



Knowledge Organiser

English

GCSE English AQA

YEAR 10 & 11

2022-2024

English

GCSE AQA

NAME: _____

TUTOR GROUP: _____

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: ROMEO AND JULIET

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| 1 | What is a Patriarchal society? | A male dominated social system where men hold power in society | |
| 2 | What is toxic masculinity? | A set of attitudes and ways of behaving stereotypically associated with or expected of men, regarded as having a negative impact on men and on society as a whole | |
| 3 | Describe the term 'family honour' | Family members have to defend the social reputation of their family and be careful of their public behaviour | |
| 4 | In which era was Romeo and Juliet first written? | Elizabethan era | |
| 5 | Context | What rights did women have in choosing a husband in Shakespeare's times? | |
| 6 | | Why was astrology so important in Shakespeare's times? | |
| 7 | | Romeo and Juliet is said to be an allegory for which warring groups in Elizabethan society? | |
| 8 | | Suicide and bigamy were considered to be.....by the Elizabethans | |
| 9 | | What is the name of the Italian city where Romeo and Juliet is set? | |
| 10 | | What role did men play in Elizabethan families? | |
| 11 | | Plot/Characters | Who starts the fight between the Montagues and the Capulets in Act 1 Scene 1? |
| 12 | | | Why does Friar Lawrence decide to marry Romeo and Juliet in Act 2 Scene 3? |
| 13 | How does Tybalt react to Romeo's appearance at the Capulet party in Act 1 Scene 5 and why is this moment significant? | | |
| 14 | What is Lord Capulet's attitude towards Juliet marrying Paris at the start of the play and how does this change by Act 4? | | |
| 15 | How does the Friar's plan to save Juliet from marrying Paris go wrong? | | |
| 16 | What key information do we discover about the play and the characters from the prologue? | | |
| 17 | What fears does Juliet have about taking Friar Lawrence's potion in Act 4 Scene 3? | | |
| 18 | How do Romeo and Juliet both die in the play? | | |

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| 19 | Who are the only two characters in the play who know about Romeo and Juliet's secret marriage? | The Nurse and Friar Lawrence |
| 20 | Which characters die during the play? | Mercutio, Tybalt, Paris, Romeo, Juliet, Lady Montague |
| 21 | Which character says: "A Plague on both your houses," and when? | Mercutio, after he has been stabbed by Tybalt under Romeo's arm in Act 3 Scene 1. |
| 22 | Which characters says: "If ever you disturb our streets again, your lives shall pay the forfeit" and when? | The Prince in Act 1 Scene 1. He is threatening the Montague and Capulet families with death if their feud leads to further public disturbances. |
| 23 | Which character says: "It was the nightingale, not the lark," and why? | Juliet says this in Act 3 Scene 5 to try and encourage Romeo to stay longer before he must leave for Mantua due to his banishment. She is trying to convince him that it is not yet the morning |
| 24 | Which character says: "These violent delights have violent ends," and why? | Friar Lawrence says this during Act 2 Scene 6 as a warning to Romeo to be more patient and cautious in his love for Juliet |
| 25 | Which character says: "love is a smoke made with the fume of sighs," and why? | Romeo says this during Act 1 Scene 1, suggesting how confused and melancholic he feels about the concept of love |
| 26 | Which character says: "'O calm, dishonourable, vile submission," and why? | Mercutio says this during Act 3 Scene 1 when Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt, clearly showing his disgust towards Romeo |
| 27 | Which character says: "To strike him dead I hold it not a sin," and why? | Tybalt says this during Act 1 Scene 5 at the Capulet party when he sees Romeo, highlighting his anger and disgust |
| 28 | Which character says: "She is the hopeful lady of my earth," and why? | Lord Capulet describes Juliet as this in conversation with Paris in Act 1 Scene 2, highlight how dear Juliet is to him |
| 29 | Which character says: "O, bid me leap, rather than marry Paris, from off the battlements of yonder tower," and why? | Juliet says this during Act 4 Scene 1 to highlight her desperation- she would rather die than marry Paris |
| 30 | Which character says: "Do as thou wilt, for I have done with thee," and why? | Lady Capulet says this during Act 3 Scene 5 to highlight her dissatisfaction with Juliet and her decision not to marry Paris |
| 31 | 'Sick health' and 'honourable villain' are both examples of what technique? | Oxymorons because the phrases are contradictory |
| 32 | What technique is Shakespeare using in this quotation from Act 3 Scene 5: "Methinks I see thee now, thou art so low as one dead in the bottom of a tomb." | Premonition- Juliet sees a vision of the future |
| 33 | In Act 1 Scene 5, Romeo refers to Juliet as 'a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. What technique is Shakespeare using here and why? | Juxtaposition of light and dark imagery to emphasise Juliet's beauty |
| 34 | In Act 2 Scene 2, Romeo says 'Juliet is the Sun.' What technique is being used here? | Metaphor |
| 35 | In Act 1, Benvolio is introduced on stage to act as a foil character for which other character and why? | Tybalt- this enables Shakespeare to form a contrast between the peaceful character of Benvolio and the violent character of Tybalt |
| 36 | Which two major characters provide 'comic relief' in the play? | Mercutio and the Nurse |

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| 37 | In Act 3 Scene 5, Lord Capulet tells Juliet to 'Hang, beg, starve, die in the streets' if Juliet refuses to marry Paris. What type of words is Shakespeare using here? | Imperative Verbs | |
| 38 | When Romeo discovers he is banished in Act 3 scene 3, he proclaims "there is no world without Verona's walls but purgatory, torture, hell itself." What techniques has Shakespeare used here? | Melodrama- this paints Romeo as a very dramatic, over the top and emotional character | |
| 39 | When Romeo and Juliet first meet in Act 1 Scene 5, their dialogue takes the form of which kind of poem and why? | A sonnet because it's a form of love poetry demonstrating their immediate love for each other | |
| 40 | When Lord Capulet thinks Juliet has died in Act 4 Scene 5, he proclaims "Death is my son-in-law. Death is my heir. My daughter he hath wedded." What technique has Shakespeare used here? | Personification because death is given human characteristics | |
| 41 | At the beginning of the play, Romeo is in love with a woman called Rosaline who does not love him back. What do we call this kind of love? | Unrequited love | |
| 42 | In Act 3 Scene 2, Juliet describes Romeo using the phrase "serpent heart with a flowering phrase." What does this reveal about Juliet's state of mind? | She is experiencing conflicted feelings towards Romeo | |
| 43 | Which Tragic character flaws do Romeo and Juliet demonstrate? | Impatience and impulsiveness | |
| 44 | Romeo and Juliet are described as 'star crossed lovers'- what theme does this link to and what does it mean? | Star Crossed lovers suggest that Romeo and Juliet's fate is predestined by the heavens. | |
| 45 | Themes and ideas | Throughout the play, Romeo and Juliet make several references to their own death. The audience already know the characters will die- what do we call this technique? | Dramatic Irony |
| 46 | | Upon discovering Romeo is a Montague, Juliet says "My only love sprung from my only hate." What themes does this link to? | Conflict, Love, Hatred |
| 47 | | When Baltazar tells Romeo that Juliet has died, Romeo says "I defy you stars". What theme does this link to and what does he mean? | Fate- Romeo says he wants to defy the fate that has been thrust upon him by ending his own life, not realising that this means he will be fulfilling his destiny |
| 48 | | What different types of conflict appear in Romeo and Juliet? | Physical conflict, conflict between characters, conflict between characters and society, inner conflict |
| 49 | | What different types of love appear in Romeo and Juliet? | Unrequited love, romantic love, familial love, infatuation, lust, friendship |
| 50 | Over how many days does the play take place? How does this affect the narrative? | 4 days, which adds an urgent intensity to Romeo and Juliet's love | |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: MACBETH

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| 1 | When is the play set ? | The 1000s (Medieval Scotland). | |
| 2 | When was the play written ? | 1606 (approximately – the exact date is unclear). | |
| 3 | What genre is the play ? | Tragedy . | |
| 4 | Who was on the throne when the play was first performed ? | King James 1st of England (he was also King James 6 th of Scotland). | |
| 5 | What was the Gunpowder Plot and why is it relevant to the play? | The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was a failed assassination attempt against King James I by a group of English Catholics who sought to restore the Catholic monarchy to England. It is an example of attempted regicide and high treason , an issue that is explored in the <i>Macbeth</i> . | |
| 6 | What were the traditional gender norms at the time when the play was both set and first performed ? | Men were seen as superior to women and had a higher social status than women in society. Wives were expected to be subservient to husbands. | |
| 7 | Context | What were the European Witchcraft Trials and why are they significant? | The European witch trials were also known as the Great Witch Hunt , and began with a series of priest-led purges of (mainly) women who were suspected of being witches. They largely took place in Europe during the early 1600s , when the play was written. King James 1 believed in witchcraft and wrote a book about the subject and this may be why the witches are such powerful characters in <i>Macbeth</i> . |
| 8 | | What is the 'Divine Right of Kings' and 'The Great Chain of Being'? | The Divine Right of Kings is a political and religious doctrine that states that monarchs rule by divine right . Only God can choose (and judge) a monarch. The Great Chain of Being is a medieval Christian idea about the hierarchy of the universe . The idea is that everything in the Universe has a place in the hierarchy (or chain,) and that if you try and break the chain by usurping your place, you are going against God. |
| 9 | | What is regicide ? | Regicide is the purposeful act of killing a monarch. It is a form of high treason . |
| 10 | What was the main religion in England and Scotland at the time the play was written and performed? | England and Scotland were largely Christian . | |
| 11 | Plot/Characters | Who is first introduced in act 1 scene 1 of the play and why is this significant? | The three witches . The fact that they open the play is significant as their riddles and equivocation let the audience know, from the outset, that they are not to be trusted and that they are dangerous. The play is written at the height of the European Witchcraft Trials so it is significant that they are so influential. The audience would be largely fearful of these characters. |
| 12 | | Macbeth is spoken about in act 1 scene 2 before we first meet him. What do we learn about him? | We learn, via the Captain, that Macbeth is a brave and ruthless warrior. He is highly skilled in battle and is widely praised by those around him, including King Duncan. This is why it is so shocking that he changes so drastically throughout the play. |
| 13 | | What is our first impression of Lady Macbeth in act 1 and why? | We see from the outset that she is highly ambitious and manipulative . She is also presented as unusual as she goes against traditional gender norms in order to achieve her ambition. |

