



YEAR 11 RETRIEVAL HOMEWORK BOOKLET

STUDENT NAME:

TUTOR GROUP:



"EVERYONE EXCELS EVERYDAY"

What is this booklet for?

This booklet is for you to use in order to help you remember key quotes and contextual points for your English Literature exam. Complete the questions; fill in the missing quotes and use the revision postcards with your parents/grandparent/carer to optimise your chances in the exam. Remember: learning is remembering. Complete one activity a week to help you with this remembering process.

Revision Postcards:

These are for you to use to identify any gaps in your knowledge. Should you get less than 3 stars when answering questions on a quote, prioritise this quote when revising. After, have parent/carer re-test you until you have achieved at least 4 stars in this task.

FAQ by Parents:

1. How do I know if it is the right answer?

In English, we always say there is no right answer. You will therefore have to judge how confident your son/daughter is replying to each question. As long as each question has an answer, and that answer is explained to the point that it makes sense to you (someone who has never read the book/play before) this will suffice.

2. How can I challenge my child further?

In the above question we spoke about how you may not have necessarily read the play/book that you are quizzing your son/daughter on. If this is the case, ask probing questions to your son/daughter about the plot. For example, you might ask

1. What happened previously in the play/book to make the character say that?
2. Why does the character say/do that?
3. How does this impact on the rest of the story?
4. Why might an audience in that era have reacted in that way/thought that.
5. What does that word mean?

A postcard quiz conversation may therefore go like this:

Parent: "What does the quote for brave 'Macbeth, well he deserves that name' suggest?"

Pupil: "This quote could suggest that people admire Macbeth and look up to him".

Parent: "why do they say that? What happened previously to make them say that? I am curious because I have never read this play/book before".

Pupil: "At the beginning of the play, Macbeth helps Duncan's army come from the near defeat to crush the armies of MacDonal, who betrayed King Duncan. Without the help of Macbeth, King Duncan would have probably lost this battle and his crown as a result. Therefore, people admire him".

Contents:

Page 4-11

Macbeth - revision, quizzes and postcards.

Page 12-16

A Christmas Carol - revision, quizzes and postcards

Page 17-24

An Inspector Calls - revision, quizzes and postcards.

Page 25-30

Poetry – revision, quizzes and postcards.

Page 31-34

Macbeth revision quiz answers

Page 35-38

An Inspector Calls revision quiz answers.

Page 39-41

Poetry revision quiz answers.

Page 42-46

A Christmas Carol revision quiz answers.

Page 47

Notes

Macbeth- Week 1

1. Which monarch was on the throne when Macbeth was first performed?

.....

2. Why does Macbeth open the play up in 'thunder and lightning'?

.....

3. Which of the following powers do the witches show in Act 1 Scene 1?

Tell the future
Control the weather
Cast Spells

4. What title does Macbeth hold at the beginning of the play?

.....

5. Finish the quote: 'for _____ Macbeth, well he deserves that name'

6. How is King Duncan presented at the beginning of the play? Give two interpretations

.....

.....

7. What was the Great Chain of Being?

.....

8. Explain the Divine right of kings

.....

9. How were women viewed in the Jacobean era?

.....

10. Finish the embedded quote. At the beginning of the play, Macbeth is seen to be an accomplished warrior when he is described to act with ' _____ execution'.

Macbeth - Revision Postcard - Week 1

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Shakespeare do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Supernatural
- Jacobean era
- conveys

Quote 1:

'For brave Macbeth, well he deserves that name'

Quote 2:

'Fair is foul, and foul is fair, hover through the fog and filthy air'

How well did you do? Were you able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did you use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do you need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Macbeth - Week 2

1. How does Macbeth change after meeting the witches?

.....

2. How does Macbeth respond to the witches?

.....

3. How is this different to Banquo?

.....

4. Finish the quote: So _____ and wild in their attire. You should be women, but your _____ forbid me to think you are so

5. Finish the quote: _____ you imperfect speakers, tell me more.

6. After meeting the witches, Macbeth starts to speak 'aside'. What could this suggest about his mental state?

.....

7. Banquo says, when observing Macbeth after their conversation with the witches, 'look how our partner is 'rapt'. What does this reveal about Macbeth?

.....

8. How does Lady Macbeth respond to Macbeth's letter after reading it?

She asks the spirits to empower her

She asks the spirits to fill her with cruelty

She tells the spirits to unsex her

9. Finish the quote: ' _____ you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, _____ me from the crown to the _____ top full of _____ cruelty'

10. How does Lady Macbeth subvert Jacobean expectations of women here?

.....

11. Does Macbeth agree to kill Duncan immediately after speaking to Lady Macbeth?

.....

Macbeth - Revision Postcard - Week 2

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Shakespeare do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Subvert
- Great Chain of being
- Patriarchy

Quote 1:

'Look like an innocent flower but be the serpent under it'

Quote 2:

'I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent except vaulting ambition'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Macbeth - Week 3

1. Finish the quote: Is this a _____ that I see before me?
2. Macbeth asks/says this as a question. What does this therefore reveal about his state of mind?
.....
3. After Duncan's murder, which of the following evidence how the Great Chain of being has collapsed?
4.
 - An owl kills a falcon
 - A falcon kills an owl
 - Duncan's horses fight
 - Duncan's horses eat each other
5. How does Lady Macbeth take charge after Macbeth kills Duncan?
6.
 - She tells him to place the daggers back
 - She takes the daggers and places them on the guards
 - She cleans Macbeth's hands for him.
7. Finish the embedded quote. After killing Duncan, Macbeth starts to feel guilty. Lady Macbeth takes charge at this point and says to Macbeth, '_____ me the daggers'.
8. Finish the embedded quote: Macbeth's guilt is shown when he tries to clean his hands and claims that 'all great _____ ocean' will not clean his hands.
9. After killing King Duncan, Macbeth decides to go and see the witches again who tell him:
10.
 - Beware Banquo
 - Beware Macduff
 - No man of woman born shall harm Macbeth
 - Banquo's sons will be king
11. Macbeth's state of mind further descends into chaos after meeting the witches. He claims that they placed a _____ crown on his head.
 - Empty
 - Fruitless
 - Meaningless
12. Who does Macbeth decide to kill next?
.....

