

Teaching Pack: *An Inspector Calls*
Cambridge IGCSE™ / IGCSE (9–1)
Literature in English 0475 / 0992

Cambridge O Level
Literature in English 2010

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Introduction

This *Teaching Pack* supports teachers and learners when studying Cambridge IGCSE / IGCSE (9–1) and O Level Literature in English set texts.

Set texts regularly rotate on the syllabus and may change from one year of examination to the next. Before you begin teaching, check the set text list for the year in which your candidates will take their examinations.

Teachers may use this teaching pack to engage their learners when introducing a set text, or as a revision tool.

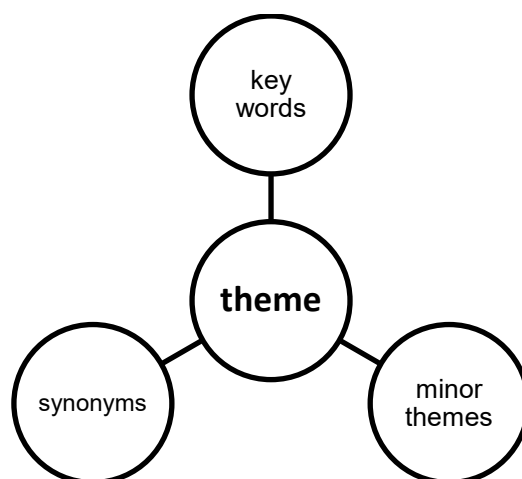
The content of these set text resources will need to be expanded on to cover what candidates are expected to know and be able to comment on in an examination.

To increase learners' understanding and appreciation of the set text we recommend learners to set up a **reading log**, which could include:

- brief synopses of chapters/acts (in no more than a couple of sentences in their own words)
- a timeline of events (useful when a narrative is arranged non-chronologically)
- a list or diagram of characters and their relationships with each other
- first impressions of main characters
- initial thoughts about the main themes or ideas in the text.

The key words we use for the themes in this *Teaching Pack* are not exhaustive.

We suggest teachers discuss synonyms and alternative key words for themes that are identified for a text. Create key major theme mind maps and then from each of those key themes map connected and subsidiary/minor themes.



Animation videos

This *Teaching Pack* can be used with the videos which were produced using the software *Video Scribe* www.videoscribe.co/en/, but a range of other alternative animation and storyboarding tools may equally be used:

- www.storyboardthat.com
Online digital storytelling tool – free and pay for subscriptions available
- <https://wonderunit.com/storyboarder/>
Storyboarding software – free to download, but has to be installed
- www.powtoon.com/edu-home/
Online video and animation creation – free and pay for subscriptions
- www.animaker.com
Online animated video creator – free and pay for subscriptions
- https://goanimate4schools.com/public_index
Online storyboard, scene and video creation tool – pay for subscription
- <http://plasq.com/apps/comiclife/macwin/>
Downloadable and app-based tools for creating comic books
- www.openoffice.org/product/impress.html
A tool for creating multimedia presentations
- <https://products.office.com/en-gb/powerpoint>
Microsoft PowerPoint for simple presentations as well as more complex multimedia presentations.

The teaching pack and videos aim to help learners to understand and think about the key events and themes of the text, key quotations and their meanings, the significance of character behaviour, relationships and actions and how characters are depicted in the set text being studied.

Lesson resources



Included in this pack are some resources to use with your learners. You may ask your learners to create their own worksheets similar to these, around another text, which they are studying:

Character summaries and quotations – learners create their own character summaries including quotations.

Character animations – after watching the animation, learners can work in pairs to fill in the blank worksheet.

Reflection – after reading the text / watching the videos, learners reflect, consider and explore.

Quiz – a fun quiz to test the learners' knowledge of the text before or after watching the videos.

1. Themes and text summary

Some of the themes J B Priestley explores include:

- morality
- social and individual responsibility
- class and inequality
- generational divide
- love.

The play is set in 1912, in England. The stage is set in the dining room of the Birling family's substantial home.

Act 1

The play is set in 1912, in England. The Birlings are a wealthy family who are celebrating the engagement of their daughter, Sheila, to Gerald Croft. Sheila's brother, Eric, has drunk too much champagne and Mrs Birling tells him and Sheila to stop arguing. The family are waited on by a maid, Edna, and their cook has prepared the meal.

