

2 **ReVISION**

I VISION

VISION?

WORDS ARE STUPID

VISION

VISION

VISION

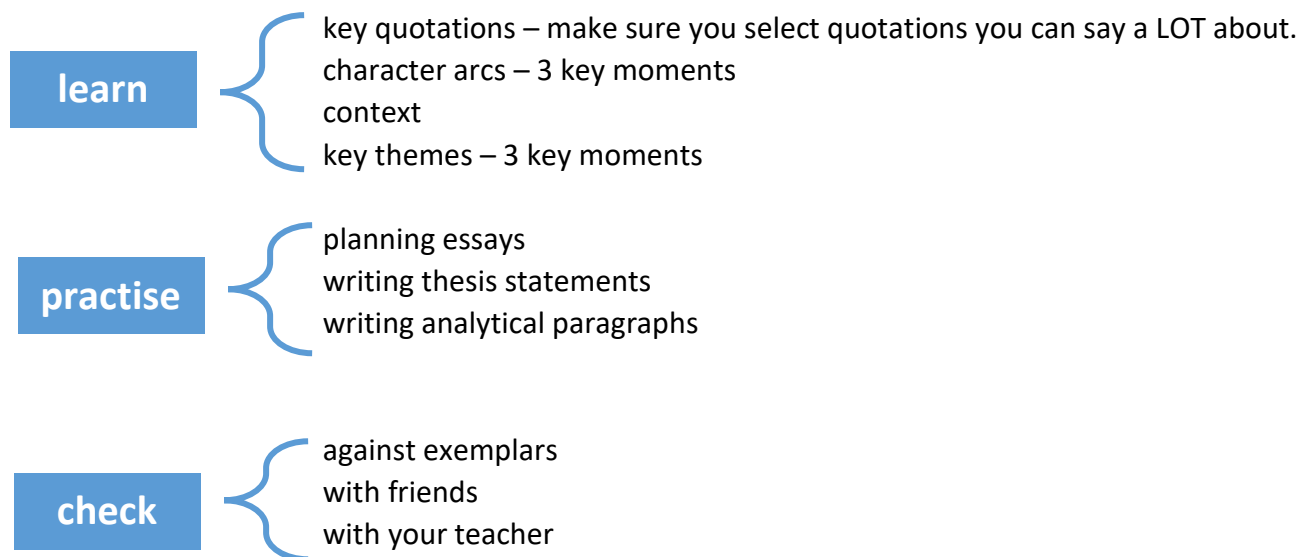
Class:

How to use this booklet

In your exam, you will be asked to write an essay response for each of the following texts:

- Romeo & Juliet
- A Christmas Carol

To help prepare you for your exam, you should



Section 1: LEARN

These activities can be copied onto paper or into your books so you can repeat them for a range of characters, themes or quotations.

Section 2: PRACTISE

Use the practise questions and extract to practise planning, writing thesis statements and writing paragraphs or even timed essays.

Section 3: CHECK

Look at these examples to help you check and improve your own work.

