

RAISING ACHIEVEMENT • JEKYLL AND HYDE • DRILL 1

Mr Hyde, I think?

Hyde

Today: how Stevenson presents Hyde when Utterson meets him for the first time
30 minutes

Do Now

Know

- 1 What is Mr Utterson's job?
- 2 On which day of the week do Utterson and Enfield take their walks?
- 3 In Chapter 1, how much money does Hyde agree to pay the girl's family?
- 4 In which city is the novella mostly set?
- 5 Which document in Utterson's safe worries him at the start of Chapter 2?

Do Now: answers

Know

1

What is Mr Utterson's job?

He is a lawyer.

2

On which day of the week do Utterson and Enfield take their walks?

Sunday

3

In Chapter 1, how much money does Hyde agree to pay the girl's family?

A hundred pounds

4

In which city is the novella mostly set?

London

5

Which document in Utterson's safe worries him at the start of Chapter 2?

Dr Jekyll's will, which leaves everything to Edward Hyde

Focus reminder

Know

What the Jekyll and Hyde question asks you to do

Start with the extract: find two or three short quotations about Hyde.

Write 'Stevenson presents Hyde as...'. Hyde is a character Stevenson built, so write about choices.

Then move to the novel as a whole: where else is Hyde frightening or strange?

Say why: what did Stevenson want his readers in 1886 to fear?

Utterson meets Hyde

Read

Robert Louis Stevenson • 1886 • Chapter 2 (Search for Mr Hyde)

- 1 Mr. Utterson stepped out and touched him on the shoulder as he passed.
“Mr. Hyde, I think?”
Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. But his fear was only momentary; and though he did not look the lawyer in the face,
- 5 he answered coolly enough: “That is my name. What do you want?”
“I see you are going in,” returned the lawyer. “I am an old friend of Dr. Jekyll’s—Mr. Utterson of Gaunt Street—you must have heard of my name; and meeting you so conveniently, I thought you might admit me.”
“You will not find Dr. Jekyll; he is from home,” replied Mr. Hyde,
- 10 blowing in the key. And then suddenly, but still without looking up,
“How did you know me?” he asked.
“On your side,” said Mr. Utterson “will you do me a favour?”
“With pleasure,” replied the other. “What shall it be?”
“Will you let me see your face?” asked the lawyer.
- 15 Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. “Now I shall know you again,” said Mr. Utterson. “It may be useful.”

Check your understanding

Know

- 1 What does Utterson do as Hyde passes him?
- 2 Hyde says Dr Jekyll is “from home”. What does that mean?
- 3 In which part of London does Hyde say he lives?
- 4 What does Utterson ask to see?

Check your understanding: answers

Know

1

What does Utterson do as Hyde passes him?

He steps out, touches him on the shoulder and says “Mr. Hyde, I think?”

2

Hyde says Dr Jekyll is “from home”. What does that mean?

He is out, not at home.

3

In which part of London does Hyde say he lives?

Soho

4

What does Utterson ask to see?

Hyde’s face

Quotation explosion

Apply

"Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath"

Copy the quotation into the middle of your page. Explode it: answer each question around it.

Explode it

Apply

AO1

What does Hyde's first reaction show about him?

AO2

What does the verb "shrank" suggest?

AO2

What is the effect of "hissing"?

AO3

Why would Stevenson's first readers find Hyde's animal behaviour frightening?

Explosion: answers

Apply

AO1

What does Hyde's first reaction show about him?

He is startled and defensive, like a hunted creature. He does not want to be seen or known.

AO2

What does the verb "shrank" suggest?

Making himself smaller, cowering. It fits his small size and suggests guilt or a fear of being caught.

AO2

What is the effect of "hissing"?

It is animal imagery: Hyde sounds like a snake. A snake recalls the serpent in Eden, so he seems sly and evil before he has said a word.

AO3

Why would Stevenson's first readers find Hyde's animal behaviour frightening?

After Darwin's *The Descent of Man* (1871), many Victorians feared that humans came from animals and that a beast could still lie inside a civilised man. Hyde brings that fear onto a London street.

Zooming in on one word

Technique

Pick one word from a quotation and say what it suggests. Two or three ideas about one word are worth more than a long quotation.

fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared

Your task Zoom in on “defiance”. Write two sentences about what it suggests about Hyde.

The question

Plan

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson has been waiting by the door in the by-street and meets Mr Hyde for the first time.

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Hyde as a frightening outsider?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Hyde in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Hyde in the novel as a whole.

Today: plan your answer. No essay. About 8 minutes.

Plan it

Plan

Plan

1. Today: plan your answer in 8 minutes. No essay.
2. Write your thesis: one sentence that answers the question.
3. Plan three points. Point 1 from the extract, Points 2 and 3 from other chapters. Give each a short quotation.
4. Add context to at least one point: Darwin, or Victorian fears about the poor parts of London.

Top tips

- Choose short quotations you can zoom in on: two to five words.
- Use the whole novel: Chapter 1 (the trampling), Chapter 4 (Carew) and Chapter 10 (Jekyll's statement).
- Write 'Stevenson presents Hyde as...', not 'Hyde is...'.

Your turn

8 minutes

Today: plan your answer in 8 minutes. No essay.

Model plan

Master

Thesis: Stevenson presents Hyde as an outsider who frightens people because he seems less than human, and because he threatens the respectable world of gentlemen like Utterson.

Point 1 (extract): Hyde “shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath”. The verb “hissing” makes him sound like a snake, sly and barely human.

Point 2 (Chapter 1): he “trampled calmly over the child’s body”. The adverb “calmly” shows a lack of conscience that sets him apart from decent people.

Point 3 (Chapter 4): he attacks Carew “with ape-like fury”. The simile links him to apes, so his violence looks like a step backwards in evolution.

Context: after Darwin, Victorian readers feared a beast inside civilised man. Hyde lives in Soho, far from the respectable squares.

Have a go: Enfield tries to describe Hyde

Read

Robert Louis Stevenson · Chapter 1 (Story of the Door)

- 1 “He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something down-right detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I
- 5 couldn't specify the point. He's an extraordinary looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment.”

Have a go

Practise

Read Enfield's attempt to describe Hyde in Chapter 1. Answer in two or three sentences.

Enfield and Utterson both struggle to say what is wrong with Hyde. Why might Stevenson keep Hyde's appearance so vague? Use one quotation.

Green pen

Check your work and improve it in green pen.



My thesis answers the question in one sentence, using its words.



Each point has a short quotation and one word I could zoom in on.



At least two points come from outside the extract.



I linked context to a point, not as a separate fact.