Gerald and Sheila are happy together. Sheila is delighted when Gerald presents her with an engagement ring, although earlier she mentioned that she had hardly seen Gerald over the summer. He claims he was focused on work.

Mr Birling makes a speech congratulating Gerald and Sheila on their engagement. He is looking forward to his own business working in partnership with Gerald's father's business to their mutual profit. He says they are marrying at a good time, with their prosperity as business owners likely to increase, despite the miners' strike indicating workers' dissatisfaction. He also dismisses Eric's concern over the likelihood of war with Germany and pronounces the new liner *Titanic* to be unsinkable.

They are interrupted by a visitor, a policeman, Inspector Goole, who says he is investigating the suicide that afternoon of a young woman, Eva Smith.

The Inspector reminds Mr Birling that Eva Smith used to work in his factory, and after showing him a photo of her, Mr Birling remembers her. The Inspector refuses to show her photo to Gerald and Eric because he says he likes to follow one line of inquiry at a time. Mr Birling says he sacked Eva despite her being a good worker, because she instigated a workers' strike when he refused to pay them more money.

Eric and the Inspector sympathise with Eva Smith; the Inspector suggests her sacking may have links to her suicide by initiating a chain of events. Sheila is upset by the thought of the young girl's suicide, especially when the Inspector informs them that she died in agony after drinking disinfectant. Mr Birling is annoyed at any criticism of his actions, claiming that because he sacked her two years ago, he can't be responsible for her suicide now. However, the Inspector says he is there to talk to the rest of the family too.

The Inspector says Eva was employed at a shop, Milwards, but was sacked when a customer complained about her. He shows Sheila the photo of Eva, and Sheila recognises her. Sheila confesses that she was jealous of Eva because she suited a dress better than Sheila did, which made her angry. She complained to the manager who sacked Eva. She regrets it now. The Inspector harshly points out that it is too late to change what she did, because Eva is dead.

The Inspector reveals Eva also used another name, Daisy Renton, which startles Gerald. The others leave Gerald and Sheila alone on stage. Sheila asks Gerald how he knew Daisy, guessing he had an affair with her. Gerald confesses, saying he finished with her six months previously, so it couldn't have impacted on her suicide, and begs Sheila not to tell the Inspector; but Sheila claims that the Inspector already knows of his affair, and probably other secrets too.

The Inspector reappears. Act 1 ends dramatically with his question: 'Well?'.

Act 2 starts from the point at which Act 1 ended. The Inspector questions Gerald about the girl. Gerald and Sheila argue. He wants her to leave the room, but she wants to hear about Eva Smith, because she feels responsible for her losing her job. Mrs Birling tries to intimidate the Inspector by reminding him of Mr Birling's respectable status as magistrate. Sheila tries to explain to her that the Inspector is not swayed by this and will get to the truth of Eva's suicide. Mrs Birling insists that she doesn't know the girl and is warned by Sheila that the Inspector knows everything. The Inspector turns to Gerald.

Gerald confesses that he had an affair with Daisy Renton the previous summer, initially taking care of her and then installing her in a friend's flat as his mistress. He says he ended the affair in September and doesn't know what became of her. He says he is upset by her death. Sheila calls off their engagement and returns his ring.

Act 2

The Inspector turns to Mrs Birling and shows her the photo of the girl, but she doesn't recognise her. The Inspector reveals that the girl asked the committee of a women's charity for help. Mrs Birling was the chair of the meeting and refused to help, because the girl told lies about being deserted by her husband. She called herself 'Mrs Birling', which Sheila's mother thought was impertinent. She blames the father of the unborn child, who should be supporting her. She says the girl claimed she had refused money from the father because she realised it was stolen, but Mrs Birling didn't believe her. Sheila tries to warn her mother against blaming others, because she realises that the Inspector knows more than he has revealed so far.

Act 2 ends with the Inspector waiting to question Eric, which makes Mrs Birling suddenly fearful that their son may be involved in the girl's death. Eric enters at this moment in a distressed state.

