

SCROOGE LEARNS HIS LESSON

Note: The transactional processes suggested in CISCE curriculum are highlighted in grey.

Learning outcomes

- To describe the change of heart in the main character
- To explain the significance of the play as a parable
- To explain the purpose of introducing ghosts as characters
- To identify the story as a classic



Pre-reading

This section focuses on *assessment for learning* as it indicates to the reader what is to follow.

Encourage students to do the Pre-reading section given in the Reader.

Discuss question 1 with the entire class.

Allow pairs to do questions 2 and 3. Ask a few students to share their answers with the entire class. You may call them up in random order.

READING

Play the text in parts, on the screen. / Ask students to read the text in parts. / check comprehension.

Scene 1

How does Narrator 1 introduce Scrooge? (As a stingy person who loves his money more than he cares for people.) Why does Narrator 2 tell us that it is Christmas Eve? (Christmas is a season of joy and with it comes sharing and caring. Narrator 2 brings out the sharp contrast between the season of goodwill and the miser who keeps to himself on the night before Christmas.) Why does the spirit of his dead friend, Jacob Marley, visit Scrooge? (To ask him to care more for people than for money while he is still alive so that he may not be punished for his stinginess after his death. His appearance may be a kind of warning for what is to come.) Marley says, "Remember, there are more important things in life than making money."

How does Scrooge react to dead Marley's visit? (He does not take it seriously. He thinks he could have imagined it due to his old age.) Who arrives at the stroke of one?

Scene 2

Where does the ghost take him and why? (The ghost of the Past takes Scrooge back to his own childhood to remind him of people who had been kind to him. As Scrooge sees his past, he feels sad and weeps that he is not as kind to others as people had been to him.)

Who is the second ghost? How does it look? Where does this ghost take Scrooge? How does this scene help Scrooge? (It makes him feel sorry for being unkind to Fred's family.)

Scene 3 and Scene 4

What does Scrooge ask the spirit of Christmas Yet To Come and why? (Scrooge asks the spirit if it will show him as being more generous in the future because he regrets the way he has lived and wants to become a better person.)

Why does Scrooge promise to change and how? (Scrooge has learnt his lesson from the three spirits of Christmas. He realises that no one will feel sad when he is gone because he has not cared for them when he was alive. He decides to change and to keep the Christmas spirit alive, not for just a day but throughout

the year by being generous and caring.) *Why is Scrooge happy on Christmas Day?* (He is glad to know that Christmas is not yet over and he can start being a better person from that very day.)

Why does he thank Marley, the spirits and God? (He realises that God had given him a chance to live a more meaningful life, that the three spirits had shown him where his present way of living would lead him and that the ghost of his friend, Jacob Marley had come from the dead to warn him about the visit of the spirits to teach him how not to live.) *How does Scrooge change?* (When Scrooge becomes generous and caring, he becomes a happier person too. People are surprised and laughed to see the change in him but he does not care.)

Appreciating the Play

The play script has features of a play and a parable:

Play:

The *Narrators* are not characters taking part in the play. They take turns to speak directly

to the spectators providing information and commenting on the action on stage.

The *main character* is Scrooge. The *setting* is his bedroom and the *plot* is a teaching experience to make Scrooge change his ways.

The *supporting characters* are ghosts: the ghost of his friend, Jacob Marley, and the spirits of Christmas Past, Present and Yet To Come. These characters are all ghosts because they make a deeper impact not only on Scrooge but on the spectators as well.

Their *dramatic effect* is greater because they are from the dead and, therefore, should know what they are talking about. All of them help Scrooge to become a better person.

Post-reading

Discussion

1. Do you think we should be caring and generous only during festive seasons? Explain your stand.
2. How does making others happy make us happy too?

GRAMMAR

Phrases and clauses

Phrases and Clauses

Review subject and predicate with the class.

Write on the board:

A group of students

Ask students:

Does the sentence have a subject and predicate? (No)

Does it have a verb in it? (No)

Tell students:

A group of words that do not make complete sense by itself is a **phrase**. A phrase does not have a verb.