Macbeth - Revision Postcard - Week 3

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Shakespeare do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Regicide
- Great Chain of being
- Divine Right of Kings

Quote 1:

'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?'

Quote 2:

'Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, and put a barren sceptre in my gripe'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Macbeth - Week 4

1. After having Banquo killed, Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo which further reinforces Macbeth's guilty mindset. Finish the quote: Macbeth tells Banquo 'Don't _____ thy gory _____ at me'
2. After learning of Fleance's escape from the assassins, Macbeth's mind descends further into chaos. He claims to Lady Macbeth - 'full of _____ is my mind dear wife'
3. Macbeth reaches a new level of evil when ordering the killing of Macduff's wife and children. Killing children was an example of:

Regicide
Infanticide

4. Lady Macbeth's mind starts to descend into chaos after the killing of Macduff's wife and children. This is shown when she:

Starts to sleepwalk
Starts to sleep talk

5. Finish the quote: 'Out, out _____ spot. Will these hands never be _____?'
6. Lady Macbeth eventually kills herself because of the guilt of what she has done. Why does Shakespeare do this? In your answer, use the following words: Subvert, patriarchy, regicide, great chain of being.

.....
.....

7. What is hubris?

Showing excessive pride
Being overconfident
Showing no remorse

8. How is the following an example of Macbeth's hubris? - 'Let all reports fly, no man of woman born can harm Macbeth'

.....
.....

Macbeth - Revision Postcard - Week 4

Quote 1:

'Full of scorpions is my mind
dear wife'

Quote 2:

'Out damned spot. Will these hands
never be clean?'

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Shakespeare do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Supernatural
- Foreshadow
- Great Chain of being

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



A Christmas Carol - Week 1

1. What did Thomas Malthus believe?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What did Dickens believe?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Explain how Dickens and Malthus are an antithesis (opposite) of one another.

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Use the word altruistic in a sentence.

.....
.....

5. Use philanthropic in a sentence.

.....
.....

6. What have you learnt about Scrooge so far?

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Bullet point 3 things about the Victorian era?

-
-
-

8. Why did Dickens write A Christmas Carol??

.....
.....
.....
.....

A Christmas Carol - Week 2

<p>How is Scrooge presented at the start of the novella?</p>	<p>As _____ as an oyster</p>
<p>Tight fisted hand at the _____</p>	<p>How does Scrooge represent Malthusian Economics?</p>
<p>How is Scrooge different to his nephew Fred?</p>	<p>Scrooge refuses to give money to charity and says 'are there no _____? Are there no _____?'</p>
<p>The men from the charity say that 'some people would rather die than go to the workhouses'. Scrooge replies with...</p> <p>'Then they better do it then and _____ the _____ population'</p>	<p>What does avaricious mean?</p>
<p>What does destitute mean?</p>	<p>What does misanthropic mean?</p>
<p>How do we know that Scrooge is 'tight fisted'- what is it about the conditions that Bob works in that tells us this?</p>	<p>How does Scrooge's attitude towards Christmas differ from that of Bob and Fred at the beginning of the text?</p>

A Christmas Carol - Week 3

<p>Who is the first ghost to visit Scrooge?</p>	<p>What is the first Ghost wearing?</p>
<p>Finish the quote:</p> <p>'I wear the _____ I forged in life. I made them _____ by link'</p>	<p>Select the correct sentence:</p> <p>Scrooge is reluctant to believe in the ghost at first.</p> <p>Scrooge believes in the ghost from the start.</p>
<p>The ghost of Christmas past is the first ghost to visit Scrooge. In appearance, what does it look like?</p>	<p>Where does the Ghost of Christmas Past take Scrooge?</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
<p>'Yo-ho my boys' is said by Scrooge's old boss F_____.</p> <p>How does he treat his workers different to Scrooge?</p>	<p>How does Scrooge start to change because of what he sees?</p>
<p>The Ghost takes Scrooge to the moment him and his ex-partner Belle split up.</p> <p>Belle claims that she has been replaced by a 'g_____ idol'. This represents how avaricious Scrooge has become.</p>	<p>How is Fezziwig seen to be the antithesis (opposite) to Scrooge?</p>
<p>What is revealed about Scrooge's childhood that makes the reader feel sorry for Scrooge?</p>	<p>Scrooge says he could walk the path to his school 'b_____ f_____' which reveals his excitement.</p>

A Christmas Carol Week 4

<p>The second ghost that comes to see Scrooge is the Ghost of Christmas present. What colour is his robe?</p> <p>Green</p> <p>Red</p> <p>Black</p>	<p>'Come in and know me _____ man!' is what the ghost says to Scrooge.</p>
<p>In appearance, what does The Ghost of Christmas look like?</p> <p>Jesus</p> <p>St Nicholas</p>	<p>The Ghost takes Scrooge to see Bob Cratchit and his family. Scrooge asks the Ghost:</p> <p>Tell me spirit, will _____ Tim _____?</p>
<p>Scrooge witnesses the Cratchit's Christmas and how grateful they are. Quotes which evidence this are:</p> <p>'I give you Mr Scrooge. The _____ of the feast'</p>	<p>Where does the Spirit take Scrooge to next?</p>
<p>At Fred's party, who do Fred's guests start to make fun of?</p>	<p>At the end of the Chapter, the ghost has two children under his robe. What are their names?</p> <p>Ig_____</p> <p>W_____</p>
<p>When the ghost shows the children to Scrooge, Scrooge asks 'are they yours spirit?', the ghost replies, 'No, they are _____'.</p>	<p>When Scrooge enters the Ghost's room at the start of the stave, the ghost is sat on a throne of what?</p> <p>Coins</p> <p>Turkeys</p> <p>Puddings</p>
<p>What does the Ghost say to Scrooge when he asks the ghost if there is any 'resource' or 'refuge' for Tiny Tim?</p> <p>'_____ there no _____? Are there no _____?'</p>	<p>How is Scrooge shown to change after the ghosts visit?</p>

