVISE	GO HAVE FUN	REST!

REVISION

* = revise if possible
 /// = no revision/break

TIME	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN
8:30-9:30	school	school	school	school	school	*	*
9:30-10:30	media	chemistry	media	maths	english	maths*	==
10:30-11:30	english	chemistry	media	maths	english	maths*	==
11:30-12:30	==	==	maths	english	media	==	==
12:30-1:30	english	english	==	==	==	==	==
1:30-2:30	maths	english	==	==	chemistry	==	==
2:30-3:30	==	==	english	chemistry	==	*	biology
3:30-4:30	==	==	physics	chemistry	==	*	media
4:30-5:30	maths	biology	==	==	chemistry	english	==
5:30-6:30	maths	maths	maths	biology	physics	english	==
6:30-7:30	==	==	==	==	==	==	==
7:30-8:30	biology	maths	biology	biology	phys*	==	==
8:30-9:30	media	physics	biology	media	phys*	==	==

Study and Revision Timetable



How to study and revise tick list:

- ☐ Quiet environment?
- ☐ No distractions
- ☐ Equipment prepared?
- ☐ Goals set?

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Goal for the day							
9am							
10am							
11am							
12pm							
Stay hydrated - don't forget to drink some water							
1pm							
2pm							
3pm							
4pm							
5pm							
6pm							
Goal achieved? Reward yourself if so!							



Study and Revision Timetable



How to study and revise tick list:

- ☐ Quiet environment?
- ☐ No distractions
- ☐ Equipment prepared?
- ☐ Goals set?

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Goal for the day							
9am							
10am							
11am							
12pm							
Stay hydrated - don't forget to drink some water							
1pm							
2pm							
3pm							
4pm							
5pm							
6pm							
Goal achieved? Reward yourself if so!							



