

8:2 A Christmas Carol



The Golden Idea

In this unit students will explore the classic novel, A Christmas Carol, furthering their explorations of the supernatural, as well as their essay skills and analysis of character.

Our Golden Threads

Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Detailed annotations of the chosen extract from the novel to identify techniques and effect on the reader.
Control of paragraph organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear use of controlled paragraphs for shifts in focus <input type="checkbox"/> Use of PETER paragraph structure <input type="checkbox"/> Embedding of Quotations
Vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/> Be able to use a variety of language and literary terminology to analyse quotations.
Control of purpose and tone in writing	<input type="checkbox"/> Use of third person or first person consistently throughout your PETER paragraph. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of formal language and connectives.

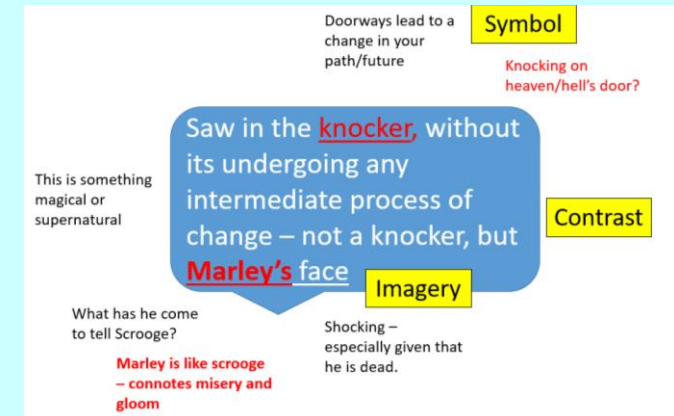
Homework	Seneca
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Wider Weblinks	A Christmas Carol - Characters overview - Characters - AQA - GCSE English Literature Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize
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The Golden Product

Students are working towards analysing the character of Scrooge using an extract from the novel.



Detailed annotations of the chosen extract to identify evidence, techniques and effect on the reader:



PETER paragraph with context: In this extract, Charles Dicken's presents Marley's ghost as a sinister, haunting ghost who is intent on startling Scrooge into repenting for his sins. The fact that Marley's ghost appears on a doorway is symbolic as doorway's lead to new beginnings, but also because the 'knocker' is mentioned and this could allude to knocking on heaven/hell's door. The change in the doorknocker to become Marley's face is bizarre and startling and it as if he is stopping Scrooge from continuing on his path in life by preventing him from opening the door. For the Victorian audience, the presence of the ghost would have immediately signified that Marley had committed sins in his life and was thus in purgatory, so his appearance also shows that Scrooge was the business partner of a sinful man and thus likely to be sinful himself.

8.2 Knowledge Organiser – A Christmas Carol



<p>A Christmas Carol: A novella by Charles Dickens in which Ebenezer Scrooge, an elderly miser, is visited by the ghost of his former business partner (Jacob Marley) and the spirits of Christman Past, present and Yet to Come. Each ghost challenges Scrooge to reflect on his morals and encourages him to change his ways.</p>	<p>Key Terms</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Characterisation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Context</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Symbolism</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Victorian Era</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Motif</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ethos</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Metaphor</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Pathos</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Setting</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Logos</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Pathetic Fallacy</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Purpose</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PETER paragraphs</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Characterisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Context	<input type="checkbox"/> Symbolism	<input type="checkbox"/> Victorian Era	<input type="checkbox"/> Motif	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethos	<input type="checkbox"/> Metaphor	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathos	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Logos	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathetic Fallacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Purpose	<input type="checkbox"/> PETER paragraphs		<p>Pathetic Fallacy:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>DEFINITION: the use of the weather or other atmospheric devices to reflect the mood and tone of the characters and their situation</td> <td>EXAMPLE: '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.'</td> </tr> </table>	DEFINITION: the use of the weather or other atmospheric devices to reflect the mood and tone of the characters and their situation	EXAMPLE: '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.'
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<p>The Victorian Era: A period in British history during which Queen Victoria ruled. Defined by Britain's status as the most powerful empire in the world and the Industrial revolution, it was a period of growth (in population, cities and wealth) as well as an increasing class division (upper – middle – working). It was as Charles Dickens' says in another of his novels 'it was the best of times, it was the worst of times' depending on whether you were rich or poor.</p>	<p>Characterisation: Characterisation is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. Characterisation is revealed through direct characterisation and indirect characterisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Characterization tells the audience what the personality of the character is. • Indirect Characterisation shows things that reveal the personality of the character. There are 5 methods - STEAL – Speech, Thoughts, Effect on Others, Looks. 	<p> Add A SPICE to your Sentences!</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Adjective</td> <td>Searing, shocking, boiling pain flooded his mouth!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Simile</td> <td>Like a volcano, the pain erupted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preposition</td> <td>In his mouth, the chillies danced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ing verb</td> <td>Cursing and wailing, he dived for a glass of water.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connective</td> <td>But there was hope!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ed verb</td> <td>Relieved, he drank the water.</td> </tr> </table> 	Adjective	Searing, shocking, boiling pain flooded his mouth!	Simile	Like a volcano, the pain erupted.	Preposition	In his mouth, the chillies danced.	ing verb	Cursing and wailing, he dived for a glass of water.	Connective	But there was hope!	ed verb	Relieved, he drank the water.				
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8.2 Vocabulary Boost



<p>Avarice Noun Extreme Greed He snatched the bone from my hands, his eyes gleaming with avarice.</p>	<p>Brigand Noun A member of a gang of thieves Dalton was a known brigand as a child and now, as an adult he had a mafioso air about him.</p>	<p>Demurely Adverb To do something with modesty “Please, sir, may I have some more, sir” Oliver asked demurely.</p>
<p>Misanthropic Adjective Disliking people in general and having a bad attitude Mrs Sweetly was poorly named for she was the most misanthropic person you could imagine.</p>	<p>Opulence Noun Extreme show of wealth The church dripped with opulence; gold shone from every corner and the artwork was divine.</p>	<p>Perplexed Verb Confused The rules of the game perplexed me.</p>
<p>Shroud Noun A covering (often a burial covering but also used more widely to mean a dark/scary covering) A shroud of darkness passed over her face when I mentioned the war.</p>	<p>Solitude Noun To be alone I craved solitude, but the bus was heaving with people.</p>	<p>Spontaneous Adjective Sudden or unexpected, acting without prior thought or planning. The plan was spontaneous and before I had time to think I was dashing out of the door to enact it.</p>

Start your thinking...

I felt

I checked

The first few moments were

My stomach was