Revision Booklet Instructions

This revision booklet is intended to help you revise the novel of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde throughout year 10 and 11 so that you are ready for the exam in the summer of year 11.

The activities are designed to help you recap on what you have learned so far and also to gain new ideas and insight into the novel.

The first part of the booklet is set out into weeks—when instructed by your English teacher you should complete one week’s set of tasks. If you find a question or activity difficult leave it and move onto the next question, then return to it and see if you can attempt it. Can you use your class book, a revision guide or online sites such as GCSE Bitesize to help you? If you are really stuck leave the question blank and ask your teacher for help in your next lesson. Sometimes a set of answers are provided—you can use these to check your answers—but only after you have attempted them by yourself first!

Your English teacher will tell you in what format (paper, exercise booklet etc) you should complete the activities in.

Remember—homework is 45 minutes per week. This is your GCSE so it is up to you to make good use of homework time—it will make a huge difference to your final result.

If you complete all of the tasks set out for the week and still have time spare:

1. Check your answer to see if you could go into more detail or add a quote to back up your answer.
2. Is your spelling, punctuation and grammar excellent? There will be important marks for these in the exam.
3. Choose an extra activity from the ‘More revision activities’ towards the end of the booklet.

If you have spent 45 minutes of hardwork and haven’t got to the end of the week’s activities don’t worry stop after 45 minutes and show your teacher your work—it might be your answers are too detailed or you need some help on a particular aspect of the novel. Your class teacher will be able to help.

The exam questions and more revision activities sections can be used by you for extra revision either independently or as directed by your English teacher.
Week 1
Context

Watch the video about Stevenson’s life https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yRxC5ETN8Zc (Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde 3rd May 2011)

Questions

1. Why was Stevenson’s religious upbringing influential in shaping the themes of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?

2. How did growing up in Edinburgh influence the writing of Dr Jekyll?

3. In what ways was Stevenson’s behaviour in his life similar to that of Dr Jekyll? In what ways was it different?

4. How did Stevenson make his living from writing?

5. How did Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde come to be written? Who was influential in the re-drafting of the manuscript?

6. How successful was the novel? Why was it successful do you think?
Who’s Who?

For each character find two quotes (it could be a quote describing the character, something the character says or something another character says about them). Explain each quote and what it shows us about that character.

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Dr Henry Jekyll...
...is a well-respected doctor and scientist. He starts to act strangely and stops seeing his friends when he secretly experiments with his alter ego.

Mr Edward Hyde...
...is the evil side of Jekyll. He’s a violent and merciless character who makes people feel uneasy and disgusted.

Mr Gabriel Utterson...
...is a lawyer and Jekyll’s friend. He is very rational and sets out to solve the mystery of Jekyll’s odd behaviour.

Dr Hastie Lanyon...
...is also a doctor. He used to be close friends with Jekyll, but they fell out over Jekyll’s controversial scientific ideas.

Mr Richard Enfield...
...is Utterson’s relative and friend. They enjoy spending time together, even though they don’t have much in common.

Poole...
...is Jekyll’s butler. He’s worked for Jekyll for 20 years and knows him well. He’s concerned by Jekyll’s strange behaviour.

Sir Danvers Carew...
...is an elderly gentleman and Member of Parliament.

Mr Guest...
...is Utterson’s clerk. He notices that Hyde’s handwriting is almost identical to Jekyll’s.
1. **Why was Stevenson’s religious upbringing influential in shaping the themes of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?**

   Although Stevenson became an atheist later on in life, he was profoundly affected by the tales he heard about sinners being punished for their sins in hell, and the ways in which religion made people feel shame about sex and desire. Dr Jekyll is full of religious references to the Devil and to behaviour which religion deemed sinful. Jekyll pretends to be religious and pious but desperately wants to be sinful. Stevenson’s religious upbringing — including his nanny’s “hellfire” stories — affected him deeply.

2. **How did growing up in Edinburgh influence the writing of Dr Jekyll?**

   Although Dr Jekyll is set in London, many critics think Stevenson is describing the Edinburgh of his childhood where there was an “Old Town”, which was run-down and poverty-stricken like the place where Hyde lives, and a “New Town” which was posh and rich, like Jekyll’s house. This “dualism” — having two sides — was the central theme of the book: how a city and people themselves have a good and an evil side.

