



Salendine Nook High School Academy

AQA Literature Paper One

A Christmas Carol

Revision Guide



Name: _____

Exam Date: _____

REMINDER

In the exam, you will be presented with a short extract from the novella.

There will only be ONE question on *A Christmas Carol* – you **MUST** answer it!

The question will ask you to focus on an idea or character so you can show your understanding of the whole text.

You can then demonstrate your word level language analysis by finding further evidence from the extract.

You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning, using your highlighter pen, margin notes and mind map, 30 minutes writing your response and then 5 minutes carefully proof-reading it for SPAG accuracy! (You will have already spent the previous 50 minutes in this exam writing your response to the question on Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.)

You have 1 hour 45 minutes for the whole paper.

HOW SHOULD I REVISE?

1. Let's start with reminding yourself about the novella, its author and the social and historical context – see pages 2 – 4. Once you've done this, put a tick next to this step.
2. Done? Excellent. Now look at the sample exam question (unfortunately, we don't have any old papers as this is a new specification) on page 5. Once completed put a tick next to this second step.
3. Let's now look at what the examiners are looking for and how you should respond to a question. You'll find all of this information on page 6. Once completed, put a tick next to this third step.
4. Right, here are the good quotes that we came up with in class as well as what you could say about them for AO2 and AO3. See pages 7 – 10. Read through this table and put a tick next to this once completed.
5. The blank table on page 11 should be used to plan for possible questions. I would suggest picking a theme from page 6 and then create a possible question, e.g. How does Dickens present the supernatural? Your eventual aim is to do this without referring to pages 7 – 10. Once you have done this for each of the possible themes, put a tick in this box.
6. You'll find that some quotes will be useful for pretty much any question – those are your gold quotes! Make revision flash cards for these quotes to help you memorise them. **It's vital that you memorise as many of these quotes as possible AND that you know what you're going to say about them (i.e. AO2 & AO3).** This is one of the most important revision steps so spend time on it. Once completed put a tick next to this step.
7. And finally, practise, practise, practise (in timed conditions – 45 minutes – and with your quotes memorised). The more you do, the better (and quicker) you'll get and the more prepared you'll be. Put in the time and you will have no regrets in August.

Dickens' Life

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in Kent and moved to London at the age of 9. When he was 12 years of age, his father was arrested and sent to a debtors' prison. Dickens' mother moved seven of their children into prison with their father but took Charles out of school and arranged for him to live alone outside the prison, working with other child labourers in a terrible job which involved pasting labels on bottles in a blacking (shoe polish) warehouse; he was poorly paid and the conditions were terrible.

After his father was released from prison, Dickens returned to school, becoming a law clerk and then a court reporter where he saw the harsh justice system first-hand. He used his own experiences of growing up in Kent and working as a court reporter in his stories. Dickens shocked audiences of his day with his novels, where 'gentlemen' (the ones with the wealth and education) are the least morally 'good' characters and a convict turns out to be the most like a gentleman. He campaigned for a fairer justice system, a reform of the workhouses, the rights of the poor (particularly children) to have access to education, effective sewers and reasonable housing; many of his novels deal with these topics.

With such colourful characters, riveting narratives and wonderfully descriptive language, Dickens became one of the most popular English novelists of his time, both in England and America. In 1870, he eventually collapsed from overwork and died.

Social and Historical Context

Dickens was born into a time of great change in the way people lived. The industrial revolution was taking place and there was a sudden growth of the cities – the economy shifted from agriculture to industry and trade. Money from industry made the rich, richer and the rich/poor gap widened. Workers had to toil for long hours and little money. Out of necessity, children of all ages (even as young as five years old!) didn't go to school and worked long hours for a wage in 1840s' Britain.

The housing was appalling for working class families who lived in squalor, deprivation, disease and misery. They barely had enough money to buy food and the child mortality was very high. In the poorer quarters of Britain's larger cities almost 1 in 5 children born in the 1830s and 40s had died by the age of five. The main causes of death were polluted drinking water, damp and tuberculosis, which claimed between 60,000 and 70,000 lives in each decade of Victoria's reign. There was no healthcare – if you got ill and couldn't work, your whole family was at risk of death.

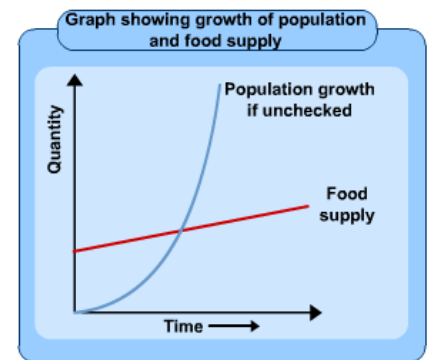
For those who were unable to support themselves, there were the workhouses: these were not intended as pleasant places to stay. Men, women and families were separated and those who were physically able were expected to work for their keep. Similar to the workhouses were debtors' prisons (those who were unable to pay a debt), such as Marshalsea, where Charles Dickens' father spent time.

The wealthy few on the other hand, lived in luxury with large houses, plenty of money, food and clothes. Their children didn't work, were educated, had expensive toys and often went on holiday. Being seen to be civilised and adhering to a strict set of morals was important to high society in the Victorian age. However, this was often criticised as being hypocritical for some of the reasons mentioned above. Controversially there was a call for a Sunday Observance Bill (by the MP, Andrew Agnew) which would ban any business or recreations taking place on a Sunday. Those who supported it believed that it would ensure that Sunday remained a spiritual day. Those who opposed it (Dickens was one of those – he wrote a scathing essay about Andrew Agnew) saw it as an attack on the poor who used Sundays to do what they liked. So, why do you think that Scrooge's character attacks this idea when speaking to the Ghost of Christmas Present?