Write the sentence on the board. Highlight one clause.

Varun's friends did not know/ that he could not swim.

Ask students:

Does the sentence have a subject and predicate? (Yes)

Does it have a verb in it? (Yes)

Does the group of words make complete sense? (Yes)

Tell them that the first clause is a **main clause** and the second one is a **subordinate clause**.

Tell students:

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

- A **main clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a complete sentence.
- A **subordinate clause** contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a sentence. A subordinate clause must always be combined with the main clause.

Follow the examples in the Reader.

VOCABULARY

Suffixes

Explain to the class that

- suffixes are letters that are added to a root or base word at the end.
- by adding such letters the root word changes form.

Example: the adjective sad becomes an adverb if *ly* is added to it at the end — *sadly*— and a noun when *ness* is added — *sadness*.

Write the given list of a few noun and adjective suffixes on the board. / Call out the list of suffixes and ask students to write them in their notebooks.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Noun suffixes | <i>al – ance/ence – dom – hood – ment – ship – sion / tion / xion – ist – ism – age</i> |
| Adjective suffixes | <i>able/ible – al – ese – ful – ic – ous – ian – ish – less – ive</i> |

Divide the class into groups. Distribute copies of the following passage and ask students to identify and underline the words with suffixes.

The arrival of the baby gorillas sent a wave of interest amongst us. Mr Roy asked us to be careful while handling them. They were babies and needed special attention.

The gorillas loved being carried and cuddled. It was easy in the beginning for they were only babies, but as they grew big and heavy, our excitement waned.

As time went on, their behaviour changed and inspections became tricky. They were no more submissive but insisted on taking charge of the situation.

Conduct whole-class review.

LISTENING

Post listening

Tell students that they will be listening to a story about a generous boy whose kindness is rewarded.

Tell them it is a post listening task.

Play the audio track and let students listen and choose the correct option. Play it once again so that students check their work/complete the task.

Review the answers.



SPEAKING

Advising for/against

This task can be used for *assessment as learning* as students communicate using the sentences clearly advising on a subject for and against a topic.

Tell students that during conversations, we may be required to give our opinion on something. At times we would advise people to do something or advise them against doing something.

But what is important is that we use the right words and speak politely while supporting the view or opposing it.

Write these sentences on the board and ask students what is wrong with them.

- *Just keep quite. You are making a lot of noise in class.*
- *You'd better complete this work before you leave.*
- *Stay at home and do your homework.*

Elicit from the class that they sound rude.

Now ask them to change the sentences to make them sound polite and appropriate. Point out that they should focus on giving advice.

Proceed to the given exercise and let students practise advising for and against the given situations.

LIFE SKILLS

Discussing the question in this section focuses on Naturalistic intelligence which is related to environmental issues, plants and animals. Students will develop a sense of caring and empathy for animals.



WRITING

Notice

This task can be used for *assessment as learning* as students creatively make their own notice, given the details in the Reader.

Note: Help students set their objectives (*Why do I want to write this?*)

Guide students through every step. Share the guidelines with them but encourage them to write their own Notice.

What is a notice?

A notice is a short piece of writing. It is used to make an announcement of some event. Generally notices are pinned to the notice board or pasted on special boards.

How do I write a notice?

Follow a few simple rules while writing a notice:

- Write in a clear formal style.
- Do not forget to write the heading.

- Write the date, time and place.
- Include a suitable description with the necessary details.
- Write whom to contact, the place and the time.
- You may include a picture if required.
- Have it written within a box.

Now read the question in the Reader and follow the given format to do the exercise.