3. **In what ways was Stevenson’s behaviour in his life similar to that of Dr Jekyll? In what ways was it different?**

   Stevenson probably led a “secret” life as a student: he probably visited prostitutes, and took drugs such as alcohol. He also took the painkiller opium to help him with his illnesses: this drug-taking is similar to Jekyll’s drug-taking. However, Stevenson did not feel the desire to appear respectable in the way that Jekyll does: he led a Bohemian life that was very different from most middle-class people of his day.

4. **How did Stevenson make his living from writing?**

   He wrote many different types of texts: he found success as a children’s writer but was also a poet, critic, essayist and adult novelist, as we see with Dr Jekyll.

5. **How did Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde come to be written? Who was influential in the re-drafting of the manuscript?**

   The novel was the result of a nightmare Stevenson had where he dreamt about a man having a double which haunted him. His wife made him re-write the novel because she felt that it didn’t have a clear moral or point.

6. **How successful was the novel? Why was it successful do you think?**

   The novel was tremendously successful, by far the most successful book Stevenson wrote, and sold a quarter of a million copies in Stevenson’s life-time, a huge number for a novel of its day. It explored the nightmares of the Victorian middle-class in the form of a thrilling, “sensational” story: it showed how supposedly respectable people were, in fact, evil.
Week 2
Watch and take part in this video:  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zV3QxszjtPE (Learn the plot of Dr Jekyll in five minutes)

We could break down the novel into the following structure:

Opening (Section 1: Story Of The Door, Search for Mr Hyde, Dr Jekyll was quite at ease)

This is Utterson’s narrative, in which he tells us about his cousin witnessing a brutal assault upon an eight-year-old - Suspecting that Jekyll is involved with this terrible character, Utterson spies upon Hyde and meets him. He believes that Jekyll is being blackmailed by Hyde. - We meet the slick, superficial Dr. Lanyon and hear about Jekyll’s strange experiments.

Complications (Section 2: The Carew Murder Case) –

London is shocked by the murder of Danvers Carew, a respectable MP. Hyde is suspected. His flat is raided but he is not found. - When Utterson visits Jekyll, he finds him sick and depressed. He suspects that Jekyll has forged a letter to protect Hyde.

Crisis (Section 3: Remarkable Incident Of Dr Lanyon) –

Hyde has vanished. Jekyll joins society, socialising widely. For two months, Jekyll is once again respectable man, but then returns to seclusion. - The pompous Lanyon is also much changed, apparently mortally ill and wanting nothing to do with Jekyll. -house. At the request of Jekyll’s servant, Poole, Utterson breaks into Jekyll’s laboratory and finds Hyde lying dead, dwarfed by Jekyll’s larger clothes.

Climax (Section 4: Dr Lanyon’s narrative) –

Utterson reads Lanyon’s account in which he learns that Lanyon was asked to find some powders for Jekyll. - Hyde arrives at Lanyon’s house, mixes a potion and becomes Jekyll before Lanyon’s eyes.

Resolution (Section 5: Henry Jekyll’s Statement Of The Case) –

Jekyll tells his story, talking about his essential dual nature, his search for a potion which enable him to become someone else, his transformation into Hyde - He explains how Hyde begins to take over. He can no longer control his transformations. Jekyll has become utterly corrupted.

Answer these Questions:

What themes does Stevenson explore in the novel?

How does he structure the novel around these themes?
Structure Questions:

POSSIBLE ANSWERS in brief

What themes does Stevenson explore in the novel?
Stevenson explores the theme of repression in the novel and the ways in which people repress their inner-most desires and hide their secret wishes.

How does he structure the novel around these themes?
The novel is structured around the themes of repression and dualism because it slowly reveals Jekyll's inner life and desires as the mystery is unravelled. Hyde is Jekyll's inner-most repressed desires and this is why he is so destructive.
Key Locations

1. Annotate the map below with the key events that happen at each location.

2. For each location below find two quotes:
   a. One which describes the location
   b. One which tells us something about the event that takes place there

3. Explain both quotes in as much detail as possible.
Week 3
Task 1

Before exploring the meaning in more detail, read and colour code the opening two paragraphs of Chapter 4 (on the following page) to consider how Stevenson develops atmosphere and characterisation.

