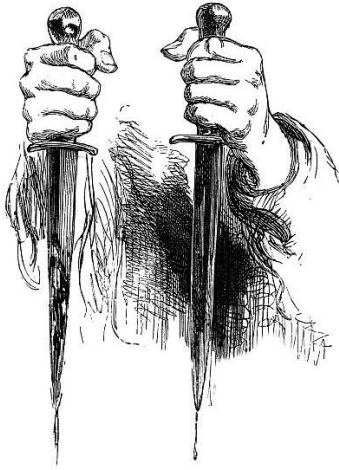




# Literature Summer Revision Pack



**Section 1: Masculinity in Macbeth**

**Section 2: Children in A Christmas Carol**

**Section 3: Guilt in An Inspector Calls**

## SECTION 1: MACBETH

**ACTIVITY ONE:** What is masculinity? What does this term mean? Complete the activities below to help you understand what is meant by masculinity before we consider its presence in *Macbeth*.

# masculinity

*qualities or attributes regarded as  
characteristic of men.*

Rewrite the definition of masculinity in your own words.

Transform the word masculinity into a small image.

Consider the connotations of masculinity and write them below.

Use the word masculine or masculinity in a sentence.

**ACTIVITY TWO:** Now dump all of your knowledge on masculinity in *Macbeth* in the box below. Where does this idea appear in the play? You can present this information how you like. Avoid looking at a copy of the text or previous notes you have made in class. This is about what you can remember at this moment.



**ACTIVITY THREE:** Before we look at an exam question on masculinity, let's arrange our ideas from the previous task into some sort of order and revise where ideas of masculinity appear in the play. Consider the timeline of events and quotations below. Explain next to each how masculinity is explored during these moments. You may answer as notes or annotations. One has been done for you.

**CHALLENGE:** Is this timeline missing any events/ideas you would expect to see? Add them in and explain them!

**Act I, Scene ii: The Captain speaks of Macbeth**

*'Disdaining fortune, with his brandished steel, / Which smoked with bloody execution'*

Before we meet Macbeth, we are told of his prowess in battle and his ability to demonstrate violence. Violence is celebrated at the beginning of the play and inextricably linked with masculinity. When we see the Captain praising Macbeth, we can see that masculinity that presents itself in violent ways is something to be desired. Men commit numerous violent acts and have become desensitised to them as a result.

**Act I, Scene vii: Lady Macbeth challenges Macbeth's decision**

*'When you durst do it, then you were a man.'*

**Act IV, Scene iii: Macduff hears news of his family's death**

*'I must also feel it as a man'*

**Act I, Scene v: Lady Macbeth calls for spirits to 'unsex' her**

*'Unsex me here'*

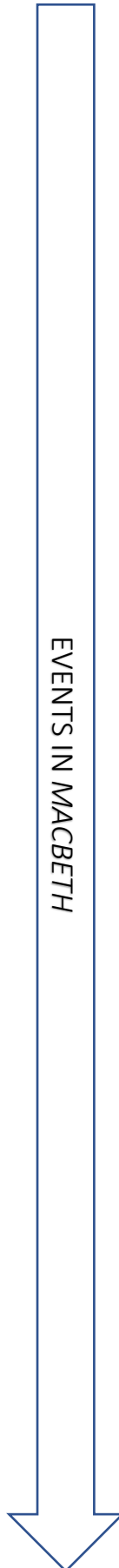
**Act III, Scene iv: Lady Macbeth tries to calm Macbeth down after he sees Banquo's ghost.**

*'Are you a man?'*

**Act V, Scene ix: Macbeth is killed and Siward hears of his son's death**

*'Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt'*

EVENTS IN MACBETH



**ACTIVITY FOUR:** Let's now look at a specific extract from the text. Keep the idea of **masculinity** in mind as you read.

From Act 4, scene 3

*In this extract, Macduff has travelled to England to bring Malcolm back to Scotland and hears of his family's murder.*

**MACDUFF**

... All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? O hell-kite! All?

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam

At one fell swoop?

**MALCOLM**

Dispute it like a man.

**MACDUFF**

I shall do so;

But I must also feel it as a man:

I cannot but remember such things were,

That were most precious to me. Did heaven look on,

And would not take their part? Sinful Macduff,

They were all struck for thee! naught that I am,

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,

Fell slaughter on their souls. Heaven rest them now!

**MALCOLM**

Be this the whetstone of your sword: let grief

Convert to anger; blunt not the heart, enrage it.

**MACDUFF**

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes

And braggart with my tongue! But, gentle heavens,

Cut short all intermission; front to front

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself;

