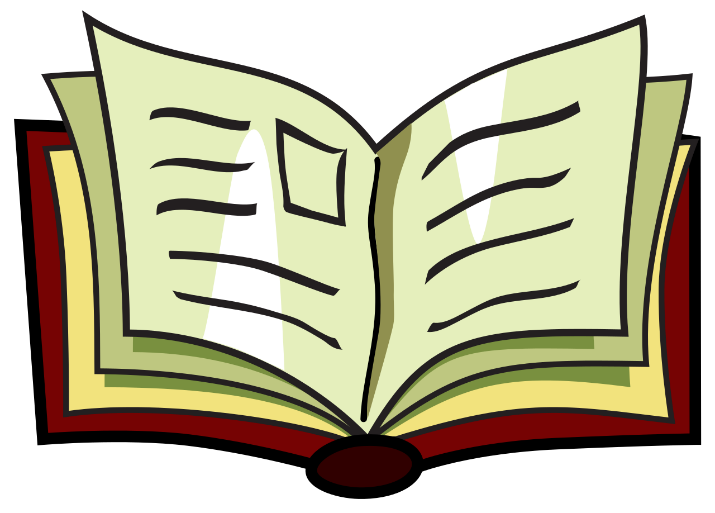
**Y10**

**English**

Home Learning Booklet

Hello,

Firstly, let us just say well done for opening this booklet and striving to keep up your education in such strange times. At the point of creating this booklet, nobody knows how long we may be off school for. It is important then, that we keep in mind our futures and we are as prepared as possible.

Your English teachers should be providing work on **Show My Homework** but if you do not have access to a computer, this is the place for you.

The content of this booklet will be divided into lessons for both English Language and English Literature. You will also need:

* An Inspector Calls Knowledge Organiser
* Romeo and Juliet Knowledge Organiser
* A copy of *An Inspector Calls*
* Non-fiction texts booklet
* Non-Fiction Vocabulary booklet
* English Language Paper 1 Revision booklet
* English Language Paper 2 Revision booklet
* Poetry anthology

There are plenty of ways to keep learning at home and you need to be imaginative. Use the knowledge organisers and vocabulary booklet as revision tools – learn the content off by heart.

Create **quizzes** for yourself (and your friends) and test yourselves.

Go on **YouTube** and watch the countless revision videos

The exams you will be sitting are:

* English Language Paper 1 – Explorations in Creative Reading & Writing
* English Language Paper 2 – Writer’s Viewpoints and Perspectives
* English Literature Paper 1: *A Christmas Carol* & *Romeo and Juliet*
* English Literature Paper 2: *An Inspector Calls* & Love and Relationship Poetry

Keep learning and stay safe,

The English Department

**Lesson 1: English Language Paper 2**

**For this lesson, you will need to read source 10 ‘A Prison Life’**

**Task 1:** look up the following words and write a definition for them. Put them into your own sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Definition** |
| cushy |  |
| callous |  |
| unrepentant |  |
| infuriate |  |

**Task 2:** Read **Source 10** and answer the following questions

1. What is this documentary expected to do to taxpayers?

2. What adjective beginning with C is used to describe the documentary?

3. What things does Lance Rudge get in prison?

4. What crime did Lance Rudge commit?

5. What does Lance think about the outside world?

**Task 3: What do you understand about Lance Rudge’s experience of prison life from the text?**

Make a point - I understand that Lance Rudge..  
Use quotations - In the text Lance says that…“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”   
Make inferences – This suggests that…

**Task 4: Writing Task**

***‘Prisons are a soft option these days. Prisoners should endure hardship ; they are not there to have a good time.’***

Write a letter to a national newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

You should spend 45 minutes on a question like this. Remember to use persuasive features e.g. AREDFOREST/HITSFORFREE

**Lesson 2 – English Language Paper 2 Comparing Texts**

**TASK 1:** look up the following words and write a definition for them. Put them into your own sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Meaning** |
| **1. conceive** |  |
| **2. buoyed** |  |
| **3. reprieve** |  |
| **4. stupefied** |  |
| **5. waning** |  |
| **6. roused** |  |

**Task 2:** Read source 11 ‘*A Visit to Newgate’* by Charles Dickens and answer the following questions

1. What was the prison cell like?
2. What things did the cell have in it?
3. What is the man in the cell doing? Line 20
4. What strikes one? Line 25
5. What does the man do with seven hours left?