Colour key:

☐ words which display violence

☐ words which link to the Gothic

☐ words which suggest emotions

☐ words which suggest innocence/vulnerability

Task 2

Answer the following questions:

1. How does our perspective of Mr Hyde change as a result of this passage?

2. Which quotation do you think best creates tension for readers and why?

3. How does this compare with events in Chapter 3? Why is this a clever way for Stevenson to structure his novel?

4. If this was a passage from the exam (it would usually be a bit shorter than this) — what do you think the question focus would be likely to be?
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 upstairs 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 recognize 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. The stick with which the deed had been done, although it was of some rare and very tough and heavy wood, had broken in the middle under the stress of this insensate cruelty; and one splintered half had rolled in the neighbouring gutter — the other, without doubt, had been carried away by the murderer. A purse and a gold watch were found upon the victim; but no cards or papers, except a sealed and stamped envelope, which he had been probably carrying to the post, and which bore the name and address of Mr Utterson.
Reputation

Task 1: Look through the following quotations from the novel. What do they reveal about the idea of reputation? Annotate with your ideas.

“I am ashamed of my long tongue. Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again.”

“I feel very strongly about putting questions; it partakes too much of the style of the day of judgment. You start a question, and it’s like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top of a hill; and away the stone goes, starting others; and presently some bland old bird (the last you would have thought of) is knocked on the head in his own back garden and the family have to change their name.”

“I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,” says he.’

“And for all that,” continued the lawyer, “there’s one point I want to ask: I want to ask the name of that man who walked over the child.”

Task 2: Answer the following questions:

1) What contradictions are there in Mr Utterson’s speech and behaviour in the first few chapters?

2) Why is Mr Utterson an effective choice for the narrative perspective given your above answer?

3) The importance of reputation often leads to characters keeping secrets — either for themselves or on behalf of others. Why is secrecy an effective theme for readers? How might keeping secrets make the novel more dramatic?
Week 4
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Language

This is a good series of exercises to help you analyse the language of the book. Look at these different classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.) used in the story, and think about the connotations of the words: what do the words make you think, feel and see within the context of the novel? Look up the meanings of words you don’t know.

Nouns

1. Names: “Dr Henry Jekyll, Mr Edward Hyde, Mr. John Gabriel Utterson, Dr Hastie Lanyon.” What do the sounds and connotations of these names suggest about the characters?

2. Concrete nouns: Describing the city: “thoroughfares, streets, lamps, fog, mist, labyrinths, darkness.” Why are these nouns used to describe the city?

3. The house: “hallway, laboratory, cabinet, cheval-glass, phial.” Why are these nouns emphasized in the descriptions of the house and laboratory?

4. Nouns connected with the drugs/potions: “ebullition, salt, drugs, mixture.” Why are these nouns used?

Religious Words

1. “Devil, fiend, Satan, Juggernaut”: Why are these religious nouns associated with Hyde?

Abstract nouns

1. “Duality, evil, horror, terror, good, goodness, dreams, nightmares, geniality.” What role do these abstract nouns play in the novel?

Verbs

1. What are the connotations of the following verbs and why are they important in the novel?
   - I. Verbs connected with Mr Hyde: “sneering, stumping, trampling, murdering, striking, running, swearing, twitching.”
   - II. Verbs connected with Jekyll: “sighing, crying, pleading.”
   - III. Verbs connected with Utterson: “seeking, dreaming, asking, inquiring.”

Adjectives

1. What are the connotations of the following adjectives and why are they important in the novel?
   - I. Adjectives connected with the city: “misty, foggy, dark, and black.”
   - II. Adjectives connected with Hyde: “displeasing, down-right detestable, deformed, sordid, evil, misshapen, small, energetic, ape-like, troglodytic.”

Adverbs

1. What are the connotations of the following adverbs and why are they important in the novel?
   - I. Adverbs connected with people talking: “hoarsely, peevishly, complainingly.”

Different literary styles

Look at the way Stevenson uses different literary forms in the novel.

