

HULL TRUCK THEATRE IN ASSOCIATION
WITH LEEDS PLAYHOUSE PRESENT

50
YEARS
1972-2022



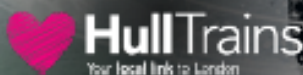
A CHRISTMAS CAROL

"glorious"



YORKSHIRE POST

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RECOMMENDED
AGE 5+

Secondary Resource KS2 & 3

CURRICULUM LINKS: ENGLISH, HISTORY, DRAMA, ART & DESIGN

BSL AND HULL TRUCK THEATRE'S *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*

One of the key aspirations of this years' production is to increase engagement with the Deaf community through more British Sign Language (BSL) performances. Adam Bassett, who plays Bob Cratchit, is Deaf and is a British Sign Language (BSL) user. Emma Prendergast, who plays Mrs Cratchit, is deaf and uses spoken word and BSL to communicate.

You will see Adam, Emma and other members of the cast using signs, gestures and visual vernacular during the shows, to communicate.

Visual Vernacular is a physical theatre technique, with some poetry and mime, primarily performed by Deaf artists. This powerful story telling style combines strong movement, iconic BSL signs, with gestures and facial expressions, to capture the world in all its visual complexity

RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Using www.british-sign.co.uk, encourage your class to do some research into BSL and how people communicate using BSL.

Ask them to find the signs for:

- Hello
- Please and thank you
- How are you?
- Merry Christmas
- Applause (for the end of the show!)

Did you know BSL has different accents/ dialects based on where you learn it, so people will sign with a Hull or Yorkshire accent!



“

A Christmas Carol remains as fresh and relevant today as it was in 1843. It's a heart-warming and hopeful tale about how generosity can triumph over inequality, and how everyone deserves a chance at redemption.

”

Playwright, Deborah McAndrew

TEACHING NOTES

This resource supports Hull Truck Theatre's production of Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, written by Deborah McAndrew. The activities are suitable for students in late Key Stage 2 and early Key Stage 3. Exploring the play through a variety of reading, writing, drama and design tasks, the resource will help develop the following skills:

- Reading different types of texts for meaning
- Understanding, describing, selecting or retrieving information, events or ideas from texts
- Using quotation and reference to text
- Speaking, listening and drama skills
- Understanding different social, historical and cultural contexts

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on 7 February 1812, to John and Elizabeth Dickens. His schooling, from the age of nine, was limited as his father was imprisoned for being in debt. Sent to work in a blacking factory he worked in terrible conditions. This, along with the separation from his family, must have been a traumatic experience for a young boy - enduring great loneliness, pain and hardship.

In the same year of his marriage, *The Pickwick Papers* was published. His work was often serialised in the newspaper at this time and would have been the equivalent to today's 'soap opera.'

Despite this difficult start in life, he succeeded in becoming a journalist, writing for *The Mirror of Parliament*, *True Sun* and *The Morning Chronicle*. Whilst working as a journalist, Dickens began to publish his sketches under the pseudonym of 'Boz'.

Dickens wrote *A Christmas Carol* in 1843 in order to promote good will and charity at Christmas time. The novel was immensely popular and continues to be as popular 150 years later.

In 1836, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth and they went on to have ten children.

Dickens himself was involved with many charities and promoting social issues throughout his life. At the time of writing *A Christmas Carol* he was concerned with the plight of impoverished children who often turned to crime in order to survive. Dickens saw education as a way in which children could eventually lead a better life

RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Using your local library, the school library or the internet, research Charles Dickens. Useful things to search could include:

- Charles Dickens' life
- Charles Dickens' novels
- Life in 1843

Present your work any way you like. You could choose to produce a PowerPoint presentation, a poster, a talk – the choice is yours!

Try not to include too much information. Pick out what you think is interesting or important.

WHAT IS *A CHRISTMAS CAROL* ABOUT?

I have endeavoured in this ghostly little book to raise the ghost of an idea which shall not put my readers out of humour with themselves, with each other, with the season or with me. May it haunt their houses pleasantly, and no-one wish to lay it.

Their faithful friend and servant

C.D

December 1843

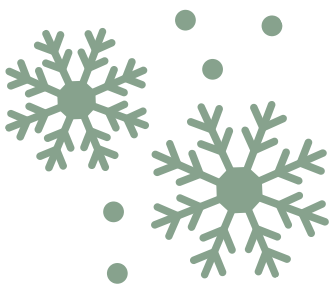
A Christmas Carol tells the story of a mean-spirited, miserly old man named Ebenezer Scrooge who sits in his counting-house on a freezing Christmas Eve. His clerk, Bob Cratchit, shivers in the anteroom because Scrooge refuses to spend money on heating coals for a fire. Scrooge's nephew, Fred, pays his uncle a visit and invites him to his annual Christmas party. Two gentlemen also drop by and ask Scrooge for a contribution to their charity. Scrooge reacts to the holiday visitors with bitterness and venom, spitting out an angry "Bah! Humbug!" in response to his nephew's "Merry Christmas!"

