

## Quotation Booklet Year 11 Revision



1. Quotation learning top tips
2. Romeo and Juliet, character and theme quotes (linked to language)
3. Blood Brothers
4. A Christmas Carol Key Quotes

Quotation work you can be doing to help with your revision

**Repetition**

**Memorise them**

**Create Quote  
Posters**

**Make/Do  
Quizzes**

**Create  
flashcards**




**Re-visit the  
texts -  
highlight**


**Start learning  
them early**



**Use post it  
notes**

**Remember you can do this!  
Revise, revisit and repeat**



## Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare


Character	Key Quotes linked to terminology and event
<b>Prince of Verona</b> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>"If ever you disturb our streets again, your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace"</b> –Act 1:1 – The Prince issuing his ultimatum that execution will result for any participation in future fighting.</li> <li>2. <b>"Let Romeo hence in haste, else when he is found, that hour is his last"</b> Act 3:1 – The Prince banishing Romeo. If he returns he will be executed.</li> <li>3. <b>"Capulet, Montague! See what a scourge is laid upon your hate...All are punished."</b> Act 5:3 – The Prince blaming the heads of both families for the ultimate deaths of their children.</li> </ol>
<b>Paris</b> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>"Younger than she are happy mothers made"</b> –Act 1:2 – Paris trying to persuade Capulet to allow him to take Juliet as his wife.</li> <li>2. <b>"That 'may be' must be, love, on Thursday next."</b> – Act 4:1 – Modal into an Imperative. Paris speaking to Juliet in the church about his hopes of marrying her on Thursday.</li> <li>3. <b>"O, I am slain! If thou be merciful, open the tomb, lay me with Juliet"</b> –Act 5:3 Paris dying and hoping to be buried alongside Juliet. He isn't.</li> </ol>
<b>Juliet</b> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>"You kiss by the book"</b> Act 1:5 – metaphor – falling in love with Romeo</li> <li>2. <b>"My only love sprung from my only hate"</b> Act 1:5 – juxtaposition/Oxymoron – Realising Romeo's family.</li> <li>3. <b>"What's in a name? That which we call any rose would smell as sweet."</b> Act 2:2 –metaphor –Juliet questioning whether Romeo's family name should matter</li> <li>4. <b>"My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep –the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are infinite."</b> – Act 2:2- Hyperbole / simile – showing her love.</li> <li>5. <b>"If that thy bent of love be honourable, thy purpose marriage, send me word tomorrow."</b> Act 2:2 – directive / Juliet checking Romeo's intentions are genuine and geared towards marriage.</li> <li>6. <b>"Methinks I see thee now, thou art so low, as are dead in the bottom of the tomb"</b> Act 3:5 –Juliet has a vision of Romeo lying dead.</li> <li>7. <b>"Proud I can never be of what I hate"</b> Act 3:5 – Juliet saying to her father that she cannot be proud of his action that has led to her being paired with Paris.</li> </ol>


