

B) Utterson is a very polite man. After seeing Jekyll ~~to~~ one of his first instincts is to introduce his cousin Enfield. He is also, only a little after the best for his friends. He tells Jekyll to come outside and 'whip up the circulation', in the hopes it might make him feel better.

To add to this pleasant ~~for~~ character, he says everything in a 'good nature'. Which is ~~an~~ an excellent quality that his friends respect about him.

We know Utterson is a popular character when Jekyll says he's 'very glad to see (him)', and we can tell Jekyll is honestly disappointed he can't be outside with them.

Although a polite ~~and~~ character, Utterson likes to influence people's choices. ~~He~~ He, more forcefully, tells Jekyll to 'come now', and 'get (his) hat'. These ~~imperative~~ imperatives showing a more forceful side of Utterson.

His good mood soon changes when he turns 'pale' with 'horror in (his) eyes' after witnessing the account at the window.

Asking God to 'forgive (him)' shows Utterson is a ~~no~~ wary man who perhaps feels so what he has just witnessed he

shouldn't have.

b) Although previously a more joyful character to his friends, Jekyll is at a low point in his life. Sat at his window 'like some disconsolate prisoner' Jekyll watches the world go by. This simile describes him as a prisoner of his own home, ~~and~~ implying his isolation is beyond his control.

Jekyll describes himself as 'very low'. He repeats this phrase several times with a 'drear(y)' response, using the repetition to reinforce his <sup>unhappy</sup> mood.

When invited outside with his friend he describes it as 'quite impossible'. This adjective suggesting there wouldn't even be the slightest chance he could come outside, despite the fact he'd 'like to very much'.

Jekyll and his dear friend Utterson are very similar as ~~they~~ Utterson says 'But what Jekyll was about to venture to propose'. Their similarities in not only their thoughts but how they speak shows what close companions they are.

At last in this extract we see Jekyll 'smile', however 'the words were hardly uttered' ~~before~~ before the smile was struck from his face'. The use of ~~this adjective~~ this metaphor makes it seem his expression change is so sudden, that it even shocks himself. This ~~new~~ face now of 'such abject terror and despair... froze the very blood' of Utterson and Enfield. This shows how unmerciful Jekyll is of Hyde's power ~~of~~ over him, and of how his friends now see him.

c) The pathetic fallacy of this piece reflects the mood of Jekyll. The 'premature twilight' contrasted with the 'bright sunset' gives an eerie feel as though two <sup>different</sup> worlds are meeting in the sky. This very much reflects the theme of duality too.

It seems mysterious how Jekyll is remaining a 'prisoner' in his own home, especially as he longs so much to be outside. He tells Utterson he 'dare not' come outside, this makes it seem as though it would be a serious threat to him if he did.

The sudden mood change of Jekyll is a mystery to Utterson

and Enfield. They are puzzled how his 'smile could be struck out of his face' in a matter of moments. The pace at which this scene happens adds to the uncertainty as well. How everything is described to be seen ~~off~~ 'for a glimpse' or 'constantly' changing. ~~After~~ After this scene at the window, Utterson and Enfield leave 'without a word'. This 'silence' juxtaposed with the streets with 'strivings of life' ~~into~~ creates another duality. The semantic field of the words 'horror', 'terror' and 'despair' all add to the mysterious theme as the reader is left uncertain of what Utterson and Enfield saw.

d) Extract taken from page 33.

Another example of mystery we see is when Utterson receives a letter from ~~his dear friend Henry Jekyll~~ <sup>the</sup> late ~~friend~~ Dr. Lanyon.

~~One~~ <sup>One</sup> night after Lanyon's funeral, Utterson receives an envelope, sitting 'by the light of a melancholy candle'. The use of the

candle is a ~~motif~~ motif used throughout to represent mystery. The letter is inscribed as 'PRIVATE', the capitals used to ~~emphasize~~ express its secrecy. The mere thought of opening the letter leaves Utterson 'dreaded to behold the contents'. ~~The~~ The adjective dreaded gives a sense of how terrified he is of not knowing what it beholds.

Although a faithful friend, Utterson 'condemn(s) his the fear as a disloyalty "in and breach of the seal'. The long lead up to the opening of the letter adds to the suspense. After opening it, another envelope is addressed 'not to be opened till the death... of Mr. Dr. Henry Jekyll'. This is a huge shock to Utterson as he 'could not trust his eyes'.

There is a semantic field within this extract of 'mad', 'sinister' and 'disappearance', all linked to the mystery of Jekyll, and what may happen to him.

When Utterson is thinking about the will, an idea 'springs from

the sinister suggestion of Hyde'. The use of the metaphor shows his sudden flood of ideas and clues to what could unlock this mystery, and the use of alliteration gives it a more in depth aspect.

Utterson asks himself 'what should it mean?' This rhetorical question suggests him thinking out loud as he has a lot of unanswered questions. With ~~some~~ <sup>great</sup> 'curiosity', Utterson decides to ~~do~~ 'dive at once to the bottom of these mysteries' to unravel the great mystery. The metaphor Utterson uses creates a real sense

that he's going to put everything he has in to finding out.

To 'honour ... his dear friend' Utterson chooses to put the ~~pe~~ envelope 'in the inmost corner of his private safe'. This use of hyperbole shows he is going to lock it away out of sight and mind to the darkest corner where he can hopefully forget about it till the right time. The adjective 'private' expresses the fact it's his personal safe, and now his personal responsibility of unravelling the secrets and mystery of his dear friend Jekyll, and Hyde.