Section 1: Learn A Christmas Carol

Why was Charles Dickens a supporter of the poor?	How does Belle's husband describe Scrooge when he sees him?	What is the word used to describe the younger Cratchits?	What does Scrooge think he sees moving up his stairs?	What does Bob ask Scrooge for at the beginning?	'Solitary as an _____.'	What is Scrooge afraid of in the novel?	How does Bob describe Tiny Tim's behaviour in church?	What kind of idol does Belle say has replaced her?	What is the significance of the miners, lighthouse and ship?
'A _____ boy was reading by a _____ fire.'	The gentleman only say they will go to Scrooge's funeral if what is provided?	Why does the Ghost of Christmas Present command Scrooge to know him better?	'Darkness is _____ and Scrooge _____ it.'	What is sold to Old Joe in Stave 4 and why is this significant?	What does Marley say was his business?	What is Dickens criticising through the novel?	Who are Ignorance and Want?	What is Scrooge's relationship like with his father?	Why does Dickens describe the Cratchit household as being so lively?
How many 'brothers' does the Ghost of Christmas Present have?	What continues to stream out under the cap when Scrooge tries to extinguish the ghost?	What could the fog at the beginning of the novel symbolise?	What does the term 'political diatribe' mean?	How is Scrooge's tavern described at the beginning?	Where was Charles Dickens' father sent when Dickens was a boy?	What is the Ghost of Christmas Present sitting on?	Who is named the 'Founder of the Feast' at the Cratchits' dinner?	Why are Caroline and her husband so happy over Scrooge's death?	What does Scrooge's door knocker turn in to?
Why were the conditions of the workhouses so awful?	Mrs Cratchit is described as being 'brave' in what?	Why does Belle break up with Scrooge?	'Father is so much _____ than he used to be.'	Why was there a 'surplus population' in London at this time?	What does light represent in the novel?	What does Scrooge see in the air when Marley's ghost leaves him?	Why does Scrooge imagine characters from his books?	Why is the third spirit referred to as a Phantom?	Who is Scrooge's nephew?
What will happen to Tiny Tim if Scrooge does not change his ways?	What does the term 'avarice' mean?	Who is Scrooge's sister?	What games are played at Fred's Christmas dinner?	How is the cold presented at the end of the novel? Why?	The Ghost of Christmas Past is described as what kind of figure?	Why is the Ghost of Christmas Present's life so brief?	What do the blind men's dogs do when they see Scrooge?	Why is Scrooge taken by the ghost to see Fezziwig?	How is Bob's working space described at the beginning?
Scrooge is described as being solitary as a _____ what?	How many years ago did Marley die when the story begins?	'Would you so soon put out, with _____ hands, the _____ I give?'	What does Scrooge do for Bob Cratchit at the end of the novel?	According to Fred, what does Christmas do to people with 'shut up hearts'?	'The noisy, little Cratchits were as still as _____ in one corner.'	What does Scrooge do to the boy singing the Christmas carol?	'Where _____ might have sat enthroned, _____ lurked.'	How does Stave 5 mirror Stave 1?	What does Topper try to do at Fred's Christmas party?
What is Dickens celebrating through the novel?	What is the first line of the novella?	What is Dickens warning us about through the novel?	'I am _____ as an angel.'	What is written on the brow of Ignorance? What does this mean?	Scrooge becomes a second father to who?	What does the term 'miser' mean?	What is Scrooge's first name?	Why is Scrooge sceptical that Marley's ghost is real?	What is Dickens saying about responsibility in the novel?
What do Peter and Martha Cratchit represent?	Who was Thomas Malthus and how are his views presented through Scrooge?	'Take me _____ me no longer.'	Why does Scrooge advocate the death of the poor?	According to the Ghost of Christmas Present, who do Ignorance and Want belong to?	What does the cap that the Ghost of Christmas Past holds represent?	What does Scrooge send the boy in Stave 5 to collect?	What were the Poor Laws?	Why does Marley's ghost visit Scrooge in the first place?	What are the last five words of the novella?
Why does the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come not speak?	Why is there no light in Scrooge's future?	What colour is the tunic that the Ghost of Christmas Past wears?	What do some people do when they see the alteration in Scrooge?	'I am as light as a _____.'	What are the other rooms in Scrooge's house used for?	How is the cold presented at the beginning of the novel? Why?	Why might Peter know the inside of a pawnbrokers?	'I will live in the _____, the _____ and the _____.'	'Yellow, meagre, ragged, _____, _____, _____.'
What do Marley's chains represent?	Why does Bob name Scrooge the 'founder of the feast'?	Who is Fezziwig?	What is the effect of the Ghost of Christmas Present repeating Scrooge's words back to him?	What does Scrooge say when he disagrees with someone?	'I wear the _____ I _____ in life.'	What does the Ghost of Christmas Present seem to scatter?	'His own _____ laughed: and that was quite enough for him.'	What do the Cratchits represent in the novel?	'I am _____ the man I was.'

Flash cards

Create flashcards for key quotations.

Include the following:

- Explode the quotations for connotations and links
- Identify methods
- Link to context
- Consider characterisation (what does this show about the character)
- Consider important themes and ideas (what ideas are conveyed at this stage?)

Character arcs

Create character arcs using the template in this booklet.

You can write about the way the writer has used characterisation to communicate and develop big ideas. What do these characters represent? What is their purpose in the text? What do they prompt us to feel, ask or understand?

Find 3 key moments for each character. Think about setting, character development, key ideas, themes and context as well as quotations at each moment.

Symbols and motifs

Revise key symbols and motifs that the writers use to help explore their big ideas. Which characters do they link to? Contexts? Ideas?

Do they change? Why?



POWER

What types of power are present in this text?

What key moments in this text relate to this theme?

What is the author saying about power?

What is similar and different in the presentation of power in this text, compared to others?

