

AQA GCSE English Literature

Paper 1 40%

Paper 2 60%

Section A:
Shakespeare
'Macbeth'

Section B:
19th Cent Prose
'A Christmas Carol'

Section A:
Modern Texts
'An Inspector Calls'

Section B:
Anthology
poetry.

Section C:
Unseen
Poetry

**Total exam time:
1 hour and 45 minutes**

**Total exam time:
2 hours and 15 minutes**

All exams will be at the end of Year 10. You will sit an English Language GCSE at the end of Y11..

Rationale

- The only GCSE in Year 10
 - Sole focus of the year
- Develops skills which will underpin GCSE English Language in Y11.

Assessment Timeline

15/10/18 ACC exam question

10/12/18 Macbeth exam question

14/1/19 Poetry exam questions

25/2/19 AIC exam question

25/3/19 Full Literature Paper.

In addition to this, there will be a mid-point assessment each half term, which will be moderated by staff.

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

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

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grind- stone, 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 dogdays; 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!'

Level 5 Thoughtful, developed consideration 21–25 marks	AO1	Thoughtful, developed response to task and whole text Apt references integrated into interpretation(s)
	AO2	Examination of writer’s methods with subject terminology used effectively to support consideration of methods Examination of effects of writer’s methods on reader
	AO3	Thoughtful consideration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by examination of detailed links between context/text/task

Scrooge is in his counting-house on Christmas Eve	The chain-wearing ghost of Jacob Marley visits to warn Scrooge that he will be visited by three spirits.	The Ghost of Christmas Past takes him to his old schoolhouse.	We see Scrooge's fiancée, Belle, leaving him.	A Christmas Carol – Knowledge Organiser They visit nephew Fred's house	4	The tone of the novella shifts with the arrival of the deathly Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, who shows Scrooge a dark future where he has died a lonely man.	5	Scrooge wakes on Christmas morning and is enlightened and transformed.	
1	Scrooge is rude to Fred, refuses the charity collectors and reluctantly allows his clerk to take Christmas Day off.	2	They visit young Scrooge at a Christmas party thrown by Mr Fezziwig.	3	Scrooge cannot bear anymore and tries to extinguish the ghost's light	The Ghost of Christmas Present takes him to Bob Cratchit's home to show how the poor can still be happy.	Scrooge spots two impoverished children under the ghost's cloak.	Scrooge sees his name on a grave and begs for salvation. The ghost relents and saves him.	Scrooge is forgiven: he goes for dinner at Fred's house. He is the saviour of himself and also of Tiny Tim (who now lives).

Stave	Key Quotation	Info / Analysis
Stave One Marley's Ghost 	Hard and sharp as flint solitary as an oyster	Description of Scrooge at start Simile to convey his lone existence
	"I don't make myself merry at Christmas, and I can't afford to make idle people merry." "It's enough for a man to mind his own business, and not to interfere with other people's." "I wear the chain I forged in life" <i>Jacob Marley</i>	Shows his unsympathetic attitude to the poor ('idle') people. He is obsessed with business and money.
	"There is no light part of my penance" <i>Jacob Marley</i>	A warning for Scrooge: Marley created his own eternal punishment through his greed. Penance = punishment
	From the crown of its head there sprang a bright clear jet of light "Your reclamation, then. Take heed!" <i>Ghost of Xmas Past</i> "Your lip is trembling," said the Ghost. "And what is that upon your cheek?" A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still	Refers to Ghost of Christmas Past. The light represents truth and enlightenment Reclamation = recovery / change Take heed = listen and learn Scrooge visits his old schoolhouse and first shows emotion (self-pity). Description of Scrooge as a child. How has his childhood affected him?
	"He has the power to render us happy or unhappy [...] The happiness he gives is quite as much as if it cost a fortune." "I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off one by one, until the master passion, Gain, engrosses you." "Remove me!" Scrooge exclaimed. "I cannot bear it!"	Scrooge speaking of Fezziwig's generosity. He realises how an employer can affect his employees. Scrooge's ex-fiancée (Belle) when she leaves him, because he is obsessed with 'Gain'. Scrooge, just before extinguishing the ghost's light (he can't bear the truth).
Stave Three Ghost of Christmas Present 	Scrooge entered timidly, and hung his head before this Spirit "Oh no, kind Spirit! Say he will be spared" "To hear the insect on the leaf pronouncing on the too much life amongst his hungry brother in the dust!" "I am sorry for him [...] Who suffers by his ill whims? Himself, always." Uncle Scrooge had imperceptibly become so gay and light of heart "This boy is ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both."	Scrooge is more subdued when he meets the second ghost (Ghost of Xmas Present). Scrooge shows concern and sympathy for Tiny Tim. The Ghost reminds Scrooge of his earlier words about decreasing the population of the poor. He compares Scrooge to an insect. Fred discusses his Uncle Scrooge with the family. Scrooge is delighted that his family even speak of him. The ghost warns Scrooge with personification / symbols of mankind's faults.
	plundered and bereft, unwatched, unwept, uncared for, was the body of this man Avarice, hard dealing, gripping cares? They have brought him to a rich end, truly! "Are these the shadows of the things that Will be, or are they the shadows of the things that May be only?"	Description of the man on the deathbed. Scrooge's ironic statement about the dead man, before he realises that he is looking at himself. Scrooge asks the ghost if it too late for him to transform and alter his future.