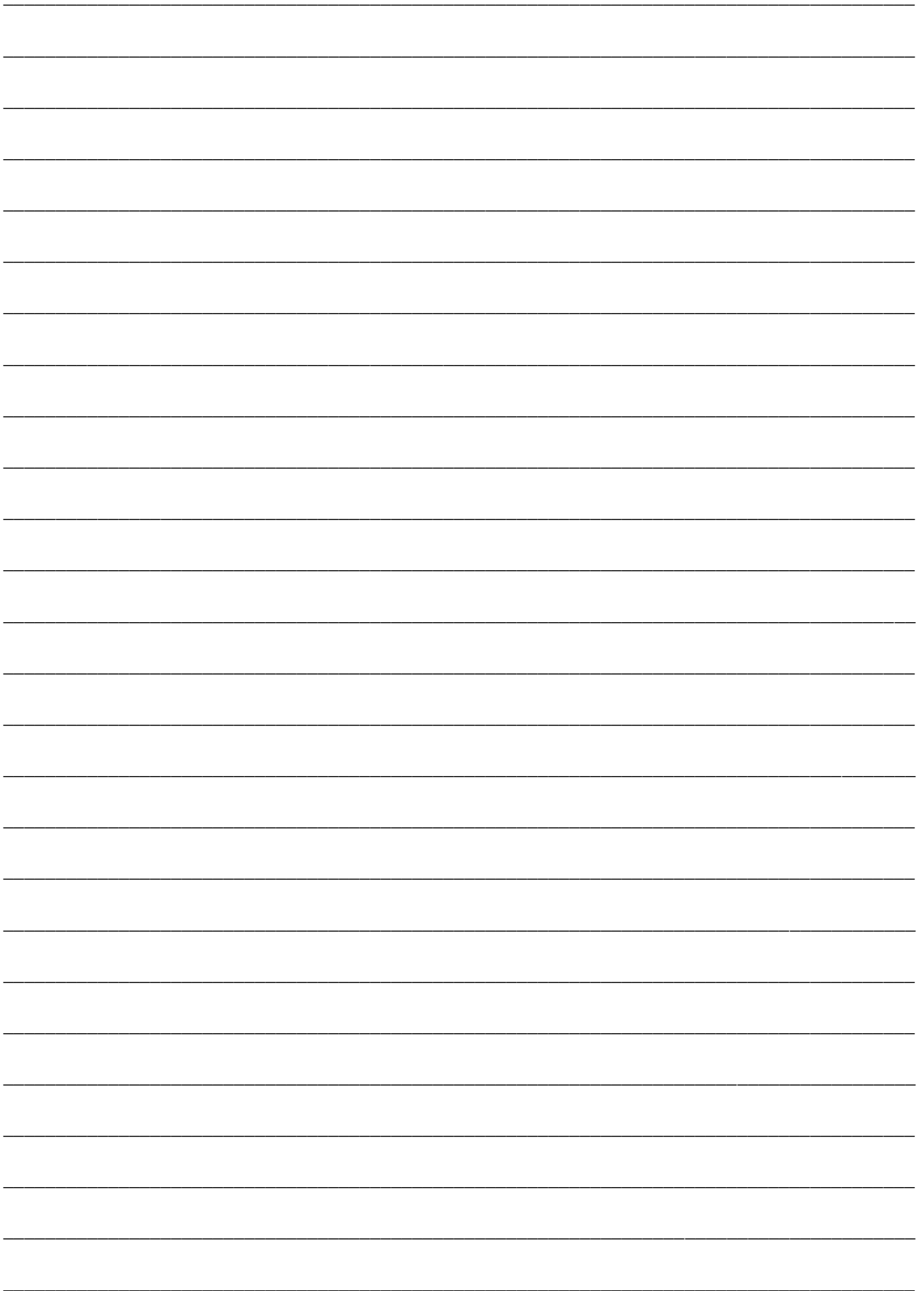
Within my sword's length set him; if he 'scape,

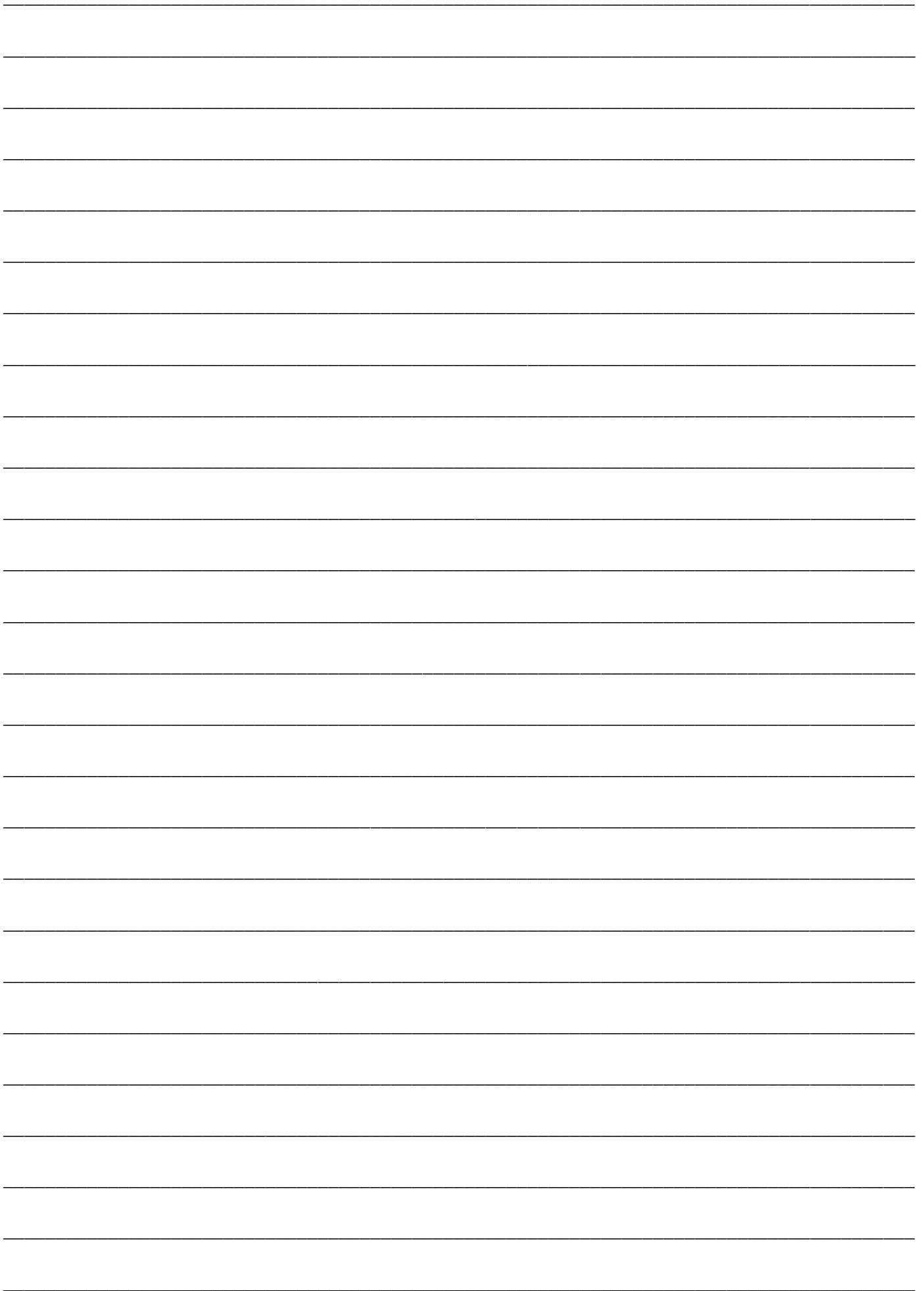
Heaven forgive him too!