A Christmas Carol

During this time of unrelenting social change, Dickens wrote A Christmas Carol. Firstly, he wanted to write a good 'ghost' tale – a few scares, a few laughs, a few tears – to cheer up families around the hearth at winter (and to pay for his own turkey, no doubt); **telling ghost-stories at Christmas-time was a long-standing tradition (many Victorians believed in ghosts coming back to haunt people) and the gothic genre was popular throughout the 19th century.** However, he also had the intention of drawing readers' attention to **the plight of England's poor, a recurring theme in much of his work.** As such, the novella can be read as a **social criticism** or an **allegory** (when a work has a social or political message). In the tale, Dickens includes a description of the hardships faced by the poor alongside a heartless **Malthusian*** capitalist (Scrooge); the heart-rending, sentimental celebration of the Christmas season where Scrooge turns into generous private benefactor is what Dickens feels could be **the answer to most of society's problems.** Ironically, by concentrating on the 'pagan' traditions of Christmas, rather than on the nativity, Dickens helped to change Christmas from a primarily Christian festival to an inclusive, secular, social celebration – the novella's publication was the same year as the first commercially produced Christmas card was sent!

***Malthus' Theory:** see graph. The economist, Thomas Malthus saw having smaller families as one positive contribution to reducing the problem of over-population. He also described any causes that contributed to "decreas[ing] the surplus population" (Scrooge's words) as positive: war, famine and poor living & working conditions which might give rise to low resistance to disease.



The Plot

1. On Christmas Eve, Scrooge makes his clerk, Bob Cratchit, work in the cold.
2. He refuses an invitation to his nephew Fred's Christmas party and will not give money to the charity collectors.
3. At home he is visited by the ghost of his old business partner, Jacob Marley, who warns Scrooge that his way of life will lead to misery.
4. The Ghost of Christmas Past wakes Scrooge and shows him moments from his childhood, his apprenticeship and his failed engagement.
5. The Ghost of Christmas Present takes him to the Cratchit's home, where he is saddened by the ill, but kind, Tiny Tim. He is also shown how Fred celebrates Christmas with friends and how others celebrate Christmas together, despite being poor.
6. The final ghost is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come who terrifies Scrooge with visions of his death, where nobody mourns his passing. He also discovers that Tiny Tim has died.
7. Scrooge awakes on Christmas Day and is delighted to find he has the chance to change his miserly ways. He buys a turkey for the Cratchits and attends his nephew's party.
8. Scrooge becomes like a second father to Tiny Tim (who doesn't die) and gains a reputation for knowing how to celebrate Christmas.

So...why does Scrooge change?

1. He is upset at the thought that Tiny Tim might die.
2. The Ghost of Christmas Present uses his own cruel words against him.
3. He sees what he is missing in the family scenes of celebration.

Writer's Ideas/Themes

The supernatural: this was a part of the Christmas story-telling tradition that started in the 17th century. By the 19th century, there was an interest in spiritualism; people believed spirits who resided in the afterlife wanted to communicate with the living. Scrooge has 4 spirits who wish to communicate with him!

Generosity and compassion: this is the essence of the *Christmas* spirit. It's a time when *families* and friends come together in the *home* to share food and exchange gifts but it's also a time when we're supposed to think of *those who are less fortunate* than us. Scrooge's nephew and his clerk show compassion towards Scrooge which is in stark contrast to those who coldly dismiss Scrooge (fellow business people, his servants, the pawn shop owner) as he does them. Is there a message here, perhaps? A lack of compassion leads to a lack of compassion?

Redemption: This means *seeing* the error of your ways and being saved from sin or evil. Scrooge is **transformed** from a mean, greedy and **lonely** old miser, who was **blind** to his sin, into a generous, goodnatured, beloved character...and just in **time!** The moral message of the novella is that all human beings have the opportunity / can make the **choice** to behave in kinder ways towards each other and be saved from **damnation** (don't forget the religious aspect!).

Social injustice: Just like *An Inspector Calls*, Dickens' story is an attack on a society where there is an unequal distribution of wealth: the rich, who enjoy comfort and feasting at Christmas, ignore the dreadful living conditions of the poor; in fact, they effectively punish the poor for their **poverty** through such things as the "Treadmill" and the "Workhouses". The thieves show how people were driven to steal from the dead. The Ghost of Christmas Present presents the children (Ignorance and Want) and states that "They are Man's" **responsibility**.

Structure of the novella

Carol singing was popular when Dickens wrote *A Christmas Carol* and he was certainly a lover of music. A carol is a festive song, particularly popular at Christmas (these carols are often about Christ's birth and the spirit of giving). When songs are written they're done so on staves. A staff is a set of five parallel lines on which a musical note is written (see below). So, referring to the chapters as staves **links to the title** of the novella and perhaps suggests to the reader that this will ultimately be a **joyous/moral** tale. The final (fifth) staff returns to many of the ideas in Staff 1 so there's symmetry to the novella. Furthermore, the last staff is both short and upbeat with Scrooge having rejected all of his earlier miserly ways, becoming a good Christian again.



SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

You will get an extract from the novella and one question, which will be in two parts. See below for the sample question that the exam board have provided. Charles Dickens: A Christmas Carol
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 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 blindmen'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 outsider to society?

Write about:

- how Dickens presents Scrooge in this extract
- how Dickens presents Scrooge as an outsider to society in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

What Are The Examiners Looking For?

(30 marks: AO1=12, AO2=12, AO3=6)

AO1	Read, understand and respond to texts. Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response• use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.
AO2	Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.
AO3	Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.

What Should I Write?

