GCSE English Literature

Review Resources

**Macbeth**

**The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde**

**An Inspector Calls**

**Power and Conflict Poetry**

Term 1



**Macbeth** | Paper 1 | Section A

**Notes**

**Review Questions**

1. Which monarch was on the throne when Macbeth was first performed?
2. In which year is it generally thought the play was first performed?
3. In which act and scenes does Macbeth ‘see’ a floating dagger?
4. What does ‘hamartia’ mean?
5. In which act and scene does Macbeth visit the witches for the second time?
6. What title does Macduff hold?
7. In which act and scene is Macduff’s wife killed?
8. What is Lady Macbeth referring to when she describes ‘the golden round’?
9. What is the name of Banquo’s son?
10. Which character says, ‘Bleed, bleed, poor country!’?
11. Which character says, ‘Out, dammed spot! Out I say!’?
12. In which act and scene is Macbeth informed that his wife has died?
13. Which character says, ‘Tyrant, show thy face!’?
14. Which character kills Macbeth?
15. Who is Malcolm referring to when he says, ‘dead butcher’?

**Retrieval Practice**

1. Macbeth is powerful and violent
2. Macbeth is loyal
3. Macbeth is easily manipulated
4. Macbeth has doubts about killing Duncan
5. Macbeth is a tyrannical king
6. Lady Macbeth is ambitious
7. Lady Macbeth is persuasive
8. Lady Macbeth is ruthless
9. Macduff is loyal
10. Macduff is patriotic

**Vocabulary List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flaw | Loyalty | Regret | Flaw |
| Ambition | Deceit | Guilt | Ambition |
| Power | Manipulation | Instability | Power |
| Violence | Doubt | Tyranny | Violence |

**Overview of Macbeth**

1. Macbeth begins the play as ‘**brave**’ and ends as a ‘**dead butcher**’.
2. He believes that Duncan is a good king and has been ‘**so clear in his great office**’.
3. Macbeth’s ‘**vaulting ambition**’ leads him to kill Duncan.
4. Lady Macbeth accuses him of being ‘**green and pale**’ and calls him a ‘**coward**’ when he expresses doubts.
5. He worries that Duncan’s blood will never wash clean from his hands and that he will ‘**sleep no more**’.
6. In the aftermath of the murder, Lady Macbeth accuses Macbeth of being ‘**infirm of purpose!**’
7. With Duncan ‘**in his grave**’, Macbeth hires murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance.
8. Macbeth’s mental fragility is demonstrated when he accuses Banquo’s ghost of shaking ‘**thy gory locks**’ at him.
9. With the feast disrupted, Lady Macbeth once again accuses him of being ‘**unmann’d**’.
10. At the end of the play, isolated and deluded, Macbeth vows that he will ‘**not be afraid of death and bane**’.

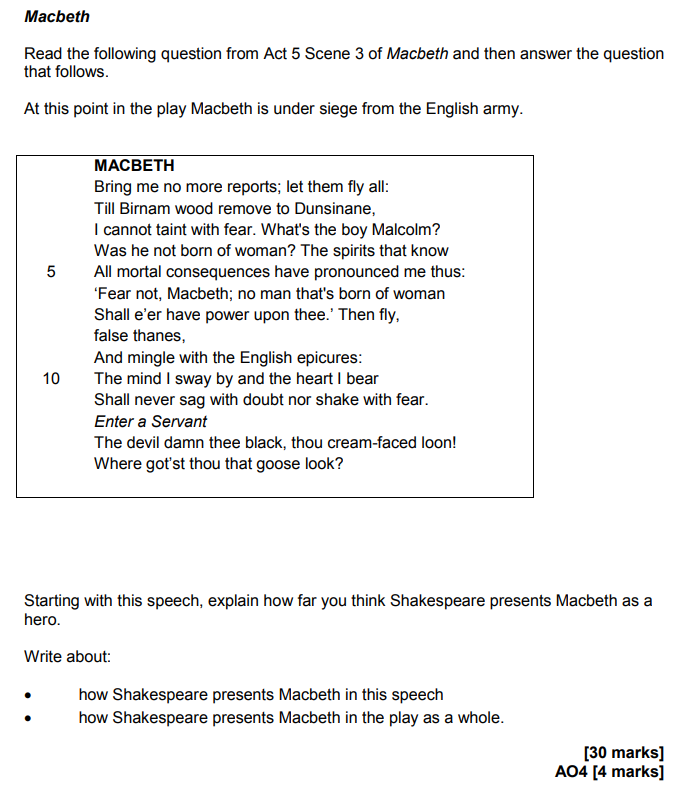
**Overview of Lady Macbeth**

1. Lady Macbeth is ambitious and intelligent, but at the end of the play she is described as a ‘**fiend-like queen**’.
2. She believes her husband is equally ambitious, but also ‘**too full o’ the milk of human kindness**’.
3. Lady Macbeth evokes the power of evil spirtis to ‘**unsex**’ her and fill her ‘**top-full of direst cruelty!**’
4. She is the architect of the plan to murder Duncan; she tells Macbeth to ‘**leave all the rest to me**’.
5. In the aftermath of the murder, Lady Macbeth is decisive; she orders Macbeth to ‘**give me the daggers**’.
6. She scolds Macbeth for his weakness by saying that it is ‘**a foolish thought to say a sorry sight**’.
7. When Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo, Lady Macbeth calmly asks the ‘**worthy**’ thanes to ‘**sit**’.
8. Towards the end of the play, Lady Macbeth sleepwalks and ‘**rubs her hands**’.
9. She sees spots of blood on her hands and says that ‘**all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand**’.
10. The doctor eventually reports to Macbeth that Lady Macbeth is ‘**troubled with thick coming fancies**’.