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. <b>“Be not so long to speak, I long to die”</b> Act 4:1 – Repetition/ Pun on long. Juliet asking Friar Laurence to get to a solution quickly!</li> <li>9. <b>“Rather than marry Paris, bid me lurk where serpents are, chain me with roaring bears.”</b> –hyperbole –showing Juliet is not keen on marrying Paris.</li> <li>10. <b>“Pardon,I beseech you! Henceforward I am ever ruled by you.”</b> Act 4:2 – Juliet promising to do as Capulet has instructed (after secretly securing the sleeping drug!)</li> <li>11. <b>“What if when I am laid into the tomb,I wake before the time that Romeo come to redeem me?”</b> Act 4:3– Use of questions – to consider the frightening thought that she might wake up alone in the tomb.</li> <li>12. <b>“O happy dagger –let me die!”</b> Act 5:3–Personification – Juliet before she kills herself.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Tybalt</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word, as I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee”</b> –Act 1:1 –Repetition – Tybalt showing his primary character trait of loving fighting.</li> <li>2. <b>“This, by his voice, should be a Montague.— Fetch me my rapier, boy.”</b> Act 1:5 Tybalt recognises Romeo who has gatecrashed the party and wants to attack him.</li> <li>3. <b>“Romeo, the love I bear thee can afford no better term than this: thou art a villain.”</b></li> <li>4. Act 3:1 – Metaphor – Tybalt damning Romeo’s actions at the party as no more than those of a common criminal.</li> <li>5. <b>“Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries that thou hast done me. Therefore turn and draw.”</b> Act 3:5 – Metaphor – Tybalt emphasising how he feels psychologically damaged by Romeo’s behaviour, and is therefore determined to fight.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Lord Capulet</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!”</b> Act 1:1 – Capulet keen to join in the fighting between the two families.</li> <li>2. <b>“But Montague is bound as well as I, in penalty alike, and 'tis not hard, I think, For men so old as we to keep the peace.”</b> – Act 1:2 – Capulet being obedient to the Prince’s instructions –vowing not to allow any more fighting between his family and the Montagues.</li> <li>3. <b>“And, to say truth, Verona brags of him to be a virtuous and well-governed youth.”</b> – Act 1:5 –Adjectives - At Capulet’s party, he admits that Romeo is an honourable, respectable young man.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <b>“O' Thursday let it be.—O' Thursday, tell her,she shall be married to this noble earl.”</b> – Act 3:4 – Repetition / Adjective – Capulet now decided that his daughter should be married to respectable Paris.</li> <li>5. <b>“It makes me mad. Day, night, hour, tide, time, work, play, alone, in company, still my care hath been to have her matched.”</b> Act 3:5 – Listing – Capulet’s frustration that his hard work in trying to arrange a good marriage for Juliet has been not appreciated.</li> <li>6. <b>“Speak not; reply not; do not answer me. An you be mine, I'll give you to my friend”</b> – Act 3:5 – Directives / Objectification – Capulet insisting to Juliet that she is his property and she will be given to who he decides.</li> <li>7. <b>“Life and these lips have long been separated. Death lies on her like an untimely frost upon the sweetest flower of all the field.”</b> – Act 4:5 – Simile &amp; Metaphor – Capulet is distraught at the sight of his supposedly dead daughter.</li> <li>8. <b>“O brother Montague, give me thy hand.”</b> –Act 5:3 – Capulet vowing to reconcile his differences with Lord Montague.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Lady Capulet</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“Well think of marriage now; younger than you,”</b> Act 1:3 – cajoling tone – questioning – LC is trying to persuade Juliet to marry Paris.</li> <li>2. <b>“You are too hot.”</b> – Act 3:5 short sentence – she is telling her husband not to be so angry with Juliet.</li> <li>3. <b>“Do as thou wilt for I have done with thee”</b> –Act 3:5 – Lady Capulet disassociating herself from her daughter’s disobedience, and telling her that she is on her own.</li> <li>4. <b>“O woeful time!”</b> Act 4:5 exclamation mark, adjective, despairing tone – LC has just learnt of her daughter’s death, she repeats the upset phrases of the nurse.</li> </ol>
<p><b>The Nurse</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“What lamb? What Ladybird! God forbid, where’s this girl? What Juliet?”</b> – Act 1: 3 – Rhetorical questions - nurse calling Juliet to speak to her mother.</li> <li>2. <b>“Bigger women grow by men”</b> Act 1:3 – The nurse’s love of innuendo comes out here, as she warns that women easily fall pregnant at the hands of men.</li> <li>3. <b>“I am so vexed that every part about me quivers.”</b> – Act 2:4 adjectives hyperbole – the nurse is angry about the way Romeo and his friends are speaking to her when she has met him to arrange the marriage.</li> <li>4. <b>“I think you are happy in this second match, for it excels your first”</b> – Act 3:5 Even the Nurse betrays Juliet by recommending she marries</li> </ol>







