

Jekyll & Hyde

Revision Booklet



This is for *English Literature* – Paper 1

Included in this booklet:

- How to revise
- Novel summary
- Key characters information
- Key themes information
- Key context information
- Revision activities
- What to expect in the exam
- How to answer exam questions
- Assessment objectives explained
- Mark scheme
- Model answers
- Practice questions
- Revision checklist



What and how to revise...

Learning Quotes:

- As you revise characters and themes, pick out key quotes for them. Highlight these in your revision notes.
- When looking at a new character or theme, can you re-use any quotes you've already picked out?
- Plan the analysis you'd write for each quote you chose – learning this means you don't have to try and think of it in the exam, you just need to remember it.
- Write your quotes on quiz cards and get your friends/ family to test you.
- Write quotes on post it notes and stick them around your house so you keep seeing them.

Characters you need to revise

- Dr Henry Jekyll
- Mr Edward Hyde
- Mr Gabriel John Utterson
- Dr Hastie Lanyon

Minor Characters

Mr Poole, Mr Enfield, Mr Guest, Sir Danvers Carew

For each character:

1. Consider why they are important in the novel. Why do you think Stevenson included this character?
2. Consider how the character changes in the novel. How does this character develop as the novel progresses?
3. Identify the key moments for this character. Which section of the novel do they play an important part in?
4. Look at your notes about the different themes in the novel. Does thinking about a theme develop your understanding of a character?
5. Look at your notes about the historical context of the novel. Does this develop your understanding of the character?
6. Pick at least three quotations for each character. Annotate them to consider how Stevenson has used language to tell us something about the characters.

Themes you need to revise

- The duality of man
- Science and the unexplained
- The Victorian Gentleman & his reputation
- Violence
- Secrets and mystery
- Fear and horror
- The Urban Gothic

For each theme:

1. Consider why they are important in the novel. Why do you think Stevenson wants the reader to think about this issue?
2. Consider how the theme changes in the novel. How does this theme develop as the novel progresses?
3. Identify the key moments for this theme. Which section of the novel do they play an important part in?
4. Look at your notes about the different characters in the novel. Does thinking about a character develop your understanding of a theme?
5. Look at your notes about the historical context of the novel. Does this develop your understanding of the theme?
6. Pick at least three quotations for each theme. Annotate them to consider how Stevenson has used language to tell us something.

Plot Summary:

(You could also look on Youtube and Bitesize where you will find plot summary video clips)

On their weekly walk, an eminently sensible, trustworthy lawyer named Mr. Utterson listens as his friend Enfield tells a gruesome tale of assault. The tale describes a sinister figure named Mr. Hyde who tramples a young girl, disappears into a door on the street, and reemerges to pay off her relatives with a check signed by a respectable gentleman. Since both Utterson and Enfield disapprove of gossip, they agree to speak no further of the matter. It happens, however, that one of Utterson's clients and close friends, Dr. Jekyll, has written a will transferring all of his property to this same Mr. Hyde. Soon, Utterson begins having dreams in which a faceless figure stalks through a nightmarish version of London.

Puzzled, the lawyer visits Jekyll and their mutual friend Dr. Lanyon to try to learn more. Lanyon reports that he no longer sees much of Jekyll, since they had a dispute over the course of Jekyll's research, which Lanyon calls "unscientific balderdash." Curious, Utterson stakes out a building that Hyde visits—which, it turns out, is a laboratory attached to the back of Jekyll's home. Encountering Hyde, Utterson is amazed by how undefinably ugly the man seems, as if deformed, though Utterson cannot say exactly how. Much to Utterson's surprise, Hyde willingly offers Utterson his address. Jekyll tells Utterson not to concern himself with the matter of Hyde.

A year passes uneventfully. Then, one night, a servant girl witnesses Hyde brutally beat to death an old man named Sir Danvers Carew, a member of Parliament and a client of Utterson. The police contact Utterson, and Utterson suspects Hyde as the murderer. He leads the officers to Hyde's apartment, feeling a sense of foreboding amid the eerie weather—the morning is dark and wreathed in fog. When they arrive at the apartment, the murderer has vanished, and police searches prove futile. Shortly thereafter, Utterson again visits Jekyll, who now claims to have ended all relations with Hyde; he shows Utterson a note, allegedly written to Jekyll by Hyde, apologizing for the trouble he has caused him and saying goodbye. That night, however, Utterson's clerk points out that Hyde's handwriting bears a remarkable similarity to Jekyll's own.

For a few months, Jekyll acts especially friendly and sociable, as if a weight has been lifted from his shoulders. But then Jekyll suddenly begins to refuse visitors, and Lanyon dies from some kind of shock he received in connection with Jekyll. Before dying, however, Lanyon gives Utterson a letter, with instructions that he not open it until after Jekyll's death. Meanwhile, Utterson goes out walking with Enfield, and they see Jekyll at a window of his laboratory; the three men begin to converse, but a look of horror comes over Jekyll's face, and he slams the window and disappears. Soon afterward, Jekyll's butler, Mr. Poole, visits Utterson in a state of desperation: Jekyll has secluded himself in his laboratory for several weeks, and now the voice that comes from the room sounds nothing like the doctor's. Utterson and Poole travel to Jekyll's house through empty, windswept, sinister streets; once there, they find the servants huddled together in fear. After arguing for a time, the two of them resolve to break into Jekyll's laboratory. Inside, they find the body of Hyde, wearing Jekyll's clothes and apparently dead by suicide—and a letter from Jekyll to Utterson promising to explain everything.

Utterson takes the document home, where first he reads Lanyon's letter; it reveals that Lanyon's deterioration and eventual death were caused by the shock of seeing Mr. Hyde take a potion and metamorphose into Dr. Jekyll. The second letter constitutes a testament by Jekyll. It explains how Jekyll, seeking to separate his good side from his darker impulses, discovered a way to transform himself periodically into a deformed monster free of conscience—Mr. Hyde. At first, Jekyll reports, he delighted in becoming Hyde and rejoiced in the moral freedom that the creature possessed. Eventually, however, he found that he was turning into Hyde involuntarily in his sleep, even without taking the potion. At this point, Jekyll resolved to cease becoming Hyde. One night, however, the urge gripped him too strongly, and after the transformation he immediately rushed out and violently killed Sir Danvers Carew. Horrified, Jekyll tried more adamantly to stop the transformations, and for a time he proved successful; one day, however, while sitting in a park, he suddenly turned into Hyde, the first time that an involuntary metamorphosis had happened while he was awake.

The letter continues describing Jekyll's cry for help. Far from his laboratory and hunted by the police as a murderer, Hyde needed Lanyon's help to get his potions and become Jekyll again—but when he undertook the transformation in Lanyon's presence, the shock of the sight instigated Lanyon's deterioration and death. Meanwhile, Jekyll returned to his home, only to find himself ever more helpless and trapped as the transformations increased in frequency and necessitated even larger doses of potion in order to reverse themselves. It was the onset of one of these spontaneous metamorphoses that caused Jekyll to slam his laboratory window shut in the middle of his conversation with Enfield and Utterson. Eventually, the potion began to run out, and Jekyll was unable to find a key ingredient to make more. His ability to change back from Hyde into Jekyll slowly vanished. Jekyll writes that even as he composes his letter he knows that he will soon become Hyde permanently, and he wonders if Hyde will face execution for his crimes or choose to kill himself. Jekyll notes that, in any case, the end of his letter marks the end of the life of Dr. Jekyll. With these words, both the document and the novel come to a close.