Key Characters
Scrooge The protagonist who initially dismisses the goodwill and generosity associated with Christmas. After being forced to transform, he becomes a symbol of Christmas spirit in Stave Five. He is cheerful and benevolent. He is a dynamic character (a character who changes).
Bob Cratchit and family Bob is Scrooge's downtrodden but loyal employee. His family are a symbol of Victorian poverty, cheerfulness in adversity, teamwork and Christmas Spirit. Bob shows pity for Scrooge, and provides a contrast to Scrooge's isolation and meanness.
Nephew Fred The character of Fred serves as another contrast to Scrooge. He epitomises the Christmas spirit of goodwill and refuses to be discouraged by his uncle's misery. People (such as the Cratchits) speak highly of him and his generosity, in contrast to how they speak of Scrooge. Fred shows that Scrooge has chosen isolation.
The Ghosts The ghosts are the antagonists to Scrooge. They force him to view his selfish and greedy ways, and to admit how his behaviour will lead to a lonely death ("Men's courses will foreshadow certain ends"): a metaphor for how the greed of the wealthy middle class will lead to a disastrous future for society

Context
Dickens' message on poverty: Dickens had a comfortable childhood until the age of 12 when his father was sent to a debtors' prison and Dickens had to work in a factory. The harsh conditions made a lasting impression: through his works of social criticism , he sought to draw attention to the plight of the poor.
Malthus and the Poor Laws: 1. 1798, Thomas Malthus wrote that the human population would grow faster than food supplies leading to famines and death. Malthus believed poverty was the result of overpopulation. 2.Malthus believed people should have families later in life and not have too many children. 3.Dickens believed Malthus was wrong. He believed there was plenty of food to go around but only if the rich were more generous. Dickens felt it wrong the poor should suffer because the rich were too selfish to share their wealth. 4. Malthus thought existing poor laws in Britain were too charitable. Poverty relief, he believed, encouraged laziness in the poor and reduced the incentive to work hard and save money. 5.1834 a new Poor Law was introduced to reduce the financial help available to the poor. It also ruled that all unemployed people would have to enter a workhouse in order to receive food and shelter. Conditions in workhouses were unpleasant to discourage the poor from relying on society to help them .
Religion: 1.Christianity held a strong influence in Victorian Britain, especially amongst the middle / upper classes. 2.Good Christians believed in a strict moral code – attending church regularly, avoiding alcohol and exercise sexual restraint. 3.Dickens believed that to be a good Christian people should seek out opportunities to do good deeds for other people. 4.Sabbatarianism –people spent Sunday going to church and resting. Dickens opposed this because it meant that working poorer people were denied any enjoyment on their one day off – everything was shut. 5.Poorer people didn't have ovens at home so often food cooked by bakers. Sabbatarianism meant that many people couldn't get a hot meal on Sundays because the bakers were shut.
Industrial Revolution: 1.From 1780 factory owners in Britain began to use coal-fired steam engines to power the machines in big factories, bringing great fortune to the owners. 2.Transition from traditional farming methods to machinery led to Industrial revolution.People flocked from the countryside to the cities. London's population between 1800 and 1900 from 1 million to 6 million people. 3.This led to over-crowding and hunger, disease and crime. There were no proper drainage / sewage systems. Many families had to share one tap / toilet. Children suffered the most and were exploited by factory owners who forced them to work long hours in dangerous conditions.
Charity: 1.Industrial revolution led to a gap between the rich and poor with many struggling to survive relying on the generosity of those better off than themselves.
Education: 1.Dickens believed strongly in the importance of education, that it is through education that one can leave poverty. 2..In 1840s, Dickens and Angela Burdett-Coutts became involved in the Ragged Schools. The aim was to provide poor children with basic education.
Christmas: 1 Start of 19th century Christmas was hardly celebrated. By the end of the century it was the most important celebration of the year. Christmas celebrations were becoming more secular as feasts and games became a central part of the festivities. 2.Traditions associated with Christmas became important: cards, crackers, carols, decorations, gifts and Christmas dinner. Prince Albert in