Later that evening, after returning to his dark, cold apartment, Scrooge receives a chilling visitation from the ghost of his dead partner, Jacob Marley. Marley explains that as punishment for his greedy and self-serving life his spirit has been

condemned to wander the earth weighted down with heavy chains. Marley hopes to save Scrooge from sharing the same fate. Marley informs Scrooge that three spirits will visit him in the night.

Scrooge falls asleep but wakes moments before the arrival of the Ghost of Christmas Past, a strange childlike phantom with a brightly glowing head. The spirit escorts Scrooge on a journey into the past to previous Christmases from his earlier years.

Invisible to those he watches, Scrooge revisits his childhood school days, his apprenticeship with a jolly merchant named Fezziwig, and his engagement to Belle, a woman who leaves Scrooge because he cares more about money than love. Scrooge, deeply moved, sheds tears of regret before the phantom returns him to his bed.



The Ghost of Christmas Present, a majestic giant clad in a green fur robe, takes Scrooge through London to unveil Christmas as it will happen that year. Scrooge watches the large, bustling Cratchit family prepare a miniature feast in its meagre home. He discovers Bob Cratchit's crippled son, Tiny Tim, a courageous boy whose kindness and humility warms Scrooge's heart. The ghost then transports Scrooge to his nephew's to witness the Christmas party. Scrooge finds the jovial gathering delightful and pleads with the spirit to stay until the very end of the festivities. As the day passes, the spirit ages, becoming noticeably older. Towards the end of the day, he shows Scrooge two starved children, Ignorance and Want, living under his coat. He vanishes instantly as Scrooge notices a dark, hooded figure coming toward him.

The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come then leads Scrooge through a sequence of mysterious scenes relating to an unnamed man's recent death. Scrooge sees businessmen discussing the dead man's riches, some vagabonds trading his personal effects for cash, and a poor couple expressing relief at the death of their unforgiving creditor.

DRAMA ACTIVITY

Working in small groups, read the plot of *A Christmas Carol* again.

Create freeze-frames to re tell the story.

A freeze-frame is a moment that shows the action in a narrative frozen in time, as if the pause button has been pressed.

Scrooge, anxious to learn the lesson of his latest visitor, begs to know the name of the dead man. After pleading with the ghost, Scrooge finds himself in a churchyard, the spirit pointing to a grave. Scrooge looks at the headstone and is shocked to read his own name. He desperately implores the spirit to alter his fate, promising to renounce his insensitive, avaricious ways and to honour Christmas with all his heart. At this point Scrooge awakes, safely tucked in his bed.

Overwhelmed with joy at the chance to redeem himself and grateful that he has been returned to Christmas Day, Scrooge rushes out onto the street hoping to share his newfound Christmas spirit. He sends a giant Christmas turkey to the Cratchit house and attends Fred's party, to the stifled surprise of the other guests. As the years go by, he holds true to his promise and honours Christmas with all his heart: he treats Tiny Tim as if he were his own child, provides lavish gifts for the poor, and treats his fellow human beings with kindness, generosity, and warmth.

(Taken from [sparknotes.com/lit/christmascarol/summary.html](https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/christmascarol/summary.html))

Think carefully about how many freeze-frames you are going to do, which characters will be in them and what they will be doing in each freeze-frame.

Think about:

- What is going on for each of the characters in the frame
- How their body language shows how they are feeling
- How facial expressions show how they are feeling



EBENEZER SCROOGE

Scrooge is the main character in *A Christmas Carol* and is first presented as a miserly, unpleasant man. He rejects all offerings of Christmas cheer and celebration as 'Humbug!'

On Christmas Eve he is visited by the ghost of his old business partner, Jacob Marley, who warns that he will be visited by three ghosts. Each of the ghosts shows him a scene that strikes fear and regret into his heart and eventually he softens his attitudes towards his fellow men.

By the end of the story, Scrooge is a changed man, sharing his wealth and generosity with everyone.



READING ACTIVITY

Read this extract from *A Christmas Carol* and discuss the questions on the following page:

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, 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!"

But what did Scrooge care? It was the very thing he liked

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1

What does Dickens use Scrooge's physical appearance to suggest about his character?

2

How does Dickens show that Scrooge is cold hearted?

3

How do other people view Scrooge? Does he care?

DRAMA ACTIVITY

In groups, create a role for the character of Scrooge. Use a large piece of paper and draw a picture of Scrooge. Take it in turns to make notes on the character and how he could be presented on stage.

Think carefully about how the character could be represented in the play – what clothes could he wear, how would he move and how would he speak?



SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In Victorian times, when Dickens was writing, life could be very difficult if you were not wealthy. People who couldn't pay their debts were sent to prison and poor people, including children, would often be sent to live in workhouses.

In 1861, 35,000 children under 12 lived and worked in workhouses in Britain. Living conditions there were unpleasant and the work was tough

such as 'picking out' old ropes. Discipline was harsh and punishments included whipping. Food was basic and was barely enough to sustain the children.

A Victorian street would have looked very different to a street today. It would have been dirty and crowded. There may have been street urchins begging, flower girls selling flowers and horse and carts instead of cars.

DRAMA ACTIVITY

Find photographs on the internet of a crowded Victorian street. Imagine that the play is going to begin with a scene on a crowded Victorian street, outside of Scrooge's business. Create this first scene showing what life in Victorian Britain would have been like.

Think about:

- What kinds of people would be on the street? What would they be doing?
- What would the weather have been like at this time of the year? How can you show this to the audience through movements and gestures?
- What sounds do you want to include? A man shouting, selling papers? A flower girl looking for business?
- Do you want to include any dialogue in the scene? If so, who will be speaking and what will they be saying?

WRITING ACTIVITY

Write a diary entry for the character you were in this opening scene. Consider what kind of a day they have had and how they feel about it.

Try to create a voice for them – would they write in Standard English or would they use slang?



SCROOGE AND CRATCHIT'S RELATIONSHIP

Read the opening scene from the play:

SCENE
1

Scrooge's Counting House

The sign that reads 'Scrooge and Marley'.

A fire-grate without a flame – just glowing embers.

Scrooge's desk, with account books.

A strong box for money.

Bob Cratchit sits at his own desk, trying to warm his fingers on a candle.

Enter Scrooge, removing his hat and coat.

Scrooge sits down

Bob: Mr Scrooge, sir.

Scrooge: What is it Cratchit?

Bob: It's perishing cold, sir. The fire is out. I was wondering...

Scrooge: What?

Bob: If I might have a little coal to replenish it, sir.

Scrooge: At this hour? It's almost the end of the day.

Bob: My fingers are numb, sir.

Scrooge: I'm not cold.

Bob: It's difficult to hold the pen...

Scrooge: So not only do I pay your wages, I must warm your blood.

Bob: Just a little coal, sir.

Grudgingly, Scrooge pulls a key from his pocket and unlocks one of the boxes. He retrieves one piece of coal, locks the box again, and hands the coal to Bob. Thank you.

Scrooge returns to his desk. Bob adds the morsel to the glowing embers, which promptly go out altogether. Bob's heart sinks.

Enter Fred

Fred: A Merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!

Scrooge: Bah! Humbug!



Not daring to make more fuss about the fire, Bob returns swiftly to his desk and takes up his pen.

Fred: Christmas, a humbug, uncle! You don't mean that, I'm sure.

Scrooge: Merry Christmas! What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.

Fred: Come then, what right have you to be dismal? You're rich enough.

Scrooge: Bah! Humbug!

Fred: Don't be cross, uncle.

Scrooge: What else can I be when I live in such a world of fools as this? Out upon Merry Christmas! What's Christmas to you but a time for finding yourself a year older, and not an hour richer?

Fred: Uncle!

Scrooge: Keep Christmas in your own way, Nephew, and let me keep it in mine.

Fred: But you don't keep it. Scrooge: Let me leave it alone then. Much good may it do you. Much good it has ever done you.

Fred: I have always thought of Christmas as a good time: the only time I know of, in the long year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely, and to think of people less fortunate than them. Therefore, uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it.

Cratchit spontaneously applauds. This does not go down well with Scrooge.

Scrooge: [To Bob] Let me hear another sound from you, and you'll keep your Christmas by losing your situation. [To Fred] You're quite a powerful speaker, sir. I wonder you don't go into Parliament.

Fred: And I wonder if you'll come and have Christmas dinner with us tomorrow.

Scrooge: No. I won't.

Fred: Why?

Scrooge: You shouldn't have got married.

Fred: I fell in love. Scrooge: You fell in love!



Fred: Don't be angry, uncle. I want nothing from you. Why can't we be friends?

Scrooge: Good afternoon. Fred: I am sorry, with all my heart, to find you so resolute – but I'll keep my good humour none-the-less. So – a Merry Christmas, uncle!

Scrooge: Good afternoon.

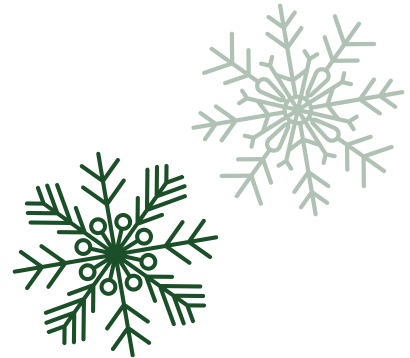
Fred: And a Happy New Year.