Summary from Sparknotes

Dr Jekyll

- Dr Jekyll is a scientist. He was interested in experimenting with the soul and personality of humans, aiming to separate the good and evil parts.
- He fell out with his friend Dr Lanyon who felt that these experiments were wrong and should not be done.
- Dr Jekyll (in Ch. 12) explains he felt he was living a double life – part of him wanted to be a very moral, upstanding doctor with a good reputation and no bad habits, but the other part of him wanted to enjoy some of the fun things in life.
- The experiment didn't go as planned: Jekyll manages to separate out the evil and as it grows in strength it starts to do more and more evil deeds making Dr Jekyll feel horribly guilty.
- Jekyll seems unable to stop turning in to his alter ego Hyde – this could be interpreted as him being addicted, or maybe as Hyde gaining strength and control.
- Jekyll finds that he is unable to make the potion to keep switching between personas and has to accept that Hyde will take over his body forever – evil has won.
- Jekyll writes his confession and hopes Hyde won't destroy it.

Revision Tasks:

1. Make a mind map about Dr Jekyll using this information (and add to it by looking on Bitesize or in your revision guide)
2. Complete this character grid to pick out Jekyll's key moments and useful quotes about him

Key events for this character	Quote
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. Learn your key quotes through quizzing using flash cards
4. Write a practice answer using one of the exam style questions at the back of this booklet.

Mr Hyde

- Mr Hyde is the **gothic monster** of this text. He is the embodiment of pure evil and commits horrifying, violent crimes throughout the novel.
- Mr Hyde is described using a semantic field of satanic imagery (descriptions that link him to Satan – the devil) to make him seem evil and frightening.
- Mr Hyde increases in strength and power as the novel goes on. His first crime (Ch. 1) is violent but not fatal, but by Ch.4 he commits a murder.
- Mr Hyde is frightened of being caught by police (in the Victorian period the punishment for murder was death) so he hides as Jekyll to avoid capture. Jekyll starts to believe he has control again at this point.
- Mr Hyde becomes frustrated and keen to be free from Jekyll so comes out again. He no longer needs the potion to transform, and instead it is Jekyll who has to take the potion to re-gain control.
- Mr Hyde takes over Jekyll's body when away from home and can't go back because of course he's still a wanted criminal. He enlists the help of Dr Lanyon to safely re-hide as Jekyll again, but shocks and horrifies Dr Lanyon through the transformation.
- Mr Hyde feels angry that Dr Jekyll dislikes him so much – he feels betrayed since Jekyll created him and now wishes he didn't exist. Mr Hyde takes out this anger by trying to upset Jekyll.
- As Poole and Utterson break down the door, Hyde kills himself to avoid capture and justice.

Revision Tasks:

1. Make a mind map about Mr Hyde using this information (and add to it by looking on Bitesize or in your revision guide)
2. Complete this character grid to pick out Hyde's key moments and useful quotes about him

Key events for this character	Quote
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. Learn your key quotes through quizzing using flash cards
4. Write a practice answer using one of the exam style questions at the back of this booklet.

Dr Lanyon

- Dr Lanyon is an old friend of both Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll. Dr Lanyon is a scientist just like Jekyll, however they fell out when Jekyll began experiments that Lanyon morally disagreed with.
- Dr Lanyon receives a mysterious letter from Dr Jekyll asking him to go and collect certain equipment and ingredients. Lanyon is then instructed to be home alone at midnight and await a visitor.
- The visitor turns out to be Mr Hyde. Hyde creates the potion and drinks it, transforming into Dr Jekyll. Dr Lanyon is shocked and horrified by what he sees. He is so horrified he starts to die from the fright.
- Dr Lanyon writes a letter to Utterson explaining what he saw but he won't let Utterson read it until Dr Jekyll has died or has disappeared.
- Dr Lanyon then dies of fright. His letter is revealed at the end of the novel in the penultimate chapter.

Revision Tasks:

1. Make a mind map about Dr Lanyon using this information (and add to it by looking on Bitesize or in your revision guide)
2. Complete this character grid to pick out Lanyon's key moments and useful quotes about him

Key events for this character	Quote
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. Learn your key quotes through quizzing using flash cards
4. Write a practice answer using one of the exam style questions at the back of this booklet.

Mr Utterson

- Mr Utterson is the main narrative viewpoint through which the story is told – he’s not the narrator though because it’s written in the 3rd person not 1st person.
- He is a lawyer so he has Dr Jekyll’s will (which has some suspicious and unsettling details in it) – he is also an old friend of Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon.
- Mr Utterson walks every Sunday with his cousin Mr Enfield which is how he comes to hear about Mr Hyde’s crime (Ch. 1). Utterson becomes concerned for his friend Jekyll due to his contention with Hyde and determines to find out more.
- Mr Utterson meets Mr Hyde and gets a very negative impression of him. He questions Dr Jekyll about their connection but Jekyll refuses to talk about it.
- Mr Utterson is called after the murder (Ch. 4) and helps the police by tracking down the murder weapon with them – this is found at Hyde’s lodgings in Soho.
- Mr Utterson gets increasingly concerned about Dr Jekyll who becomes very withdrawn. He goes to ask Dr Lanyon about Jekyll and finds Lanyon near to death. Lanyon refuses to speak about Dr Jekyll increasing the mystery.
- Jekyll’s butler (Poole) comes to get Utterson’s help when Jekyll has not been seen for days. Utterson agrees to help and breaks down the door with Poole. They do not find Dr Jekyll, just the body of Hyde.
- Mr Utterson picks up Jekyll’s confession and reads it, along with Dr Lanyon’s narrative.

Revision Tasks:

1. Make a mind map about Mr Utterson using this information (and add to it by looking on Bitesize or in your revision guide)
2. Complete this character grid to pick out Utterson’s key moments and useful quotes about him