**TASK 3:** The experiences of the prisoners in each of the texts are different. Write a summary of these differences.

**STATEMENT TO SHOW DIFFERENCE:** In source 10…  
**QUOTATION:** In the text…  
**INFERENCE:** This suggests…  
**LINK:** Where as in source 11…  
**QUOTATION**: This is shown in the text when…  
**INFERENCE:** This suggests…

**TASK 4:** Writing

*“No country with the death penalty can be called civilised.”*  
  
Write an article for a newspaper in which you argue **FOR** or **AGAINST** this point of view.

**Lesson 3: English Language Paper 2**

**TASK 1:** Vocabulary Practice – learn the definitions of the week 5 vocabulary prisons from your pink vocabulary booklet.

**TASK 2:** Complete the following sentences

1. I find it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that my parents bought my sister a pony and only bought me a hamster.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl snarled at me in the corridor.
3. The local newspaper issued a report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the poor actions of the police.
4. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I discovered the number of homeless people in my town.
5. Donald Trump is a leader known for some of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views amongst other things.
6. Avoid being overly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about your achievements; your next failure could be just around the corner.
7. Those that think that the prison system is too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use the fact that prisoners have televisions and do not want to leave to fuel their argument.
8. Many people think that having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prison system would make people more fearful of going to jail and would help to reduce crime.

**TASK 3:** Write ten sentences of your own using the words from the list

Unfair unjust contemptuous condemning

Outraged controversial smug

Contentious lenient harsh

**TASK 4:** Describe this picture   
or write a short story about a person in prison.



**Lesson 4: English Language Paper 2**

**TASK 1:**  Complete the definitions of the drugs vocabulary in your pink vocabulary booklet.

**TASK 2:** Once you have revised those words, complete these sentences

1. It was my first offence so I was let off with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warning.
2. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I first became aware of the conditions in prisons.
3. Drugs can have extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_effects on people.
4. I found the rude man extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. When people are given no choices or liberty, they are left completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you do things and you are not sure of the consequences it is considered to be quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The television reporter was extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the government and just gave a long list of their faults.
8. The experience scarred me for life and I found it all very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. My job takes up all of my energy and time and thought: it is utterly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Bad things kept happening to me, I found the situation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**TASK 3:** Put the words in your own sentences

**TASK 4: Read source 12**

**Answer the questions**

1. What year did a change take place in his dreams?
2. What metaphor is used to describe what lit up in his brain?
3. What were the changes accompanied by?
4. What does ‘wholly incommunicable by words’ mean?
5. What word does the writer use to describe the state of gloom? Line 16

**TASK 5:** Look at the following quotations – write what technique is being used and answer the following question:

How does the writer use language to describe his experience of drugs?

* **‘nightly spectacles’**
* **‘sunless abysses’**
* **‘funeral melancholy’**
* **‘gloom’**

**Lesson 5: English Language Paper 2**

**TASK 1:** Vocabulary RE-CAP

1. Taking drugs can have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_effects on your health.
2. One girl after taking some illegal drugs at a festival spoke of her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experience; she was put off taking drugs for life after that.
3. The account of the boy’s life as he fell into debt and got involved in criminal activity after taking drugs offers us a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tale.
4. Addictions can be all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your life and it can be difficult to put your mind to anything else.
5. The man was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when he learnt what damage the drugs were doing to his insides.
6. Taking drugs, especially newly created ones, can be extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as you are never fully aware of the effects.
7. The newspaper report was extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the government and its lack of measures to tackle drug related crime.
8. Being addicted to something is extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; it essentially strips you of your liberty and freedom to make your own choices.

