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Answer

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In this extract, Shakespeare presents aggressive male behaviour in a passive manner in which the male servants from both the Montagues and the Capulets families have yet to fight. Sampson and Gregory both express the want to fight with the servants of from the house of Montague, however they decide to "let them begin" in fear of the "law" and to possibly avoid any blame for starting the fight. Shakespeare presents the two servants of the Capulet house of Capulet engaging in passive aggressive behaviour through the use of rude and disrespectful expressions and gestures of a "frown" and to act of biting the "thumb" in order to encourage the male servants of the house of Montague to fight them. In response to this, Abram asks: "Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?", which perhaps dares them to say otherwise to highlight either the guts or cowardice of the two men according to their answer. The aggression behind Abram's words is shown once again as he repeats the question when sampson doesn't correctly address it. However, the build up of aggression quickly simmers as Sampson states: "No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at

you, sir, but I bite my thumb, sir" as Gregory informs him that the law would not be on their side if he said yes. Therefore shakespeare presents passive aggressive male behaviour through

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the dialouge between the male servants of both households as well as their rude gestures of biting their thumbs. The fact that their is a mocking sense of politeness by addressing eachother as "sir" seems to ~~heighten~~ highlights us the passive aggression as it begins to build up. However, the fact that sampson is quick to back down and deny his actions of biting his thumb at Abram in fear of the law suggests that shakespeare views aggressive male behaviour as weak and not strongly resolved as they are shown not to immediately fight.

In the play as a whole, aggressive male behaviour is often seen in the play as the men from both households fight because of the feud between their families shakespeare presents aggressive male behaviour as irrational in Romeo and Juliet. This is evident in Act 1 Scene 1 as Tybalt ~~eng~~ engages in a fight despite having no particular reason to do so, except for his hate towards the Montagues. As Benvolio attempts to stop the fight from starting, encouraging "peace", Tybalt is quick to exclaim: "peace? I hate the word! As I hate do hell and the Montagues". This

ersion to "peace" presents Tybalt as a very aggressive, irrational man who

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fueled by hate. Shakespeare may have ~~done this to~~ presented aggressive male behaviour as irrational to suggest men are filled with anger and aggression. ~~This~~ This presentation would have been seen as expected for men to be strong and aggressive in to a contemporary Elizabethan audience as society was patriarchal and they felt entertained and enjoyed seeing the fights and aggressive male behaviour shown in the play, which may have had a cathartic effect on them.

Shakespeare also presents aggressive male behaviour as patriarchal through Capulet. This is seen as capulet verbally abuses Juliet when she refuses to marry Paris. He calls her "baggage", which suggests that she is a burden he must carry as is his property until she is married and given to another man. Capulet's words dehumanise Juliet as he treats her like an object as he continues with his aggressive and insulting words of "I will drag thee", "disobedient wretch" and ~~he~~ says she is a "curse". This reflects the patriarchal society of Elizabethan times ~~and~~ as the father had power in the household. Capulets aggressive behaviour towards Juliet shows oppression of Juliet.

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To some extent, I agree that stevenson's presentation of Dr. Jehyll allows the reader to feel sympathy for him. In this extract as 'The Incident at the Window', stevenson presents Dr. Jehyll as a tortured character. This is shown through the contrast between Dr. Jehyll and everything else around him. The setting in this extract depicts the court "full of premature twilight" with the sky "still bright with sunset". However, Dr. Jehyll is surrounded by an "air with infinite sadness of mien, ... isolate prisoner". ~~This encourages~~

L5 AO1 REFS

This transition between the "bright" sky to the court "full of premature twilight" and then to Dr. Jehyll highlights the duality in human nature that is presented throughout the novel as the sky is bright and symbolises the good and the light, which then mixes with some darkness to form "twilight" in the court and ends with the darkness that resides in Dr Jehyll that is Mr. Hyde. stevenson uses emotive language as he describes the air around Dr Jehyll as filled with "infinite sadness", suggesting the negativity he feels is neverending as it is infinite. This encourages the readers to feel sympathy for him as he is presented as a victim of Mr Hyde through his use of his body to commit crime and acts of deviance, which also presents him as

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a tortured character.

Stevenson further presents Dr Jekyll as a weak and tortured character through his descriptions of him and his change in expression towards the end of the extract. The doctor is shown to be weak as he speaks "drearily", however, despite this he speaks to Utterson with goodwill and even offers a smile to him and Mr Enfield. However, this smile was "struck out of his face" and in its place was an expression of "abject terror and despair" indicating the inner conflict Jekyll is experiencing as he fights with Mr Hyde for control of his body. The act of his smile being "struck" shows that the violent nature of Hyde is winning this inner battle and the expression of "terror and despair" Jekyll is shown to have inspires readers to feel sympathy for him as they realise that Jekyll is losing the battle of keeping his body to him control over his body and shows fear for this. To modern readers the fact that Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield "left without a word" like a typical Victorian gentleman who doesn't pry into others private lives or secrets and ignores Jekyll's distress, would encourage an immense amount of sympathy towards Jekyll as anyone in modern society of today would immediately help a friend with

L4 AO2

L4 AO3

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his problems.

On the other hand, the readers knowledge of Mr Hyde as a part of Dr Jehyll may not allow readers to feel sympathy for him as they know that Jehyll [L4 AO1 TASK] e for the purpose of indulging in his hidden desires and acts of "indecency".

[L5 AO1 REFS]

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Answer

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Answer

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02	Fair
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