



# 'secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster'

<p><b>Define the term 'adjective'.</b></p>	<p><b>Define the term 'noun'.</b></p>	<p><b>Highlight the adjectives.</b></p> <p>'secret, and self contained, and solitary as an oyster.'</p>	<p><b>Highlight the nouns.</b></p> <p>'secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster.'</p>
<p><b>Highlight the sibilance.</b></p> <p>'secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster.'</p>	<p><b>Define the term 'sibilance'.</b></p>	<p><b>Define the language device.</b></p>	<p><b>What language device is this an example of?</b></p>
<p><b>Explain the significance of the sibilance. Why does Dickens include it? Consider how it sounds.</b></p>	<p><b>In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, oysters were plentiful, cheap and popular with the lower classes. With this in mind, how can the quotation take on new meaning?</b></p>	<p><b>Why compare Scrooge to an oyster?</b></p>	
<p><b>Complete single word analysis on any word from the quotation apart from 'oyster'.</b></p>	<p><b>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</b></p>		



**'his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters.'**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term 'noun'.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term 'adjective'.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the nouns.</i></p> <p>'his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters.'</p>
<p><i>Complete single word analysis on the word 'cell'.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the subordinate clause</i></p> <p>'his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters.'</p>	<p><i>Define the term 'subordinate clause'.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the adjectives.</i></p> <p>'his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters.'</p>
<p><i>How does the subordinate clause reinforce the poor working conditions of the lower classes in Victorian London?</i></p>		<p><i>Why is Bob's place of work 'beyond' Scrooge's? Why are they not together?</i></p>	<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>
<p><i>Define the word 'destitute' and link it to this quotation.</i></p>	<p><i>Why does Dickens bring Bob's plight to our attention? What is he hoping to achieve?</i></p>		



**‘The chain he drew was clasped about his middle. It was long, and... made of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses wrought in steel.’**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the nouns.</i></p> <p>‘The chain he drew was clasped about his middle. It was long, and... made of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses wrought in steel.’</p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘semantic field’.</i></p>
<p><i>Explain what Marley’s chain is a metaphor for. Why choose a chain to act as a metaphor? What are its connotations?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘metaphor’.</i></p>	<p><i>What does this tell us about Marley’s priorities in life?</i></p>	<p><i>What semantic field do your highlighted nouns belong to?</i></p>
	<p><i>Marley adopts the appearance of a Victorian prisoner. What does this tell us about society during this time?</i></p>		<p><i>Define the term ‘verb’.</i></p>
<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>	<p><i>Complete single word analysis on the verbs in the first sentence.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the verbs.</i></p> <p>‘The chain he drew was clasped about his middle. It was long, and... made of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses wrought in steel.’</p>	



**‘Would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give?  
Is it not enough that you are one of those whose passions made this cap?’**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel? Who is saying this?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘abstract noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the abstract noun:</i></p> <p>‘Would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give? Is it not enough that you are one of those whose passions made this cap?’</p>
<p><i>What is the cap a metaphor for?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘metaphor’.</i></p>	<p><i>What is the ‘cap’ mentioned?</i></p>	<p><i>Look at the word you have highlighted. What are Scrooge’s?</i></p>
<p>↓ <i>What does light represent in the novella? What can we infer about Scrooge the fact he is so eager to put out the light offered by the ghost?</i></p>		<p><i>Complete single word analysis on the adjective ‘worldly.’</i></p>	<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>
<p><i>What other device is used in this quotation? What is the impact of this?</i></p>	<p><i>What are the consequences of extinguishing this light for Scrooge? What are the consequences for the rest of society? Link your ideas to the context of the novel.</i></p>		



**‘I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off one by one, until the master-passion, Gain, engrosses you.’**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel? Who is saying this?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘abstract noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the abstract nouns.</i></p> <p>‘I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off one by one, until the master-passion, Gain, engrosses you.’</p>
<p><i>What is Dickens’ intention here? What message is he trying to convey to his readers through this quotation?</i></p>	<p><i>Consider Scrooge’s passion: ‘Gain’. What was society like in Victorian London to cause ‘Gain’ to be his sole focus?</i></p>		<p><i>What can we infer about Scrooge’s original aspirations?</i></p>
<p><i>What do you think Belle’s aspirations are?</i></p>	<p><i>Complete single word analysis on the word ‘engrosses’.</i></p>	<p><i>‘Aspirations’ is a plural and ‘Gain’ is singular. What does this suggest to you?</i></p>	<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>
<p><i>What do you think Belle’s aspirations are?</i></p>	<p><i>Which themes does this quotation relate to?</i></p>	<p><i>Complete single word analysis on ‘master-passion’.</i></p>	