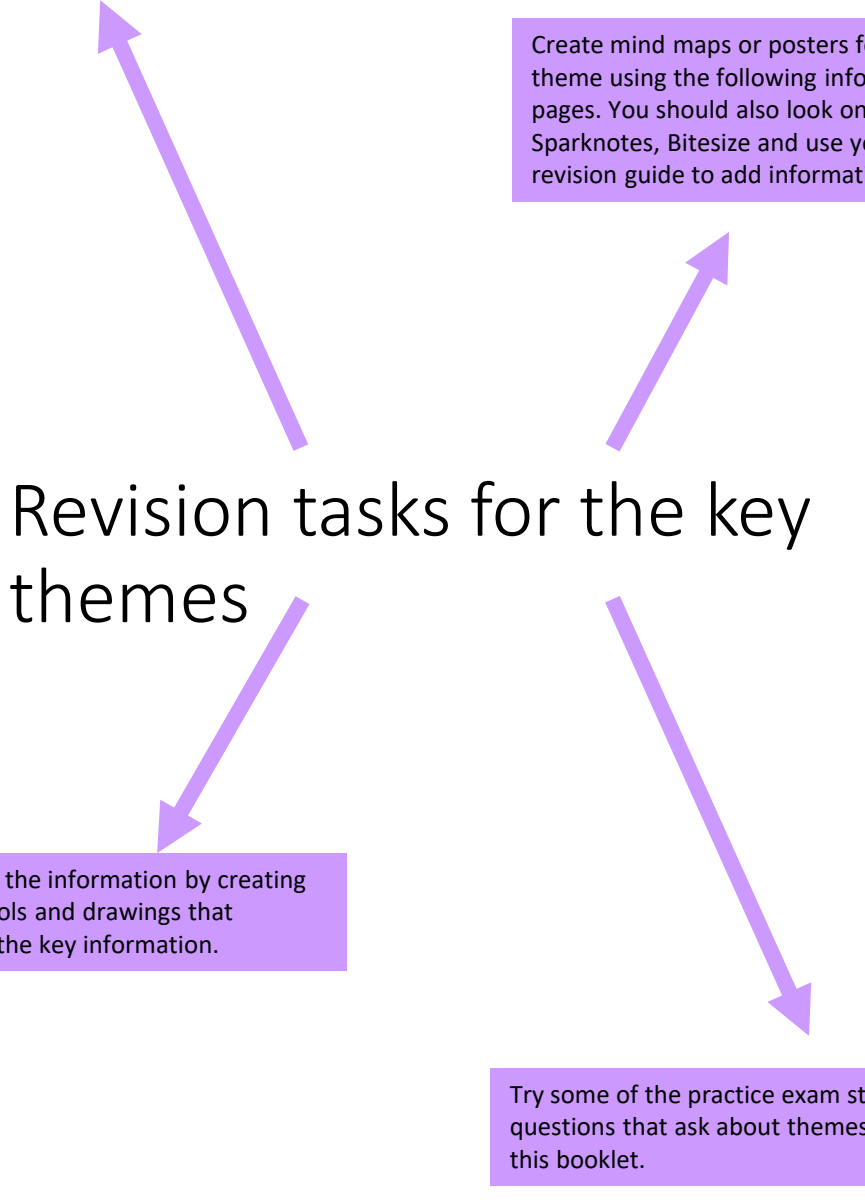
Key events for this character	Quote
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. Learn your key quotes through quizzing using flash cards
4. Write a practice answer using one of the exam style questions at the back of this booklet.

Choose key quotes for each theme and write them on flash cards. Get friends/family to test you on these.

Create mind maps or posters for each theme using the following information pages. You should also look online at Sparknotes, Bitesize and use your revision guide to add information.

Revision tasks for the key themes



Try to learn the information by creating some symbols and drawings that represents the key information.

Try some of the practice exam style questions that ask about themes later in this booklet.

The Duality of Man

- The idea of 'duality' is that humans have 2 sides.
- This is represented in the character of Dr Jekyll/ Mr Hyde but it's also subtly hinted at in other characters, such as the description of Utterson at the opening of the novel.
- Duality is also represented through Dr Jekyll's house with the front and back door of the house.
- Duality is also used to emphasise the concept of good and evil which is central to the novel. However, whilst Hyde is pure evil, Dr Jekyll is not purely good which encourages us to think more deeply about the nature of humanity.
- The novel asks questions about whether we should be trying to live as one or other, or whether we should accept both sides of ourselves.

Reputation – Victorian Gentlemen

- In the Victorian period, there was a very clear idea of what it meant to be a good, honourable and respectable person. This was heavily influenced by Christian teaching.
- To have a good reputation in that time people needed to be religious, have good morals, behave in way which was not sinful (this meant that drinking to excess, sex outside of marriage, gambling etc. were all frowned upon)
- Dr Jekyll says (Ch. 12) that he wanted to be well respected and held himself to very high standards. However, this did not make him happy which led to his experiment.
- If you did something to damage your reputation then you'd be an outcast in society – rejected by friends and family.

Fear and horror

- This novel is a gothic horror. It is intended to frighten the reader (a bit like a modern horror film) whilst also being thought provoking – particularly about the idea of good and evil.
- Evil wins at the end of this novel which is extremely frightening for readers (especially highly religious Victorian readers).
- The writer is communicating a message about the need to control our sinful side and not let it take control of us and our actions.
- There are many frightening scenes in the novel where Stevenson uses descriptive techniques to create terrifying images in the reader's mind and associate things in the novel with the devil.

Tasks:

1. Create a mind map for each theme to note down the key information – add to this by researching online or with your revision guide.
2. Write down all the moments in the novel when this key theme is relevant.
3. Choose 2 quotes per theme and write them on flash cards to learn.
4. Make an essay plan for each of these themes for if it came up in the exam.

Violence

- There is a lot of violence from the character of Mr Hyde in the novel.
- The first chapter gives details of the little girl being trampled. This foreshadows the events of Chapter 4 where Sir Danvers Carew is clubbed to death.
- Both of Mr Hyde's victims are described by Stevenson as vulnerable and innocent individuals to encourage the reader to feel sympathy for them, and to feel even more horrified by Mr Hyde. The little girl represents both children and women (who were considered to be weaker by the Victorians) and Sir Danvers represents the elderly and by being a 'Sir' it implies he is worthy of respect.
- Mr Hyde seems completely unmoved by violence, as if it is simply part of his nature. He is also presented as wild and out of control during his violent rages which makes him even more frightening as he is unpredictable.

Secrecy and Mystery

- Secrecy is used throughout the novel to hide the truth of the situation until the 'big reveal' at the end. This creates tension and suspense for readers making the book compelling.
- Secrecy is shown in many ways in the novel, such as: locked doors, letters that cannot be opened, characters refusing to give information, unexplained/ mysterious events.
- The core mystery that Utterson is trying to work out is the nature of the relationship between Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll. Utterson theorises blackmail and forgery but never guesses the truth.
- Pathetic fallacy is used throughout the novel to represent the mystery and Mr Utterson's inability to see clearly to the truth: fog is used repeatedly to represent this.

Science and the unexplained

- Science was considered new, modern, unpredictable and slightly scary in the Victorian period. People were making discoveries and advancements like never before, but this meant that experiments were happening with unpredictable outcomes which was quite unsettling for many people.
- Science was also criticised as opposing religion. Darwin's theory of evolution began to be circulated and proved and this upset many people as it disproved what was written in the Bible. Many felt this was morally wrong, and were also frightened because if the bible was wrong, what could you have faith in?
- This novel uses people's uncertainty of science and fear of what it might do to create a frightening story for Victorian readers. Because the limits of science were unknown, Jekyll's experiment would have been more believable to original readers than it is to us.
- Fear of the unknown and unexplained is common in many novels and films. Things that we can't apply logic or reason to unsettle us because we don't understand them. Stevenson uses this to create fear in readers.

Tasks:

1. Create a mind map for each theme to note down the key information – add to this by researching online or with your revision guide.
2. Write down all the moments in the novel when this key theme is relevant.
3. Choose 2 quotes per theme and write them on flash cards to learn.
4. Make an essay plan for each of these themes for if it came up in the exam.

