

Eduqas
English Literature GCSE
Exemplar for:
Component 2
Contents
A Christmas Carol
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

SECTION B (19TH CENTURY PROSE)

GENERIC ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES GRID

Questions 11-16

The following descriptions have been provided to indicate the way in which progression within the criteria is likely to occur. Each successive description assumes demonstration of achievements in lower bands.

AO1, AO2 and AO3 are equally weighted in this question.

Total marks 40

| Band | AO1:1a+b, AO1:2 | AO2 | AO3 |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 5 33-40 marks | Candidates: sustain focus on the task, including overview, convey ideas with consistent coherence and use an appropriate register; use a sensitive and evaluative approach to the task and analyse the extract and wider text critically; show a perceptive understanding of the extract and wider text, engaging fully, perhaps with some originality in their personal response; their responses include pertinent, direct references from across the extract and wider text, including quotations. | Candidates: analyse and appreciate writers' use of language, form and structure; make assured reference to meanings and effects exploring and evaluating the way meaning and ideas are conveyed through language structure and form; use precise subject terminology in an appropriate context. | Candidates: show an assured understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written, including, where relevant, those of period, location, social structures and literary contexts such as genre, and the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences. |
| 4 25-32 marks | Candidates: sustain focus on the task, convey ideas with considerable coherence and use an appropriate register; use a thoughtful approach to the task; show a secure understanding of key aspects of the extract and wider text, with considerable engagement; support and justify their responses by well-chosen direct reference to the extract and wider text, including quotations. | Candidates: discuss and increasingly analyse writers' use of language, form and structure; make thoughtful reference to the meanings and effects of stylistic features used by the writer; use apt subject terminology. | Candidates: show a secure understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written, including, where relevant, those of period, location, social structures and literary contexts such as genre, and the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences. |
| 3 17-24 marks | Candidates: focus on the task, convey ideas with general coherence and use a mostly appropriate register; use a straightforward approach to the task; show an understanding of key aspects of the extract and wider text, with engagement; support and justify their responses by appropriate direct reference to the extract and wider text, including quotations. | Candidates: comment on and begin to analyse writers' use of language, form and structure; make some reference to meanings and effects; use relevant subject terminology. | Candidates: show an understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written, including, where relevant, those of period, location, social structures and literary contexts such as genre, and the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences. |
| 2 9-16 marks | Candidates: have some focus on the task, convey ideas with some coherence and sometimes use an appropriate register; use a limited approach to the task; show some understanding of key aspects of the extract and wider text, with some engagement; support and justify their responses by some direct reference to the extract and wider text, including some quotations. | Candidates: recognise and make simple comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; may make limited reference to meanings and effects; may use some relevant subject terminology. | Candidates: show some understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written, including, where relevant, those of period, location, social structures and literary contexts such as genre, and the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences. |
| 1 1-8 marks | Candidates: have limited focus on the task, convey ideas with occasional coherence and may sometimes use an appropriate register; use a simple approach to the task; show a basic understanding of some key aspects of the extract and wider text, with a little engagement; may support and justify their responses by some general reference to the extract and wider text, perhaps including some quotations. | Candidates: may make generalised comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; may make basic reference to meanings and effects; may use some subject terminology but not always accurately. | Candidates: show limited understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written, including, where relevant, those of period, location, social structures and literary contexts such as genre, and the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences. |
| 0 marks | Nothing worthy of credit. | Nothing worthy of credit. | Nothing worthy of credit. |

Eduqas
English Literature
GCSE Exemplar
for: Component 2
Section B
A Christmas
Carol

SECTION B (19th CENTURY PROSE)

INDICATIVE CONTENT

11. *A Christmas Carol*

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

Write about Scrooge and the way he changes throughout 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]

This question assesses AO1, AO2 and AO3.

Indicative content

Responses may include:

AO1

- An overview of how Scrooge changes throughout the novel
- Comments on how he shuns other people as well as driving them away with the cold elements of his appearance and nature in the extract and the beginning of the novel
- Marley's initial visit
- The visitation of the ghosts
- The range of events witnessed by Scrooge during the visitations and how these lead him to change
- The effect of other characters such as Tiny Tim, Belle, Fezziwig and Fred on Scrooge

AO2

- Comments on Dickens' use of language in the extract and the novel
- Scrooge's initial description in the extract, e.g. imagery such as 'solitary as an oyster' to demonstrate the closed nature of his character at this point
- The imagery of cold and wintry weather, for example, 'No wind that blew was bitterer than he' and how this contrasts with how he is described later in the novel
- The hyperbolic nature of his initial description in the extract, for example in the opening long list of adjectives
- How Dickens' initial description in the extract is contrasted with Scrooge as he appears later and at the end of the novel, e.g. his role, as a 'second father' to Tiny Tim, and 'as a good friend, as good a master, and as good a man as the good old city knew.'

AO3

- Reference to the period in which the novel is set and its significance to the changing nature of Scrooge's character. For example, the importance of poverty and charity in nineteenth century London
- Scrooge's initial character and desire to be solitary as an avoidance of social responsibility, further highlighted by his comments such as, 'Are there no prisons, are there no workhouses?'
- His later despair at the appearance of Ignorance and Want at the end of Stave Three leading him to ask 'Have they no refuge or resource?'
- Discussion of the nature of Scrooge's change and his eventual use of money for good to alleviate some problems of his contemporary world, perhaps in order to save himself too
- Comments on redemption and religious responsibilities

This is not a checklist. Please reward valid alternatives.

SECTION B (19th Century Prose)

*Answer on **one** text only.*

A Christmas Carol

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 this question.

Write about Scrooge and the way he changes throughout 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]

Oh! but he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shrivelled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No warmth could warm, nor wintry weather chill him. No wind that blew was bitterer than he, no falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less open to entreaty. Foul weather didn't know where to have him. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect. They often 'came down' handsomely, and Scrooge never did.

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, 'My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?' No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blindmen's dogs appeared to know him; and when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, 'no eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!'

But what did Scrooge care? It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call 'nuts' to Scrooge.

A Christmas Carol - example 1

At the start of the novel Scrooge is shown as covetous old sinner, solitary as an oyster. These show him to be a old horrible man which only cares about himself and isn't a fun and lively person. No warmth could warm, nor wintry weather chill him tells us at the start he is a cold-hearted person with no emotion. But when Marley his old bussiness partner comes to visit him as a ghost we see that he is still stubborn and mean. But he shows he is nervous and shocked by Marley. But we don't see him really change until the ghost of Christmas past comes. The ghost makes Scrooge have feelings towards his younger self feeling of pity. We are then shown Fazy wigs party and shown Scrooge having fun and enjoying himself. Instead of emotionless like usual. We then also see Scrooge feeling regret love and lost when he pick money over bell and then the ghost show him that bell has a new family and kids. Then Scrooge try to attack the ghost as he doesn't want to be reminded by his mistake. That is when he starts to change and feels regret. This changes him by making him start to feel.

When the ghost of Christmas present comes along he shows that money isn't everything and that even if your poor you can still enjoy Christmas. He also start to feel bad for bob cratchit because of how he is living e.g. when the ghost takes him to bob's house he is like oh bob lives here. He also feels sympathy toward tiny tim and how even though he is disabled he is still so caring and generous. I think this changes scrooge by making him feel as if he should do better and feel sorry and help those who are poor.