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| 14 | Why is the dagger scene significant in act 2? | This scene poses a key question for the audience: is this a supernatural dagger , conjured by the witches to persuade him to do their bidding, or is it a ' dagger of the mind ', a hallucination created by Macbeth's ambitious brain? |
| 15 | How do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth feel in act 2, after the murder of King Duncan? | Macbeth is jumpy and on edge. He is wracked with guilt and remorse . He doesn't believe he will ever be free of it. Lady Macbeth is calm and in control , ensuring that the bloody daggers are disposed of. |
| 16 | How does the natural world react to the death of King Duncan and what does it reveal? | In act 2, after the death of King Duncan, an old man recounts strange tales about a change on the natural world . There is darkness in daytime and the king's horses have cannibalised each other . This symbolises how order has turned to chaos since the unnatural murder of the King. |
| 17 | How does Macbeth change after the murder of King Duncan? | Macbeth rapidly becomes paranoid and keen to kill more people, in order to secure his reign . He becomes tyrannical and cold. |
| 18 | How does the Macbeth's relationship change over the course of the play? | In the first two acts of the play, Lady Macbeth appears to be dominant in the relationship . As a highly ambitious, skilled manipulator, she manages to convince Macbeth to go along with her plan. After the murder of Duncan, Macbeth no longer needs or includes her in his murderous plans and their power dynamic reverses and their relationship breaks down. |
| 19 | What do the apparitions tell Macbeth in act 4 scene 1 and how does Macbeth react to them? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An armoured head: 'beware Macduff'. ➤ A bloody child: 'none of woman born shall harm Macbeth'. ➤ A crowned child holding a tree: He is safe until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane Hill. |
| 20 | Who fighters Macbeth to the death in act 5 and why is this significant? | Macduff : he represents good in the face of Macbeth's tyranny and when he kills Macbeth, order is restored . He doesn't fight Macbeth for his own gain but does it to restore the monarchy so that Malcolm can take his rightful place as king. |
| 21 | Who says ' fair is foul and foul is fair ' and why is this significant? | The three witches . Their equivocating riddles reveal that they are not to be trusted from the outset. They hint to the audience that nothing is what it seems. |
| 22 | Who ' unseam'd ' the traitorous Macdonald ' from the nave to the chops ' and what does this suggest about him? | Macbeth . We learn that he is a ruthless and skilled soldier but also patriotic and kills for the 'right reasons' at the start of the play. He will stop at nothing to protect Scotland from traitors. This makes it more alarming when he becomes a traitor himself. |
| 23 | Who says ' look how our partner's rapt '? | Banquo . He identifies, early on, that Macbeth is dangerously intrigued by the 'weird sisters'. The word has connotations of magic and spells and implies that Macbeth may be under their spell from the outset. |
| 24 | Who calls upon spirits to ' unsex ' her and fill her from the ' crown to the toe topfull of direst cruelty '? Why does she do this? | Lady Macbeth . She feels she needs to become less feminine and even less human to be able to commit such a violent and ungodly act of regicide. It reveals that she is prepared to do anything, even align herself with evil , in order to get the crown. |

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| 25 | Who says 'Stars, hide your fires; Let not light see my black and deep desires' and why do they say it? | Macbeth. The line is ambiguous as the stars could represent God, fate, good or evil. Either way, he demonstrates his desire to commit evil acts and wishes to be able to do that in secret. |
| 26 | Who tells her husband 'when you durst do it then you were a man'? | Lady Macbeth. She knows her husband values his masculinity and his reputation amongst other men. This statement is used to manipulate him into doing what she wants him to. |
| 27 | Who says 'I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other'? | Macbeth. He recognises that he has no reason to kill the king aside from his ambition and desire to do so. |
| 28 | Who says 'A little water clears us of this deed' and why is it significant? | Lady Macbeth. After the murder of Duncan, Lady Macbeth uses water as a metaphor for a clear conscience . She thinks it will be easy to move on after the regicide. |
| 29 | Who says 'O full of scorpions is my mind'? | Macbeth. He says this in act 3 and demonstrates that he is paranoid about losing the crown. It implies that he is agitated and in pain. |
| 30 | Who says 'By the pricking of my thumbs something wicked this way comes'? | One of the witches. It suggests that Macbeth is evil . The fact that he is described as a 'something' not a 'someone' might highlight how they are using him like a toy in their evil games. |
| 31 | Who says 'never shake thy gory locks at me' and why is this significant? | Macbeth. He says this to Banquo's ghost who haunts him at the banquet. It highlights that Macbeth can't escape his actions and will be judged for them. The ghost may represent Macbeth's conscience. |
| 32 | Who says 'Here's the smell of the blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh'? | Lady Macbeth. She says this in act 5 while sleepwalking . It reveals that despite thinking that 'a little water clears us of this deed' in act 2, her guilt has caught up with her and she has mentally declined. |
| 33 | Who says the nihilistic statement that life 'is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing'? | Macbeth. He says this when he finds out that his wife has died. At this point (in act 5) he feels life is futile . The tone is bleak. |
| 34 | Who tells Macbeth to 'Turn, hell-hound, turn'? | Macduff. The derogatory term highlights how disgusted Macduff is with Macbeth. He is not only dehumanised as a dog, but a dog of hell, aligned with the devil. |
| 35 | Who is referred to as a 'tyrant', on a number of occasions, in the second half of the play? | Macbeth. The repeated label reveals how controlling and damaging Macbeth's reign has been. He is seen to have hurt Scotland , who is personified as a damsel in distress, a victim of Macbeth's tyranny . |
| 36 | Who refers to the Macbeths as the 'dead butcher and his fiend-like Queen'? | Malcolm. This is significant as the new King's statement implies that order will be restored to Scotland again. |
| 37 | In what ways is Macbeth a traditional 'Tragic Hero'? | He starts off as a noble hero , has a fatal flaw (hamartia) that brings upon his downfall . He realises he has made a mistake before he dies. According to Aristotle , these qualities make a traditional tragic hero. |
| 38 | What is a character arc ? | The change a character goes through across a narrative. The way in which they develop. |
| 39 | What are soliloquies and how are they used in the play? | A soliloquy is a literary method, most often found in dramas , in which a character speaks to him or herself , |

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| 40 | | relating his or her innermost thoughts and feelings as if thinking aloud. Shakespeare utilises them when he wants to reveal the Macbeth's inner thoughts and feelings. Often, they reveal sinful and secret desires . | |
| | What is equivocation and how is it used in the play? | The use of ambiguous language to conceal the truth or to avoid committing oneself. The witches equivocate throughout the play, in order to deceive. | |
| | 41 | How does Shakespeare use iambic pentameter and other structural methods in the play? | A line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one unstressed syllable followed by stressed syllable. An easy way to remember is 10 syllables in a line . Shakespeare uses it to indicate a range of character traits such as: power, status, wealth, education, love, being in control etc. |
| | 42 | Why is the motif of blood important in the play? | The motif of blood helps Shakespeare highlight the guilt experienced by the characters in the play. Additionally, it is sometimes used to indicate courage and lineage (rights to the throne). |
| | 43 | How is clothing used as a motif in the play? | Clothing imagery represents the titles that Macbeth wears. Macbeth receives two new titles throughout the play; one is earned and the other stolen . The first, Thane of Cawdor, is rightfully his because he earned it. The second, King of Scotland, is a stolen title that does not fit him honestly. |
| | 44 | How does Shakespeare present the theme of ' good vs evil ' in the play? | Macbeth's interaction with the witches highlights how easily a 'good' person can become 'evil' . In the second half of the play, the characters in the play are divided into two distinct groups. Those that represent evil and tyranny and who harm Scotland and go against God , and those who represent collective good, God and the rightful order . |
| | 45 | How does Shakespeare explore the theme of ' ambition ' in the play? | Lady Macbeth is clearly ambitious from the outset as she reacts instantly to her husband's letter in act 1 and instantly makes a murder plan. Macbeth recognises that he has no reason to kill good King Duncan aside from ' vaulting ambition ' and this is a driving force for his evil actions throughout the play. As both characters die by the end of the play, Shakespeare appears to be suggesting that too much ambition is dangerous . |
| | 46 | How does Shakespeare explore the medieval idea of ' order vs chaos ' in the play? | When King Duncan is on the throne, Scotland is ruled in an orderly way by a good king. Once he is murdered by the Macbeths, chaos is brought into Scotland and Scotland is personified as suffering. A number of unnatural events occur post- murder that reveal how order has descended into chaos. Order is restored when Malcolm, the rightful heir, is restored to the throne at the end of the play. |
| | 47 | Why is the theme of ' appearance versus reality ' significant in the play? | The witches' unified statement that ' fair is foul and foul is fair ' alerts the audience to the idea of uncertainty and paradox . Nothing in the play will be what it seems. In addition, lady Macbeth's instruction to ' look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under it ' and Donalbain's ' where we are, there's daggers in men's smiles ' highlights the idea of deception in the play. |
| | 48 | How does Shakespeare present ' the supernatural ' in the play? | The witches clearly represent this. The supernatural is portrayed as sinister and ungodly in the play. Lady Macbeth |

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| | | appeals to spirits to 'unsex' her in Act 1 and this is seen as a dangerous and transgressive act that goes against God. |
| 49 | How does Shakespeare present gender in the play? | Lady Macbeth is presented as an ambitious, strong, and violent woman; characteristics that were largely thought of as masculine in the 17th century . She feels the need to ' unsex ' herself in order to become evil. Shakespeare might be suggesting that women who go against traditional gender norms are not to be trusted. However, by the end of the play, her power has eroded , and she reverts to a much more stereotypical 'weak' and vulnerable, female trope , broken by her guilt and driven to suicide. Shakespeare presents masculinity (in noble men) as highly important. It could be perceived to be Macbeth's most valued trait in himself. Lady Macbeth recognises this as a character flaw in him that she can use to get what she wants, such as when she mocks him with ' what, quite unmanned in folly? ' |
| 50 | How does Shakespeare present violence in the play? | Violence is either viewed as courageous or psychologically destructive . Violence when conducted openly in a legitimate battle is praised and viewed as brave, whereas when conducted covertly, for personal gain, is perceived as evil. |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER : A CHRISTMAS CAROL