**Overview of Macduff**

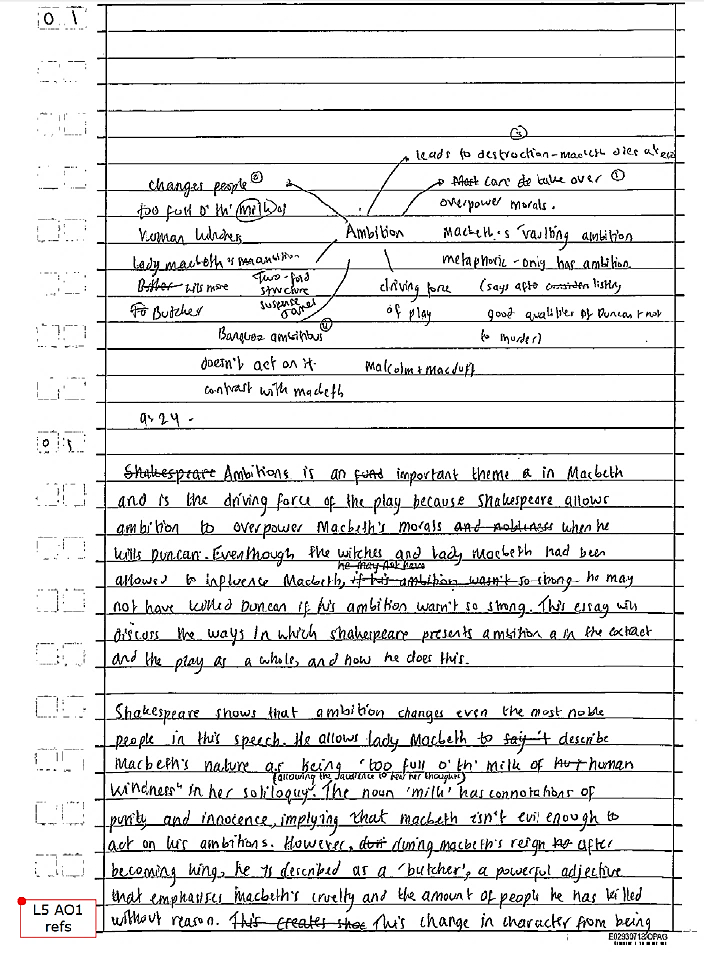
1. Macduff arrives to wake the Duncan the morning after the murder takes place ‘**to call timely on him**’.
2. Macduff dutifuly describes Duncan as ‘**royal**’, his ‘**master**’ and his ‘**king**’.
3. Upon discovering Duncan’s dead body, he loudly exclaims ‘**O horror! horror! horror!**’ in anguished confusion.
4. Maduff’s loss of control contrasts to Macbeth’s hyperbole; Macbeth eulogises Duncan’s ‘**golden blood**’.
5. Macbeth notes Macduff’s absence at the feast, remarking that he ‘**denies his person at our great bidding**’.
6. The witches warn Macbeth to ‘**beware Macduff**’, but he is confident that ‘**none of woman born shall harm**’ him.
7. Macbeth hires murderers to kill Macduff’s wife and family; the first murderer calls Macduff a ‘**traitor**’.
8. Before being slaughtered, Macduff’s son calls the first murderer a ‘**lia**r’ and ‘**shag-hair’d villain!**’
9. In England, Macduff bemoans Macbeth’s ‘**great tyranny**’ and calls him a ‘**hell-kite**’ for slaughtering his family.
10. In the final stages of the play, Macduff demands that Macbeth ‘**show thy face!**’ before killing him.