When the ghost of christmas future comes he starts to feel more sympathy and regret towards his lifestyle, like how he feels bad how his bussiness partners don't care about a death of a person which could be like him. He also feel bad for bob cratchit because tiny tim has died and everyone isn't happy. When looking at the things the spirit points and shows he said how he will change his life and

Reference to the text

Simple comments on the text

Focus on the question

Reference to the text

Keeping focus on the question

Engaged!

Straightforward discussion

become a better person. But he doesn't truly mean it until the spirit point to his grave and Scrooge sees his name on it. Then he starts to beg for a second chance to be better. This shows he want to become a better person and not be his old self.

When he wake up near the end. He has changed into a completely different person. He is happy and over joyed. He becomes generous from selfish, e.g. at the start he wouldn't give charity and said how one pay taxes and that is enough charity but at the end he is generous and give a large donation to charity. He raises bob's salary and eats dinner with his family. This shows he has changed since at the start he said not an excuse to pick a man's pocket every 25th of december. But at the end he just becomes more generous and happy to give money to the poor. He now knows that money isn't everything. He has also shown feeling such as happiness and joy but at the start of the book he was cold and emotionless. This has shown how he has changed. He basically had an epiphany.

Reference to the text

A focused and sustained response

This response is strongest on AO1. There are simple comments on the language and some understanding of the contexts. Overall it would receive a mark just into Band 4.

A Christmas Carol - example 2

The extract is taken from the start of the novel, overall Scrooge is shown as being 'tight-fisted', greedy, selfish and self-centred. The phrase 'the cold within him' emphasises how cold-hearted and cruel he is to others and the complete 'cold' tone he gives out. The word 'nobody' is repeated throughout this extract showing that through his 'tight-fisted' actions and ways of living, he has become isolated and a reject of society. Chapter 1 reinforces the overall message of the extract.

Some close reference to the language of the extract

Fred is turned away when visiting Scrooge at his counting house, even though Fred is Scrooge's only family member left, he is reluctant to have anything to do with him.

Nice widening out from the extract

Scrooge turns his nephew, who is full of Christmas spirit, away because he doesn't see how he can be happy when he is poor linking with the themes of poverty and family. In Chapter 1, we see Scrooge as an overall selfish, greedy and isolated man who doesn't seem to want to be disturbed. Marley the ghost shocks Scrooge by showing him what will happen if he doesn't change his ways.

The key aspects are addressed here

In Chapter 2, Scrooge is filled with regret after the ghost of Christmas past shows Belle and how happy she was with her family, making him feel guilty and regretting his attitude towards her because he parted with her because of his money obsession. During Chapter 3 we see him taken into a room with the ghost of Christmas present.

Thoughtful

Under his gown, the children of "Ignorance" and "Want" are seen. These are used to shock Scrooge into changing by seeing something so innocent and pure (children) be used in such a cruel way and to represent something so sinister, society's bad qualities. He also sees the Cratchit household enjoying Christmas eventhough they're living under poverty. In Chapters 2 and 3, Scrooge is taken through an emotional journey and we start to see him weaker and break towards the ghosts, pleading and asking which is a contrast compared to his demanding "who and what are you?" at the start.

Keeps focus

The symbolism is linked to context

Reference to structure

In Chapter 4, the ghost of Christmas yet-to-come shocks Scrooge into a recurring theme of redemption. He sees businessman and people in the streets disrespecting this “dead man.” Scrooge is in shock when realising that this man is infact him in the future. To add to the shock and motivation to change, Scrooge sees that Tiny Tim has died and is notified that this is what will happen if no change is made. This makes Scrooge feel emotional towards the matter and also guilty because he feels that he is responsible due to his greed and selfishness towards his wealth and not sharing money, linking to context because the whole point of Christmas is about ‘giving.’ in this chapter, we begin to see Scrooge open up emotionally and feel the need to redeem himself. By saying “this is a fearful place, in leaving it, I shall not leave its lesson” shows us that Scrooge has changed mentally and wants to physically make a change so that this future is prevented.

Overview

Valid point

Overview

In Chapter 5, we get a description of Scrooge waking up with enthusiasm and full of Christmas spirit and giving immediately showing his change and new attitude towards Christmas and life. He goes to Fred’s house and asks to join in, showing his redemption towards his actions in Chapter 1 (turning away Fred) This also shows that his attitude towards family has changed. He sees Bob on boxing day and raises his salary after realising how much the Cratchit family was suffering, linking with the fact that seeing Tiny Tim die in the future, has changed the way he thinks. He has realised that money and his wealth can be used for better things in order to save Tiny Tim and their family.

Sense of structure

The focus is well sustained here

Overall, we see that Scrooge has changed throughout in several ways. His actions and attitude towards family, wealth and poverty have changed as in Chapter 1, he rejects a charity man as he says the homeless should just die and “decrease the surplus population” and also he turns Fred away because he doesn’t see how he can be happy, when he is poor. However, towards the end his understanding has been increased and he feels more

Reference to context

sympathy towards the poor and people living under poverty. His feelings towards family have changed because of him realising that Fred is his only family and that he shouldn't dismiss him just because of his lack of wealth. Scrooge is seen at the start as "tight-fisted" and very much isolated however towards the end he says "I'm as happy as an angel" and he hears people talking about him but isn't interested because he is happier now and his attitude towards life has changed.

The focus is sustained until the end

This is a sound response. It achieves Band 4 for all of the the AOs although it is strongest on AO1. Overall it would receive a mark in the middle of Band 4.

A Christmas Carol - example 3

Scrooge changes through out the book starts off mean but then he gets nicer.

Focus on the question

Before the spirits he is mean miserable and grumpy I know this because he doesn't have any friends and cruel to his workers because he has lots of money but makes his workers work in the cold instead of paying for some coal.

Straightforward

When the ghost of Marley shows up he is suprised then asks him questions and begs it for mercy because he is sacred of the ghost. The ghost is covered in chains.

Reference to the text

When the spirit of Christmas Past arrives and shows him Scrooge starts to feel sorry for himself and has feelings towards his younger self and he shows him when he picked money rather than the girl and she says that 'this money has changed you.'

An apt reference

At Fezzywigs party he is sharing a good time just looking at his past until when they start making fun of him.

Christmas Present is a little like Father Christmas because he is happy but then he shows Bob Cratchets house and Tiny Tim isn't very well and Scrooge asks about him but the ghost replies "I see an empty chair at the table" reffering to Tiny Tim because he is dying if nothing is done about it Tiny Tim will die. But the ghost goes back to what Scrooge said at the beggining of the book "Decrease the cirplus population" but Scrooge regrets saying those words because he wants Tiny Tim to live on.

Reference tot he text

The ghost of Christmas future doesn't speak he just points to let Scrooge figure it out. He is scared of the ghost because he said "I fear of you the most spirit" he shows Scrooge is afraid of the future because he knows Tiny Tim is going to die as himself.

Aware - this is supported by reference to some key aspects

After the spirits go Scrooge is very generous by donating to the charity men and he gave the Cratchets a big turkey.

There are only implicit references to AO3 (context) and AO2 (style) here, however these are rooted in some understanding of the novel. Overall this response would get a mark in mid Band 2.

A Christmas Carol - example 4

In the novel "A Christmas Carol", Dickens tries to show that Scrooge changes his attitude towards Christmas and life itself. This happens after the events in the book shock him into becoming a better man.

