

<p><b><u>1. Reader response</u></b></p> <p><i>The reader is caught between...</i></p> <p>The reader is caught between empathy for Jekyll and disgust at Hyde’s murderous behaviour.</p>	<p><b><u>2. Peeling away the layers of characterisation</u></b></p> <p><i>On the exterior..., yet on the interior we can infer....</i></p> <p>On the exterior, Jekyll appears to be a civilised, educated and respected member of society, yet on the interior we can infer that he has a darker, more violent lust for adventure.</p>	<p><b><u>3. Character motives</u></b></p> <p><i>_____ is motivated not only by... but also by...</i></p> <p>Jekyll is motivated not only by his desire to hide his alter ego, but also by his desperate need to continue to ‘become’ Hyde.</p>	<p><b><u>4. Character development</u></b></p> <p><i>By the close of the novel the once ... has developed into...</i></p> <p>By the close of the novel, the once respectable Dr Jekyll has developed into a terrified and terrifying shadow of his former self. His own testimony shows that he has been completely corrupted by ‘Hyde’.</p>
<p><b><u>5. Reader positioning</u></b></p> <p><i>(The writer) positions the reader/audience in favour of /against _____ by...</i></p> <p>Stevenson positions the reader against Hyde by revealing his violent behaviour in Chapter 1.</p>	<p><b><u>6. First impressions</u></b></p> <p><i>Our first impressions of...</i></p> <p>Our first impressions of Utterson is that of a fair, thoughtful and loyal friend.</p>	<p><b><u>7. Weighing up the importance</u></b></p> <p><i>Even though/although ... , ...</i></p> <p>Even though Jekyll, in the guise of Hyde, has committed untold violent crimes, by the penultimate chapter, the reader begins to feel some sympathy for his desperate attempts to recreate his potion.</p>	<p><b><u>8. Deepening analysis</u></b></p> <p><i>At first glance...; however, on closer inspection...</i></p> <p>At first glance, in Chapter 3, Jekyll appears to be completely in control; however, on closer inspection, we can already sense his desire to keep Utterson in the dark about his ‘relationship’ with Hyde.</p>
<p><b><u>9. Identifying a common thread</u></b></p> <p><i>Throughout the novel/poem/play...</i></p> <p>Throughout the novel, Stevenson explores the duality of human nature and the way in which good and evil may reside in us all.</p>	<p><b><u>10. Identifying the main thing</u></b></p> <p><i>The most important word/sentence/idea/chapter/moment is _____ because...</i></p> <p>The most important word from this quote is “creature”, because it suggests a lack of humanity in Hyde, as well as the idea that he is an animal waiting to spring at its prey.</p>	<p><b><u>11. Close language analysis</u></b></p> <p><i>Here, _____ employs the word/phrase ‘_____’ to suggest/imply/reinforce...</i></p> <p>Here, Utterson employs the words “God forgive us” to reinforce the idea that he has finally turned his back on his friend. He is also recognising that the matter for “God” to judge.</p>	<p><b><u>12. Exemplifying an idea through a character/setting/event</u></b></p> <p><i>_____ reveals her/his belief in _____ through her/his description of...</i></p> <p>Stevenson reveals his belief in the duality of nature through his description of both Jekyll and Hyde, along with Utterson’s references to criminal “adventures”.</p>
<p><b><u>13. Contrast</u></b></p> <p><i>Although both writers/characters..., they...</i></p> <p>Although both Poole and Hyde’s ‘hypocritical’ landlady are members of the servant class, they represent two very different sides of human nature - Poole is loyal and trustworthy, whilst Hyde’s landlady takes an ‘odious joy’ in Hyde’s potential downfall.</p>	<p><b><u>14. Noting subtleties</u></b></p> <p><i>Here, the writer cleverly...</i></p> <p>Here, Stevenson cleverly employs the fearsome imagery of Greek mythology, [when likening the women to Harpies], to remind us that human beings are also capable of great violence and monstrous behaviour.</p>	<p><b><u>15. Proposing a tentative idea</u></b></p> <p><i>Perhaps, (writer’s name) was hinting that ...</i></p> <p>Perhaps Stevenson was hinting that human beings are no different from animals.</p>	<p><b><u>16. Contrasting alternative viewpoints</u></b></p> <p><i>Some readers might propose that...; other readers, however, might argue...</i></p> <p>Some readers might propose that Stevenson wanted to explore the relationship between the Church and the scientific establishment; other readers, however, might argue that he was providing the Victorian reader with an exciting tale of mystery and suspense.</p>