**TASK 2:** Both source 12 and 13 present a negative view on drug taking.

The ways that the writer’s present these points of view differ.

Make a list of what source 12 and source 13 do

* makes use of their personal experiences
* presents a lot of facts about drugs
* gives detailed descriptions of the possible effects
* uses an anecdote
* strong imagery

**TASK 3:** Answer the following Exam Style Paper 2 question 4 Question

Compare how the writers convey similar perspectives on taking drugs.

* What the writers think
* Quotations
* Comment on their methods (language)
* Effect
* Link to other source & repeat

**Lesson 6: English Literature *An Inspector Calls***

**Learn the first page of your knowledge organiser and complete the test**

**Context**

1. When was the play written?
2. When was the play set?
3. What is Priestley’s intended message about society?
4. What does Priestley want the audience to stop following / change?
5. What type of play is it?

**Key dates**

1. When was the Edwardian era?
2. What was society like at the time?
3. When was the play first performed?
4. When was the general strike in Britain?

**Methods**

1. What is the definition of ‘dramatic irony’?

**Class**

1. Which character represents the upper classes?
2. Which characters represent the middle classes?
3. Who is symbolic of the working class?

**Politics**

1. What is socialism?
2. What is capitalism?

**Bigger Question:** How did the context of the time influence JB Priestley and An Inspector Calls?

**Lesson 7: Read the second page of your Knowledge organiser and answer the questions**

**Context**

1. Where is the play set?
2. What are the family celebrating?
3. What is Mr Birling’s hope?
4. When the doorbell rings, who arrives?

**Themes and ideas**

1. What are capitalists most concerned about doing?
2. What are capitalists much less bothered about?
3. Who does Mr Birling demonstrate his dominance over?
4. What language demonstrates his attitude and dominance?

**Methods**

1. What is the effect of Priestley’s ‘dramatic irony’ Birling saying the Titanic is “unsinkable”?
2. Sheila saying “except for last summer when you never came near” is an example of what?

**Quotations – complete & say who**

1. “A rather --------------- woman”?
2. “----------------- businessman”?
3. “very --------- with life and rather ------------“

**Links to other key moments**

1. What is Mr Birling unable to do?
2. What do Eric and Sheila realise?

**Write about the theme of social class and how it is presented in An Inspector Calls.**

**You should use the extract from Act 1 below and your knowledge of the whole text in your answer.**

At rise of curtain, the four Birling's and Gerald are seated at the table, with Arthur Birling at one end, his wife at the other, Eric downstage and Sheila and Gerald seated upstage. EDNA, the parlourmaid, is just clearing the table, which has no cloth, of the dessert plates and champagne glasses,etc, and then replacing them with decanter of port, cigar box and cigarettes. Port glasses are already on the table. All five are in evening dress of the period, the men in tails and white ties, not dinner-jackets. Arthur Birling is a heavy-looking, rather portentous man in this middle fifties with fairly easy manners but rather provincial in this speech. His wife is about fifty, a rather cold woman and her husband's social superior. Sheila is a pretty girl in her early twenties, very pleased with life and rather excited. Gerald Croft is an attractive chap about thirty, rather too manly to be a dandy but very much the well-bred young man-about-town. Eric is in his early twenties, not quite at ease, half shy, half assertive. At the moment they have all had a good dinner, are celebrating a special occasion, and are pleased with themselves.

Arthur Birling: Giving us the port, Edna? That’s right.( he pushes it towards Eric..) you ought to like this port, Gerald, as a matter of fact, Finchley told me it's exactly the same port your father gets from him.

Gerald: Then it'll be all right. The governor prides himself on being a good judge of port. I don’t pretend to know much about it.

Sheila: (gaily, possessively) I should jolly well think not, Gerald, I'd hate you to know all about port – like one of these purple-faced old men.

Arthur Birling: here , I’m not a purple-faced old man.

Sheila Birling: no, not yet. But then you don't know all about port – do you?

Birling: (noticing that his wife has not taken any) Now then, Sybil, you must a take a little tonight. Special occasion, y'know, eh?

