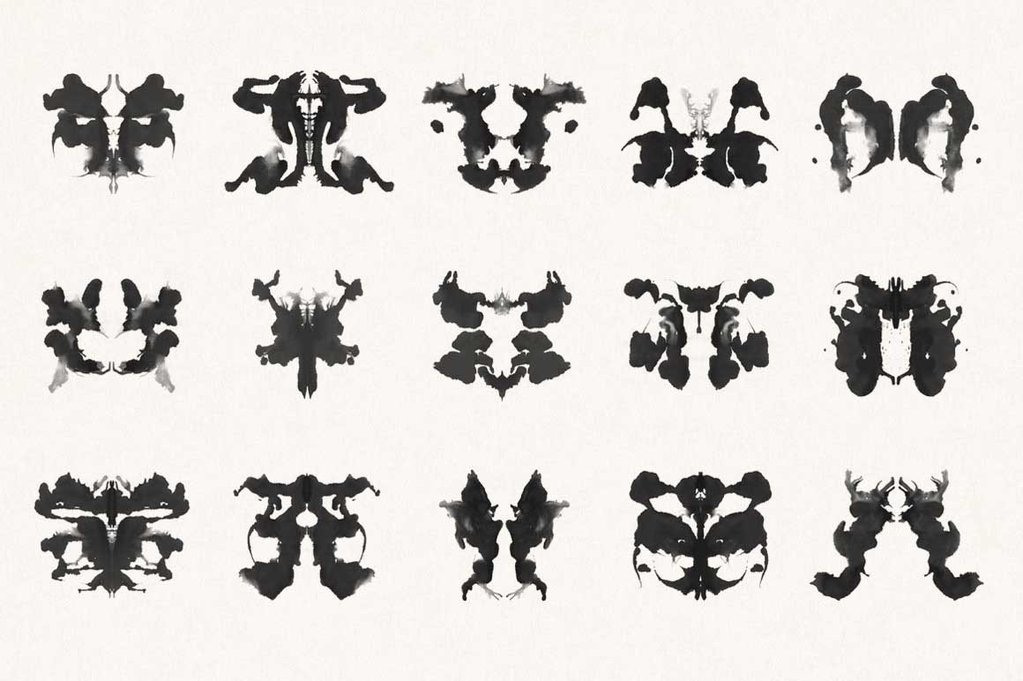
Study Booklet

**The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | Timeline of key publications |
| 4 | Extracts from four related publications |
| 5 | Literary research tasks |
| 6 | Knowledge organiser |
| 7 | Explanation of key biblical and classical allusions |
| 8 | **BQ**: How is the character of Gabriel Utterson presented in the opening pages of chapter one? |
| 9 | **BQ:** How is the character of Edward Hyde presented in the chapter one? |
| 10 | **BQ:** How is the relationship between Hastie Lanyon and Henry Jekyll presented in the opening pages of chapter two? |
| 11 | **BQ:** What does Hyde’s behaviour reveal when he meets Utterson for the first time in chapter two? |
| 12 | Review of chapters one and two |
| 13 | **BQ:** How is the character of Henry Jekyll presented in chapter three? |
| 14 | **BQ:** How is the attack on Sir Danvers Carew presented in chapter four? |
| 15 | Review of chapters three and four |
| 16 | Assessment |
| 17 | **BQ:** How is the character of Jekyll presented in chapter five? |
| 18 | **BQ:** How has the character of Lanyon changed in chapter six? |
| 19 | Review of chapters five and six |
| 20 | **BQ:** How is the character of Jekyll presented in chapter seven, and how has he changed since the beginning of chapter six? |
| 21 | **BQ:** How is tension created in the first half of chapter eight? |
| 22 | **BQ:** How is tension created in the second half of chapter eight? |
| 23 | Review of chapters seven and eight |
| 24 | Assessment |
| 25 | **BQ:** What does Jekyll’s letter reveal about his state of mind and how does Lanyon initially react? |
| 26 | **BQ:** How does Lanyon react to witnessing Hyde’s transformation back into Jekyll in chapter nine? |
| 27 | **BQ:** How does Jekyll attempt to justify his actions in the first part of chapter ten? |
| 28 | **BQ:** How do Jekyll’s feelings about transforming into Hyde change as chapter ten progresses? |
| 29 | Review of chapters nine and ten |
| 30 | Quiz questions |
| 31 | Quiz questions |
| 32 | Multiple-choice quiz |
| 33 | Multiple-choice quiz |
| 34 | Multiple-choice quiz |
| 35 | Review of characterisation |
| 36 | Review of big questions |

**A Timeline of Key Publications**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1818** | Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein* is published | Dr Frankenstein is an overreaching scientist whose monstrous creation pursues and eventually destroys him. Dr Jekyll also overreaches, and is ultimately destroyed for doing so. Both novels employ layered, framed narratives that help to generate a sense of unsettling opacity. |
| **1859** | Charles Darwin’s *The* *Origin of Species* is published | Charles Darwin′s *Origin of Species* challenged traditional Victorian perceptions of science and scientific possibilities, whilst also undermining the value of religion as a guiding force. The resulting debates around morality and existentialism are clearly present throughout *Jekyll and Hyde*. |
| **1871** | Charles Darwin’s *The* *Descent of Man* is published | Darwin considered ‘whether man, like every other species, is descended from some pre-existing form’. *Jekyll and Hyde* captures many of the anxieties that arose from late nineteenth-century evolutionary thought, specifically the fear of regression. It is notable that Hyde is described as ‘ape-like’ and ‘troglodytic’. |
| **1885** | Criminal Law Amendment Act | Henry Jekyll is part of a circle formed of respectable professional men. His life, outwardly at least, is sterile and self-consciously repressed. Hyde’s ‘undignified’ and ‘monstrous’ nocturnal acts are suggestive of what, at the time, would have been classified as gross indecency. |
| **Robert Louis Stevenson publishes *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* in 1886** | | |
| **1888** | The Whitechapel murders are committed. | The first of the eleven unsolved Whitechapel murders were committed two years after *Jekyll and Hyde* was published. Speculation in newspapers that the identity of the murderer was Edward Hyde did not, at the time, seem entirely implausible and they helped to fuel the widespread ‘urban terror’. |
| **1890** | Oscar Wilde’s *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is published | Both Dorian and Jekyll lead double lives and, outwardly, maintain gentlemanly exteriors. Each character is able to create a double, with all the resources necessary to indulge in the ‘sordid and sensual’ whilst avoiding public shame. However, Dorian, like Jekyll soon grows ‘deadly sick’. |
| **1895** | Oscar Wilde’s trial results in his imprisonment | Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was used to send Wilde to prison; he was convicted of sodomy. A number of oblique references to Jekyll’s homosexuality are made in the novel, and the power of Hyde to blackmail him over the ‘concealed pleasures’ of his past greatly concerns Utterson. |
| **1897** | Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* is published | Dracula’s dual identity as a refined Count and primitive monster mirrors Jekyll’s own duality. The novel, like *Jekyll and Hyde*, is a dramatization of fears at the time that civilisation was only a thin veneer, emphasised by the common imperialistic view that colonial subjects were primitive savages. |

**Extract from *Frankenstein*, by Mary Shelley**

It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils. With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.