All students have Knowledge Organisers for each of their subjects

Much Ado Knowledge Organiser

SECTION ONE - CONTEXT		SECTION TWO - Plot	SECTION THREE - Characters		SECTION FIVE – Universal Themes ('Big ideas')	
<p>Courtly love - A courtly love relationship is typical mainly of aristocratic lovers, essentially with the unconsummated love between a bachelor knight and his lord's daughter. Secrecy and jealousy are often involved, and the idealistic relationship is often based on beauty and image. Shakespeare uses Claudio and Hero to demonstrate the shallowness of this traditional view of love and contrasts their relationship with the love of Benedick and Beatrice.</p>	Act 1	Don Pedro and his men arrive at <u>Leonato's</u> ; Don Pedro agrees to help Claudio woo Hero. We see the distinct difference between Hero and Beatrice and Claudio and <u>Benedick</u> . <u>Borachio</u> questions Don John about his mood and seeks to find a way to avenge Don Pedro and Claudio.	Hero	Submissive, silent for majority of play, archetypal Elizabethan woman.	Love	The play focuses on the tension between Courtly Love and Romantic Love. The male and female perception of love and marriage is explored throughout.
	Act 2	Beatrice and <u>Benedick</u> make their negative views towards marriage clear. Don John attempts to manipulate Claudio believing that Don Pedro is wooing Hero for himself, however this is proven incorrect when Don Pedro and <u>Leonato</u> tell Claudio he is to marry Hero. Don Pedro, Claudio and <u>Leonato</u> all agree to trick <u>Benedick</u> into thinking Beatrice loves him and we begin to see <u>Benedick</u> changing.	Claudio	Respected soldier, <u>honourable</u> , gullible.	<u>Honour</u>	Linked to Courtly Love, Honour as the driving force behind behaviour.
			<u>Benedick</u>	Witty, celebrated 'bachelor', mocks friends for changing when marry however changes himself.	Noting	The pun on the title and 16C pronunciation. Key to t play is the inability of characters to "note" what occurring. Nothing also carries overtones of sexi innuendo (No Thing = vagina).
			Beatrice	Equally witty, intelligent, confident, challenges feminine stereotypes of era.	Social mobility	As part of the comic tradition the tangles in the plot are undone by the lower classes. Shakespeare may use Dogberry and Don Pedro to point at the comparative foolishness, arrogance and complacency of the nobles ir Elizabeth's court.
<u>Leonato</u>			Hero's father, respected, traditional.			
Don Pedro			Prince of <u>Arragon</u> , respected, loyal			
Act 3	Hero and Ursula trick Beatrice into believing <u>Benedick</u> loves her. Don John tells both Don Pedro and Claudio that Hero is unfaithful. Don Pedro and Claudio are very quick to believe Don John and agree to publically shame her at the wedding. Dogberry assembles he Town Watch; <u>Borachio</u> and Conrad are discovered and overheard. Shakespeare of course uses this scene to introduce comic relief to the play after Don John's plan is put into action	Don John	Don Pedro's illegitimate brother, manipulative, angry, secretive.	Deceit	Part of the comic form, Deceit can be seen both as malicious and 'innocent' in this play.	
		Friar Francis	Believes Hero, creates plan of fake death to resolved tragic part of play.	Friendship	Often set against honour in the later sections of the play <u>Benedick</u> shows his increased maturity when he places Hero's honour over his friendships in 4.1	
		SECTION FOUR - Vocabulary and Spellings		SECTION SIX – Literary Terms		
		Patriarchy	A system in which men are most powerful.	Metaphor: a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.	Malapropism: the mistaken use of a word in place of a similar-sounding one, often with an amusing effect	
Duelling	Fighting					
Elizabethan	Era during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I					
The role of women in a patriarchal society: Elizabethan England was a society controlled by men. Women <u>were seen as</u> the weaker sex and were expected to be ruled over by men. Women needed to be meek and mild, and most importantly, obedient to their fathers and later their husbands.	Act 4	Dogberry and Verges attempt to tell <u>Leonato</u> about their recent findings but are incompetent. The wedding goes ahead and at the ceremony, Claudio accuses Hero of being unfaithful and refuses to marry her. <u>Leonato</u> flies in to a rage, ashamed by what has happened. Beatrice and the Friar believe Hero is innocent and Beatrice demands <u>Benedick</u> to 'kill Claudio', to which he agrees.	Character	A person in a novel, play or film.	Dramatic irony: often used in Greek tragedy, by which the full significance of a character's words or actions are unknown to the character but they are to the audience.	Allusions: an indirect reference a idea of historical, cultural or literary significance.
			Scene	A section of a sequence of continuous action in a play, film, or performance.		
			Deceit	Action of tricking someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.		
			Romance	A feeling or act associated with love		
Arranged marriages: Marriages amongst the wealthy were arranged by <u>parents</u> , and were not about love. Mostly the marriages were arranged for the purposes of status and <u>power</u> , and improving the social standings of families.	Act 5	Don Pedro and Claudio return full of remorse having heard <u>Borachio's</u> confession. <u>Leonato</u> tells Claudio he must marry his niece. At the wedding, it is revealed Hero is alive and everyone is happy. <u>Benedick</u> asks for Beatrice's hand in marriage. News comes of Don John's capture.	Cuckoldry	A man whose wife is unfaithful, often regarded as an object of ridicule.	Soliloquy – an act of speaking one's <u>thoughts</u> aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.	Repetitive imagery: A series of repeated images are used throughout the play such as clothing, disease, cuckoldry, animals and food.
			Shakespear ean comedy	Shakespearean comedy is one that has a happy ending, usually involving marriages between the unmarried characters, and a tone and style that is more light-hearted than Shakespeare's other plays.		
			Society	People living together in a community		
			Honour	Respect and esteem for something or someone		
The Catholic setting of the play: The play is set in Italy which is a Catholic country. Religion was extremely important, and marriage vows were sacred – once made, they could not be broken.	Act 5	Don Pedro and Claudio return full of remorse having heard <u>Borachio's</u> confession. <u>Leonato</u> tells Claudio he must marry his niece. At the wedding, it is revealed Hero is alive and everyone is happy. <u>Benedick</u> asks for Beatrice's hand in marriage. News comes of Don John's capture.			Sonnet - composed of three quatrains (4 line stanzas) and a final couplet in iambic pentameter with the rhyme pattern <u>abab cdcd efef gg</u> . Traditionally associated with romance and love poetry.	Foreshadowing: a warning or indication of a future event.
					Masking: Stage direction of characters using masks to conce identity, which leads to deceit a manipulation.	
The Globe Theatre: had different areas for those of all social backgrounds. The theatre was the main form of entertainment for all people. Plays were performed during the day (open air) and heckling was common. Royalty often attended also.	Act 5	Don Pedro and Claudio return full of remorse having heard <u>Borachio's</u> confession. <u>Leonato</u> tells Claudio he must marry his niece. At the wedding, it is revealed Hero is alive and everyone is happy. <u>Benedick</u> asks for Beatrice's hand in marriage. News comes of Don John's capture.				