A Christmas Carol - Week 5

<p>Finish the quote about the Ghost of Christmas Yet to come:</p> <p>'It was shrouded in a deep b_____ garment'</p>	<p>How does Scrooge act differently towards this ghost compared to the Ghost of Christmas Past?</p>
<p>Scrooge says to the Ghost when he first sees it which:</p> <p>L_____ on spirit.</p>	<p>Which of the following does the Ghost show Scrooge?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People saying they will only go to his funeral if lunch is provided 2) His gravestone 3) People selling his clothes 4) Tiny Tim's death
<p>How does Scrooge change at the end of the book?</p>	<p>What does Scrooge call the boy who he asks to buy a Turkey? 'oh what a _____ boy'</p> <p>A Darling</p> <p>B Delightful</p>
<p>When Scrooge wakes up, after the haunting, he appears somewhat happy and says:</p> <p>'I am as light as a _____'</p> <p>'I am as happy as a _____'</p>	<p>Scrooge tells the ghost:</p> <p>'I will honour Christmas in my _____'</p>
<p>What does redemption mean?</p>	<p>Why does Dickens present Scrooge as misanthropic and callous at the beginning?</p>
<p>What does philanthropic mean?</p>	<p>Use the words philanthropic, avaricious and destitute in a sentence to describe how Scrooge has changed.</p>

An Inspector Calls - Week 1

Who was JB Priestley and what were his beliefs?	What is Capitalism and how is it different to Socialism?
How is Mr Birling presented as sycophantic?	How is Mr Birling presented as foolish?
To what extent does Mr Birling take responsibility for the death of Eva Smith?	Use the word ideology in a sentence
What do the proxemics of the Birling family reveal about them at the beginning of the play?	What does sycophantic mean?
What is one example of dramatic irony Priestley has used?	Who is presented as the embodiment of Capitalism?
What does naïve mean?	What is Priestley's intention?

Revision Postcard
An Inspector Calls - Week 1

Quote 1:

‘You’re just the kind of son in law I
always wanted’

Quote 2:

‘Now I really feel engaged’

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Priestley do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Sycophantic
- Materialistic
- Naïve

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



An Inspector Calls - Week 2

How does Priestley present Sheila at the beginning of the play?	How is the character of Sheila similar to other women in literature of that period?
How does Priestley juxtapose the Inspector and Mr Birling?	What does juxtapose mean?
Use the word satire/satirise in a sentence	How does Sheila change when the inspector arrives?
What does inquisitive mean?	What does the word 'croft' mean?
Why does Priestley call Gerald Croft, Gerald Croft? What message is he communicating about the upper class?	What is the difference between capitalism and socialism?
Why does Priestley juxtapose the inspector with Mr Birling?	List three facts about Edwardian Britain.

Revision Postcard An Inspector Calls - Week 2

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Priestley do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Imprudent
- Capitalist
- Juxtapose

Quote 1:

'That wretched girl's suicide'

Quote 2:

'A young girl died tonight'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



An Inspector Calls - Week 3

How does Priestley present male attitudes towards women?	What is a Spinster?
What is a fallen woman?	How does Priestley present Mrs Birling?
What does imprudent mean?	How is Mrs Birling presented as a hypocrite by Priestley?
What does prejudice mean?	How does Priestley present the attitude of the upper class towards the working class?
Why does Priestley call Gerald Croft, Gerald Croft? What message is he communicating about the upper class?	How does Priestley present the character of Eric?
How does Priestley explore the theme of responsibility in the play?	How does Priestley present the theme of gender in the play?

Revision Postcard

An Inspector Calls - Week 3

Quote 1:

'I feel rotten about it now'

Quote 2:

'We are all members of one body'

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Priestley do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Socialist
- Embodiment
- Metaphor

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



An Inspector Calls - Week 4

1. How does Priestley use proxemics at the beginning of the play?

.....

2. Finish the quotes-

'A rather large suburban house. Not _____ or homelike'

'Mr Birling at _____ end of the table and his wife at the _____'

'A table with no _____'

3. How are the younger generation different to the younger generation at the end of the play?

.....

.....

4. Why does Priestley present the older generation as stubborn? What does this suggest about the effects of capitalism?

.....

.....

5. How are the Birlings presented as materialistic in the play?

.....

6. How does Capitalism effect the Birling family in the play? What is Priestley therefore suggesting about Capitalism?

.....

.....

7. How is Mrs Birling presented as a Hypocrite?

.....

8. Use the following words in a sentence about the play: Priestley, embodiment, capitalism, socialism, Mr Birling, criticise.

.....

.....

Revision Postcard An Inspector Calls - Week 4

Quote 1:

‘Rather hard eyed, dough faced
women’

Quote 2:

‘She was a good sport’

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Who says this quote?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) Why does Priestley do this at this point in the play?

Challenge words:

Ask them to use the following words in one of their responses:

- Patriarchal
- Prejudice
- Working class

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Poetry - Homework Week 1

<p>In which quote in the poem Charge of the Light Brigade do we see the soldiers presented as brave?</p>	<p>Finish the quote: Into the _____ of _____</p>
<p>Into the valley of death is a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metaphor • Simile • Personification 	<p>Give one example of how Tennyson uses repetition in Charge of the Light Brigade.</p>
<p>Threw up a yellow hare. What does this quotation suggest about the effects of war?</p>	<p>What is the poem War Photographer about?</p>
<p>What is PTSD?</p>	<p>Give an example of sibilance in the poem War Photographer</p>
<p>What is colloquial language?</p>	<p>What does the use of colloquial language reveal about the speaker in Remains?</p>
<p>What ideas about war are explored in Exposure?</p>	<p>How does Shelley present the city of London in the poem London?</p>

Revision Postcard Poetry - Week 1

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Which poem is this quote from?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) What is the poet's message here?