**Extract from *The Descent of Man*, by Charles Darwin**

This work contains hardly any original facts in regard to man; but as the conclusions at which I arrived, after drawing up a rough draft, appeared to me interesting, I thought that they might interest others. It has often and confidently been asserted, that man's origin can never be known: but ignorance more frequently begets confidence than does knowledge: it is those who know little, and not those who know much, who so positively assert that this or that problem will never be solved by science. The conclusion that man is the co-descendant with other species of some ancient, lower, and extinct form, is not in any degree new.

**Extract from *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, by Oscar Wilde**

Often, on returning home from one of those mysterious and prolonged absences that gave rise to such strange conjecture among those who were his friends, or thought that they were so, he himself would creep upstairs to the locked room, open the door with the key that never left him now, and stand, with a mirror, in front of the portrait that Basil Hallward had painted of him, looking now at the evil and aging face on the canvas, and now at the fair young face that laughed back at him from the polished glass. The very sharpness of the contrast used to quicken his sense of pleasure. He grew more and more enamoured of his own beauty, more and more interested in the corruption of his own soul. He would examine with minute care, and sometimes with a monstrous and terrible delight, the hideous lines that seared the wrinkling forehead or crawled around the heavy sensual mouth, wondering sometimes which were the more horrible, the signs of sin or the signs of age. He would place his white hands beside the coarse bloated hands of the picture, and smile. He mocked the misshapen body and the failing limbs.

**Extract from *Dracula*, by Bram Stoker**

This was startling, and coming on the top of so many strange things, was beginning to increase that vague feeling of uneasiness which I always have when the Count is near. But at the instant I saw the cut had bled a little, and the blood was trickling over my chin. I laid down the razor, turning as I did so half round to look for some sticking plaster. When the Count saw my face, his eyes blazed with a sort of demoniac fury, and he suddenly made a grab at my throat. I drew away and his hand touched the string of beads which held the crucifix. It made an instant change in him, for the fury passed so quickly that I could hardly believe that it was ever there.

**Literary Research Tasks**

**What is the novel Frankenstein about and what parallels are there with Jekyll and Hyde?**

Clue: Dr Frankenstein is an overreaching scientist whose monstrous creation pursues and eventually destroys him.

*It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils. With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.*

**What is the novella The Picture of Dorian Gray about and what parallels are there with Jekyll and Hyde?**

Clue: Both Dorian and Jekyll lead double lives and, outwardly, maintain gentlemanly exteriors.

*For the wonderful beauty that had so fascinated Basil Hallward, and many others besides him, seemed never to leave him. Even those who had heard the most evil things against him – and from time to time strange rumours about his mode of life crept through London and became the chatter of the clubs – could not believe anything to his dishonour when they saw him. He had always the look of one who had kept himself unspotted from the world.*

**What is the novel Dracula about and what parallels are there with Jekyll and Hyde?**

Clue: Dracula’s dual identity as a refined Count and primitive monster mirrors Jekyll’s own duality.

*When the Count saw my face, his eyes blazed with a sort of demoniac fury, and he suddenly made a grab at my throat. I drew away and his hand touched the string of beads which held the crucifix. It made an instant change in him, for the fury passed so quickly that I could hardly believe that it was ever there.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chapters** | | | | |
| **1** | Enfield witnesses Hyde trample on a young girl; Hyde eventually agrees to pay compensation; he mysteriously returns with a cheque signed by Jekyll. | | | |
| **2** | Utterson, feeling deeply uneasy about Jekyll’s relationship with Hyde, sees Lanyon; Utterson has a nightmare about Hyde; he eventually meets Hyde. | | | |
| **3** | Jekyll holds a pleasant dinner party; he unsuccessfully tries to reassure Utterson about his relationship with Hyde. | | | |
| **4** | A maid witnesses Hyde brutally murder Sir Danvers Carew; Utterson travels to Soho to discover that Hyde’s home has been left in a hurry. | | | |
| **5** | Utterson visits Jekyll; Jekyll attempts to convince Utterson that his association with Hyde has ended; Utterson discovers that Hyde’s letter has been forged. | | | |
| **6** | In the absence of Hyde, Jekyll becomes more sociable; Jekyll soon isolates himself again; Lanyon dies suddenly and leaves Utterson a mysterious letter. | | | |
| **7** | Utterson and Enfield pass Jekyll at his window; they try to persuade him to come down; Jekyll refuses and shuts the window; the two men are deeply shocked. | | | |
| **8** | Worried for the safety of Jekyll, Poole asks Utterson to investigate the cabinet; inside the cabinet is the dead body of Hyde and a letter written by Jekyll. | | | |
| **9** | Lanyon’s letter reveals that Jekyll asked him to follow a number of strange instructions; at midnight, Lanyon meets Hyde; Hyde transforms back into Jekyll. | | | |
| **10** | Jekyll’s letter reveals that he was driven to experimentation by his fascination with the ‘primitive duality of man’. | | | |
| **Key Characters** | | **Key Themes** | | **Historical Context** |
| **Jekyll** | * Outwardly respectable, professional man * Large, handsome, smooth-faced * Conceals his pleasures * Transforms into Hyde | **Duality** | * Human nature * Public and private lives * Civilisation and disorder * Night and day | *Jekyll and Hyde* was published in 1886, during a time when significant scientific developments were challenging the status quo. Other influential novels of the period include *Frankenstein*, and *Dracula*.  Charles Darwin’s *Origin of Species* challenged traditional Victorian perceptions of science and scientific possibilities, whilst also undermining the value of religion as a guiding force. The resulting debates around morality and existentialism are clearly present the novel. |
| **Hyde** | * Primitive and troglodytic * Violent and remorseless * Murders Sir Danvers Carew * Indulges in ‘undignified’, ‘monstrous’ pleasures | **Science** | * Darwinism and eugenics * Nature and nurture * Supernatural * Dangers of scientific study |
| **Utterson** | * Respectable, loyal friend of Jekyll * Rational and reserved * Investigates Jekyll’s relationship with Hyde * Reads the letters of Lanyon and Jekyll | **Friendship** | * Professional, single, well-educated men * Constraints of society * Secrets and lies * Loyalty and estrangement |
| **Lanyon** | * Estranged friend of Jekyll * Believes Jekyll is ‘too fanciful’ * Witnesses Hyde transform into Jekyll * Dies of shock | **Violence** | * Urbanisation and ‘urban terror’ * Victimisation of the vulnerable * Victorian values * Fin de siècle fears |

**Juggernaut**

Juggernaut is the anglicised name of the Hindu god Jagannath. In an annual festival, a large, heavy wooden model of Jagannath is taken from the temple in Puri, placed in a chariot and then pulled along by hundreds of volunteers. Linked to this, the English word ‘juggernaut’ connotes a crushing, powerful force.