The Gothic Genre

Key
Context

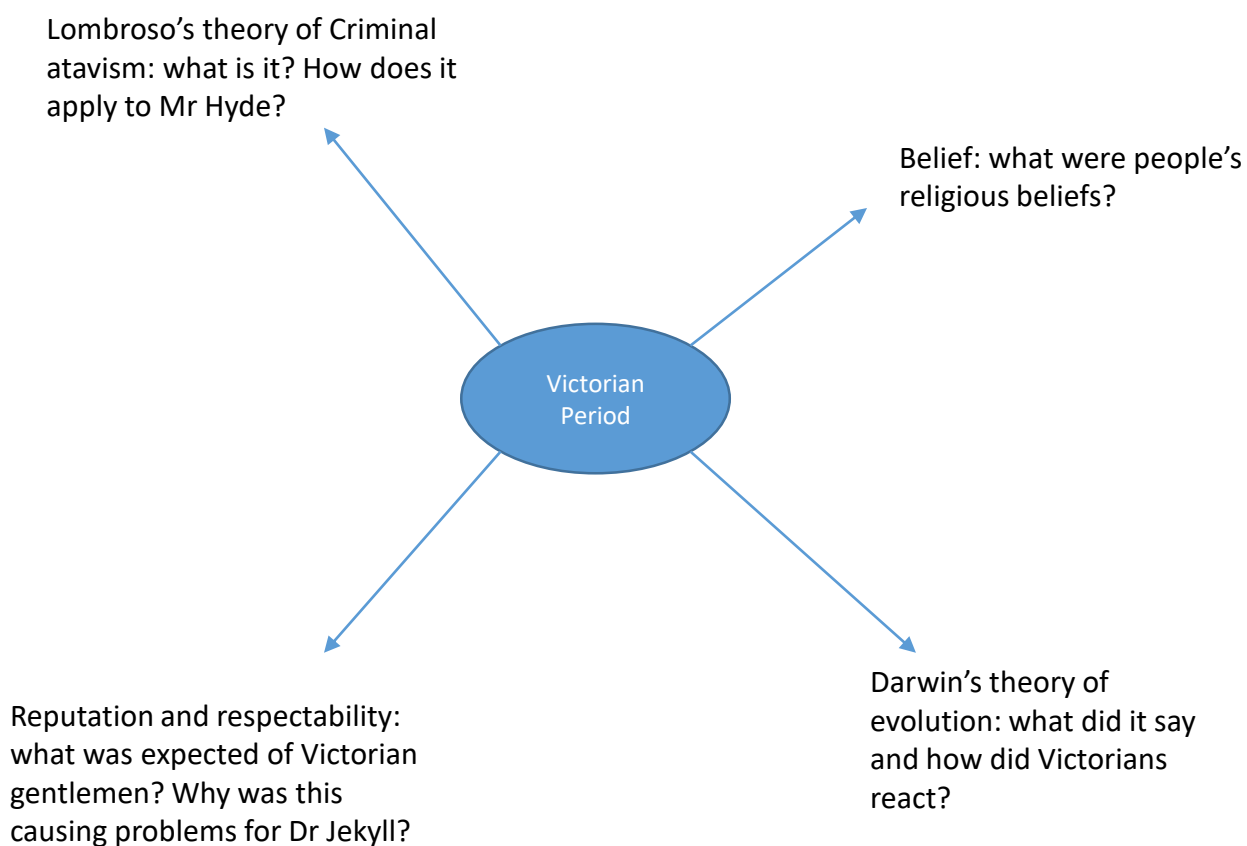
- This text is a gothic text which means it aims to frighten the reader.
- It contains many gothic features – complete the table with examples:

Gothic features	Example from Jekyll & Hyde
A gothic monster	
Night time events	
Violence	
Innocent victims	
Death	
Evil and the devil	

The Victorian Period

Key
Context

- This text is from the Victorian period.
- Complete this mind map to try and understand how a Victorian reader might approach the text and consider what effect it would have on them.



How to write about context:

Key
Context

Example

Useful sentence starters
are highlighted in red.

The Victorian **concept of** reputation and respectability **is central to understanding** Dr Jekyll's motivations for the experiment. Dr Jekyll says "Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame." **This reveals** that he is heavily influenced by the desire to have a good reputation and appear to be a serious, morally upstanding man. He makes it clear that any morally loose behaviour he engaged in was not criminal or things that many people would be concerned by, but his obsession with having such a good reputation makes him feel shame. It is this which leads him to try and separate the two parts of himself.

Now you have a go

Lombroso's **concept of** criminal atavism **is central to understanding** the presentation of Mr Hyde. For example *"include a quote here"*

This reveals...

What to expect in the exam:

- You will see one question for J&H – *you need to find the Jekyll & Hyde question on the paper, other schools have studied other books. Just do the Jekyll & Hyde question.*
- It will have an extract from the book printed in the paper.
- It will briefly tell you where the extract comes from in the story and what is happening.
- It will ask “Starting with this extract...” and then ask you to write about either a character or theme.
- There are 2 bullet points which remind you of what to do: write about the extract and write about the novel as a whole
- This question is worth 30 marks

Top tips:

- Spend 45 minutes on this question
- Highlight the key words in the question FIRST so you're focused on that specifically all the time
- Highlight 3 key quotes in the extract which match the question focus
- Make a QUICK plan in the question paper so you know which other parts of the novel you'll mention

How should you structure your answer?

Option A:

- Write about the **extract first**.
- Write detailed analysis of 3 quotes from the extract constantly linking to the question focus.
- Bring in some context information that is relevant.
- Write about the **rest of the novel second**. Try and cover 2 or 3 other key moments including a quote for each.
- Use language analysis on your quotes.
- Mention relevant context information.

Option B:

- Choose the **3 key quotes from the extract** coming up with a point to answer the question for each. Then **match them up with 3 relevant bits from the rest of the novel** that also support each point.
- When writing your paragraphs, write about the quote from the extract, then about the relevant section from the wider novel along with it.
- Then move on to your next quote from the extract and repeat the process.

Try a practice question both ways under timed conditions (45 minutes). See which option helps you to cover the most information in your answer. Neither way is 'right' or 'better', you just need to find which one works best for you.

What will I be assessed on?

AO1	Read, understand and respond to texts. Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response• use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.
AO2	Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.
AO3	Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.

These are the assessment objectives that the examiner will be looking for you to meet.

It's important that you cover all 3 in your writing.

Assessment Objectives – can you spot them in action?

Example – I've highlighted the 3 AOs in this paragraph.

The writer uses settings to convey the theme of duality in the novel. For example, the front of Dr Jekyll's house had an "air of wealth and comfort" whereas the back is described as a "sinister block of buildings". The contrasting nature of the two sides of the house represents the contrasting sides of Dr Jekyll/Hyde's character. Furthermore, the adjective "sinister" has connotations of danger and evil which parallels the way Mr Hyde is presented as an evil individual. The semantic field of hellish imagery in particular presents Hyde as devilish and evil, something which would have been even more frightening to the Christian Victorian society of the time.

AO1

AO2

AO3

Can you highlight the 3 different AOs in this paragraph?

The writer uses animalistic imagery to present Mr Hyde as violent, beastlike and uncivilised. For example, Hyde is described as behaving with "ape-like fury" and he "snarled aloud". The verb snarled presents Hyde as behaving like an angry animal, something which makes him seem both dangerous and uncivilised. The Victorians were particularly concerned by the theory from Darwin that we all evolved from animals, as this would mean that within us all was this potential for uncivilised, savage behaviour. Additionally, the simile "ape-like" is chosen by the writer to emphasise that connection to Darwin's theory as it reminds the reader that Mr Hyde represents a primal element that is within everyone. The writer's intention is to suggest that if we do not control our less civilised urges, then we could end up behaving like Mr Hyde – an extremely frightening thought for the reader.

The Mark Scheme

You can see that it is broken down into the requirements for each assessment objective.