Challenge:

Ask them the following in their responses:

- Is there anything of note on how the poem is structured?
- How does this communicate meaning?

Quote 1:

'Spools of suffering set out in
ordered rows'

Quote 2:

'His blood shadow stays on the
street'

Quote 3

'The merciless iced east winds
that knife us'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Poetry Week 2

Poetry - Week 2

<p>Give an example of colloquial language used in the poem Remains</p>	<p>What is sibilance?</p>
<p>What does the structure of the poem suggest about London as a city?</p>	<p>What happens in the poem Kamikaze?</p>
<p>Who loses their identity in the poem Kamikaze?</p>	<p>What does the figure of eight symbolise in Kamikaze?</p>
<p>What is the 'Storm' in Storm on the island a metaphor for?</p>	<p>What is nature presented as in Prelude?</p>
<p>What is the poem My Last Duchess about?</p>	<p>How does the theme of appearance vs reality link to the poem London?</p>
<p>What is the significance of the 'little boat' being 'tied to a willow tree'?</p>	<p>Give an example of a possessive pronoun.</p>

Revision Postcard Poetry - Week 2

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Which poem is this quote from?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) What is the poet's message here?

Challenge:

Ask them the following in their responses:

- Is there anything of note on how the poem is structured?
- How does this communicate meaning?

Quote 1:

'Spits like a tame cat turned
savage'

Quote 2:

'A yellow hare that rolled like a
flame'

Quote 3

'The world overflowing like a
treasure chest'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Poetry - Week 3

<p>What does the Title My Last Duchess suggest about the relationship between the Duke and Duchess?</p>	<p>What does the structure of Prelude suggest about nature?</p>
<p>What is the prefix of Prelude and what does it suggest?</p>	<p>What is the speaker's identity presented as in Checking out my history?</p>
<p>_____ up me eye (COMH)</p>	<p>What is the poem Poppies about?</p>
<p>What is an emigrant?</p>	<p>What is the speaker's identity presented as in Émigré?</p>
<p>What does the 'hollow doll' symbolise in Émigré?</p>	<p>'The blackthorns of your hair' What does this quote suggest in Poppies?</p>
<p>'Overflowing like a _____ chest'</p>	<p>What is a volta?</p>

**Revision Postcard
Poetry - Week 3**

Parents/Carers/Guardians Ask the following:

- 1) Which poem is this quote from?
- 2) What does this quote suggest?
- 3) How/Why does it suggest this?
- 4) Is there a word you can zoom in on and, if so, what does it suggest?
- 5) What is the poet's message here?

Quote 1:

'Little boat tied to a willow tree'

Quote 2:

'The mind forged manacles I hear'

Quote 3

'Colossal wreck, boundless and bare'

How well did they do? Were they able to tell you what the quote suggested and why Shakespeare included this at the point the quote was said in the play? Did they use all the challenge words? Which of the questions do they need to work on answers for?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

How confident did they deliver the topic?



Macbeth - Week 1 - Answers

1. Which monarch was on the throne when Macbeth was first performed?
King James
2. Why does Macbeth open the play up in 'thunder and lightning'?
Shakespeare uses pathetic fallacy to reflect the chaotic and mysterious nature of the witches. It could also foreshadow the impact they have on Macbeth and in the play as a whole.

Which of the following powers do the witches show in Act 1 Scene 1?

Tell the future

Control the weather

Cast Spells

3. What title does Macbeth hold at the beginning of the play?
Thane of Cawdor
4. Finish the quote: 'for BRAVE Macbeth, well he deserves that name'
5. How is King Duncan presented at the beginning of the play? Give two interpretations
He could be considered to be a good king because of how Macbeth speaks of him when considering whether to commit regicide- he calls Duncan 'great'. Yet, as the play opens with a rebellion, Duncan's reign could be considered to be weak.
6. What was the Great Chain of Being?
The belief that society was set out in a rigid order. This order should not be disturbed.
7. Explain the Divine right of kings
God chose the king and therefore he has the divine right to rule.
8. How were women viewed in the Jacobean era?
Women were viewed as inferior to men.
9. Finish the embedded quote. At the beginning of the play, Macbeth is seen to be an accomplished warrior when he is described to act with 'BLOODY execution'.

Macbeth - Week 2 - Answers

1. How does Macbeth change after meeting the witches?
He starts to become ambitious and thinks about becoming queen.
2. How does Macbeth respond to the witches?
He becomes intrigued/interested by what they tell him and demands that they 'tell him more'.
3. How is this different to Banquo?
Banquo questions the reality of the witches and whether or not he is seeing things.
4. Finish the quote: So weird and wild in their attire. You should be women, but your beards forbid me to think you are so
5. Finish the quote: Stay you imperfect speakers, tell me more.
6. After meeting the witches, Macbeth starts to speak 'aside'. What could this suggest about his mental state?
Ambition has started to take a grasp of his sense of morality- he begins to speak and conspire in ways other characters cannot hear.
7. Banquo says, when observing Macbeth after their conversation with the witches, 'look how our partner is 'rapt'. What does this reveal about Macbeth?
Macbeth has become ambitious/ Macbeth has become effected in the witch's news.
8. How does Lady Macbeth respond to Macbeth's letter after reading it?
She asks the spirits to empower her
She asks the spirits to fill her with cruelty
She tells the spirits to unsex her
9. Finish the quote: 'come you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, fill me from the crown to the crown top full of direst cruelty'
10. How does Lady Macbeth subvert Jacobean expectations of women here?
She is powerful/ she manipulates and controls Macbeth.
11. Does Macbeth agree to kill Duncan immediately after speaking to Lady Macbeth?
Macbeth has doubts about whether to kill Duncan because he says he has been 'good to him'

