

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Plot	
Chapter 1+2	Mr Enfield tells his friend Mr Utterson about a man who 'trampled' over a young girl. The man is identified as Mr Hyde. Utterson later becomes worried about a friend of his, Dr Jekyll, who has named Hyde as beneficiary in his will and tries to obtain more information about Hyde.
Chapter 3+4	Utterson asks Jekyll about his will and explains what he has learned about Mr Hyde. Jekyll refuses to discuss it. Hyde is witnessed brutally attacking Sir Danvers Carew who later dies. Utterson helps the police who can find no evidence Hyde exists except for a bank account containing thousands of pounds.
Chapter 5+6	Utterson and Dr Lanyon socialise with Jekyll until he cuts off contact with them. Lanyon becomes ill and dies but leaves a letter for Utterson to open only when Jekyll disappears or dies.
Chapter 7+8	Utterson and Enfield briefly glimpse Jekyll who then isolates himself again. The worried butler Poole contacts Utterson who breaks into Jekyll's lab and finds Hyde dead. Utterson finds Jekyll's revised will and statement.
Chapter 9+10	Lanyon's letter reveals how he witnessed Hyde transform into Jekyll. The novella ends with Jekyll's account of events as he explains why had no choice but to bring his life to an end in order to destroy Hyde.

Themes		
Good and evil	Morality	Evolution
Respectability	Science	Responsibility
Forgiveness	Poverty	Redemption
Sin	Repression	Death

Assessment Objectives

AO1, AO2 are equally weighted for this question

AO1	Read, understand and respond to texts. Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use textual references, and quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response.
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 contexts in which the text was written.

Characters	
Dr Jekyll	The main character. He is a handsome Victorian gentleman from a privileged background. He is sociable, and well-liked. He believes in the "primitive duality of man". He wants his scientific work to be respected but cannot control it. He redeems himself at the end of the novel.
Mr Hyde	Jekyll's violent alter-ego. Hyde is small, animalistic and wicked with "a black sneering coolness". He tramples a girl and violently murders an old man. He becomes increasingly powerful but is defeated by Jekyll.
Mr Utterson	One of Jekyll's oldest friends. He is a lawyer. He is serious: "never lighted by a smile", protective, loyal and shy "yet somehow loveable". He is not judgmental. He is concerned for Jekyll, not afraid to confront Hyde when he meets him and supports the investigation of Hyde's crimes.
Doctor Lanyon	Also a friend of Dr Jekyll. Lanyon is a reputable scientist who describes Jekyll's work as "unscientific balderdash". He is sickened and terrified to death by the transformation he witnesses as Hyde turns into Jekyll.
Mr Enfield	A distant relation of Mr Utterson. He is a "well known man about town" who enjoys his weekly Sunday walk with Utterson. He witnesses Hyde trample a young girl. He discovers Hyde went into Jekyll's house to get money to compensate the girl.
Poole	Jekyll's butler. He politely greets guests and is ordered to obey Hyde. He is loyal and concerned for his employer. Towards the end of the novel as he fears foul play, he alerts Utterson.
Sir Danvers Carew	The M.P. beaten to death by Hyde. He is elderly, "aged and beautiful". Carew is clubbed to death in a graphic description of brutality where his bones are "audibly shattered".

Vocabulary
Flashback
Novella
Narrative
Dramatic Irony
Prose
Hyperbole
Metaphor
Pathetic Fallacy
Simile
Symbolism
Foreshadowing
First-person Narrative
Exclamatory Tone
Omniscient
Linear
Non-linear
Dialogue
Genre

Structure and Form

Written in chapters and told from the perspective of different narrators.
The first chapter is told in flashback. Events then follow in order until the final two chapters which provide first-person accounts from Lanyon and Jekyll.
Lanyon's narrative heightens awareness of his terror. Jekyll's statement adds detail and a sense of legal closure and justice.

