



English

DEPARTMENT
HIGH WEALD ACADEMY

OCTOBER HOLIDAY REVISION

It is important you spend some of your holiday actively revising for your English GCSEs.

Do the following:

- Test yourself using the knowledge organiser for “Jekyll & Hyde”. Make sure you know the **vocabulary**, **themes** and **context** information.
- Learn the information on the “Romeo & Juliet” knowledge organiser, particularly **symbols**, **themes & context** and **literary techniques**.
- study the Prologue from “Romeo and Juliet” and complete the tasks.

Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde

Plot	
1 The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory)
2 Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.
4 The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he is has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.
8 The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.

Character		Vocabulary	Context	
Dr Henry Jekyll	A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.	aberration	<i>Fin-de-siècle fears</i> – at the end of the 19 th century, there were growing fears about migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.	
Mr Edward Hyde	A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man, an unrepentant criminal.	abhorrent		
Gabriel Utterson	A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.	allegory		
Dr Hastie Lanyon	A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.	allusion	<i>Victorian values</i> – from the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.	
Richard Enfield	A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.	anxiety		
Poole	Jekyll's manservant.	atavism		
Sir Danvers Carew	A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.	consciousness	The implications of <i>Darwinism and evolution</i> haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states	
Mr Guest	Utterson's secretary and handwriting expert.	debased		
Themes		degenerate		
		depraved		
The Exam		duality	<i>Physiognomy</i> – Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.	
		Example Question: Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider?		
The duality of human nature	Information: 45 minutes. No choice of question. One extract followed by two bullet points, looking at first the extract, then the whole novella. You must learn your key quotes as you will NOT have a copy of the novella in the exam	duplicity		
Science and the unexplained		epistolary		
The supernatural		ethics	<i>Victorian London</i> – the population of 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million in 1900, with a huge numbers migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy.	
Reputation		eugenics		
Rationality		feral		
Urban terror		A01- Demonstrate an understanding of the question and text, use quotations to evidence understanding. (12 Marks)	genre	<i>Urban terror</i> – as London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime. The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic and detective literature.
Secrecy and silence		A02- Carefully analyse the language used by the writer and comment on the intended effect on the reader. Ensure that you include subject terminology in your response. Comment where you can on structure/form. (12 Marks)	metamorphosis	
Addiction	A03- Show understanding of 19 th century contextual information, in particular knowledge of Victorian London and the gothic genre. (6 Marks)	perversion		
Stretch yourself		professional	<i>Robert Louis Stevenson</i> was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides - he was raised in the wealthy New Town area, but spent his youth exploring the darker, more sinister side of town.	
		respectability		
		restraint		
		savage		
Be original, develop your own interpretations; Be critical, give your own justified opinions; Get to grips with context- what effect does have on the novel & your understanding – consider its application not just existence. Be sure to comment on how it relates to the themes.		subconscious	<i>Deacon Brodie</i> – a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councillor, William Brodie lead a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. He was hanged in 1788 for his crimes. As a youth, Stevenson wrote a play about him.	
		suppression		
		supernatural		
		unorthodox		
		Victorian		