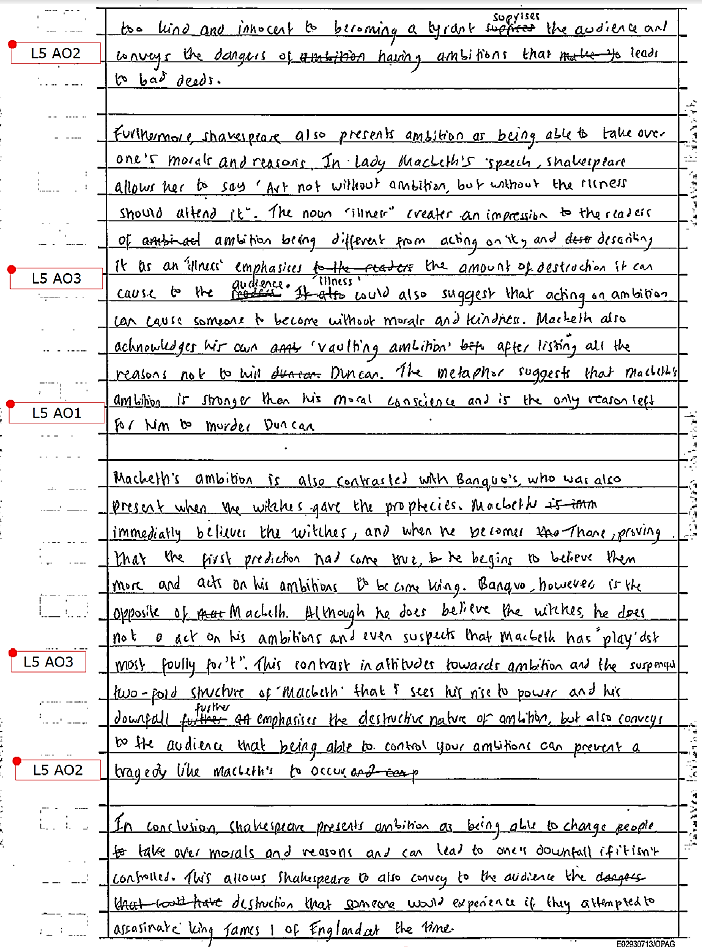
**Specimen Question**



Source: AQA SAMS2 Booklet

**Exemplar (25 Marks)**





Source: AQA Reaching grade 8/9 Resource Booklet, 2018

**Jekyll and Hyde** | Paper 1 | Section B

**Notes**

**Review Questions**

1. Which chapter is called ‘Search for Mr Hyde’?
2. Which character has ‘an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy’?
3. Who witnesses the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?
4. In which chapter is Jekyll described as ‘looking deadly sick’?
5. What does Poole use to break down the door to Jekyll’s laboratory?
6. What is ‘Coutts’ a reference to?
7. What is Lanyon’s first name?
8. What is a ‘sawbones’?
9. Which character is described as a ‘hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman’?
10. What is the study of physiognomy?
11. Which character is described in chapter 1 as ‘a man of rugged countenance’?
12. Which character narrates the final chapter of the novel?
13. Which character says, ‘The moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde’?
14. Which character writes in an ‘odd, upright hand’?
15. In which month does ‘the last night’ take place?

**Retrieval Practice**

1. Jekyll is handsome
2. Jekyll has a respectable group of friends
3. Jekyll is deceitful
4. Utterson is rational
5. Utterson is loyal
6. Hyde is remorseless
7. Hyde is violent
8. Hyde is grotesque
9. Lanyon is healthy
10. Lanyon dies of shock

**Vocabulary List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Duality | Reputation | Danger | Duality |
| Respectability | Anxiety | Temptation | Respectability |
| Constraint | Civilisation | Pleasure | Constraint |
| Repression | Violence | Horror | Repression |

**Overview of Henry Jekyll**

1. Henry Jekyll is described as ‘**the very pink of the proprieties**’ in chapter one.
2. However, he is described as ‘**too fanciful**’ by Lanyon, who flushes ‘**suddenly purple**’ at the mention of his name.
3. By the end of chapter two, Utterson believes that ‘**poor Harry** **Jekyll**’ is in ‘**deep waters!**’
4. We first see Jekyll in chapter three, where he is described as a ‘**large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty**’.
5. After the Carew murder, with reference to Hyde, a ‘**feverish**’ Jekyll swears he will ‘**never set eyes on him again**’.
6. Utterson reluctantly leaves Jekyll, believing that he has forged ‘**for a murderer!**’
7. After Hyde disappears, Jekyll becomes more sociable; however, he swiftly becomes ‘**confined to the house**’.
8. This confinement continues and Jekyll is seen at the window ‘**taking the air with an infinite sadness**’.
9. In chapter nine, Lanyon’s letter reveals that the ‘**creature**’ Hyde is able to transform back into Jekyll.
10. Jekyll’s full statement reveals that he found a drug that ‘**potently controlled and shook the fortress of identity**.’