Annotate the extract with ideas on how **masculinity** is presented in this scene. Make sure you look out for:

- Macduff's reaction to his family's murder.
- Malcolm's reaction to Macduff's family's murder.
- specific language both characters use that could link to **masculinity**.
- how Shakespeare presents Macduff as a transgressive figure of gender representation.







## SECTION 2 – A CHRISTMAS CAROL

**ACTIVITY ONE:** What is ignorance? What does this term mean? Complete the activities below to help you understand what is meant by ignorance before we consider its presence in *A Christmas Carol*.

# Ignorance

*Lack of knowledge or information.*

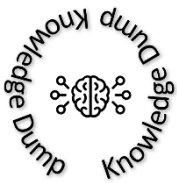
Rewrite the definition of 'ignorance' in your own words.

Transform the word 'ignorance' into a small image.

Consider the connotations of 'ignorance' and write them below.

Use the word 'ignorant' or 'ignorance' in a sentence.

**ACTIVITY TWO:** Now dump all of your knowledge of ignorance and its consequences in *A Christmas Carol*, in the box below. Where does this idea appear in the text? **Today's exam question is on children, so see if you can link your ideas on ignorance to children in the novella.** You can present this information how you like. Avoid looking at a copy of the text or previous notes you have made in class. This is about what you can remember at this moment.





**ACTIVITY THREE:** Before we look at an exam question on **ignorance** and children, let's arrange our ideas from the previous task into some sort of order and revise where these ideas appear in the text. Consider the timeline of events and quotations below. Explain next to each how **ignorance** and children are explored during these moments. You may answer as notes or annotations. One has been done for you.

**CHALLENGE:** Is this timeline missing any events/ideas you would expect to see? Add them in and explain them!

**Stave One: Scrooge threatens the caroller**

*'The owner of one scant young nose, gnawed and mumbled by the hungry cold as bones are gnawed by dogs, stooped down at Scrooge's keyhole to regale him with a Christmas carol'*

No one can escape Scrooge's wrath at the beginning of the novella, even children. It is implied that the caroller is a child and Scrooge frightens them away. Children represent innocence and happiness and this is transferred to the song that is sung to Scrooge. Even here, however, we can see how youthful features have been aged and twisted by the harsh weather (and by extension, people like Scrooge) where Dickens writes that the child's 'young nose' is 'gnawed... by the hungry cold.' Children, it seems, also carry the burden of surviving in this harsh world.

**Stave Two: Scrooge sees Belle's family**

*'They were not forty children conducting themselves like one, but every child was conducting itself like forty.'*

**Stave Three: **Ignorance** and Want**

*'They were a boy and a girl. Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish.'*

EVENTS IN A CHRISTMAS CAROL

**Stave Two: Scrooge as a child**

*'A lonely boy was reading near a feeble fire.'*

**Stave Three: Peter and Martha Cratchit as a generation of lost youth/Tiny Tim and the younger Cratchits**

*'Alas for Tiny Tim, he bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame.'*

**Stave Five: The boy in 'Sunday clothes'**

*"'What a delightful boy!'" said Scrooge. "It's a pleasure to talk to him."*

**ACTIVITY FOUR:** Let's now look at a specific extract from the text. Keep the idea of **ignorance** in mind as you read.

From Stave 3 – The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge two children, Ignorance and Want.

The chimes were ringing the three quarters past eleven at that moment.

'Forgive me if I am not justified in what I ask,' said Scrooge, looking intently at the Spirit's robe, 'but I see something strange, and not belonging to yourself, protruding from your skirts. Is it a foot or a claw!'

'It might be a claw, for the flesh there is upon it,' was the Spirit's sorrowful reply. 'Look here.'

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. Having them shown to him in this way, he tried to say they were fine children, but the words choked themselves, rather than be parties to a lie of such enormous magnitude.

'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 bide the end!'

'Have they no refuge or resource?' cried Scrooge.