1. Firstly, highlight the key words in the question
2. Now read the extract and highlight good evidence to answer the first bullet point of your question, using your left hand margin to note inferences (understand, think, feel) and right hand margin to note methods/deliberate choices made by the writer. Then mind map 3 ideas that respond to the question from the extract and 2 from the rest of the text. (10 mins)
3. Write essay. Don't bother with an introduction – go straight into analysing the extract using up to 3 IMERC I paragraphs (20 mins)
4. Write a couple of detailed IMERCIs for the second part of your question. (15 mins)
5. Sum up how the writer presents...whatever the question asks. (5 mins)

Model Paragraph For A Question About How Scrooge is Presented:

AO1 (how well you answer the question & use quotes): 40%

AO2 (Analysis of language, structure and form): 40%

AO3 (Context and Writer's Ideas): 20%

The language in this extract makes it clear how mean-spirited and miserly Scrooge is. Firstly, he is described as being **“as solitary as an oyster”**, a **simile** which **demonstrates how Scrooge locks himself away from society and has a hard demeanour** (although the **simile** also **foreshadows** Scrooge later revealing his softer side). The **listing of similes also suggests the idea of him being a difficult and complicated character**. Furthermore, the use of **sibilance suggests that he is frightening**; this is reinforced by sinister physical descriptions where he is described as having **“eyes red”** and **“lips blue”**, evoking images of the living dead. **Such gothic descriptions would have appealed to a Victorian readership, who were fascinated with the macabre and would have identified Scrooge as being a wicked character**; Dickens **may have wished to suggest to his primarily middle class readership, who were highly concerned with appearance, that those who behave wickedly will appear wicked**. Dickens then **juxtaposes** Scrooge's character alongside Fred's in order to...

AO1 (how well you answer the question & use quotes): 40%	AO2 (Analysis of language, structure and form): 40%	AO3 (Context and Writer's Ideas): 20%
"squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping..." link to "one coal"	3rd person narration delivers a judgemental and somewhat mocking tone which portrays Scrooge in a negative light. Asyndetic listing of verb modifiers which are all synonyms with negative connotations suggest that there's no end to his selfish actions – this is reinforced by the "one coal" that he allows his clerk in the middle of winter; the reader would feel sympathy for Bob Cratchit (the clerk).	This reflects the wealthy who made money at the expense of the poor workers. Dickens was renowned for his detailed writing style with lots of long lists, powerful adjectives, similes and metaphors. After all, he had to fill a weekly column each week!
"as solitary as an oyster"	Simile – hard on the outside but hints (foreshadows his later transformation) at a softer inner self. Sibilance creates a sinister effect which links to his description (see next piece of evidence).	
"eyes red...lips blue" link to the ghost "coming up the stairs" link to "The chain. . . was long, and wound about him like a tail" and "infernal atmosphere"	Placement of adjectives is reverse of expectations – suggests he's a monster. Gothic atmosphere is continued with Dickens' use of ellipsis of "it was" and the use of the present participle "coming" to create the effect of it happening now – tense for the reader. See George Booth's paragraph on the blog to see how you could write about this more complex analysis. The description of Marley's ghost is disturbing and the "tail" is suggestive of a snake, which itself is symbolic of the devil – this idea is reinforced by "infernal (relating to hell) atmosphere".	Gothic description – popular genre. There's also a similarity to the way that Frankenstein's monster is described in Mary Shelley's earlier novel (written in 1818). The image of purgatory would have been very recognisable (and frightening!) to a Christian readership.
"fog"	Repetition / pathetic fallacy create an uninviting atmosphere (which links to Scrooge's personality at the start). Also symbolic of Scrooge's inability to see the good around him.	London was known for its smog (mixture of smoke and fog) from all the factories and homes. Dickens actually opens his novel Bleak House by describing the smog as being responsible for the "death of the sun".
"a stake of holly through his heart" vs. Fred's ("handsome...eyes sparkled") / "think of people below them"	Using items associated with Christmas to kill those who celebrate Christmas is violent imagery but so exaggerated that Scrooge's character seems more ridiculous than sinister: Dickens doesn't want the reader to really hate Scrooge's character otherwise we would feel no joy at his later "transformation". The juxtaposition of Fred's character who is handsome and charitable makes Scrooge's character seem even uglier.	Readers would have instantly associated the "holly" and "pudding" with Christmas.

AO1 (how well you answer the question & use quotes): 40%	AO2 (Analysis of language, structure and form): 40%	AO3 (Context and Writer's Ideas): 20%
"A solitary child" link to "father...much kinder than he used to be"	The use of the Ghost of Christmas Past allows the reader to feel sympathy for Scrooge as we realise that he may have been treated unkindly as a child. Scrooge feels sympathy first for himself and then the young carol singer he threatened the previous evening and then he feels guilty about not being a better uncle to the nephew of his sister who had "a large heart" and died young.	Dickens himself felt lonely when his family went to a debtors' prison.
Fezziwig: "fuel heaped upon the fire" / "happiness he gives...as great...as a fortune" link to "clerk"	All of the words associated with Fezziwig have positive connotations . Scrooge actually argues with the ghost who tricks him into defending his former boss by saying that Fezziwig didn't spend much on the party. It also makes Scrooge think about how he treats his "clerk".	
"I release you" from the "contract" link to "a golden [idol]"	This is the language of commerce , which demonstrates that Belle (a name that means beautiful incidentally) understands that Scrooge is obsessed with money. It also suggests that he is no longer a good Christian – see context →	A biblical allusion (it is a Christmas story after all!) to the story of the gold calf which was worshipped as a false god.
"alone"	Repeated – suggesting that selfishness will lead to a life of loneliness but also intimates that individually we must pay for our sins in life, e.g. like Jacob Marley does.	The second idea here would have been a recognisable passage from the bible (Corinthians) to Victorian readers who would have been well versed in the scriptures.
"he could not hide the light"	Light is repeated and is symbolic of see the truth/right path to take. Scrooge doesn't want to know what his greed has done to him (and others), i.e. losing Belle. He'd rather remain in his "fog" than be illuminated (learn from his past to change his present actions – similar idea to <i>An Inspector Calls</i>).	There is another biblical allusion here. Light represents goodness/hope/God. Again, this would have been obvious to a Victorian readership.
"Transformation" link to "Light" link to "Let me profit by it"	Scrooge's room had been transformed and the word "light" is repeated again but Scrooge has also been transformed: he wishes to "profit" by learning any "lesson" the Ghost of Christmas Present has to teach. However, the language of commerce here suggests that his learning isn't yet complete.	
"Because [poverty] needs it most." link to "This earth of yours" link to "They are man's" – "Ignorance" & "Want" – "shrivelled" & "twisted"	Personification of poverty to elicit sympathy – reinforced by the short sentence . When Scrooge questions the laws done in God's name, there's an attack by the ghost saying the laws are man's creation. Later he presents the two children (more personification) to metaphorically represent the rich (ignorant) and the poor (those who are need help); Ignorance might also be interpreted as the lack of education afforded to the poor, which would have enabled them to forge better lives. The description of the poor children is particularly shocking/horrifying.	Dickens was familiar with the poor working conditions of the workers. He also campaigned for the education rights for children. As well as this, see the note about the proposed Sunday Observance Bill in the contextual information, which relates to this exchange between the ghost & Scrooge. You may need to reread the extract.