Scrooge: Good afternoon. Fred: Merry Christmas, Bob.

Bob: And to you, sir.

Exit Fred

Scrooge: If I could work my will, every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart.



CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1

Who is the most powerful person in the relationship between Scrooge and Bob Cratchit? How could the actors playing Scrooge and Bob show this difference in power with their bodies and the way they move around the stage?

2

How are the attitudes of the characters of Scrooge and Fred different? How could the actors show this with their gestures and voices?

DRAMA ACTIVITY

In groups of four, create a performance of this scene. Use your ideas from the discussion questions above. Three people take on the roles of Scrooge, Bob and Fred and the fourth person is the director, helping the actors decide where to stand, how to move and how to speak.

Perform your piece for the rest of the class. The class tells you what went well in your performance and what would make it even better.

THE GHOST OF CHRISTMAS PAST

The Ghost of Christmas Past is the first ghost to visit Scrooge. This ghost takes Scrooge back in time to see what he was like before he became a mean and bitter old man.

Read the description of the Ghost of Christmas Past:

It was a strange figure -- like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man, viewed through some supernatural medium, which gave him the appearance of having receded from the view, and being diminished to a child's proportions. Its hair, which hung about its neck and down its back, was white as if with age; and yet the face had not a wrinkle in it, and the tenderest bloom was on the skin. The arms were very long and muscular; the hands the same, as if its hold were of uncommon strength. Its legs and feet, most delicately formed, were, like those upper members, bare. It wore a tunic of the purest white, and round its waist was bound a lustrous belt, the sheen of which was beautiful. It held a branch of fresh green holly in its hand; and, in singular contradiction of that wintry emblem, had its dress trimmed with summer flowers.

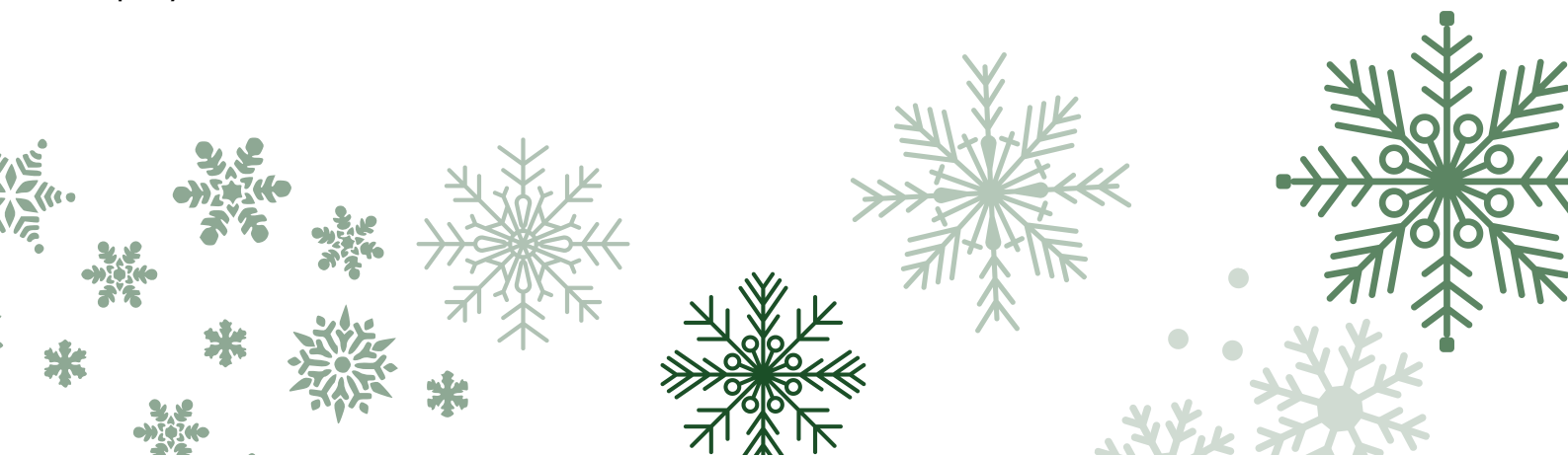
But the strangest thing about it was, that from the crown of its head there sprung a bright clear jet of light, by which all this was visible; and which was doubtless the occasion of its using, in its duller moments, a great extinguisher for a cap, which it now held under its arm.

Even this, though, when Scrooge looked at it with increasing steadiness, was not its strangest quality. For as its belt sparkled and glittered now in one part and now in another, and what was light one instant, at another time was dark, so the figure itself fluctuated in its distinctness: being now a thing with one arm, now with one leg, now with twenty legs, now a pair of legs without a head, now a head without a body: of which dissolving parts, no outline would be visible in the dense gloom wherein they melted away. And in the very wonder of this, it would be itself again; distinct and clear as ever.