The top of the mark scheme

Mark	AO	Typical features	How to arrive at a mark
Level 6 <i>Convincing, critical analysis and exploration</i> 26–30 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical, exploratory, conceptualised response to task and whole text Judicious use of precise references to support interpretation(s) 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be a critical, exploratory, well-structured argument. It takes a conceptualised approach to the full task supported by a range of judicious references. There will be a fine-grained and insightful analysis of language and form and structure supported by judicious use of subject terminology. Convincing exploration of one or more ideas/perspectives/contextual factors/interpretations.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have Level 5 and be starting to demonstrate elements of exploratory thought and/or analysis of writer's methods and /or contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of writer's methods with subject terminology used judiciously Exploration of effects of writer's methods on reader 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by specific, detailed links between context/text/task 	
Level 5 <i>Thoughtful, developed consideration</i> 21–25 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoughtful, developed response to task and whole text Apt references integrated into interpretation(s) 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be thoughtful, detailed and developed. It takes a considered approach to the full task with references integrated into interpretation; there will be a detailed examination of the effects of language and/or structure and/or form supported by apt use of subject terminology. Examination of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors, possibly including alternative interpretations/deeper meanings.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have Level 4 and be starting to demonstrate elements of thoughtful consideration and/or examination of writer's methods and/or contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of writer's methods with subject terminology used effectively to support consideration of methods Examination of effects of writer's methods on reader 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoughtful consideration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by examination of detailed links between context/text/task 	

Grade 8 and 9 answers in this level.

Grade 7+ answers in this level

The middle of the mark scheme

Level 4 <i>Clear understanding</i> 16–20 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear, explained response to task and whole text Effective use of references to support explanation 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be clear, sustained and consistent. It takes a focused response to the full task which demonstrates clear understanding. It uses a range of references effectively to illustrate and justify explanation; there will be clear explanation of the effects of a range of writer's methods supported by appropriate use of subject terminology. Clear understanding of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have Level 3 and be starting to demonstrate elements of understanding and/or explanation of writer's methods and/or contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear explanation of writer's methods with appropriate use of relevant subject terminology Understanding of effects of writer's methods on reader 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear understanding of ideas/perspectives/ contextual factors shown by specific links between context/text/task 	
Level 3 <i>Explained, structured comments</i> 11–15 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some explained response to task and whole text References used to support a range of relevant comments 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be explanatory in parts. It focuses on the full task with a range of points exemplified by relevant references from the text; there will be identification of effects of a range of writer's methods supported by some relevant terminology. Explanation of some relevant contextual factors.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have Level 2 and be starting to explain and/or make relevant comments on writer's methods and/or contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained/relevant comments on writer's methods with some relevant use of subject terminology Identification of effects of writer's methods on reader 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some understanding of implicit ideas/ perspectives/contextual factors shown by links between context/text/task 	

Look here if you're aiming for Grade 5 or 6

Grade 4 would be in this section

The bottom of the mark scheme

Level 2 <i>Supported, relevant comments</i> 6–10 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported response to task and text Comments on references 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be relevant and supported by some explanation. It will include some focus on the task with relevant comments and some supporting references from the text. There will be identification of effects of deliberate choices made by writer with some reference to subject terminology. Awareness of some contextual factors.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate's response will have Level 1 and be starting to focus on the task and/or starting to show awareness of the writer making choices and/or awareness of contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of writers' methods Some reference to subject terminology 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some awareness of implicit ideas/contextual factors 	
Level 1 <i>Simple, explicit comments</i> 1–5 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple comments relevant to task and text Reference to relevant details 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be narrative and/or descriptive in approach. It may include awareness of the task and provide appropriate reference to text; there will be simple identification of method with possible reference to subject terminology. Simple comments/responses to context, usually explicit.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate's response will show some familiarity with the text.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of writer making deliberate choices Possible reference to subject terminology 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple comment on explicit ideas/contextual factors 	
0 marks	Nothing worthy of credit/nothing written		

Model Answers

1) On the next page is a model of how to approach the extract in the exam. The model shows you how to pick out quotes and create a small plan for your answer focusing on bringing in context and references to the wider novel.

Task: Using the model as inspiration, pick a couple of exam questions from the end of this booklet. Read the exam questions and make your own annotations/ plan just like you can see in the model.

2) The next few pages will show you some model answers. The first is a good example and the second is a better example with annotations to show you how it has been improved.

Task: Having read the 'good' and 'better' examples, write your own analysis of one of the quotes in the annotated extract (not the one the model answer covers) and see if you can use the model to help you write a great paragraph which contains all 3 AOs.

3) The last model is a full exam style answer which would score at the top end of the mark scheme: it's called the 7+ model answer. Read it and make some notes for yourself on why it is a successful answer.

Task: Write an exam style answer. Have the 7+ model in front of you and use it to help you structure your answer. See if you can follow what the models have taught you about planning, writing a successful paragraph and then linking all your paragraphs together in a full essay.

Model answers

Planning your answer

This extract is from Chapter 2 and presents Mr Utterson meeting Mr Hyde. Read the extract and answer the question that follows.

Mr. Utterson stepped out and touched him on the shoulder as he passed. “Mr. Hyde, I think?”

Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. But his fear was only momentary; and though he did not look the lawyer in the face, he answered coolly enough: “That is my name. What do you want?”

“I see you are going in,” returned the lawyer. “I am an old friend of Dr. Jekyll’s—Mr. Utterson of Gaunt Street—you must have heard of my name; and meeting you so conveniently, I thought you might admit me.”

“You will not find Dr. Jekyll; he is from home,” replied **Mr. Hyde, blowing in the key. And then suddenly, but still without looking up, “How did you know me?”** he asked.

“On your side,” said Mr. Utterson “will you do me a favour?”

“With pleasure,” replied the other. “What shall it be?”

“Will you let me see your face?” asked the lawyer.

Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. “Now I shall know you again,” said Mr. Utterson. “It may be useful.”

“Yes,” returned Mr. Hyde, “It is as well we have met; and *à propos*, you should have my address.” And he gave a number of a street in Soho.

“Good God!” thought Mr. Utterson, “can he, too, have been thinking of the will?” But he kept his feelings to himself and only grunted in acknowledgment of the address.

“And now,” said the other, “how did you know me?”

“By description,” was the reply.

“Whose description?”

“We have common friends,” said Mr. Utterson.

“Common friends,” echoed Mr. Hyde, a little hoarsely.

“Who are they?”

“Jekyll, for instance,” said the lawyer.

“He never told you,” cried Mr. Hyde, with a flush of anger. “I did not think you would have lied.”

“Come,” said Mr. Utterson, “that is not fitting language.”

The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.

How is Mr Hyde presented in this extract and the novel as a whole?

Annotate

Step 1: Choose 3 key bits from the extract.

Step 2: think about which 3 parts of the wider novel match in with these.

Step 3: consider what context might be relevant.

Shows Hyde’s animalistic behaviour/
‘hiss’ = links to the devil

Wider novel:
Semantic field of
hellish imagery

Context:
Religion in
Victorian society

Theme of secrecy. Hyde is very
defensive and hides his face.

Wider novel:
Secrecy presented
through locked
doors, Jekyll and
Lanyon keeping
secrets = SUSPENSE
and MYSTERY

Context:
Mystery and
secrecy are
features of the
Gothic genre.

More animalistic behaviour. Also
“extraordinary quickness” suggests
Hyde is unnatural.

Wider novel:
Hyde’s animalistic
behaviour e.g: “ape-
like fury”

Context:
Darwin – theory of
evolution. There’s
an animal in us all.
Gothic – unnatural
monster

Model Answers

A *good* answer – this is just one paragraph of the 3 we've planned to give you an idea about how to write your paragraphs.

