<u>Due Date:</u>	Wednesday 8 th September
Student Number:	
Name:	



Contextual Information & Who was JB Priestley?

1)	When was 'An Inspector Calls' written?
2)	When was 'An Inspector Calls' set?
3)	What does a 'rigid hierarchical division' mean?
4)	How was society divided in 1912?
5)	Women were seen as to men.
6)	If you were a wealthy woman you were to However, if you
	were poor you were
7)	In 1912 what did we not have to support society's most vulnerable?
8)	How did society in 1912 oppose Priestley's own views?

9) By 1945, what had Britain had to endure?			
10) Wh	at political change occurred in 1946?		
12) Cor	ere and when was JB Priestley born? nsider the differences between 1912 Britain (W nk Priestley set his play in 1912?		
1912		1945	
•	First World War starts in two years. Mr Birling's optimistic that there would not be a war is wrong. (Dramatic Irony - when only the audience knows about the ironic situation taking place in the play, which creates humour or suspense) There were strong distinctions between the upper and lower classes. Women were considered to be lower than men. All a well-off woman could do was get married; a working woman was seen as a poor person. The ruling classes saw no need to change the status quo.	•	The Second World War ended on 8 May 1945. People were recovering from six years of warfare. Class distinctions had been greatly reduced as a result of two world wars. As a result of the wars, women had earned a more valued place in society. There was a great desire for social change. Immediately after The Second World War, Clement Attlee's Labour Party won a landslide victory over Winston Churchill and the Conservatives.

Due Date:	Wednesday 15 th September
Student Number:	
Name:	



Mr Birling	& Sheila	Birling
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1)	Mr Birling is a ideals	, the	of Priestley's
2)	How is Mr Birling linked to Eva Smith?		
3)	Mr Birling is described as a		businessman.
(Cl	nallenge: What does this suggest about Mr Birlin	ng?)	
			·
4)	Why is Mr Birling elated (happy) about the ma	rriage between Sheila and Gera	ld?
5)	What is Mr Birling worried will be tarnished by	the Inspector's message?	

6) "Working together for		and
7) " me	ean something quite different to a w	voman a token of their self-respect"
(Challenge: What does this su	uggest about Mr Birling's attitudes to	owards women?)
8) "Look, Inspector – I'd give	yes,	<i>"</i>
9) Sheila undergoes a rapid tran	sformation in the play. She has a mo	oment of and
seemingly becomes a		
10) How is Sheila linked to Eva Sn	nith?	
11) How does Sheila act at the be	eginning of the play?	
12) "Look	isn't it a	?"

Due Date:	Wednesday 22 nd September
Student Number:	
Name:	



Gerald Croft

1)	Gerald Croft didn't know Eva Smith by that name. He knew he by the name
2)	How did he first come to meet 'Daisy'?
3)	What then happened in their relationship?
4)	Gerald is an upper-class from a very family.
5)	He is the only character who seems to have made Daisy what?
6)	However, how does he act when learns the Inspector was fake?

7)	7) Did Gerald actually do anything wrong?	
8)	3) "too to be a"	
9)	9) "Getting a bit	_ aren't you Inspector?"
10)	LO) "I don't come into this	
11)	11) How does the above quote juxtapose Priestley's views	5?
12)	12) Sheila refers to Gerald as a prince.	
	13) What does this suggest about Sheila's attitude toward with Eva Smith/Daisy Renton?	ls Gerald after finding out about his relationship
14)	L4) "everythingn	ow Sheila What about this?

Due Date:	Wednesday 29 th September
Student Number:	
Name:	



Mrs Birling & Eric Birling

1)) Mr Birling is a w death.	ho refuses to acknowledge her role in Eva's
2)) How does she view mixing with the lower classes?	
3)) Mrs Birling used her influence to refuse what?	
4)) How does Mrs Birling react Eva calling herself 'Mrs Birling'? what do it mean?	What word specifically does she use and
5)) What does it mean when Priestley says Mrs Birling is her hu	sband's "social superior"?

7)	Who does she blame for the death of Eva?	
		you'll realise that men have to spend nearly all the
	"You know of course that my husband was _ How is Eric similar to Sheila?	only two years
11)	How is he linked to Eva Smith?	
12)	Eric is presented as what from the very outse	et of the play? How do we know this?

Due Date:	Wednesday 6 th October
Student Number:	
Name:	



Eva Smith

1)	What so significant about the character of Eva Smith?
2)	How do we learn about her?
3)	What implications do you think this has on Eva's image?
4)	Eva is a of the lower classes
5)	What does the above word mean & how does this relate to Eva Smith?
6)	Throughout the play how is Eva referred to?

How is she the antithesis of the Birling family?
Mr Birling – She "had too much to"
What does this quotation suggest about Birling's attitude towards Eva Smith?
) Gerald – "she looked and fresh and"
) What does the lexis "fresh" suggest about Gerald's attitudes towards Eva?
) Eric – she was a "good"

Due Date:	Wednesday 13 th October
Student Number:	
Name:	



1)	Inspector Goole is the moral, voice of the play and argued
	of JB Priestley himself.
2)	What is the Inspector's role in the play?
3)	What does Inspector Goole represent?
4)	What does Inspector Goole allow JB Priestley to do?
5)	The identity of Inspector Goole remains deliberately
6)	What does the above word mean and what might the different identities of Inspector Goole be?
7)	What's significant about Inspector Goole's arrival?

8) Why do you think Priestley de	ecided to have a change of lighting w	hen Inspector Goole arrives?
9) "(Cutting in)"	
10) What does this quotation revo	eal about Inspector Goole's attitude?	
11) "(<i>Dryly)</i> I don't play	son, then they will be taught it in	
and		
What is Inspector Goole warning the Birlings of here?	How might this link to biblical imagery?	Using online resources, what 20 th century events might JB Priestley have been referring to when talking of "fire and blood and anguish"?
	on, then they will be taught it in I and anguish."	

<u>Due Date:</u>	Wednesday 3 rd November
Student Number:	
Name:	



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ıne	riay	/: An	Ove	rview

1)	How does the play begin?
2)	How are Sheila and Eric initially presented?
3)	What does Mr Birling give lengthy monologues about? Why are they so ironic?
4)	How does the Inspector's arrival immediate create tension?
5)	Who is first to be interrogated and how are they linked to Eva Smith?

6)	Who is second to be interrogated and how are they linked to Eva Smith?
7)	Who is third to be interrogated and how are they linked to Eva Smith?
8)	Who does the Inspector then turn his attention to? How are they involved with Eva Smith?
9)	Who do the audience quickly realise is the father of the Eva's child?
10)) How is the above character linked to Eva Smith?
11)) What's significant about the Inspector's final speech?
12)) How does the play end?