**Cain’s Heresy**

Cain’s heresy is his claim not to care about his brother’s welfare or safety. In response to a question by God about Abel’s whereabouts, Cain replies, ‘I know not; am I my brother’s keeper?’ Stevenson uses this story to suggest that Utterson chooses not to get involved in the private business of others.

**Damon and Pythias**

In Greek literature, Damon and Pythias are two famous friends. When Damon was condemned to die, he requested time to settle his affairs. Initially, his request was refused. In response, Pythias pleaded for Damon to be allowed to leave and pledged his own life if he failed to return. Damon did indeed return and both men received pardons for their extraordinary display of loyalty.

**Dr Fell**

‘I do not like thee, Dr Fell’ is a short poem from 1680 (an adapted translation of a Latin epigram), attributed to the satirist Tom Brown. The speaker claims to not like Dr Fell and says, ‘The reason why I cannot tell’. Utterson uses the allusion to emphasise his inability to identify the source of his feelings of ‘disgust, loathing, and fear’ for Hyde.

**Satan**

Satan, also known as the Devil or Lucifer, was an angel who rebelled against God and was punished by being cast out of Heaven to ‘bottomless perdition, there to dwell in adamantine chains and eternal fire’. Like Hyde, he is the embodiment of evil and sin.

**Captives of Philippi**

After Mark Anthony and Octavian were triumphant in two battles in the Macedonian city of Philippi, they chose to free the captives who had chosen to side with Cassius and Brutus. Ordinarily, the captives of Philippi would have been executed or enslaved.

**Bravos**

‘Bravo’ roughly translates into English as ‘bold’ from the original French and Italian. However, within the context that Jekyll uses the word, the meaning shifts to ‘thug’ or ‘assassin’. Bravos were paid to murder or steal on behalf of wealthier benefactors.

**Babylonian Finger**

The story of Belshazzar appears in the Bible in the Book of Daniel. Amidst a great feast held by Belshazzar in Babylon, a mysterious hand appeared and wrote on the wall. Belshazzar was unable to decipher the writing, so he eventually called for Daniel, a young Jewish man known for his wisdom. Daniel told Belshazzar that the writing prophesised his downfall.

**Big Question**

How is the character of Gabriel Utterson presented in the opening pages of chapter one?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gabriel | Lean | Tolerant |
| Utterson | Dreary | Helpful |
| Embarrassed | Undemonstrative | Modest |
| Reputable | Austere | Dull |

**Retrieval**

1. Utterson drinks gin and not wine
2. He has not been to the theatre for twenty years
3. Utterson is friends with Richard Enfield
4. He goes on leisurely walks with Enfield
5. Enfield points out a mysterious door to Utterson
6. Enfield tells Utterson a story about the door

**Extract**

No doubt the feat was easy to Mr Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready-made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer’s way. His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull, and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the character of Gabriel Utterson in chapter one?

1. Dull, miserable and unpopular
2. Rational and cautious
3. Loyal, caring and thoughtful
4. Pedantic and intrusive

**Big Question**

How is the character of Edward Hyde presented in the chapter one?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Juggernaut | Cheque | Deformed |
| Apothecary | Blackmail | Extraordinary |
| Harpies | Displeasing | Memory |
| Apocryphal | Detestable | Sullenness |

**Retrieval**

1. The door that Enfield remarks on is poorly maintained
2. The girl who Hyde trampled on is young
3. Enfield describes Hyde as powerful
4. The doctor feels anger and loathing in Hyde’s presence
5. Hyde is forced to pay compensation
6. Enfield finds is difficult to describe Hyde’s appearance

**Extract**

‘All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child’s body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn’t like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a view-halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running.’

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the character of Edward Hyde in chapter one?

1. Violent, powerful and remorseless
2. Unfortunate and misunderstood
3. Violent, powerful and regretful
4. Apologetic and ashamed

**Big Question**

How is the relationship between Hastie Lanyon and Henry Jekyll presented in the opening pages of chapter two?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hearty | Fanciful | Toiling |
| Healthy | Unscientific | Besieged |
| Dapper | Estranged | Nocturnal |
| Balderdash | Protégé | Labyrinths |

**Retrieval**

1. Lanyon is in good health
2. Lanyon is pleased to see Utterson
3. Lanyon is no longer friends with Jekyll
4. Lanyon disapproves of Jekyll’s scientific experiments
5. Lanyon has not heard of Hyde
6. Utterson has a nightmare about Hyde

**Extract**

‘We had,’ was the reply. ‘But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake’s sake, as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,’ added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, ‘would have estranged Damon and Pythias.’

This little spirit of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr Utterson. ‘They have only differed on some point of science,’ he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing), he even added: ‘It is nothing worse than that!’ He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. ‘Did you ever come across a protégé of his – one Hyde?’ he asked.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the relationship between Hastie Lanyon and Henry Jekyll in chapter two?

1. Close friends who enjoy working together
2. Former friends who have drifted apart
3. Acquaintances who are unable to agree
4. Professionals who intensely disagree

**Big Question**

What does Edward Hyde’s behaviour reveal when he meets Utterson for the first time in chapter two?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hissing | Disquietude | Troglodytic |
| Suddenly | Malformation | Radiance |
| Grunted | Displeasing | Decayed |
| Hoarsely | Murderous | Darkness |

**Retrieval**

1. The by-street is largely silent
2. Utterson hears Hyde’s footsteps before he sees him
3. Hyde is surprised to see Utterson
4. Utterson momentarily angers Hyde
5. Utterson is disturbed by Hyde
6. Utterson’s concerns for Jekyll deepen

**Extract**

And at last his patience was rewarded. It was a fine dry night; frost in the air; the streets as clean as a ballroom floor; the lamps, unshaken, by any wind, drawing a regular pattern of light and shadow. By ten o’clock, when the shops were closed, the by-street was very solitary and, in spite of the low growl of London from all round, very silent. Small sounds carried far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway; and the rumour of the approach of any passenger preceded him by a long time. Mr Utterson had been some minutes at his post, when he was aware of an odd, light footstep drawing near. In the course of his nightly patrols, he had long grown accustomed to the quaint effect with which the footfalls of a single person, while he is still a great way off, suddenly spring out distinct from the vast hum and clatter of the city. Yet his attention had never before been so sharply and decisively arrested; and it was with a strong, superstitious prevision of success that he withdrew into the entry of the court.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes Edward Hyde’s behaviour when he meets Utterson for the first time in chapter two?

1. Needlessly aggressive
2. Justifiably reluctant to engage in conversation
3. Friendly and polite
4. Suspiciously defensive

**Review of Chapter 1**

1. Which character narrates the ‘Story of the Door’?
2. Which character witnesses Hyde trample on a young girl?
3. In which city is the novel set?
4. Which character is compared to a ‘damned Juggernaut’?
5. What does the word ‘apocryphal’ mean?
6. What does a ‘sawbones’ do?
7. How much money does Hyde pay the girl and her family?
8. Which character banks at Coutts?
9. What does Utterson call ‘that place with the door’?
10. Which character says that Hyde ‘must be deformed somewhere’?