Mr Hyde is presented as animalistic, for example

Makes a clear point linking to the question. (AO1)

“Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the

breath. But his fear was only momentary;” This

Includes a relevant quote from the extract to support the point (AO1)

reveals that Mr Hyde felt “fear” and his reaction to

it was to hiss and shrink away like a frightened

animal. The writer’s intention could be to present

Mr Hyde as animalistic in order to suggest his

uncivilised and wild nature which lead him to be a

dangerous and uncontrollable character.

Analysis of the effect of the quote (AO2)

Furthermore, the writer’s use of the word “hissing”

presents Mr Hyde as more like an animal than a

Zooming in on a key word from the quote to analyse in greater detail (AO2)

human, which is similar to his presentation

throughout the rest of the novel where he is

described using animalistic imagery such as “ape-

Relevant link to the rest of the novel (AO1)

like”. In the Victorian period, this presentation of

Hyde would be very frightening to the reader

because the concept of evolution was very new and

distressing to them; Darwin’s theory forced

Victorians to confront the idea that we all had the

Mention of relevant context which supports the point (AO3)

potential to be wild and uncivilised within us, and

this novel uses that unpleasant concept to create

fear about the possibilities if that wild side were to

become prominent.

Model Answers

A *better* answer – this is just one paragraph of the 3 we've planned to give you an idea about how to write your paragraphs.

The annotations in **RED** explain why it's better.

Mr Hyde is presented as animalistic and the embodiment of evil, for example "Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. But his fear was only momentary;" This reveals that Mr Hyde felt "fear" and his reaction to it was to hiss and shrink away like a frightened animal. The writer's intention could be to present Mr Hyde as animalistic in order to suggest his uncivilised and wild nature which lead him to be a dangerous and uncontrollable character. In the Victorian period, this presentation of Hyde would be very frightening to the reader because the concept of evolution was very new and distressing to them; Darwin's theory forced Victorians to confront the idea that we all had the potential to be wild and uncivilised within us, and this novel uses that unpleasant concept to create fear about the possibilities if that wild side were to become prominent. Furthermore, the **verb** "hissing" is not just animalistic, but has connotations of snakes in particular which are often associated with the devil; this suggests that Mr Hyde is being presented as devilish and evil. In the novel as a whole, Stevenson uses a **semantic field** of hellish/devil imagery to present Mr Hyde such as: "Satan's signature" and the **simile** "really like Satan" which supports the interpretation of Hyde as an evil character as well as an uncivilised, animalistic one. In the Victorian period, this presentation of Hyde would be very frightening to the reader because they were a highly religious society who sincerely viewed the devil as something to be frightened of.

A clear point linking to the question (AO1) **BUT it has two interpretations of this quote.**

Includes a relevant quote from the extract to support the point (AO1)

Analysis of the effect of the quote (AO2)

Mention of relevant context which supports the point (AO3) **BUT it's woven in to support the analysis and explain the effect, rather than just 'bolted on' at the end.**

Zooming in on a key word from the quote (AO2) **BUT uses specific subject terminology to identify words and techniques. ALSO much more detailed analysis of the word to give an additional interpretation of the quote.**

Relevant link to the rest of the novel (AO1) **BUT also using quotes and relevant subject terminology (AO2) and linking the analysis of the extract quote with analysis of language from the rest of the book.**

A second example of relevant context which supports the point (AO3)

Model answers

How to get from good to better

Planning is really important to improve your answer because:

- You can put your points/paragraphs into a logical order so your answer flows from one point to the next with a sense of purpose and direction
- You can come up with good links to the rest of the novel whilst also checking that you're not always re-using the same links
- It reminds you to plan in what context you'll talk about to make sure there's lots of context (AO3 in your answer – people often forget AO3!)

A good answer	A better answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has clear points that link to the question (AO1)• Uses relevant quotes from the extract to support points (AO1)• Explains the meaning of quotes (AO2)• Explains the writer's intended effect on the reader (AO2)• Zooms in on a key word in the quote (AO2)• Mentions relevant context that links to the point and quote (AO3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has points which link to the question which make more deep or detailed comments such as two levels of interpretation (AO1)• Writes in more detail about the effect of quotes (AO2)• Weaves the relevant context in to the analysis rather than 'bolting it on' at the end of the paragraph (AO3)• Uses accurate, specific subject terminology to identify language features (AO2)• Explores multiple interpretations of a quote (AO2)• Has multiple examples of relevant context (AO3)

Should I include an introduction and a conclusion?

- You don't have to, especially if you're worried about the time constraints of the exam
- However, yes if you have time because these can add structure and direction to your answer
- In the introduction you can list the 3 main points (from your 3 paragraphs) showing how they all link together to answer the exam question
- In the conclusion you can reflect on what the writer was trying to do and what your analysis has shown you – this should all relate back to the exam question

Model Answers

A grade 7+ answer

Intro outlines the main ideas to be discussed (3 points (AO1), main context areas(AO3))

In the novel, Stevenson presents Hyde as a frightening Gothic monster. As a creation of science Hyde is frightening because he represents the potential danger of scientific experimentation in the Victorian period; whilst as part of Dr Jekyll Hyde is frightening because he represents the primitive, uncivilised animal nature of humans something which was a new and disturbing concept to Victorians after Darwin's theory of evolution was released and it overturned the traditional, biblical worldview of their highly religious society. Throughout the novel, Stevenson uses animalistic imagery, Gothic tropes and a semantic field of hellish imagery to present Hyde in order to create an extremely frightening character to readers.

Firstly in this extract, Mr Hyde is presented as animalistic and the embodiment of evil, when he "shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. But his fear was only momentary;" This reveals that Mr Hyde felt "fear" and his reaction to it was to hiss and shrink away like a frightened animal. The writer is presenting Mr Hyde as animalistic in order to suggest his uncivilised and wild nature which lead him to be a dangerous and uncontrollable character committing horrendous acts of violence throughout the novel. In the Victorian period, this presentation of Hyde would be very frightening to the reader because the concept of evolution was very new and distressing to them; Darwin's theory forced Victorians to confront the idea that we all had the potential to be wild and uncivilised within us because we are evolved from animals, and this novel uses that unpleasant concept to create fear about the possibilities if that wild side were to become prominent. Furthermore, the verb "hissing" is not just animalistic, but has connotations of snakes in particular which are often associated with the devil; this suggests that Mr Hyde is being presented as devilish and evil. In the novel as a whole, Stevenson uses a semantic field of hellish/devil imagery to present Mr Hyde such as: "Satan's signature" and the simile "really like Satan" which supports the interpretation of Hyde as an evil character as well as an uncivilised, animalistic one. In the Victorian period, this presentation of Hyde would be very frightening to the reader because they were a highly religious society who sincerely viewed the devil as something to be frightened of.

Points are organised chronologically through the extract.

