**Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson**

 **In this extract, from “The Search for Mr Hyde”, Utterson has a sleepless night thinking about Jekyll’s will.**

It was a night of little ease to his toiling mind, toiling in mere darkness and besieged by

questions. Six o’clock struck on the bells of the church that was so conveniently near to

Mr Utterson’s dwelling, and still he was digging at the problem. Hitherto it had touched

him on the intellectual side alone; but now his imagination also was engaged, or rather

5 enslaved; and as he lay and tossed in the gross darkness of the night and the curtained room,

Mr Enfield’s tale went by before his mind in a scroll of lighted pictures. He would be aware

of the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city; then of the figure of a man walking swiftly;

then of a child running from the doctor’s; and then these met, and that human Juggernaut

trod the child down and passed on regardless of her screams. Or else he would see a room

10 in a rich house, where his friend lay asleep, dreaming and smiling at his dreams; and then

 the door of that room would be opened, the curtains of the bed plucked apart, the sleeper

recalled, and, lo! there would stand by his side a figure to whom power was given, and even

at that dead hour he must rise and do its bidding.

The figure in these two phases haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over,

15 it was but to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly,

 and still the more swiftly, even to dizziness, through wider labyrinths of lamp-lighted city,

 and at every street corner crush a child and leave her screaming. And still the figure had

 no face by which he might know it; even in his dreams it had no face, or one that baffled

him and melted before his eyes; and thus it was that there sprang up and grew apace in

20 the lawyer’s mind a singularly strong, almost an inordinate, curiosity to behold the features

 of the real Mr Hyde. If he could but once set eyes on him, he thought the mystery would

lighten and perhaps roll altogether away, as was the habit of mysterious things when well

 examined. He might see a reason for his friend’s strange preference or bondage (call it which

you please), and even for the startling clauses of the will. At least it would be a face worth

25 seeing: the face of a man who was without bowels of mercy: a face which had but to show

itself to raise up, in the mind of the unimpressionable Enfield, a spirit of enduring hatred.

 From that time forward, Mr Utterson began to haunt the door in the by street of shops. In

 the morning before office hours, at noon when business was plenty and time scarce, at night

under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse,

30 the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post.

 “If he be Mr Hyde,” he had thought, “I shall be Mr Seek.

Questions

1. Look at lines 1–13. By referring to at least two examples, analyse how the writer’s use of language conveys Utterson’s disturbed state of mind. 4
2. Look at lines 14–26. By referring to at least two examples, analyse how the writer’s use of language conveys the lasting effect the “figure” has on Utterson’s thoughts. 4
3. Look at lines 27–31. Analyse how the writer shows Utterson’s determination to find Hyde. 2
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the novel, discuss the characterisation of Mr Utterson in Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. 10