**Review of Chapter 2**

1. What is the title of chapter two?
2. Which important document is kept in Utterson’s safe?
3. Where does Lanyon live?
4. Which character is ‘too fanciful’ for Lanyon?
5. What does the word ‘protégé’ mean?
6. What does Utterson hear before he eventually sees Hyde for the first time?
7. Who is the ‘common friend’ shared by Utterson and Hyde?
8. What is the name of Jekyll’s lawyer?
9. Which character ‘never dines’ at Jekyll’s house?
10. Why does Utterson fear for Jekyll’s safety?

**Big Question**

How is the character of Henry Jekyll presented in chapter three?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intelligent | Handsome | Reflected |
| Reputable | Abominable | Sincerely |
| Slyish | Incoherency | Heaved |
| Large | Mended | Irrepressible |

**Retrieval**

1. Jekyll’s friends have good reputations
2. Jekyll has a kind face
3. Jekyll has a fractured relationship with Lanyon
4. Jekyll is evasive when questioned about Hyde
5. Jekyll pleads with Utterson not to investigate further
6. Utterson promises to advocate for Hyde if necessary

**Extract**

‘Well, but since we have touched upon this business, and for the last time I hope,’ continued the doctor, ‘there is one point I should like you to understand. I have really a very great interest in poor Hyde. I know you have seen him; he told me so; and I fear he was rude. But, I do sincerely take a great, a very great interest in that young man; and if I am taken away, Utterson, I wish you to promise me that you will bear with him and get his rights for him. I think you would, if you knew all; and it would be a weight off my mind if you would promise.’

‘I can’t pretend that I shall ever like him,’ said the lawyer.

‘I don’t ask that,’ pleaded Jekyll, laying his hand upon the other’s arm; ‘I only ask for justice; I only ask you to help him for my sake, when I am no longer here.’

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the character of Henry Jekyll in chapter three?

1. Charming, hospitable and confident
2. Defensive and uncooperative
3. Evasive and secretive
4. Lively, engaging and friendly

**Big Question**

How is the attack on Sir Danvers Carew presented in chapter four?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ferocity | Trifling | Hailing |
| Notable | Impatience | Audibly |
| Narrated | Fury | Shattered |
| Disposition | Trampling | Horror |

**Retrieval**

1. The murder is witnessed by a maid
2. Carew does not appear to provoke Hyde
3. The maid faints
4. Hyde’s cane breaks into two pieces
5. A purse and a gold watch are found on the body
6. Utterson identifies the body

**Extract**

Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

It was two o’clock when she came to herself and called for the police. The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane, incredibly mangled.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes presentation of the attack on Sir Danvers Carew at the start of chapter four?

1. Brutal, shocking and unprovoked
2. Deserved and necessary
3. Justifiably violent
4. Misguidedly unrestrained

**Review of Chapter 3**

1. How much time has passed between the end of chapter two and the beginning of chapter three?
2. What are ‘cronies’?
3. How old is Jekyll?
4. Which character does Jekyll describe as a ‘hide-bound pedant’?
5. What is the ‘matter’ that Jekyll thought Utterson had ‘agreed to drop’?
6. How does Jekyll describe his ‘position’?
7. Who does Jekyll claim to trust ‘before any man alive’?
8. Who does Jekyll say he ‘can be rid’ of at any moment of his choosing?
9. What ‘point’ does Jekyll want Utterson to understand?
10. What promise does Utterson make at the end of the chapter?

**Review of Chapter 4**

1. In which month does the action of chapter four take place?
2. Which character witnesses the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?
3. What object is broken into two pieces as a result of the murder?
4. What objects are found upon the body of Sir Danvers Carew?
5. In which area of London does Hyde live?
6. What does ‘blackguardly’ mean?
7. Which character has ‘excellent’ manners?
8. Which character’s ‘habits’ are described as ‘irregular’?
9. What drink is stocked in Hyde’s closet?
10. Is Hyde’s house tidy or messy?

**Assessment**

Read the following extract from chapter 4 of Jekyll and Hyde and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Hyde attacks Sir Danvers Carew in the street and kills him.

|  |
| --- |
| Nearly a year later, in the month of October, 18—, London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity and rendered all the more notable by the high position of the victim. The details were few and startling. A maid servant living alone in a house not far from the river, had gone up-stairs to bed about eleven. Although a fog rolled over the city in the small hours, the early part of the night was cloudless, and the lane, which the maid’s window overlooked, was brilliantly lit by the full moon. It seems she was romantically given, for she sat down upon her box, which stood immediately under the window, and fell into a dream of musing. Never (she used to say, with streaming tears, when she narrated that experience), never had she felt more at peace with all men or thought more kindly of the world. And as she so sat she became aware of an aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid’s eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it sometimes appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted. |

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Edward Hyde as a violent character?

Write about:

* How Stevenson presents Hyde in this extract
* How Stevenson presents Hyde as a violent character in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

**Big Question**

How is the character of Henry Jekyll presented in chapter five?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Anatomical | Dictated | Hearth |
| Apparatus | Solemnly | Elicited |
| Gloomily | Oration | Sedulously |
| Ruminated | Calculated | Forge |

**Retrieval**

1. Utterson arrives at Jekyll’s house late in the afternoon
2. Jekyll’s laboratory is messy
3. Jekyll is ill
4. Jekyll is distressed
5. Jekyll has a letter that he says was written by Hyde
6. Utterson believes that the letter is forged

**Extract**

It was the first time that the lawyer had been received in that part of his friend’s quarters; and he eyed the dingy, windowless structure with curiosity, and gazed round with a distasteful sense of strangeness as he crossed the theatre, once crowded with eager students and now lying gaunt and silent, the tables laden with chemical apparatus, the floor strewn with crates and littered with packing straw, and the light falling dimly through the foggy cupola. At the further end, a flight of stairs mounted to a door covered with red baize; and through this, Mr Utterson was at last received into the doctor’s cabinet. It was a large room, fitted round with glass presses, furnished, among other things, with a cheval-glass and a business table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. A fire burned in the grate; a lamp was set lighted on the chimney shelf, for even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly; and there, close up to the warmth, sat Dr Jekyll, looking deadly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the character of Henry Jekyll in chapter five?

1. Physically and mentally distressed
2. Sociable, but evasive
3. Polite, but formal
4. Melodramatic and impatient

**Big Question**

How has the character of Hastie Lanyon changed in chapter six?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Disreputable | Doomed | Unprepared |
| Consciousness | Allusion | Melancholy |
| Inseparable | Quarrel | Disquieted |
| Solitude | Seclusion | Unvarying |

**Retrieval**

1. Utterson is refused entry to Jekyll’s house
2. Utterson decides to visit Lanyon
3. Lanyon looks ill and believes he will soon die
4. Lanyon dies two weeks after Utterson’s visit
5. Lanyon leaves Utterson two letters
6. Utterson once again attempt to see Jekyll

**Extract**

There at least he was not denied admittance; but when he came in, he was shocked at the change which had taken place in the doctor’s appearance. He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much, these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer’s notice, as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind. It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect. ‘Yes,’ he thought; ‘he is a doctor, he must know his own state and that his days are counted; and the knowledge is more than he can bear.’ And yet when Utterson remarked on his ill-looks, it was with an air of greatness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which statement most accurately describes the character of Hastie Lanyon in chapter six?

