



A Characters		
1	Mrs Kay	Teacher of the progress class
2	Susan	Helps Mrs Kay look after the children
3	Colin	Another helped of Mrs Kay; teased easily by Reily and Digga because he is dating Susan
4	Mr John Briggs	Deputy Headmaster; he is very strict and tries to discipline the children.
5	Ronny Sutcliffe	Driver of the coach who gets tricked by Mrs Kay
6	The Headmaster	Sends Mr Briggs to supervise the children
7	Carol	First and last character seen in the play
8	Reily	Class bully
9	Digga	Reiley's 'assistant'
10	Karen	Linda's friend; has a crush on Colin
11	Andrews	Andrews is addicted to smoking and does not have a very good life at home.
12	Ronson	A minor character in the play.
13	Kevin	Another minor character.
14	Jimmy	A student from the Progress Class
15	Maurice	The kid who brings the sweets to the coach.

B Context		
1	1970's Liverpool	The city suffered from severe economic decline , resulting in poverty and unemployment and a divide between rich and poor. During economic recession, the docks and manufacturers, which were major employers, went into decline. The unemployment and poverty resulted in social deprivation, exclusion and riots.
2	Willy Russell	Born in 1947 to a working-class family. For a while, he worked as a ladies' hairdresser - but when his attempts to write failed, he went back into studying, and went to college. 'Our Day Out' was based on his experience at Shorefields Comprehensive School. Russell's plays and novels are about ordinary working class people

C Plot overview	
1	Mrs Kay's 'Progress Class' escape the confines of the classroom to embark on a coach trip to Conway Castle, in Wales. It is cause for celebration and the trip explores the joys and agonies of growing up, being footloose, fourteen and free from school. But this is more than a trip - it points up the depressing present and empty future for these comprehensive no-hopers from the backstreets of Liverpool, for whom a day out is as much as they can expect.

D Stagecraft terminology		
1	Dramatic irony	The audience are aware of the situation in which the play's characters are not.
2	Soundscape	The group acts as a live orchestra to create the sound for a scene, theme or mood.
3	Dialogue	Accent: a distinctive way of pronouncing words for example 'the scouse accent' Dialect: the distinctive words selected to reflect a specific area Colloquialism: informal or chatty style of communication

D Themes			
1. Education	2. Social deprivation	3. Class division	4. Economic hardship
5. Social mobility	6. Aspiration	7. Privilege	8. Welfare



Title: 'Our Day Out' by Willy Russell

Year: 7

AC: 1

Word		Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms	Etymology
1.	Inferior (adjective)	Lower in rank or status	Lesser, secondary	Superior, important	From Latin <i>inferior</i> "lower, farther down"
2.	Superior (adjective)	Higher in rank or status	High-calibre, exceptional, preferable	Ordinary, unremarkable, inferior	From Old French <i>superior</i> "higher, upper"
3.	Underprivileged (adjective)	When a person isn't enjoying the same standard of living or rights as others	Deprived, disadvantaged	Prosperous, rich	1896, from under + past participle of privilege (v.). Noun use (short for <i>underprivileged persons</i>)
4.	Tolerant (adjective)	To be willing to allow the opinions of others even if they aren't ones that they agree with	Forgiving, permissive, lenient	Intolerant, mean, merciless	From French <i>tolérant</i> (16c.), and directly from Latin <i>tolerantem</i> , "to bear, endure, tolerate".
5.	Boisterous (adjective)	A tendency to be noisy, energetic and cheerful	Rowdy, rambunctious	Calm, low, quiet	Middle English <i>boistous</i> "rough, coarse, clumsy, violent,"
6.	Prospects (noun)	The possibility or likelihood of an event happening in the future	Chances, plans, hopes	Hopelessness, impossibility	"Act of looking into the distance," from Latin <i>prospectus</i>