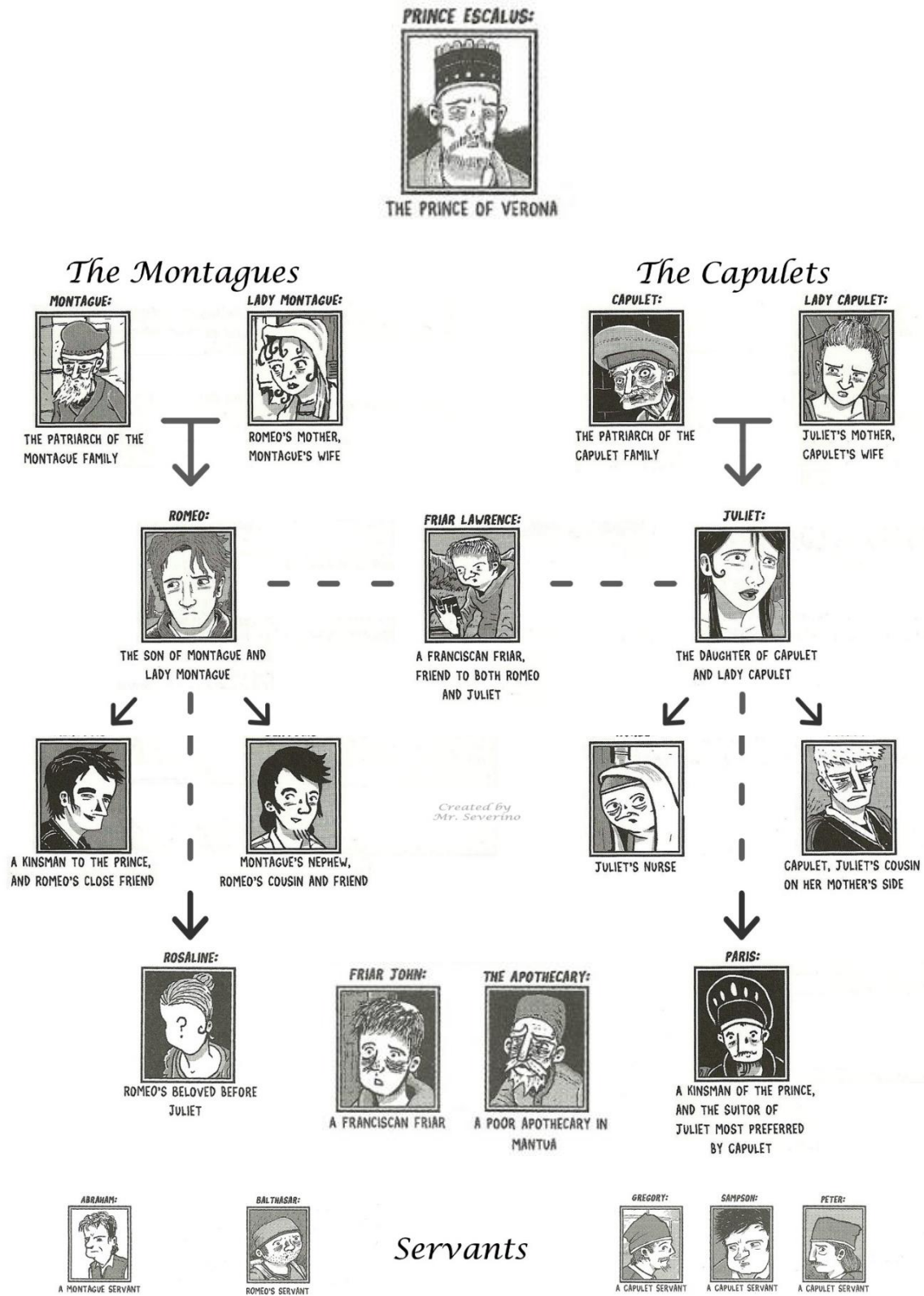
Overall, how do writers treat the theme of power in the texts you have studied?