Act 3 starts from the point at which Act 2 ended. Eric realises his family suspect his involvement with the girl. Sheila tells him their mother has been blaming the girl's death entirely on the father of her unborn child and considers that he should be made an example of. Mr Birling insists Sheila takes her mother out of the room while such matters are discussed. Eric blames the start of his affair with the girl on the fact that they were drunk. He admits that he met her at the Palace bar, took her home, grew aggressive (although he claims not to remember this part) and insisted they have sex, and their affair began. He says that when she became pregnant, he tried to give her money to support her, but she refused, after realising it was stolen. Eric confesses to taking the money from his father's office, because he was unable to confide in him.

Act 3

Sheila and Mrs Birling return, to hear about Eric stealing the money. His father plans to cover up Eric's actions. The Inspector says the girl refused to take stolen money and tells Eric that his mother refused help from the charity. Eric blames his mother

for the girl's death, saying Mrs Birling killed her and her own grandchild. The family argue.

The Inspector summarises what part each of them played in her death. He comments on society, saying that there are 'millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths'. He insists that we are all responsible for each other. He prophesises that if we don't learn that, we will 'be taught it in fire and blood and anguish'. Then he leaves.

The Birlings continue to argue. Mr Birling considers how to cover up their actions and still believes he and his wife are not culpable. Eric says he is as ashamed of their parents as they are of him. Sheila admits her own guilt but says neither of their parents has learnt anything. She wonders whether their visitor was a real policeman. This doesn't matter to Sheila and Eric, because they know they are all to blame for the girl's death. However, Mr and Mrs Birling believe that if the Inspector wasn't a real policeman, they may be able to keep their involvement secret and avoid scandal.

Gerald returns with the confirmation that the local police do not know any Inspector Goole. Mr Birling corroborates this by phoning the chief constable. Mr and Mrs Birling are relieved because now they are certain they can keep their actions hidden. Gerald agrees with them. He wants to reinstate his engagement to Sheila and asks her to take his ring back, but she refuses. Sheila and Eric feel unable to carry on their lives in the same way as before, because of the guilt and responsibility they feel for Eva Smith's death.

Gerald rings the Infirmary and discovers there has not been a dead woman that evening. Mr Birling laughs. He thinks their visitor was someone playing a trick on them. He suggests Sheila and Eric can't 'take a joke'. At this point, their phone rings. It is the police informing him that a girl has just died on the way to the Infirmary after swallowing disinfectant. A police inspector is on his way to the Birlings to ask some questions.

The curtain falls.

2. Character summaries and quotation analysis

Mr Birling

Mr Arthur Birling is a wealthy businessman. He enjoys the social status this brings him. He has recently been Lord Mayor, and he remains a magistrate. He boasts of the quality of the celebratory meal he's enjoyed with his family, and of the top-quality port and cigars to Gerald Croft. He regards Gerald as a suitable match for his daughter, Sheila, because Gerald's father is a successful businessman too. Mr Birling is looking forward to the two doing business together, to their mutual financial benefit. He is very confident and looks forward to receiving a knighthood soon.

Mr Birling's self-importance is shown as he orders people about. He tells Sheila and Eric what to do. He tries to influence the Inspector to stop his investigation into Eva Smith's death, but the Inspector is not intimidated by Mr Birling and is determined to find out the truth. Mr Birling's concern for his own status makes him want to conceal the family's interactions with Eva Smith to avoid any scandal. He is ready to overlook Eric's actions and pay back the money Eric stole from the business, rather than risk any scandal. He agrees with his wife that neither of them acted wrongly towards Eva Smith, and he doesn't feel pity for her or remorse for his own part in the tragedy of her death.

When the Inspector has left, Mr Birling wants things to return to the way they were beforehand. He doesn't understand why Sheila and Eric feel sympathy for Eva and guilty for their actions towards her, nor does he agree with the Inspector's insistence that 'We are responsible for each other'. Mr Birling believes in looking after himself and his family only.

At the end of the play, Mr Birling receives the huge shock of the telephone call informing him of a woman's suicide and the imminent arrival of a police inspector to make enquiries. The audience is left to consider how Mr Birling learnt nothing from Inspector Goole's visit, and to wonder whether there will be any change in his character now.

Quotation	This suggests...	Quotation analysis
Mr Birling: I speak as a hard-headed business man. <i>Act 1</i>	... how Mr Birling admires his own ability to make business decisions based on profit, without being influenced by emotions.	Identify and annotate the connotations of "hard-headed" and "business man." Question: Explain how this quote reflects Birling's character. Question: How does this quote relate to the play's themes?