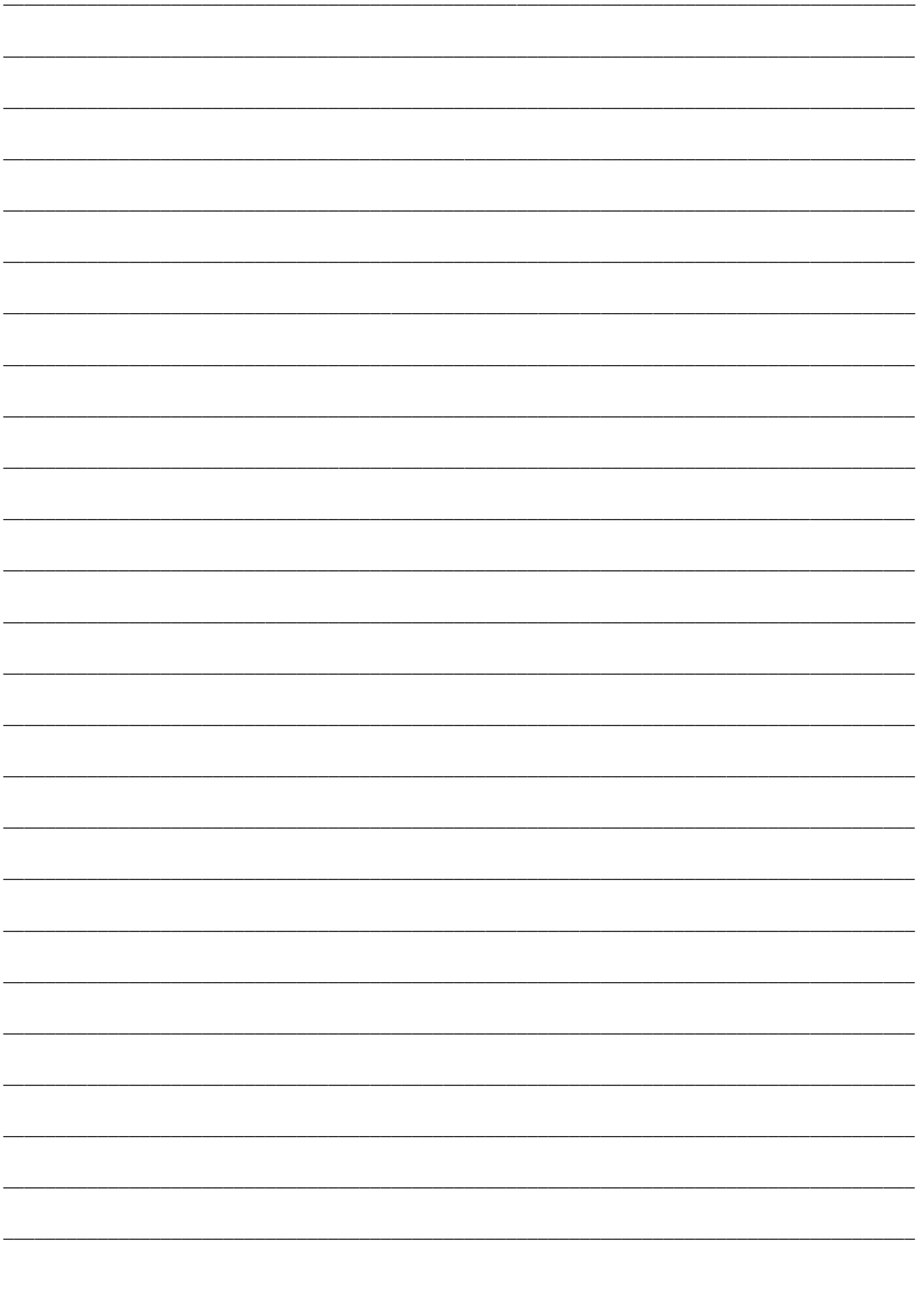
'Are there no prisons?' said the Spirit, turning on him for the last time with his own words. 'Are there no workhouses?'

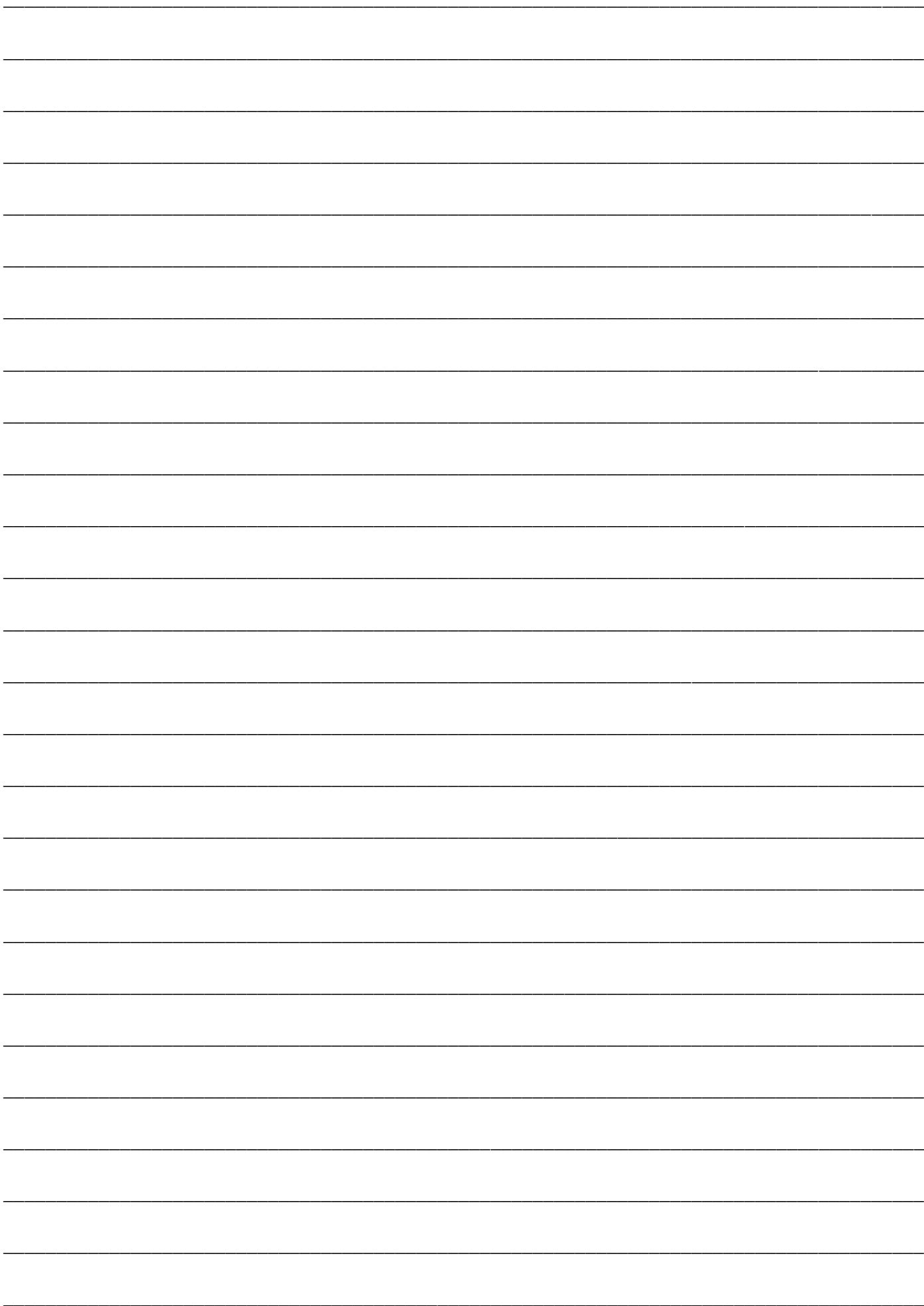
The bell struck twelve.