Macbeth - Week 3 - Answers

1. Finish the quote: Is this a dagger that I see before me?
2. Macbeth asks says this as a question. What does this therefore reveal about his state of mind?
If you ask questions, it means you are unsure and hesitant. This shows how Macbeth has changed from the beginning of the play.
3. After Duncan's murder, which of the following evidence how the Great Chain of being has collapsed?
An owl kills a falcon
A falcon kills an owl
Duncan's horses fight
Duncan's horses eat each other
4. How does Lady Macbeth take charge after Macbeth kills Duncan?
She tells him to place the daggers back
She takes the daggers and places them on the guards
She cleans Macbeth's hands for him.
5. Finish the embedded quote. After killing Duncan, Macbeth starts to feel guilty. Lady Macbeth takes charge at this point and says to Macbeth, 'Give me the daggers'.
6. Finish the embedded quote: Macbeth's guilt is shown when he tries to clean his hands and claims that 'all great Neptune's Ocean' will not clean his hands.
7. After killing King Duncan, Macbeth decides to go and see the witches again who tell him:
Beware Banquo
Beware Macduff
No man of woman born shall harm Macbeth
Banquo's sons will be king
8. Macbeth's state of mind further descends into chaos after meeting the witches. He claims that they placed a _____ crown on his head.
Empty
Fruitless
Meaningless
9. Who does Macbeth decide to kill next?
Banquo and Fleance

Macbeth Week 4: Answers

1. After having Banquo killed, Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo which further reinforces *Macbeth's guilty mindset*. Finish the quote: *Macbeth tells Banquo 'Don't shake thy gory locks at me'*
2. After learning of Fleance's escape from the assassins, Macbeth's mind descends further into chaos. He claims to Lady Macbeth- 'full of scorpions is my mind dear wife'
3. Macbeth reaches a new level of evil when ordering the killing of Macduff's wife and children. Killing children was an example of:
Regicide
Infanticide
4. Lady Macbeth's mind starts to descend into chaos after the killing of Macduff's wife and children. This is shown when she:
Starts to sleepwalk
Starts to sleep talk
5. Finish the quote: 'Out, out damned spot. Will these hands never be clean?'
6. Lady Macbeth eventually kills herself because of the guilt of what she has done. Why does Shakespeare do this? In your answer, use the following words: Subvert, patriarchy, regicide, great chain of being.
In order to warn his audience against subverting the patriarchy, committing regicide and disrupting the great chain of being, Shakespeare kills his female protagonist, Lady Macbeth.
7. What is hubris?
Showing excessive pride
Being overconfident
Showing no remorse
8. How is the following an example of Macbeth's hubris? - 'Let all reports fly, no man of woman born can harm Macbeth'
Macbeth feels as though he is invincible.

An Inspector Calls - Week 1 - Answers

<p>Who was JB Priestley and what were his beliefs?</p> <p><i>JB Priestley was a playwright who believed in socialism</i></p>	<p>What is Capitalism and how is it different to Socialism?</p> <p><i>Capitalism is the belief that wealth should be privately owned and in the possession of individuals. Socialism is the belief that wealth should be shared.</i></p>
<p>How is Mr Birling presented as sycophantic?</p> <p><i>He tries to impress Gerald by claiming 'this is just the port your father drinks'</i></p>	<p>How is Mr Birling presented as foolish?</p> <p><i>Priestley uses dramatic irony to do this, Birling claims the titanic is 'unsinkable'.</i></p>
<p>To what extent does Mr Birling take responsibility for the death of Eva Smith?</p> <p><i>Mr Birling takes no responsibility for the death of Eva Smith and calls her a 'wretched girl' to try and take the blame away from himself.</i></p>	<p>Use the word ideology in a sentence</p> <p><i>Priestley believes in the ideology of socialism</i></p>
<p>What do the proxemics of the Birling family reveal about them at the beginning of the play?</p> <p><i>They are a distant family</i></p>	<p>What does sycophantic mean?</p> <p><i>When you suck up to someone.</i></p>
<p>What is one example of dramatic irony Priestley has used?</p> <p><i>'To war I say fiddlesticks'</i></p>	<p>Who is presented as the embodiment of Capitalism?</p> <p><i>Mr Birling</i></p>
<p>What does naïve mean?</p> <p><i>Unaware</i></p>	<p>What is Priestley's intention?</p> <p><i>Priestley's intention was to criticise the ideology of capitalism and advocate socialism.</i></p>

An Inspector Calls - Week 2 - Answers

<p>How does Priestley present Sheila at the beginning of the play?</p> <p><i>Sheila is presented as materialistic and immature at the beginning of the play</i></p>	<p>How is the character of Sheila similar to other women in literature of that period?</p> <p><i>Sheila is submissive towards men and appears as an archetypal woman of the period at the beginning of the play.</i></p>
<p>How does Priestley juxtapose the Inspector and Mr Birling?</p> <p><i>Mr Birling appears to be careless, materialistic and sycophantic whereas the Inspector is caring, modest and 'immediately creates an impression of massiveness' without even saying anything.</i></p>	<p>What does juxtapose mean?</p> <p><i>When two ideas are contrasted/opposed.</i></p>
<p>Use the word satire/satirise in a sentence</p> <p><i>Priestley satirises the ideology of capitalism.</i></p>	<p>How does Sheila change when the inspector arrives?</p> <p><i>Sheila starts to become mature and challenges the patriarchy.</i></p>
<p>What does inquisitive mean?</p> <p><i>Inquisitive means to start asking questions.</i></p>	<p>What does the word 'croft' mean?</p> <p><i>Croft is an enclosed piece of land that is inaccessible to people.</i></p>
<p>Why does Priestley call Gerald Croft, Gerald Croft? What message is he communicating about the upper class?</p> <p><i>Priestley is communicating the message that the aristocracy, something that Mr Birling wishes to be a part of, is inaccessible and therefore capitalism and its promise of social mobility is a fallacy/fairy-tale</i></p>	<p>What is the difference between capitalism and socialism?</p> <p><i>Capitalism is where wealth goes to the individual whereas socialism is where wealth is shared.</i></p>
<p>Why does Priestley juxtapose the inspector with Mr Birling?</p> <p><i>He juxtaposes the characters of Mr Birling and the Inspector in order to highlight the differences between the ideologies and, in doing so, criticise capitalism and advocate socialism.</i></p>	<p>List three facts about Edwardian Britain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Workers had no rights -Women were paid less than men -Working class families lived in small, cramped conditions.