Quotation	This suggests...	Quotation analysis
<p>Mr Birling: I say there isn't a chance of war. '... the <i>Titanic</i>...absolutely unsinkable.' <i>Act 1</i></p>	<p>... that Mr Birling's judgement is flawed. The audience knows that war happened and the <i>Titanic</i> sank on her maiden voyage.</p>	<p>Analyse how Priestley uses dramatic irony and language to present Mr Birling as arrogant and unreliable.</p> <p>Question: What do "isn't a chance" and "absolutely" suggest about his attitude?</p> <p>Question: Why might Priestley include these wrong predictions at the start of the play?</p>
<p>Mr Birling: ...a man has to make his own way - has to look after himself.' <i>Act 1</i></p>	<p>... Mr Birling says this to Eric and Gerald, suggesting his selfishness and values of 'survival of the fittest'.</p>	<p>Question: What themes does this quote link to?</p> <p>Question: What effect does the repetition of "has to" have on his tone?</p>
<p>Learning focus</p>		
<p>To help learners understand narrative structure and character development.</p> <p>Learners create a visual timeline of the play, annotating key events with quotes and analysis of how Priestley uses structure to build his character arc.</p>		

Inspector Goole

Inspector Goole is a mysterious character. He appears to be a police inspector, who says he is visiting the Birlings to make inquiries into the suicide of a young woman, Eva Smith. His arrival quashes the jovial atmosphere of the Birlings' dinner, as they celebrate the engagement of Sheila and Gerald.

He questions each of the characters and reveals that each of them played a part in events leading to Eva Smith's death. He says he has a photo of Eva Smith, as well as her diary and a letter, so he has some idea of her life, and he seems to already know the details of each character's involvement with Eva Smith. He asks searching questions which make the Birlings and Gerald reveal their own actions.

The Inspector's attitude to the Birlings is abrupt as he challenges their accounts. He is not at all deferential or intimidated. This irritates Mr Birling, who references his social standing as a magistrate and business-owner to demand a respect which the Inspector doesn't show to him. The Inspector is single-minded in pursuing his quest for the truth. In doing so he controls his enquiry, including the order in which he questions the characters.

As he collates confessions from each character, the Inspector builds up a picture of Eva Smith's life and the events which lead to her taking her own life. He reminds the Birlings of the horrific, painful death Eva suffered, having swallowed disinfectant, and he forces the characters to face up to the consequences of their actions.

The Inspector reveals the Birlings' hypocrisy and lack of concern for others. In judging the Birlings, he takes a moral stance and asserts that people should take responsibility for each other in society. This is in opposition to Mr Birling's stated view that 'a man...has to look after himself.' Mr Birling refuses to accept any blame for Eva's suicide, especially when the Inspector disappears, and their investigations reveal no Inspector called 'Goole', and no dead woman in the Infirmary. However, Sheila and Eric regret their actions and resolve to change. The final twist to the play, where Mr Birling finds out an Inspector is on his way to make enquiries about the suicide of a woman that evening, suggests that Mr Birling will have to account for his part in her death, after all. It also raises the spectre of the nature of the first Inspector and his purpose.

Quotation	This suggests...	Quotation analysis
Inspector Goole: One person and one line of enquiry at a time. Otherwise, there's a muddle. <i>Act 1</i>	... that the Inspector is methodical. There is little chance of him missing anything; every character has something to answer for.	<p>"One line of enquiry": Suggests precision and order, reflecting his systematic approach to uncovering truth.</p> <p>"Muddle": Simple, almost childlike word choice contrasts with the seriousness of the situation, making his point clear and firm.</p>

