

SECTION ONE – Background	
1946 vs. 1912	- What shaped the difference in British society in 1912 vs 1946? - What did Priestley blame for killing off a generation of young men?
Social Class	- What highlighted inequality 1912 British society? - How was wealth distributed in 1912 British society? - What happened to the class divides in society after WW2? - What were the higher classes in British society mostly concerned with?
The Welfare State	- What was proposed by the Beveridge Report in 1942? - What is the Welfare State? - When was the Welfare State introduced?
Factory Work	- Who did Britain rely on to produce the manufactured goods they exported? - What age did most children leave school at in 1912? - Who owned most businesses that exploited their workers? - Give one example of how business owners exploited their workers.
Gender	- What was considered a wealthy girls destiny in the early 1900s? - What methods did the Suffragettes turn to when arguing for votes for women? - What is Eva Smith the embodiment of? - The gender gap in society meant what?

AN INSPECTOR CALLS

Revision Questions

SECTION TWO – Plot	
Act 1	- In Act 1, what are the Birling family celebrating? - In Act 1, what does Birling spend a lot of time talking about? - How did Birling know Eva? - How did Sheila know Eva?
Act 2	- How did Gerald know Eva/Daisy? - How did Mrs Birling know Eva/Daisy? - What do the audience learn about Eva/Daisy at the end of this act, just before Eric returns?
Act 3	- How did Eric know Eva/Daisy? - In Act 3, what is the Inspector’s final speech about? - In Act 3, what do the family discover about the inspector? - Why do the police call the Birlings at the end of the play?
SECTION THREE – Big ideas	
Responsibility	What does ‘responsibility’ mean?
Socialism	What does ‘socialism’ mean?
Capitalism	What does ‘capitalism’ mean?
Microcosm	What does ‘microcosm’ mean?
Morality	What does ‘morality’ mean?

SECTION FOUR – Characters
Who does Arthur Birling represent?
How is Sybil Birling superior to her husband?
What is the name of the Birling’s’ naïve daughter?
What is the name of the Birling's’ ‘drunk’ son?
What is the name of Sheila’s fiancé?
What is the Inspector’s last name, and what does it sound similar to?
What does Eva/Daisy symbolise?

SECTION FIVE – Vocabulary
What does authoritative mean?
What does compassionate mean?
What does deceitful mean?
What does hubristic mean?
What does hypocritical mean?
What does ignorant mean?
What does impressionable mean?
What does naïve mean?
What does omniscient mean?
What does open-minded mean?
What does patriarchal mean?
What does prejudiced mean?
What does privileged mean?
What does (un)remorseful mean?
What does vulnerable mean?

SECTION SIX - Structure

Writer's message	- Fill in the gaps: The play is _____: it aims to _____ the audience a _____. - What lesson does the play teach the audience? - What does Priestley want to highlight about Edwardian Britain (1912)? - What kind of society was Priestley trying to encourage in the aftermath of the wars (1945)?
Genre	- What kind of play is this? - What does a morality play teach the audience about? - How does <i>An Inspector Calls</i> invert the process of a traditional whodunit? - What does Priestley highlight society is guilty of? - Using the character of the Inspector, what does Priestley suggest a just or fair society is?
The ending	- Fill in the gaps: Priestley uses a _____ ending to show that little has _____ during the play. - Which characters don't change their attitudes by the end of the play? - What does the ending of the play, and the changed attitudes of Sheila and Eric, imply?

SECTION SEVEN – Dramatic Terms

Stage and Audience	- What type of text is <i>An Inspector Calls</i>? - What words can you use in your answer to indicate what type of text <i>An Inspector Calls</i> is?
Stage directions	- What are stage directions? - What do the opening stage directions teach the audience about?
Dramatic devices	- What is a 'prop' and what function does it have? - What is significant about the setting of the play? - What does the door bell imply when it interrupts Mr Birling's capitalist speech? - Which character's entrance and sudden exit are the most important?

SECTION EIGHT – Key Quotations (Acts in brackets)

Arthur Birling	"un _____", "the Germans don't want ____" (1)
	"a man has [...] to look after _____ and his ____" (1)
	"_____ and all that nonsense" (1)
	"famous _____ who know it all" (3)
Sybil Birling	"A rather _____ woman" "her husband's social _____" (1)
	"I did nothing I'm _____ of" (2)
	Gerald's affair is "_____"; Sheila is a "hysterical _____" (2)
	"As if a girl of that _____ would ever refuse money!" (2)
Sheila Birling	"A pretty girl [...] very _____ with life" (1)
	"But these girls aren't cheap _____ – they're people!" (1)
	"You and I aren't the _____ people who sat down to dinner" (2)
	"Between us we _____ that girl to commit _____" (3)
Gerald Croft	"I don't come into this _____ business" (1)
	"I'm rather more – _____ – by this _____ than I probably appear to be" (2)
	Inspector says he "made her _____ for a time" (3)
	"Everything's _____ now, Sheila. What about this ____?" (3)
Eric Birling	"Not quite at _____, half shy, half _____" (1)
	"you're not the kind of _____ a chap could go to when he's in _____" (3)
	I'm _____ of you as well – yes both of you" (to his parents) (3)
	"the girl's dead and we all _____ to kill her" (3)
The Inspector	Says the younger generation are "more _____" (2)
	"Public men, Mr Birling, have _____ as well as _____." (2)
	"We don't live _____. We are members of one ____" (3)
	"If men will not learn that lesson, then they will be _____ it, in fire, and _____, and anguish" (3)