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| 1 | When was 'A Christmas Carol' published? | 1843 |
| 2 | Why was The Poor Law introduced in 1834? | To reduce the financial help for the poor who had to go to a workhouse for food and shelter. |
| 3 | Why were the Workhouses deliberately harsh places? | To stop the poor relying on society to help them. |
| 4 | What happened in Dickens' childhood that made him interested in helping the poor? | Father was sent to prison for debt. Dickens worked in a factory to help pay off the debt. |
| 5 | What effect did the Industrial Revolution have on Victorian society? | It made businessmen and factory owners rich but many of their workers lived in poverty. |
| 6 | What is a philanthropist ? | Someone who tries to help other people by performing charitable acts. |
| 7 | Who was Thomas Malthus ? | An economist. Wrote that overpopulation would lead to the poor dying due to lack of food. |
| 8 | List 6 Victorian Christmas traditions. | Christmas dinner, presents, carols, decorations, crackers, cards. |
| 9 | Why did Dickens believe in the importance of education ? | He thought it would help the poor improve their lives. |
| 10 | What were the ' Ragged Schools ' that Dickens supported? | Schools that offered free education, clothing and food to children from poor families. |
| 11 | In Stave 1, how does Dickens link the weather and Scrooge's character? | The cold reflects his cold-hearted nature. The fog symbolises his ignorance. |
| 12 | In Stave 1, why does Marley's ghost appear? | To help Scrooge avoid a similar fate and announce the visits of the three spirits. |
| 13 | In Stave 2, what does the Ghost of Christmas Past represent? | Scrooge's memories and the truth he has to face. |
| 14 | In Stave 2, what visions does the ghost show us of Scrooge's past ? | His schooldays, his sister, Fan, his time as an apprentice at Fezziwig's, his fiancée, Belle. |
| 15 | In Stave 3, what does the Ghost of Christmas Present teach Scrooge? | The true meaning of Christmas and the importance of family. |
| 16 | In Stave 3, why is Scrooge shown the boy and girl, Ignorance and Want ? | They symbolise the problems caused by poverty. Ignoring the problems will lead to society's 'Doom'. |
| 17 | In Stave 4, how is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come different to the other spirits? | It's more sinister, completely silent and personifies death. |
| 18 | In Stave 4, who is the dead man in this chapter? Who also dies? | Scrooge. Tiny Tim. |
| 19 | In Stave 5, to which families does Scrooge become close? | The Cratchit family and his nephew, Fred's. |
| 20 | In Stave 5, how does Dickens show that Scrooge has become selfless ? | He sends the turkey to the Cratchit's anonymously. |
| 21 | Who is ' as solitary as an oyster ' and what does this suggest about him? | Scrooge. He has a tough exterior but there may be something good inside him. |
| 22 | Who ' should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart '? | "every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips" |

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| 23 | Who is Dickens alluding to here? <i>'If they would rather die... they had better do it and decrease the surplus population.'</i> | Thomas Malthus (see context section above). |
| 24 | Who said, <i>'I wear the chain I forged in life'</i> and why? | Marley's Ghost - suffering now because he only cared about money in life not <i>'mankind'</i> . |
| 25 | Who is <i>'like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man,'</i> ? | The Ghost of Christmas Past – he takes Scrooge back to his childhood. |
| 26 | Why is the G of C Present sitting on <i>'turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brawn, ...'</i> ? | The long list of food emphasises that there is plenty of food for everyone. |
| 27 | Why does the G of C Present sprinkle <i>'incense'</i> on homes of the poor and anyone who is arguing? | The incense symbolises the Christmas Spirit and has a transforming effect on people. Their <i>'good humour'</i> is <i>'restored directly'</i> . |
| 28 | Who <i>'rose'</i> up in <i>'a twice-turned gown, but brave in ribbons'</i> ? | Mrs Cratchit. She won't be kept down by poverty. Makes the most of her situation. |
| 29 | Why does Dickens tell us <i>'There never was such a goose'</i> and <i>'a wonderful pudding'</i> ? | To show how grateful the Cratchits are for their dinner in spite of their poverty. |
| 30 | What is suggested by the quotation <i>'I'm quite a baby'</i> at the end of Stave 5? | Scrooge has been re-born. It's the start of a new life for him. |
| 31 | How are the images of fire and brightness used throughout the novella? | They symbolise emotional warmth, comfort and celebration. |
| 32 | In contrast, what does Scrooge's 'very small fire' symbolise ? | The lack of warmth in his life. His lack of joy and companionship. |
| 33 | How does Dickens use the ghosts' questioning of Scrooge to engage the reader? | They make the reader think about their own attitude and their social responsibility. |
| 34 | How does Dickens structure the novella? | Clear purpose to each stave. Parallels between staves 1 and 5. Clues to happy ending (foreshadowing). No chronological structure. Unusual time scheme. |
| 35 | What is the effect of the omniscient narrator ? | Narrator influences our view of Scrooge. Shares their feelings and emotions with us. |
| 36 | How is personification used in the novella? | Brings settings to life. Reflects the energy of Christmas. |
| 37 | How does Dickens change the mood in 'A Christmas Carol'? | Jolly and festive mood around the idea of Christmas. Darker when highlighting poverty. |
| 38 | How is pathetic fallacy used in Stave 5? | The weather symbolises Scrooge's transformation. Fog gone. Now sees mankind clearly. |
| 39 | Why is music an important symbol ? | It's central to Christmas celebrations and has a powerful emotional effect on Scrooge |
| 40 | How is Scrooge's bed a motif ? | Bed = a private place. Ghosts need to access his most private thoughts and emotions. |
| 41 | How does Dickens use the supernatural in 'A Christmas Carol'? | Marley's Ghost and the three Spirits are used to aid Scrooge's redemption. |
| 42 | What is Dickens view on social responsibility ? | The wealthy must take responsibility for the poor. He was critical of the 1834 poor Law. |
| 43 | How does Dickens use the Cratchits to explore the theme of poverty ? | Small Christmas dinner, threadbare clothes, death of Tiny Tim if they continue to be poor. |
| 44 | How does Dickens portray family life in the novella? | As a source of comfort, strength and joy. He links the theme of family to happiness. |

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| 45 | What leads to Scrooge's redemption at the end of the novella? | The spirits' have taught him how to empathise with other people and change his attitude. |
| 46 | How does Dickens explore the idea of the Christmas spirit ? | Through the characters of Fred, Fezziwig, Belle's family, charity collectors, the Cratchits. |
| 47 | What was Dickens' attitude towards religion ? | Dickens believed that a good Christian was someone who did their best to help others. |
| 48 | How does Dickens use the child, Ignorance, to reveal his view on education ? | To show how the poor are doomed to a life of want by a lack of education. |
| 49 | How does Dickens present the theme of charity at the end of the novella? | S. donates to the charity collectors, pays boy for fetching turkey and gives Bob a pay rise. |
| 50 | Which characters does Dickens use to explore ideas about greed ? | Scrooge, Joe and the thieves, the wealthy London businessmen. |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 'THE STANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE'

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| 1 | When was 'The strange case of Dr Jekyll and Hyde' published? | 1886 |
| 2 | Who was the infamous murderer that caused havoc in Victorian England? | Jack the Ripper – links to the handwriting in the novel as a way of detecting the criminal. |
| 3 | Why was London a particularly harsh place to live? | Poverty, pollution, substandard housing and disease that spread rapidly due to poor sanitation. |
| 4 | What happened in Stevenson's life that made him interested in duality of man? | He was a sickly child and as an adult dabbled with various psychotropic drugs such as alcohol, cannabis, and opium. He was interested in the fact that duality was apparent everywhere in society and seemed unable to coexist |
| 5 | What effect did the code of gentleman have on Victorian society? | The Victorian code addressed adherence to the rules of manners and etiquette as part of the standard of respectability. Manners were designed to foster decorum, but they also eased the interactions between strangers. It also let the self-made man adjust from being ignoble to able to parley with the landed gentry. |
| 6 | What is a Chemist ? | A scientist that is interested in the effect of chemical process and effect. This was a new science in the era and was a driving force behind many of societies advancements |
| 7 | Who was Dr. John Hunter ? | A Victorian doctor that was fascinated with anatomy and his home was used in the description of Jekyll's house. |
| 8 | List 6 Victorian issues within the society . | Class, poverty, education, prisons, economy, violence |
| 9 | What is the Gothic period? | The term "Gothic style" refers to the style of European architecture, sculpture and literature. This has distinct conventions for the novels of the time. |
| 10 | What did Freud believe controlled the human Psyche? | Id, Ego and Super Ego. |
| 11 | How does the novella introduce Utterson as a narrator? | As a respectable lawyer that is not inclined to judge people readily. |
| 12 | What does the story of the door reveal? | The shocking incident of Hyde trampling the young girl. Introduces the darker side of London and its inhabitants. |
| 13 | How Jekyll is described when we first meet him? | That he is a respectable and reputable handsome doctor. A man to be trusted. |
| 14 | What is significant about the murder of Sir Danvers Carew? | To highlight that the upper classes were also dual in nature and frequented the bad side of London. Also this action is so violent that Utterson is forced to act. |
| 15 | What change happens in Jekyll after the murder? | He is resolved that Hyde is done with. |
| 16 | How does Lanyon look to Utterson when he visits? | He is in utter shock, physically and mentally changed/aged. He decides that Jekyll has gone too far into this obsession and cannot be rescued. |
| 17 | Why is the role of Mr Guest important to the plot of the novel? | He connects the handwriting of Jekyll with the letter from Hyde. |
| 18 | How do Utterson and Enfield react to Jekyll when they visit his window? | They are stunned by his action and are sent away speechless praying for the help of God |
| 19 | In the <i>Last Night</i> how has Utterson's character changed? | He is finally moved to act swiftly to help Jekyll by Poole the butler begging for his help. |
| 20 | What is it that Lanyon witnesses in his narrative? | The transcendental medicine of Jekyll. |

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| 21 | Who is <i>described with 'catholicity of good nature'</i> and what does this suggest about him? | Utterson. He is a religious and caring man. One that is not likely to judge his fellow man |
| 22 | Who is being described here, <i>"it was for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood upon my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face?"</i> | Poole is describing the half transformed Jekyll as Hyde |
| 23 | Who is Stevenson alluding to here? <i>'Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm'?</i> | Dr Jekyll |
| 24 | Who said, <i>'I am the chief of sinners'</i> and why? | Dr Jekyll when he confesses to the action of Hyde. |
| 25 | Who is <i>'in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil'?</i> | Mr Hyde- |
| 26 | Who does Lanyon describe as <i>'allusion to one that is dead'?</i> | He describes Dr. Jekyll as this after Jekyll has shown him the transformation and asked for help with Hyde. |
| 27 | Why does <i>'You start a question, and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top of a hill; and away the stone goes, starting others'?</i> seem like a problem to Utterson? | He doesn't want to question Jekyll as he is pretty sure it will cause many more problems if he does. He would also have to judge his friends actions. |
| 28 | Who is described with <i>'an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent'?</i> | The silver haired woman that opens the door to blackmail house. |
| 29 | Why does Stevenson tell us <i>'I have been made to learn that the doom and burden of our life is bound forever on man's shoulders'?</i> | To tell the reader that we must be at one with our whole self and to divide or not address this a a burden that we cannot remove. |
| 30 | What is alluded to by the quotation <i>'Someday...after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you.'?</i> | Jekyll is asking for forgiveness from his friend and compassion for the wrongs he committed in trying to feel right in himself. |
| 31 | How are the images of death used throughout the novella? | They symbolise penance paid for going against god. |
| 32 | How does the novel fit with the definition of Allegory ? | <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> could be an allegory about original sin and the fall of man in biblical terms. |
| 33 | How does the metaphor <i>'ape-like fury'</i> reflect context of the era? | They make the reader think about how Darwinism revealed our primate origins and how we are not far from animal when we lose composure. |
| 34 | How does Stevenson structure the novella? | Ten chapters. Change of narrator in the last two chapter. Significant time delays between events that are eventually explained. |
| 35 | What is the effect of the third person narration ? | A third-person narrator can sometimes be omniscient but Utterson is limited until the end when the narrative changes to Lanyon and Jekyll. This is used to build tension for the reader and also to reveal some unreliability in the character of Utterson. |
| 36 | How is personification used in the novella? | Usually through the description of the setting, London. It places some emphasis on how the city affects the inhabitants. |
| 37 | How does Stevenson change the mood between the portrayals of duality? | He shows the degradation of Jekyll's character whilst describing the ferocity of Hyde's actions. |
| 38 | How is pathetic fallacy used in the novel? | The weather, usually fog, symbolises fear and what cannot be seen, is hidden. |