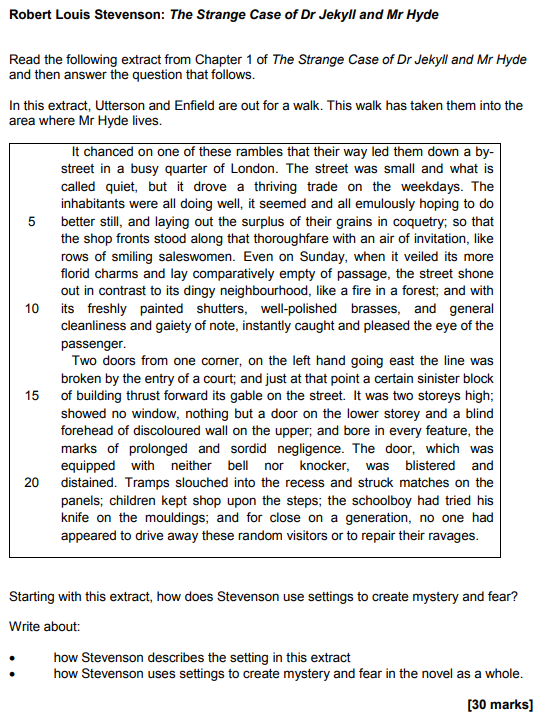
**Overview of Edward Hyde**

1. Hyde is described as a ‘**damned Juggernaut**’ by Enfield after he witnesses him trample ‘**calmly**’ over a child.
2. Enfield remarks that Hyde ‘**must be deformed somewhere**’ and that he ‘**gives a strong feeling of deformity**’.
3. When Utterson encounters Hyde, he feels ‘**disgust, loathing and fear**’.
4. Hyde brutally murders ‘**innocent**’ Sir Danvers Carew by beating him to death and ‘**carrying on like a madman**’.
5. Hyde’s Soho residence, despite being in ‘**blackguardly**’ surroundings, is ‘**furnished with luxury and good taste**’.
6. When Hyde’s dead body is discovered by Poole and Utterson, it is ‘**sorely contorted and still twitching**’.
7. Hyde appears to be dressed in Jekyll clothes, which are ‘**far too large for him**’.
8. In Lanyon’s narrative, he recounts his meeting Hyde late at night; he describes Hyde as ‘**abnormal**’.
9. Hyde is impatient to get the chemicals from Lanyon and places his hand on Lanyon’s arm to ‘**shake**’ him.
10. In his final statement, Jekyll concedes that, as Hyde, ‘**a spirit of hell awoke and raged in me**’.

**Overview of Gabriel Utterson**

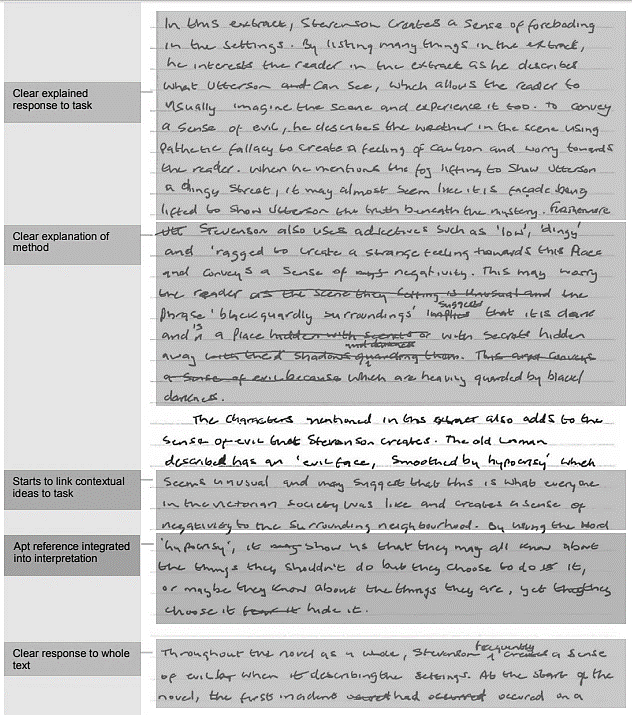
1. Utterson is described in chapter one as ‘**cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse**’.
2. However, something ‘**eminently human beaconed from his eye**’.
3. Utterson has a nightmare in about Hyde’s connection to Jekyll; he worries about the ‘**startling clauses of the will**.’
4. Jekyll does not take his concerns seriously; Utterson leaves after heaving an ‘**irrepressible sigh**’.
5. After Carew is murdered, Utterson worries that Jekyll is covering for Hyde and his blood runs ‘**cold in his veins**’.
6. Lanyon confides in Utterson that he has ‘**had a shock**’ and wishes to ‘**see or hear no more of Dr Jekyll**’.
7. After seeing Jekyll confined like a ‘**disconsolate prisoner**’, Utterson is so shocked that he turns ‘**pale**’.
8. Utterson is certain that Jekyll is suffering from ‘**one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer**’.
9. After discovering Hyde’s dead body, Utterson believes that Jekyll might have ‘**fled**’ from the cabinet.
10. Utterson leaves Jekyll’s house, vowing to ‘**read these documents in quiet**’.