Form and Structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allegory: a story which can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. Novella: a novella is longer than a short story, but not as long as a traditional novel Stave: a set of five parallel lines on any one or adjacent two of which a note is written to indicate its pitch. Omniscient narrator: a narrator that sees everything, including what a character is thinking and feeling. Circular structure: the reader reaches a sense of closure when the piece finds its way back to the beginning of the narrative. Pathetic Fallacy : the presentation of inanimate objects in nature as possessing human feelings (weather reflects mood/character). Exaggeration: a statement that represents something as better or worse than it really is. Parallel structures: using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. Tension and suspense: a building of extreme emotion / anticipation where the outcome is uncertain. (eg sentence structure) Contrast: writers identify differences between two subjects, places, persons, things, or ideas.

Themes
Logic and Time :Dickens' criticism of the heartless economic logic that was used to create the New Poor Law, is represented by Scrooge's cold and rational view of society (Malthus). He initially dismisses the supernatural appearances, before submitting to them. The ghosts' visits him, then distort time as they seem to visit him all in one night – not over three nights as planned, reflecting Dickens' criticism of the heartless economic logic of the Poor Laws.
Compassion, Forgiveness and Reclamation :Dickens uses different characters to demonstrate compassion and forgiveness (Fred and Bob who feel pity for him) and how these people lead happy lives. In contrast, he shows the selfish nature of mankind in the dark and sinister Stave Four. Fred shows compassion and forgiveness to Scrooge in Stave Five by welcoming him for Christmas.
Poverty and Greed: Dickens wanted to highlight the plight of the poor in Victorian England, and how they are exploited by the greed of the wealthy. He used to harshness of winter to further emphasise this. He also uses Scrooge as a vehicle to show that financial wealth does mean contentment. Scrooge is impoverished in other ways (family, friends, happiness).
Isolation versus Family Scrooge ("solitary as an oyster" and Marley are isolated, and unhappy, characters. Scrooge was Marley's 'sole friend and sole mourner'. The warmth and emotional richness of families (Bob Cratchit's, Fred's, his ex-fiancée's) are used as a contrast to Scrooge's self-determined isolation. The message may be that family is the cornerstone of a happy society.
Transformation The novella contains many examples of transformation: the transformation of young Scrooge into an embittered old man; his transformation to a benevolent man; the transformation of Marley from selfish human to eternally-suffering ghost; supernatural transformations; the transformation of the future – to save Scrooge and Tiny Tim. Dickens message may have been that it is never too late to change.

Knowledge Organiser

- Self quizzing
- Show My Homework Multiple Choice Tests