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| 39 | Why are windows important symbols ? | They illustrate the barrier between private and public life. They are also reflective which could indicate how people need to reflect on their self. |
| 40 | How is silence a motif ? | Repeatedly, characters fail or refuse to articulate themselves. Either they seem unable to describe a horrifying perception, such as the physical characteristics of Hyde, or they deliberately abort or avoid certain conversations |
| 41 | How does Stevenson use the uncanny in the novel? | Through the abstract descriptions of Hyde he creates fear by the 'hardly human' character. |
| 42 | What is Stevenson view on duality ? | The true terror created in Jekyll and Hyde is that there lies a monster within all of us which has the potential to escape. Stevenson suggests that repression of primitive human desire is both impossible and dangerous. |
| 43 | How does Stevenson use the Jekyll to explore the theme of Science vs religion ? | Stevenson suggests that it is science and man that presents the most potent danger to society and presents religion as a powerful but ineffective presence in Victorian society to guide the reality of man. |
| 44 | How does Stevenson portray urban terror in the novella? | With the murder of Carew and the description of the girl being trampled over. |
| 45 | What effect does Jekyll's confession have at the end of the novella? | Jekyll's statement of the case is used by Stevenson to create empathy between the character and the reader: it allows us to see that the actions and motivations of Jekyll may not be so far from our own. He was acting with basic human instinct. |
| 46 | How does Stevenson explore the idea of friendship ? | Through the depiction of strong friendships between the men, Stevenson suggests that even honourable human qualities can ultimately lead to destruction. |
| 47 | What was Stevenson's attitude towards religious morality ? | That even though it was a pious society it was morally corrupt and religion did nothing to help with the dire situations people were in. |
| 48 | How does Stevenson use the 'trampled child' to reveal his view on the class structure of England/ | He uses her as a depiction of how children were exploited working in unacceptable conditions and times of day. By putting her in opposition to Enfield (upper class) nightly extravagance. |
| 49 | What is the warning alluded to at the end of the novella? | Jekyll is ultimately deceitful; his expressions of regret are simply not true. He takes as much pleasure in sin as Hyde does. Stevenson alludes to the idea that man cannot be helped when he ultimately is driven by his own ego. |
| 50 | Which characters does Stevenson use to explore ideas about humanity ? | Stevenson illustrates that it is impossible for humanity to create a good society: man will always succumb to temptation. |

Themes and ideas

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 'BLOOD BROTHERS'

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| 1 | | When was ' Blood Brothers ' written and first performed? | Written in 1981 and first performed in 1983 | |
| 2 | | Who was in government when it was written? | Margaret Thatcher was the prime minister and leader of the Conservative Party. | |
| 3 | | Why was Liverpool a particularly harsh place to live? | There was lots of unemployment and poverty all over the country but especially in the north of England. | |
| 4 | | How does Russel's background link to the characters and stories in his plays and musicals?? | Born into a working-class family in Liverpool he has a preoccupation with what he describes as 'the poetry of common speech'. His characters are of the working class, often placed in trying circumstances. | |
| 5 | | What is a bailiff? | A bailiff may visit your home if you do not pay your debts - such as Council Tax bills, parking fines, court fines and county court, high court or family court judgments. | |
| 6 | Context | What is the difference between a state school and a public school? | STATE schools are government-funded and provide free education to pupils in the UK. PUBLIC schools such as Eton and Harrow are perceived as the most exclusive and prestigious private schools in the UK. | |
| 7 | | Who does DOLE stand for? | Department of Labour and Employment. Unemployment benefit is often called "dole money". | |
| 8 | | The inevitability of the deaths of the twins at the end of the play is indicative of what kind of genre? | Tragedy | |
| 9 | | What are Bourdieu's three class fractions . | Economic capital, social capital and cultural capital. | |
| 10 | | What is Russel's overall message to his audience? | Russel uses the conceit of two boys with different class backgrounds to show the contrast in their lives. The fact that they are twins, separated at birth, allows him to explore the effect that class background can have on life chances. | |
| 11 | | Plot/Characters | Act 1 – What contrasting problem do Mrs Lyons and Mrs Johnstone suffer from? | Mrs Lyons can't have children and Mrs Johnstone has too many. |
| 12 | | | Act 1 – What is revealed about Mrs Johnstone in her reaction to a pair of new shoes left on a table? | It reveals that Mrs Johnstone is superstitious. |
| 13 | | | Act 1 – What is Mickey frustrated about when we first meet him? | He is not yet 8 years old and can't do certain things, and his elder brother Sammy bullies him. |
| 14 | | | Act 1 – What do Mickey, Edward and Linda do that gets them in trouble with the police? | Throw stones at a building. |
| 15 | | | Act 1 – Mrs Lyons insists the family move to get Edward away from Mickey. What happens to thwart her plan? | The Johnstones house is demolished for development and they move to Skelmersdale, near where the Lyons live. |
| 16 | Act 2 – How does Mickey feel about Linda at the beginning of the act? | | He likes her but doesn't know how to manage his feelings and tell her he likes her. | |
| 17 | Act 2 – What happens to Mickey and Edward at school? | | They both get suspended. | |
| 18 | Act 2 – What happens at the same time as Mickey and Linda get married? | | Mickey loses his job. | |
| 19 | Act 2 – Mickey goes on a downward spiral after going to prison. Who does Linda go to for help? | | She goes to Edward and this leads to them beginning an affair. | |
| 20 | Act 2 – Who tells Mickey about Linda and Edward? | | Mrs Lyons. | |

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| 21-30 | Quotations/Characters | 21 | Who delivers the line, 'Never knowing that they shared one name, Till the day they died.' In the prologue making it clear the play is a tragedy? | The Narrator comments on the tragic plot line throughout the play, especially through references to superstition. |
| | | 22 | Which two characters sing the line, 'A credit to me.' In the duet, My Child and what does it imply? | Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Lyons. It reveals the tension between them and introduces the theme of 'nature and nurture'. |
| | | 23 | Who suggests Mrs Johnstone makes 'a binding agreement' by swearing on the bible and why might this be seen as particularly manipulative? | Mrs Lyons suggests it, maybe because she knows that Mrs Johnstone is superstitious, and she would be less inclined to break her promise. |
| | | 24 | Who said, 'A book which explains the meaning of words.' What does this reveal about the character that says it and the character they say it to? | Edward explains this to Mickey. It reveals that he is young boy already with a sense of an education and contrasts him with Mickey who does have a similar cultural background. |
| | | 25 | Who said that Mickey was 'about to commit a serious offence' but describes the same event to Edward's parents as, 'more of a prank'? What does it suggest? | The police officer. It suggests the police force does not treat people from different classes equally. |
| | | 26 | Who says, 'It's just a secret, everybody has secret, don't you have secrets?' And why is it particularly ironic? | Edward says this to Mrs Lyons. It's particularly ironic because Mrs Lyons's secret is actually connected to the locket Edward has of his brother, Mickey. |
| | | 27 | Who says, 'Gis a sweet.' And, "Gis a ciggie." in Act 1 and 2? Why does Russel echo this phrase in the two acts? | Mickey says both sentences showing that he never has money. It also reveals Eddie's sense of wealth and his generous nature in that offers to give Mickey sweets and cigarettes. |
| | | 28 | Who sings, 'If I was the guy. If I was in his shoes.'? Why is this an example of dramatic irony? | Edward sings the song to Linda. The audience would be aware that Edward could easily have been in Mickey's 'shoes' had Mrs Lyons chosen the other baby. |
| | | 29 | Who says, 'I could have been ...I could have been him.'? Why do you think the character hesitates to complete the sentence? | Mickey says this in the final scene. He might hesitate because he realises that had he been taken instead of Edward, his life could have been completely different. |
| | | 30 | Who says, "And do we blame superstition for what came to pass? Or could it be what we, the English, have come to call class?" What is implied about social structures and inequality? | Seems to imply that social structures and inequalities are responsible for the tragic ending, not superstition. |
| 31-35 | Methods | 31 | What different types of genre associated with Blood Brothers? | Musical and political theatre. It's also a tragicomedy. |
| | | 32 | Both Mickey and Edward die at the end of the play but how does the character arc of each character differ up to that point? | The class differences revealed at the beginning of the play lead to very different lives in Act 2 as Edward goes to university and becomes an influential local politician whereas Mickey ends up in prison and addicted to anti-depressants. |
| | | 33 | The play is structured as a tragedy . Which moment/s would you say are encapsulate the reversal typical of this genre? | The first reversal for Mickey is when he loses his job as he gets married. Another moment could be when he gets caught at the robbery and is sent to prison. |
| | | 34 | Who are the parallel characters in Blood Brothers? | Mickey and Edward. Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Lyons. You could also contrast Linda with Mickey or Linda with Mrs Johnstone. |
| | | 35 | What non-naturalistic theatrical techniques are used by Russel? | Adult actors playing children, characters singing together or alone about their feelings, montages where we see simultaneous action in separate locations or rapid sequences in time. |