STUDENTS' BOOK ANSWER KEY

Scrooge Learns His Lesson

Pre-reading

Free response

Comprehension

- A.**
1. The ghost of Scrooge's partner Jacob Marley visits Scrooge the night before Christmas. He tells Scrooge that there is still time to change and be kind and good to others. He also reminds Scrooge that there are more important things than making money.
 2. The first ghost shows Scrooge his past and how he has been unkind to people even though they have been kind to him.
 3. The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge how his nephew, Fred, and his family are celebrating Christmas. He also sees them praying for him even though Scrooge has treated them poorly.
 4. Scrooge begs the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come to give him another chance to save himself.
 5. We know that Scrooge is a changed man in the end because he is happy and is determined to make amends for all his wrong doings in the past. He does not even mind when others laugh to see such a change in him.
- B.**
1.
 - a. The Ghost of Christmas Past says these words to Scrooge.
 - b. By showing him how he has hurt people in the past, the ghost hopes that Scrooge will see the error of his ways and repent for them. Doing this will benefit him as he will have a chance to prove his goodness to the world.
 2.
 - a. Scrooge says these words to the Ghost of Christmas Past.
 - b. He is talking about the scenes from the past that show how he has treated people and the feelings of guilt that stir in him. Scrooge understands how unkind he has been to others, though they have been good to him. He realises his mistake and cannot bear the pain of guilt anymore.
 3.
 - a. Scrooge's heart is happy. It is made happy by showing generosity, kindness and consideration to others.
 - b. Doing good to others without expecting anything in return gives Scrooge great happiness and even peace. The peace and happiness that comes from being good is greater than any satisfaction that comes from wealth and other material things. Therefore, it is enough.

- C.** 1. From the introduction, we understand that Scrooge had no friends and that he would not listen to anyone. The best way then to make him realise his mistakes is through the use of supernatural beings, that are somewhat frightening. These ghosts do not give him a choice to look away from the truth they show him. He is forced to see the visions and so he realises his mistakes. Marley was perhaps his only friend all his life. Scrooge might have ignored what Marley's ghost says as well but the latter's prediction comes true. The ghosts are none other than Scrooge himself from various stages of his life. That is another reason why Scrooge pays attention to what the ghosts say and show. If the morals were given out by another person, Scrooge might have never listened to them and he might have never got a chance to correct his behaviour and attitude.
2. The Christmas Carol reminds us of the values associated with Christmas—generosity, kindness, and universal love for the community. It shows the joyous traditions associated with Christmas, like the sharing of gifts, festive celebrations and symbols of happiness and well-being. Therefore, we are able to see the contrast between Scrooge's own qualities and the qualities associated with Christmas. Also, people usually brush aside differences in wealth and position and come together to celebrate Christmas—what better time to bring about this change within Scrooge?
Suggested answer. Accept any logical answer.

Grammar

- A.** 2. at five o'clock 3. in the west 4. by the lake 5. on the sea
6. a blue shirt 7. behind the sofa 8. in the park
- B.** 2. While he lived in Chennai – subordinate clause; he learned to speak Tamil – main clause
3. The deer ran swiftly. main clause
4. Kavita opened the door – main clause; when she heard the doorbell ring – subordinate clause
5. Ravi is tired – main clause; because he did not get enough sleep last night – subordinate clause
6. If the plan is approved – subordinate clause; they will build a stadium in our city – main clause
7. The tourists will visit the museum – main clause; after they return from the fort – subordinate clause
8. The children ate early. main clause
9. After the match was over – subordinate clause; the team had a celebration – main clause
10. Ritu went to the bank – main clause; because she needed some money – subordinate clause

Vocabulary

1. relaxation 2. excellence 3. involvement
4. explosion 5. protective 6. manageable

Listening

Listening text

Listen to this story about a generous boy whose good deed comes back to him. After you listen, say whether these lines are true (T) or false(F). Read the sentences before you begin.

