STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1

English

An Inspector Calls

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain	
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Option B	
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	Option A

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

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GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 11 - Homework plan English

Week / Date	Homework task	Exam Question
Week 1	**Cornell Notes:** Important characters within the play	**How does Priestley present Mr Birling at the beginning of the play?**
Week 2	**Revision Card:** Write three interesting quotations about Eva Smith.	**How does Priestley structure the play to interest you as a reader?**
Week 3	**Cornell Notes:** Key AIC vocabulary	**How does Priestley use dramatic irony to build tension within the play?**
Week 4	**Revision Card:** Write three interesting quotations about the Inspector.	**'Sheila is the character that changes the most throughout the play.' How far do you agree with this statement?**
Week 5	**Cornell Notes:** Younger and older generations in AIC	**How does Priestley explore the theme of class within *An Inspector Calls*?**
Week 6	**Revision Card:** Write three important quotations about the Inspector.	**'Inspector Goole acts as Priestley's mouthpiece.' How far do you agree with this statement?**
Week 7	**Cornell Notes:** Priestley's ideas and intentions	**Why does Priestely set his play in the Edwardian era?**

Knowledge Organiser - 'An Inspector Calls' and Language Paper 2 Section A: Reading 19th Century Texts

Characters - WEEK ONE

An Inspector Calls has six main characters. The Birling family and Gerald Croft, Sheila's fiancé. Inspector Goole arrives to conduct his investigation into the death of Eva Smith, who changes her name to Daisy Renton. The Birlings' maid, Edna, may seem insignificant but she serves as a reminder of the Birlings' wealth and the presence of the lower classes.

Mr Arthur Birling - 'heavy-looking, rather portentous... in his middle fifties with fairly easy manners but rather provincial in his speech'.

Mrs Sybil Birling - 'about fifty, a rather cold woman and her husband's social superior'.

Sheila Birling - 'a pretty girl in her early twenties, very pleased with life and rather excited'.

Eric Birling - 'early twenties, not quite at ease, half shy, half assertive'

Gerald Croft - 'attractive chap, about thirty... very much the easy well-bred man about town'.

Inspector Goole - 'creates an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness' / 'in his fifties' / 'he speaks carefully, weightily'

Secondary characters

Eva Smith/Daisy Renton and Edna - the Birlings' maid

Key Events - Summary - WEEK TWO

An inspector arrives at the Birling house. He tells them how a girl called Eva Smith has killed herself by drinking disinfectant - he wants to ask them some questions.
The Inspector reveals that the girl used to work in Arthur Birling's factory and he had her sacked for going on strike. Mr Birling refuses to accept any responsibility for her death. The Inspector then reveals that Sheila thought that Eva had made fun of her, complained and got her sacked. Sheila is deeply ashamed and feels responsible for the girl's death. The Inspector forces Gerald to confess to an affair he had with Eva. Sheila respects Gerald's honesty but returns the engagement ring he gave her. It is revealed that Sybil Birling had refused to help the pregnant Eva. It turns out that it was Eric who got Eva pregnant, and stole money from his father to help her. The Inspector leaves. The family ring the infirmary and there is no record of a girl dying from drinking disinfectant. Suddenly the phone rings, Mr Birling answers it, to his horror the phone call reveals that a young woman has just died from drinking disinfectant and the police are on their way to question them about it. The curtain falls and the play ends.

Key quotations - WEEK FOUR

Opening: ' large surburban house' / 'Edna, the parlour maid, is just clearing the table, which has no cloth of dessert plates and champagne glasses" / 'all five are in evening dress of the period'

Mr Birling: "nobody wants war"/ "unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable" / 'hardheaded practical man of business" / 'We're not all mixed up like bees in a hive' / "a man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own-and-"(door bell rings) / "It's my duty to keep labour costs down" / 'I was quite justified'

Sheila: "But these girls aren't cheap labour they're people"/ 'you were jealous of her'/ "I'll never do it again to anybody"/ "You're just beginning to pretend all over again" / "Well, he inspected us alright" / 'Fire and blood and anguish. And it frightens me the way you talk, and I can't listen to any more of it'

Gerald: 'I think Miss Birling ought to be excused from any more questioning' / 'gave me a glance that was nothing less than a cry for help' / 'I was sorry for her' / 'wonderful Fairy Prince' / 'I'm rather more – upset - by this' / 'that man wasn't a police officer...I'm almost certain' / 'Everything's all right now Sheila. What about this ring?'

Mrs Birling 'I don't think that we can help you much' / "She called herself Mrs Birling-"/ "She only has herself to blame" / "I accept no blame" / "a girl of that class" / "I was the only one who didn't give into him"

Eric "I was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty" " I wasn't in love with her or anything"/ You're not the kind of father a chap could go to" / "You killed her" / "He was our inspector alright"/ "we all helped to kill her"

The Inspector: "she was in great agony" / 'no work, no money coming in, and living in lodgings, with no relatives to help her, lonely, half starved, she was feeling desperate' / "one line of inquiry at a time" / "each of you helped to kill her" / "Public men , Mr Birling, have responsibilities as well as privileges" "Millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths" / " with their lives, their hopes and fears, their chance of happiness, all intertwined with our lives" / "we are responsible for each other" / " will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish"

Key Terms - WEEK THREE

Authoritative Commanding and self-confident; likely to be respected and obeyed / **Bourgeoisie** The capitalist class who own most of society's wealth and means of production (Communist definition) / **Catalyst** An event or person that causes great change / **Class** A system of ordering society: people are divided into groups based on perceived social or economic status / **Condescending** Treating someone as if you are more important or more intelligent than them / **Conservative** Averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values / **Dramatic irony** The situation in which the audience of a play knows something that the characters do not know / **Equality** The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment / **Hierarchy** A system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance / **Industrialist** A person involved in the ownership and management of industry (usually factories) / **Oppression** Extended cruel or unjust treatment or use of authority / **Progressive** Arguing for progress, change, improvement, or reform.