1. Healthy, but troubled by Jekyll’s actions
2. Unfriendly and defensive
3. Unwell, but on the verge of recovery
4. Extremely ill and disturbed

**Review of Chapter 5**

1. Does the chapter begin in the morning or the afternoon?
2. What colour is the door to Jekyll’s cabinet?
3. What is the name of Jekyll’s butler?
4. What news is being ‘cried’ in the streets?
5. What does Jekyll claim to have received from Hyde?
6. What is the name of Utterson’s head clerk?
7. What does Utterson claim is a ‘sad business’?
8. What does Utterson receive from Jekyll towards the end of the chapter?
9. What conclusion does Guest arrive at?
10. What makes Utterson’s blood run ‘cold in his veins’?

**Review of Chapter 6**

1. How much money is offered in reward for information about the location of Hyde?
2. Which character is said to have had ‘strange associates’?
3. How does Jekyll initially behave in Hyde’s absence?
4. On what date is Jekyll’s door ‘shut against’ Utterson?
5. Who does Utterson anxiously visit to enquire about Jekyll?
6. Which character declares himself a ‘doomed man’?
7. Which character does Utterson write to towards the end of the chapter?
8. Which character has a funeral?
9. What document does Utterson deposit in his private safe?
10. Which character has ‘no very pleasant news to communicate’?

**Big Question**

How is the character of Henry Jekyll presented in chapter seven, and how has he changed since the beginning of chapter six?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fault | Sadness | Sighed |
| Uneasy | Disconsolate | Uttered |
| Premature | Drearily | Glimpse |
| Infinite | Circulation | Thoroughfare |

**Retrieval**

1. Enfield and Utterson go for a Sunday walk
2. Enfield appears confident that Hyde has gone
3. Utterson sees Jekyll sitting by a window
4. Utterson invites Jekyll out for a walk
5. Jekyll shuts the window and disappears from view
6. Enfield and Utterson walk on in silence

**Extract**

‘That is just what I was about to venture to propose,’ returned the doctor with a smite. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word. In silence, too, they traversed the by-street; and it was not until they had come into a neighbouring thoroughfare, where even upon a Sunday there were still some stirrings of life, that Mr Utterson at last turned and looked at his companion. They were both pale; and there was an answering horror in their eyes.

‘God forgive us, God forgive us,’ said Mr Utterson.

But Mr Enfield only nodded his head very seriously and walked on once more in silence.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

How is the character of Henry Jekyll presented in chapter seven?

1. Abrupt and rude
2. Unsociable and distant
3. Unhappy, irritable and antisocial
4. Disturbingly aloof and clearly troubled

**Big Question**

How is tension created in the first half of chapter eight?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hoarsely | Conscious | Huddled |
| Amply | Anguish | Hysterically |
| Irritated | Exertion | Irregular |
| Deserted | Hearth | Whimpering |

**Retrieval**

1. Poole visits Utterson
2. Poole admits to Utterson that he is afraid
3. Utterson and Poole walk to Jekyll’s house
4. Jekyll’s servants have gathered in the hall
5. Poole leads Utterson towards the back garden
6. Poole announces to Jekyll that Utterson has arrived

**Extract**

It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. He could have wished it otherwise; never in his life had he been conscious of so sharp a wish to see and touch his fellow-creatures; for struggle as he might, there was borne in upon his mind a crushing anticipation of calamity. The square, when they got there, was all full of wind and dust, and the thin trees in the garden were lashing themselves along the railing. Poole, who had kept all the way a pace or two ahead, now pulled up in the middle of the pavement, and in spite of the biting weather, took off his hat and mopped his brow with a red pocket-handkerchief. But for all the hurry of his cowing, these were not the dews of exertion that he wiped away, but the moisture of some strangling anguish; for his face was white and his voice, when he spoke, harsh and broken.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which adjectives most accurately describe the mood of the first half of chapter eight?

1. Menacing and foreboding
2. Shocking and dramatic
3. Predictable and reassuring
4. Comical and melodramatic

**Big Question**

How is tension created in the second half of chapter eight?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Predecessor | Annotated | Dire |
| Awe | Countenances | Catastrophe |
| Experiment | Whispered | Fled |
| Pious | Eccentric | Mystery |

**Retrieval**

1. Poole breaks down the door to Jekyll’s cabinet
2. Hyde’s body is discovered
3. Jekyll is nowhere to be found
4. Poole believes that Jekyll’s body has been buried
5. Poole notices an envelope addressed to Utterson
6. Utterson reads the letter written by Jekyll

**Extract**

The besiegers, appalled by their own riot and the stillness that had succeeded, stood back a little and peered in. There lay the cabinet before their eyes in the quiet lamplight, a good fire glowing and chattering on the hearth, the kettle singing its thin strain, a drawer or two open, papers neatly set forth on the business-table, and nearer the fire, the things laid out for tea: the quietest room, you would have said, and, but for the glazed presses full of chemicals, the most commonplace that night in London.

Right in the midst there lay the body of a man sorely contorted and still twitching. They drew near on tiptoe, turned it on its back and beheld the face of Edward Hyde. He was dressed in clothes far too large for him, clothes of the doctor’s bigness; the cords of his face still moved with a semblance of life, but life was quite gone; and by the crushed phial in the hand and the strong smell of kernels that hung upon the air, Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a self-destroyer.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

Which adjectives most accurately describe the mood of the second half of chapter eight?

1. Light-hearted and joyous
2. Strange and disturbing
3. Calm and comfortable
4. Intriguing and exciting

**Review of Chapter 7**

1. On what day does the chapter take place?
2. Is it late morning or early evening?
3. Which character accompanies Utterson on his walk?
4. How many windows are visible on the building?
5. Which character is described as a ‘disconsolate prisoner’?
6. Which character says, ‘I trust you are better’?
7. Which character says, ‘I am very glad to see you’?
8. Which character has a look of ‘such abject terror’ in his face?
9. Which characters feel like their blood has frozen?
10. Which character says, ‘God forgive us’?

**Review of Chapter 8**

1. Which character visits Utterson at the beginning of the chapter?
2. In which month does the chapter take place?
3. What are the weather conditions like?
4. Which characters are ‘huddled together like a flock of sheep’?
5. What does Poole say made the hairs on his head stand ‘like quills’?
6. Which character breaks down the door to Jekyll’s cabinet with an axe?
7. What colour is the door?
8. Whose body does Utterson discover inside the cabinet?
9. What does Poole find on ‘the desk among the neat array of papers’?
10. Which character says, ‘he was alive and here this day’?

