

1: Persuasive writing terminology	2: Gerald Croft	3: Sybil Birling
<p><b>Rhetorical devices:</b> rhetorical questions, facts, direct address etc. (DAFORREST)</p> <p><b>Tone:</b> the way somebody says something as an indicator of what that person is feeling or thinking, e.g. angry, sarcastic.</p> <p><b>Register:</b> using language appropriate for the situation or a particular set of people.</p> <p><b>Persuade:</b> to convince someone to do something.</p> <p><b>Plea:</b> an urgent and often emotional request.</p> <p><b>Articulate:</b> to express thoughts, ideas or feelings coherently.</p> <p><b>Empathy:</b> the ability to identify with and understand somebody else's feelings or difficulties.</p> <p><b>Anecdote:</b> a short interesting story about a real event or person.</p> <p><b>Statistics:</b> facts with numbers.</p>	<p>Fiancé to Sheila, and son of another important manufacturing family.</p> <p>Gerald is from a more socially-elevated family, and Arthur worries that Gerald's parents believe he is making a "poor match" in marrying Sheila. Although they are business men, Gerald's surname of 'Croft' suggests that he from a more traditionally wealthy family.</p> <p>Although the Inspector criticizes Gerald's affair with Daisy, the Inspector notes that Gerald is perhaps the least culpable, and most morally upright, of all the characters. Gerald views himself as a chivalrous character who came to Eva's aid and rescued her, and does not feel that he did much wrong towards Eva, despite Eva's desperation.</p> <p><b>Key Vocabulary / Terms:</b></p> <p><b>Desperation:</b> In a desperate state, and therefore can be taken advantage of.</p> <p><b>Chivalry:</b> Polite behaviour men towards women.</p>	<p>The matriarch of the Birling family. Sybil is described in the play's performance notes as "cold." Though she is pleased her daughter Sheila is engaged to be married, she tends to ignore any potential troubles in the family.</p> <p>Arthur's 'social superior', meaning that she, too, comes from a traditionally wealthy background.</p> <p>Sybil serves on a charitable committee in the town, and busies herself with social events suiting a woman whose husband is a business success. She protects what she perceives to be the family's good image and standing in the community.</p> <p><b>Key Vocabulary / Terms:</b></p> <p><b>Unrepentant:</b> Showing no regret for what you have done.</p> <p><b>Matriarch:</b> The woman at the head of the family.</p> <p><b>Judgemental:</b> Judging someone because of their situation,</p>
4: Eric Birling	5: Inspector Goole	6: Key Vocabulary & Terminology
<p>Eric, like Sheila, is wracked by guilt after learning of the Eva's suicide. But Eric's addiction to alcohol and his moodier, wilder temperament keep him from being as rational as Sheila at the play's end. Eric believes that he behaved justifiably in stealing from the family business to help Eva. And, when he learns that his mother refused Eva from her charity despite being pregnant, he is disgusted at his family's lack of sympathy.</p> <p>Different characters interpret Eric's alcoholism in different ways. Arthur sees it as a sign of weakness, an indication that Eric is lazy and was spoiled as a child. Sybil refuses to acknowledge that Eric has a drinking problem. And Gerald, though he wants to believe that Eric's drinking is "normal" for a young man, admits that very few young men drink the way Eric does.</p> <p><b>Key Vocabulary / Terms:</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To think that you have acted in the right way, even though what you did was wrong.</p> <p><b>Regretful:</b> Wishing you had done things differently in the past.</p>	<p>The Inspector has no trouble stating his frustration with the Birlings and with Gerald. Over the course of his questioning, the Inspector reveals that each of characters has, in some sense, contributed to Eva Smith/Daisy Renton's demise. The Inspector implies that the other characters care only for themselves, that they are angry and impulsive, and that they cannot control themselves.</p> <p>He also says that they cannot change what has happened to Eva/Daisy, because she is no longer alive and capable of accepting their apologies. Inspector Goole represents socialism, and the idea that society has a collective responsibility to help the proletariat and not exploit them.</p> <p><b>Key Vocabulary / Terms:</b></p> <p><b>Omniscient:</b> when a character or narrator is all knowing</p> <p><b>Antithesis:</b> a person or thing that is the direct opposite to something else; the Inspector is the antithesis of Mr Birling.</p>	<p><b>Soliloquy:</b> a character's thoughts and ideas to be conveyed to the audience through a solo speech, but not directed at anyone in particular. Thinking out loud.</p> <p><b>Monologue:</b> a long speech by one character—intended to be listened to, by the audience or other characters. The characters knows they are directing a speech / telling a story.</p> <p><b>Cliff hangers:</b> a dramatic ending that leaves the audience in suspense or excitement</p> <p><b>Juxtaposition:</b> the fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.</p> <p><b>Cyclical structure:</b> when a piece of literature ends in a similar way to how it begins</p> <p><b>Mini Narratives:</b> a collection of short stories—in this case, lots of short stories in one main play.</p> <p><b>Microcosm:</b> a representation of something on a smaller scale—E.g. the story could represent all of the treatment of the poor in society and not just Eva Smith.</p> <p><b>Epiphany:</b> a sudden and great realisation.</p>