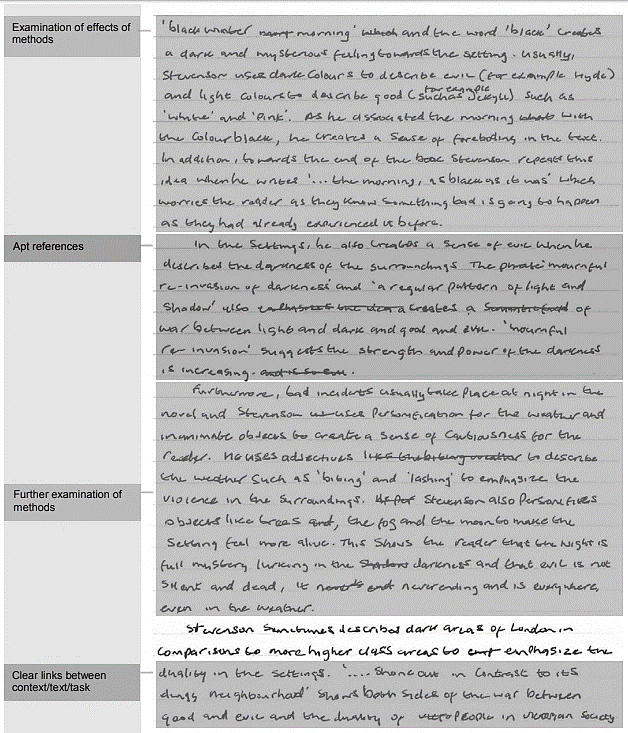
**Specimen Question**

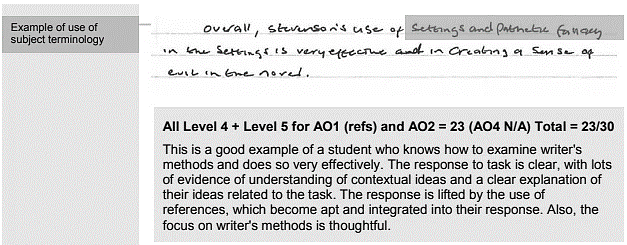


Source: AQA SAMS2 Booklet

**Exemplar (Level 5)**







Source: AQA Marked Example Resource Booklet, 2017

**An Inspector Calls** | Paper 2 | Section A

**Notes**

**Review Questions**

1. Which character is described as a ‘handsome chap’?
2. What is the name of the parlour maid?
3. Who became the prime minister in 1945?
4. In which year was the play first performed?
5. Which character says, ‘Yes, you’ve piled it on a bit tonight, Father’?
6. Which character is interrogated first by the inspector?
7. What is the name of the bar where Eric and Gerald meet Eva?
8. Which character says, ‘What’s all this about?’
9. Which character says, ‘So I’m really responsible?’
10. In which year did World War 1 begin?
11. Which character says, ‘All right. I knew her. Let’s leave it at that’?
12. Which character says, ‘I’m glad I amuse you’?
13. In which month does Gerald admit to meeting Daisy Renton?
14. What is the name of the local alderman who ‘wedged’ Daisy into a corner?
15. How much money did Eric steal from his father?

**Retrieval Practice**

1. Birling is arrogant
2. Birling is unremorseful
3. Mrs Birling is aristocratic
4. Mrs Birling is naive
5. Sheila is easily pleased
6. Sheila is assertive
7. Eric is drunk
8. Eric is defiant
9. Gerald is agreeable
10. Eva is vulnerable

**Vocabulary List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Responsibility | Capitalism | Vulnerability | Responsibility |
| Power | Socialism | Equality | Power |
| Wealth | Owner | Class | Wealth |
| Status | Worker | Division | Status |

**Overview of Act 1**

1. The Birling family live in a ‘**fairly large suburban house**’ and, at rise of curtain, they are ‘**pleased with themselves**’.
2. Birling remarks awkwardly that ‘**it’s a pity Sir George and – er – Lady Croft can’t be with us**’.
3. Gerland presents Sheila with an engagement ring and she exlaims, ‘**Oh – it’s wonderful!**’
4. Birling makes predictions about the future; he says, ‘**we’re in for a time of steadily increasing prosperity**’.
5. Birling is unrepentant about his role in the suicide of Eva Smith, remarking that ‘**it’s a free country**’.
6. Eric disagrees by saying that ‘**it isn’t if you can’t go and work somewhere else**’.
7. Eva does manage to find another job because ‘**Milwards suddenly found themselves short-handed**’.
8. Sheila feels guilty about using her influence to get Eva sacked; she says that ‘**if I could help her now, I would –** ’.
9. The Inspector reveals that Eva changed her name to Daisy Renton, which prompts Gerald to ask ‘**[*startled*] what?**’
10. Gerald asks Sheila not to tell the Inspector about his relationship with Daisy; he says, ‘**we can keep it from him**’.

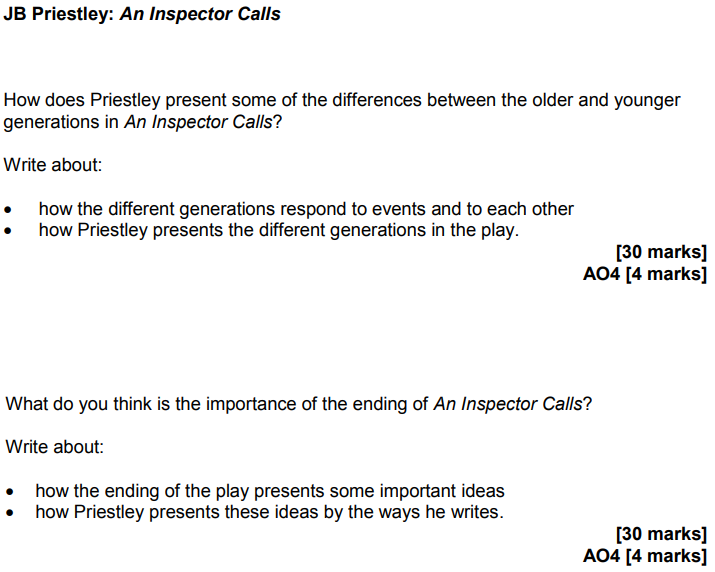
**Overview of Act 2**

1. Gerald tries to deter Sheila from staying to witness the questions and answers that are ‘**bound to be unpleasant**’.
2. Mrs Birling notes Eric’s absence and remarks that he ‘**seems to be in an excitable silly mood**’.
3. Gerald conceeds to the Inspector that he met the ‘**young and pretty**‘ Daisy in the disreputable Palace Bar.
4. Gerald says that he ‘**broke it off**’ with her before he went away for ‘**several weeks**’ on business.
5. Daisy kept a diary, in which she wrote that ‘**she felt there’d never be anything as good again for her**’.
6. Obviously upset, Gerald excuses himself and leaves; however, he says, ‘**I’m coming back**’.
7. Mrs Birling claims that she ‘**did nothing I’m ashamed of or that won’t bear investigation**’.
8. She refused Eva charity money, stating that it is the father’s ‘**responsibility**’ to support her.
9. Mrs Birling defiantly says, ‘**I blame the young man who was the father of the child she was going to have**’.
10. When it is implied that Eric is the father, Mrs Birling becomes agitated and says, ‘**I *won’t* believe it**’.