Annotate the extract with ideas on how **Ignorance** and Want are presented. Make sure you look out for:

- Dickens' description of **Ignorance** and Want's appearance
- reasons as to why Dickens presents Ignorance and Want as children
- how Scrooge's **ignorance** at the beginning of the novella is alluded to and explain why it is referenced.







## SECTION 3: AN INSPECTOR CALLS

**ACTIVITY ONE:** What is guilt? What does this term mean? Complete the activities below to help you understand what is meant by guilt before we consider its presence in *An Inspector Calls*.

# guilt

An unhappy feeling that you have because you have done something wrong or think that you have done something wrong.

Rewrite the definition of 'guilt' in your own words.

Transform the word 'guilt' into a small image.

Consider the connotations of 'guilt' and write them below.

Use the word 'guilt' in a sentence.

**ACTIVITY TWO:** Now dump all of your knowledge of guilt in *An Inspector Calls* in the box below. Where does this idea appear in the play? You can present this information how you like. Avoid looking at a copy of the text or previous notes you have made in class. This is about what you can remember at this moment.



**ACTIVITY THREE:** Before we look at an exam question on **guilt** let's arrange our ideas from the previous task into some sort of order and revise where they appear in the play. Consider the timeline of events and quotations. Explain next to each how **guilt** is explored during these moments. You may answer as notes or annotations. One has been done for you.

**CHALLENGE:** Is this timeline missing any events/ideas you would expect to see? Add them in and explain them!

### 1. Mr. Birling's lack of a **guilty** conscience

*'If you don't come down sharply on some of these people, they'd soon be asking for the earth.'*

There is a clear divide in the play between the younger and older generations. This divide is seen from the very beginning of the play and seems to dictate who does and doesn't suffer from a **guilty** conscience. Mr. Birling is so set in his capitalist ways that he simply refuses to accept responsibility, and therefore suppresses any **guilty** conscience he may feel. For the other characters, a **guilty** conscience is one of the things that causes them to change. He sees Eva's death as the fault of others, not himself. In fact, he thinks he has done something right in refusing an increase in wages as they'd 'soon be asking the earth'. He cannot see what he has done wrong and therefore is not burdened with **guilt**.

### 3. Gerald's **guilty** conscience

*'I've suddenly realized – taken it in properly – that's she's dead—'*

### 5. Mrs Birling's lack of a **guilty** conscience

*'I'm very sorry. But I think she had only herself to blame.'*

EVENTS IN AN INSPECTOR CALLS

### 2. Sheila's **guilty** conscience

*'If she'd been some miserable plain little creature, I don't suppose I'd have done it.'*

### 4. The Inspector tries to get the Birlings to see their **guilt**

*'You see, we have to share something. If there's nothing else, we'll have to share our **guilt**.'*

### 6. Sheila worries that the Birlings are learning nothing

*'You're pretending everything's just as it was before.'*

**ACTIVITY FOUR:** For your *An Inspector Calls* exam, you will not receive an extract. However, you will receive a quotation. You can use this quotation as a starting point. It should help you to think of ideas you could include in your extended written piece.

Consider the quotation below and complete the activities that follow:

**Sheila:** I know I'm to blame – and I'm desperately sorry...  
It's simply my fault.

1. What does the quotation mean?

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2. What does the quotation suggest?

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3. How does the quotation link to the theme of guilt?