A Christmas Carol

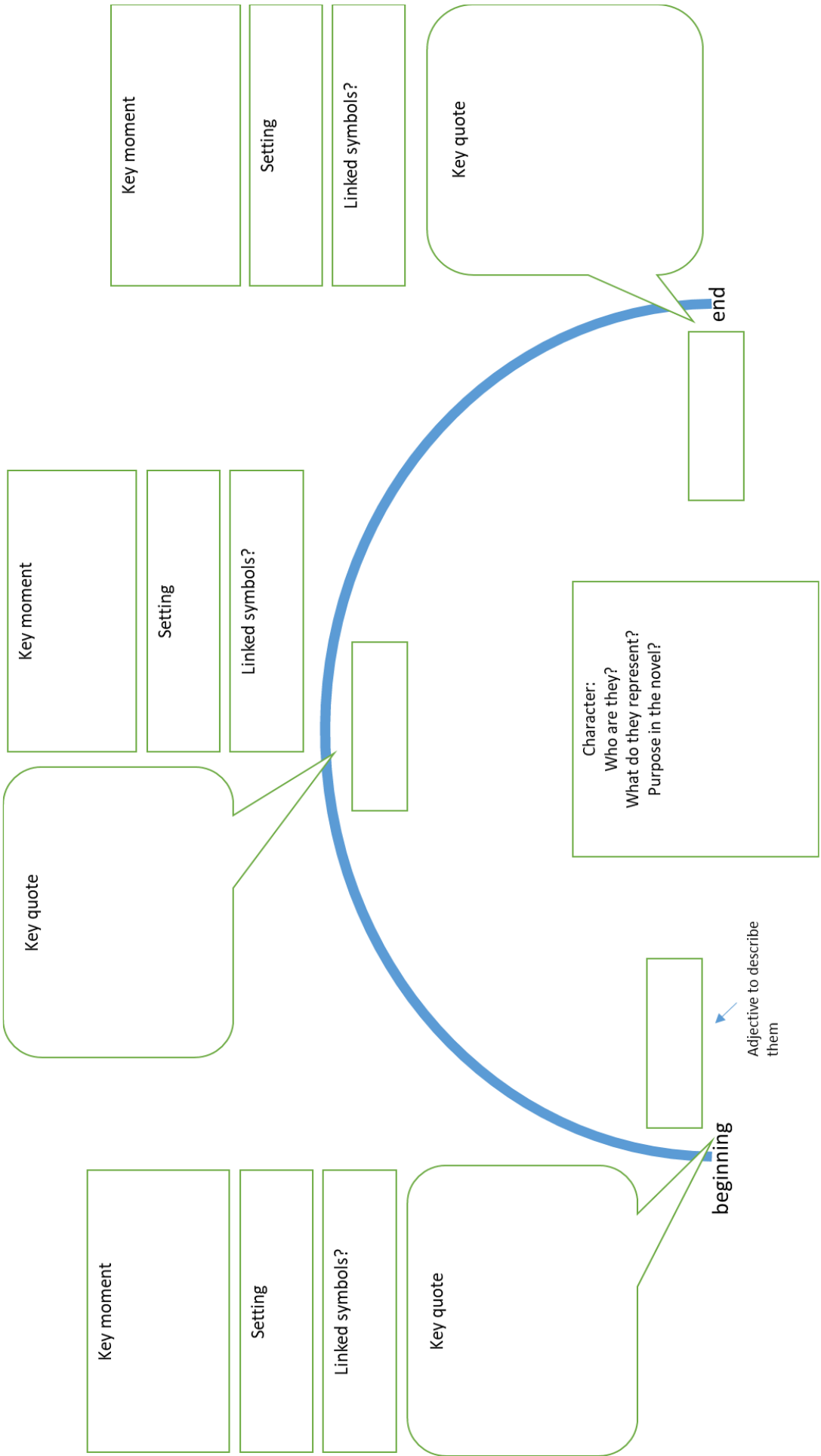
Romeo and Juliet



Section 1: Learn CHARACTERS



Copy this template out to compile character arcs for key characters



Section 1: Learn THEMES

To write convincingly about Romeo and Juliet, you need to embed the big ideas and into your argument.

For each column, select at least three of these words, and explore how they are used in the text and what Shakespeare is showing us about these in the play:

Society	Humanity	Morality
Hierarchy	Love	Betrayal
Authority	Pride	Manipulation
Family	Motivations	Secrecy
Power	Freedom	Christianity
Social connections	Constraint	Social harmony
Rebellion	Loyalty	Setting examples
Social expectations	Aggression	Ethics

1. 3 Key moments







2. 3 Key characters

Romeo and Juliet

Section 1: Learn SYMBOLS and MOTIFS

The Prince	Weapons / daggers	Capulet's house	Juliet's balcony	Religion	Poison	Plants and herbs
Flowers	Day / night	Sun	Moon	Stars	Masks	

A Christmas Carol

<p>Fog</p> 	<p>Music</p> 	<p>Light (and dark)</p> 	<p>Time</p> 	<p>Money</p> 	<p>Chains</p> 
--	--	---	---	--	---

Use the following extracts to practise PLANNING, THESIS STATEMENTS, ANALYTICAL PARAGRAPHS

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from Act 5 Scene 3 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows. This is from the very end of the play. At this point in the play the bodies of Romeo and Juliet have been discovered.