Context
Written by Stevenson in 1866 and set in London, the novella is a direct comment on Victorian society. The novel explores the importance of respectability and reputation in contrast to the appeal of violence, wickedness and evil.
Stevenson was influenced by scientific advances of the era. Science is presented as both fascinating, dangerous and transformative.
The novella is also influenced by new ideas about evolution. Charles Darwin's 'The Origin of The Species', published in 1859, suggested that man evolved from apes in direct conflict with Victorian religious beliefs.
Stevenson explores the dual nature of man and place. Hyde represents the more sinister and sinful alter-ego of Jekyll's character. Hyde lives in Soho, an area of London linked to poverty and prostitution, in contrast to Jekyll's home in a reputable, gentrified area of London.
The novella contains elements of detective fiction popular in the 19th Century as Hyde is pursued for the murder of Sir Danvers Carew.
While not a typical Gothic horror, the novella includes frightening events which would have seemed horrific to Victorian readers.

Tips

- Support points with reference to characters and events and refer back to the question set.
- The provided extract can be useful for language analysis (AO2).
- Remember to integrate points of context into discussion of the characters, events and themes.



The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer the question.

Write about Dr Jekyll and how he is presented at different points in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

A FORTNIGHT LATER, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six old cronies, all intelligent reputable men, and all judges of good wine; and Mr Utterson so contrived that he remained behind after the others had departed. This was no new arrangement, but a thing that had befallen many scores of times. Where Utterson was liked, he was liked well. Hosts loved to detain the dry lawyer, when the light-hearted and the loose-tongued had already their foot on the threshold; they like to sit awhile in his unobtrusive company, practising for solitude, sobering their minds in the man's rich silence, after the expense and strain of gaiety. To this rule Dr Jekyll was no exception and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire — a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness — you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr Utterson a sincere and warm affection.

'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 any 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 very strange — a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking.'

Exemplar response

Doctor Jekyll is a well-liked, "smooth faced man of fifty". He is a Victorian gentleman who appears to be respectable and respected. Stevenson's novella reveals that this is not true because beneath this façade Jekyll is "not truly one but two".

At the beginning of the novella Jekyll is presented as a sociable intellectual as he hosts dinners for "intelligent reputable men". He shows a "sincere and warm affection" for his guests however there are subtle reference to his "slyish cast" and the experiments he conducts which are described as "scientific heresies" suggesting they are sinister and unnatural.

The mood at the beginning of the novella changes further when Utterson challenges Jekyll about his will and the beneficiary Hyde. Here the adverb "sharply" shows Jekyll becomes increasingly annoyed. As Utterson pursues the topic the adjective "pale" and the symbolic "blackness about his eyes" show how uncomfortable Jekyll is discussing Hyde as he fears that his secret has been discovered.

Jekyll repeats that his position is "very strange" in the extract. He becomes increasingly isolated throughout the novella. At first, the listing of comparatives show he enjoys a "younger, lighter, happier" freedom as Hyde but he struggles to come to terms with Hyde's violent behaviour as his alter ego becomes more powerful. Darwin's theory of evolution seems to influence events as Hyde exhibits primitive violent behaviour: trampling a young girl and killing Sir Danvers Carew in an "ape like fury" shocking all those who witness these events, the reader and Jekyll himself.

Stevenson presents Jekyll's experiment as a crime as he becomes a "prisoner" in his own home and to Hyde. He displays "abject terror and despair" when speaking to Utterson and Enfield from his window and his decline is also reflected in his butler's fear and concern for him. Jekyll's "scientific balderdash" is out of control as he also loses control of his transformations into the primitive Mr Hyde and he is heard "weeping like a woman or a lost soul".

The two first person narratives at the end of the text reveal the true horror of Jekyll's actions as Lanyon recalls (and then dies from shock) watching Hyde transform into Jekyll. Stevenson ends the text with Jekyll's "full statement of the case" which provides a full account of events as though this scientific experiment has been on trial.

Jekyll embodies the fight between good and evil. He finally redeems himself by bringing his own life "to an end" which indirectly brings Hyde to justice. Stevenson presents Jekyll as an example to Victorian readers of the "malign and villainous" dangers of "pleasure seeking".

Commentary

The opening sentence shows a clear focus on the question and addresses the character directly. The candidate brings in contextual points such as the unnatural nature of experiments and links to "Darwin's theory of evolution". The response tracks the way Jekyll changes in the text and explores some AO2 points about technique. The candidate

discusses Stevenson's intentions in writing the novella. The extract and appropriate direct references from other parts of the text support the candidate's astute points. Overall this response shows assured understanding of the demands of the task and covers all the Assessment Objectives in a sustained, integrated way.