PLOT		CHARACTERS		Literary Techniques / Key Terms
Act 1	In Italy two noble families, the Montagues and Capulets, have much bad blood between them. Romeo, son of old Montague, is in love with Rosaline, who disdains his love. As a result, Romeo is depressed. To cure him of his love, his friend Benvolio induces him to attend a masked ball at the Capulets, where he could encounter other beauties and forget Rosaline. At the ball, Romeo is attracted by a girl who he learns is Juliet, daughter of the Capulets. They seal their love with a kiss.	Romeo Montague	Intense, intelligent, quick witted, and loved by his friends.	Prologue
		Juliet Capulet	Naïve and sheltered at the beginning, develops into a woman with strength. Grounded.	Foreshadowing
		Mercutio	Romeo’s close friend. Wild, playful and sarcastic	Dramatic Irony
		Tybalt	Juliet’s cousin. A hothead consumed by issues of family honour. Hates the Montagues.	Bawdy Humour
		Benvolio	Romeo’s cousin, less quick witted than Romeo and Mercutio, tries to keep the peace.	Monologue
Act 2	Romeo lingers in Capulet’s garden, standing in the orchard beneath Juliet’s balcony. He sees Juliet leaning over the railing, hears her calling out his name, and wishes that he were not a Montague. He reveals his presence, and they resolve, after an ardent love scene, to be married secretly.	Friar Laurence	A Franciscan monk and a friend to both Romeo and Juliet.	Soliloquy
		Nurse	Juliet's best friend and confidante, and in many ways is more her mother than Lady Capulet is.	Juxtaposition
		Prince Escalus	Leader of Verona, concerned with keeping order between the warring families.	Oxymoron
Act 3	Tybalt encounters Romeo returning from Friar Lawrence’s cell. Romeo, softened by his newfound love and his marriage to Juliet, refuses to be drawn into a quarrel with Tybalt, now his kinsman by marriage. Mercutio grapples with Tybalt and is killed. Aroused to fury by the death of his friend, Romeo fights with Tybalt and kills him and takes shelter in the Friar’s cell.	Paris	Nobleman given permission to woo Juliet initially, then to marry her after Tybalt’s death. Killed by Romeo.	Metaphor
		Lord Capulet	Patriarch of the Capulets, counterpart to Lord Montague. Arranges marriage for Juliet, quick to anger when disobeyed.	Iambic Pentameter
Act 4	In despair, Juliet seeks Friar Lawrence’s advice. He gives her a sleeping potion, which for a time will cause her to appear dead. Thus, on the day of her supposed marriage to Paris, she will be carried to the family vault. By the time she awakens, Romeo will be summoned to the vault and take her away to Mantua.			Blank Verse
				Sonnet Form
Act 5	The Friar’s letter fails to reach Romeo. When he hears of Juliet’s death Romeo procures a deadly poison from an apothecary and secretly returns to Verona to say his last farewell to his deceased wife and die by her side. At Juliet’s side, Romeo drinks the poison and dies. When Juliet awakens from her deep sleep, she realises Romeo’s error and kills herself with his dagger. The Capulets and Montague decide to reconcile as a result of the deaths of their children.			Celestial Imagery
SYMBOLS		THEMES AND CONTEXT		
Light/dark and day/night	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i> is filled with imagery of light and dark. But while light is traditionally connected with "good" and dark with "evil," in <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> the relationship is more complex. Romeo and Juliet constantly see each other as forms of light. In the balcony scene, Romeo describes Juliet as the sun, while Juliet describes Romeo as stars. But the relationship between light and dark is complicated by the lover's need for the privacy of darkness in order to be together.	Love- The love Romeo and Juliet share <i>is</i> beautiful and passionate. It is pure, exhilarating, and transformative, and they are willing to give everything to it. But it is also chaotic and destructive, bringing death to friends, family, and to themselves. Alternative attitudes to love are offered through Mercutio’s cynicism and innuendo, and the Nurse’s often bawdy, physical references. Familial love can be explored, especially with Juliet’s relationship to her parents.		
		Fate- No matter what the lovers do, what plans they make, or how much they love each other, their struggles against fate only help fulfill it. But defeating or escaping fate is not the point. No one escapes fate. It is Romeo and Juliet’s determination to struggle against fate in order to be together, whether in life or death, that shows the fiery passion of their love, and which makes that love eternal.		
		Individuals v society- Because of their forbidden love, Romeo and Juliet are forced into conflict with the social world around them: family, friends, political authority, and even religion.		
		Language and word play- Romeo and Juliet constantly play with language. They pun, rhyme, and speak in double-entendres. All these word games may seem like mere fun, and they are fun. The characters that pun and play with language have fun doing it. But word play in <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> has a deeper purpose: rebellion. Romeo and Juliet play with language to escape the world.		
		Violence / Conflict – The play opens in a violent street fashion. The blood feud between the two families features in the prologue. The romance between Romeo and Juliet brings many deaths until the eventual death of the two protagonists.		

Romeo & Juliet

PROLOGUE

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,
And the continuance of their parents' rage,
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

Tasks

Read the *Prologue* and answer these questions in full detail:

1. Who are the “two households”? List the members of each house who appear in the play.
2. What does it mean by “from ancient grudge break into new mutiny”? How is this seen in the play?
3. What does it mean by “Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean”? Why is “civil” emphasised?
4. Why are Romeo and Juliet described as “star-cross'd lovers”? Where is this idea developed in the play?
5. What happened in the “fearful passage of their death-mark'd love”? Explain what “death-mark'd” means.
6. Use a video service like YouTube to find a version of the play and watch it.