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| 36 | What is the effect of the narrator ? | He offers an omniscient viewpoint which reminds the audience of the inevitability of the tragic ending. |
| 37 | How are the songs used in Blood Brothers. | They can give the back story and reveal characters' innermost feelings as does a soliloquy. The duets often contrast the situation or feelings of the parallel characters. |
| 38 | What is a montage and when is it used in the play? | A montage is a series of separate images, moving or still, placed together to create a series or sequence. Examples are the "violent play" scenarios or the wedding/firing scene. |
| 39 | How is juxtaposition evident in Blood Brothers? | Dramatic devices such as parallel characters, duets, montages and contrasting character arcs. |
| 40 | Why is dialect important in the play? | Dialect used in speech reveals aspects of region and class and links to the differences between Mickey and Edward and their backgrounds. |
| 41 | How is superstition used as a motif ? | Repeatedly, characters and the narrator refer to superstition to give a sense of fate and the inevitability of the tragic ending. It could also be said to illustrate Mrs Johnstone's lack of an education as well as the psychological instability of Mrs Lyons. |
| 42 | How does Russel explore the theme of nature versus nurture in the play? | Setting the plot around twins who are brought up in very different terms of class allows Russel to explore the different outcomes for the two boys. |
| 43 | How does Russel explore class in the play? | Russel uses the parallel characters of Mrs Johnstone/Mrs Lyons and Mickey/Edward to explore the different experiences of the two families. It can be contrasted with superstition as the driving force towards the tragic ending of the play. |
| 44 | How does Russel portray violence in the play? | Russel uses a montage of violent games of the children with no serious consequences. In contrast the violence of the robbery shows there are consequences in our adult lives. |
| 45 | How does present families in Blood Brothers? | The nature of the family is seen through class and gender roles. We see how the issues of money, culture (education) and social connections affect the family life of the characters. |
| 46 | How does Russel explore the idea of friendship ? | Russel depicts a strong friendship between the Mickey and Edward even though they are oblivious to their family ties. However, the class differences between them begin to cause a rift that cannot be mended. |
| 47 | How does Russel present growing up in Blood Brothers? | It is interconnected with the themes of nature/nurture & class. |
| 48 | How are women presented in Blood Brothers? | Russel reveals how females are restricted by gender roles in their lives, so Mrs Lyons asks Mr Lyons for money. Without a husband Mrs Johnstone has a low paid cleaning job. |
| 49 | How is education presented in the play? | Edward is seen to have advantages over Mickey due to the influences at home and the contrast in schooling. |
| 50 | How is the theme of money presented in the play? | The lack of money is the driving force behind Mrs Johnstone's decision to give Edward away. It is used by Mrs Lyons to exert power over Mrs Johnstone. Although Edward is generous in nature, we see the contrast in life chances between him and Micky. |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 'THE HISTORY BOYS'

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| 1 | | When was <i>The History Boys</i> first performed? | 2004 | |
| 2 | | In which decade is the play set? | The 1980s | |
| 3 | | In the play, the boys are sitting exams for which Universities ? | Cambridge & Oxford (Known collectively as Oxbridge) | |
| 4 | | What does the Headmaster discuss which did not exist in the time the play is set? | School League Tables | |
| 5 | Context | What was Section 28 ? | A law that made it illegal for schools to "promote" homosexuality | |
| 6 | | When was this law removed ? | 2003 | |
| 7 | | What did the Sexual Offences Act of 1967 make legal? | It made male homosexuality (in private) legal over the age of 21. Before then, and when Hector was growing up, it had been illegal to commit homosexual acts. | |
| 8 | | What was the Education Reform Act of 1988 ? | It introduced the National Curriculum to all schools and GCSE Exams to all 16-year olds. | |
| 9 | | Who was Prime Minister during the main action of the play? | Margaret Thatcher | |
| 10 | | What was the Sexual Offences Amendment Act in 2000? | It lowered the age of homosexual consent to 18 and made it illegal for students (above the age of consent) to have relationships with Teachers. | |
| 11 | | Plot/Characters | What does the play begin with , unlike the film? | Irwin, in a wheelchair, speaking to a group of MPs. |
| 12 | | | How is Hector described in his first stage direction ? | <i>'Hector is a man of studied eccentricity.'</i> |
| 13 | | | Which University did Hector fail to get into? | Oxford – he went to Sheffield instead. |
| 14 | | | What does Irwin do when he first meets Hector ? | He uses a French word 'commotione' that Hector (a French teacher) does not know. |
| 15 | Which poem does Posner recite to Hector at the end of Act 1? | | Drummer Hodge – by Thomas Hardy | |
| 16 | What is the topic of Irwin and Hector's shared lesson ? | | 'The Holocaust – should it be taught in schools?' | |
| 17 | Who ends up defeating Hector in the guessing game? | | Rudge – with <i>It's a Sin</i> (a song by The Pet Shop Boys) | |
| 18 | How does Hector die ? | | In a motorcycle crash when Irwin leans the wrong way. | |
| 19 | Out of all the boys, who ends up having the least successful career ? | | Posner – he lives alone and has periodic breakdowns. | |
| 20 | Who has the last line in the play? | | Hector – 'Pass it on.' | |
| 21 | Quotations/Characters | Who is Hector quoting when he says ' <i>All knowledge is precious whether or not it serves the slightest human use</i> '? | A.E Housman – a famous writer and poet. | |
| 22 | | Who is Dakin referring to when he says ' <i>She's my Western Front</i> '? | Fiona – The Headmaster's secretary | |
| 23 | | Who says the line ' <i>I'm a Jew, I'm small. I'm homosexual. And I live in Sheffield. I'm f*cked.</i> '? What theme does it link to? | Posner and Identity. | |
| 24 | | What does the Headmaster reveal when he says ' <i>This is a school and it isn't normal</i> '? | That he is homophobic as he doesn't think being homosexual is normal. | |

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| 25 | Which quotation about a stick best reflects Irwin's approach to essay writing? | <i>'The wrong end of the stick is the right one.'</i> |
| 26 | What does Hector consider as <i>'the enemy of education'</i> ? | Exams. |
| 27 | Who says the infamous line <i>'History is just one f*cking thing after another'</i> ? | Rudge. |
| 28 | Who does Mrs Lintott describe as the <i>'chief enemy of culture in any school'</i> ? | The Headmaster. |
| 29 | Fill in the Blank: <i>'Then you will have the BLANK ready! Grief. Happiness. Even when you're dying.'</i> | Antidote. |
| 30 | What is Hector referring to in the line <i>'Pass it on boys, that's the game I wanted you to learn. Pass it on.'</i> | Knowledge and Truth – the ideas that it should be selflessly passed from generation to generation. |
| 31 | The events set at school are actually told using which method? | Flashback. (Analepsis) |
| 32 | What is the technical term for swear words ? | Expletives. |
| 33 | What is called when Scripps talks to the audience? | Direct address. |
| 34 | What is a euphemism ? | A milder word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt. |
| 35 | When the boys discuss relationships in terms of war , what are they using? | An extended metaphor. |
| 36 | What is it called, when characters make reference to another piece of literature ? | An allusion. |
| 37 | What is it called when our understanding of these different references changes our meaning of the text? | Intertextuality. |
| 38 | What is a paradox ? | A contradictory statement – 'the wrong end of the stick is the right one'. |
| 39 | How is music used in the play? | It is often used to break up scenes, similar to how a comedy revue is structured. |
| 40 | What type of comedy is the 'French Scene' an example of? | Farce - A type of comedy that uses improbable situations, physical humour and silliness. |
| 41 | When Hector breaks down in front of the boys, how does he see himself as a failure ? | He feels he has wasted his talents by becoming a teacher. |
| 42 | What is Mrs Lintott's view on history ? | 'History is a commentary of the various and continuing incapacities of men.' |
| 43 | At the end of the play, what does Scripps say is the greatest education of all ? | Love apart, is the only education worth having. |
| 44 | How does the shared lesson with Hector & Irwin embody the theme of identity ? | The boys are even conflicted about whose class they belong to now. |
| 45 | How does Bennett use Rudge to explore social class ? | As Rudge is seemingly the most 'working class', everyone underestimates him. |
| 46 | How can the motorbike crash be a metaphor for the state of education in 2004? | Hector's Romantic View vs Irwin's Modern View = Disaster (and the older view dying out) |
| 47 | How does Bennett use Hector to explore repression ? | He is married to his 'somewhat unexpected wife', even though he is gay. |

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| 48 | How does Hector not abuse his position of trust with Posner? | He contemplates putting his hand on Posner's knee but he resists. |
| 49 | How does Posner betray his own moral values in the Oxbridge exam? | He doesn't write what he actually thinks about the Holocaust. He even defends it. |
| 50 | Which character does Bennett use to most overtly explore the theme of sex ? | Dakin – in his pursuits of Fiona and Irwin. |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER : AN INSPECTOR CALLS

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| 1 | | When was ' An Inspector Calls ' published and what year is it set? | Published in 1945 and set in 1912. | |
| 2 | | Which era is the play set in? | Edwardian era. | |
| 3 | | What aspect of society was Priestley concerned about? | He was concerned about the inequality amongst British society. | |
| 4 | | What political movement was Priestley a supporter of? | Labour Party | |
| 5 | | Priestley led a Socialist Political Party, what was it called? | Common Wealth Party | |
| 6 | Context | What was the Welfare state and why was it introduced? | The Government had a duty to provide basic level of economic and social support. It ensured that there was a minimum standard of living for everyone. | |
| 7 | | Priestley broadcast talks for BBC radio during WW2, but why were they then cancelled by BBC? | The talks were too critical of the Governments actions during WW2. | |
| 8 | | What is Socialism? | Economic and social systems based on social ownership and democratic control. | |
| 9 | | What is Capitalism? | Economic and political system where trade is controlled by private owners for profit. | |
| 10 | | What is Priestley's overall message to his audience? | He wanted to make clear his belief that society needs to take responsibility for more than the individual. For the actions we carry out there are also consequences. | |
| 11 | | Plot/Characters | In Act 1, where is Eva Smith fired from, and why? | She is fired from Mr Birling's factory for asking for higher wages. |
| 12 | | | In Act 1, why does Mr Birling think Gerald and Sheila's engagement is a good thing? | Gerald also comes from a family of business and money. Arthur thinks Gerald's connections to the Birling family will be good for business. |
| 13 | | | In Act 1, what does Sheila tease Gerald about ? | She teases him about his distant behaviour towards her last summer. |
| 14 | | | In Act 2, what is the connection between Sybil Birling and Eva Smith and how is this revealed? | Eva Smith used the Birling name when she approached the Brumley Women's Charity Organisation, who Sybil is a member of. |
| 15 | | | In Act 2, when is Eva Smith revealed to be also known as Daisy Renton ? | Gerald sees the photograph and knew her after she changed her name to Daisy Renton. |
| 16 | In Act 2, how does Gerald's first impression of Daisy compare to the other women in the bar. | | While the other women are unappealing and 'dough-faced', Daisy is described as pretty and out of place there. | |
| 17 | In Act 2, what does Mrs Birling claim should happen to the man who got Daisy Pregnant ? | | He should be 'made an example of'. | |
| 18 | In Act 3, what does Eric admit to? | | Eric admits that he got Daisy pregnant. | |
| 19 | In Act 3, why did Daisy not accept the money Eric offered her? | | She found out Eric had stolen it from his father's business. | |
| 20 | In Act 3 Gerald rings the infirmary, but what does he find out? | | That no girl who had died by drinking disinfectant had been admitted to the local infirmary. | |
| 21 | Qu | Who is a ' rather portentous man...rather provincial in his speech ', and what does this suggest? | Arthur Birling. A serious man whose opinion of matters are old-fashioned. | |