Focus and overview

The extract provided demonstrates that Scrooge has "a cold within him," which makes the people around him believe he is cruel and coldhearted. Also the extract refers to him as being a "tight-fisted" man, this gives the reader the impression that Scrooge values money over people's opinions of him. It may also lead the reader to think Scrooge chooses to live in isolation, where money is his only companion. Throughout this extract the word "nobody" is repeated frequently, Dickens may have done this to emphasise that nobody could relate to Scrooge and nobody chose to associate with him because of his actions. It suggests that because of the way he is society has now outcast him.

Some style and effect

Purposeful use of the extract

In Stave 1 Dickens shows the reader Scrooge's attitude towards Christmas, charity and family; how he detests all of them. When Fred turns up at Scrooge's counting house to invite his uncle to Christmas dinner, Scrooge coldly turns him away. Scrooge plans to keep Christmas in his own way, this demonstrates he does not believe it is worthy of celebration. Fred is Scrooge's only member of family and he disregards him very easily, showing how Scrooge values his work above family. Towards the end of the first stave Marley's ghost visits Scrooge to warn him of his ways however, in response to this Scrooge only chooses to focus on how Marley was always a good man of business. Giving the reader the impression that in Scrooge's opinion the aim of life is to be successful no matter what the sacrifice is. Marley shows regret for his actions, this starts the ongoing theme of redemption.

Succinctly appreciative

Perceptive and evaluative

The ghost of Christmas past appears in Stave 2. She shows Scrooge why Belle could not marry him. Showing all throughout his life his obsession for money has always stopped him from being happy. Here Scrooge believes he

Reference to the text

was stupid for letting money shadow his relationship showing he can see the error that he has made. This section highlights greed and Scrooges passion for wealth. The ghost then shows him Belle with her new family enjoying Christmas, this highlights to him that if greed had not got in the way Scrooge could have been happy. In the present time Scrooge is shown Fred's Christmas party and the many guests enjoying themselves. This highlights the theme of how an everyday man can celebrate Christmas, also that Christmas is a time for coming together with people. During the games, to Scrooges horror, the local people make fun of him and the way he acts. This is the first time in the novel Scrooge is made fully aware what people think of him. He learns that people do not admire his mind of business and instead people despise him. I believe this is the first thing that triggers Scrooge to change his ways. Also in Stave 3 the Cratchit family manage to enjoy Christmas with what little they have. Demonstrating that happiness can be achieved even for the poor, a concept Scrooge doesn't understand. This shows Scrooge that even though he has lots of money he has still not achieved happiness, despite Bob having almost no wealth he has still enjoyed life more than Scrooge.

Some context is referred to here

Sense of structure

Exactly!

In Stave 4 Tiny Tim dies because nothing has been done about his condition because of the poor wages Bob receives. This is a key turning point for Scrooge as he, with all of his money, would have prolonged Tiny Tim's life. The ghost of Christmas yet to come makes Scrooge feel responsible and guilty for innocent Tiny Tim's death. This links to greed, his actions of greed have caused this to happen. Also it links to redemption as this event happening causes Scrooge to change his attitude and beliefs about money and charity.

Context

Clear focus

In the final stave Scrooge tries to amend all of his wrongdoings over the years. Firstly he is overcome by a new enthusiasm for Christmas and even life. He becomes consumed by this new happiness and filled with energy to fully enjoy his first Christmas. When dressing himself

Scrooge is so giddy he tears the clothes, this demonstrates his change in attitude to money. Previously he has been protective and tight with his money, now however, he does not care that he has ripped garments that will cost money to replace. Scrooge visits Fred on Christmas, demonstrating he now values family and Christmas spirit. Dickens insinuates Scrooge asking for forgiveness off Fred for the neglect and dismissal he has faced all these years, when Scrooge asks permission to come in. This highlights the regret Scrooge is now feeling. Dickens, throughout the novel, shows that family and Christmas Spirit are key to enjoying life, however money is irrelevant to happiness. The novel shows the story of how Scrooge has to be shown the error of his ways before he can fully appreciate life by changing his ways.

Good use of detail

A valid point

This is a purposeful and assured answer with a clear sense of overview and evaluation throughout. It would receive a mark just into the bottom of Band 5. Closer reference to AO2 would make this a more secure Band 5 response.

Eduqas
English Literature
GCSE Exemplar for:
Component 2
Section B
The Strange Case of Dr
Jekyll and Mr Hyde

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

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

Write about how tension is created 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]

This question assesses AO1, AO2 and AO3.

Indicative content

Responses may include:

AO1

- An overview of how tension is created in the extract and the rest of the novel
- The gradual revelations about Mr Hyde's character and his relationship to Dr Jekyll
- Poole's fear and the way he speaks and behaves in the extract and the novel
- Utterson's gradual discoveries about his friend Dr Jekyll/Mr Hyde and how this creates an increase in tension

AO2

- Comments on Stevenson's use of language to create tension in the extract and the novel
- The use of dialogue to create a sense of uncertainty and fear in the extract and the novel
- The descriptions of Poole, e.g. 'his manner was altered for the worse' and how this creates fear and tension in the extract and the novel
- Comments on how the narrator's voice creates tension in the extract and the novel
- The way tension is created gradually, such as the murder of Carew and the disappearance of Mr Hyde
- The way different points of view such as the accounts left by Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll add to the tension

AO3

- Reference to the period in which the novel is set and its significance to the way tension is created
- Comments on the struggle between good and evil within all men. For example, understanding of contemporary concerns about the nature of evil
- The literary context of the gothic genre
- How the setting of Victorian London creates tension
- Ideas of social and individual morality in Victorian times and how this creates tension, such as the maid's account of the murder of Carew

This is not a checklist. Please reward valid alternatives.

16. *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 this question.

Write about how tension is created 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]

Mr. Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was surprised to receive a visit from Poole.

'Bless me, Poole, what brings you here?' he cried; and then taking a second look at him, 'What ails you?' he added, 'is the doctor ill?'

'Mr. Utterson,' said the man, 'there is something wrong.'

'Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you,' said the lawyer.

'Now, take your time, and tell me plainly what you want.'

'You know the doctor's ways, sir,' replied Poole, 'and how he shuts himself up. Well, he's shut up again in the cabinet; and I don't like it, sir – I wish I may die if I like it. Mr. Utterson, sir, I'm afraid.'

'Now, my good man', said the lawyer, 'be explicit. What are you afraid of?'

'I've been afraid for about a week,' returned Poole, doggedly disregarding the question, 'and I can bear it no more.'

The man's appearance amply bore out his words; his manner was altered for the worse; and except for the moment when he had first announced his terror, he had not once looked the lawyer in the face. Even now, he sat with the glass of wine untasted on his knee, and his eyes directed to a corner of the floor. 'I can bear it no more,' he repeated.

'Come,' said the lawyer, 'I see you have some good reason, Poole; I see there is something seriously amiss. Try to tell me what it is.'

'I think there's been foul play,' said Poole, hoarsely.

'Foul play!' cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. 'What foul play? What does the man mean?'