AO1 (how well you answer the question & use quotes): 40%	AO2 (Analysis of language, structure and form): 40%	AO3 (Context and Writer's Ideas): 20%
<p>"Decrease the surplus population" link to "Scrooge hung his head" link to discovered What the surplus is"</p>	<p>The ghost uses Scrooge's earlier words to attack him when Scrooge begs for Tiny Tim's life to be spared. There's also another nice quote (metaphor) about the "insect on the leaf" that you may wish to use (see Stave 3).</p>	<p>This is also Dickens' attack on Malthus' Theory. Don't forget that Scrooge is a metaphor for Malthusian capitalists. See contextual information above if you can't recall what the theory involves.</p>
<p>"Their clothes were scanty...but they were happy" link to "remember upon Christmas Day, who made lame beggars walk"</p>	<p>The Cratchits make do with the very little they have, are caring and supportive of one another – shows their generous spirit, even in challenging circumstances (we also see this when the ghost takes Scrooge to a number of terrible places). Even Tiny Tim's comment is generous: he sees his disability positively as it will make others think of Jesus on Christmas Day. Scrooge is very moved by Tiny Tim and shows concern.</p>	<p>Dickens challenges preconceptions that the wealthy had about the poor. The story of Jesus performing miracles upon the lame and the blind would have been well-known.</p>
<p>"If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, the child will die."</p>	<p>The conditional subordinate clause represents Scrooge's future actions & it's also repeated later. In terms of syntax, the main clause has been placed at the end to demonstrate the results of those actions. The brevity of the main clause is shocking and emotive and represents Tiny Tim's short life. Furthermore, the modal verb "will" conveys certainty, making it all the more emotive & persuades Scrooge that his transformation is urgently required in order to save the boy.</p>	<p>Child mortality was high and this was largely due to the terrible living conditions of the poor who struggled to survive on such low wages. See contextual information above.</p>
<p>"His wealth is of no use to him. He don't do any good with it."</p>	<p>Unlike his guests, Fred feels sympathy not anger towards Scrooge. He's a forgiving character even though he's been treated badly by Scrooge. The contrast between Fred and Scrooge is evident throughout the novel and emphasises Scrooge's misery, selfishness and urgent need for redemption.</p>	<p>Links to Dickens' desire for a fairer, more caring society. See contextual notes.</p>
<p>"I hope to live to be another man" or "he resolved to treasure up every word" or "I will honour Christmas in all my heart"</p>	<p>Use any of these quotes to contrast with Scrooge's stubbornness and feelings about others/Christmas at the start of the novella.</p>	
<p>"calico...becoming to the body" link to "they have brought him to a rich end"</p>	<p>Scrooge's good shirt has been replaced by one made of "calico", which the servant feels is fitting to the type of person he was; his more expensive items are sold to make them money. Scrooge's body is dealt with by cruel, ugly people who treat his memory the way he treated others in life. Scrooge is horrified and seems to understand that money is not as important as friends and family.</p>	<p>Calico is a very cheap material. The deceased were usually dressed in their best attire; for the rich that would be silk shirts, etc.</p>

