

2022 Literature Assessment (Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde)

Stevenson creates tension and mystery in chapter four of *Jekyll and Hyde* by utilising pathetic fallacy when it was 'nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season' had just descended. Fog (a noun) is associated with mystery and the unknown as it allows people to hide and lurk easily as it is hard to see in fog. This could also be a metaphor, in the sense that Mr Utterson is searching for answers, but cannot find them. This links back to chapter 3, where he was persuading answers from Jekyll, but could not find them. It may also foreshadow that when Utterson discovers the truth, it may be too late. The word 'first', a noun, suggests that there is more mystery to come. *

Stevenson also creates mystery and tension in the wider novella, by making use of a wider metaphor to society, when a man and a child 'ran into one another,' and then 'the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground.' This alone leaves the reader feeling uncomfortable, and begs the question of who the man is. The adverb 'calmly' suggests Hyde knew exactly what he was doing. The noun 'child' suggests innocence being trampled by the man, who represents the power struggle in Victorian England. It links to the context of 19th century industrial

The student is able to analyse the effects of the writer's methods meticulously. They then use this analysis to highlight their deep understanding of the text itself.

Ideas about the writer's methods are sophisticated and linked into social context.

The student is able to make connections between different parts of the novella and does so to show a developed and thorough argument.

England, where powerful men enslaved, innocent, powerless children to generate money in their factories. When the man leaves the girl 'screaming on the ground', it represents how factory workers were seen as replaceable and when they became injured or too ill to work, they were discarded. The ailments were caused by the factories. For example, phosphorus was used in deadly amounts in matchstick factories. This could also foreshadow that Jekyll is the factory worker, and is being used by Hyde, only to be discarded afterwards.

Stevenson creates tension and mystery in chapter four, when a 'chocolate-coloured pall' lowered over heaven. This is both a metaphor and use of colour imagery. It is a metaphor for all the noun 'pall' is a cloth lowered over a dead person's body once they die. A pall is not literally being lowered over heaven, but it could symbolise that good is being beaten by evil. It could also foreshadow that a terrible event is about to take place. However, it could have a double meaning and symbolise Sir Carew, a good man, dying, linking back to earlier in the book. The technique of colour imagery was used to also portray death, as dark brown, which would have been the colour of chocolate then, as they only had dark chocolate; is often associated

The student is able to precisely analyse the structure of texts.

with coffins and the earth they would be lowered into.

Again, Stevenson creates mystery and tension in the novel, when 'all of a sudden' Hyde 'broke out in a great flame of anger', stamping his foot. He then 'clubbed him to the earth' with 'ape-like fury'. The noun 'flame' suggests that Hyde's anger had been growing like a flame, also making it a metaphor. Rage has a tendency to kindle then burn brightly. The phrase 'stamping his foot', suggests a child-like petulance, as if he had not been instructed in the ways of the world. As a whole, this incident could be linked back to Hyde's previous outburst of violence in chapter one, where he tramples a girl to the ground. It could foreshadow that more incidents will follow, as well. The verb 'clubbed' suggests prehistoric brutality, almost like something a Stone Age man would do, not the 'heir to a quarter of a million sterling'. This is then added to by the term, 'ape-like fury', linking back to the context of Victorian London, and the battle between science and religion. Specifically, Darwin's theory of evolution, that man descended from ape. This suggests that Hyde did not make that evolutionary jump, and was still Hologlytic in nature.

Stevenson creates tension and mystery by using personification in the 'mournful re-invasion of darkness'. This phrase suggests that there is a battle commencing between darkness (associated with evil), and light (associated with goodness).

The student is able to develop a clear line of argument. Ideas are insightful and perceptive.