An Inspector Calls - Week 3 - Answers

<p>How does Priestley present male attitudes towards women?</p> <p><i>Men treat women as inferior to men in the play- they objectify them and dehumanise them.</i></p>	<p>What is a Spinster?</p> <p><i>A spinster is a woman who has never married.</i></p>
<p>What is a fallen woman?</p> <p><i>A fallen woman is a woman that has had sex before marriage.</i></p>	<p>How does Priestley present Mrs Birling?</p> <p><i>Mrs Birling is presented as imprudent.</i></p>
<p>What does imprudent mean?</p> <p><i>Careless</i></p>	<p>How is Mrs Birling presented as a hypocrite by Priestley?</p> <p><i>Mrs Birling believes that the father of Daisy Renton's baby should be held responsible until she realises that this is Eric.</i></p>
<p>What does prejudice mean?</p> <p><i>To prejudge someone.</i></p>	<p>How does Priestley present the attitude of the upper class towards the working class?</p> <p><i>The upper class are prejudiced, imprudent and dismissive towards the lower class.</i></p>
<p>Why does Priestley call Gerald Croft, Gerald Croft? What message is he communicating about the upper class?</p> <p><i>Priestley is communicating the message that the aristocracy, something that Mr Birling wishes to be a part of, is inaccessible and therefore capitalism and its promise of social mobility is a fallacy/fairy-tale.</i></p>	<p>How does Priestley present the character of Eric?</p> <p><i>Eric is presented as a young and foolish character that uses women- this is because of the effects of capitalism. In the short space of time the Inspector is in his life, he transitions from this careless man into a responsible member of society.</i></p>
<p>How does Priestley explore the theme of responsibility in the play?</p> <p><i>Priestley presents capitalists as irresponsible and socialists as responsible in order to communicate how selfish capitalism is, and how selfless socialism is.</i></p>	<p>How does Priestley present the theme of gender in the play?</p> <p><i>Women are presented as inferior to men in the play, they are objectified and dehumanised.</i></p>

An Inspector Calls - Week 4 - Answers

1. How does Priestley use proxemics at the beginning of the play?
Priestley uses proxemics to convey how the Birling family are distant to each other because of the effects of capitalism- they are a family of individuals.
2. Finish the quotes-
'A rather large suburban house. Not cosy or homelike'
'Mr Birling at one end of the table and his wife at the other'
'A table with no tablecloth'
3. How are the younger generation different to the younger generation at the end of the play?
The younger generation are seen to take on some socialist characteristics of the Inspector- they become caring and responsible. On the other hand, the older generation do not change and return to their imprudent, capitalist ways.
4. Why does Priestley present the older generation as stubborn? What does this suggest about the effects of capitalism?
Priestley presents the older generation as stubborn in order to communicate the effects of capitalism and how, the longer and individual is a capitalist, the more cemented they become in their individualistic ways to the point where they can no longer think about other people or indeed change.
5. How are the Birlings presented as materialistic in the play?
The Birlings are seen to have 'cigars and cigarettes'- they have a 'rather large suburban house' that is not 'cosy or homelike'. The Birling's view appearance over substance which conveys their materialism.
6. How does Capitalism effect the Birling family in the play? What is Priestley therefore suggesting about Capitalism?
Capitalism has poisoned the family dynamic of the Birling family to the extent that it has turned the family into individuals who are cold and distant to one another.
7. How is Mrs Birling presented as a Hypocrite?
Mrs Birling believes that the father of Daisy Renton's baby should be held responsible until she realises that this is Eric.
8. Use the following words in a sentence about the play: Priestley, embodiment, capitalism, socialism, Mr Birling, criticise.
Priestley presents Mr Birling, the embodiment of capitalism, as a materialistic, imprudent and irresponsible individual in order to criticise the ideology of capitalism and advocate socialism.

Poetry - Week 1 - Answers

<p>In which quote in the poem Charge of the Light Brigade do we see the soldiers presented as brave?</p> <p><i>'Into the valley of death' 'Into the jaws of hell'</i></p>	<p>Finish the quote:</p> <p><i>Into the valley of death</i></p>
<p>Into the valley of death is a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metaphor • <i>Simile</i> • <i>Personification</i> 	<p>Give one example of how Tennyson uses repetition in Charge of the Light Brigade.</p> <p><i>Cannons to the right of them, cannons to the left</i></p>
<p>Threw up a yellow hare. What does this quotation suggest about the effects of war?</p> <p><i>The yellow could convey illness or cowardice. The fact the hare is yellow could metaphorically suggest how the soldiers wish to escape the conflict.</i></p>	<p>What is the poem War Photographer about?</p> <p><i>The poem is about the effects of war, PTSD and how propaganda can be used to misinform the public about war.</i></p>
<p>What is PTSD?</p> <p><i>Post-traumatic stress disorder.</i></p>	<p>Give an example of sibilance in the poem War Photographer</p> <p><i>Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows.</i></p>
<p>What is colloquial language?</p> <p><i>Chatty/informal language.</i></p>	<p>What does the use of colloquial language reveal about the speaker in Remains?</p> <p><i>The soldier in remains cannot communicate his memory of the conflict properly, because of PTSD, so relies on colloquial language to do this.</i></p>
<p>What ideas about war are explored in Exposure?</p> <p><i>In exposure, the poet exposes the reality of war.</i></p>	<p>How does Shelley present the city of London in the poem London?</p> <p><i>London is presented as a prison ruled by tyrants.</i></p>