**Assessment**

Read the following extract from chapter 7 of Jekyll and Hyde and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Enfield and Utterson have seen Jekyll at his window whilst out on a walk.

|  |
| --- |
| The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr Jekyll.  “What! Jekyll!” he cried. “I trust you are better.”  “I am very low, Utterson,” replied the doctor, drearily, “very low. It will not last long, thank God.”  “You stay too much indoors,” said the lawyer. “You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr Enfield and me. (This is my cousin – Mr Enfield – Dr Jekyll). Come, now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us.”  “You are very good,” sighed the other. “I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr Enfield up, but the place is really not fit.”  “Why then,” said the lawyer, good-naturedly, “the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are.”  “That is just what I was about to venture to propose,” returned the doctor with a smite. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word. In silence, too, they traversed the by-street; and it was not until they had come into a neighbouring thoroughfare, where even upon a Sunday there were still some stirrings of life, that Mr Utterson at last turned and looked at his companion. They were both pale; and there was an answering horror in their eyes. |

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Jekyll as a troubled character?

Write about:

* How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll in this extract
* How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a troubled character in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

**Big Question**

What does Jekyll’s letter reveal about his state of mind and how does Lanyon initially react?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correspondence | Distress | Arrangements |
| Justify | Drawer | Conscience |
| Scientific | Foreseen | Exaggerate |
| Engagements | Cabinet | Punctually |

**Retrieval**

1. Lanyon receives a letter from Jekyll
2. Jekyll appeals to Lanyon for help
3. Jekyll provides precise instructions for Lanyon
4. Jekyll adds a postscript to his letter
5. Lanyon initially believes that Jekyll has gone mad
6. Lanyon feels obliged to do as he is asked

**Extract**

On the ninth of January, now four days ago, I received by the evening delivery a registered envelope, addressed in the hand of my colleague and old school-companion, Henry Jekyll. I was a good deal surprised by this; for we were by no means in the habit of correspondence; I had seen the man, dined with him, indeed, the night before; and I could imagine nothing in our intercourse that should justify formality of registration. The contents increased my wonder; for this is how the letter ran:

10th December, 18–

Dear Lanyon, You are one of my oldest friends; and although we may have differed at times on scientific questions, I cannot remember, at least on my side, any break in our affection. There was never a day when, if you had said to me, ‘Jekyll, my life, my honour, my reason, depend upon you,’ I would not have sacrificed my left hand to help you. Lanyon, my life, my honour my reason, are all at your mercy; if you fail me to-night I am lost. You might suppose, after this preface, that I am going to ask you for something dishonourable to grant. Judge for yourself.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

What does Jekyll’s letter in chapter nine reveal about his state of mind?

1. He is desperate for help and deeply troubled
2. He is keen rebuild his friendship with Lanyon
3. He needs help, but is irritated at having to ask for it
4. He is concerned that his secrets will be revealed

**Big Question**

How does Lanyon react to witnessing Hyde’s transformation back into Jekyll in chapter nine?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Curiosity | Debility | Ebullition |
| Pungent | Sprawling | Mortal |
| Portico | Ludicrous | Prodigy |
| Disturbance | Impatience | Incredulous |

**Retrieval**

1. A man (Hyde) arrives at Lanyon’s house
2. Lanyon notices that Hyde’s clothes are far too big
3. Lanyon directs Hyde to the drawer of chemicals
4. Hyde mixes the chemicals and drinks the draught
5. Hyde transforms into Jekyll
6. Lanyon watches on in shock and terror

**Extract**

‘O God!’ I screamed, and ‘O God!’ again and again; for there before my eyes – pale and shaken, and half-fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!

What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it; and yet now when that sight has faded from my eyes, I ask myself if I believe it, and I cannot answer. My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous. As for the moral turpitude that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I cannot, even in memory, dwell on it without a start of horror. I will say but one thing, Utterson, and that (if you can bring your mind to credit it) will be more than enough. The creature who crept into my house that night was, on Jekyll’s own confession, known by the name of Hyde and hunted for in every corner of the land as the murderer of Carew.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

How does Lanyon react to witnessing Hyde’s transformation back into Jekyll?

1. He is captivated by what he sees
2. He is surprised, but ultimately impressed
3. He is horrified and distraught
4. He is pleased that Jekyll’s secret is finally revealed

**Big Question**

How does Jekyll attempt to justify his actions in the first part of chapter ten?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duplicity | Transience | Pangs |
| Countenance | Elements | Nausea |
| Multifarious | Profound | Novelty |
| Incongruous | Subsided | Sensations |

**Retrieval**

1. Jekyll says that he was born into a wealthy family
2. He admits to behaving immorally
3. He becomes increasingly interested in science
4. He wants to transform himself at will
5. Jekyll finally manages to transform into Hyde
6. He enjoys inhabiting the body of Hyde

**Extract**

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two. I say two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. Others will follow, others will outstrip me on the same lines; and I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous, and independent denizens. I, for my part, from the nature of my life, advanced infallibly in one direction and in one direction only. It was on the moral side, and in my own person, that I learned to recognise the thorough and primitive duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of my consciousness, even if I could rightly be said to be either, it was only because I was radically both; and from an early date, even before the course of my scientific discoveries had begun to suggest the most naked possibility of such a miracle, I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved day-dream, on the thought of the separation of these elements.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

How does Jekyll attempt to justify his actions in the first part of chapter ten?

1. He was intrigued by the duality of humankind
2. He was motivated by a desire to behave with impunity
3. He was an ambitious scientist eager to gain recognition
4. He wanted to prove Lanyon wrong

**Big Question**

How do Jekyll’s feelings about transforming into Hyde change as chapter ten progresses?

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Undignified | Professional | Temptations |
| Unimpaired | Inexplicable | Delirium |
| Slumbered | Conceals | Contempt |
| Consequence | Disguise | Heralded |

**Retrieval**

1. Jekyll wakes up and notices that his hand is hairy
2. Jekyll feels obliged to double the dose of the potion
3. Jekyll feels he has to choose between Jekyll and Hyde
4. Jekyll recalls writing a desperate letter to Lanyon
5. Jekyll realises that the original chemicals were impure
6. Jekyll composes his letter of confession

**Extract**

The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll. And certainly the hate that now divided them was equal on each side. With Jekyll, it was a thing of vital instinct. He had now seen the full deformity of that creature that shared with him some of the phenomena of consciousness, and was co-heir with him to death: and beyond these links of community, which in themselves made the most poignant part of his distress, he thought of Hyde, for all his energy of life, as of something not only hellish but inorganic. This was the shocking thing; that the slime of the pit seemed to utter cries and voices; that the amorphous dust gesticulated and sinned; that what was dead, and had no shape, should usurp the offices of life. And this again, that that insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and felt it struggle to be born; and at every hour of weakness, and in the confidence of slumber, prevailed against him and deposed him out of life.