Sheila: Yes, go on, mummy. You must drink our health.

Mrs Birling : (smiling) Very well, then. Just a little, thank you.(to Edna, who is about to go, with tray.) all right, Edna. I'll ring from the drawing room when we want coffee. Probably in about half an hour.

Edna: (going) Yes, ma'am.

// Edna goes out. They now have all the glasses filled. Birling beams at them and clearly relaxes. //

**Lesson 7:** English Literature Arthur Birling

**Plot**

1. What is Arthur’s reaction to the Inspector when he starts asking questions?
2. How does Arthur try to discourage the Inspector?
3. What is Arthur’s relationship to Eva Smith?
4. How long is it since Arthur last saw Eva Smith?
5. What does Arthur say it is his duty to do?

**Themes and Ideas**

6. What does Arthur show very little of in this section of the play?

7. What does Arthur show is most important to him in this section of the play?

**Methods**

8. How does Priestley use language to emphasise Arthur’s sense of self-importance?

**Quotations**

9. ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t see where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come into this’

10. ‘She was one of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her’

11. ‘so long as we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ourselves, don’t get into the police court or start a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

12. ‘I can’t accept any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

13. ‘It is my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costs down’

**Key Moments**  
  
14. What methods does Priestley use to present Arthur as a dominant character in the opening of the play?

15. What does Arthur Birling’s character symbolise in the opening of the play?

**Write about the character of Mr Birling and how he is presented in An Inspector Calls.**

**You should use the extract from Act 1 below and your knowledge of the whole text.**

Birling: I’m delighted about this engagement and I hope it won't be too long before you're married. And I want to say this. There's a good deal of silly talk about these days – but – and I speak as a hard-headed business man, who has to take risks and know what he's about – I say, you can ignore all this silly pessimistic talk. When you marry, you'll be marrying at a very good time. Yes, a very good time – and soon it'll be an even better time. Last month, just because the miners came out on strike, there's a lot of wild talk about possible labour trouble in the near future. Don't worry. We've passed the worst of it. We employers at last are mcoming together to see that our interests – and the interests of capital – are properly protected. And we're in for a time of steadily increasing prosperity.

Gerald: I believe you're right, sir.

Eric: What about war?

Birling: Glad you mentioned it, Eric. I'm coming to that. Just because the kaiser makes a speech or two, or a few German officers have too much to drink and begin taking nonsense, you'll hear some people say that war's inevitable. And to that I say – fiddlesticks! The germans don't want war. Nobody wants war, except some half-civilized folks in the Balkans. And why? There's too much at stake these days. Everything to lose and nothing to gain by war.

Eric: Yes, I know – but still -

Birling: Just let me finish, Eric. You've a lot to learn yet. And I’m taking as a hard headed, practical man of business. And I say there isn't a chance of war. The world's developing so fast that it'll make war impossible. Look at the progress we're making. In a year or two we'll have aeroplanes that will be able to go anywhere. And look at the way the auto-mobile's making headway – bigger and faster all the time. And then ships. Why, a friend of mine went over this new liner last week – the titanic – she sails next week – forty-six thousand eight hundred tons – new york in five days – and every luxury – and unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable. That's what you've got to keep your eye on, facts like that, progress like that – and not a few german officers taking nonsense and a few scaremongers here making a fuss about nothing. Now you three young people, just listen to this – and remember what I’m mtelling you now. In twenty or thirty year's time – let's say, in 1940 – you may be giving a little party like this – your son or daughter might be getting engaged – and I tell you, by that time you'll be living in a world that'll have forgotten all these capital versus labour agitations and all these silly little war scares. There'll be peace and prosperity and rapid progress everywhere – except of course in Russia, which will always be behindhand naturally.