Quotation	This suggests...	Quotation analysis
<p>Inspector Goole: It's my duty to ask questions. <i>Act 1</i></p>	<p>... the high moral standards of the Inspector. He will not be intimidated by Mr Birling into stopping his investigation.</p>	<p>Question: How does this line establish the Inspector's authority over the Birlings?</p> <p>"Duty": Strong moral word, suggesting obligation and responsibility beyond mere procedure. It positions the Inspector as a figure of authority and ethics.</p> <p>Question: Why does Priestley use the word "duty" instead of "job" or "role"? What does this suggest about the Inspector's character</p>
<p>Inspector Goole: ... there are millions of Eva Smith...We are responsible for each other. <i>Act 3</i></p>	<p>... the Inspector's view that people should care about and take responsibility for each other.</p>	<p>Serves as the moral climax of the play.</p> <p>Question: Why is this message central to Priestley's purpose?</p> <p>Question: How does Priestley use the Inspector's final speech to promote collective responsibility and criticise selfishness?</p>
<p>Learning focus</p>		
<p>Explore how Priestley presents Inspector Goole as a moral voice and dramatic device in <i>An Inspector Calls</i>, focusing on his language, authority, and role in conveying the theme of social responsibility.</p> <p>Scene analysis: To help learners pay close attention to textual details and understand character development.</p> <p>Break down key scenes involving [character] and analyse the dialogue, actions, and interactions with other characters. Discuss what these reveal about the character.</p>		

Sheila Birling

Sheila Birling is the daughter of the Birling family. She is in her 20s. Her engagement to Gerald Croft is being celebrated at the start of the play. As the daughter in a wealthy family, she doesn't work. She is usually obedient to her parents. Her marriage is welcomed by her parents as being extremely suitable, since Gerald's parents are wealthy and from a well-established and respected family. Her father is looking forward to doing business with Gerald's father, to their mutual financial benefit.

When the Inspector informs her of Eva Smith's suicide, Sheila is upset and feels sorry for her. She reveals that she had Eva sacked from her job at Milwards, because she felt jealous of Eva's beauty. She spitefully used her status as a wealthy customer to punish Eva. Hearing of the subsequent chain of events experienced by Eva, she is remorseful for her own part in it and very much regrets what she did.

The happiness of Sheila's own life is called into question when the Inspector prompts Gerald to confess his affair with the girl, now calling herself Daisy Renton. She admires Gerald's honesty, but because he was unfaithful, Sheila feels morally she has no choice but to call off the engagement and gives Gerald his ring back.

Sheila is aware of the Inspector's tactics of prompting confessions from each of the family, and repeatedly warns her mother of the futility of pretending she had nothing to do with Eva Smith, since the Inspector already knows the truth. However, Mrs Birling maintains she is not to blame in any way. She insists the father of Eva's unborn child should bear all the blame, despite Sheila again warning her to think carefully about what she's saying - and so when Eric is revealed as the father, Mrs Birling is found to have condemned her own son.

Sheila is the character most affected by the Inspector. At the start of Act 1, Sheila is happy and rather playful. When the Inspector tells them of Eva Smith's death, she is shocked; but her initial response is to consider how Eva's death affects herself. She says she won't be able to go to Milwards again, because she had Eva sacked from her job there. The Inspector encourages her to reflect on her own actions, and by Act 2 Sheila begins to accept responsibility for her actions, saying she knows she's to blame. By the end of the play she not only accepts her own guilt and desires to change for the better, but she also reproaches her parents for denying their own culpability in Eva's death.

Quotation	This suggests...	Quotation analysis
Sheila: Oh - how horrible! Was it an accident? <i>Act 1</i>	... Sheila's natural sympathy for Eva Smith	<p>Question: How does this reaction contrast with Mr Birling's attitude toward Eva's death?</p> <p>Question: How does Priestley use Sheila's initial reaction to highlight her capacity for change and contrast with her parents' attitudes?</p>

<p>Sheila: I know I'm to blame. <i>Act 2</i></p> <p>Sheila: He's giving us the rope - so that we'll hang ourselves.' <i>Act 2</i></p>	<p>... that Sheila accepts her guilt for Eva's downfall</p> <p>... that Sheila understands the Inspector's tactics</p>	<p>Dramatic purpose:</p> <p>Marks Sheila's transformation from naive to socially aware.</p> <p>Builds tension as others resist responsibility.</p> <p>Question: How does Sheila's attitude contrast with her parents' reactions in Act 2?</p>
<p>Sheila: ...it's you two who are being childish - trying not to face facts. <i>Act 3</i></p>	<p>... that Sheila accuses her parents of not taking responsibility for their own actions towards Eva</p>	<p>Reversal of expectations – Sheila, once seen as naive, now criticises her parents' immaturity.</p> <p>Question: How does this quote link to generational divide and responsibility?</p>

Learning focus

To build analytical skills and collaborative learning.