	<p>Paris.</p> <p>5. <b>“She’s dead decease’d, she’s dead, she’s dead!”</b> – Act 4:5  Repetition – The nurse alerts Lady Capulet to Juliet’s pretend death</p>
<p><b>Friar Laurence</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“For this alliance may so happy prove/To turn your households rancour to pure love.”</b> A2:3 rhythmic/poetic/hopeful tone – FL agrees to marry R&amp;J in the hope that it stops the fighting</li> <li>2. <b>“Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.”</b> Act 2:3 Friar Lawrence’s wise words against impulsivity.</li> <li>3. <b>“Run to my study. – By and by! – God’s will,”</b> – Act3:3 caesura, panicked tone, repetition – FL is begging Romeo to hide so he does not get caught before leaving for Mantua.</li> <li>4. <b>“O Juliet, I already know thy grief,”</b> Act 4:1 – compassionate tone, connotations, showing FL is aware of how Juliet feels about marrying Paris and that he is complicit in her possible bigamy if she does marry Paris.</li> <li>5. <b>“A cold and drowsy humour;”</b> – noun phrase, adjectives to show FL is plotting for Juliet to take a sleeping draught.</li> <li>6. <b>“Get me an iron crow and bring it straight/Unto my cell.”</b> Act 5:3 imperatives, FL realises the mistake he has made and tries to go straight to the tomb.</li> <li>7. <b>“Come, I’ll dispose of thee among a sisterhood of Nuns.”</b> Act 5:3 Friar Laurence plotting even at the end to try and help Juliet escape the marriage to Paris, even when the sleeping drug plan goes wrong.</li> <li>8. <b>“here untimely lay, The noble Paris and true Romeo dead.”</b>  Act 5:3 anecdote – FL tells the assorted people of his plan and how this has unravelled most horrifically.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Benvolio</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“I do but keep the peace. Put up thy sword,”</b> Appeasing tone.  Short sentence – to show he doesn’t want to fight.</li> <li>2. <b>“I’ll pay that doctrine, or else die in debt.”</b>  Hyperbole/exaggeration, alliteration to show he is loyal to Romeo.</li> <li>3. <b>“Go then, for tis in vain/To seek him here”</b> A2:2 – Imperative – leaving Romeo after the ball when he is in Juliet’s orchard.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Mercutio</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance”</b> Act 1:4 Imperative ‘must’ persuading Romeo to go to the ball.</li> <li>2. <b>“A bawd, a bawd, a bawd! So ho!”</b> A2:4 – repetition insult suggesting he is a brothel keeper from the nurse which he repeats in an incredulous tone.</li> <li>3. <b>“O calm, vile dishonourable submission”</b> Act 3:1 – Adjectives – Mercutio not understanding why Romeo is cowardly and backing down from a fight with Tybalt.</li> <li>4. <b>“A plague a’both your houses!”</b> Act 3: 1 -Metaphor blaming both the Montagues and the Capulets and wishing them the most unpleasant death.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Romeo</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“In sadness, cousin, I do love a women”</b> Act1:1 – juxtaposition Romeo swooning and pining for Rosaline.</li> <li>2. <b>“I have lost myself. I am not here. This is not Romeo. He is some other where.”</b> Act 1:1 Metaphor – Romeo’s unrequited love having a major effect on him.</li> <li>3. <b>“By some vile forfeit of untimely death”</b> act 1:5 foreshadowing – hinting at his own death before the ball scene.</li> <li>4. <b>“o she doth teach the torches to burn bright!”</b> act 1:5 Light Imagery and metaphor when speaking about Juliet at the ball .</li> <li>5. <b>“Arise fair sun and kill the envious moon,”</b> Act 2 Metaphor to show his rejection of Rosaline in favour of Juliet.</li> <li>6. <b>“With love’s light wings did I o’erperch these walls,”</b> Act 2:2” Celestial Imagery to show he is linked to God and the heavens.</li> <li>7. <b>“But love thee better than thou canst devise”</b> Act 3:1 exaggeration to persuade Tybalt not to fight.</li> <li>8. <b>“O Juliet, thy beauty hath made me effeminate.”</b> Act 3:1 Cursing his love of Juliet that has led to him behaving less like a man should, and Mercutio fighting and dying instead of him.</li> <li>9. <b>“O I am Fortune’s fool”</b> Act 3:1 –Metaphor/ Alliteration. Cursing fate after he has killed Tybalt</li> <li>10. <b>“it was the lark, the herald of the morn, No nightingale”</b> Foreshadowing, Symbolism, imagery Act 3:5 after the consummation of their marriage and before he is banished to Mantua.</li> <li>11. <b>“...let me have/A dram of poison”</b> Act 5:1 demanding tone to show he is in despair.</li> <li>12. <b>“Death hath had no power yet upon thy beauty.”</b> Act 5:3</li> </ol>

	<p>Imagery to show that death hasn't changed Juliet's appearance yet – Shakespeare is playing with the audience here.</p> <p>13. <b>“And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars from this world-wearied flesh”</b> Act 5:3 –Metaphor and Alliteration to show Romeo's desire to rid himself, through death, of fate's control over him shortly before he dies.</p> <p>14. <b>“Thus with a kiss I die”</b> Act 5:3 statement first person – he dies</p>
<p><b>Lord Montague</b></p> 	<p>1. <b>“With tears augmenting the fresh morning dew”</b> Act 1: 1 – metaphor to show he is worried about Romeo.</p> <p>2. <b>“Who set this new quarrel abroad?”</b> Act 1:1 – Rhetorical question to find out how the fight started.</p> <p>3. <b>“For I will raise her statue in pure gold,”</b> Act 5:3 hyperbole, persuasion – Montague assures Capulet that he will erect a gold statue in her memory</p>





