

## Spelling list: A Christmas Carol 1

Key words for your GCSE study of A Christmas Carol

Dickens	Charles <b>Dickens</b> wrote 'A Christmas Carol' in 1843.
Ebenezer	Scrooge thinks the poor are idle.
Scrooge	At the beginning of the story <b>Scrooge</b> is a greedy, selfish person.
Cratchit	Bob <b>Cratchit</b> is badly mistreated by Scrooge at the start of the novella.
workhouse	The Poor Law enforced hard labour in the <b>workhouse</b> in return for shelter and food.
treadmill	The <b>treadmill</b> was originally created as a punishment for criminals but became a job for people in the workhouse.
context	We should think about the <b>context</b> of a text to help us understand the writer's message.
Victorian	<b>Victorian</b> London was a dismal place for the poor.
symbol	Ignorance and Want are key symbols used in Dickens' lesson to the reader.
Ignorance	The manager showed <b>ignorance</b> towards his employees.
analysis	He wrote a detailed <b>analysis</b> of the paragraph.
evaluation	You will need to make judgements in your <b>evaluation</b> of key characters.
judgement	You will need to make judgements in your evaluation of key characters.
thoughtful	Make <b>thoughtful</b> judgements about what Dickens was trying to teach the reader about the context in which he grew up.
chronological	Present your points in <b>chronological</b> order.
stave	Dickens called his chapters 'staves' to enforce the idea of his story being a carol.

novella	A <b>novella</b> is a narrative that is longer than a short sotry but shorter than most novels.
allegory	The story is an <b>allegory</b> as it has a deeper meaning and a moral lesson.
allegorical	'A Christmas Carol' is an <b>allegorical</b> tale showing the possibility of and importance of change.
cautionary	Dickens wrote a <b>cautionary</b> tale which still applies today.