DESIGN TASK

Using the information above, design a costume for the Ghost of Christmas Past for the play.

Draw your costume and clearly label it, explaining why you have made your choices.



THE GHOST OF CHRISTMAS PAST

Read the following extract from the play:

Enter a School Master

Master: Children. Your parents are here to collect you. You may go.

Children: Thank you, Sir.

They exit formally past the school Master, revealing Young Scrooge.

David/Agnes pauses at the exit.

David/Agnes: Merry Christmas, Sir.

Exit David/Agnes

Master: Scrooge.

Young Scrooge: I know, sir. Nobody's coming for me again this year.

Master: On the contrary. You have visitor...

Enter Fan – a young girl.

Fan: Ebenezer!

Young Scrooge: Fan?

Fan runs on and embraces Young Scrooge.

Scrooge: My sister, Fan! My dear sister! Alive again.

Fan: I've come to bring you home, dear brother! Home, home, home!

Young Scrooge: Home, little Fan?

Fan: Yes. Home for good. Father is much kinder than he used to be. You're to be a man now, and never to come back here. But first, we're to be together all Christmas long.

Master: [Calls off] Bring down Master Scrooge's box, there!

Young Scrooge: Home for good.

MUSIC – *reprise* The School Song

Scrooge: My dear sister. She loved Christmas. Even after we'd both grown up. I miss her. She had a wonderful laugh.

The School Master steps forward to shake hands with Young Scrooge.

Past: Her son is very like her.

Scrooge: My nephew, Fred.

School Master, Young Scrooge and Fan move to exit.

Past: Your lip is trembling.

Scrooge: Not so. Not so.

Past: The clock now points to the hour of seven. Time to move on again.

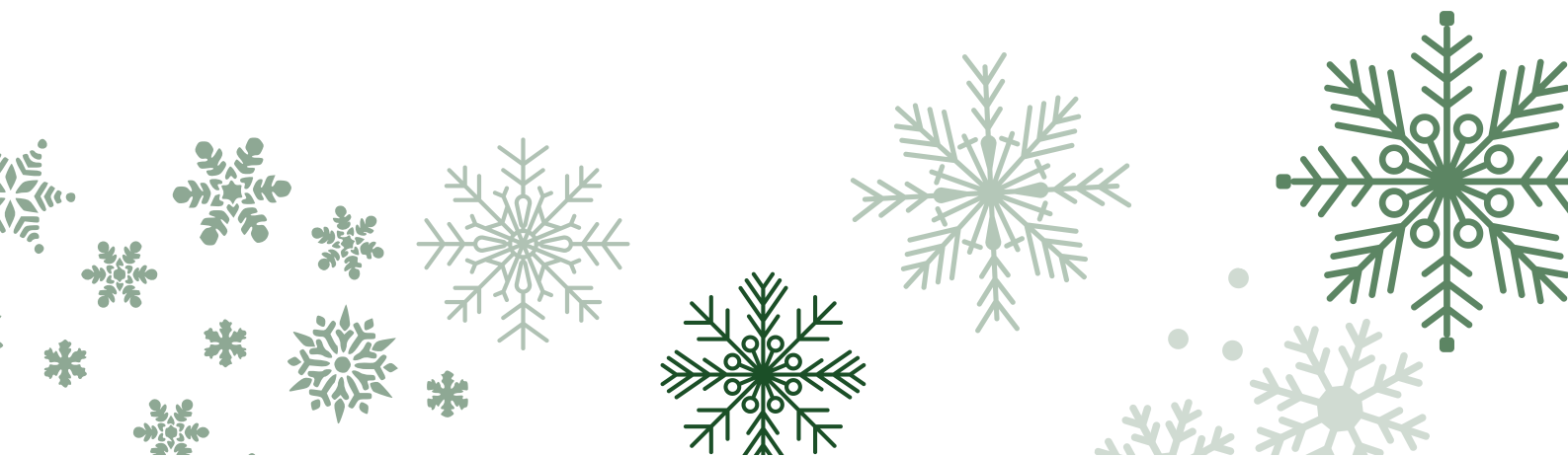
Scrooge: Where to?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 How do you think Scrooge would feel when he sees this memory from his past?
- 2 What is the relationship between Scrooge and Fan like?

DRAMA ACTIVITY

Working in groups of five, perform this scene.
Think about how you could show Scrooge's emotions to it.



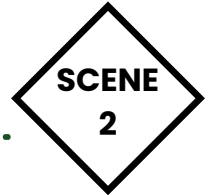
THE GHOST OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT

This ghost is the second to visit Scrooge, he shows him how those he knows are celebrating Christmas.

