Macbeth		
No.	**Question**	**Answer**
Act One		
1	What is the weather like when the witches appear in Act 1, Scene 1?	A storm/Thunder and lightning
2	When and where do the witches plan to meet Macbeth again?	After the battle, on the moor
3	The witches said they would meet when the battle has been lost AND _____.	Won
4	What title does Duncan give Macbeth to reward his bravery?	Thane of Cawdor
5	What seemed like it was smiling on the enemy (the rebels) in Act 1, Scene 2?	Fortune (luck)
6	What is a Thane in the context of the play?	The Scottish version of a Lord
7	When the witches greet Macbeth, which title is a lie at that moment?	King hereafter
8	What do the witches promise Banquo?	He will be the father of kings
9	What did Macbeth say was 'fair and foul' about the day?	The day's weather
10	Banquo warns Macbeth that the witches might be 'instruments of _____.'	Darkness
11	Who does King Duncan name as his heir (successor) in Act 1, Scene 4?	Malcolm
12	Where does Duncan plan to go and stay the night?	Macbeth's castle at Inverness
13	When he is thinking of murder, Macbeth says, 'Let not light see my _____ desires.'	Black and deep
14	What is Lady Macbeth doing at the start of Act 1, Scene 5?	Reading a letter from Macbeth
15	Lady Macbeth worries her husband is too full of the 'milk of human _____' to kill Duncan.	Kindness
16	What does Lady Macbeth demand when she calls upon supernatural beings?	Cruelty (to 'unsex me here')
17	Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to 'Look like the innocent flower, but be the _____ under't.'	Serpent
18	What does Lady Macbeth say Duncan will never do in Act 1, Scene 5?	Leave the castle alive , 'O never / Shall sun that morrow see!'
19	Where does Duncan arrive in Act 1, Scene 6?	Macbeth's castle.
20	Why did Macbeth leave when everyone else was eating (Act 1, Scene 7)?	He wanted to think.
21	Macbeth attributes his '_____ ambition' as the reason to kill Duncan.	Vaulting.

22	When do Macbeth and his wife plan to murder Duncan?	That night while he's asleep.
23	Macbeth didn't want to lose people's '_____ opinions' of him.	Golden
24	Macbeth was worried that their plan might fail, but Lady Macbeth told him to stick his _____ to the sticking place.	Courage.
25	How did Lady Macbeth plan to get past the guards?	By giving them too much wine (drugging them).
Act Two		
26	What has Banquo been dreaming about in Act 2, Scene 1?	The witches' prophecies
27	In his soliloquy, Macbeth hallucinates seeing what object?	A bloody dagger, pointing in Duncan's direction.
28	Why doesn't Lady Macbeth kill Duncan herself?	He looked too much like her father
29	After the murder (Act 2, Sc 2), what did Macbeth forget to leave next to the guards?	The bloody daggers
30	When Macbeth attempts to pray after the murder, what word is he unable to say?	Amen
31	Macbeth hears a voice cry out, 'Macbeth shall _____ no more!'	Sleep
32	Lady Macbeth says all they need to hide the deed is _____.	A little water
33	Who is the first person to discover Duncan's body?	Macduff
34	What did Macbeth do when he went to see Duncan's body?	Killed the guards
35	Why do Malcolm and Donalbain decide to flee from Scotland to England and Ireland?	They fear they will be murdered next
36	Where does Donalbain go after his father's murder?	Ireland
37	The old man and Ross talk about strange, unnatural happenings. What did Duncan's horses do that night?	Eaten each other
38	Who is now suspected of killing Duncan because they fled?	Malcolm and Donalbain
39	Where has Macbeth gone in Act 2, Scene 4?	To Scone (to be crowned King)
Act Three		
40	What does Banquo suspect Macbeth did to gain the crown?	Played most foully for it.'
41	Why does Macbeth fear Banquo?	The prophecy says Banquo's sons will be kings.
42	Whom does Macbeth plan to have murdered along with Banquo?	Banquo's son, Fleance