AO1 (how well you answer the question & use quotes): 40%	AO2 (Analysis of language, structure and form): 40%	AO3 (Context and Writer's Ideas): 20%
<p>“bereft, unwatched, unwept, uncared for was the body” link to “his sole friend, and sole mourner” link to “a happier house for this man’s death” link to “[Fred] is the pleasantest-spoken gentleman”</p>	<p>Another long list of adjectives, which are synonyms. Compare with repetition of “sole” (6 times in one sentence!) about Marley at the start of the novella – emphasises that nobody cares about him and reminds us how similar Marley and Scrooge are. Then contrast what was said about Scrooge with what was said about Fred.</p>	<p>This went against what Victorians considered to be a “good death” where you die surrounded by friends & family and then are mourned afterwards.</p>
<p>“My little child! My little child!” link to “thy childish essence was from God!”</p>	<p>The repeated short exclamations are honest & emotive. Bob Cratchit would elicit sympathy (perhaps guilt?) from primarily female, wealthy readers. Tiny Tim’s generous spirit & selflessness represent the Christmas spirit and as such he seems like an unnecessary sacrifice due to the selfishness of the wealthy.</p>	<p>Link to the high mortality rate of children, particularly amongst the poor – see contextual notes.</p>
<p>“I am as light as a feather...as happy as an angel...”</p>	<p>Lots of similes to show both Scrooge’s elation at a ‘second chance’ in life (he’s been ‘saved’) and to demonstrate how difficult it is to put into words how happy he is. The “angel” certainly contrasts with the devilish description of Marley at the start of the novella.</p>	
<p>“clang, clash, hammer” link to “glorious...glorious!”</p> <p>“cold” link to “everything could yield him pleasure”</p>	<p>Onomatopoeia of unpleasant sounds and yet Scrooge appreciates them which is evident when he repeats/exclaims, “glorious”.</p> <p>Something normally unpleasant like the “cold” gives Scrooge “pleasure” – demonstrates how he has changed / appreciates everything around him.</p>	
<p>“no fog, no mist, clear, bright”</p>	<p>Motifs of dark and light again. The “fog” that was repeated at the start is now gone. He has learnt his lesson and transformed.</p>	
<p>“some people laughed...these would be blind anyway” link to “standing in the spirit at your elbow”</p>	<p>The narrator seems to remind us that there are still those who are like Scrooge in society. The declarative sentence suggests certainty from a mysterious narrator who is “at your elbow” (suggesting that the narrator is an angel/God?) to persuade the selfish wealthy to change their ways for the Day of Judgement.</p>	<p>This idea that God is always watching your actions is something that a Victorian readership would have often heard in church.</p>
<p>“to Tiny Tim, who did <i>not</i> die, he was a second father”</p>	<p>Scrooge has an adopted family. The relative clause and the italicising (capitalisation in some editions) of “not” demonstrates that Scrooge’s choices/actions ultimately saved Tim’s life. The novella ends on positive note suggesting that we can all change our selfish ways.</p>	

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EXAMPLE EXTRACTS AND POSSIBLE EXAM QUESTIONS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Stave 1

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, Scrooge is being introduced to the reader for the first time

Sometimes people new to the business called Scrooge Scrooge, and sometimes Marley, but he answered to both names. It was all the same to him.

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 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!"

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge as an outsider to society?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents Scrooge in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents Scrooge as an outsider to society in the novel as a whole.**

[30 marks]

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, Scrooge is talking with the charity workers who seek help for the poor.

“At this festive season of the year, Mr. Scrooge,” said the gentleman, taking up a pen, “it is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the Poor and destitute, who suffer greatly at the present time. Many thousands are in want of common necessaries; hundreds of thousands are in want of common comforts, sir.”

“Are there no prisons?” asked Scrooge.

“Plenty of prisons,” said the gentleman, laying down the pen again.

“And the Union workhouses?” demanded Scrooge. “Are they still in operation?”

“They are. Still,” returned the gentleman, “I wish I could say they were not.”

“The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigour, then?” said Scrooge.

“Both very busy, sir.”

“Oh! I was afraid, from what you said at first, that something had occurred to stop them in their useful course,” said Scrooge. “I’m very glad to hear it.”

“Under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude,” returned the gentleman, “a few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, of all others, when Want is keenly felt, and Abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?”

“Nothing!” Scrooge replied.

“You wish to be anonymous?”

“I wish to be left alone,” said Scrooge. “Since you ask me what I wish, gentlemen, that is my answer. I don’t make merry myself at Christmas and I can’t afford to make idle people merry. I help to support the establishments I have mentioned—they cost enough; and those who are badly off must go there.”

“Many can’t go there; and many would rather die.”

“If they would rather die,” said Scrooge, “they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population. Besides—excuse me—I don’t know that.”

“But you might know it,” observed the gentleman.

“It’s not my business,” Scrooge returned. “It’s enough for a man to understand his own business, and not to interfere with other people’s. Mine occupies me constantly. Good afternoon, gentlemen!”

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present ideas about social responsibility?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents ideas about social responsibility in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents ideas about social responsibility in the novel as a whole**

[30 marks]

**Read the following extract then answer the question that follows.
Here, Marley's Ghost appears.**

The same face: the very same. Marley in his pigtail, usual waistcoat, tights and boots; the tassels on the latter bristling, like his pigtail, and his coat-skirts, and the hair upon his head. The chain he drew was clasped about his middle. It was long, and wound about him like a tail; and it was made (for Scrooge observed it closely) of cashboxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses wrought in steel. His body was transparent; so that Scrooge, observing him, and looking through his waistcoat, could see the two buttons on his coat behind. Scrooge had often heard it said that Marley had no bowels, but he had never believed it until now.

No, nor did he believe it even now. Though he looked the phantom through and through, and saw it standing before him; though he felt the chilling influence of its death-cold eyes; and marked the very texture of the folded kerchief bound about its head and chin, which wrapper he had not observed before; he was still incredulous, and fought against his senses.
"How now!" said Scrooge, caustic and cold as ever.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present ghosts?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents Marley's ghost in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents ghosts in the novel as a whole**

[30 marks]

**Read the following extract then answer the question that follows.
Here, Marley speaks with Scrooge**

“It is required of every man,” the Ghost returned, “that the spirit within him should walk abroad among his fellowmen, and travel far and wide; and if that spirit goes not forth in life, it is condemned to do so after death. It is doomed to wander through the world—oh, woe is me!—and witness what it cannot share, but might have shared on earth, and turned to happiness!”

Again the spectre raised a cry, and shook its chain and wrung its shadowy hands.

“You are fettered,” said Scrooge, trembling. “Tell me why?”

“I wear the chain I forged in life,” replied the Ghost. “I made it link by link, and yard by yard; I girded it on of my own free will, and of my own free will I wore it. Is its pattern strange to *you*?”