Themes - WEEK FIVE

Age - There is a marked difference in attitude between the younger and the older generations, as noted by Inspector Goole in Act One. The young are honest and admit their faults. The old will do anything to protect themselves. Gerald Croft is caught in the middle, being neither very young nor old.

Gender - Mr Birling shows that he has a patronising view of women. Gerald makes sexist and superficial comments about the women in the bar he visits. The 'patriarchy' is a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it. This was dominant in 1912.

Class - Priestley calls for equality in society through the idea of social responsibility. In the play, the need for equality is best understood by the extreme inequality that is depicted. There are several classes (different levels of society) depicted in the play. The Birlings and Gerald represent the classes that have the greatest power. Eva, Edna, the factory workers, shop assistants and prostitutes represent the lower classes. They have little or no power.

Priestley's Biography - WEEK SIX

- John Boynton Priestley was born 13th September 1894 and died 14th August 1984.
- He was born in an extremely respectable suburb of Bradford and lived a life much like the Birlings in 'Inspector Calls'.
- At 16, he left school to work as a clerk in a wool firm (Helm and Co). This made him aware of what life was like for the working-class.
- Priestley also served during the First World War, making him exposed to the horrors of war. He was also a radio broadcaster in WW2.
- By 1930-1940, Priestley became concerned about the consequences of social inequality.
- During 1942, he and others set up a new socialist political party, the Common Wealth Party, which merged with the Labour Party in 1945.
- Priestley was influential in developing the idea of the Welfare State.

Priestley's ideas and intentions - WEEK SEVEN

By setting the play in the Edwardian period, Priestley is able to remind his post-war audience what society was like only 30 years previously, when a small minority of rich aristocrats and middle-class business owners dominated the wealth in the country.

At a turning point like 1945 when the play was written, Priestley wanted to encourage his audiences to push for social and political change in Britain. Priestley was a noted socialist and wanted to bring about change in British society.

By performing this play to the public in Post-War Britain, Priestley was able to influence the British people into supporting socialist reforms.

Social and Historical Context - WEEK EIGHT

Edwardian Period: The play is set in 1912 during the Edwardian period. This is the time between the end of the Victorian era and the start of the First World War in 1914. In this time period class divisions were still very clear with there being virtually no welfare state or benefits in place for the poorer sections of society.

The Post-War Period: The play was performed in 1945 (in the Soviet Union and in the UK in 1946). This was a time of significant social, economic and political upheaval after two World Wars that completely altered the make-up of British society.

Socialism: A political philosophy that and theory that believes the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community. Britain pre-1945 had always been a capitalist or imperialist society and socialism was a relatively new political theory. The British Labour Party was formed several decades before advocating socialism in the country. In 1945 it won a famous General Election victory, ousting then Prime Minister Winston Churchill. New PM Clement Attlee brought in the British welfare state which included the National Health Service, where everyone in the country contributed to the NHS through National Insurance and everyone was able to use it without charge.

Social Responsibility: The Inspector wanted each member of the family to share the responsibility of Eva's death: he tells them, "each of you helped to kill her." Eva Smith is the symbol of the poor who are denied social justice. Birling believes his responsibilities are only to himself and his family – and to make profit. Gerald agrees. Mrs Birling only gives charity to those she feels deserve it. Initially, Sheila and Eric are unaware of how the working class struggle. Through the Inspector, Priestley delivers a powerful socialist political message about social responsibility.

Capitalism: An economic and political system in trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, not the state. Britain has – for most of its modern history – been a capitalist society. Priestley was frustrated at what he saw as economic inequality in society and wanted to use the Second World War as a catalyst for change. He therefore advocated socialism over capitalism.

The Titanic: A colossal passenger ship that sank on its maiden voyage from Britain to America in 1912. Arthur Birling boasts of the tremendous power of the Titanic in one of his early speeches in the play. However, Priestley and the audience are aware the Titanic sank a few days after Birling makes his speech. Priestley therefore uses the Titanic as a symbol of greed and capitalism and shows that its power and control will inevitably sink. It also makes Birling look incredibly foolish.

WEEK 1

Date…….

Week 1: **How does Priestley present Mr Birling at the beginning of the play?**

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

Week 2: **How does Priestley structure the play to interest you as a reader?**

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date…….

Week 3: **How does Priestley use dramatic irony to build tension within the play?**

Answer:-

WEEK 4

Date…….

Week 4:

‘Sheila is the character that changes the most throughout the play.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Week 5: **How does Priestley explore the theme of class within *An Inspector Calls*?**

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Week 6: **‘Inspector Goole acts as Priestley’s mouthpiece.’ How far do you agree with this statement?**

Answer:-

WEEK 7

Date…….

Week 7: **Why does Priestely set his play in the Edwardian era?**

Answer:-

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date / / Topic

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 7

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on *AIC*:	Answers
Write three important quotations about Eva Smith.	

✂

Revision Card on the *AIC:*	Answers
Write three important quotations about the Inspector.	

✂

Revision Card on the themes in *AIC:*	Answers
Write three important facts about J.B Priestley.	