**‘there sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see,  
who bore a glowing torch... to shed its light on Scrooge.’**

<p><b><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Define the term ‘adjective’.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Highlight the adjectives.</i></b></p> <p>‘there sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see, who bore a glowing torch... to shed its light on Scrooge.’</p>
<p><b><i>Explain the effect of the alliteration. Why does Dickens include it? Consider the sound it makes.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Highlight the alliteration.</i></b></p> <p>‘there sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see, who bore a glowing torch... to shed its light on Scrooge.’</p>	<p><b><i>Define the term ‘alliteration’.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Highlight the nouns.</i></b></p> <p>‘there sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see, who bore a glowing torch... to shed its light on Scrooge.’</p>
<p><b><i>Pick the ONE word that shifts the tone of the novella from melancholy to something else. Discuss its significance.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Why is this ghost ‘glorious to see’? What can we infer from the word ‘glorious’?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>What is the significance of light in the novel? Why is it important that this light is ‘shed... on Scrooge’?</i></b></p>	
<p><b><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></b></p>		<p><b><i>What similarities does this ghost share with Christmas time? Consider each part of the quotation carefully.</i></b></p>	



**‘two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose’**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘adjective’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘verb’.</i></p>
<p><i>Highlight the present participle verbs.</i></p> <p>‘two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose’</p>	<p><i>Highlight the nouns.</i></p> <p>‘two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose’</p>	<p><i>Highlight the adjectives.</i></p> <p>‘two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose’</p>	<p><i>Define ‘present participle verb’.</i></p>
<p><i>What impression do ‘tearing’ and ‘screaming’ give us of the younger Cratchits?</i></p>		<p><i>Turkey was an exotic bird, too expensive for the common person to purchase. The Cratchits are excited about a humble ‘goose’. What do we learn about them from this?</i></p>	
<p><i>How does this quotation link to the theme of ‘family’?</i></p>	<p><i>What role do the Cratchits play in the novella? Why are they there?</i></p>	<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>	



**‘Scrooge... beheld a solemn Phantom, draped and hooded, coming, like a mist along the ground, towards him.’**

<p><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘adjective’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘noun’.</i></p>	<p><i>Define the term ‘simile’.</i></p>
<p><i>Define ‘solemn’.</i></p>	<p><i>Highlight the simile.</i></p> <p>‘Scrooge... beheld a solemn Phantom, draped and hooded, coming, like a mist along the ground, towards him.’</p>	<p><i>Highlight the nouns.</i></p> <p>‘Scrooge... beheld a solemn Phantom, draped and hooded, coming, like a mist along the ground, towards him.’</p>	<p><i>Highlight the adjectives.</i></p> <p>‘Scrooge... beheld a solemn Phantom, draped and hooded, coming, like a mist along the ground, towards him.’</p>
<p><i>Where else does the idea of mist appear in the novella? Why does it appear then? Why is it referenced here? How do these two moments link?</i></p>	<p><i>Why is the ghost described as a ‘Phantom’ here instead of a ‘spirit’ like the others?</i></p>	<p><i>This reaper-like figure could represent fear of death. Why is it important that Scrooge experiences fear of death? Link your ideas to the plight of the lower classes in Victorian London.</i></p>	
<p><i>How can you connect this quotation to other areas of the text?</i></p>	<p><i>How does this quotation link to the theme of ‘the threat of time’?</i></p>	<p><i>Complete single word analysis on ‘draped’ or ‘hooded’.</i></p>	





# ‘I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy.’

<p><b><i>What is happening at this point in the novel?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Define the term ‘simile’.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Highlight the examples of a simile.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy.’</p>	<p><b><i>Complete single word analysis on ‘feather’.</i></b></p>
<p><b><i>Based on these adjectives, how has Scrooge changed?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Highlight the adjectives.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy.’</p>	<p><b><i>Define the term ‘adjective’.</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Complete single word analysis on ‘angel’.</i></b></p>
<p><b><i>Why is ‘I am as light as a feather’ significant? Focus on ‘light’. How can you connect this quotation to another area of the text?</i></b></p>		<p><b><i>Why is ‘I am as merry as a schoolboy’ significant? Focus on ‘schoolboy’. How can you connect this quotation to another area of the text?</i></b></p>	
<p><b><i>What is Dickens’ intention with this quotation? What does he want his readers to learn at this point in the novella?</i></b></p>		<p><b><i>What are the similes used to describe Scrooge on Stave One? How are they different?</i></b></p>	

Template



'PLACE QUOTATION HERE'



POWER  
and  
CONFLICT

	→	→	→	
	←	←	←	↓
↓	→	→	→	
	←	←	←	↓