**Overview of Act 3**

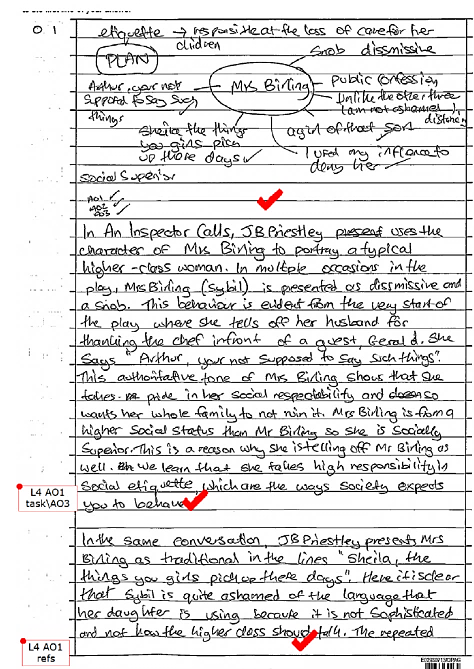
1. Eric says bitterly to his mother that ‘**you haven’t made it any easier for me**’.
2. Eric admits that he was ‘**a bit squiffy**’ when he met Eva and ‘**was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty**’.
3. He saw Eva again; he ‘**liked**’ her, but ‘**wasn’t in love with her or anything**’.
4. Eric tells the Inspector that Eva ‘**didn’t want me to marry her**’.
5. Eric admits to taking money from his father; Birling reacts angrily and says that Eric has been ‘**spoilt**’.
6. As the Inspector prepares to leave, he highlights to the Birlings and Gerald that each of them ‘**helped to kill**’ Eva.
7. He asks them to remember that ‘**there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths**’.
8. The Inspector leaves and Eric says that he is ‘**ashamed**’of his father.
9. Birling believes that he and the rest of the family were ‘**bluffed**’; he later concludes that the Inspector was a ‘**fake!**’
10. The play ends with Birling reporting that ‘**a police inspector is on his way here – to ask some – questions**’.