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| 22 | According to which character, who will soon be 'asking for the Earth' ? What is suggested by this exaggeration? | Arthur Birling. He feels it's his responsibility to be strict and ensure his working-class workers do not gain more money or status. |
| 23 | Who is 'not quite at ease, half shy, half assertive' ? What does this suggest about this character? | Eric Birling. It suggests he awkward and not confident in himself. |
| 24 | Who believes man has to 'mind his own business and look after himself and his own' ? | Arthur Birling |
| 25 | Who immediately creates an <i>'impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness'</i> ? | Inspector Goole |
| 26 | Who 'looked as if she could take care of herself' ? | Description of Eva Smith by Sheila while she was working at Milwards. |
| 27 | Who gave a glance to Gerald that was 'nothing but a cry for help' ? How does this portray Gerald? | Eva Smith. He feels that it is his responsibility in that moment to save her from Joe Meggarty. |
| 28 | When Sybil Birling says 'As if a girl of that sort would refuse money' to whom is she referring to and what does she mean by this? | She is talking about Eva Smith and is making an assumption that the working class lack morals. |
| 29 | Who was in a state 'where a chap easily turns nasty' ? When was this? | Eric Birling. When he forces himself into Eva Smith's home. |
| 30 | Who says we are 'responsible for each other.' ? What is suggested by this? | Inspector Goole. Shows a lack of believe in classes and reinforces the reality of the situation. |
| 31 | What does Sheila's engagement ring symbolise ? | At the beginning of the play it symbolises the commitment between Sheila and Gerald. By the end of the play it is a reminder of her lack of faith in Gerald. |
| 32 | What is the significance of the photograph ? | Symbolises revelations that come to light throughout the play. It creates a lack of trust amongst the family members. |
| 33 | How is juxtaposition evident in 'An Inspector Calls'? | While Mr Birling believes that we should focus on supporting and protecting ourselves, the Inspector believes we are all one body responsible for one another. |
| 34 | How does Priestley structure the play? | The play is split into 3 different acts. |
| 35 | What is the effect of the stage directions ? | Provides the audience with more insight into the setting/reactions and body language of the characters. |
| 36 | Methods How is dramatic irony used in the play? Give 1 example | Priestley includes dramatic irony in Mr Birling's speeches. He shows certainty in thinking that the Titanic is 'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable'. This comment highlights his foolishness to the audience. |
| 37 | | The mood in the beginning is relaxed as the family enjoy a meal and the engagement news. The atmosphere then becomes tense with the arrival of the Inspector. The characters appear uneasy as the Inspector interviews each of them. |
| 38 | | The lighting is describes as 'pink and intimate' in the beginning, however becomes 'harder' when the Inspector arrives. This suggests that the lighting reflects the change in mood. |
| 39 | Why is sound important throughout the play? (door knocking/slamming/telephone ringing) | Represents introduction of a new character or a change in the plot. E.g Interruption of Birling's speech by doorbell suggests that his outlook on society will be questioned. |

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| 40 | Where can you see foreshadowing in the play? | Sheila jokes about Gerald being too busy working and rarely going near her last summer. This suggests that Gerald has been keeping information from Sheila, which will be revealed at a later point in the play. |
| 41 | How does Priestley use the supernatural in 'An Inspector Calls'? | Inspector Goole is used as a Supernatural element who is used to deliver a message to the Birling's. The name 'Goole' suggests a supernatural element. |
| 42 | What is Priestley's view on social responsibility ? | Belief in a democratic society that is responsible for each other. Disliked the selfishness which the class system created. |
| 43 | How does Priestley use the characters to contrast the rich and poor divide ? Give two examples | Gerald is able to support poor Daisy Renton by giving her money and a place to live. Arthur Birling shows little sympathy towards Eva Smith when she asks for an increased wage. |
| 44 | How does Priestley show the difference between age in 'An Inspector Calls'?? | Mr and Mrs Birling fail to take responsibility for their role in Eva Smith's death, while Eric and Sheila show feelings of guilt for their part. This shows a lack of maturity in the older generation. |
| 45 | How does Priestley portray feelings of guilt amongst the characters? | Sheila feels shame for her actions in Milwards after realising she has played a role in Eva's suicide. |
| 46 | Give 2 examples from the play which highlight a gender divide - explain how. | Gerald Croft is able to persuade Joe Meggarty to leave after wedging Eva Smith into a corner, acting as the hero. The men of the household go into another room separate from the women to talk business. |
| 47 | How does Priestley highlight the theme of social classes ? Give an example | Sheila is able to persuade Sybil to close the Milwards account because she didn't like the shop assistant's behaviour. |
| 48 | How does Priestley present the theme of morality at the end of the play? | Although the family act in immoral ways during their encounters with Eva Smith, not all characters see problems in their behaviour. While the Inspector sees the importance in recognizing that we must be responsible for one another. |
| 49 | How does Priestley present the theme of charity in Act 2? | Sybil Birling's judgements of Eva Smith influences the Women's Charity to refuse providing her with support. |
| 50 | Which characters does Priestley use to explore ideas about greed ? | Arthur Birling's focus is to make more money at a lower cost in order to live a lavish lifestyle. |

Themes and Ideas

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: : LOVE AND RELATIONSHIPS POETRY ANTHOLOGY

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| 1 | What is <i>When We Two Parted</i> about? | It describes the pain and upset that follow a break-up between the speaker and his lover. It's implied that the original relationship was secret and that the speaker now feels bitter when hearing that his lover has moved on. |
| 2 | What is <i>Love's Philosophy</i> about and how does it explore love and relationships? | The poem is very persuasive: the speaker tries to convince the love interest to be with them. The argument given is that nature is interconnected so they should be too. |
| 3 | Who is the speaker in <i>Porphyria's Lover</i> ? | The speaker is a lover who strangles his beloved to death to eternalize when she was his, 'perfectly pure and good'. The speaker is clearly unhinged as he states that Porphyria wanted to be murdered in order to be with him forever. |
| 4 | What is <i>Sonnet 29 – I Think of Thee!</i> about? | The poem explores the passionate love declared by the speaker to their lover. The poet conveys how longing for a lover can consume a person. |
| 5 | What ideas does <i>Neutral Tones</i> explore? | The speaker reflects to a particular moment in their life when they realised that the love had died between them and the person they were in a relationship with. They consider what this moment has meant to them since. |
| 6 | What is <i>Letters from Yorkshire</i> about? | The speaker talks about a friend who lives in the countryside who sends letters to them about their rural life. The speaker reminisces about their own past in the countryside. |
| 7 | What ideas does <i>The Farmer's Bride</i> explore? | The poem is a dramatic monologue where a husband, who is a farmer, narrates his unhappy marriage with his wife. The husband is frustrated and disappointed and this builds towards the end of the poem. |
| 8 | What type of love is explored in <i>Walking Away</i> ? | The poem explores father and son, familial love. The poet uses strong imagery and symbolism throughout the poem to relate to his son leaving home and going out on his own. |
| 9 | How does <i>Eden Rock</i> explore ideas about love and relationships? | The poem explores ideas about death and the nature of family bonds. In the poem, the speaker sees a vision of his parents as they looked in their early twenties, setting up a picnic near a place called "Eden Rock". |
| 10 | What is <i>Follower</i> about and how does the speaker feel? | Like Heaney, the speaker in "Follower" is a farmer's son who finds beauty and value in traditional farming practices but struggles to take them up himself. |
| 11 | What sort of relationship is explored in <i>Mother, Any Distance</i> ? | The poem explores the relationship between a mother and a young- adult child as they prepare to move away. |
| 12 | What issues and ideas are presented in <i>Before You Were Mine</i> ? | The poem's speaker imagines her mother's, fun-loving youth—all before her life was taken over by parenthood. The poem becomes a powerful tribute to the speaker's mother, and to mothers generally. |
| 13 | What big ideas does <i>Winter Swans</i> deal with? | The poem is about a couple who are having difficulties in their relationship go for a walk. While on their walk, the couple encounter some swans on a lake. |

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| 14 | | What are the various relationships being explored in <i>Singh Song</i> ? | The poem is focused on the love a shop-worker has for his wife , he how he abandons his duties in the shop to be with her. It uses comedy to explore the relationship between a husband and wife, but also looks at the relationship between the speaker and his parents. |
| 15 | | What is <i>Climbing My Grandfather</i> about and what is the main relationship being explored in the poem? | The poem is told from a first-person perspective and sees its speaker climbing up their grandfather , as though he were a mountain. |
| 16 | Context | Where did Seamus Heaney come from which is used as a setting in a number of his poems? | Northern Ireland. He writes frequently about his rural upbringing and this is evident in <i>Follower</i> . |
| 17 | | What is significant about the title of <i>Porphyria's Lover</i> ? | Porphyria is a disease that can lead to mental changes such as paranoia, hallucinations, and anxiety. As the poem was written in the Victorian era, when mental health issues were often overlooked and viewed as 'madness', it appears to be suggesting that love is driving the speaker 'mad'. |
| 18 | | Why is Singh Song! written using non – standard dialect? | Daljit Nagra wanted to 'celebrate' the experience of his parents who were British -Indian migrant shopkeepers in England. He uses the dialect of the local community to do this. |
| 19 | Poetic Methods and Form | What is a stanza ? | A division of a poem consisting of a series of lines arranged together in a usually recurring pattern of meter and rhyme. Also known as a 'verse'. |
| 20 | | What is a speaker of a poem? | The 'voice' of the poem, the one who is narrating. The speaker may or may not share the same ideas as the poet. |
| 21 | | What is juxtaposition ? | Two words, phrases or ideas being seen or placed close together for contrasting effect. |
| 22 | | What is a metaphor ? | A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. |
| 23 | | What is a simile ? | A simile compares two things using the words 'like' or 'as'. |
| 24 | | What is personification ? | The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human. |
| 25 | | What is an oxymoron ? | A figure of speech in which two apparently contradictory terms appear next to each other for effect. |
| 26 | | What is caesura ? | A pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a full stop, comma, ellipsis, or dash. |
| 27 | | What is enjambment ? | The continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza. |
| 28 | | What is sibilance ? | The repetition of an 's' or 'sh' sound. |
| 29 | | What is alliteration ? | The repetition of a consonant sound in close proximity to others. |
| 30 | | What is assonance ? | The repetition of a vowel sound in close proximity to others. |