Scrooge trembled more and more.

“Or would you know,” pursued the Ghost, “the weight and length of the strong coil you bear yourself? It was full as heavy and as long as this, seven Christmas Eves ago. You have laboured on it, since. It is a ponderous chain!”

Scrooge glanced about him on the floor, in the expectation of finding himself surrounded by some fifty or sixty fathoms of iron cable: but he could see nothing.

“Jacob,” he said, imploringly. “Old Jacob Marley, tell me more. Speak comfort to me, Jacob!”

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the theme of guilt?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents the guilt of Marley in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents guilt in the novel as a whole**

[30 marks]

Read the following extract then answer the question that follows
Here, Marley returns to the mist.

The air was filled with phantoms, wandering hither and thither in restless haste, and moaning as they went. Every one of them wore chains like Marley's Ghost; some few (they might be guilty governments) were linked together; none were free. Many had been personally known to Scrooge in their lives. He had been quite familiar with one old ghost, in a white waistcoat, with a monstrous iron safe attached to its ankle, who cried piteously at being unable to assist a wretched woman with an infant, whom it saw below, upon a doorstep.

The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power forever. Whether these creatures faded into mist, or mist enshrouded them, he could not tell. But they and their spirit voices faded together; and the night became as it had been when he walked home.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present ideas about actions and consequences?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents actions and consequences in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents actions and consequences in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Stave 2

**Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge has been visited by the Ghost of Christmas Past**

It was a strange figure—like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man, viewed through some supernatural medium, which gave him the appearance of having receded from the view, and being diminished to a child's proportions. Its hair, which hung about its neck and down its back, was white as if with age; and yet the face had not a wrinkle in it, and the tenderest bloom was on the skin. The arms were very long and muscular; the hands the same, as if its hold were of uncommon strength. Its legs and feet, most delicately formed, were, like those upper members, bare. It wore a tunic of the purest white; and round its waist was bound a lustrous belt, the sheen of which was beautiful. It held a branch of fresh green holly in its hand; and, in singular contradiction of that wintry emblem, had its dress trimmed with summer flowers. But the strangest thing about it was, that from the crown of its head there sprung a bright clear jet of light, by which all this was visible; and which was doubtless the occasion of its using, in its duller moments, a great extinguisher for a cap, which it now held under its arm.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the appearance of ghosts?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents the appearance of the ghost in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents the appearance of ghosts in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

**Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, the Ghost of Christmas Past shows Scrooge his younger self as a schoolboy.**

Then, with a rapidity of transition very foreign to his usual character, he said, in pity for his former self, "Poor boy!" and cried again.

"I wish," Scrooge muttered, putting his hand in his pocket, and looking about him, after drying his eyes with his cuff: "but it's too late now."

"What is the matter?" asked the Spirit.

"Nothing," said Scrooge. "Nothing. There was a boy singing a Christmas Carol at my door last night. I should like to have given him something: that's all."

The Ghost smiled thoughtfully, and waved its hand: saying as it did so, "Let us see another Christmas!"

Scrooge's former self grew larger at the words, and the room became a little darker and more dirty. The panels shrunk, the windows cracked; fragments of plaster fell out of the ceiling, and the naked laths were shown instead; but how all this was brought about, Scrooge knew no more than you do. He only knew that it was quite correct; that everything had happened so; that there he was, alone again, when all the other boys had gone home for the jolly holidays.

He was not reading now, but walking up and down despairingly. Scrooge looked at the Ghost, and with a mournful shaking of his head, glanced anxiously towards the door.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the theme of loneliness and isolation?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents loneliness and isolation in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents loneliness and isolation in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, the Ghost of Christmas Past has taken Scrooge to Fezziwig's ball.

In came a fiddler with a music-book, and went up to the lofty desk, and made an orchestra of it, and tuned like fifty stomach-aches. In came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast substantial smile. In came the three Miss Fezziwigs, beaming and lovable. In came the six young followers whose hearts they broke. In came all the young men and women employed in the business. In came the housemaid, with her cousin, the baker. In came the cook, with her brother's particular friend, the milkman. In came the boy from over the way, who was suspected of not having board enough from his master; trying to hide

himself behind the girl from next door but one, who was proved to have had her ears pulled by her mistress. In they all came, one after another; some shyly, some boldly, some gracefully, some awkwardly, some pushing, some pulling; in they all came, anyhow and everyhow.

Away they all went, twenty couple at once; hands half round and back again the other way; down the middle and up again; round and round in various stages of affectionate grouping; old top couple always turning up in the wrong place; new top couple starting off again, as soon as they got there; all top couples at last, and not a bottom one to help them! When this result was brought about, old Fezziwig, clapping his hands to stop the dance, cried out, "Well done!" and the fiddler plunged his hot face into a pot of porter, especially provided for that purpose. But scorning rest, upon his reappearance, he instantly began again, though there were no dancers yet, as if the other fiddler had been carried home, exhausted, on a shutter, and he were a bran-new man resolved to beat him out of sight, or perish.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present happiness and joy in the novel?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents happiness and joy in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents happiness and joy in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

**Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge gets rid of the ghost of Christmas past.**

“Leave me! Take me back. Haunt me no longer!”

In the struggle, if that can be called a struggle in which the Ghost with no visible resistance on its own part was undisturbed by any effort of its adversary, Scrooge observed that its light was burning high and bright; and dimly connecting that with its influence over him, he seized the extinguisher-cap, and by a sudden action pressed it down upon its head.

The Spirit dropped beneath it, so that the extinguisher covered its whole form; but though Scrooge pressed it down with all his force, he could not hide the light, which streamed from under it, in an unbroken flood upon the ground.