43	In Act 3, Scene 2, Macbeth says his mind is full of _____.	Scorpions
44	When Lady Macbeth tells her husband to stop worrying, what famous line does she say?	What's done is done.'
45	What happens to Fleance in Act 3, Scene 3?	He escapes
46	At the feast, what does Macbeth see in his chair that is invisible to everyone else?	Banquo's ghost
47	What is Macbeth's reaction to Banquo's ghost?	He cries out in horror and challenges the ghost
48	Lady Macbeth explains Macbeth's strange behaviour at the feast by claiming he has a _____.	Strange illness
49	Who is Hecate?	The queen of the witches
50	At the end of Act 3, Lennox refers to Macbeth as a _____.	Tyrant
51	The other Lord reports that Macduff has fled to _____ to join Malcolm.	England
Act Four		
52	Why does Macbeth visit the witches again in Act 4?	To demand more prophecies about his future
53	What is the warning given by the first apparition (the armoured head)?	Beware Macduff
54	The second apparition (the bloody child) tells Macbeth that no man _____ can harm him.	Of woman born
55	The third apparition says Macbeth won't be defeated until _____ moves to Dunsinane Hill.	Birnam Wood
56	What does the vision of the eight kings and Banquo's ghost suggest?	Banquo's descendants will rule Scotland
57	What does Macbeth do after he learns Macduff has fled to England?	He kills Macduff's family
58	Why does Lady Macduff feel angry with her husband?	She believes he has put the family in danger by fleeing
59	What is Macduff's reaction when he learns of the murder of his wife and children?	He vows revenge and to kill Macbeth
Act Five		
60	In the sleepwalking scene, Lady Macbeth obsessively tries to wash what off her hands?	An imaginary blood spot
61	How does Malcolm's army fulfill the prophecy of Birnam Wood moving to Dunsinane?	They cut and carry branches as camouflage
62	What news causes Macbeth to give his famous 'tomorrow and tomorrow' speech?	Lady Macbeth's death

63	What is the symbolic meaning of Macbeth being informed that his armour is 'too large for him' in Act 5, Scene 3	It symbolises that the royal role (the 'robes') he seized is too great and ill-fitting for his character.
64	What shocking truth does Macduff reveal to Macbeth during their fight?	He was 'untimely ripped' (C-section)
65	Who kills Macbeth and cuts off his head?	Macduff
66	Who is proclaimed the new King of Scotland at the end of the play?	Malcolm
Theme & Context		
67	What is the central theme of Macbeth that drives his actions after the prophecies?	Ambition (or vaulting ambition)
68	The play is often seen as a warning against _____ (killing a king).	Regicide
69	The witches are often referred to as the _____ Sisters.	Weird
70	In the play, what is foreshadowing?	Hints or warnings about events that will happen later.
71	What is a soliloquy?	A speech made by a character alone on stage to reveal their thoughts to the audience.
72	When Banquo says the witches are 'instruments of darkness,' he is commenting on the theme of _____.	Appearance vs. Reality / Deception / Evil.
73	What real-life King was this play written for, who was interested in witchcraft?	King James I.
An Inspector Calls Questions		
1	What is the Birling family's social status at the beginning of the play?	They are a wealthy upper-middle-class family.
2	What celebration is taking place at the start of the play?	Sheila and Gerald's engagement dinner.
3	What is the lighting like at the beginning of the play?	Pink and intimate.
4	What does the lighting become when the Inspector arrives?	Brighter and harder.
5	In what year is the play set?	1912
6	Who wrote An Inspector Calls?	J.B. Priestley.
7	Who is the patriarch of the Birling family?	Arthur Birling.
8	What is Arthur Birling's occupation?	A factory owner.
9	Who is engaged to Sheila Birling?	Gerald Croft.

10	Which character is described as being in her early twenties and pleased with life?	Sheila Birling.
11	Which character is described as cold and socially superior?	Mrs Sybil Birling.
12	What is Eric Birling's relationship to Sheila?	He is her brother.
13	What is the name of the maid who serves the family?	Edna.
14	What does Birling say a man must do to succeed?	Look after himself and his own interests.
15	What does Birling think about community and society?	He dismisses the idea of collective responsibility.
16	What does Birling predict will never happen?	A war with Germany.
17	What ship does Birling claim is unsinkable?	The Titanic.
18	What position does Birling hope to receive?	A knighthood.
19	Who interrupts Birling's speech?	Inspector Goole.
20	What is the Inspector investigating?	The death of a young woman.
21	What is the name of the young woman?	Eva Smith.
22	How did Eva Smith die?	She drank disinfectant.
23	What effect did the disinfectant have?	It burned her insides.
24	Which character first had dealings with Eva Smith?	Arthur Birling.
25	Where did Eva work for Birling?	In his factory.
26	Why was Eva dismissed from Birling's factory?	She led a strike for higher wages.
27	How much of a pay rise were the workers asking for?	Two shillings and sixpence.
28	How does Birling justify sacking Eva?	He says she was causing trouble.
29	What does Sheila think about her father's treatment of Eva?	She thinks it was wrong.
30	Which photograph does the Inspector show?	A photograph of Eva Smith.
31	Why does the Inspector show the photograph to one person at a time?	To control the investigation.