'I daren't say, sir,' was the answer; 'but will you come along with me and see for yourself?'

| The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde | |
|---|---|
| In the book "The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" a certain theme runs through the whole novel, particularly in Chapter 8 . | Comment [W1]: General |
| Mr. Utterson is sitting at home when he was "suprised to receive a visit from Poole". This odd act startles Utterson because it is highly irregular for upper class Victorian gentlemen to recieve visits from lower class butlers late in the evening. The use of the word "suprised" shows that Utterson was not expecting this visit, suggesting something must be wrong . | Comment [W2]: Fair point Comment [W3]: Simple comment |
| A rise in tension follows. "Poole, what brings you here? What ails you? Is the doctor ill?" Utterson is a lawyer. He usually deals with un-nerving situations seriously and in a calm maner. However, we can see here that Utterson is far from calm. He bombards Poole with lot's of questions in a short space of time. This act shows that Utterson is panicing and that he is seriously disturbed by the current events . | Comment [W4]: Better inference |
| Tension falls after these questions. "Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you". This is unusual as victorian gentlemen don't invite butlers in for wine . However, this act shows that Utterson is taking the situation seriously and shows he is trying to calm down the situation. | Comment [W5]: True |
| Despite tension falling, it is still un-nerving. During this, Utterson is reffered to as "The lawyer" This shows that Utterson is taking on the sittuation like a Professional , meaning something terribly wrong must have happened . | Comment [W6]: Maybe |
| Tension slowly starts to rise up again. "You know the doctor and his ways sir, how he shuts himself up". The fact that Utterson has tried to calm Poole but failed, shows that Poole is fased by what he has witnessed. Also, the fact that he has ran from his master shows us that a strange evil has fallen onto him. During this, Poole is being very in direct with Utterson. This shows that Poole has seen a great horror to horrifying to describe . The in-directness gives us little information. This lack of information causes us to think the worst of what mas have happened. | Comment [W7]: Some reference to effects |
| Towards the end of the extract, Utterson grows starteled. "What foul play? What does the man mean?" This short burst of questions shows that Utterson is starting to panic , meaning that even as a lawyer, the situation is too alarming for Utterson to comprehend. | Comment [W8]: Valid |
| More tension is scattered throughout the novel aswell. In Chapter three, Jeckyll becomes discomforted by Uttersons comment. "I thought we had agreed to leave this matter behind". This reply comes after Uttersons comment on Hyde and the will. It doesn't say why he wants this situation ignored. Because of this, and our little understanding of Hyde, we imagine the worst of what Hyde has done and so we worry for Jeckyll and question the reason for his discomfort . | Comment [W9]: Rather too long spent on extract, at expense of wider text |
| Before chapter eight, tension builds in regards to Jeckylls help. Utterson is on a walk with is friend and encounters Jeckylls residents. Utterson knocks to invite Jeckyll out as it has been so long since they last met. We see Jeckylls ill being and Utterson shows concern. Despite being offered help from an old friend, Jeckyll refuses in a rush without giving a reason why. The fact that we don't know why makes us think the worst of him. Also, by doing it in a rush, it shows that Jeckyll urgently refused help from a friend he's known for a long time. Jeckyll is usually a social character so for him to be un-social is very out of the ordinary . We question why this is and we again worry for Jeckylls well being. | Comment [W10]: Fair point |
| Overall, tension is created through the un-known. This works early on in the novel as we know little about each character and in certain situations we think the worst. But it also works later on as for them to not act themselves makes us worry and we start to question why they're like this and as a result we are not told, therefore making it all the more un- settling . | Comment [W11]: General comments |
| Examiner's Comment: | |
| AO1: Some focus, but limited coverage of text. | |
| AO2: Some references to detail, at fairly simple level. | |
| AO3: Some understanding of context, but limited development. | |
| Overall: This response would achieve a mark at the top of Band 2. | |

| The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde | |
|--|---|
| In the novel of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde tension is created at different points in the novel, focusing on one certain chapter extract. and tension created as a whole. | |
| The novel was written in the victorian era by Lewis. R. Stevenson. During this era the setting was darky and dingy, and very secret lifes this is also reflected, through out the novel as the beginning of the industrial revaluation and the theory of the scientific evaloution. | Comment [W1]: Some context |
| In this extract it shows the lawyer mr utterson relaxing after dinner, which begins as a calm atmosphere, when he suddenly recieved a visit from a butler of Dr Jekylls bulter poole. Utterson was very surprised by the unexpected visit of poole considering that he showed up to his house unannounced and the fact that he came to a lawyers home made utterson very worried as tension rises poole wasn't speaking so utterson fired many questions at him by the reply of poole, utterson feels intrigued and decides to serve poole with a glass of wine this didn't usually happen because butlers usually serve guests. Soon enough Utterson questions poole curious of what brings him to his home. Poole solely replies that he is worried about Jekyll and that he's afraid of what he is doing this is when the tension is really high because of poole being very vague. Utterson then wants him to be more explicit. 'What are you so afraid of' this shows that Mr Utterson is very concerned for the butler and curious of why he is afraid of his own master. 'I can bear it no more'. this then repeated later on in the chapter. this is a technique the author Stevenson uses to make the reader feel very intrigued as to why the butler is worried and to why he is confinding in the lawyer. | Comment [W2]: Discussing extract Comment [W3]: Apt context |
| Tension is created at a different point in the extract he hasn't drank any of the wine given to him this makes the reader wonder weather he wasn't trying to be rude and just that whatever he was going to say only was to be said sober so that Mr utterson believed him. | Comment [W4]: Some 'how' Comment [W5]: Keeping focused |
| Later on the lawyer is instructing him and being very patient to poole and tries to get him to say what he knows this then results in a loud outburst from poole which makes the lawyer surprised and repeats what he says, this shows the tension that's leading up to the reveal of what he knows, the lawyer soon enough questions poole for more information, leaving poole feeling bombardmented. | Comment [W6]: Valid Comment [W7]: Still discussing extract |
| And replies suttely and calmly that he doesn't want to say that just incase he won't believe him so he will show him this results in high tension. due to the reader being left on a cliff hanger with no answers. and makes everyone question whats going on. | Comment [W8]: Some effects |
| Throughout the novel as a whole their is lots of tension building like in one chapter where the murder of Sir danvers carew this is were a maid witnesses the murder of a well-respected man and recalls him to have a cane and looks fairly like Edward Hyde then when the police arrive to Hyde's home they find the other half of the wooden cane. 'their stood a man with a heavy cane miffiling with plpatience and anger' this displays a lot of anger and tension in this chapter the word 'miffiling' means to hold in an angry emotion of which is let out with 'ilpatience' this indicates that tension is extreamily high because you don't know what exactly might happen next. | Comment [W9]: Reference to key incident |
| Furthermore Hyde was first introduced to the book as a man who 'trampelled' over a small girl he could of easily killed her and this shows he was a very violent man linking that towards the carew murdercase later on in the novel the reader then realises that when Jekyll transforms into Hyde he becomes very viloent and out of character this then makes tension build and arouse suspicions. Of who Hyde really is and what Jekyll is doing. | Comment [W10]: Reference to wider text further on in the novel |
| Near to the last few chapters of the book Mr Enfeild (a dear friend of Jekyll and utterson mr utterson) and mr utterson, where out again on another walk as they walk by Jekylls home they notice an open window so they look through it this builds tension because it shows that they are curious as well as concerned about Jekyll because of him being so out of character lately. 'looking through the window' this quotes shows curiosity of Enfield and Utterson as utterson knows that something is going on because of poole coming to his home previously. as the tension rises leading up to the moment where they look through the window the reader feels very anxious as to what they might see to utterson and Enfeilds surprise they witness Jekyll changing into Hyde, this then shows how times are changing because in the early Victorian era everyone kept themselves to themselves minding their own lifes many people lead a secret life like Jekyll does but how they are | Comment [W11]: Some reference Comment [W12]: Maybe |

getting involved into Jekylls scientific experiments on the contrary this displays that the tension created builds up to suspense to see what Jekyll and Hyde are up to.