Place key quotations about or by [character] around the room. Learners rotate in groups, annotating each with:




- What it reveals about [character]
- How language is used
- What themes it connects to.




Quotation	This suggests...



3. Character animations

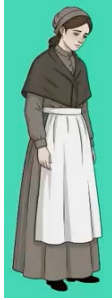
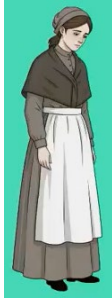
Can you identify the names of the different characters in the videos?

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	
	

Character name	Character image
	 An illustration of a man in a formal black tuxedo with a white shirt and a black bow tie. He is standing upright, facing slightly to the right.
	 An illustration of a woman in a long, light-colored dress with a dark shawl draped over her shoulders. She is wearing a dark headscarf and looking down.
	 An illustration of a woman in a long, light-colored dress with a dark shawl draped over her shoulders. She is wearing a dark headscarf and looking down.

Here are the answers.

Character name	Character image
Inspector Goole	
Mr Birling	
Mrs Birling	
Sheila Birling	
Eric Birling	

Character name	Character image
Gerald Croft	 An illustration of a young man, Gerald Croft, standing in a formal black tuxedo with a white shirt and a black bow tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the viewer.
Eva Smith	 An illustration of a woman, Eva Smith, standing in a long, light-colored dress with a dark shawl draped over her shoulders. She is looking down and to the left.
Daisy Renton	 An illustration of a woman, Daisy Renton, standing in a long, light-colored dress with a dark shawl draped over her shoulders. She is looking down and to the left.

5. Quiz



1. What are the Birling family and Gerald celebrating at the start of the play?

- A) The success of Mr Birling's business
- B) Eric and Edna's engagement
- C) Sheila and Gerald's engagement
- D) Mrs Birling's birthday

2. Why did Mr Birling sack Eva Smith from her job at his factory?

- A) ... because she was pregnant.
- B) ... because she started a strike.
- C) ... because she was a poor worker.
- D) ... because she argued with other workers.

3. What is the name of the girl the Inspector says has died?

- A) Eva Smith
- B) Mrs Birling
- C) Daisy Renton
- D) All of these names

4. Who says '*But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people.*'?

- A) Sheila
- B) Goole
- C) Gerald
- D) Eric

5. In Act 1, how does the Inspector describe his method his inquiries?

- A) 'I want you all to look at the young lady's photo and let's see who recognises her.'
- B) 'It's my duty to ask questions.'
- C) 'One person and one line of inquiry at a time. Otherwise, there's a muddle.'
- D) 'I'd like some information, if you don't mind.'

6. Why was the girl sacked from her job at Milwards?

- A) Sheila complained about her.
- B) The girl was rude to the customers.
- C) The girl didn't work hard enough.
- D) The girl instigated a strike for higher wages.

7. What excuse did Gerald give Sheila for not seeing her last summer?

- A) The weather was too hot.
- B) He was too busy at work.
- C) He couldn't afford to take her out.
- D) His family didn't like her.

8. Who did Mrs Birling believe should support Eva Smith financially?

- A) Her family.
- B) Her employer.
- C) Her friends.
- D) Her unborn child's father.

9. What lesson does the Inspector want the Birling family and Gerald to learn?

- A) ... that it is unnecessary to have maids.
- B) ... that a man has to look after himself.
- C) ... that we are responsible for each other.
- D) ... that factory workers shouldn't complain.

10. What information is given to Mr Birling at the end the play?

- A) ... a neighbour found Sheila's engagement ring.
- B) ... Eric left the bar without paying his drinks.
- C) ... Milwards would like Mrs Birling to apply for a job?
- D) ... an Inspector is on the way to ask the Birling family some questions.

Quiz answers

1. What are the Birling family and Gerald celebrating at the start of the play?

C) Sheila and Gerald's engagement

2. Why did Mr Birling sack Eva Smith from her job at his factory?

B) ... because she started a strike.

3. What is the name of the girl the Inspector says has died?

D) All of these names

4. Who says '*But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people.*'?

A) Sheila

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D) ... an Inspector is on the way to ask the Birling family some questions.

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