**Multiple-Choice Question**

How do Jekyll’s feelings about transforming into Hyde change as chapter ten progresses?

1. He becomes increasingly ashamed of his lies
2. He continues to enjoy the freedom of his anonymity
3. He becomes increasingly conflicted and desperate
4. His guilty conscience makes him feel upset

**Review of Chapter 9**

1. Which character wrote a letter to Lanyon?
2. In which month was the letter written?
3. At which time is Lanyon directed to admit a stranger into his house?
4. What does the ‘press marked E’ contain?
5. What is notable about the clothes worn by the stranger?
6. Which character says, ‘Compose yourself’?
7. What is the initial colour of the potion?
8. What is the final colour of the potion?
9. Into which character does the stranger transform?
10. Which character screams, ‘Oh God!’?

**Review of Chapter 10**

1. What does Jekyll describe as one of his ‘worst’ faults?
2. What is the ‘truth’ that Jekyll discovers?
3. What makes Jekyll experience the most ‘racking pangs’?
4. Is Hyde taller, shorter or the same height as Jekyll?
5. Does Jekyll feel threefold or tenfold more wicked as Hyde?
6. Is Hyde ‘comingled out of good and evil’ or is he ‘pure evil’?
7. How does Jekyll describe the ‘pleasures’ he indulges in as Hyde?
8. In which area of London does Jekyll keep ‘a little room’?
9. Who does Hyde say he ‘smote’ in the face before she ‘fled’?
10. What does Jekyll come to believe was ‘impure’?

**Quiz Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Which chapter is called ‘Search for Mr Hyde’? |
| 2 | How are Enfield and Utterson related? |
| 3 | Which character narrates the ‘Story of the Door’? |
| 4 | Which character has ‘an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy’? |
| 5 | Which character is alleged to have committed ‘scientific heresies’? |
| 6 | Which character is described as being ‘pale and dwarfish’? |
| 7 | Who witnesses the murder of Sir Danvers Carew? |
| 8 | In which chapter is Jekyll described as ‘looking deadly sick’? |
| 9 | What is Utterson’s profession? |
| 10 | In which year was Jekyll and Hyde published? |
| 11 | What does Poole use to break down the door to Jekyll’s laboratory? |
| 12 | Which chapter is called ‘Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon’? |
| 13 | On which day to Enfield and Utterson typically go walking together? |
| 14 | What is ‘Coutts’ a reference to? |
| 15 | What is Lanyon’s first name? |
| 16 | Which character was born ‘to a large fortune’? |
| 17 | What does Hyde use to murder Sir Danvers Carew? |
| 18 | What is a ‘sawbones’? |
| 19 | What time is Enfield walking home at in chapter one? |
| 20 | Which character is described as a ‘hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman’? |
| 21 | Which character says that he shall be ‘Mr Seek’? |
| 22 | Which contemporary scientist proposed that human beings had evolved from apes? |
| 23 | What is the study of physiognomy? |
| 24 | In which chapter is Dr Jekyll ‘Quite at Ease’? |
| 25 | Which character is described as a ‘hide-bound pedant’? |

**Quiz Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 26 | Which character is described in chapter 1 as ‘a man of rugged countenance’? |
| 27 | What is Enfield’s first name? |
| 28 | Which character narrates the final chapter of the novel? |
| 29 | How many pounds in gold does Hyde pay in compensation to the girl’s family? |
| 30 | In which area of London is Lanyon’s house situated? |
| 31 | What is the name of Jekyll’s butler? |
| 32 | What is the title of chapter four? |
| 33 | Who does Jekyll leave all his possessions to in the case of his death? |
| 34 | How old is Jeykll? |
| 35 | Which character says, ‘The moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde’? |
| 36 | What is the name of the respected MP murdered by Hyde? |
| 37 | Which character is described as looking ‘small and particularly wicked-looking’? |
| 38 | In which area of London does Hyde live? |
| 39 | Which character’s dwelling is ‘furnished with luxury and good taste’? |
| 40 | What is the title of chapter seven? |
| 41 | Which chapter is titled ‘The Last Night’? |
| 42 | Which character writes in an ‘odd, upright hand’? |
| 43 | What is the name of Utterson’s head clerk? |
| 44 | On which day do Utterson and Enfield witness the ‘incident at the window’? |
| 45 | In which month does ‘the last night’ take place? |
| 46 | How long has ‘a thing that cries to heaven’ been locked in Jekyll’s cabinet? |
| 47 | Why does the chemist at Maws get ‘main angry’? |
| 48 | What colour is the door that opens into Jekyll’s cabinet? |
| 49 | What is the title of chapter ten? |
| 50 | What is the date on the letter containing Dr Lanyon’s narrative? |

**Multiple-Choice Quiz**

Which adjective most accurately describes the character of Gabriel Utterson?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Intrusive | Pedantic | Dull | Loyal | Rational |

Lanyon says, ‘it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me’ – what does he mean?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Henry Jekyll’s behaviour is morally dubious | Henry Jekyll’s behaviour is amusing and light-hearted |

Which adjective best describes Jekyll at the beginning of chapter three?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Withdrawn | Apologetic | Sociable | Secretive | Charming |

Utterson heaves ‘an irrepressible sigh’ at the end of chapter three – what does this reveal?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| He is deeply concerned | He is particularly tired | He is frustrated |

Which adjective most accurately describes the character of Sir Danvers Carew?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mysterious | Friendly | Aggressive | Vulnerable |

What does Jekyll’s feverish manner in chapter five reveal?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He feels very ill | He is deeply distressed |

Why do Richard Enfield and Utterson leave Jekyll with ‘an answering horror in their eyes’ in chapter seven?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| They are shocked by Jekyll’s appearance | They are irritated by Jekyll’s behaviour | They are worried that Jekyll is ill |

Which adjective best describes Jekyll’s behaviour (as reported by Poole) in chapter eight?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Erratic | Violent | Calm | Frightening | Reassuring |

Which adjective most accurately describes the reaction of Lanyon when he witnesses the transformation?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Impressed | Terrified | Amused | Satisfied |

‘I stood already committed to…’ – how does the quotation from chapter ten finish?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘a profound duplicity of life’ | ‘an honourable and distinguished future’ |

**Multiple-Choice Quiz**

Which of the statements below most fairly summarises the presentation of Henry Jekyll?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | An ambitious, intelligent scientist who is unfairly criticised by his friends |
| 2 | A conflicted and flawed man who is responsible for his own downfall |
| 3 | A remorseful character who is honest about his shortcomings and deeply regretful of his actions |
| 4 | A selfish, destructive character who is not strong enough to control his primitive desires |
| 5 | A respectable doctor who acts foolishly |

Which of the statements below most fairly summarises the presentation of Edward Hyde?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | An unpleasant character who deserves to be treated with suspicion |
| 2 | An evil and remorseless character who commits crimes of the most horrific and disturbing nature |
| 3 | A character who is misunderstood and mistreated by those around him |
| 4 | A mysterious and powerful character who lacks self-control and pity |
| 5 | A strange character who does not conform to standards of Victorian morality |