32	Where did Sheila meet Eva after she left the factory?	At Milwards department store.
33	Why was Sheila jealous of Eva?	She thought Eva looked prettier than her.
34	What complaint did Sheila make about Eva?	She claimed Eva laughed at her.
35	What happened to Eva as a result of Sheila's complaint?	She lost her job.
36	How does Sheila react when she realises what she has done?	She feels guilty and ashamed.
37	What lesson does Sheila learn from her involvement?	That her actions have consequences.
38	What does Sheila recognise about the Inspector?	That he already knows much of the story.
39	What new name did Eva Smith use after leaving Milwards?	Daisy Renton.
40	Which character knew Daisy Renton?	Gerald Croft.
41	Where did Gerald first meet Daisy?	The Palace Bar.
42	Why was Daisy in difficulty at the Palace Bar?	A man (Alderman Meggarty) was bothering her.
43	How did Gerald help Daisy?	He rescued her from the man (Alderman Meggarty).
44	Where did Gerald arrange for Daisy to stay?	In his friend's rooms.
45	How did Daisy feel about Gerald?	She loved him.
46	Why did Gerald end the relationship?	He was returning to Sheila.
47	How did Daisy react to the end of the relationship?	She accepted it sadly.
48	What does Gerald say made Daisy different from other women he knew?	She was young, fresh and vulnerable.
49	How does Sheila react to Gerald's confession?	She returns the engagement ring.
50	What does the Inspector suggest connects all the characters?	Their responsibility for Eva's death.
51	Which character is revealed to have stolen money?	Eric Birling.
52	Why did Eric steal money?	To support Eva.
53	How much money did Eric steal?	About fifty pounds.

54	How did Eric first meet Eva?	At the Palace Bar.
55	How does Eric describe his behaviour when he met Eva?	He was drunk.
56	Why did Eva refuse Eric's stolen money?	Because she did not want stolen money.
57	What happened when Eva became pregnant?	She needed help and support.
58	Which organisation did Eva turn to for help?	A women's charity.
59	Who chaired the charity committee?	Mrs Birling.
60	What name did Eva use when she approached the charity?	Mrs Birling claimed it was Eva Smith.
61	Why did Mrs Birling refuse to help Eva?	She disliked her attitude and circumstances.
62	What particular reason made Mrs Birling angry?	Eva had used the name Birling.
63	Who does Mrs Birling blame for Eva's situation?	The father of the child.
64	What does Mrs Birling demand should happen to the father?	He should be made entirely responsible.
65	Why is this ironic?	The father is her own son, Eric.
66	Who reveals that Eric is the father of Eva's child?	The Inspector.
67	How does Mrs Birling react when she learns the truth?	She is shocked.
68	What is Eric's reaction to his mother's behaviour?	He is angry and condemns her.
69	What does Eric accuse his parents of caring about most?	Their reputation and money.
70	What message does the Inspector give before leaving?	People are responsible for one another.
71	What famous phrase does the Inspector use about society?	We are members of one body.
72	What does the Inspector warn will happen if people ignore this lesson?	They will learn it in fire and blood and anguish.
73	Who begins to question whether the Inspector was genuine?	Gerald.
74	What does Gerald discover about Inspector Goole?	There is no Inspector Goole on the police force.
75	Who telephones the police station?	Arthur Birling.