He was conscious of being exhausted, and overcome by an irresistible drowsiness; and, further, of being in his own bed-room. He gave the cap a parting squeeze, in which his hand relaxed; and had barely time to reel to bed, before he sank into a heavy sleep.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge’s attitude to change?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents Scrooge’s attitude to change in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents Scrooge’s attitude to change in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Stave 3

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Present.

Heaped up on the floor, to form a kind of throne, were turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brawn, great joints of meat, sucking-pigs, long wreaths of sausages, mince-pies, plum-puddings, barrels of oysters, red-hot chestnuts, cherry-cheeked apples, juicy oranges, luscious pears, immense twelfth-cakes, and seething bowls of punch, that made the chamber dim with their delicious steam. In easy state upon this couch, there sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see; who bore a glowing torch, in shape not unlike Plenty's horn, and held it up, high up, to shed its light on Scrooge, as he came peeping round the door.

"Come in!" exclaimed the Ghost. "Come in! and know me better, man!"

Scrooge entered timidly, and hung his head before this Spirit. He was not the dogged Scrooge he had been; and though the Spirit's eyes were clear and kind, he did not like to meet them.

"I am the Ghost of Christmas Present," said the Spirit. "Look upon me!"

Scrooge reverently did so. It was clothed in one simple green robe, or mantle, bordered with white fur. This garment hung so loosely on the figure, that its capacious breast was bare, as if disdaining to be warded or concealed by any artifice. Its feet, observable beneath the ample folds of the garment, were also bare; and on its head it wore no other covering than a holly wreath, set here and there with shining icicles. Its dark brown curls were long and free; free as its genial face, its sparkling eye, its open hand, its cheery

voice, its unconstrained demeanour, and its joyful air. Girded round its middle was an antique scabbard; but no sword was in it, and the ancient sheath was eaten up with rust.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present social responsibility?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents the theme of generosity in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents the theme of generosity in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, the Ghost of Christmas Present takes Scrooge to see the Cratchitt's dinner.

He sat very close to his father's side upon his little stool. Bob held his withered little hand in his, as if he loved the child, and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken from him.

"Spirit," said Scrooge, with an interest he had never felt before, "tell me if Tiny Tim will live."

"I see a vacant seat," replied the Ghost, "in the poor chimney corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, the child will die."

"No, no," said Scrooge. "Oh, no, kind Spirit! say he will be spared."

"If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, none other of my race," returned the Ghost, "will find him here. What then? If he be like to die, he had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."

Scrooge hung his head to hear his own words quoted by the Spirit, and was overcome with penitence and grief.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the transformation of Scrooge?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents the transformation of Scrooge in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents the transformation of Scrooge in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, the Ghost of Christmas Present reveals Ignorance and Want to Scrooge.

From the foldings of its robe, it brought two children; wretched, abject, frightful, hideous, miserable. They knelt down at its feet, and clung upon the outside of its garment.

“Oh, Man! look here. Look, look, down here!” exclaimed the Ghost.

They were a boy and girl. Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish; but prostrate, too, in their humility. Where graceful youth should have filled their features out, and touched them with its freshest tints, a stale and shrivelled hand, like that of age, had pinched, and twisted them, and pulled them into shreds. Where angels might have sat enthroned, devils lurked, and glared out menacing. No change, no degradation, no perversion of humanity, in any grade, through all the mysteries of wonderful creation, has monsters half so horrible and dread.

Scrooge started back, appalled.

.....
“Spirit! are they yours?” Scrooge could say no more.

“They are Man’s,” said the Spirit, looking down upon them.

“And they cling to me, appealing from their fathers. This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree, but most of all beware this boy, for on his brow I see that written which is Doom, unless the writing be erased. Deny it!” cried the Spirit, stretching out its hand towards the city. “Slander those who tell it ye! Admit it for your factious purposes, and make it worse. And abide the end!”

“Have they no refuge or resource?” cried Scrooge.

“Are there no prisons?” said the Spirit, turning on him for the last time with his own words. “Are there no workhouses?”

The bell struck twelve.

Scrooge looked about him for the Ghost, and saw it not.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present ideas about guilt and blame?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents ideas about guilt and blame in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents ideas about guilt and blame in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Stave 4

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come.

THE Phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached. When it came near him, Scrooge bent down upon his knee; for in the very air through which this Spirit moved it seemed to scatter gloom and mystery.

It was shrouded in a deep black garment, which concealed its head, its face, its form, and left nothing of it visible save one outstretched hand. But for this it would have been difficult to detach its figure from the night, and separate it from the darkness by which it was surrounded.

He felt that it was tall and stately when it came beside him, and that its mysterious presence filled him with a solemn dread. He knew no more, for the Spirit neither spoke nor moved.

“I am in the presence of the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come?” said Scrooge.

The Spirit answered not, but pointed onward with its hand.

“You are about to show me shadows of the things that have not happened, but will happen in the time before us,” Scrooge pursued. “is that so spirit?”

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present a sense of mystery and fear?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents a sense of mystery and fear in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents a sense of mystery and fear in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

**Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge witnesses Bob dealing with Tiny Tim's Death.**

"I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child!" cried Bob. "My little child!"

He broke down all at once. He couldn't help it. If he could have helped it, he and his child would have been farther apart perhaps than they were.

He left the room, and went up-stairs into the room above, which was lighted cheerfully, and hung with Christmas. There was a chair set close beside the child, and there were signs of some one having been there, lately. Poor Bob sat down in it, and when he had thought a little and composed himself, he kissed the little face. He was reconciled to what had happened, and went down again quite happy.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the theme of loss?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents the theme of loss in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents the theme of loss in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

**Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.
Here, Scrooge visits his own grave.**

The Spirit stood among the graves, and pointed down to One. He advanced towards it trembling. The Phantom was exactly as it had been, but he dreaded that he saw new meaning in its solemn shape.