Poetry - Week 2 - Answers

<p>Give an example of colloquial language used in the poem Remains</p> <p><i>Tosses his guts into the back of a lorry</i></p>	<p>What is sibilance?</p> <p><i>The repetition of 's' sounds in consecutive words.</i></p>
<p>What does the structure of the poem suggest about London as a city?</p> <p><i>As the length of the stanzas never change, this could convey how the lives of the people of London never change and are structured for them by the people in charge.</i></p>	<p>What happens in the poem Kamikaze?</p> <p><i>A kamikaze pilot returns home from a mission and is disowned by his family.</i></p>
<p>Who loses their identity in the poem Kamikaze?</p> <p><i>The pilot loses his identity as a father</i></p>	<p>What does the figure of eight symbolise in Kamikaze?</p> <p><i>The figure of eight is linked to the infinity symbol which could show how the pilot's suffering never ended.</i></p>
<p>What is the 'Storm' in Storm on the island a metaphor for?</p> <p><i>It is a metaphor for the troubles in Northern Ireland.</i></p>	<p>What is nature presented as in Prelude?</p> <p><i>Nature is presented as superior to mankind.</i></p>
<p>What is the poem My Last Duchess about?</p> <p><i>The poem My Last Duchess is about a Duke that mistreats and apparently kills his wife, in an attempt to control her.</i></p>	<p>How does the theme of appearance vs reality link to the poem London?</p> <p><i>London appears to be a city of significance and splendour for Britain as it is its capital city, however it is presented as a city that traps people and brainwashes them.</i></p>
<p>What is the significance of the 'little boat' being 'tied to a willow tree'?</p> <p><i>The man made 'boat' is juxtaposed to a willow tree, a symbol of nature, in order to communicate of superior nature is to mankind.</i></p>	<p>Give an example of a possessive pronoun.</p> <p><i>My</i></p>

Poetry - Week 3 - Answers

<p>What does the Title My Last Duchess suggest about the relationship between the Duke and Duchess?</p> <p><i>This suggests that the Duchess belongs to the duke; her identity is defined by his and that he values her as an object as she is one of 'many'.</i></p>	<p>What does the structure of Prelude suggest about nature?</p> <p><i>As the poem is not structured in any way, this could convey how nature should not be controlled but left alone to run free however it wishes.</i></p>
<p>What is the prefix of Prelude and what does it suggest?</p> <p><i>'Pre' places an emphasis on what comes before. This communicates how nature came before humanity and is therefore superior.</i></p>	<p>What is the speaker's identity presented as in Checking out my history?</p> <p><i>The speaker's identity is presented as fractured; censored; hidden.</i></p>
<p>BANDAGE up me eye (COMH)</p>	<p>What is the poem Poppies about?</p> <p><i>The poem is about a mother who has lost her son to war.</i></p>
<p>What is an emigrant?</p> <p><i>An emigrant is someone that leaves their country to live in another one.</i></p>	<p>What is the speaker's identity presented as in Émigré?</p> <p><i>The speaker's identity is presented as lost.</i></p>
<p>What does the 'hollow doll' symbolise in Émigré?</p> <p><i>This could symbolise how, on the face of things, the Émigré seems to fit into her new surroundings but, on the inside, she feels empty and segregated from her new community.</i></p>	<p>'The blackthorns of your hair' What does this quote suggest in Poppies?</p> <p><i>This could represent how, because her son has died, she is now unable to be near him. Biblical allusion of 'blackthorns' could also represent the suffering that the mother is going through because of the loss of her son.</i></p>
<p>'Overflowing like a treasure chest'</p>	<p>What is a volta?</p> <p><i>A volta is the turn in a poem</i></p>

A Christmas Carol – Week 1 - Answers

1. What did Thomas Malthus believe?
Malthus believed that the human population was growing to such an extent that it would create a lack of food. Therefore, the population had to be decreased to address this problem.
2. What did Dickens believe?
Dickens believed that people should be more philanthropic and caring towards people. Dickens wanted to inspire people to have a political awakening about the treatment of the poor.
3. Explain how Dickens and Malthus are an antithesis (opposite) of one another.
Whilst Malthus believes in the demise of the poor, Dickens thinks that we should help them.
4. Use the word altruistic in a sentence.
Scrooge is altruistic (selfless) when he helps the Cratchits at the end of the book.
5. Use philanthropic in a sentence.
Scrooge is philanthropic at the end of the book when he buys a turkey for the Cratchits.
6. What do you learn about Scrooge at the start of the book?
We learn that Scrooge is a misanthropic miser who does not like to give money to the poor.
7. Bullet point 3 things about the Victorian era?
Workhouses
Poor went to prisons
Lack of welfare for the poor
8. Why did Dickens write A Christmas Carol??
Dickens wished for people to have a political awakening about the conditions that the poor were living in so that the wealthy would help.

A Christmas Carol – Week 2 – Answers

<p>How is Scrooge presented at the start of the novella?</p> <p><i>As a misanthropic, callous miser.</i></p>	<p>As Solitary as an oyster</p>
<p>Tight fisted hand at the grindstone</p>	<p>How does Scrooge represent Malthusian Economics?</p> <p><i>Like Malthusian Economics, Scrooge is callous to the poor and does not give any money to them at the start of the book.</i></p>
<p>How is Scrooge different to his nephew Fred?</p> <p>Whilst Fred is quite caring and philanthropic, Scrooge is not.</p>	<p>Scrooge refuses to give money to charity and says 'are there no Prisons Are there no Workhouse'</p>
<p>The men from the charity say that 'some people would rather die than go to the workhouses'. Scrooge replies with...</p> <p><i>'Then they better do it then and decrease the surplus population'</i></p>	<p>What does avaricious mean?</p> <p><i>Greedy</i></p>
<p>What does destitute mean?</p> <p><i>Destitute means poor</i></p>	<p>What does misanthropic mean?</p> <p><i>Anti-social</i></p>
<p>How do we know that Scrooge is 'tight fisted'- what is it about the conditions that Bob works in that tells us this?</p> <p><i>Bob only has one piece of coal to keep him warm.</i></p>	<p>How does Scrooge's attitude towards Christmas differ from that of Bob and Fred at the beginning of the text?</p> <p><i>Scrooge hates Christmas.</i></p>