Blood Brothers	
Character	Key Quote Link to meaning and terminology
<b>Mrs Johnstone</b> (some quotes are for both Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Lyons) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>“He told me I was sexier than Marilyn Monroe”</b> Recurring motif – Her looks were all she had going for her and when they were gone so was her husband.</li> <li><b>“By the time I was twenty-five, I looked like forty-two”</b> Hyperbole – showing the impact on her appearance of having a hard life and so many children so young.</li> <li><b>“during the dance, she acquires a brush, dusters and a mop”</b> stage directions – showing that she is happy to be working even if it is in a menial job</li> <li><b>“never put new shoes on a table”</b> Foreshadowing – this superstition suggests that something bad will happen right from the start of the play. Mrs Johnstone believes in these superstitions.</li> <li><b>“silver trays to take meals on” / “a bike with both wheels on” – Mrs J &amp; Mrs L</b> Juxtaposition – Highlights the different lifestyles both boys would have. Envy from Mrs J. too</li> <li><b>“Mrs Lyons shows the Bible to Mrs Johnstone”</b> Religious imagery and stage directions – showing how once a pact has been made and sworn on the bible you can’t change your mind. Important symbolically as this is the point of no return in giving a baby away.</li> <li><b>“don’t you ever come round here again” / “I’m very sorry, but it’s Edward’s bedtime” – Mrs J and Mrs L</b> juxtaposition of the characters</li> <li><b>“She removes a locket from around her neck”</b> Symbolism</li> <li><b>“bright new day, we’re goin’ away”</b> foreshadowing and cheerful tone</li> <li><b>“I curse you! Witch!” – Mrs L to Mrs J</b> hyperbole and negative connotations and first person</li> </ol>
<b>Narrator</b> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>“I’m up to here with hard luck stories” – Milkman/narrator</b> First person – shows a lack of caring and the poverty that the family live in.</li> <li><b>“the devil’s got your number” – narrator</b> Foreshadowing – the song shows us that she will not get away with giving up her son</li> <li><b>“did you never hear how the Johnstones died” – narrator</b> Foreshadowing - the narrator tells us the ending at the start of the play</li> <li><b>“the mother, so cruel, there’s a stone in place of her heart” – narrator</b> Hyperbole – The narrator exaggerates how horrible Mrs J. is which we find out if not true. He is being very judgemental and patronising towards her.</li> <li><b>“a debt is a debt, and must be paid” – narrator</b> repetition – here the narrator is giving a double meaning, physical money and the fact that she will have to pay for giving up her child.</li> <li><b>“There’s a mad man” – narrator</b></li> </ol>