Comment [W13]: Touching on important points regarding context

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Keeps focused with some apt references to key aspects of extract and wider text (it's a bit unbalanced).

AO2: Simple comments on the use of language.

AO3: Some understanding of context

Overall: This would just make it into Band 3.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

In the novel 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde', we begin to notice the use of language that builds tension. In this test I will show how tension is created and why Stevenson has used certain vocabulary to make sure the reader feels tension throughout all chapters.

In the extract given, tension is created when Utterson received a visit from Poole. "Bless me Poole, what brings you here? 'He cried'. The words 'He cried' tell us that Utterson wasn't expecting his friends but to call by unexpectedly. We wonder why Poole has come to Uttersons home. We as a reader grow confused and concerned as to why Poole should need to see Utterson at such a surprise. Tension is also created when Utterson starts to ask Poole lots of questions. "What ails you?" he added 'is the doctor ill?' The way Utterson asks the questions so hurriedly creates tension because we want to know what has happened also. When we notice Utterson is panicing, we also start to panic as a reader because we start to ask ourselves if Utterson knows something of Jekyll which may result in his sudden outburst of questions.

Throughout the extract, Poole becomes more panicked over what he knows. This created tension when Poole doesnt tell us what us whats wrong quick enough. "Well hes shut up again in the cabinet, and I don't like it, sir" When Poole partly tells us what wrong, us as a reader, become very impatient and start to become more and more concerned as to why Poole is slowly telling Utterson what the problem is. Tension is created because Poole says he is in the cabinet 'again' and that creates mystery.

Towards the end of the extract Utterson still doesn't know exactly what Poole is distressed about. 'Try to tell me what it is'. The word 'try' indicates to the reader that Poole is struggling to explain what the problem is which creates alot of tension because we continue to be concerned and worried about Jekyll. We start to worry as to why Poole might not be wanting to tell Utterson as quick as we'd expect him to.

At the very end of the extract, Poole gives up and asks Utterson to see the problem with his own eyes. "I darent say, sir' was the answer 'but will you come along with me and see for yourself." When Poole says this, tension is created because the whole visit was a long conversation of how Utterson needs to know whats going on but in the end Poole decides its best if Utterson sees it for himself. With this we grow more concerned and worry as we feel like the problem is unexplainable and impossible to say in words to Jekyll's dearest friend.

Tension is also created throughout the whole of the novel. In chapter 1, Utterson is told a horrifying story of Hyde. 'There was something wrong with his appearance, something displeasing'. When Utterson hears about Hyde, tension is created because this is Utterson's first impression of Hyde and we already know that Hyde is an important character considering Jekyll wants Hyde to have anything in his will if he is to disappear. Tension is created because we desire to know how Utterson will react to this side of Hyde.

In Chapter 2, Utterson wants to find Hyde. When they do meet, tension is built because we are worried as to how Utterson will act around Hyde after his first impression. 'Will you let me see your face?' asked the lawyer. Mr Hyde appeared to hesitate.' When Hyde 'appears to hesitate', we grow confused and intrigued as to why he is almost nervous to show Utterson what he looks like. We, as a reader, begin to wonder what he looks like. We, as a reader, begin to wonder maybe Hyde is nervous because Utterson will recognise him as Jekyll, which Jekyll fears mostly about.

Aswell, in chapter 3, we see the worried side to Jekyll. This creates tension because we don't understand fully as to why he pales at Hydys name. "I have been learning something of young Hyde' the large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips'. We build tension by reading this because after reading the full novel, we know that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person and we know that Jekyll will obviously know about Hyde and Uttersons first encounter. This builds tension because of now Jekyll reacts with Uttersons statement about Hyde. Jekyll is worrying about how Utterson is viewing Hyde and pales at the thought of Utterson hating him.

In Chapter 4, Sir Danvers Carew is murdered by Hyde but when Utterson sees the weapon, tension ism created when we know why he recognises it. 'He recognised it for one he had himself presented

Comment [W1]: Rather a general introduction.

Comment [W2]: Simple comments.

Comment [W3]: Maybe

Comment [W4]: Some valid inference

Comment [W5]: Selects relevant textual detail and comments

Comment [W6]: Ok

Comment [W7]: Some discussion

Comment [W8]: Valid

Comment [W9]: i.e.?

Comment [W10]: Reference to text

Comment [W11]: Emerging awareness of character and theme

Comment [W12]: Selects relevant textual detail

Comment [W13]: Needs some more explanation/development

Comment [W14]: Reference to key episode

many years before to Henry Jekyll'. this basically tells us that Utterson recognises the stick as his friends and wonders if it was Jekyll behind the murder, this building tension. Even though we know the sinister character of Hyde, tension rises when Jekyll is nearly exposed as the second face and personality to Hyde.

In chapter 5, Utterson speaks with Jekyll about his will after the mystery is solved and we know that Hyde is the killer of Carew. Utterson later has the theory that Hyde wasnt supposed to kill Carew. "I knew it" said Utterson 'he meant to murder you'. This creates alot of tension because if you havent read the full novel then you dont know that Jekyll and Hyde are one person. It makes you worry for Jekyll because we believe in Uttersons theory. We think this is true because we think Hyde wants to kill Jekyll so he gets the will. A lot of tension is created in this chapter.

To conclude, I think this novel is based upon the creation of tension. Throughout the whole novel tension is increased and will continue to increase from chapter 6 onwards aswell. More tension is created in all the other chapters more than just the extract but the small piece of writing does have a lot of tension in it which creates mystery, concern and confusion. I think it is very easy to say that the novel 'Jekyll and Hyde' has tension in mostly every sentence.

Comment [W15]: Important if underdeveloped, point

Comment [W16]: Reference

Comment [W17]: Again , touching on an important point

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Focus on the task is increasingly secure and there is some understanding and engagement with the text.

AO2: Some comments on language and style but under developed.

AO3: No specific references, implicit only.