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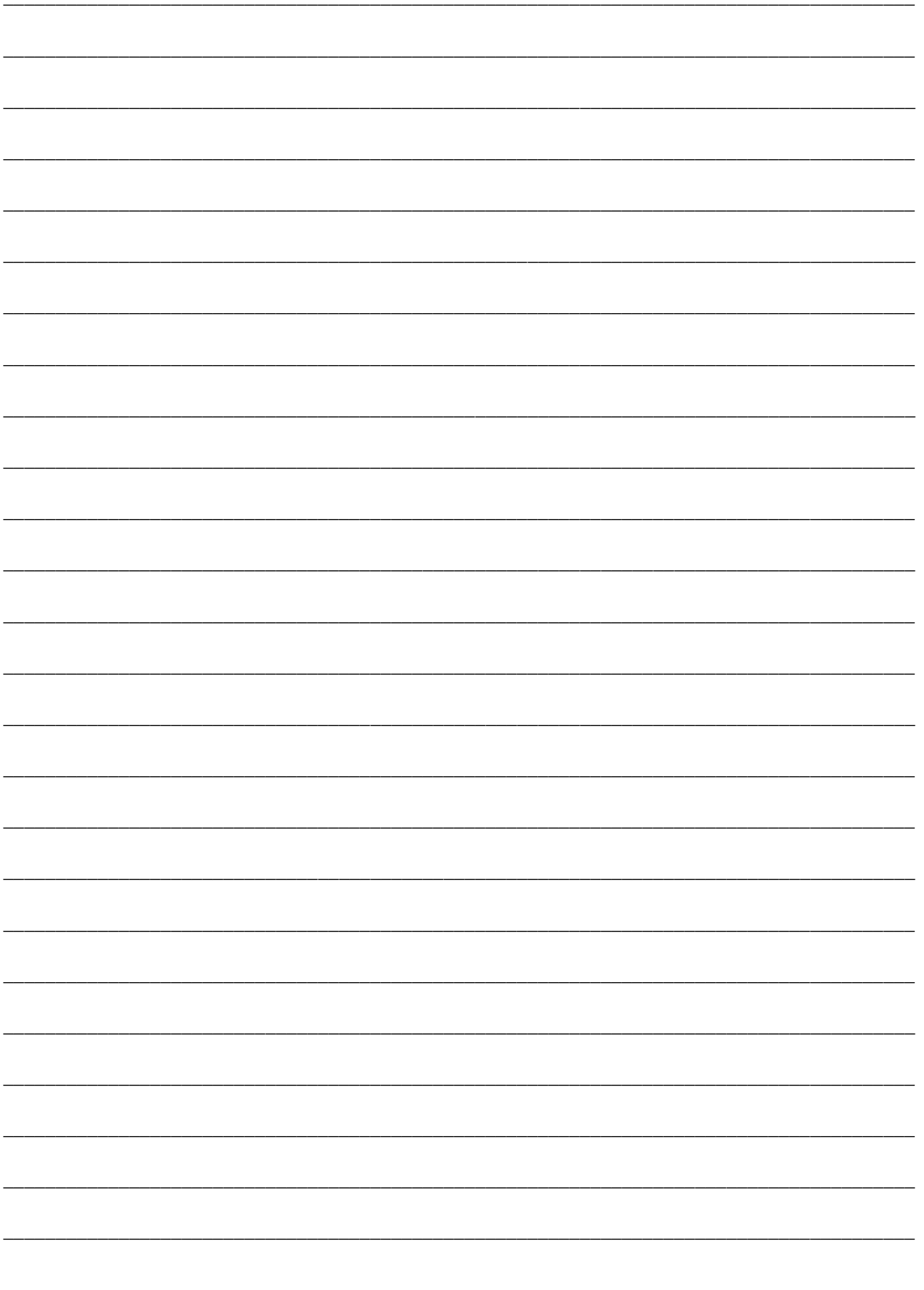
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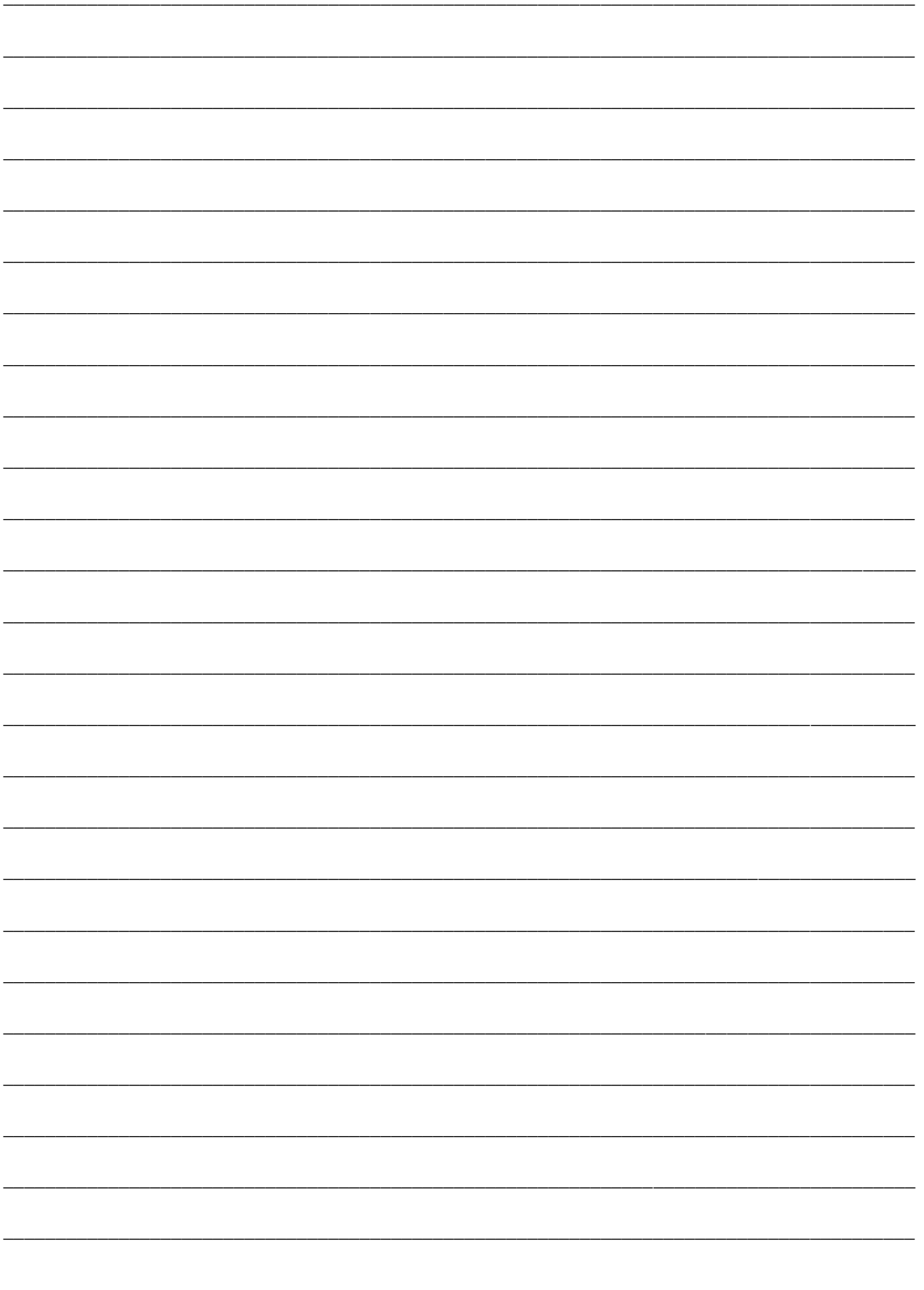
4. Annotate the quotation with more interpretations of guilt. In your notes, consider:

- how the younger generation accept their guilt and use it to change.
- how the older generation shun their guilt.
- Priestley's purpose. What is he trying to say about guilt through the play?









## Recall Quiz



Name:

Teacher:

Class:

### SECTION A: A CHRISTMAS CAROL

**Question 1:** What is the first line of the novella?

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**Question 2:** What does 'ignorance' mean?