	<p>Alliteration – referring to Mickey and his desire to kill Edward with the gun from Sammy’s robbery.</p> <p><b>7. “Do we blame superstition for what came to pass? Or could it be what we, the English, have come to know as class?” – the narrator</b></p> <p>Rhetorical questions – questioning tone as to whether the blame lies with society rather than the characters themselves.</p> <p><b>8. “Did you ever hear the story of the Johnstone twins, as like each other as two new pins” – narrator</b></p> <p>Cyclical structure of the novel – repetition of the opening – showing their deaths were inevitable from the start.</p> <p><b>9. “the music pulsates and builds”</b></p> <p>stage directions – showing the culmination of the action and the building to the deaths</p>
<p><b>Mr Lyons</b></p>	<p><b>1. “it’s a sign of the times, Miss Jones”</b></p> <p>Statement – showing that there is no work for anyone (linking to Mickey being unemployed and unable to find a job).</p>
<p><b>Mrs Lyons</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “give one to me”</b></p> <p>imperative – demanding tone showing that she is desperate for a baby and will do anything to get one.</p> <p><b>2. “How can you possibly avoid some of them being put into care?”</b></p> <p>Rhetorical Question – to persuade her to give one of the twins to her.</p> <p><b>3. “You’ll be locked up”</b></p> <p>Directive – threatening Mrs J.</p> <p><b>4. “It’s just... just this place”</b></p> <p>repetition – shows her bad state of mind</p> <p><b>5. “has a lethal-looking kitchen knife in her hand”</b></p> <p>Stage directions – she is trying to stab Mrs J. showing that she is going mad.</p>
<p><b>Mickey Edward</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “mam” / “mummy” “pissed off” / “you say smashing things” “the two of them immediately wriggle and giggle with glee” – Edward and Mickey</b></p> <p>Juxtaposition and difference in speech patterns</p> <p><b>2. “we’re blood brothers” Mickey and Edward</b></p> <p>Symbolism – childhood ritual and the fact they are actually twins</p> <p><b>3. “if you cross your fingers and if you count from one to ten” – the children</b></p> <p>Foreshadowing – showing childhood beliefs and superstitions</p> <p><b>4. “Peter Pan”</b></p> <p>Symbolism of never growing up – foreshadowing later difficulty when both boys do grow up</p> <p><b>5. “take a flying fuck at a rolling donut” / “it’s borin”</b></p> <p>Juxtaposition - of trouble at school for Mickey and Edward</p> <p><b>6. “a game of piggy-in-the-middle”</b></p> <p>the stage directions and foreshadowing – showing where Linda is in the middle of Mickey and Edward throughout both their childhood and into adulthood too.</p> <p><b>7. “workin’ overtime” / “I go away to university tomorrow” – Mickey and Edward</b></p> <p>statements – shows the contrast in lifestyles and class for both boys</p>



	<p><b>8. “How come you got everything... an’ I got nothin’?” – Mickey, to Edward</b></p> <p>Dialogue – jealousy from Mickey to Edward showing he sees the unfairness in society</p> <p><b>9. “I could have been him!” – Mickey</b></p> <p>shouting accusatory tone – shows how unfair the whole situation has been and the despondency Mickey feels at his life in poverty</p> <p><b>10. “walkin’ round in circles” – Mickey</b></p> <p>Tone – Mickey is resentful and angry at what has happened</p> <p><b>11. “I grew up. An’ you didn’t, because you didn’t need to” – Mickey to Edward</b></p> <p>Emotive language – shows how jealous he is of Edward’s freedom as a result of having money and being able to go to University</p> <p><b>12. “chronically depressed” – Mickey</b></p> <p>Emotive language – showing how Mickey is reliant on pills after coming out of prison.</p> <p><b>13. “You sorted it out. You and Councillor Eddie Lyons” – Mickey</b></p> <p>Sarcastic tone – showing he is not grateful for Eddie’s help.</p> <p><b>14. Edward is “on a platform”</b></p> <p>stage directions – show that Edward is isolated and talking to his audience as a councillor making him an easy target</p>
<b>Police</b>	<p>1. “he was about to commit a serious crime” / “it was more of a prank, really”</p> <p>juxtaposition of the treatment of Mickey and Edward by the police – unfairness and class stereotyping</p>
<b>Sammy</b>	<p>1. “Sammy burnt the school down”</p> <p>Foreshadowing – that he will be trouble and lead Mickey into trouble too.</p>
<b>Schoolmaster</b>	<p><b>1. “This is a boys’ school, Lyons” – Schoolteacher</b></p> <p>negative tone – showing Edward getting into trouble.</p>