Overall: The candidate would be placed at the lower end of Band 3.

| The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde | |
|---|---|
| In the novel Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde tension is created throughout the novel. In this essay I will explain and analyse the contexts of the novel in the extract and throughout the novel. Robert Stevenson wrote the novel in the victorian era. Victorian London was very repressive and showed duality, secrecy and repressed religion. Stevenson represents this to the reader throughout the novel. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is a book based on the secrets of science and how Dr Jekyll (a scientist) finds a potion turning him into Mr Hyde. | <p>Comment [W1]: Reference to context</p> <p>Comment [W2]: Clear focus on context</p> |
| In the extract it starts off calm and with little tension. Mr Utterson is sitting by his fireside one evening. He receives a visit from Poole. Already the tension rises as Poole is a Butler and it is unusual to have a Butler call on a victorian gentleman. The tension rises more when Mr Utterson fires questions at Poole, 'What ails you?... Is the doctor ill?' This shows the reader panic and that there is a reason panic something is not right. The reader feels the tension as it is not revealed what or why Poole has called. This creates tension as the reader has unanswered questions making it anxious or causing tension to build. | <p>Comment [W3]: Valid context</p> <p>Comment [W4]: Aware or 'how'</p> |
| Stevenson's choices of words help tension build in the poem. Utterson is a calm, kind character however when the tension builds he is referred to as 'the lawyer'. Lawyers are seen as stern, serious characters immediately addressing tension in the novel. Stevenson uses the words 'he's shut up again'. Shut up suggests trapped and as there is no specific information on what has actually happened the reader begins to think the worst. Trapped is a very powerful dominant word making the reader feel tension. By the change of word choices the whole atmosphere of the scene changes. This creates tension in the chapter. | <p>Comment [W5]: Fair point</p> <p>Comment [W6]: Maybe</p> |
| Poole says "Mr Utterson, Sir, I'm afraid" this causes a natural pause adding to the tension build up in the chapter. 'Afraid' is more powerful than 'scared' as 'Afraid' suggests an emotion whereas 'scared' suggests a feeling. As Poole says he is afraid the reader and Utterson are curious when the lawyer asks for a 'explicit' answer to why? Poole is said to have 'doggedly disregarding the question'. This fills the reader with unanswered questions creating tension in the novel. | <p>Comment [W7]: Select detail</p> <p>Comment [W8]: Maybe?</p> |
| Poole creates the tension as nothing is explicit. Utterson says 'there is something seriously amiss'. 'Something' could be anything and this creates tension as we automatically think the worst. Poole says 'foul play!' in a "hoarsely" voice. Foul play suggests cheating or something illegal and it had to be bad as his voice was affected by the emotional distress Poole was feeling. We do not know what could possibly be so bad and again we begin to wonder terrible things that could have happened which causes tension with secrecy. The last sentence suggests it is too bad to say and has to be seen otherwise the lawyer will not believe what he says. This creates tension as we really feel that it is the worst it can be. | <p>Comment [W9]: Well noted</p> <p>Comment [W10]: Maybe</p> <p>Comment [W11]: Bit tenuous here</p> |
| Tension in the novel is everywhere (throughout the novel). In chapter two Mr Utterson gathers information about Hyde and he finds that in Dr. Jekyll's will everything is left to Hyde. Of what Utterson has found he starts to build a dark, dodgy and shady character. Mr Utterson describes Hyde as a 'fiend'. A case starts to build against Hyde, and a character starts to form. It is suggested that Hyde had forced himself into Jekyll's will. Tension builds as we as readers start to imagine the evil character of Mr Hyde. Utterson is scared by who Hyde is and this builds tension as Hyde is still unknown. | <p>Comment [W12]: Aware</p> <p>Comment [W13]: Fair point</p> <p>Comment [W14]: Engaged</p> |
| In chapter three Jekyll hosts a dinner with Utterson and friends. Utterson is still curious about Hyde so asks Jekyll of what he knows. Jekyll's 'face grew pale to the very lips'. This is suggesting that Jekyll is hiding something and we begin to think what link there is between Jekyll and Hyde. To go pale at the thought of Hyde is very big and there must be something to be unravelled. We do not know why which is why tension is caused. The link between Hyde and Jekyll wants to be known causing anxiousness and tension between the two characters. Back in chapter one we know that Hyde 'trampled calmly over the child's body'. If Hyde can do this we wonder why Jekyll has grown pale. This causes tension in the novel as Utterson can see this. | <p>Comment [W15]: Detail</p> <p>Comment [W16]: Moving on</p> <p>Comment [W17]: Fair point</p> |
| In chapter nine the tension gets very immense. Dr Lanyon sees something that is making the reader anxious. He sees Mr Hyde drinking a potion and turning into Jekyll. "He drank the potion... restored | <p>Comment [W18]: Reference to key incident</p> <p>Comment [W19]: Engaged</p> <p>Comment [W20]: Focus maintained</p> <p>Comment [W21]: Discussion</p> |

from the dead Henry Jekyll". This is the climax of the novel and all of the unanswered has been answered. Tension is built up and up and now it is revealed, however we still wonder what happens next. The next chapters name makes us think there is more. "the last night". This cause tension and we are anxious to know more.

In the novel tension is displayed throughout. There is a climax and the tension is from unanswered questions to abnormality. In the novel Stevenson represents tension in many ways throughout.

Comment [W22]: Valid point

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Well focused, sustained and engaged, with references to extract and wider text (ending rather erratic which detracts slightly from the overall response)

AO2: Some comment and beginnings of analysis of language – although the candidate has mixed success with this.

AO3: Focused references to context although this needs to be developed further.

Overall: This would achieve a mark at the bottom end of Band 4.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

In Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde tension is present within the novel as when Stevenson wrote it he was under the influence of Victorian London. At this time there was a very tense atmosphere as Jack the Ripper and other killers were on the loose. In this essay I shall explain and evaluate how tension is created within the extract and the novel as a whole.

At the start of the extract there is not much tension and there is quite a calm atmosphere. This is shown as 'Mr Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was surprised to receive a visit from Poole'. The phrases "one evening" and "fireside" suggest that Utterson is very relaxed and is currently reflecting his dinner. Then the tension rises when Poole arrives as Poole is Utterson's servant and for him to approach him after dinner was quite abnormal. The word 'surprised' shows that the tension has risen as the plot has taken a dramatic change from being perfectly calm to very tense.

Once Poole had arrived Mr Utterson is very tense as he immediately enquires Poole to find out more information "Bless me, Poole, what brings you here? he cried", and then after taking a second look at him, what ails you? he added, is the doctor ill?" The way that Utterson asked lots of questions towards Poole suggests that Poole is in panic. Also the phrase 'after taking a second look at him' suggests that Utterson's mood has changed by Poole's facial expression. This quote also links with the Victorian theme within the novel as the quote sounds very Victorian.

As the chapter progresses the tension starts to dim again. However this as a reader suggests that there is going to be a big rise in tension soon. This is shown when Utterson says "Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you, said the lawyer. Now take your time, and tell me plainly what you want". As Utterson is referred to as the lawyer it suggests that Utterson has changed his attitude of panic to a more calm, lawyer-like attitude. Also when Utterson uses the phrase 'take a glass of wine' it shows that he wants Poole to relax so he can help him with his issue.

This then leads to Poole rising in tension as he doesn't want to answer Utterson's questions. I know this when Stevenson writes "Now, my good man, said the lawyer, be explicit, what are you afraid of? I've been afraid for about a week, returned Poole, doggedly disregarding the question, suggests that Poole either doesn't want to tell Utterson or that he thinks that the truth is too much to say. Also, the writer uses the word 'explicit' to suggest that the truth needs to be told even if it is truly terrible. At the end of the chapter the tension rises again as Utterson starts panicking as Poole says "I think there has been foul play, said Poole hoarsely, "Foul play", cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. What foul play? What does the man mean? The writer uses the word used to suggest that he doesn't agree with what Poole is saying but is also in fear that what he is saying is true. This adds to the fact that Utterson again keeps asking lots of questions or Poole suggesting that Utterson is really panicking.