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| 31 | | What is a Sonnet ? | A sonnet is a type of fourteen-line poem. They are usually about love and are often written in iambic pentameter. |
| 32 | | What is a Narrative Poem ? | A poem that tells a story. |
| 33 | | What is a Dramatic Monologue ? | A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, in which the speaker inadvertently reveals aspects of their character while describing a particular situation or series of events. |
| 34 | | What is a Ballad ? | A song- like poem, telling a story using rhyme. |
| 35 | | What is imagery ? | Using figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. |
| 36 | | What is a persona in a poem? | The term used to describe a character in the poem or other literary work. |
| 37 | | What does tone mean? | The way the writer or character expresses their attitude in the poem or literary work. |
| 38 | | What does mood mean? | The atmosphere of a piece of writing. How it makes the reader feel. |
| 39 | | Which words and phrases can be used instead of ' similarly '? | In the same way, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition, Furthering this idea... |
| 40 | | Which words and phrases can be used instead of ' in contrast '? | On the other hand, However, Contrastingly, Contrary to ... |
| 41 | Writing | Which poem includes ' It's not romance, simply how things are '? | <i>Letters from Yorkshire</i> by Maura Dooley |
| 42 | | Which poem includes the repeated line ' like a pair of wings settling after flight '? | <i>Winter Swans</i> by Owen Sheers |
| 45 | Quotations | Which poem includes ' I've hardly heard her speak at all '? | <i>The Farmer's Bride</i> by Charlotte Mew |
| 46 | | Which poem includes ' about thee, as wild vines about a tree '? | <i>Sonnet 29 – I Think of Thee!</i> by Elizabeth Barrett Browning |
| 47 | | Which poem includes ' The rain set early in to-night '? | <i>Porphyria's Lover</i> by Robert Browning |
| 48 | | Which poem includes ' An expert. He would set the wing and fit the bright steel-pointed sock '? | <i>Follower</i> by Seamus Heaney |
| 49 | | Which poem includes ' from di stool each night I say, Is priceless baby- '? | <i>Singh Song!</i> by Daljit Nagra |
| 50 | | Which poem includes ' years between us. Anchor. Kite. '? | <i>Mother, Any Distance</i> by Simon Armitage |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: MACBETH

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| 1 | When is the play set ? | The 1000s (Medieval Scotland). | |
| 2 | When was the play written ? | 1606 (approximately – the exact date is unclear). | |
| 3 | What genre is the play ? | Tragedy . | |
| 4 | Who was on the throne when the play was first performed ? | King James 1st of England (he was also King James 6 th of Scotland). | |
| 5 | What was the Gunpowder Plot and why is it relevant to the play? | The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was a failed assassination attempt against King James I by a group of English Catholics who sought to restore the Catholic monarchy to England. It is an example of attempted regicide and high treason , an issue that is explored in the <i>Macbeth</i> . | |
| 6 | What were the traditional gender norms at the time when the play was both set and first performed ? | Men were seen as superior to women and had a higher social status than women in society. Wives were expected to be subservient to husbands. | |
| 7 | Context | What were the European Witchcraft Trials and why are they significant? | The European witch trials were also known as the Great Witch Hunt , and began with a series of priest-led purges of (mainly) women who were suspected of being witches. They largely took place in Europe during the early 1600s , when the play was written. King James 1 believed in witchcraft and wrote a book about the subject and this may be why the witches are such powerful characters in <i>Macbeth</i> . |
| 8 | | What is the 'Divine Right of Kings' and 'The Great Chain of Being'? | The Divine Right of Kings is a political and religious doctrine that states that monarchs rule by divine right . Only God can choose (and judge) a monarch. The Great Chain of Being is a medieval Christian idea about the hierarchy of the universe . The idea is that everything in the Universe has a place in the hierarchy (or chain,) and that if you try and break the chain by usurping your place, you are going against God. |
| 9 | | What is regicide ? | Regicide is the purposeful act of killing a monarch. It is a form of high treason . |
| 10 | What was the main religion in England and Scotland at the time the play was written and performed? | England and Scotland were largely Christian . | |
| 11 | Plot/Characters | Who is first introduced in act 1 scene 1 of the play and why is this significant? | The three witches . The fact that they open the play is significant as their riddles and equivocation let the audience know, from the outset, that they are not to be trusted and that they are dangerous. The play is written at the height of the European Witchcraft Trials so it is significant that they are so influential. The audience would be largely fearful of these characters. |
| 12 | | Macbeth is spoken about in act 1 scene 2 before we first meet him. What do we learn about him? | We learn, via the Captain, that Macbeth is a brave and ruthless warrior. He is highly skilled in battle and is widely praised by those around him, including King Duncan. This is why it is so shocking that he changes so drastically throughout the play. |
| 13 | | What is our first impression of Lady Macbeth in act 1 and why? | We see from the outset that she is highly ambitious and manipulative . She is also presented as unusual as she goes against traditional gender norms in order to achieve her ambition. |

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| 14 | Why is the dagger scene significant in act 2? | This scene poses a key question for the audience: is this a supernatural dagger , conjured by the witches to persuade him to do their bidding, or is it a ' dagger of the mind ', a hallucination created by Macbeth's ambitious brain? |
| 15 | How do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth feel in act 2, after the murder of King Duncan? | Macbeth is jumpy and on edge. He is wracked with guilt and remorse . He doesn't believe he will ever be free of it. Lady Macbeth is calm and in control , ensuring that the bloody daggers are disposed of. |
| 16 | How does the natural world react to the death of King Duncan and what does it reveal? | In act 2, after the death of King Duncan, an old man recounts strange tales about a change on the natural world . There is darkness in daytime and the king's horses have cannibalised each other . This symbolises how order has turned to chaos since the unnatural murder of the King. |
| 17 | How does Macbeth change after the murder of King Duncan? | Macbeth rapidly becomes paranoid and keen to kill more people, in order to secure his reign . He becomes tyrannical and cold. |
| 18 | How does the Macbeth's relationship change over the course of the play? | In the first two acts of the play, Lady Macbeth appears to be dominant in the relationship . As a highly ambitious, skilled manipulator, she manages to convince Macbeth to go along with her plan. After the murder of Duncan, Macbeth no longer needs or includes her in his murderous plans and their power dynamic reverses and their relationship breaks down. |
| 19 | What do the apparitions tell Macbeth in act 4 scene 1 and how does Macbeth react to them? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An armoured head: 'beware Macduff'. ➤ A bloody child: 'none of woman born shall harm Macbeth'. ➤ A crowned child holding a tree: He is safe until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane Hill. |
| 20 | Who fighters Macbeth to the death in act 5 and why is this significant? | Macduff : he represents good in the face of Macbeth's tyranny and when he kills Macbeth, order is restored . He doesn't fight Macbeth for his own gain but does it to restore the monarchy so that Malcolm can take his rightful place as king. |
| 21 | Who says ' fair is foul and foul is fair ' and why is this significant? | The three witches . Their equivocating riddles reveal that they are not to be trusted from the outset. They hint to the audience that nothing is what it seems. |
| 22 | Who ' unseam'd ' the traitorous Macdonald ' from the nave to the chops ' and what does this suggest about him? | Macbeth . We learn that he is a ruthless and skilled soldier but also patriotic and kills for the 'right reasons' at the start of the play. He will stop at nothing to protect Scotland from traitors. This makes it more alarming when he becomes a traitor himself. |
| 23 | Who says ' look how our partner's rapt '? | Banquo . He identifies, early on, that Macbeth is dangerously intrigued by the 'weird sisters'. The word has connotations of magic and spells and implies that Macbeth may be under their spell from the outset. |
| 24 | Who calls upon spirits to ' unsex ' her and fill her from the ' crown to the toe topfull of direst cruelty '? Why does she do this? | Lady Macbeth . She feels she needs to become less feminine and even less human to be able to commit such a violent and ungodly act of regicide. It reveals that she is prepared to do anything, even align herself with evil , in order to get the crown. |

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| 25 | Who says 'Stars, hide your fires; Let not light see my black and deep desires' and why do they say it? | Macbeth. The line is ambiguous as the stars could represent God, fate, good or evil. Either way, he demonstrates his desire to commit evil acts and wishes to be able to do that in secret. |
| 26 | Who tells her husband 'when you durst do it then you were a man'? | Lady Macbeth. She knows her husband values his masculinity and his reputation amongst other men. This statement is used to manipulate him into doing what she wants him to. |
| 27 | Who says 'I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other'? | Macbeth. He recognises that he has no reason to kill the king aside from his ambition and desire to do so. |
| 28 | Who says 'A little water clears us of this deed' and why is it significant? | Lady Macbeth. After the murder of Duncan, Lady Macbeth uses water as a metaphor for a clear conscience . She thinks it will be easy to move on after the regicide. |
| 29 | Who says 'O full of scorpions is my mind'? | Macbeth. He says this in act 3 and demonstrates that he is paranoid about losing the crown. It implies that he is agitated and in pain. |
| 30 | Who says 'By the pricking of my thumbs something wicked this way comes'? | One of the witches. It suggests that Macbeth is evil . The fact that he is described as a 'something' not a 'someone' might highlight how they are using him like a toy in their evil games. |
| 31 | Who says 'never shake thy gory locks at me' and why is this significant? | Macbeth. He says this to Banquo's ghost who haunts him at the banquet. It highlights that Macbeth can't escape his actions and will be judged for them. The ghost may represent Macbeth's conscience. |
| 32 | Who says 'Here's the smell of the blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh'? | Lady Macbeth. She says this in act 5 while sleepwalking . It reveals that despite thinking that 'a little water clears us of this deed' in act 2, her guilt has caught up with her and she has mentally declined. |
| 33 | Who says the nihilistic statement that life 'is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing'? | Macbeth. He says this when he finds out that his wife has died. At this point (in act 5) he feels life is futile . The tone is bleak. |
| 34 | Who tells Macbeth to 'Turn, hell-hound, turn'? | Macduff. The derogatory term highlights how disgusted Macduff is with Macbeth. He is not only dehumanised as a dog, but a dog of hell, aligned with the devil. |
| 35 | Who is referred to as a 'tyrant', on a number of occasions, in the second half of the play? | Macbeth. The repeated label reveals how controlling and damaging Macbeth's reign has been. He is seen to have hurt Scotland , who is personified as a damsel in distress, a victim of Macbeth's tyranny . |
| 36 | Who refers to the Macbeths as the 'dead butcher and his fiend-like Queen'? | Malcolm. This is significant as the new King's statement implies that order will be restored to Scotland again. |
| 37 | In what ways is Macbeth a traditional 'Tragic Hero'? | He starts off as a noble hero , has a fatal flaw (hamartia) that brings upon his downfall . He realises he has made a mistake before he dies. According to Aristotle , these qualities make a traditional tragic hero. |
| 38 | What is a character arc ? | The change a character goes through across a narrative. The way in which they develop. |
| 39 | What are soliloquies and how are they used in the play? | A soliloquy is a literary method, most often found in dramas , in which a character speaks to him or herself , |