In the play, we first see the Cratchit family when Scrooge visits them with the Ghost of Christmas Present. The Cratchit family are very poor but very happy. Their young son, Tiny Tim is a highly sentimentalized character who Dickens uses to highlight what it was like to be poor in England at this time and to create sympathy in his readers.

Read this scene from the play in which we meet the Cratchit family.

The Cratchit household



Lights up on Mrs Cratchit and Peter setting a table. They are talking, but we can't hear what they are saying.

Scrooge: A woman and a boy...

Present: What can you hear?

Scrooge: Nothing.

Present: Then you must listen more carefully.

Scrooge: Yes, Spirit.

Martha: [*Off*] Here's Martha, Mother!

Peter: Martha!

Enter Martha.

Mrs Cratchit: Why, bless your heart, my dear, how late you are.

Martha: We'd a deal of work to finish up last night - and had to clear away this morning.

Mrs Cratchit: Well, never mind so long as you've come. Sit before the fire and have a warm. Lord bless you!

Martha: You look lovely, Mother. Are those new ribbons?

Mrs Cratchit: Might be.

Present: She does her best with very little money, does Mrs Cratchit.

Scrooge: Cratchit?

Mrs Cratchit: I don't know what has got your precious Father and Tiny Tim.

Scrooge: Tiny Tim? So this is...

Peter: Here they are! Hide, Martha – hide!

Martha hides Enter Bob and Tim

Scrooge: This is Bob Cratchit's house. It's very small.

Bob: Why, where's our Martha?

Mrs Cratchit: Not coming. Bob: Not coming? Not coming on Christmas Day?

Martha: I'm here, Father! Bob and Martha embrace joyfully

Tim: Is dinner ready?

Mrs Cratchit: Almost. Peter – take Tim out to the wash-house to check on the pudding.

Exit Peter and Tim, as Mrs Cratchit addresses Bob –

How did little Tim behave?

Bob: As good as gold.

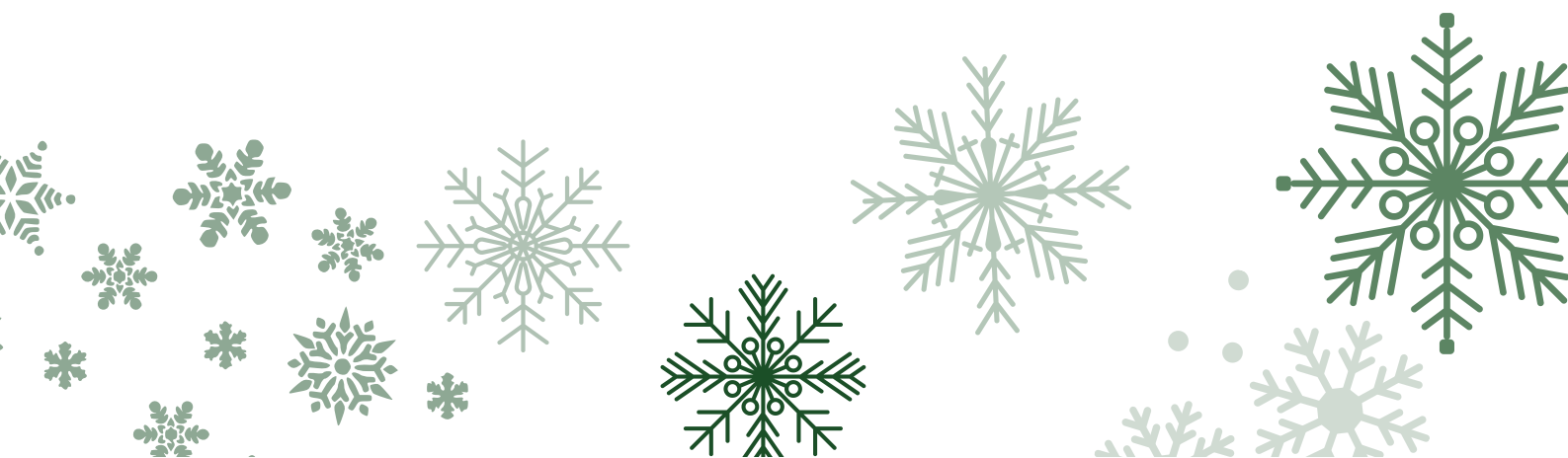
Mrs Cratchit: He's always good for you.

Bob: He thinks the strangest things. He told me, coming home, that he hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple, and it might be pleasant to them to remember upon Christmas Day, who made lame beggars walk and blind me see.

Mrs Cratchit: He gets thoughtful, sitting by himself so much.

Bob: He's getting stronger. And hearty. He'll be a man yet.

Mrs Cratchit: So he will, Bob.