## A Christmas Carol

Character	Link to quote, terminology and meaning
<b>Scrooge</b> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>“Hard and sharp as flint”</b>  Simile – to show his miserly nature</li> <li>2. <b>“Solitary as an oyster”</b>  Simile – to show how lonely and isolated he was</li> <li>3. <b>“He carried his own low temperature around with him”</b>  Metaphor – for his poor attitude and way he made others feel when he saw them.</li> <li>4. <b>“Nobody stopped him in the street to say. ‘My dear Scrooge, how are you?’ ”</b>  Metaphor – for his dislikeable and unfriendly character.</li> <li>5. <b>“Bah! Humbug”</b>  Exclamations – this is only repeated a couple of times but has become iconic as a representation of Scrooge’s dislike of spending and Christmas.</li> <li>6. <b>“Every idiot who goes around with Merry Xmas on his lips... should be buried with a stake of holly through his heart”</b>  Tone – shows how dislikeable Scrooge is and how much he hates Christmas as he has to stop making money for a day.</li> <li>7. <b>“Are there no prisons? Are there no workhouses?”</b>  Rhetorical Questions – suggesting the poor are at fault for having no money and that they have a place in society (even though we know prison and workhouses were terrible places)</li> <li>8. <b>“If they would rather die, they had better do it and decrease the surplus population”</b>  Metaphor – to show that poor people should die and free up space for other people and for making more money.</li> <li>9. <b>“It’s not my business”</b>  Tone – showing he isn’t interested in what happens to others.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>THE CHANGE!</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. <b>“I will honour Christmas in my heart. I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future. I will not shut out the lessons that they teach.”</b>  Repetition – showing how he has had an epiphany and is no longer the miserly begrudging character he once was.</li> <li>11. <b>“I am light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy, I am giddy as a drunken man. A merry Christmas to everybody. Hallo! Whoop! Hallo!”</b>  Repetition of the personal pronoun – shows his light hearted and carefree attitude and his lack of care about money and material goods.</li> <li>12. <b>“I don’t know anything. I’m quite a baby.”</b>  First person – Shows he is re-born as a decent person.</li> <li>13. <b>“I’ll send it to Bob Cratchit!”</b>  Statement – showing he is capable of charity by sending a decent goose to the Cratchit family.</li> <li>14. <b>“Not a farthing less. A great many back payments are included in it.”</b></li> </ol>

	<p>Short sentences – showing that Scrooge recognises that his wagers have been disproportionate and unfair to Bob.</p> <p><b>15. “I have come to dinner. Will you let me in Fred?”</b></p> <p>Question – showing his uncertainty about his position with his nephew Fred due to the way he has always behaved in the past.</p> <p><b>16. “Therefore I am about to raise your salary!”</b></p> <p>Emotive tone – showing he is being fair to Bob</p> <p><b>17. “Scrooge was better than his word. He did it all and became as good a friend, as good a master, and as good a man, as the good old city knew.”</b></p> <p>Repetition – showing he is good to his word and that he became a different person.</p>
<p><b>Marley</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “On the very day of the funeral, (Scrooge) solemnised it with an undoubted bargain”</b></p> <p>Negative tone – showing how Scrooge had already forgotten his friend and business partner.</p> <p><b>2. “I wear the chain I forged in life...The chain was made up of cash boxes..ledgers..heavy purses”</b></p> <p>Metaphor – to show that the way he had behaved in life had a direct impact on him in the afterlife – he is now in purgatory and damned to walk the earth with heavy chains representing everything he valued in life</p> <p><b>3. “You may be an undigested bit of beef”</b></p> <p>Metaphor – to show that Scrooge doesn’t really believe the spectral vision he is having at the moment.</p> <p><b>4. “My spirit never roved beyond the narrow limits of our money changing hole”</b></p> <p>Metaphor – to show he was doomed in life due to his obsession with money and that this carries on in death too.</p> <p><b>5. “Mankind was my business!”</b></p> <p>Symbolism – shows he understands the error of his ways and that money isn’t the be all and end all.</p>
<p><b>Bob Cratchit and Cratchit Family</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “The clerk’s fire was so very much smaller that it looked like only one coal”</b></p> <p>Hyperbole – shows the terrible cold and conditions that Scrooge makes Bob work in.</p> <p><b>2. “There’s another fellow, my clerk with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a merry Christmas. I’ll retire to Bedlam”</b></p> <p>Statements – shows how little he pays Bob and how dismissive Scrooge is of his cheerful nature.</p> <p><b>3. “Tiny Tim hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple, and remember upon Christmas day, who made lame beggars walk, and blind men see.”</b></p> <p>Religious connotations – Tiny Tim reinforces Christian values of charity, kindness and being thankful for what you have.</p> <p><b>4. “Mrs Cratchit made the gravy hissing hot, Master Peter mashed the potatoes with incredible vigour, Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple sauce...”</b></p>