In chapter 3 the title suggests that there is a calm atmosphere as the title is called 'Dr Jekyll is quite at ease' However as the chapter goes on Jekyll becomes more tense as Utterson is asking questions of Jekyll's will. They are discussing his will when Utterson says "I can't pretend that I shall ever like him. I don't ask that, pleaded Jekyll". The part that Jekyll is pleading suggests that Jekyll has a fear that because Hyde is so repulsive that Utterson will not carry out Jekyll's wishes. This links that the constant of secrecy of Jekyll is hiding secrets about him and also Hyde.

In chapter 4 Hyde loses control. He murders Davies Carew violently and the tension rises due to his actions. "and all of a sudden with a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane and carrying on like a madman". The phrase all of a sudden shows how quick the tension can rise within a chapter. Also the writer uses specific words like "anger, flame, stamping and madman" to show that Hyde is an extremely violent and brutal. Because of the phrase 'carrying on' it suggests to me as a reader that after Carew had been killed Hyde carried on hitting and stamping him. This shows Hyde's true hatred for his enemy and other people.

In chapter 6 tension is created when Utterson tells about other people's view on Hyde and his (illegible). The writer says 'tales come out of the man's cruelty at once so callous and violent of his hatred that seemed to (illegible), but of his current whereabouts not a whisper'. The writer uses the

Comment [W1]: Not quite – novel written before .

Comment [W2]: Focus on the text

Comment [W3]: Selects relevant textual detail to support points made

Comment [W4]: Not quite

Comment [W5]: Some reference to style and effect

Comment [W6]: ?

Comment [W7]: Awareness of language effects

Comment [W8]: Some discussion

Comment [W9]: Discussing extract

Comment [W10]: Some awareness of character and theme but a bit general

Comment [W11]: Reference to a key event

Comment [W12]: Fair point

Comment [W13]: Selects language for comment

Comment [W14]: Reference to detail

words cruelty, callous, violent and burned to show us what Hyde is like. However the writer doesn't tell us much details or his appearance. He also says but of his current whereabouts not a wisper! This creates tension as it suggests that Hyde has disappeared and that he could be anywhere killing where he pleases. This links to the theme of secrecy as we don't know what Hyde is planning or where he has gone.

In chapter 9 tension is created as Lanyon starts quickening his speech and starts screaming as he has seen or heard something very disturbing and terrifying that has alerted his attention and has made him really scared, scared enough to scream loudly. The writer uses the phrase 'O god I screamed and o god again and again' The fact that he repeats what he is saying suggests that he has seen or heard something disturbing. Also the words screamed suggests that what he saw has put him into true terror. This links the victorian theme of the novel as the quote is a very common victorian sounding phrase.

In conclusion tension is created widely throughout and within the extract showing that victorian london was a very tense place to be.

Comment [W15]: Engaged

Comment [W16]: Rather general discussion

Comment [W17]: Maybe

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Some focus, though coverage of text a bit uneven. Some support for points –though tends to be general.

AO2: Some developing comments on the writer's use of language although these still tend to be simple.

AO3: Some understanding of contexts.

Overall: The candidate would receive a mark at the lower end of Band 3.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

The strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, is a short Victorian novel. There is tension at various points of the novel, throughout the story.

The extract is from chapter 8 of the novel, the last night, it is around the climax of the events in the novel. therefore there is lots of tension in the extract. At the beginning of the extract, there is a calm mood which causes us to expect something important or exciting to happen. At the beginning of the extract it says "Mr Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was suprised to recieve a visit from Poole". After the calm introduction tension begins to rise in the novel. Utterson is suprised to recieve a visit from Poole as Utterson is upper class victorian gentleman and Poole is a servant. In the time the novel was written, it was extremely strange for a servant to go to a victorian gentlemans house uninvited, which leads us to believe that there is something wrong.

It then says, in the extract, "taking a second look at him, "What ails you? he added, "Is the doctor ill? After seeing Poole, Utterson realises something is wrong. We can tell, by the way Utterson is asking Poole lots of questions, he is starting to panic. This creates tension as it causes the reader to wonder what is wrong and ask a lot of questions. Utterson is usually a calm character, which means when he begins to panic, it causes the reader to panic resulting in lots of tension being created.

Tension and suspense in the chapter then rises when Poole says to Utterson "there is something wrong". This leaves a lot of unanswered questions that the reader wants to know the answers to. It is a vague statement and may cause the reader to panic and assume the worst has happened to Jekyll. By using a simple sentence like "there is something wrong" there is a lot if suspense created which causes tension to rise. Mr Utterson then tries to calm Poole by offering him a glass of wine and saying "take your time, and tell me plainly what you want". This then calms the reader and lowers tension in the chapter as there is a calm atmosphere created by Utterson trying to calm Poole.

However, tension immediatly rises when Poole begins to talk to Utterson and says "Mr Utterson, sir, I'm afraid". This causes the tension to rise again and brings more unanswered questions. It causes the reader to wonder why Poole has become so afraid as the doctor has locked himself in his cabinet before. We wonder why this time, Poole has become so afraid by what Jekyll has done and we wonder what has happened. At the end of the extract, Poole mentions that he fears foul play is involved in Jekylls isolation, which causes tension to rise as we want to know what has happened to Jekyll.

There is also tension created in various other points in the novel. In the first chapter of the novel, Enfield is telling Utterson a story about a man who trampled a young girl, when describing the man, Enfield says, "There was something wrong with his appearance, something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never met a man I so disliked" This creates tension between the two characters, Hyde and Enfield and we feel disturbed by the description of Hyde, as Enfield was. He is portrayed in a horrible way, causing us to dislike the character before we meet him and wondering what he will do further into the novel.

After hearing this story, Utterson goes home and remembers the name of Mr Hyde from his friend Dr. Jekylls will. After reading Jekylls will, Utterson becomes suspicious of Hyde and the novel says "Out of the shifting, unsubstantial mist that had long baffled his eye, there leaped the sudden definite presentment of a friend'. This creates tension as we want to know what Hyde will do in the novel. Utterson realises there is something wrong with Hyde and that he is a 'fiend' he becomes suspicious and curious of Hyde which causes tension as we are lead to think that there will be conflict between the characters later in the novel.

In chapter 7 of the novel, Utterson and Enfield witness a mysterious event when speaking to Jekyll. After this, the novel says "They were both pale and there was an unanswering horror in their eyes "God forgive us! God forgive us! said Utterson" this leaves a lot of unanswered questions which the reader want to find out, causing tension in the novel. We can tell something horrible has happened by the reaction of Utterson and Enfield and we are curious to find out what.

Comment [W1]: Locates. Some 'how' re structure

Comment [W2]: Maybe

Comment [W3]: Clear point regarding context

Comment [W4]: Some reference to language and effects

Comment [W5]: Sort of

Comment [W6]: Engaged

Comment [W7]: Still discussing extract

Comment [W8]: Focus maintained

Comment [W9]: References to key incident

Comment [W10]: Discussing

Comment [W11]: Valid point

In chapter nine, Lanyon had witnessed Hyde transform into Jekyll and says, "Oh God" I screamed... pale and shaken and half fainting...stood Henry Jekyll" this creates tension between the two characters as Lanyon has now found out a big secret of Jekylls which causes him stress and trauma. It again leaves questions such as "Why did Jekyll do it?" and How? Which the reader finds out in the next chapter of the novel.

Tension is created at various different points in the novel in different ways, between characters and by leaving questions that the reader wants answered, which makes the novel interesting and exciting for the reader.

Comment [W12]: And? (Timing issues presumably)

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Focused, engaged and maintained. Apt references to extract and wider context (although this could be extended).