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**Question 3:** What does Belle say has displaced her?

---

**Question 4:** Which two characters represent a generation of lost youth?

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**Question 5:** Why have these two characters lost their youth?

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**Question 6:** What is the significance of the chain wrapped around Marley?

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**Question 7:** What is Scrooge's own chain like?

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**Question 8:** How have the Cratchit children changed in Stave Four when they are sitting 'as still as statues'?

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**Question 9:** 'A Christmas Carol' is an example of a political diatribe. What is a political diatribe?

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**Question 10:** What are the three isolated locations visited by Scrooge and the Ghost of Christmas Present?

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**Question 11:** Why does the Ghost of Christmas Present take Scrooge to these isolated locations?

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**Question 12:** What does Scrooge like about darkness?

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**Question 13:** What is Marley condemned to do for the rest of his days and why?

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**Question 14:** What is written on the brow of Ignorance and what does this mean?

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**Question 15:** What colour is associated with the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come?

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**Question 16:** What did Thomas Malthus believe?

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**Question 17:** Why is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come the only ghost that does not carry a source of light?

---

**Question 18:** How does Bob Cratchit describe Tiny Tim's behaviour in church?

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**Question 19:** What does 'want' mean?

---

**Question 20:** Why does Scrooge read a lot of books as a child?

---

**Question 21:** What does light symbolise in the novella?

---

**Question 22:** What happens to Scrooge's possessions once he is dead?

---

**Question 23:** 'It was a strange figure – like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man...' – Which ghost is this describing?

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**Question 24:** What does Marley mean when he says 'Mankind was my business'?

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**Question 25:** What major event has resulted in a 'surplus population' in London?

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**Question 26:** What does Scrooge think should happen to the 'surplus population'?

---

**Question 27:** Why are Ignorance and Want presented as children?

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**Question 28:** What does the excessive fog symbolise at the beginning of the novella?

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**Question 29:** Why has the fog cleared in Stave Five?

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**Question 30:** What does the Ghost of Christmas Present carry which symbolises peace on Earth?

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**Question 31:** What is the significance of Scrooge commenting that he is 'as light as a feather'?

---

**Question 32:** How many brothers does the Ghost of Christmas Present have?

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**Question 33:** What is the name of Scrooge's sister and what happens to her?

---

**Question 34:** What is Scrooge supposed to learn from visiting Fezziwig?

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**Question 35:** Complete the quotation: 'A \_\_\_\_\_ child, neglected by his friends, is left there still.'

---

**Question 36:** 'We shall sleep tonight with light hearts, Caroline!' – Why will the couple in Stave Four be able to do this?

---

**Question 37:** What is the significance of Scrooge commenting that he 'is merry as a schoolboy'?

---

**Question 38:** Why does Bob Cratchit start walking a little 'slower' in Stave Four?

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**Question 39:** Who is Topper?

---

**Question 40:** 'A lonely boy was reading near a feeble fire' – What is the significance of 'feeble fire'?

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**Question 41:** What is the name of Scrooge's nephew?

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**Question 42:** How is Scrooge an example of a malevolent character?

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**Question 43:** How is Fred an example of a beneficent character?

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**Question 44:** Why does Scrooge attempt to place the cap on the Ghost of Christmas Past?

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**Question 45:** Why does the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come remain silent?

---

**Question 46:** The Ghost of Christmas Present sits on a throne of food. What are the connotations of 'throne'?

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**Question 47:** Marley is 'as dead as...' what?

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**Question 48:** How is Bob Cratchit's office described? 'A dismal, little \_\_\_\_\_'.

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**Question 49:** What does Scrooge see moving up his staircase when he first arrives home?

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**Question 50:** What is the Ghost of Christmas Past's cap metaphorical of?

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## **SECTION B – MACBETH**

**Question 1:** What happens to Lady Macduff and Macduff's children? (1)

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**Question 2:** What does the term 'hamartia' mean? (1)

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**Question 3:** What is Macbeth's 'hamartia'? (1)

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**Question 4:** What role does Edward the Confessor play in Act Four, Scene Three? (1)

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**Question 5:** Lady Macbeth says 'A little water clears us of this deed' in the aftermath of Duncan's murder. How is this ironic? (1)

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**Question 6:** Macbeth believes he hears a voice saying 'Macbeth does murder sleep.' What does this mean? (1)

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**Question 7:** Where does this image of 'murdered sleep' appear later in the play? (1)

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**Question 8:** Who is Hecate? (1)

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**Question 9:** What was Hecate said to have been symbolic of? (1)

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**Question 10:** Considering your answer to the question above, why is it significant that Hecate appears when she does? (1)

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**Question 11:** Give one example of where Macbeth calls for darkness. This does not need to be a quotation. (1)

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**Question 12:** Give one example of where Lady Macbeth calls for darkness. This does not need to be a quotation. (1)

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**Question 13:** Why do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth call for darkness throughout the play? Think of TWO reasons. (2)

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**Question 14:** What is significant about Lady Macbeth's candle in her final scene? (1)

---

**Question 15:** What are the three prophecies the witches give to Macbeth? (3)

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**Question 16:** What is the prophecy that Banquo is given? (1)

---

**Question 17:** How are acts of violence viewed at the beginning of the play? (1)

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**Question 18:** How does this change as the play progresses? (1)

---

**Question 19:** Lady Macbeth could be described as 'duplicitous'. What does this mean? (1)

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**Question 20:** Give one example of where Shakespeare includes imagery of infection and pollution in the play. This does not need to be a quotation. (1)

---

**Question 21:** Who is knocking at the castle gates in the aftermath of Duncan's murder? (1)

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**Question 22:** What does knocking symbolise in the play? (1)

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**Question 23:** What is Macbeth unable to say after he has murdered Duncan? (1)

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**Question 24:** Why is he unable to say this? (1)

---

**Question 25:** What does Macbeth see before he murders Duncan? (1)

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**Question 26:** What does Macbeth initially think the vision is a result of? (1)