	<p>Listing – showing the family work together and that love is more important than money and materialistic goods.</p> <p><b>5. “There never was such a goose cooked.”</b></p> <p>Hyperbole – showing they exaggerate the excitement of a goose which is too small for them as a family but they are grateful anyway.</p> <p><b>6. “Eked out by apple-sauce and mashed potatoes”</b></p> <p>Adjective – shows that there isn’t enough food to go around</p> <p><b>7. “God bless us every one”</b></p> <p>Religious Imagery – Tiny Tim again reinforces charity and peace and happiness to all mankind at Christmas time.</p> <p><b>8. “Mr Scrooge. I’d give him a piece of my mind. An odious, stingy, hard, unfeeling man” (Mrs Cratchit)</b></p> <p>Listing – the negative tone shows how unhappy she is with the way that Bob is treated by his employer.</p>
<p><b>Belle</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “Another idol has displaced me.. a golden one”</b></p> <p>Metaphor – to show that money has become more important to Scrooge than his fiancé Belle.</p> <p><b>2. “I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off, until the master passion, Gain engrosses you”</b></p> <p>Triplets – to show her disappointment in the change in him.</p> <p><b>3. “May you be happy in the life you have chosen”</b></p> <p>Statement – She wishes him luck and shows that she is leaving him due to his money grabbing ways.</p> <p><b>4. “No more! Show me no more!”</b></p> <p>Repetition – Scrooge can no longer watch his previous self and the loss of the love he had for Belle.</p> <p><b>5. “Now a comely matron sitting opposite her daughter”</b></p> <p>Adjectives – shows how she is happily married and satisfied with her life but also highlights the happiness Scrooge has missed out on.</p>
<p><b>Fred – nephew of Scrooge</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “What reason have you to be morose? You’re rich enough.”</b></p> <p>Questioning – shows the difference in attitude between Fred and Scrooge and encourages Scrooge to be a happier more pleasant man.</p> <p><b>2. “I have always thought of Christmas as a good time, a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time”</b></p> <p>Listing – shows Fred’s love of Christmas and his clear difference in attitude to his uncle.</p> <p><b>3. “Don’t be angry Uncle. Merry Christmas!”</b></p> <p>Short Sentences – showing that he is happy, like Christmas and charitable.</p> <p><b>4. “If you should happen, by any unlikely chance, to know a man more blest in a laugh than Scrooge’s nephew, all I can say is I should like to know him too.”</b></p> <p>Narrative voice – reinforces how pleasant and nice Fred is.</p> <p><b>5. “Scrooge’s offences carry their own punishment. Who suffers? Himself!”</b></p> <p>Dialogue – showing he understands that Scrooge is his own worst enemy.</p>



## Minor Characters: Fan



## Fezziwig



## Mrs Dilber, the laundress and Joe



## The Ghosts Ghost of Xmas Past



### 1. "I have come to bring you home dear brother.. home, home, home!"

Repetition – showing that he was loved and loveable once but also reinforces the fact that his father didn't want him around

### 2. "You are quite a woman, little Fan"

Exclamation – showing he loved and admired his sister when they were young.

### 3. "Bless his heart; it's Fezziwig alive again!"

Happy Tone – showing that he has fond memories of his old employer.

### 4. "Yo ho there! Ebenezer! Dick! No more work tonight!"

Jolly Tone – showing how charitable Fezziwig is by stopping them from working to have a Christmas Party.

### 5. "He has the power to render us happy or unhappy; to make our service light or burdensome. The happiness he gives, is..as if it cost a fortune"

Epiphany – Scrooge realises that happiness doesn't have to cost a fortune and that Fezziwig was a good employer.

### 6. "Who's the worse for the loss of a few things like these? Not a dead man I suppose."

Dialogue – showing they don't care about Scrooge and are happy to steal his possessions from him after his death.

### 7. "He'd have had somebody to look after him when he was struck by Death, instead of lying gasping out his last there, alone by himself"

Dialogue – shows he died alone and unhappy.

### 1. "Would you (Scrooge) so soon put out..the light I give?"

Metaphor – to show that the first ghost is there to illuminate his past and show him where things have gone wrong.

### 2. "Scrooge was conscious of a thousand odours floating in the air, each one connected with a thousand thoughts and hopes and joys long long forgotten."

Triplets – to show Scrooge once had dreams and thoughts and hopes like everyone else.

### 3. "Strange to have forgotten it for so many years"

Statement – shows that Scrooge is not very reflective and doesn't look back or try to adapt the way he is.


### 4. "A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still – Scrooge sobbed."

Sibilance – shows how lonely Scrooge was as a child and the memory makes Scrooge unhappy as an adult.

### 5. "To see Scrooge's extraordinary voice between laughing and crying..and his excited face..would have been a surprise to his business friends in the city"

Emotive Language – shows that Scrooge is capable of emotion and that he isn't heartless.