		<p>CAPULET O brother Montague, give me thy hand: This is my daughter's jointure, for no more Can I demand.</p>
5		<p>MONTAGUE But I can give thee more: For I will raise her statue in pure gold; That while Verona by that name is known, There shall no figure at such rate be set As that of true and faithful Juliet.</p>
10		<p>CAPULET As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie; Poor sacrifices of our enmity!</p>
15		<p>PRINCE A glooming peace this morning with it brings; The sun, for sorrow, will not show his head: Go hence, to have more talk of these sad things; Some shall be pardon'd, and some punished: For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.</p>

0	2
---	---

Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the consequences of love and hate in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the consequences of love and hate at this moment in the play.
- how Shakespeare presents the consequences of love and hate elsewhere in the play.

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from *Act 1 Scene 5* of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play *Romeo and Juliet* are having their first conversation.

	ROMEO [To JULIET] If I profane with my unworhiest hand This holy shrine, the gentle fine is this: My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.
5	JULIET Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, Which mannerly devotion shows in this; For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss.
	ROMEO Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?
10	JULIET Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer.
	ROMEO O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do; They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.
	JULIET Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake.
15	ROMEO Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take. Thus from my lips, by yours, my sin is purged.
	JULIET Then have my lips the sin that they have took.
	ROMEO Sin from thy lips? O trespass sweetly urged! Give me my sin again.
	JULIET You kiss by the book..

0	2
---	---

Starting with this extract, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Romeo and Juliet as a couple in love.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Romeo and Juliet's relationship in this extract.
- how Shakespeare presents Romeo and Juliet's relationship as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from Act 4 Scene 2 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play the Juliet seems to apologise to her father for her disobedience.

Juliet	
5	What if it be a poison, which the friar Subtly hath minister'd to have me dead, Lest in this marriage he should be dishonour'd, Because he married me before to Romeo? I fear it is: and yet, methinks, it should not, For he hath still been tried a holy man. How if, when I am laid into the tomb, I wake before the time that Romeo 10 Come to redeem me? there's a fearful point! Shall I not, then, be stifled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in, And there die strangled ere my Romeo comes? Or, if I live, is it not very like, 15 The horrible conceit of death and night, Together with the terror of the place,-- As in a vault, an ancient receptacle, Where, for these many hundred years, the bones Of all my buried ancestors are packed: 20 Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth, Lies festering in his shroud; where, as they say, At some hours in the night spirits resort;--

0 2

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Juliet as a rationale and sensible character.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Juliet in this exchange.
- how Shakespeare presents Juliet in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from *Act 2 Scene 2* of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Romeo is discussing his change in love to Friar Laurence.

	ROMEO Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosaline.
	FRIAR LAURENCE For doting, not for loving, pupil mine.
	ROMEO And bad'st me bury love.
	FRIAR LAURENCE Not in a grave,
5	To lay one in, another out to have.
	ROMEO I pray thee, chide not; she whom I love now Doth grace for grace and love for love allow; The other did not so.
	FRIAR LAURENCE O, she knew well
10	Thy love did read by rote and could not spell. But come, young waverer, come, go with me, In one respect I'll thy assistant be; For this alliance may so happy prove, To turn your households' rancour to pure love.
	ROMEO O, let us hence; I stand on sudden haste.
15	FRIAR LAURENCE Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

0 2

Starting with this extract, explore how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence's role as a guide and advisor to other characters in the play

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence in this extract.
- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Read the following extract from chapter 1 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Scrooge is being introduced to the reader.

Oh! but he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shrivelled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No[13] warmth could warm, no wintry weather chill him. No wind that blew was bitterer than he, no falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less open to entreaty. Foul weather didn't know where to have him. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect. They often "came down" handsomely and Scrooge never did.

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, "My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?" No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blind men's dogs appeared to know him; and, when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, "No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!"

But what did Scrooge care? It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call "nuts" to Scrooge.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge as an isolated figure?

Write about:

- **how Dickens presents Scrooge in this extract**
- **how Dickens presents Scrooge's isolation from society in the novel as a whole**

[30 marks]

