

Candidate 4 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
21	"wild, cold, reasonable night of March"	
	pathetic fallacy of ^{stormy} weather shows wild mood	
	and creates tension and unsettled atmosphere	
	"pale moon"	
	night suggests darkness and evil, moon suggests	
	madness; creating an unsettled atmosphere	
	"unusually bare of passengers"	
	no people, creates tense environment, suggesting	
	silence and foreboding creating an unsettled atmosphere	
	"deserted"	
	quiet, no witnesses suggests something bad	
	might happen, people are hiding	
	"lashing"	
	connotations of violence, creates fear and anger	
	pathetic fallacy of wind	

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22	"At the sight of Utterson..."	
	seen as a saviour and hero, rescuing the	
	staff from the mysterious issue	
	"Very irregular"	
	voice of reason, doesn't stray from social norms,	
	polite Victorian gentleman	
	"Ames, Poole"	
	interested in solving mystery but hopes it's not	
	all bad, showing naivety	
23	"ferocity"	
	Poole is demanding, connotations of vicious and	
	anger show tension he is feeling, no longer polite	
	"gave a jerk that nearly threw him off balance"	
	Utterson, the usually stable, brave character is	
	frightened of what he'll see, creating tension	
	"uncertain hand"	
	unsure of what he's going to find, showing fear	
	and building tension by creating anticipation	

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	"fire was out"	
	creates cold, dark setting, creating tension by	
	seeming unsafe and dangerous	
	"he was made away with"	
	suggests Jekyll is dead, building a mystery,	
	creating tension and anticipation	

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24	commonality	
	Stevenson uses symbolism to represent Jekyll and Hyde, exploring the theme of duality of human nature and secrecy.	
	In the extract Stevenson uses symbolism of the door to create mystery and reveal the theme of secrecy and two parts of the building to represent Jekyll and Hyde, exploring duality of human nature	
	Extract	
	"red baize door"	
	Symbolism of door represents Jekyll's hidden secret. Connotations of red suggest blood, implying evil is being hidden, revealing theme of secrecy	
	"laboratory building"	
	Front of the house appears respectable, symbolising Jekyll as it's where he resides but as they enter the lab this symbolises Hyde's domain as it's dark, unkempt and poor in appearance, showing Hyde's and Jekyll's contrast revealing duality of man.	

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	Elsewhere	
	"air of wealth and comfort"	
	Jekyll's door appears rich and well cared for,	
	keeping up reputations, symbolising his character	
	This contrasts with Hyde's door that is ugly	
	and not well maintained. Shows two sides of	
	Jekyll as one is respectable and other isn't,	
	symbolising duality of human nature	
	"ape-like fury"	
	Hyde symbolises evil, suggesting it's primitive	
	and the dark side to Jekyll is regressed so	
	acts on its emotions without thought, showing	
	duality of human nature	
	Jekyll is described as good looking and	
	well made - representing a fully made individual	
	at the peak of evolution. Hyde is in contrast	
	to this appears "deformed" and short and	
	younger, suggesting as he's only the evil	
	manifestation of Jekyll he isn't fully formed	

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	and mature and has regressed in evolution	
	"windows barred with iron"	
	symbolises how Jekyll feels imprisoned and trapped by Hyde, and is now a prisoner due to the evil he created, showing the damage of trying to separate the duality of human nature.	
	"haggard shaft of daylight"	
	light symbolises Jekyll as he is exhausted trying to fight Hyde's evil darkness, shows he is weary and weak, showing duality of human nature as Jekyll attempts to overcome Hyde.	
	Lanyon and Jekyll both write letters for Utterson and Jekyll's letters within letters symbolise secrecy as by opening the letters Utterson unravels the truth that could not be discovered otherwise.	

