

Grade Builder Jekyll and Hyde

<p>Grade 8+</p> <p>Critical, exploratory, conceptualised response</p> <p>Judicious use of precise references to support interpretation(s)</p> <p>Analysis of writer’s methods with subject terminology used judiciously</p> <p>Exploration of effects of writer’s methods on reader</p> <p>Exploration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by specific, detailed links between context/text/task</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area past a house with a, “blistered and distained” door. In just a few lines, Stevenson makes expert use of pathetic fallacy to establish conflicting moods as the men pass from a thriving area of London into the abhorrent, poor area where Mr Hyde resides. The description of the setting is immediately symbolic of one of the key themes of the story- the duality of human nature. As we leave the beauty of the bustling, colourful shop fronts, we symbolically step out of civilisation into the domain of Hyde, a place that is literally dark to symbolise the hidden and suppressed side of human nature therefore foreshadowing the character of Hyde who we are about to meet through the story that Enfield is about to tell. To get to this area, the friends must pass the façade of the town and travel beneath to find the true nature of London, interestingly, it is the sight of the door that prompts Enfield to recall a brutal attack that he witnessed previously. The fact that the men must travel through the light and into the dark to recall this event reflects the Victorian belief that negative or improper thoughts and ideas should be suppressed. Whilst Enfield does share his story with Utterson, the men both agree not to speak of the story again. Cleverly, by drawing our attention to this need to suppress negativity and avoid gossip, Stevenson may well be helping to justify the human need for a character such as Hyde who is the personification of all of those repressed feelings and ideas being released at once without check. The men’s journey into the darkness is both literal and symbolic as the door prompts Enfield to recall a, “black winter morning” when he saw Hyde trample a young girl, taking him back to a memory which he had put aside, suggesting that the darkness of our minds does not disappear just because we choose not to acknowledge it.</p>
<p>Grade 7</p> <p>Exploratory response</p> <p>Judicious use of references to support interpretation(s)</p> <p>Analysis of writer’s methods with subject terminology used confidently</p> <p>Exploration of effects of writer’s methods on reader</p> <p>Exploration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by specific, detailed links between context/text/task</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area past a house with a, “blistered and distained” door. In just a few lines, Stevenson makes expert use of contrast to establish conflicting moods as the men pass from a thriving area of London into the abhorrent, poor area where Mr Hyde resides. The description of the setting is immediately symbolic of one of the key themes of the story- the duality of human nature. To get to this area, the friends must pass the façade of the town and travel beneath to find the true nature of London, interestingly, it is the sight of the door that prompts Enfield to recall a brutal attack that he witnessed previously. The dark description of Hyde’s house really helps to establish the dark nature of his personality which prepares us well for the story that Enfield is about to tell. The dark imagery links clearly to the dark side of human nature that Stevenson uses Hyde to symbolise which helps the reader to understand that Hyde represents the savage side of humanity that is usually kept in check by the laws of society.</p>

<p>Grade 6</p> <p>Thoughtful, developed response to task and whole text Apt references integrated into interpretation(s)</p> <p>Examination of writer’s methods with subject terminology used effectively to support consideration of methods</p> <p>Examination of effects of writer’s methods on reader</p> <p>Thoughtful consideration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by examination of detailed links between context/text/task</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area past a house with a, “blistered and distained” door. In just a few lines, Stevenson makes expert use of contrast to establish conflicting moods as the men pass from a thriving area of London into the abhorrent, poor area where Mr Hyde resides. The description of the setting is immediately symbolic of one of the key themes of the story- the duality of human nature. To get to this area, the friends must pass the façade of the town and travel beneath to find the true nature of London, interestingly, it is the sight of the door that prompts Enfield to recall a brutal attack that he witnessed previously. The dark description of Hyde’s house really help to establish the dark nature of his personality which prepare us well for the story that Enfield is about to tell.</p>
<p>Grade 5</p> <p>Clearly explained response to task with use of relevant textual detail.</p> <p>Clear explanation of the impact of writer’s methods with some accurate use of subject terminology.</p> <p>Clear understanding of relationships between text and contextual factors.</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area past a house with a, “blistered and distained” door. In just a few lines, Stevenson makes use of contrast to establish conflicting moods as the men pass from a thriving area of London into the poor area where Mr Hyde lives. The description of the setting is immediately symbolic of one of the key themes of the story- the duality of human nature. Victorians believed that people should supress inappropriate or dark thoughts and feelings and. The descriptions of London represent the two sides of human beings that we see in the two characters Jekyll and Hyde.</p>
<p>Grade 4</p> <p>Some explained responses supported by a range of relevant evidence.</p> <p>Explained relevant comments on writers’ methods using some relevant subject terminology</p> <p>Explains the significance of some implicit ideas/contextual factors and relationships between context and task.</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area”. Stevenson uses contrast to show the two different sides of London and this could also link to the two sides of human beings. The descriptions of London represent the two sides of human beings that we see in the two characters Jekyll and Hyde.</p>
<p>Grade 3</p> <p>Supported response to task and text</p> <p>Comments on references</p> <p>Identification of writers’ methods</p> <p>Some reference to subject terminology</p> <p>Some awareness of implicit ideas/contextual factors</p>	<p>In chapter 1 of the novella, Utterson and Enfield take a walk through London. During their walk, the men pass from a beautiful area with, “an air of invitation” into a, “sinister” area”. Stevenson uses positive words and negative words to show that London was good and bad like people. That is what people believed in those times.</p>