A Christmas Carol – Week 3 – Answers

<p>Who is the first ghost to visit Scrooge?</p> <p><i>Jacob Marley</i></p>	<p>What is the first Ghost wearing?</p> <p><i>Chains</i></p>
<p>Finish the quote:</p> <p>'I wear the Chains I forged in life. I made them link by link'</p>	<p>Select the correct sentence:</p> <p><i>Scrooge is reluctant to believe in the ghost at first.</i></p> <p><i>Scrooge believes in the ghost from the start.</i></p>
<p>The ghost of Christmas past is the first ghost to visit Scrooge. In appearance, what does it look like?</p> <p><i>A beacon of light; White; like a child but like an old man at the same time.</i></p>	<p>Where does the Ghost of Christmas Past take Scrooge?</p> <p><i>1 His old school</i></p> <p><i>2 Fezziwig's counting house</i></p> <p><i>3 The moment he breaks up with Belle</i></p>
<p>'Yo-ho my boys' is said by Scrooge's old boss Fezziwig.</p> <p>How does he treat his workers different to Scrooge?</p> <p><i>Fezziwig uses his influence to make his workers happy.</i></p>	<p>How does Scrooge start to change because of what he sees?</p> <p><i>Scrooge starts to regret how he treated Bob; We see him become animated and emotional whereas before he was cold and heartless.</i></p>
<p>The Ghost takes Scrooge to the moment him and his ex-partner Belle split up.</p> <p><i>Belle claims that she has been replaced by a 'golden idol'. This represents how avaricious Scrooge has become.</i></p>	<p>How is Fezziwig seen to be the antithesis (opposite) to Scrooge?</p> <p><i>Fezziwig treats his workers with love and care but Scrooge dehumanises his workers.</i></p>
<p>What is revealed about Scrooge's childhood that makes the reader feel sorry for Scrooge?</p> <p><i>He was neglected as a child.</i></p>	<p>Scrooge says he could walk the path to his school 'blindfolded' which reveals his excitement.</p>

A Christmas Carol – Week 4 – Answers

<p>The second ghost that comes to see Scrooge is the Ghost of Christmas present. What colour is his robe?</p> <p>Green Red Black</p>	<p>'Come in and know me better man!' is what the ghost says to Scrooge.</p>
<p>In appearance, what does The Ghost of Christmas look like?</p> <p>Jesus St Nicholas</p>	<p>The Ghost takes Scrooge to see Bob Cratchit and his family. Scrooge asks the Ghost:</p> <p>Tell me spirit, will Tiny Tim live?</p>
<p>Scrooge witnesses the Cratchit's Christmas and how grateful they are. Quotes which evidence this are:</p> <p>'I give you Mr Scrooge. The founder of the feast'</p>	<p>Where does the Spirit take Scrooge to next?</p> <p>Fred's party</p>
<p>At Fred's party, who do Fred's guests start to make fun of?</p> <p>Scrooge</p>	<p>At the end of the Chapter, the ghost has two children under his robe. What are their names?</p> <p>Ignorance Want</p>
<p>When the ghost shows the children to Scrooge, Scrooge asks 'are they yours spirit?', the ghost replies, 'No, they are man's'.</p>	<p>When Scrooge enters the Ghost's room at the start of the stave, the ghost is sat on a throne of what?</p> <p>Coins Turkeys Puddings</p>
<p>What does the Ghost say to Scrooge when he asks the ghost if there is any 'resource' or 'refuge' for Tiny Tim?</p> <p>'are there no prisons Are there no workhouses'</p>	<p>How is Scrooge shown to change after the ghosts visit?</p> <p>Scrooge starts to care for people other than himself.</p>

A Christmas Carol – Week 5 – Answers

<p>Finish the quote about the Ghost of Christmas Yet to come:</p> <p><i>'It was shrouded in a deep black garment'</i></p>	<p>How does Scrooge act differently towards this ghost compared to the Ghost of Christmas Past?</p> <p><i>At the start he was reluctant to follow the ghost but now he wants to follow the ghost and learn- he is eager.</i></p>
<p>Scrooge says to the Ghost when he first sees it which:</p> <p><i>Lead on spirit.</i></p>	<p>Which of the following does the Ghost show Scrooge?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>People saying they will only go to his funeral if lunch is provided</i> 2) <i>His gravestone</i> 3) <i>People selling his clothes</i> 4) <i>Tiny Tim's death</i>
<p>How does Scrooge change at the end of the book?</p> <p><i>Scrooge is seen to be more philanthropic than the beginning of the play.</i></p>	<p>What does Scrooge call the boy who he asks to buy a Turkey? 'oh what a _____ boy'</p> <p>A <i>Darling</i> B <i>Delightful</i></p>
<p>When Scrooge wakes up, after the haunting, he appears somewhat happy and says:</p> <p><i>'I am as light as a feather'</i></p> <p><i>'I am as happy as a schoolboy'</i></p>	<p>Scrooge tells the ghost:</p> <p><i>'I will honour Christmas in my heart'</i></p>
<p>What does redemption mean?</p> <p><i>To make up for the bad you have done.</i></p>	<p>Why does Dickens present Scrooge as misanthropic and callous at the beginning?</p> <p><i>Dickens presents Scrooge as misanthropic and callous to show how even the most miserly of characters can change and if Scrooge can, anyone can.</i></p>
<p>What does philanthropic mean?</p> <p><i>Generous/Charitable.</i></p>	<p>Use the words philanthropic, avaricious and destitute in a sentence to describe how Scrooge has changed.</p> <p><i>At the start of the text Scrooge was misanthropic towards the poor because of how avaricious he was, but towards the end of the novel he becomes philanthropic.</i></p>



“EVERYONE EXCELS EVERYDAY”

T | 01706 292800 **E** | info@hollingworthacademy.co.uk **W** | www.hollingworthacademy.co.uk
A | Cornfield Street, Milnrow, Rochdale, Lancashire, OL16 3DR

Hollingworth Learning Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee and registered in England and Wales with company number 8314692