“Before I draw nearer to that stone to which you point,” said Scrooge, “answer me one question. Are these the shadows of the things that Will be, or are they shadows of things that May be, only?”

Still the Ghost pointed downward to the grave by which it stood.

“Men’s courses will foreshadow certain ends, to which, if persevered in, they must lead,” said Scrooge. “But if the courses be departed from, the ends will change. Say it is thus with what you show me!”

The Spirit was immovable as ever.

Scrooge crept towards it, trembling as he went; and following the finger, read upon the stone of the neglected grave his own name, EBENEZER SCROOGE.

Assure me that I yet may change these shadows you have shown me, by an altered life!”

The kind hand trembled.

“I will honour Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future. The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me. I will not shut out the lessons that they teach. Oh, tell me I may sponge away the writing on this stone!”

In his agony, he caught the spectral hand. It sought to free itself, but he was strong in his entreaty, and detained it. The Spirit, stronger yet, repulsed him.

Holding up his hands in a last prayer to have his fate reversed, he saw an alteration in the Phantom’s hood and dress. It shrunk, collapsed, and dwindled down into a bedpost.

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge’s regret?

Write about:

- **How Dickens presents Scrooge’s regret in this extract**
- **How Dickens presents Scrooge’s regret in the novel as a whole**

[30 Marks]

Stave 5

Read the extract below then answer the question that follows.

Here, Scrooge wakes up to realise he has been given another chance.

“I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future!” Scrooge repeated, as he scrambled out of bed. “The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me. Oh Jacob Marley! Heaven, and the Christmas Time be praised for this! I say it on my knees, old Jacob, on my knees!”

He was so fluttered and so glowing with his good intentions, that his broken voice would scarcely answer to his call. He had been sobbing violently in his conflict with the Spirit, and his face was wet with tears.

“They are not torn down,” cried Scrooge, folding one of his bedcurtains in his arms, “they are not torn down, rings and all. They are here—I am here—the shadows of the things that would have been, may be dispelled. They will be. I know they will!”

His hands were busy with his garments all this time; turning them inside out, putting them on upside down, tearing them, mislaying them, making them parties to every kind of extravagance.

“I don’t know what to do!” cried Scrooge, laughing and crying in the same breath; and making a perfect Laocoön of himself with his stockings. “I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy. I am as giddy as a drunken man. A merry Christmas to everybody! A happy New Year to all the world. Hallo here! Whoop! Hallo!”

Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge as a changed man?

Write about:

- How Dickens presents Scrooge as a changed man in this extract
- How Dickens presents Scrooge in the rest of the novel, before this change

[30 Marks]

Mark Scheme

Use the mark scheme below to assess your answers. Ask your teacher to check it for you.



SALENDINE NOOK HIGH SCHOOL
English Department

Total Mark out of 30:



GCSE English Literature
Paper 1 Section B: 19th
Century Novel

Features of your response	
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 6 (26-30 marks) <i>Critical, exploratory and conceptualised.</i></p> <p>You are critical and have a well-structured argument. You develop your own ideas about the text and integrate quotes to support them. Your analysis is in depth.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes a critical, exploratory, conceptualised look at task and whole text Judicious use of precise references used to support interpretation(s) <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of writer's methods and techniques Subject terminology used judiciously Exploration of the writer's methods on the reader <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of <u>ideas/perspectives/contextual factors</u> shown by specific detailed links between context and text
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 5 (21-25 marks) <i>'Thoughtful and Developed'</i></p> <p>You have detailed ideas about the text, the quotes selected support your ideas and are embedded throughout the response. You examine language and structure whilst thoughtfully considering how the context links to your response.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoughtful, developed response to task and whole text Appropriate use of integrated references used to support interpretations(s) <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of writer's methods and techniques Subject terminology used effectively Examination of the writer's methods on the reader <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoughtful consideration of <u>ideas/perspectives/contextual factors</u> shown by detailed links between context and text
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 4 (16-20 marks) <i>'Clear understanding'</i></p> <p>Your ideas are clear all the way through. You use effective quotations to demonstrate your thoughts. You can clearly explain the effects of the writer's techniques using the correct literary terms. You show a clear understanding of context.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear explained response to task and whole text Effective use of references used to support explanation <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear explanation of writer's methods and techniques Subject terminology used appropriately Understanding of the writer's methods on the reader <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear understanding of <u>ideas/perspectives/contextual factors</u> shown by specific links between context and text
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 3 (11-15 marks) <i>'Explained, structured comments'</i></p> <p>You explain your ideas mostly but not always. You have some ideas which are supported by quotes. You identify literary techniques. You explain some relevant information about the text's context.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some explained response to task and whole text Textual references used to support a range of relevant comments <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant comments on writer's methods and techniques Some relevant use of subject terminology Identification of effects of writer's method on the reader <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some understanding of <u>ideas/perspectives/contextual factors</u> shown by links between context and text
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 2 (6-10 marks) <i>'Supported, relevant comments'</i></p> <p>Your response is relevant to the question. You sometimes focus on the text, including some quotes. You identify techniques. There is some understanding of context shown.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response has some relevant comment on task and text with some textual references <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of writer's methods and techniques The response may include a Point with Evidence to support but limited explanation <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some awareness of writer's message/contextual factors
<p style="text-align: center;">Level 1 (1-5 marks) <i>'Simple, explicit comments'</i></p> <p>You simply retell the story mostly or describe events or characters rather than answering the question. You identify some techniques. You make simple comments on the context.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response is simple with some possible reference to textual details <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some awareness of the writer's methods and techniques Possible reference to subject terminology <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple comment on writer's message/contextual factors