Secondly in this extract, Hyde is presented as a secretive and mysterious character which aligns him with the gothic genre. For example: "Mr. Hyde, blowing in the key. And then suddenly, but still without looking up, "How did you know me?" This suggests that Mr Hyde is on his guard and concerned by Utterson approaching him which further implies that he has something to hide; this is typically gothic as mystery and secrecy are well known gothic tropes. Hyde's direct question reveals that he is suspicious about how Mr Utterson was able to identify him, and suggests he is potentially concerned that he can be so easily found. Additionally, the fact that he speaks "without looking up" suggests he is a secretive and private character. The symbolism of the locked door, referenced by the "key" in this description, further emphasises the fact that Hyde is private, secretive and hides away. Structurally, occurring in chapter 2 of the novel, this secrecy and desire for privacy in Hyde's speech and behaviour create a sense of mystery for readers who become more intrigued about what he is hiding. This is replicated in the novel as a whole where secrecy is repeatedly used to create a sense of mystery and intrigue for the reader in order to make the novel more compelling: Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll for example are both used in the early chapters to suggest that there is a mystery surrounding Jekyll's relationship with Hyde, as they give cryptic or limited answers to Utterson's questions. Furthermore, the symbolism of locked doors is replicated with the locked safe in chapter 2 and the locked door of Jekyll's cabinet in chapter 8 suggesting that secrets are being locked away and hidden. This recurring theme of secrecy is typical of the Gothic genre and contributes to Hyde's presentation as the gothic monster of the text.

Context (AO3) covers genre as well as time period

Hyde's animalistic and violent presentation in both the extract and wider text further present him as a gothic monster. The extract describes how Hyde "snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house" The writer's use of the verb "snarled" and adjective "savage" once again present Hyde as a wild and angry animal, tapping in to the Victorian fear of a primitive, animalistic side within all of us, and their fear of the chaos and violence which could occur if humans regressed from civilised ways to this savage, primal state. Hyde's animalistic portrayal in this early chapter foreshadows later in the novel, Hyde's murder of Sir Danvers Carew with "ape-like fury", the simile "ape-like" specifically referencing Darwin's theory of evolution. Furthermore, the noun "fury" suggests that the violence in Hyde's actions comes from some primitive inability to take control of his urges and emotions which leads to horrifying consequences. Hyde's angry and violent behaviour also present him as a traditional Gothic monster, particularly when contrasted with the innocence of his victims: a little girl and an elderly gentleman. In particular the use of colour imagery when Stevenson describes Sir Danvers's white hair, contrasts with the dark and demonic Mr Hyde, emphasising his role as a monstrous villain endangering the innocent – something typical of the gothic genre. But it is not just the associations with a savage, animal side of humans, or even the use of hellish imagery as seen elsewhere in the novel that present Hyde as a gothic monster; Stevenson has Hyde behave in an unnatural way to suggest that he is something 'other' or abnormal. For example, in the description "with extraordinary quickness" Stevenson is suggesting through the adjective "extraordinary" that Mr Hyde is abnormal in his behaviour thereby presenting him as a gothic monster. This is a recurring idea throughout the book with many minor characters reacting to Hyde as if there is something abnormal about him.

The point links to the previous paragraph – it seems like a coherent, building argument rather than random paragraphs

Context (AO3) and language analysis (AO2) are woven in throughout the analysis

To conclude, Hyde is presented as an extremely frightening character through the use of animalistic imagery, hellish imagery and his portrayal as a gothic monster. Stevenson makes Hyde particularly frightening by incorporating the real fears of the Victorian age such as devolution of humans, a fear of the unknown outcomes of scientific experimentation, and religious fears of hell and the devil. In this way, Stevenson creates gothic monster with the traditional features of violence and mystery, combined with specific elements which would be frightening to his contemporary audience.

A conclusion is used to link the points together and sum up the answer to the question

Practice exam questions

Questions on characters

Dr Jekyll

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from the final chapter and is part of Dr Jekyll's confession.

I chose the better part and was found wanting in the strength to keep to it.

Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde. I made this choice perhaps with some unconscious reservation, for I neither gave up the house in Soho, nor destroyed the clothes of Edward Hyde, which still lay ready in my cabinet. For two months, however, I was true to my determination; for two months, I led a life of such severity as I had never before attained to, and enjoyed the compensations of an approving conscience. But time began at last to obliterate the freshness of my alarm; the praises of conscience began to grow into a thing of course; I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom; and at last, in an hour of moral weakness, I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught.

I do not suppose that, when a drunkard reasons with himself upon his vice, he is once out of five hundred times affected by the dangers that he runs through his brutish, physical insensibility; neither had I, long as I had considered my position, made enough allowance for the complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of Edward Hyde. Yet it was by these that I was punished. My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the character Dr Jekyll?

Mr Hyde

Read the following extract. It is from Chapter 4 where Mr Hyde murders Sir Danvers Carew.

And as she so sat she became aware of an aged beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid's eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it some times appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present Mr Hyde?

Practice exam questions

Questions on characters

Dr Lanyon

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 6 when Lanyon has taken to his sickbed.

when he came in, he was shocked at the change which had taken place in the doctor's appearance. He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer's notice, as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind. It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect. "Yes," he thought; "he is a doctor, he must know his own state and that his days are counted; and the knowledge is more than he can bear." And yet when Utterson remarked on his ill looks, it was with an air of great firmness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

"I have had a shock," he said, "and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away."

"Jekyll is ill, too," observed Utterson. "Have you seen him?"

But Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. "I wish to see or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll," he said in a loud, unsteady voice. "I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead."

"Tut, tut!" said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause, "Can't I do anything?" he inquired. "We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others."

"Nothing can be done," returned Lanyon; "ask himself."

"He will not see me," said the lawyer.

"I am not surprised at that," was the reply. "Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you. And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it."

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the character Dr Lanyon?

Practice exam questions

Questions on characters

Mr Utterson

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 1 where Mr Utterson is first described.

Mr. Utterson the lawyer was a man of a rugged countenance that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, something eminently human beaconed from his eye; something indeed which never found its way into his talk, but which spoke not only in these silent symbols of the after-dinner face, but more often and loudly in the acts of his life. He was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for vintages; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds; and in any extremity inclined to help rather than to reprove. "I incline to Cain's heresy," he used to say quaintly: "I let my brother go to the devil in his own way." In this character, it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of downgoing men. And to such as these, so long as they came about his chambers, he never marked a shade of change in his demeanour.

No doubt the feat was easy to Mr. Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready-made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the character Mr Utterson?

Practice exam questions

Questions on themes

Science

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 9 'Dr Lanyon's Narrative' and describes his encounter with Mr Hyde.

He thanked me with a smiling nod, measured out a few minims of the red tincture and added one of the powders. The mixture, which was at first of a reddish hue, began, in proportion as the crystals melted, to brighten in colour, to effervesce audibly, and to throw off small fumes of vapour. Suddenly and at the same moment, the ebullition ceased and the compound changed to a dark purple, which faded again more slowly to a watery green. My visitor, who had watched these metamorphoses with a keen eye, smiled, set down the glass upon the table, and then turned and looked upon me with an air of scrutiny.

"And now," said he, "to settle what remains. Will you be wise? will you be guided? will you suffer me to take this glass in my hand and to go forth from your house without further parley? or has the greed of curiosity too much command of you? Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you decide. As you decide, you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan."

"Sir," said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, "you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end."

"It is well," replied my visitor. "Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors-- behold!"

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change--he seemed to swell-- his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter--and the next moment, I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arms raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

"O God!" I screamed, and "O God!" again and again; for there before my eyes--pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death--there stood Henry Jekyll!

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the theme of science?

Practice exam questions

Questions on themes

The Gothic Genre

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 1 and gives Mr Enfield's description of Mr Hyde.