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| 40 | | relating his or her innermost thoughts and feelings as if thinking aloud. Shakespeare utilises them when he wants to reveal the Macbeth's inner thoughts and feelings. Often, they reveal sinful and secret desires . | |
| | What is equivocation and how is it used in the play? | The use of ambiguous language to conceal the truth or to avoid committing oneself. The witches equivocate throughout the play, in order to deceive. | |
| | 41 | How does Shakespeare use iambic pentameter and other structural methods in the play? | A line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one unstressed syllable followed by stressed syllable. An easy way to remember is 10 syllables in a line . Shakespeare uses it to indicate a range of character traits such as: power, status, wealth, education, love, being in control etc. |
| | 42 | Why is the motif of blood important in the play? | The motif of blood helps Shakespeare highlight the guilt experienced by the characters in the play. Additionally, it is sometimes used to indicate courage and lineage (rights to the throne). |
| | 43 | How is clothing used as a motif in the play? | Clothing imagery represents the titles that Macbeth wears. Macbeth receives two new titles throughout the play; one is earned and the other stolen . The first, Thane of Cawdor, is rightfully his because he earned it. The second, King of Scotland, is a stolen title that does not fit him honestly. |
| | 44 | How does Shakespeare present the theme of ' good vs evil ' in the play? | Macbeth's interaction with the witches highlights how easily a 'good' person can become 'evil' . In the second half of the play, the characters in the play are divided into two distinct groups. Those that represent evil and tyranny and who harm Scotland and go against God , and those who represent collective good, God and the rightful order . |
| | 45 | How does Shakespeare explore the theme of ' ambition ' in the play? | Lady Macbeth is clearly ambitious from the outset as she reacts instantly to her husband's letter in act 1 and instantly makes a murder plan. Macbeth recognises that he has no reason to kill good King Duncan aside from ' vaulting ambition ' and this is a driving force for his evil actions throughout the play. As both characters die by the end of the play, Shakespeare appears to be suggesting that too much ambition is dangerous . |
| | 46 | How does Shakespeare explore the medieval idea of ' order vs chaos ' in the play? | When King Duncan is on the throne, Scotland is ruled in an orderly way by a good king. Once he is murdered by the Macbeths, chaos is brought into Scotland and Scotland is personified as suffering. A number of unnatural events occur post- murder that reveal how order has descended into chaos. Order is restored when Malcolm, the rightful heir, is restored to the throne at the end of the play. |
| | 47 | Why is the theme of ' appearance versus reality ' significant in the play? | The witches' unified statement that ' fair is foul and foul is fair ' alerts the audience to the idea of uncertainty and paradox . Nothing in the play will be what it seems. In addition, lady Macbeth's instruction to ' look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under it ' and Donalbain's ' where we are, there's daggers in men's smiles ' highlights the idea of deception in the play. |
| | 48 | How does Shakespeare present ' the supernatural ' in the play? | The witches clearly represent this. The supernatural is portrayed as sinister and ungodly in the play. Lady Macbeth |

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| | | appeals to spirits to 'unsex' her in Act 1 and this is seen as a dangerous and transgressive act that goes against God. |
| 49 | How does Shakespeare present gender in the play? | Lady Macbeth is presented as an ambitious, strong, and violent woman; characteristics that were largely thought of as masculine in the 17th century . She feels the need to 'unsex' herself in order to become evil. Shakespeare might be suggesting that women who go against traditional gender norms are not to be trusted. However, by the end of the play, her power has eroded , and she reverts to a much more stereotypical 'weak' and vulnerable, female trope , broken by her guilt and driven to suicide. Shakespeare presents masculinity (in noble men) as highly important. It could be perceived to be Macbeth's most valued trait in himself. Lady Macbeth recognises this as a character flaw in him that she can use to get what she wants, such as when she mocks him with ' what, quite unmanned in folly? ' |
| 50 | How does Shakespeare present violence in the play? | Violence is either viewed as courageous or psychologically destructive . Violence when conducted openly in a legitimate battle is praised and viewed as brave, whereas when conducted covertly, for personal gain, is perceived as evil. |

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: POWER AND CONFLICT POETRY ANTHOLOGY

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| 1 | What is <i>Exposure</i> about and who is the speaker? | The poem is about a soldier who is suffering from the brutal weather conditions in the trenches. The speaker of the poem is the soldier himself and he feels that war is futile. |
| 2 | What tone is <i>The Charge of the Light Brigade</i> written in and why? | The poem is written in a patriotic and admiring tone. The poet greatly admires the bravery of those who fought in this battle and the poem reflects many of the news reports that were circulated by the media at the time. |
| 3 | What ideas are being explored in <i>Bayonet Charge</i> ? | The poem explores how war disorients and damages not only the bodies but also the minds of soldiers. The poem implies that war dehumanises and mechanises soldiers, turning them into killing machines. |
| 4 | Who is the main speaker in <i>Poppies</i> and what is the poem about? | The main speaker of the poem is a mother who remembers her son who went off to war and appears to have died. The poem deals with her memories of her son and looks at war from a civilian's perspective, from the point of view of those left behind. |
| 5 | What type of conflict does <i>War Photographer</i> explore? | The poem grapples with the mental conflict that the photographer deals with when reflecting on their role. The poet explores the moral ambiguity of both those who do this job and also those that view the photos outside of the war zones. |
| 6 | What is <i>Remains</i> about? | The poem focuses on a soldier haunted by a violent memory and deals with the idea that soldiers do not leave the trauma on the battlefield but take it with them long afterwards. The persona in the poem feels conflicted about their actions and these continue to haunt them into the present day. |
| 7 | What ideas does <i>Tissue</i> explore? | The poem explores the varied uses of paper and how they relate to life itself. Paper is used as a metaphor here to explore ideas about power, nature and humanity. |
| 8 | What type of conflict is raised in <i>Extract from The Prelude</i> ? | The poem deals with the idea of innocence to experience. The persona feels a sense of great mental change and anguish when they go on a boat trip alone. The poem could be exploring ideas of growing up and becoming more aware of dangers in the world. |
| 9 | How does <i>Ozymandias</i> explore ideas about power? | The poem deals with ideas about time and power. Ozymandias, once a great and powerful ruler, is now reduced to remnants of a statue in a desert. There is a sense that human power is not absolute. The poem explores the conflict between humans and nature and how time and nature are ultimately more powerful. |
| 10 | What is <i>London</i> about and how does the speaker feel? | The speaker notices the sorrows of his city as he wanders through the streets of London. He is surrounded by dejected Londoners and evidence that his government has too much power and too little interest in helping those they are supposed to serve. The speaker feels frustrated and melancholy. |
| 11 | Who is the speaker in <i>My Last Duchess</i> and how would you describe him? | The speaker is the Duke of Ferrara. He appears to be a sinister and power-hungry character. He seethes with |

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| | | bitterness about his past wife and the poem heavily implies that he was involved in her death. |
| 12 | What issues and ideas are presented in <i>Storm on the Island</i> ? | The poem deals with the conflict between humankind and nature and how difficult it can be to coexist. At a deeper level, the poet also raises issues about 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland. |
| 13 | What big ideas does <i>The Emigree</i> deal with? | The poem explores ideas about being an emigree, escaping war and tyranny as a child. Although the speaker's country has been destroyed by conflict, they still remember it fondly. |
| 14 | What are the various conflicts being explored in <i>Checking Out Me History</i> ? | The speaker feels conflicted as they feel that what they have been taught in school does not represent them. The poem deals with the power that education can have over a person's identity in both positive and negative ways. |
| 15 | What is <i>Kamikaze</i> about? | The poem is about a kamikaze pilot that aborts his suicide mission and brings shame upon his family and community. The poem explores how he is ostracised from both when he returns from his failed mission. |
| 16 | Context | Which war is being explored in <i>Exposure</i> and <i>Bayonet Charge</i> ? |
| 17 | | Which war is <i>The Charge of the Light Brigade</i> set in? |
| 18 | | Which war is <i>Kamikaze</i> set in? |
| 19 | Poetic Methods and Form | What is a stanza ? |
| 20 | | What is a speaker of a poem? |
| 21 | | What is juxtaposition ? |
| 22 | | What is a metaphor ? |
| 23 | | What is a simile ? |
| 24 | | What is personification ? |
| 25 | | What is an oxymoron ? |
| 26 | | What is caesura ? |
| 27 | | What is enjambment ? |
| 28 | What is sibilance ? | |
| | | A division of a poem consisting of a series of lines arranged together in a usually recurring pattern of meter and rhyme. Also known as a 'verse'. |
| | | The 'voice' of the poem, the one who is narrating. The speaker may or may not share the same ideas as the poet. |
| | | Two words, phrases or ideas being seen or placed close together for contrasting effect. |
| | | A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. |
| | | A simile compares two things using the words 'like' or 'as'. |
| | | The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human. |
| | | A figure of speech in which two apparently contradictory terms appear next to each other for effect. |
| | | A pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a full stop, comma, ellipsis, or dash. |
| | | The continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza. |
| | | The repetition of an 's' or 'sh' sound. |

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| 29 | What is alliteration ? | The repetition of a consonant sound in close proximity to others. |
| 30 | What is assonance ? | The repetition of a vowel sound in close proximity to others. |
| 31 | What is a Sonnet ? | A sonnet is a type of fourteen-line poem. They are usually about love and are often written in iambic pentameter. |
| 32 | What is a Narrative Poem ? | A poem that tells a story. |
| 33 | What is a Dramatic Monologue ? | A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, in which the speaker inadvertently reveals aspects of their character. |
| 34 | What is a Ballad ? | A song- like poem, telling a story using rhyme. |
| 35 | What is imagery ? | Using figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. |
| 36 | What is a persona in a poem? | The term used to describe a character in the poem or other literary work. |
| 37 | What does tone mean? | The way the writer or character expresses their attitude in the poem or literary work. |
| 38 | What does mood mean? | The atmosphere of a piece of writing. How it makes the reader feel. |
| 39 | Which words and phrases can be used instead of 'similarly'? | In the same way, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition, Furthering this idea... |
| 40 | Which words and phrases can be used instead of 'in contrast'? | On the other hand, However, Contrastingly, Contrary to ... |
| 41 | Which poem includes 'When can their glory fade? O the wild charge they made'? | <i>Charge of the Light Brigade</i> by Alfred Lord Tennyson |
| 42 | Which poem includes the repeated line 'but nothing happens'? | <i>Exposure</i> by Wilfred Owen |
| 45 | Which poem includes 'Dem tell me. Dem tell me. Wha dem want to tell me'? | <i>Checking Out Me History</i> by John Agard |
| 46 | Which poem includes 'She had A heart -- how shall I say? -- too soon made glad'? | <i>My Last Duchess</i> by Robert Browning |
| 47 | Which poem includes 'In what cold clockwork of the stars and the nations/ Was he the hand pointing that second'? | <i>Bayonet Charge</i> by Ted Hughes |
| 48 | Which poem includes 'And though he came back my mother never spoke again in his presence'? | <i>Kamikaze</i> by Beatrice Garland |
| 49 | Which poem includes 'And growing still in stature the grim shape /Towered up between me and the stars'? | <i>Extract from The Prelude</i> by William Wordsworth |
| 50 | Which poem includes 'There once was a country... I left it as a child'? | <i>The Emigree</i> by Carol Rumens |



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