DESIGN QUESTIONS

1 How could the costumes for the Cratchit family portray that they are poor?

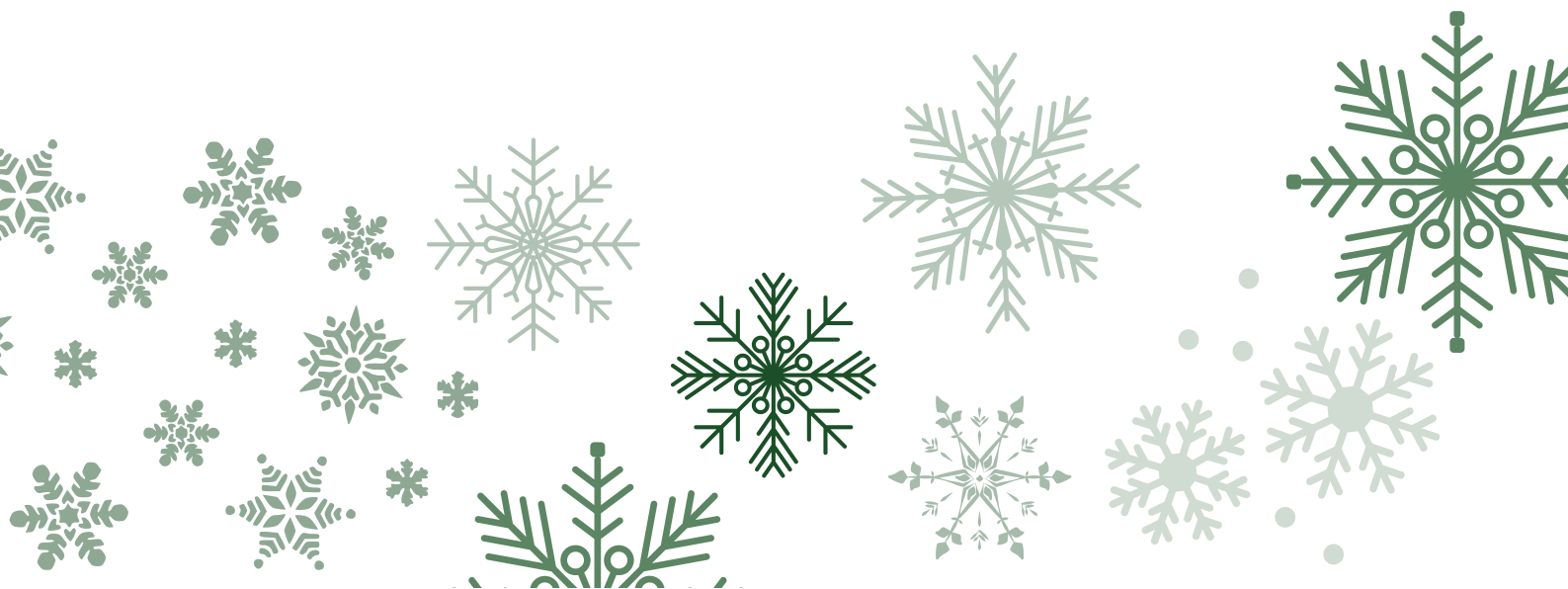
2 What should the set look like for this scene? How could it show that the family are poor?

3 How could the set and lighting suggest they are happy?

DRAMA TASK

Working in groups of seven, perform this scene. How can you portray that the Cratchit family are a close family who enjoy each other's company? How can you show that Scrooge, who is watching this scene, is touched by the love the family have for each other?

Perform your piece for the rest of the class.



THE GHOSTS OF CHRISTMAS YET TO COME

The final ghost to visit Scrooge is the most frightening. Read the following extracts from the play.

The Exchange

SCENE
6

From the direction in which the Ghost is pointing, Businessmen 1 and 2 enter.

Businessman 1: Well, Old Scratch has got his own at last, hey?

Businessman 2: So, I'm told. When did he die?

Businessman 1: Last night.

Businessman 2: What was the matter with him?

Businessman 1: I imagine his heart finally shrivelled up altogether.

Businessman 2: What has he done with his money?

Businessman 1: He hasn't left it to me, that's all I know.