76	What do the police say?	No Inspector Goole is employed there.
77	What further doubt arises about Eva's death?	No girl has recently died in the infirmary.
78	How does Birling react to these discoveries?	He feels relieved.
79	How does Mrs Birling react?	She is pleased and triumphant.
80	How does Sheila react?	She is still concerned about their behaviour.
81	How does Eric react?	He remains guilty and disturbed.
82	What does Sheila say is important regardless of the Inspector's identity?	What they did was still wrong.
83	What does Eric think about his parents' reaction?	He finds it childish and irresponsible.
84	What does Gerald ask Sheila to do after the revelations?	Take back the engagement ring.
85	Does Sheila immediately agree?	No.
86	Why does Sheila refuse to simply forget everything?	She believes they have learned something important.
87	What dramatic technique does Priestley use when the family think they are safe?	Dramatic irony and a twist ending.
88	What happens in the final moments of the play?	The telephone rings.
89	Who answers the telephone?	Arthur Birling.
90	What news does the caller give?	A girl has died after drinking disinfectant.
91	What else is about to happen?	A real inspector is on his way.
92	How do the stage directions describe the family's reaction?	They stare guiltily and dumbfounded.
93	What theme is represented by the Inspector's message?	Social responsibility.
94	What theme is shown through Eva Smith's treatment?	Class inequality.
95	What theme is explored through Sheila's development?	Growth and responsibility.
96	What theme is explored through Eric's confession?	Guilt and accountability.
97	What theme is represented by Mr Birling's speeches?	Capitalism and selfishness.

98	What theme is represented by the younger generation's reactions?	Hope for change.
99	Why did Priestley write the play after the Second World War?	To encourage a fairer and more responsible society.
	Poetry	
A Poison Tree		
1	Blake uses the 'tree' as an extended metaphor for what?	Growing anger/wrath
2	What happens to the 'foe' at the end of the poem?	They are found dead beneath the tree.
3	What did the speaker do with their wrath for their friend?	Told it
4	The speaker 'sunned it with _____.'	smiles
5	The 'apple' is:	A symbol of the result of nurtured hate
6	What is the rhyme scheme of the first stanza?	AABB
Belfast Confetti		
7	What is the 'confetti' actually made of?	Weapons: nuts, bolts, and shrapnel
8	The speaker uses _____ terminology (hyphen, colon, full stop) to describe the chaos.	Punctuation
9	Why can't the speaker find his way home?	The streets are blocked by punctuation/barricades
10	What does the 'Exclamation mark' represent in the poem?	An explosion or sudden shock.
11	I was trying to complete a sentence in my head, but it kept _____.'	stuttering
12	A fount of broken type' is a _____ that suggests the violent tearing apart of language and communication.	Metaphor
Catrin		
13	What physical object represents the bond between mother and child?	The red rope (umbilical cord)
14	Where is the narrator in the first stanza?	A hospital room
15	Where is the 'struggle' located in the second stanza?	In a skating rink
16	The 'tight red rope' is a metaphor for:	The umbilical cord/emotional bond

Charge of the Light Brigade		
17	How many soldiers rode into the 'Valley of Death'?	600
18	Tennyson uses _____ ('Cannon to right... Cannon to left') to show they are surrounded.	Repetition
19	The phrase 'Into the jaws of Death' is an example of:	Metaphor
20	Why did the soldiers charge if 'someone had blundered'?	It was their duty/to obey orders.
Cousin Kate		
21	Why does the speaker call herself a 'writer thing'?	She feels used and discarded
22	Who does the 'Lord' marry instead of the speaker?	Her cousin, Kate.
23	What does the speaker have that Kate does not?	A son
24	The Lord wore the speaker like a '_____.'	glove
25	The poem is a...	Dramatic monologue written in the style of a ballad
26	How does the tone change from the beginning to the end?	From innocence/shame to defiance/pride.
Destruction of Sennacherib		
27	The 'Angel of Death' spread his wings on the:	Blast
28	Which technique is used in 'Assyrian came down like the wolf'?	simile
29	What kind of rhyme does the poem mainly use?	rhyming couplets
30	What technique highlights God's power and human weakness?	Juxtaposition / contrast
31	How are the Assyrian soldiers described before the Angel of Death arrives?	Like stars on the sea
Exposure		
32	What is the repeated refrain that ends several stanzas?	But nothing happens'
33	Who is the real 'enemy' in this poem?	The weather / nature / the cold
34	The merciless iced east winds that knive us' uses what technique?	Personification