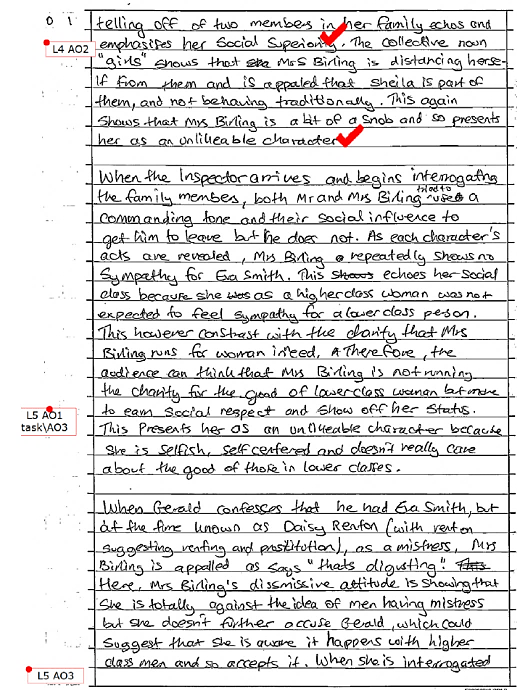
**Specimen Questions**

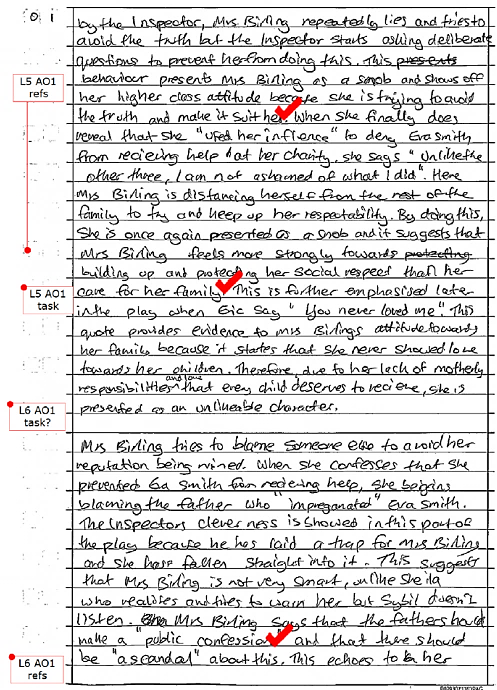


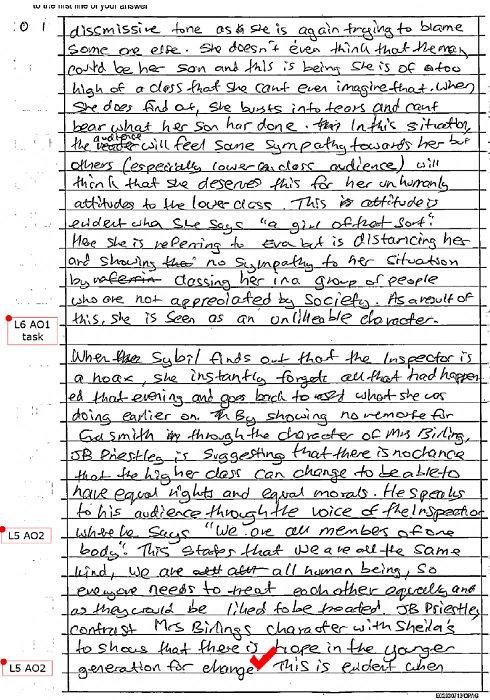
Source: AQA SAMS2 Booklet

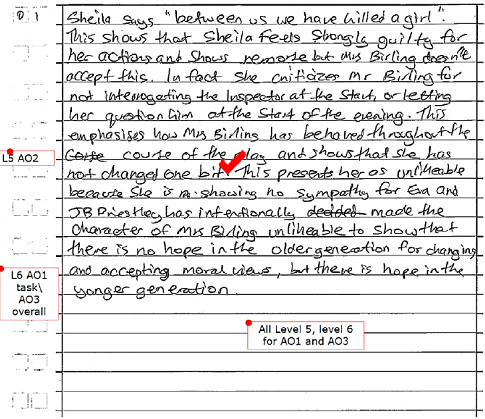
**Exemplar (28 Marks)**











Source: AQA Reaching grade 8/9 Resource Booklet, 2018

**Power and Conflict Poetry** | Paper 2 | Section B

**Notes**

**Review Questions**

1. What other name is Ozymandias typically known by?
2. ‘Marks of weakness…’ How does the line finish?
3. ‘There hung a darkness…’ How does the line finish?
4. ‘A heart – how shall I say? – too…’ How does the line finish?
5. In which war did the Light Brigade fight?
6. In which country was Seamus Heaney born?
7. What is a bayonet?
8. What is a looter?
9. What does Armistice Sunday commemorate?
10. Who is the speaker in ‘Remains’?
11. ‘Sellotape bandaged…’ How does the line finish?
12. Which holy book is referenced in ‘Tissue’?
13. What is an émigree?
14. What is a tyrant?
15. Which nationality is the pilot in ‘Kamikaze’?

**Retrieval Practice**

1. ‘Ozymandias’ is a poem that highlights the transient nature of power

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1. ‘London’ is a poem that exposes political tensions in eighteenth century
2. The cavalrymen of the Light Brigade were brave
3. ‘Exposure’ is about the brutal weather conditions
4. Hughes writes about the confusion of frontline combat
5. Armitage explores the lasting impact of PTSD
6. ‘Poppies’ is written from the perspective of a mother
7. Duffy uses religious imagery in ‘War Photographer’
8. Dharker uses striking images of light in ‘Tissue’
9. Kamikaze pilots were meant to commit suicide

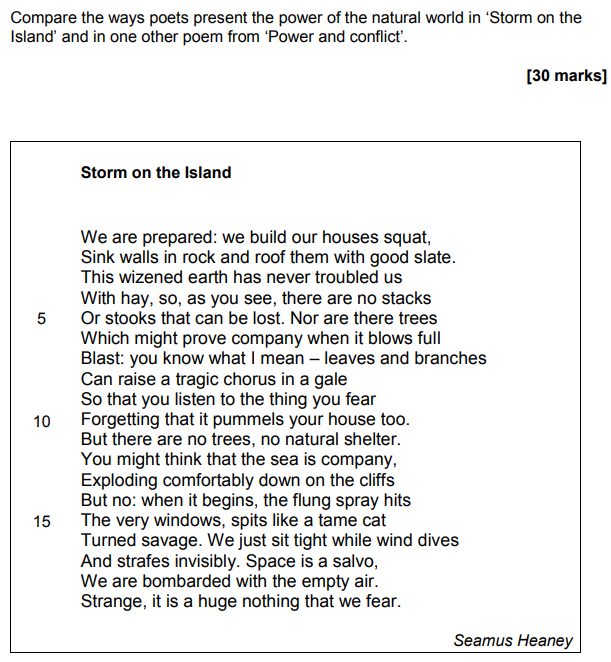
**Vocabulary List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Violence | Endurance | Sacrifice | Violence |
| Brutality | Resentment | Struggle | Brutality |
| Tension | Anger | Confusion | Tension |
| Trauma | Bravery | Despair | Trauma |