1. At times, the book uses “third-person” narration – people are described in the “third person”, i.e. “he/she/it/they”. When does this happen and what is the effect of this?

2. At other times, Stevenson makes use of first person narration, using letters, first-hand testimonies, wills and confessions to show what is happening. When does this happen and why do you think he switches “person” like this?
Look at the features below. They are all narrative features which Stevenson has employed throughout his writing of The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Number the boxes to show the order of importance (1 = most important).

Write a paragraph explaining your decision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The frightening characterisation of Mr Hyde</th>
<th>2. The withholding of information from the reader</th>
<th>3. The eerie London settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. The exaggerated Gothic language</td>
<td>5. The use of pathetic fallacy (weather to represent mood)</td>
<td>6. The exploration of secrecy as a theme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The intriguing characterisation of Dr Jekyll</td>
<td>8. The dramatic dialogue between characters</td>
<td>9. The multiple narratives in the book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a good series of exercises to help you analyse the language of the book. Look at these different word classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.) used in the story, and think about the connotations of the words: what do the words make you think, feel and see within the context of the novel? Look up the meanings of words you don’t know.

**Nouns**

**Names:** “Dr Henry Jekyll, Mr Edward Hyde, Mr. John Gabriel Utterson, Dr Hastie Lanyon.”

**What do the sounds and connotations of these names suggest about the characters?**

**POSSIBLE ANSWER:** The phrase “Dr” embodies “male respectability”, power and prestige. Jekyll and Lanyon are both doctors and appear to be very respectable as a result. The irony is that Jekyll is the absolute opposite of “respectability” when he becomes “Mr Edward Hyde”.

The word “Jekyll” has sinister overtones in that it sounds like “jackal” – a deadly wolfish animal. The word “Lanyon” has connotations of laziness and smugness, much like the character. Meanwhile the surname of “Hyde” is very important because it is, of course, a different spelling of “hide”; this is the surname Jekyll has given himself in his “alter ego” state.

The lawyer in the novel, Utterson has the first name of “Gabriel” which suggests the Angel Gabriel, who was very good, it’s no coincidence that Utterson is fundamentally a good man. His surname contains the word “utter” which means to “speak” or say something; Utterson often dares to say the unsayable and will listen to the unsayable when asks Jekyll to confess to him if he has something that he is being blackmailed for.

**Concrete nouns:** Describing the city: “thoroughfares, streets, lamps, fog, mist, labyrinths, darkness.” Why are these nouns used to describe the city?

**POSSIBLE ANSWER:** Stevenson peppers his text with these concretes nouns to evoke both a “real” city of streets and thoroughfares but also suggest its nightmarish qualities: its “labyrinths” and “darkness”.

Both these concrete nouns are symbolic as well: the “labyrinth” is symbolic of the confusion that the reader and many of the characters feel because they are trapped in the maze of Jekyll’s deceit.

Similarly, the “darkness” of the city is symbolic of Jekyll’s evil and deceit as well; he is swamped by the darkness of Hyde in much the same way the city is swamped by the foggy darkness of corruption and social injustice.

The house: “hallway, laboratory, cabinet, cheval-glass, phial.” Why are these nouns emphasized in the descriptions of the house and laboratory?

**POSSIBLE ANSWER:** Stevenson takes time to evoke Jekyll’s house and laboratory by using concrete nouns that evoke both a respectable house and a working laboratory.

Concrete nouns like “hallway” and “cabinet” suggest the luxury and spaciousness of Jekyll’s house: this is such a big house that Hyde can go un-noticed while he lives for days at a time in the laboratory.

Meanwhile, an old-fashioned noun phrase like “cheval-glass” suggests the vanity of Jekyll: this is a big mirror which is used to adjust clothing all over the body.

**Nouns connected with the drugs/ potions:** “ebullition, salt, drugs, mixture.” Why are these nouns used?

**POSSIBLE ANSWER:** The noun “ebullition” means “fizzing liquid”: it is slightly archaic but it connotes the mysterious nature of Jekyll’s potion; however it has scientific connotations and makes the drinking of the drug sound much less like something that might happen in a fairy-tale. If Stevenson had used “potion” consistently instead of this word, there would have been suggestions of Jekyll being rather like the wicked stepmother in Snow White who transforms herself from a beautiful woman into an old pedlar.