35	Pale flakes with lingering stealth come feeling for our faces' is:	Personification
36	What are the 'flights of bullets' compared to?	Flakes of snow (less deadly than the cold).
37	Sudden successive flights of bullets streak the silence' is an example of:	sibilance / personification / imagery
Extract from The Prelude		
38	What 'huge' object terrifies the speaker in the boat?	A black peak (mountain)
39	The shift from a peaceful tone to a dark tone is a structural _____.	volta
40	How does the speaker feel at the very end of the extract?	Troubled, haunted, and somber.
41	The speaker stole a...	Boat
Figurative Language		
42	Her smile was like sunshine' is an example of what?	Simile
43	Which term describes 'The wind whispered'?	Personification
44	_____ is language that appeals to the five senses.	Imagery
45	What is an oxymoron?	Two opposite words together
46	The wild winds whipped wildly' is an example of _____.	Alliteration
47	What is sibilance?	Repetition of soft 's' or 'sh' sounds
48	Define a 'Semantic Field.'	A group of words linked by a common theme/topic.
49	Life is a journey' is a:	Metaphor
Half-caste		
50	Agard uses the example of which painter to challenge the term 'half-caste'?	Picasso
51	Why does Agard use non-standard English/Dialect?	To assert his identity and challenge colonial norms.
52	Agard asks the reader to 'explain yuself' with which part of their mind?	Whole
53	Agard uses the image of 'half-caste _____' (weather).	weather

54	What is the effect of the final line 'check back with the whole of yu mind'?	It challenges the reader to change their thinking.
No Problem		
55	The speaker says, 'I am not de problem / But I am born _____.'	Academic
56	Zephaniah uses _____ (specific regional speech) to convey his message.	Phonetic Dialect
57	The speaker says he can do more than just 'play _____.'	Football
58	I am not de problem / But I am born academic' uses:	Phonetic Dialect
59	What is the message about stereotypes in the poem?	Stereotypes limit people and don't reflect their true ability.
Poppies		
60	What is the mother pinning onto her son's lapel?	A poppy
61	The poem uses '_____ language' (tucks, darts, pleats) to link domestic life to war.	Textile / Sewing
62	The world overflowing like a treasure chest' is a:	Simile
63	What does the 'single dove' symbolize?	Peace, or the son's soul/departure.
64	The mother 'traced the inscriptions on the war memorial' with her:	Fingers
Sentence Types		
65	A _____ sentence is a direct command.	Imperative
66	Who doesn't want to be happy?' is an example of a...	Rhetorical Question / Interrogative
Structure		
67	A group of lines in a poem is a...	Stanza
Structure & Form		
68	What is 'enjambment'?	Running over into the next line without puncutation
69	A pause within a line of poetry, marked with punctuation, is called...	caesura
70	An ABAB rhyme pattern is known as...	Alternating Rhyme

Terminology		
71	Bang' and 'Hiss' are examples of _____.	Onomatopoeia
72	Deafening silence' is an: example of:	Oxymoron
73	Repeating words or phrases is called _____.	Repetition
74	Using three elements for effect (e.g., 'blood, sweat, and tears') is:	A Triple / Rule of Three
75	What kind of imagery is used in 'The bitter, metallic taste of blood'?	Sensory Imagery (Gustatory)
76	Direct Address' uses the pronoun '_____'	You
77	The car, the book, the desk' are:	Common Nouns
78	Two consecutive lines that rhyme are called a _____.	Rhyming Couplet
The Class Game		
79	The speaker asks 'How can you tell what _____ I'm from?'	Class
80	Give an example of a 'posh' word vs a 'working class' word used in the poem.	Toilet' vs 'Bog' (or 'Sofa' vs 'Settee')
81	The speaker's 'hands are _____' from hard work.	stained
82	Bye-bye' vs 'Ta-ra' shows a difference in:	Dialect/Class
The Man He Killed		
83	What is the main reason the speaker gives for killing the man?	Because he was 'my foe'
84	The use of _____ (dashes and pauses) shows the speaker's hesitation.	caesura
85	What is the setting of the poem?	An inn (pub)
86	What would the speaker have done if he met the man at an inn?	Sat down to wet a glass
87	The poem uses 'quaint and curious' to describe:	War
War Photographer		
88	In the opening lines, the speaker says the frame is “flexible.” What does this suggest?	The viewer can choose what to believe about the image