### 6. "I should like to have given him (the boy carol singer) something: that's all."

	<p>First person – Scrooge thinks of someone kindly unlike his normal behaviour.</p> <p><b>7. “One child: true! your nephew!”</b></p> <p>Exclamatory tone – the remembrance that he loved Fan (his sister) and he has neglected his duty as an uncle towards her son.</p> <p><b>8. (With Fezziwig) “Scrooge’s heart and soul were in the scene..he remembered everything, enjoyed everything.”</b></p> <p>Repetition – shows Scrooge is capable of happiness or has been in the past.</p> <p><b>9. “A small matter to make these folks so full of gratitude”</b></p> <p>Epiphany – shows that it is easy to make employees happy.</p> <p><b>10. “I should like to be able to say a word or two to my clerk just now. That’s all.”</b></p> <p>Tone – shows that he is reflecting on his behaviour towards Bob.</p>
<p><b>Ghost of Xmas Present</b></p> 	<p><b>1. “A jolly giant who bore a glowing torch with a cheery voice and a joyful air”</b></p> <p>Description – showing his benevolent nature</p> <p><b>2. “To a poor one most. Because it needs it most”</b></p> <p>Repetition – to show the poor are in most need.</p> <p><b>3. “I see a vacant seat. The child will die”</b></p> <p>Short sentences – emphasise the hole that would be left in the Cratchit family if Tiny Tim died.</p> <p><b>4. “Will you decide what men shall live, what men shall die? It may be in the sight of heaven, you are more worthless and less fit to live than millions like this poor man’s child”</b></p> <p>Symbolism – The ghost is teaching Scrooge a lesson about humanity.</p> <p><b>5. “Scrooge was the ogre of the family and the mention of his name cast a dark shadow”</b></p> <p>Hyperbole – showing how the rest of the family felt about Scrooge.</p> <p><b>6. “The numbers of people on the way to friendly gatherings”</b></p> <p>Description – showing that even the poorest had love and friendship.</p> <p><b>7. “Even here.. two men wished each other Merry Christmas in their can of grog.”</b></p> <p>Symbolism – even in the lowliest of places people showed kindness and Christmas spirit.</p> <p><b>8. “Yes/No game.. a disagreeable, savage animal. It’s Uncle Scro-o-o-o-ge!”</b></p> <p>Adjectives – to show the family poking fun at Scrooge behind his back.</p> <p><b>9. “They are Man’s. This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware for I see that written which is Doom.”</b></p> <p>Symbolism – giving us a lesson about the nature of humans and the dark path that this will lead humanity down.</p>
<p><b>Ghost of Xmas Future</b></p>	<p><b>1. “It was shrouded in a deep black garment which concealed its head, its face, its form and left nothing visible except one outstretched hand”</b></p> <p>Symbolism – describing the ghost like he is the grim reaper</p>



2. **"Ghost of the Future. I fear you more than any spectre I have seen. But as I know your purpose is to do me good, I am prepared to bear you company with a thankful heart."**

Epiphany – Scrooge recognises that he needs to listen to the ghost and this is the first time that has happened.

3. **"I don't mind going (to the funeral) if a lunch is provided."**

Emotive Language – showing that the businessmen don't care that Scrooge is dead they are only after a free lunch.

4. **"Old Scratch has got his own at last hey?"**

Rhetorical Question – showing his nickname isn't particularly well respected.

5. **"So I am told.. Cold isn't it?"**

Rhetorical question – others speaking about Scrooge with no feeling.

6. **"He frightened everyone away from him when he was alive, to profit us when he was dead, ha, ha!"**

Mocking tone – showing that nobody cares about his death.

7. **"If there is any person in the town who feels emotion caused by this man's death, show that person to me, Spirit, I beseech you!"**

Desperate tone – Scrooge is begging the ghost to show someone will miss him.

8. **"It would be bad fortune to find so merciless a creditor. We may sleep tonight with light hearts, Caroline!"**

Relieved tone – creditors of Scrooge are relieved they are not in debt to him any more as no one could be worse.

9. **"I am sure none we shall none of us forget Tiny Tim"**

Repetition – grief at the death of Tiny Tim.

10. **"A churchyard, overrun by weeds, the growth of vegetation's death not life –a worthy place!"**

Triplets – showing nobody ever visited Scrooge's grave or cared.

11. **"Scrooge crept towards it, trembling, and following the finger, read upon the stone of the neglected grave his own name, Ebenezer Scrooge."**

Complex sentence – reveals his emotion at seeing how little anyone cares for him or remembers him.