Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 10

An Inspector Calls

Key Vocabulary	
Socialism	A political and economic belief that wealth and power should be shared more equally across society
Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership and profit, often linked to competition and inequality
Social responsibility	The duty individuals have towards others in society
Patriarchy	A social system where men hold power and dominate leadership roles
Class	A division in society based on wealth, status, and power
Morality	Principles of right and wrong behaviour
Exploitation	Treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work or situation
Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not
Cyclical structure	When the ending mirrors the beginning, suggesting events may repeat
Construct	To build or create a character, setting, or idea deliberately, using language and structural choices, often to represent or symbolise something else.

Key Skills	Over the course of the topic, I will be able	What will I learn?
	• Track how characters develop and change across the play	How Priestley constructs the play to communicate his political and social ideas How characters such as Mr Birling, Sheila, and the Inspector represent different viewpoints How responsibility is presented as a key theme across the play How structure (e.g. the Inspector's arrival, the ending) shapes meaning How dramatic devices create tension and guide audience response How the play reflects attitudes in 1912 but was written for a 1945 audience
	• Analyse how Priestley uses language, structure and dramatic methods	
	• Select and embed precise quotations to support ideas	
	• Explore multiple interpretations of characters and themes	
	• Make clear links between context and the writer's message	
	• Write analytical responses using clear, structured paragraphs (PEEL/PEEZL)	
	• Evaluate Priestley's intentions and the impact on the audience	

Key knowledge I will understand:

1. **Context:** Differences between 1912 (setting) and 1945 (when it was written).Priestley's socialist views and critique of capitalism
2. **Themes:** Responsibility, class, gender, generational divide, power
3. **Characterisation:** How each character represents different social attitudes. How characters change (or do not change)
4. **Language & Dramatic Methods:** Use of symbolism (e.g. Eva Smith). Stage directions and structure. Dramatic irony and tension
5. **Writer's Intentions: P**riestley's message about collective responsibility
   How the play encourages the audience to reflect on their own society