"Well, it was this way," returned Mr. Enfield: "I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street and all the folks asleep—street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church—till at last I got into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a few halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running. The people who had turned out were the girl's own family; and pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent put in his appearance. Well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the sawbones; and there you might have supposed would be an end to it. But there was one curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight. So had the child's family, which was only natural. But the doctor's case was what struck me. He was the usual cut and dry apothecary, of no particular age and colour, with a strong Edinburgh accent and about as emotional as a bagpipe. Well, sir, he was like the rest of us; every time he looked at my prisoner, I saw that sawbones turn sick and white with the desire to kill him. I knew what was in his mind, just as he knew what was in mine; and killing being out of the question, we did the next best. We told the man we could and would make such a scandal out of this as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other. If he had any friends or any credit, we undertook that he should lose them. And all the time, as we were pitching it in red hot, we were keeping the women off him as best we could for they were as wild as harpies. I never saw a circle of such hateful faces; and there was the man in the middle, with a kind of black sneering coolness—frightened too, I could see that—but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan. 'If you choose to make capital out of this accident,' said he, 'I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,' says he. 'Name your figure.' Well, we screwed him up to a hundred pounds for the child's family; he would have clearly liked to stick out; but there was something about the lot of us that meant mischief, and at last he struck.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer use features of the gothic genre to create a frightening atmosphere for the reader?

Practice exam questions

Questions on themes

Violence

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 4 and presents Mr Hyde's violent actions.

And as she so sat she became aware of an aged beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid's eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it some times appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the theme of violence?

Secrecy

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 3 when Utterson questions Dr Jekyll about Mr Hyde.

"I have been wanting to speak to you, Jekyll," began the latter. "You know that will of yours?"

A close observer might have gathered that the topic was distasteful; but the doctor carried it off gaily. "My poor Utterson," said he, "you are unfortunate in such a client. I never saw a man so distressed as you were by my will; unless it were that hide-bound pedant, Lanyon, at what he called my scientific heresies. O, I know he's a good fellow—you needn't frown—an excellent fellow, and I always mean to see more of him; but a hide-bound pedant for all that; an ignorant, blatant pedant. I was never more disappointed in any man than Lanyon."

"You know I never approved of it," pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding the fresh topic.

"My will? Yes, certainly, I know that," said the doctor, a trifle sharply. "You have told me so."

"Well, I tell you so again," continued the lawyer. "I have been learning something of young Hyde."

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes.

"I do not care to hear more," said he. "This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop."

"What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

"It can make no change. You do not understand my position," returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. "I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange—a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking."

"Jekyll," said Utterson, "you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it."

"My good Utterson," said the doctor, "this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not as bad as that; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again; and I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer present the theme of secrecy?

Practice exam questions

Questions on themes

Duality

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from the final Chapter where Dr Jekyll makes his confession.

I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public. Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures; and that when I reached years of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life. Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame. It was thus rather the exacting nature of my aspirations than any particular degradation in my faults, that made me what I was, and, with even a deeper trench than in the majority of men, severed in me those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature. In this case, I was driven to reflect deeply and inveterately on that hard law of life, which lies at the root of religion and is one of the most plentiful springs of distress. Though so profound a double-dealer, I was in no sense a hypocrite; both sides of me were in dead earnest; I was no more myself when I laid aside restraint and plunged in shame, than when I laboured, in the eye of day, at the furtherance of knowledge or the relief of sorrow and suffering. And it chanced that the direction of my scientific studies, which led wholly towards the mystic and the transcendental, reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousness of the perennial war among my members. With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer explore the theme of duality?

Science and religion

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from the final Chapter where Dr Jekyll makes his confession.

I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation of these elements. If each, I told myself, could be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable; the unjust might go his way, delivered from the aspirations and remorse of his more upright twin; and the just could walk steadfastly and securely on his upward path, doing the good things in which he found his pleasure, and no longer exposed to disgrace and penitence by the hands of this extraneous evil. It was the curse of mankind that these incongruous faggots were thus bound together—that in the agonised womb of consciousness, these polar twins should be continuously struggling. How, then were they dissociated?

I was so far in my reflections when, as I have said, a side light began to shine upon the subject from the laboratory table. I began to perceive more deeply than it has ever yet been stated, the trembling immateriality, the mistlike transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired. Certain agents I found to have the power to shake and pluck back that fleshly vestment, even as a wind might toss the curtains of a pavilion. For two good reasons, I will not enter deeply into this scientific branch of my confession. First, because I have been made to learn that the doom and burthen of our life is bound for ever on man's shoulders, and when the attempt is made to cast it off, it but returns upon us with more unfamiliar and more awful pressure. Second, because, as my narrative will make, alas! too evident, my discoveries were incomplete. Enough then, that I not only recognised my natural body from the mere aura and effulgence of certain of the powers that made up my spirit, but managed to compound a drug by which these powers should be dethroned from their supremacy, and a second form and countenance substituted, none the less natural to me because they were the expression, and bore the stamp of lower elements in my soul.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer explore the conflict between science and religion?

Practice exam questions

Questions on themes

Writer's use of settings

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 1 and describes the back entrance to Dr Jekyll's house.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their grains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.

Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east the line was broken by the entry of a court; and just at that point a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer use settings in the novel?

Mystery

Read the following extract from 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. It comes from Chapter 7 when Mr Enfield and Mr Utterson converse with Dr Jekyll at the window.

The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.

"What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."

"I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."

"You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us."

"You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."

"Why, then," said the lawyer, good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."

"That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.

In this extract, and the novel as a whole, how does the writer create a sense of mystery?

Final Revision Checklist

Use the tick box on the right to check that you have covered all of these areas in your revision activities – then you know you’re exam ready!

Key area	What I have done	Key words	✓
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know and understand the contextual background of the novel I can link the context to key moments in the novel I know how to write about context in the exam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic genre Victorian London Darwin Science Religion 	
Plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have re-read the text I have made a revision resource (story board/poster/ cards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key events in order Chapter summaries 	
Specific events/ episodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know all the key episodes I know what order they go in I have made revision cards/poster/written out key notes for these episodes For my revision resource I have included: what happens; why it is important; who is involved; key quotes I have learnt my notes & key quotes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Enfield’s story Dr Jekyll’s will Utterson meets Hyde Murder of Sir Danvers Jekyll at the window Dr Lanyon’s death Poole and Utterson break in to the cabinet Jekyll transforms in front of Lanyon The ending 	
Settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have read the text and know the key settings I understand what the settings are used to suggest about the characters I have made a revision resource (cards/ notes/ mind maps) I have learnt my notes & key quotes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victorian London Hyde’s Soho home Front of Dr J’s house Back of Dr J’s house (back door and laboratory) 	
Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know all the key characters I know what their 4 main key episodes in the novel are I understand why they are important I have made revision cards for each character On each card I have included: key episodes; key information about the character (description from narrator/other characters; relationship with other characters etc.) & key quotes I have learnt my notes & key quotes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Jekyll Mr Hyde Dr Lanyon Mr Utterson Mr Enfield Sir Danvers Carew 	
Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know all the key themes I know which episodes they are linked to I know why they are key to the novel I have made revision cards for each theme On each card I have included: key episodes; key information about the theme (link to characters, how presented, why important to understanding novel) & key quotes I have learnt my notes & key quotes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and religion Good and evil Duality Mystery and secrecy Respectability Gothic horror Fear 	
Exam Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know what to expect in the exam I understand how to plan an essay I understand how to structure an essay I have practiced essays in timed conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing Essay Extract PEE Analyse Don’t re-tell the story 	