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**Question 27:** Who is named Prince of Cumberland by Duncan in Act One, Scene Four? (1)

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**Question 28:** What kind of king is Duncan? (1)

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**Question 29:** What does Lady Macbeth command spirits to do to her in Act One, Scene Five? (1)

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**Question 30:** Which aspect of Macbeth does Lady Macbeth criticise in order to get him to murder Duncan? (1)

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**Question 31:** Who does Macduff go to see in Act Four, Scene Three? (1)

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**Question 32:** What does Lady Macbeth say she would do if she had promised to do so? (1)

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**Question 33:** How does Macbeth persuade the murderers to kill Banquo? (1)

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**Question 34:** What was the Divine Right of Kings? (1)

---

**Question 35:** Which bird 'croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan' under Lady Macbeth's 'battlements'? (1)

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**Question 36:** The Porter jokes that he is the gatekeeper of what? (1)

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**Question 37:** Who does the Porter imagine he is letting through the gate? (3)

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**Question 38:** What is the significance of the people the Porter imagines? (3)

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**Question 39:** What does Malcolm threaten he would do if he was the king of Scotland? (3)

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**Question 40:** Why does Malcolm pretend to be a tyrannical figure in Act Four, Scene Three? (1)

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**Question 41:** What are the three new prophecies the witches give Macbeth? (3)

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**Question 42:** What appearance do the apparitions take in Act Four, Scene One? (3)

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**Question 43:** How does Lady Macbeth defy the traditional expectations of women in the 11<sup>th</sup> century? (1)

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**Question 44:** What was the Great Chain of Being? (1)

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**Question 45:** What is Macbeth's hubris? (1)

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**Question 46:** What does Macbeth say about life in his 'Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow' speech? (1)

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**Question 47:** How does Malcolm expect Macduff to react when they hear news of the murder of Macduff's family? (1)

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**Question 48:** How does Macduff defy traditional gender expectations when he hears news of his family's death? (1)

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**Question 49:** Siward calls his son, 'God's soldier'. Why is Siward proud of how his son died? (1)

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**Question 50:** Where do Malcolm and Donalbain flee when they hear news of their father's death? (2)

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**Question 51:** What does the term 'regicide' mean? (1)

---

**Question 52:** Macbeth says, 'False face must hide what the false heart doth know.' What does he mean? (1)

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**Question 53:** Graymalkin and Paddock are known as familiars. What are familiars? (1)

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**Question 54:** How do children embody the idea of 'Fair is foul and foul is fair'? (1)

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**Question 55:** What is cruentation? (1)

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**Question 56:** Where is cruentation alluded to in the play? (1)

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**Question 57:** What does Macbeth do to Duncan's guards and why? (2)

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**Question 58:** What reason does Lady Macbeth give for not killing Duncan herself? (1)

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**Question 59:** What evidence is there of chaos once Macbeth murders Duncan and destroys the order set out by the Great Chain of Being? (1)

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**Question 60:** How do Macbeth's first words mirror those of the witches? (1)

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### SECTION C – AN INSPECTOR CALLS

1. In what year was 'An Inspector Calls' first performed?
2. Who feels that Gerald 'might have done better' for himself 'socially'?
3. How is Mr. Birling a hubristic character?
4. 'You allowed yourselves to be \_\_\_\_\_. Yes - \_\_\_\_\_.'
5. What is meant by the term 'old money'?
6. What does Sheila accuse Eric of being during the celebration?
7. How do Eva Smith and Gerald know one another?
8. What is Priestley trying to teach audiences about responsibility?
9. Which character or characters are gluttonous?
10. 'An Inspector Calls' happens in real time. What does this mean?



11. Why does Birling approve of the marriage between Gerald and Sheila?
12. Which character says, 'I suppose we're all nice people now'?
13. How is Gerald described in the opening stage directions?
14. Which character or characters are particularly domineering?
15. Who becomes the voice of the Inspector once he leaves?
16. 'We often do on the young ones. They're more \_\_\_\_\_'
17. How are the Birlings stuck in a cyclical nature of existence?
18. What is 'varsity life'?
19. What are the Birlings celebrating during the play's opening?
20. What are the first names of Mr and Mrs Birling?
21. Where was 'An Inspector Calls' first performed?
22. Who is Alderman Meggarty?
23. How does Birling try to intimidate the Inspector?
24. How did Eva Smith secure her job at Milwards shop?
25. 'Public men, Mr. Birling, have their \_\_\_\_\_ as well as their \_\_\_\_\_.'
26. Why is Mrs Birling not a typical maternal figure? What is Priestley saying about 'blame' in 'An Inspector Calls'?
27. 'You were the wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ Prince. You must have \_\_\_\_\_ it.'

28. Why does Priestley give Eva the surname Smith? What does the term 'omniscient' mean?

29. How does the Inspector know of Eva's movements?

30. Which character is impoverished in the play?

31. What is capitalism?

32. Mr. Birling uses the pronoun 'I' in his speeches. What does the Inspector use?

33. What could 'fire and blood and anguish' be alluding to?

34. How does Sheila show elements of materialism through the play?

35. Where does Gerald go when he leaves the interrogation?

36. In which year is the play set?

37. How is dramatic irony used in Birling's speeches?

38. Why does Eva Smith go to the women's committee for support?

39. What is an alderman?

40. 'I'll never let it go out of my sight for an instant' – What does Sheila eventually do with the ring?

41. What is Priestley saying about class in 'An Inspector Calls'?

42. 'But these girls aren't \_\_\_\_\_ . They're \_\_\_\_\_.'

43. How do the younger generation represent hope for the future?

44. Why is Mr. Birling afraid of a public scandal?

45. Who wrote 'An Inspector Calls'?

46. Where does Eric steal money from to try and support Eva?

47. What evidence is there that Mrs Birling is still teaching Mr. Birling the ways of the upper class?

48. Where is 'An Inspector Calls' set?

49. What is the significance of Edna in the play?

50. What happens at the end of the play?