**Lesson 8: English Literature**

**Read the Mrs Birling page of your knowledge organiser and answer the questions**

**Mrs Birling**

1. How is Mrs Birling described as acting towards the Inspector initially?
2. She denies any involvement in what?
3. What had annoyed Mrs Birling about Eva in the first place?
4. Who does Mrs Birling initially blame for Eva’s death?
5. How is Mrs Birling shown to be a hypocrite?
6. What is dramatic irony? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. How has Priestley used dramatic irony with Mrs Birling’s response to the Inspector’s question? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. “And if I was…”? Complete the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. “He’d be entirely…”? Complete the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. From the start, Mrs Birling is presented as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Does Mrs Birling’s attitude towards her part in Eva’s death change?
12. How is she presented as a mother?
13. What does prejudiced mean?
14. What does impertinence mean?
15. Mrs Birling used her influence to do what?

Answer the exam style question: How does Priestley present Mrs Birling as a cold and selfish woman in An Inspector Calls?

**Lesson 9 An Inspector Calls**

Read the Sheila page of your Knowledge organiser and answer the questions

**Plot**

1. What is the name of the department store Sheila goes to?
2. Why is Sheila unhappy in the store?
3. How is Sheila involved in Eva’s story?
4. What is the full name of Sheila’s fiancé?
5. How does Sheila react to the Inspector’s questioning?

**Themes and Ideas**

6. Which of the seven sins does Sheila display in this section of the play?

7. How does Sheila link to the theme of responsibility in this section?

**Methods**

8. Sheila is described as acting ‘miserably’, What is the method called that Priestley uses to show these actions?

**Quotations**

9. ‘I felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it at the time and now I feel a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

10. ‘I was in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temper’

11. ‘It didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be anything very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the time’

12. ‘If I could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her now I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

13. ‘I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do it again to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

**Key Moments**  
  
14. What is shown about Sheila when she says ‘They’re not cheap labour they’re people’?

15.How does Priestley use language to emphasise Sheila’s movement away from her family and growth as a character?

Exam style Question: How does Priestley show Sheila as a character that changes throughout the play?

**Lesson 10 English Literature *An Inspector Calls***

Read the Eric section to your knowledge organiser and complete the questions

1. How does the finale of the play begin?
2. What does Eric admit to on the first night of meeting Eva?
3. The affair between Eric and Eva began after he did what one night?
4. Eric admits to getting “nasty” after Eva had what…?
5. Eric offers what to the girl when he discovers she is pregnant?
6. From where does Eric get money to support Eva?
7. Eric takes ……………………for ways his actions affected Eva.
8. “I wasn’t……………………………or anything” Complete the statement
9. “You’re not the sort of father…………………………..…………………”? Complete the statement
10. The opening stage direction describes Eric as someone who is:
11. His relationship with his parents is clearly:
12. What technique does Priestley use in relation to Eric’s drinking?
13. What does vague mean?
14. What does threateningly mean?
15. What does ashamed mean?

Read the extract and write about how Priestley presents Eric in An Inspector Calls

Eric goes for a whisky. His whole manner of handling the decanter and then the drink shows his familiarity with quick heavy drinking. The others watch him narrowly.//

Inspector: Don't start on that. I want to get on. (To Eric.) When did you first meet this girl?

Eric: One night last November.

Inspector: where did you meet her?

Eric: In the palace bar. I'd been there an hour or so with two or three chaps. I was a bit squiffy.

Inspector: What happened then?

Eric: I began talking to her, and stood her a few drinks. I was rather far gone by the time we had to go.

Inspector: Was she drunk too?

Eric: She told me afterwards that she was a bit, chiefly because she'd not had much to eat that day.

Inspector: Why had she gone there-?

Eric: she wasn't the usual sort. But – well, I suppose she didn't know what to do. There was some woman who wanted to

help her go there. I never quite understood about that.

Inspector: You went with her to her lodgings that night?

Eric: Yes, I insisted – it seems. I'm not very clear about it, but afterwards she told me she didn't want me to go in but that –

well, I was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty – and I threatened to make a row.

Inspector: so she let you in?

Eric: Yes. And that's when it happened. And I didn't even remember – that's the hellish thing. Oh – my God! - how stupid it all is!

Mrs Birling: (with a cry) Oh – Eric – how could you?