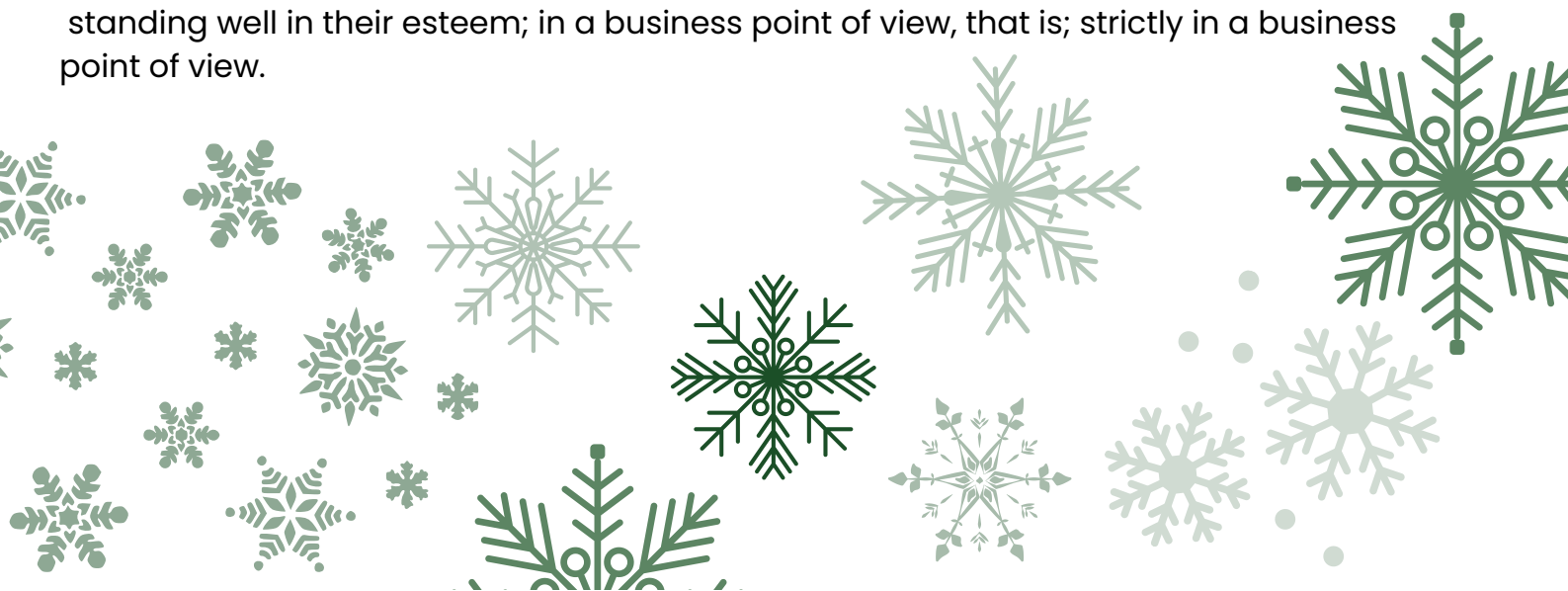
Laughter

Businessman 1: It's likely to be a very cheap funeral. I don't know anybody to go to it. Suppose we make up a party and volunteer.

Businessman 2: I don't mind going if lunch is provided.

Businessman 1: I never eat lunch, but I'll go if you will.

Scrooge: I know these gentlemen. Very wealthy men. I always make a point of standing well in their esteem; in a business point of view, that is; strictly in a business point of view.



Enter Mrs Dilber, with a bundle of clothing and sheets

Mrs Dilber: Joe! Old Joe, are you about?

Scrooge: My charwoman, Mrs Dilber. What's she doing in this disreputable part of town?

Mrs Dilber: I say, Joe!

Enter Old Joe

Old Joe: Step inside, Mrs Dilber – and welcome. I was expecting you.

Mrs Dilber: Every person has a right to take care of themselves. He always did.

Old Joe: Come into the parlour.

Mrs Dilber: And who's the worse for the loss of a few things like these? Not a dead man, that's for sure.

Old Joe: No, indeed.

The 'parlour' is nothing more than Old Joe's filthy living space.

Mrs Dilber: If he wanted to keep 'em after he was dead, the wicked old screw, why wasn't he nicer in his lifetime? If he had been, he'd have had somebody to look after him when he was struck with Death, instead of lying gasping out his last there, alone by himself.

Old Joe: It's a judgement on him.

Mrs Dilber: Open the bundle, Old Joe, and let me know the value of it. If I could have laid my hands on anything else it should have been heavier.

CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1

What do these two scenes suggest about how people view Scrooge?

2

How do they make you feel about Scrooge?



WRITING ACTIVITY

Write a monologue for Scrooge at this point in the play. A monologue is where a character speaks to the audience on their own. Consider:

- How Scrooge feels at this point in the play
- What the Ghosts have shown him and his reactions to what he's seen
- How he thinks he might change

THEATRE ACTIVITY

A fresh adaptation of Dickens' A Christmas Carol, set in Victorian Hull is at Hull Truck Theatre from 25th November until 31st December 2022.

Discover more: www.hulltruck.co.uk/whats-on/christmas/a-christmas-carol/

To access an electronic pdf of this activity pack, go to: <https://bit.ly/3zv4dTW>

