



Timing

You have 45 minutes on each question. This should be broken down in the following way:

5 minutes:

Read the question, highlight the key words and then read the extract and annotate with your initial thoughts.

5 minutes:

Plan essay – remember to speak about the extract AND the rest of the text and to plan for each of the AOs!

30 minutes:

Write essay

5 minutes:

SPaG check

Essay Writing

A step-by-step guide to essay writing:

Step 1: Read and highlight the key words in the question.

Step 2: Read and annotate the extract.

Step 3: Plan your response.

Step 4: Write your answer.

Step 4: Proof- read your work carefully.

The best essays will:

- Offer a convincing, exploratory response to the question.
- Choose the best quotes to support their answer.
- Offer original analysis by saying a lot about a little.
- Make perceptive comments about the effects created by the writer and seamlessly link them back to their overall argument.
- Spot connections and patterns across the text.
- Consider the impact of a text and explore specific, detailed links between context and the question.

You should make sure that you've covered each AO:

- ✓ AO1 - Show that you know the whole text (discuss opening, turning points, resolutions etc) and make sure that you're answering the question.
- ✓ AO2 – Show that you can analyse language and explain how it impacts the reader/audience. Use subject terminology to enhance your analysis but not for the sake of it.
- ✓ AO3 – Show that you can comment on: the history of the text/author, the differences between historical and contemporary reactions, the text's genre or the importance of the theme in the question. Only include these things if they are helping you to answer the question.

How can you prepare?

1. Reread 'Macbeth' and 'Jekyll and Hyde'.

2. Revise them using the following websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/topics/zwws39q>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/topics/z83qxsq>

<https://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/macbeth/>

<https://www.shmoop.com/jekyll-and-hyde/>

3. Watch all of Mr Bruff's videos on them:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/mrbruff>

4. When revising, create plans for a wide range of questions so that you have engaged with the different sorts of arguments that you might want to make.

TOP TIPS:

Make sure that you **don't talk about characters as if they are real**. Instead speak about the choices that the writers' made when presenting different characters.

Use connectives to show you are sequencing the text (initially, as a result, towards the end etc).

Aim to **learn around 10 quotes** from each text. Make sure that they are short and cover a range of themes and characters.

Each paragraph should:

- ✓ Be supported with evidence from the text e.g. a quote or reference to a method used by the writer.
- ✓ Analyse **how** the writer's choices create an impact on the reader. Explain the impact in detail. Zoom in on key words if working with a direct quote and explore a range of effects.
- ✓ Bring it back to the writer's intentions and the question – **why** did the writer choose to create this moment in the text?
- ✓ Comment on context, where appropriate.
- ✓ Link back to the question.

0 7 Stevenson presents Jekyll to be the architect of Hyde, although both are technically housed within the same being. It is evident from the initial foreshadowing at the beginning of the novella that Jekyll is an entity of 'good' and Hyde, by stark juxtaposition on entity of evil and malice. In showing the contrasting nature of both characters, we witness and are enlightened to the Jekyll consequently feeling sorrow and sympathizing with his situation.

Jekyll is shown to be naive and glib in believing he is capable of "holding himself of Hyde whenever he wishes". The prospect that he so confidently says this indicates he has control over his desires and Hyde himself, however we know this

13 ao2
13 ao1
14 ao1 ref
we and consequently feel the irony of such a flippant statement: it is in fact Hyde who is in the driving seat of their strange, manipulative relationship, so to speak. Furthermore the use of the verb 'rid' conveys that Jekyll understands the evil existing within himself as 'rid' source

14 ao2
and disrespectful, almost as if he is just rubbish to be thrown away and discarded. It could conceivably mean that whilst Jekyll recognizes the evil and immorality within Hyde, he needs this veneer, this alter ego to conceal and embody his dual nature. The fact that he appears to have a choice of this stage to prevent Hyde's evil 'satanic' acts such as the trampling calmly over the girl and the ape-like murder of the prestigious Dr. Carew, and chooses to reject this and permit such a malcontent to exist in the conservative society makes me as an audience member feel repulsed at his ability to condone something so 'downright detestable'.

15 ao1 ref? How can I feel sympathy for such a man that harms the other cheek, and reject corrected this horror?

Moreover, within the extract Jekyll is illustrated by Stevenson is an ambiguous simile to be "like some demented prisoner", showing cynically that he is both a prisoner in the oppression of dual

nature and his own moral compass. 'Demented' describes a man who cannot be consoled, who in his moral entirety plagued beyond repair with the control and repression he has so long endured. We know that the Victorian Society was highly patriarchal, with a strict rigid class system that controlled, demeaned and concealed the desires of the many, oppressing development and true liberty.

...ground upon, sex and drugs were detestable and 'breaking beyond the bounds' enforced by this conservative society are in some way referenced and mirrored in each of Jekyll's deep desires (Ulterior, Freud and most importantly Jekyll). To endure such a controlled life, free of variations and desires strikes the reader as extremely harsh and unjust, consequently we feel sorry for Jekyll and his rebelling

Furthermore, we see the terror engendered by Hyde's immorality upon the kindly Jekyll. In Chapter 7, Jekyll's face was succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair, showing that he has become so petrified and desperate of for his veneer to cease that he can not longer control it, hence exposing his secret and 'squeezing the very blood of the gentlemen below'. The use of the noun 'gentleman' could perhaps connote the normality and expected behaviour of Victorian Society curbing and, by contrast, repress the stark difference that is essentially the traditional belief - the prospect that it 'grows'

Their blood serves to violently emphasize their shock and abject disgust that such barbarism and strangeness can exist in their conservative, approved society. This links to Freud's theory of the Victorian era: to the extent that we are composed of two three natures, the ID and ego being the agent of no righteousness or judgement of morals and the superego, of which controls good and evil. The fact that the suppression of our dual nature leads to such a progressed manipulation of evil as is Hyde emphasizes the dire situation Jekyll unfortunately is in such as suppressing Freud's theory and

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In addition as the novella draws to a close, we are quickly enlightened on to Jekyll's tragic end, in which he states that he 'stood already convicted in the profound duplicity of man's double nature'. This clearly shows that through the oppressive nature of Victorian Society, Jekyll was forced to measure and give in to the desire that plagued his troubled soul. In this manner Jekyll spent 'sparing' headlong into a sea of misery, hardening himself to the view that was Hyde and therefore making his imprisonment end. The use of 'liberty' shows that, in fact there was no freedom, no enlightenment to and listen to your desires, hence in a way emphasizing the necessity for such a release and explaining to some degree why this was permitted to take over and ultimately Jekyll's inevitable, to simply need to escape, and however just, dehumanized and abhorrent the result of such an act was, as a human being who too someone get the calling of freedom and escape, I can fully empathize with Nobody deserves such oppression as was engendered upon him, and hereby I can see the futility resulting for such a relief, such a justification of freedom, liberty and grace will on soon explored and corrected by poor Jekyll.

Illustrating the struggle between right and wrong, the juxtaposition that occasionally combines of truth and deceit, therefore making them with Jekyll's predicament.