89	Which setting is referenced in the poem as an example of a joyful photograph?	Ascot
90	Which technique is used in “peach, sun-gilded girls”?	simile
91	What happens when the first bomb of the morning explodes?	The girl drops the baby she is carrying and begins to run.
What Were They Like?		
92	Laughter is bitter to the burned mouth' suggests:	Total destruction of joy
93	Did they hold ceremonies / to reverence the opening of _____?'	buds
94	The speaker says their light hearts turned to:	Stone
Word Level Terminology		
95	London' is an example of what type of noun?	Proper Noun
96	In 'She ran quickly,' 'quickly' is an _____.	Adverb
97	In the phrase 'He sprinted across the field,' what word class is sprinted?	Verb
98	A _____ noun refers to a 'person, place, or thing' like 'London' or 'Smithdon High School.'	Proper
99	Define an 'Abstract Noun' and provide one example.	An idea or feeling (e.g., love, freedom)
A Christmas Carol		
1	How does Dickens describe Scrooge at the start?	Cold, greedy, solitary, uncaring.
2	Why must “Marley was dead, to begin with”?	To make the ghost believable.
3	How does Scrooge respond to charity collectors?	He refuses and won’t donate.
4	What does Scrooge suggest should happen to the poor?	They should die to “decrease the surplus population.”
5	Why is Fred’s visit important?	He contrasts Scrooge with warmth and generosity.
6	What does Scrooge’s office show about him?	It is cold and bleak, showing his lack of warmth.
7	What does Marley warn Scrooge about?	Scrooge will share his fate unless he changes.
8	What does Marley’s chain symbolise?	His selfish, greedy life choices.

9	Why is Marley's visit a turning point?	Scrooge realises he must change.
10	What does Scrooge promise Marley?	To listen to the spirits.
11	Why does the Ghost of Christmas Past look young and old?	It represents memory—both recent and distant.
12	What does Scrooge's lonely childhood show?	Emotional neglect and early loneliness.
13	Why is Fan important?	Shows he once had family love and connection.
14	What is important about Fezziwig's party?	Kindness can have a huge positive impact.
15	Why does Scrooge feel guilty in this stave?	He realises others were kinder than he has been.
16	What does the Belle scene reveal?	He lost love because he valued money too much.
17	What does Belle's later life show?	She found happiness without Scrooge.
18	Why does Scrooge try to "extinguish" the spirit's light?	He cannot face painful memories.
19	What does Scrooge learn about valuing money?	It cost him real human connection.
20	What change begins in this stave?	Scrooge starts to feel regret.
21	How is the Ghost of Christmas Present described?	Jolly, generous, giant, full of goodwill.
22	Why is abundance important in this stave?	Shows Christmas joy even in hardship.
23	What does the Cratchit home show Scrooge?	Happiness does not depend on wealth.
24	What is Tiny Tim's future?	He will die unless the future changes.
25	Why is the Cratchit dinner important?	Shows gratitude and love despite poverty.
26	What contrasts Fred with Scrooge?	He values family, laughter, and community.
27	What does the "vacant seat" mean?	A warning that Tiny Tim may die.
28	What do Ignorance and Want represent?	Society's neglected problems.
29	Why does the spirit warn "the boy is Doom"?	Ignorance will destroy society.
30	What does this stave show about generosity?	It brings real joy and human warmth.

31	Why is the Ghost of Yet to Come silent?	To make the future frightening and mysterious.
32	How do people react to the dead man?	With indifference; he was unloved.
33	What does the theft of his belongings show?	People only care about profit—like Scrooge used to.
34	Why doesn't Scrooge recognise himself at first?	Shows his lack of awareness of his impact.
35	How do the Cratchits react to Tiny Tim's death?	With deep grief and sorrow.
36	Why is the graveyard scene important?	Scrooge finally understands he caused this future.
37	What does "the time before him was his own" mean?	He still has the chance to change.
38	How does Scrooge show he wants to change?	He promises new behaviour and kindness.
39	Why is the future shown as possible, not fixed?	To show people can change their fate.
40	What emotions does Scrooge feel in this stave?	Fear, guilt, regret, hope.
41	How is Scrooge transformed when he wakes?	Joyful, relieved, full of gratitude.
42	What is his first kind act?	Sending a turkey to the Cratchits.
43	How does he act towards the charity collectors?	He donates generously and apologises.
44	Why is visiting Fred important?	Shows he wants family connection.
45	How does Scrooge treat Bob Cratchit now?	Raises his wages and supports his family.
46	What is Tiny Tim's fate at the end?	He survives.
47	Why is Scrooge called a "second father"?	He becomes caring and supportive.
48	What does Scrooge learn about human connection?	It is more valuable than money.
49	Why end with "God bless Us, Every One"?	Emphasises unity, hope, and goodwill.
50	What message does Dickens want readers to take?	People can change; kindness improves society.