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	<p>John feels guilt and regret due to his adultery as he is a man of integrity, and so now sees himself as a hypocrite. His good intentions are shown as he tells Abigail who is still desperately in love with him, "I will cut off my hand before I'll ever reach for you again." revealing his desire to stay loyal to his wife. He tells her "we never touched" showing he wishes to forget her and his mistakes. He is revealed to be quite emotional as he is harsh, but clear with Abby, emphasising his regret. Elizabeth has lost trust in him and fears hell returns to Abby, creating dramatic irony as ^{the audience} we know this is not the case. They fight and John gets angry, saying, "Woman, I'll not have your suspicion any more." His anger is misdirected at Elizabeth as he is really angry at himself for committing such a dreadful sin. The conflict between them creates tension and shows the damaging effects</p>	

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	<p>of guilt and regret on relationships. Miller's use of emotive language reveals the strong feelings of the characters and creates a powerful scene for the audience, causing them to become invested in John and Elizabeth's relationship.</p>	
	<p>John's immense pride and value he puts upon his reputation prevent him from standing against Abigail. Only his love for his wife cause him to overcome his pride and in the climax of the play. In act two the Proctor's fight over whether to go to court against Abigail, "I have reason to think before I charge fraud on Abigail" shows Proctor's concern for his reputation as he doesn't want to damage it by arguing against the now powerful Abigail and risk his affair coming out. In doing so Miller explores the importance of accepting social responsibility as John doesn't want to face the repercussions of his actions</p>	

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	<p>by the town as well as his own guilt and wife's coldness. John's fear of ruining his reputation is overcome when he must to save his wife's life admit to lechery and disprove Abigail in the eyes of the hysterical court. In the climax mass hysteria increases as Abigail and her friends act bewitched, gripping the crowd. It reaches its peak when Proctor confesses and says "I have rung the doom of my good name; I have made a bell of my honour" showing he will do anything to stop his wife from having to face the repercussions of his affair, proving his love and loyalty to her. This emotional scene shows the flaws in the justice system as Elizabeth lies to protect John, saying he didn't have an affair and therefore both are sentenced to hang. Miller's use of conflict, causes the scene to be more powerful as John and Elizabeth's conflict is resolved but they are still doomed to hang.</p>	

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Proctor is a voice of reason throughout the play and is not gripped by the mass hysteria of the rest of the town, therefore showing intelligence and honour. He points out flaws in the justice system, "Is the accuser always holy now?" that reveal the social issues of Salem as church and law are bound, creating room for manipulation that Abigail exploits. ~~The~~ Miller present ideas still relevant today of trustworthiness of witnesses and victims and allows the audience to see and feel the frustration felt by Proctor due to this injustice

Proctor is faced by a dilemma in the final scene - to live and lose his integrity or die to maintain his pride. He feels his sins mean he cannot act the same as honourable characters such as Rebecca Nurse of Giles Corey who chose to die to remain truthful and

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	true to their beliefs, "I cannot mount the gibbet	
	like a saint" shows he thinks his flaws	
	prevent him from acting otherwise and he	
	can't pretend to be the honourable, respectable	
	man he was. Rebecca Nurse's presence th	
	guilts him into doing the right thing and his wife's	
	unwavering support show he is still a good	
	man despite his flaws and declares "I can	
	speak my own sins, I cannot judge another"	
	showing he wishes to remain honest and can't	
	accuse others when he is not entirely good.	
	The emotive scene allows Proctor to regain	
	his integrity and his pride, which was his	
	fatal flaw becomes his greatest attribute.	
	The dark setting of the dungeon and time limit	
	of sunrise on his decision creates a tense	
	atmosphere, allowing Miller to effectively create	
	an emotive scene causing the audience to question	
	what they'd do to maintain their integrity.	

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	Proctors changing emotions throughout 'the	
	Crucible' reveal the importance of integrity	
	and damage of guilt. He redeems himself	
	in the final scene, ending on a message of	
	hope despite the sadness of his sure death.	
	Miller explores issues still relevant today of	
	a flawed justice system and damage done	
	by loss of integrity and the guilt associated.	
	Proctors misplaced anger but true love of his	
	wife reveal the themes of integrity and	
	reputation.	