Which of the statements below most fairly summarises the presentation of Gabriel Utterson?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | A calm and respectable Victorian gentleman |
| 2 | An intelligent, persistent character who becomes increasingly concerned at Jekyll’s behaviour |
| 3 | A naïve and arrogant character who takes far too long to discover the truth about Jekyll’s actions |
| 4 | A stern and domineering character |
| 5 | A reserved character who does not act swiftly enough to confront Jekyll about his relationship with Hyde |

Which of the statements below most fairly summarises the presentation of Hastie Lanyon?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | A moral, respectable doctor who contrasts to Jekyll |
| 2 | A disloyal character who not care about Jekyll |
| 3 | A character who is similar to Utterson in his suspicion of Jekyll’s behaviour |
| 4 | An arrogant, volatile character who holds a grudge against Jekyll |
| 5 | A character who is jealous of Jekyll’s achievements |

**Multiple-Choice Quiz**

‘The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane’ – who is the victim?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | The young girl – chapter one |
| 2 | The young girl – chapter three |
| 3 | Sir Danvers Carew – chapter three |
| 4 | Sir Danvers Carew – chapter four |
| 5 | The matchstick woman – chapter ten |

‘I have a document here in his handwriting; it is between ourselves’ – who is Utterson speaking to?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Poole – chapter three |
| 2 | Guest – chapter three |
| 3 | Poole – chapter four |
| 4 | Guest – chapter five |
| 5 | Hyde’s housekeeper – chapter four |

‘I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not’ – what does Jekyll dare not do?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Admit the truth about the will to Utterson |
| 2 | Discuss Hyde’s action |
| 3 | Take a walk outside with Utterson |
| 4 | Take a walk outside with Utterson and Enfield |
| 5 | Allow Poole to enter his cabinet |

‘I am now finishing this statement under the influence of the last of the old powders’ – what is the statement about?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Lanyon’s observations of Hyde transforming into Jekyll |
| 2 | Lanyon’s observations of Jekyll transforming into Hyde |
| 3 | Utterson’s views about Jekyll’s strange behaviour |
| 4 | Jekyll’s version of events |
| 5 | Poole’s memoirs about his work in Jekyll’s household |

**Review of Main Characters**

**Henry Jekyll**

1. Henry Jekyll is described as ‘the very pink of the proprieties’ in chapter one
2. However, he is described as ‘too fanciful’ by Lanyon, who flushes ‘suddenly purple’ at the mere mention of Jekyll’s name
3. By the end of chapter two, Utterson believes that ‘poor Harry Jekyll’ is in ‘deep waters!’
4. We first see Jekyll in chapter three, where he is described as a ‘large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty’.
5. After the Carew murder, with reference to Hyde, a ‘feverish’ Jekyll swears that he will ‘never set eyes on him again’
6. Utterson reluctantly leaves Jekyll, believing that he has forged ‘for a murderer!’
7. After Hyde disappears, Jekyll becomes more sociable; however, he soon becomes ‘confined to the house’
8. This confinement continues into chapter seven, where Jekyll is seen at the window ‘taking the air with an infinite sadness’
9. In chapter nine, Lanyon’s letter to Utterson eventually reveals that the ‘creature’ Hyde is able to transform back into Jekyll
10. Jekyll’s full statement of the case reveals that he found a drug that ‘potently controlled and shook the fortress of identity.’

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respectable | Intelligent | Handsome | Reckless | Manipulative |

**Edward Hyde**

1. Edward Hyde is described as a ‘damned Juggernaut’ by Enfield after he witnesses him trample ‘calmly’ over a child
2. Enfield remarks that Hyde ‘must be deformed somewhere’ and that he ‘gives a strong feeling of deformity’
3. When Utterson encounters Hyde, he feels ‘disgust, loathing and fear’; he believes there is something ‘troglodytic’ about him
4. Hyde brutally murders ‘innocent’ Sir Danvers Carew by beating him to death and ‘carrying on like a madman’
5. Hyde’s Soho residence, despite being in ‘blackguardly’ surroundings, is ‘furnished with luxury and good taste’
6. When Hyde’s dead body is discovered by Poole and Utterson, it is ‘sorely contorted and still twitching’
7. Hyde appears to be dressed in Jekyll clothes, which are ‘far too large for him’
8. In Lanyon’s narrative, he recounts his meeting Hyde late at night; he describes Hyde as ‘abnormal and misbegotten’
9. Hyde is impatient to get the chemicals from Lanyon and at one point places his hand on Lanyon’s arm to ‘shake’ him
10. In his final statement, Jekyll concedes that, as Hyde, ‘a spirit of hell awoke and raged in me’

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Violent | Remorseless | Deformed | Aggressive | Primitive |

**Gabriel Utterson**

1. Utterson is described in chapter one as ‘cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse’
2. However, something ‘eminently human beaconed from his eye’
3. Utterson has a nightmare in chapter two about Hyde’s connection to Jekyll; he worries about the ‘startling clauses of the will.’
4. He speaks to Jekyll, but Jekyll does not take his concerns seriously; Utterson leaves after heaving an ‘irrepressible sigh’
5. After Sir Danvers Carew is murdered, Utterson worries that Jekyll is covering for Hyde and his blood runs ‘cold in his veins’
6. Lanyon confides in Utterson that he has ‘had a shock’ and wishes to ‘see or hear no more of Dr Jekyll’
7. After seeing Jekyll confined like a ‘disconsolate prisoner’, Utterson is so shocked that he turns ‘pale’
8. Utterson becomes certain that Jekyll is suffering from ‘one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer’
9. After discovering Hyde’s dead body, Utterson believes that Jekyll might have ‘fled’ from the cabinet
10. Utterson leaves Jekyll’s house, vowing to ‘read these documents in quiet’

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Austere | Loyal | Rational | Supportive | Suspicious |

**Review of Big Questions**

1. How is the character of Gabriel Utterson presented in the opening pages of chapter one?
2. How is the character of Edward Hyde presented in the chapter one?
3. How is the relationship between Hastie Lanyon and Henry Jekyll presented in the opening pages of chapter two?
4. What does Hyde’s behaviour reveal when he meets Utterson for the first time in chapter two?
5. How is the character of Jekyll presented in chapter three?
6. How is the attack on Sir Danvers Carew presented in chapter four?
7. How is the character of Jekyll presented in chapter five?
8. How has the character of Lanyon changed in chapter six?
9. How is the character of Jekyll presented in chapter seven, and how has he changed since the beginning of chapter six?
10. How is tension created in the first half of chapter eight?
11. How is tension created in the second half of chapter eight?
12. What does Jekyll’s letter reveal about his state of mind and how does Lanyon initially react?
13. How does Lanyon react to witnessing Hyde’s transformation back into Jekyll in chapter nine?
14. How does Jekyll attempt to justify his actions in the first part of chapter ten?
15. How do Jekyll’s feelings about transforming into Hyde change as chapter ten progresses?