AO2: Beginnings of analysis of language.

AO3: Some understanding, but underdeveloped.

Overall: This is a steady Band 3 response. It would achieve a mark in the middle of Band 3.

| The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde | |
|---|---|
| <p>Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde was wrote by Robert Louis Stevenson and first published in 1889. The novel explores themes of repression, duality; and reputation which all contribute towards the creation of tension, which is aided by the short length of the novel.</p> | <p>Comment [W1]: Well focused start, with some overview of context</p> |
| <p>The extract comes from Chapter eight and occurs when a worried Poole comes to Mr Utterson, a lawyer's house. Mr. Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner when he was suprised to recieve a visit from Poole. This creates tension as at the time, it was unusual for a man of a lower class (Poole, a servant) to disrupt a man of a senior class. Also, tension is created because of the evening setting, Poole would only visit in the evening if it was a matter of importance, as it is one thing to disrupt him in the first place, but another to disrupt him when he maybe settling for bed. When Poole arrives, Utterson starts to question his arrival. 'Bless me, Poole, what brings you here?' he cried; and then taking a second look at him, 'what ails you?' he added 'is the doctor ill'. This creates concern due to the quick questioning and interrogation Utterson puts Poole under. In addition, the questioning of 'what ails you?' When a doctor is in the home is also another source of tension for Utterson, as it he is unable to treat his servant, he may not be able to treat others.</p> | <p>Comment [W2]: Clear regarding context</p> |
| <p>Poole goes onto answer Utterson's questions in a strange manner. 'You know the doctors ways, Sir', replied Poole, and how he shuts himself up Well, hes shut up again in the cabinet and I don't like it Sir, - I wish I may die if I did. Mr Utterson, Sir, I'm afraid'. The rush of information creates worry, both for Utterson and the reader, as it is extremely unclear of what has happened to Jekyll in this time. Also, 'shut up' creates an idea of imprisonment, and that he is purposely doing this to himself to stop the world truly understanding what he is doing. This is encouraged by the events that follow.</p> | <p>Comment [W4]: Keeping focused , maintained discussion</p> |
| <p>After Poole dodges a question from Utterson, we get this description of him. 'The mans appearance amply bore out his words; his manner was altered for the worse; and except for the moment when he had first announced his terror, we had not once looked the lawyer in the face'. This creates tension by his repression of information. Poole at this point epitimises Victorian gentlemen, as they were reserved. However, by holding information at this point, he is making Utterson question all which Jekyll could be doing, and therefore preventing his help. Also, the way which Poole appears creates an idea of fear in the readers mind, as it makes them wonder what has made Poole so worried.</p> | <p>Comment [W5]: Well noted ('how')</p> |
| <p>After that, we finally find out what Poole thinks is at fault 'foul play' cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. 'What foul play? What does the men mean?' A sense of tension is created because of the use of 'foul play'. This suggests something immoral has gone on, and as morality is a theme of the novel, this is important. Also, irritation of Utterson is an important factor, as I said before, Pooles reluctance could stop his help.</p> | <p>Comment [W6]: Closely read</p> |
| <p>The novel as a whole uses tension. One example is Chapter One where we are first introduced to Utterson, and his friend tells him of Hyde, and the mysterious character he has. 'There was something I asked about his appearance. Something displeasing. Something right detestable I never saw a man I so disliked' this creates a sense of hate around Hyde to start off with, which is combined with tension. 'This is shown by the fact that Utterson's friend doesn't even know him, yet dislikes him from first look. Also, this is shown through the use of 'displeasing' and 'detestable'. These are strong adjectives, and therefore are meant to be used in that way.</p> | <p>Comment [W7]: Good point</p> |
| <p>In Chapter three, Jekyll asks Utterson to take care of this mysterious Hyde in case he is not there. 'I only ask you to take care of him for my sake, when I am no longer here'. Utterson heaved an irrepressible sigh'. 'Well said he' I promise'. Tension is created between the friends as it forces Utterson to take care of a character he doesn't like. But Jekyll's sincerity over this matter means that there is no choice for Utterson over the issue. Also, tension is created because of Jekyll's knowledge, over his future. This causes the reader to wonder if he knows his fate, and is it coming soon because of the questioning of Utterson.</p> | <p>Comment [W8]: Context</p> |
| <p>In Chapter Seven, there is a conversation at Jekyll's window between Jekyll and Utterson and his friend, who are in the street below, when the conversation comes to an abrupt end'. And the words were hardly uttered before the smile was struck out of his face and replaced by an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. This creates</p> | <p>Comment [W9]: Valid</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W10]: Selects relevant textual detail</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W11]: Widening discussion</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W12]: Selects relevant textual detail to support point</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W13]: Valid</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W14]: Quite assured discussion</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W15]: Thoughtful</p> |
| | <p>Comment [W16]: References to key incident</p> |

tension as it demonstrates that Jekyll is becoming weaker and is finding it harder to resist what is his problem. This creates anxiety for the men below. Also, the use of 'froze' means 'to come near death' and combined with the context in this useage, indicates that something is gravely wrong with Jekyll'. In Chapter Nine, after the events of the extract and once we find Hyde dead, we read 'Lanyon's' version of events. This tells of how we know Jekyll and about how he was instructed to go to his cabinet, get a drawer and wait for a visitor. The expected but unknown visitor arrives and takes a vile of medicine. The following events occurred "O God' again, and again, for there before my eyes, pale and shocking and half fainting and groping out with his hands, there stood Henry Jekyll'. Tension is created by the 'build up to the end of that quote, by giving that description, it indicates that the man is weak, and the change has took energy out of him. The 'groping indicates that he is not used to that body, therefore tell us that he spends more time in the other one. This is the first time that we find out that Jekyll can change bodies.

This concept is further explored in Chapter Ten, where Jekyll's confession is read. He explores his reasons for doing it, and also how he is Hyde. He finished it with this. Will Hyde die upon the Seaffold? or will he find the courage to release himself at the last minute? God knows I am ...less, and this is my true hour of death, for where is to follow your concerns other than myself. So here as I lay down this pen, and proceed to seal up this confession, I bring the unhappy life of Henry Jekyll to an end'. This 'creates' tension by wondering 'what is to see in the future. By asking about Hyde's future where there is a reference to him stamping on the girl in chapter one and the murder of Carew in Chapter four, he wonders what it will end up being, but he is certain of his own, in his Jekyll state, which creates an element of certainty in both Uttersons and the readers mind. However, by referring to his life as Jekyll's 'unhappy' he make, it clear that he was never truly happy as he was in his good form, but also was never content as Hyde in his evil form also. This refers to the duality which has been running through the 'novel'.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde creates tension because of the different moods experienced, and the use of language, which creates ideas in the readers minds, which also act as a way of determining atmosphere in the text. Tension is also created through the use of themes which have been running throughout the novel.

Examiner's Comment:

AO1: Well focused discussion, sustained and thoughtful, with apt references to extract and wider text.

AO2: Some discussion of use of language, form and structure and its effects.

AO3: Some understanding evident of contexts, which could be developed further.

Overall: This is a secure Band 4 response.

Comment [W17]: Discussion of detail

Comment [W18]: References to form

Comment [W19]: Keeping focused

Comment [W20]: Closely read

Comment [W21]: Maybe

Comment [W22]: Sustained discussion