One day, a young boy asked his mother to buy him a drum. But the mother was very poor and all she could get her son was a piece of wood lying on the road. The boy wasn't sure what to do with it but he accepted it gladly because he didn't want his mother to feel bad. Soon, he came upon an old woman who was trying hard to light a wood stove. Seeing that her firewood was damp, the boy offered her his own piece of wood in exchange. The grateful woman started a fire and thanked the boy with a piece of bread. As the boy went along, he saw a potter's wife whose child was crying with hunger. The boy gave up his bread and got a pot in return. Next, he met a washerman whose boiling pot had crashed into pieces. The pot was thus given up to the washerman who gifted the boy a brand new coat in return. The boy went off to show his new coat to his mother but met a shivering traveller on the way. Taking pity on him, he gave the traveller his coat. The traveller thanked him by giving the boy his horse. Further along the way, the boy met a wedding party. The man who was to bring the groom's horse was late and the auspicious time for the wedding would soon pass. The boy felt bad and offered his own horse to them. And what do you think he got in return? A brand new drum, from one of the musicians at the wedding party! The boy's selflessness had paid off!

Answers:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T

Speaking

Free response

Writing

Curtain Call

Drama Workshop

on 12th October, 2023

from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

at the School Auditorium, National High School

Interested students from Class 6 upwards must submit their names to their class teachers on or before 12th September, 2023.

Suggested answer. Accept any logical answer.

Punctuation

1. The policeman said, "Can I see your ticket please?"
2. "We're going to the circus," said Nitin.
3. "Seema, are you very busy?" asked Nehal.
4. Tasneem exclaimed "Oh, what a beautiful view!"
5. "The train is on time," said Kusum.

6. "Yes, I can help you," said Sujata.
7. Vikas said, "How are you preparing for the test?"
8. "How I wish I could go on a holiday!" said Preeti.

Life Skills

Free response

ANSWER KEY TO WORKSHEET 4

- A.** 1. main clause 2. subordinate clause 3. subordinate clause
4. main clause 5. main clause 6. subordinate clause
7. subordinate clause 8. main clause
- B.** 1. observation 2. annoyance 3. amazement
4. division 5. difference
- C.** *Free response*

QUESTION BANK

Scrooge Learns His Lesson

A. Answer in brief.

1. What was Scrooge's reaction when he saw Fred and his family praying for him?
Ans: When Scrooge saw Fred and his family praying for him though he had treated them badly, he realised that he had been unfair. He decided to make amends for whatever he had done.
2. Why did Scrooge feel happy towards the end of the story?
Ans: Scrooge felt happy because the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come had given him the chance to mend his ways and be a changed man and this would spare him from any punishment in the afterlife.

B. Answer in detail.

How is Scrooge introduced in the play and how does he change?

Ans: Scrooge is introduced as a miser in the play. He keeps himself aloof and does not share the joy of Christmas with anyone. Three ghosts visit him that night to show him how mean and unkind he had been to the people around him. The third ghost even shows him what his future could be if he does not change. Upon witnessing these scenes, Scrooge realises that he has been given a chance to mend his ways and becomes a good human being.

C. Choose the correct answer.

What is the theme of *Scrooge Learns His Lesson*?

- a. This is a story of redemption: the power to change if we see the faults in our ways.
- b. This is a story of forgiveness: to forgive all those who have harmed us in life.
- c. This is the story of greed: to want the world for oneself, and for our family.

Ans: a

D. Read the line and answer the questions.

Suddenly, he notices a ghost, dressed in a long green robe, with a wreath on its head.

- a. Who is this ghost? Where does this ghost take Scrooge?
- b. What does Scrooge see there?
- c. How does Scrooge react to what he sees?

Ans: a. It is the ghost of Christmas Present. This ghost takes Scrooge to his nephew, Fred's house.
b. Scrooge sees his nephew and his family having a good time. He also sees that they are praying for his good health.
c. Scrooge feels saddened by the way he had been treating his nephew.

E. Answer in detail. (Think and answer)

How will you call the play, *Scrooge Learns His Lesson*, a parable?

Ans: The setting, Christmas, is typical of a parable that are interpretations of religious beliefs. The story has a spiritual message: Scrooge has sinned by being selfish, avaricious and therefore, miserly. He does not share in the Christmas eve celebration with his nephew's family. He has not been kind to his employees. He could be punished by not being remembered or mourned after his death. He saves himself from punishment by repenting for his selfishness and deciding to be more caring in future while he yet has time to make amends.