***Marking Scheme***

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| **Question** | **Expected Answer** | **Max Marks** | **Additional Guidance** |
| **1** | The candidates should analyse how the writer’s use of language conveys Utterson’s disturbed state of mind Award 1 mark for comment plus quotation/reference. Award 0 marks for quotation/reference alone. Award marks 2+2, 2+1+1, 1+1+1+1 | **4** | Possible answers include: * “toiling mind” suggests his thoughts are working hard, struggling, straining
* repetition of “toiling” suggests an endless, relentless process
* “besieged” suggests he feels under attack
* “digging (at the problem)” suggests he is working hard, going even deeper into it
* structure “Hitherto … but now” emphasises the change from merely pondering to feeling emotionally involved
* contrast of “intellectual” and “imagination” suggests the different level of involvement
* “enslaved” suggests he is a prisoner, unable to escape, subjugated
* “tossed” suggested deeply troubled sleep
* “gross darkness of the night” suggests the darkness is oppressive, threatening
* “a scroll of lighted pictures” suggests a vivid nightmare, a sequence of images remembered from Enfield’s account
* structure of sentence: “He would …; then …; and then …” suggests lengthy sequence of events, one horror piling on another
* “human Juggernaut” suggests how frightening the image is, an unstoppable force
* the contrast between the peacefulness of “friend … asleep … dreaming … smiling” and the panic of “plucked apart … lo! … figure … power” emphasises the extent to which he sees Hyde as a disruptive force
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| **2** | Candidates should analyse how the writer’s use of language conveys the lasting effect the “figure” has on Utterson’s thoughts.Award 2 marks for detailed/insightful comment plus quotation/reference. Award 1 mark for more basic comment plus quotation/reference. Award 0 marks for quotation/reference alone. Award marks 2+2, 2+1+1, 1+1+1+1 | **4** | Possible answers include:* the structure of the sentence beginning “The figure …” reflects the overpowering, relentless nature of his thoughts, image piled on image
* “haunted” suggests a troubling, supernatural presence which refuses to leave
* “all night” emphasises how long it lasted
* “glide … stealthily” suggests something eerie, unearthly
* the repetition in “swiftly and still the more swiftly” suggests an increasing pace, a build-up of fear
* “even to dizziness” suggests complete disorientation, loss of clear thinking
* the series of comparatives (“more … the more … wider”) suggests a steady increase in the horror induced by the figure
* “labyrinths” suggests the streets of the city are like impenetrable mazes
* “crush … screaming” suggests the brutality of the figure’s actions
* repetition of “no face” emphasises the unworldly, inhuman nature of Hyde
* “baffled” suggests he was utterly unable to comprehend the nature of Hyde
* repetition of “face” emphasises the powerful impact Hyde’s appearance has
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| **3** | Candidates should analyse how the writer shows Utterson’s determination to find Hyde.Award 2 marks awarded for detailed/insightful comment plus quotation/reference. Award 1 mark for more basic comment plus quotation/reference. Award 0 marks for quotation/reference alone. Award marks 2, 1+1 | **2** | Possible answers include:* “From that time forward” suggests a tone of firmness, of resolve to make something a priority
* “began to haunt” suggests he sees himself as a persistent, unrelenting presence
* “In the morning … at noon … at night … at all hours” emphasises his dogged dedication to the task
* “business plenty … time scarce” emphasises that he was prepared to give up valuable time to the task
* repetition in “all lights … all hours” emphasises how unfailingly he stuck to the task
* the wry joke in “Hyde/Seek” suggests he is consciously setting himself up as a foil to Hyde
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| **4** | Candidates should discuss the characterisation of Mr Utterson in Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.Candidates can answer in bullet points in this final question, or write a number of linked statements. 0 marks for reference/quotation alone. | **10** | Up to 2 marks can be achieved for identifying elements of commonality as identified inthe questionA further 2 marks can be achieved for reference to the extract given.6 additional marks can be awarded for discussion of similar references to at least one other poem by the poet.In practice this means:Identification of commonality (2) (e.g.: theme, characterisation, use of imagery, setting,or any other key element…)from the extract:1 x relevant reference to technique/idea/feature (1)1 x appropriate comment (1)(maximum of 2 marks only for discussion of extract) from at least one other text/part of the text:as above (x3) for up to 6 marksORmore detailed comment x2 for up to 6 marksThus, the final 6 marks can be gained by a combination of 3, 2 and 1 marks depending onthe level of depth/detail/insight.The aim would be to encourage quality of comment, rather than quantity of references.* the stereotypical respectable Victorian gentleman
* consistently seeks to preserve order and decorum (“a lover of the sane and customary sides of life”), does not gossip, and guards his friends’ reputations as though they were his own
* a deeply logical and rational man, clearly not a man of strong passions or sensibilities
* perhaps his most remarkable quality is his willingness to remain friends with someone whose reputation has suffered
* unwilling to upset the natural order (e.g. when Poole brings him to Jekyll’s house, he is more concerned about the servants than the mystery at hand)
* prefers suppression or avoidance of revelations to the scandal or chaos that the truth might unleash
* at no stage does he suspect Jekyll and Hyde are the same person—even faced with strong evidence (the handwriting), he draws the wrong conclusion that it is a forgery
* his sense of shock and horror when he first meets Hyde is, in contrast with his normal reaction, quite irrational: “the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear with which Mr Utterson regarded him”
* the reader never discovers his reaction to the documents at the end, or what action he takes

Other references are possible. |