**Overview**

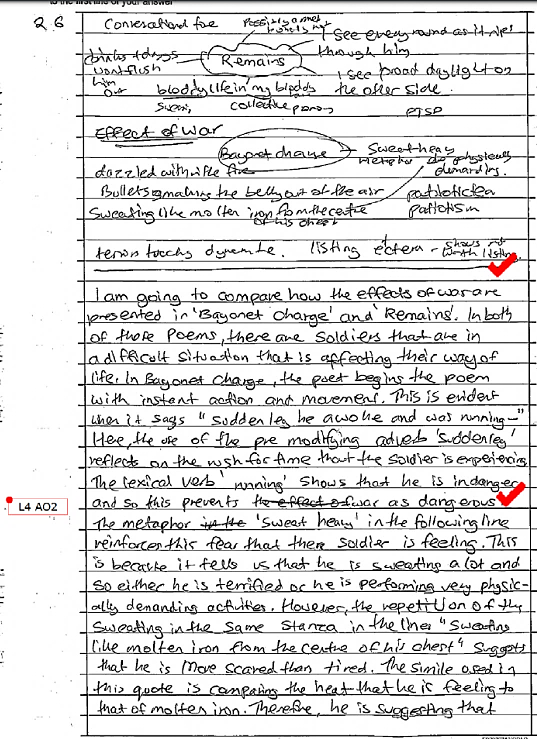
1. **Ozymandias**: Written in 1818 shortly after the British Museum acquired a large section of a statue of Ramses II.
2. **London**: Published in 1794 amidst the violent and unpredictable backdrop of the French Revolution.
3. **Prelude**: The extract in the anthology presents the natural world as powerful, dramatic, beautiful and menacing.
4. **Last Duchess**: The speaker is loosely based on the Duke of Ferrara.
5. **Light Brigade**: The Crimean War was fought between 1853-6; over 150 of 600 cavalrymen were killed.
6. **Exposure**: The poem records the horrendous conditions that British soldiers experienced on the front line.
7. **Storm**: The poem presents the struggle between the people on an island and the hostile weather conditions.
8. **Bayonet Charge**: Hughes writes from the perspective of a soldier charging across no-man’s land.
9. **Remains**: Armitage writes from the perspective of a solider suffering from PTSD.
10. **Poppies**: Weir writes from the perspective of a mother whose son has gone to war.
11. **Photographer**: Duffy based the poem on accounts from Don McCullin.
12. **Tissue**: A poem that explores the conflicts and tensions of the modern world.
13. **Émigree**: Rumens writes from the perspective of a person who has left their home country.
14. **History**: Agard challenges historical grand narratives.
15. **Kamikaze**: Garland based her poem on the testimony of the daughter of a kamikaze pilot.

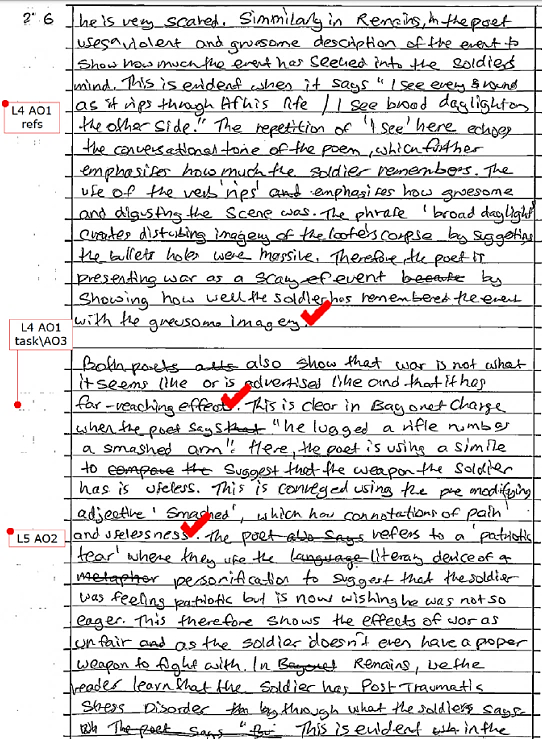
**Specimen Question**

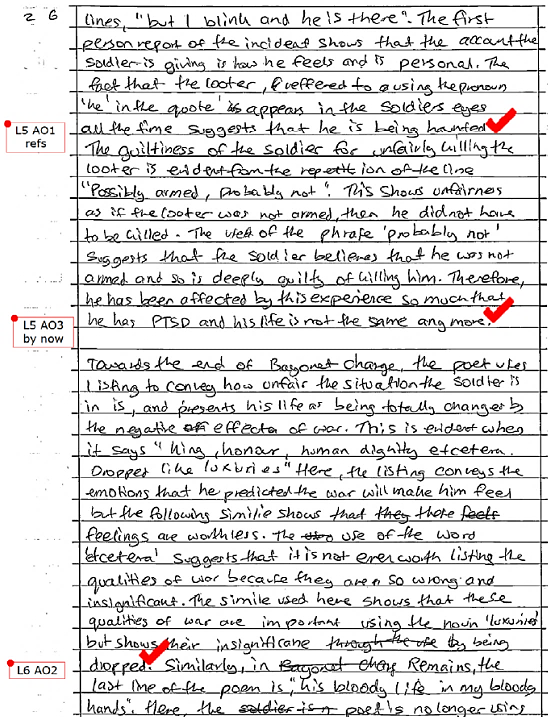


Source: AQA SAMS2 Booklet

**Exemplar (26 Marks)**







Source: AQA Reaching grade 8/9 Resource Booklet, 2018