The word “salt” and “drugs” both conjure a more scientific atmosphere as well.
Religious Words

“Devil, fiend, Satan, Juggernaut”: Why are these religious nouns associated with Hyde?

POSSIBLE ANSWER: Religion plays an important role in the novel, Stevenson was influenced by the strict Christian country, Scotland. Hyde is consistently linked with the “Devil”: he is called by this emotive noun a number of times. He is the antithesis (opposite) of Jesus Christ. These religious nouns create a fevered, “Satanic” atmosphere and greatly increase the horror.

Abstract nouns

“Duality, evil, horror, terror, good, goodness, dreams, nightmares, geniality.” What role do these abstract nouns play in the novel?

POSSIBLE ANSWER: These abstract nouns create the intellectual qualities of the book. The abstract noun “duality” is absolutely vital because it evokes the central theme of the novel, the “double-consciousness” of Jekyll: he is a man of “two minds” and approaches to life, one which is wholly good and nice (Jekyll) and one which is wholly evil and anti-social (Hyde).

Verbs

What are the connotations of the following verbs and why are they important in the novel? Verbs connected with Mr Hyde: “sneering, stumping, trampling, murdering, striking, running, swearing, twitching.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: The dynamic verbs associated with Hyde are very important in suggesting the violence of the character. He is even violent in the way he walks, being described as “stumping”. He “tramples” on the girl at the beginning of the story and “strikes” Sir Danvers Carew to death: these dynamic verbs convey the power and evil of the man. Verbs like “whispering” describe the way he speaks: again this suggests his menace. He is not someone who needs to shout to be heard; people are transfixed by him and will listen even when he whispers.

Verbs connected with Jekyll: “sighing, crying, pleading.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: In stark contrast to Hyde, Jekyll often has rather “pathetic” verbs attached to him, particularly at the end of the book. He “sighs”, “cries” and “pleads”; these verbs evoke how lost he is, how confused his situation is, and how desperate this once powerful and respectable man has become.

Verbs connected with Utterson: “seeking, dreaming, asking, inquiring.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: Utterson is always “seeking” the answer to the solution of the mystery of Hyde, but never quite discovers it. The verbs connected with him suggest his curiosity and his inquiring nature: he is both fascinated and concerned by what has happened to his friend.

Adjectives

What are the connotations of the following adjectives and why are they important in the novel?

Adjectives connected with the city: “misty, foggy, dark, and black.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: These adjectives are both descriptive and symbolic: the “foggy” atmosphere not only tells us what the city looks like but also evokes the confusion people feel in this malign, nightmarish place.

Adjectives connected with Hyde: “displeasing, down-right detestable, deformed, sordid, evil, mis-shapen, small, energetic, ape-like, troglodytic.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: This is possibly the most interesting lexis to examine in the novel; each adjective connected with Hyde could be analysed at great length. The most important ones are connected with Hyde’s physical appearance: he is “deformed” and “mis-shapen” and yet the irony is that there is never anything specific which categorically proves he is like this. In other words, while the adjectives are technically inaccurate in their physical description of him, these words evoke the “feeling” or “atmosphere” Hyde creates in the people that meet him. Hyde is someone who cannot be described: he has to be “felt” to be understood. This is a real paradox: he is a made-up character who “lives beyond the page”; he is the demon that lives within all of us. He is our worst aspects; the deformity of our souls. He is also the “primitive” side of our natures; he is described as “ape-
like” and “troglodytic”. In other words, he seems to convey what we were once like when we first evolved as humans, our violent, unfettered ancestor who would club anyone he didn’t like to death without any feelings of guilt.

Adverbs

What are the connotations of the following adverbs and why are they important in the novel?

Adverbs connected with people talking: “hoarsely, peevishly, complainingly.”

POSSIBLE ANSWER: These adverbs suggest the nightmarish qualities of Hyde: he is “hoarse”. There is something “painful” to hear in his voice. Many people in the novel are irritated or anxious; they behave “peevishly” and “complainingly”.

Different literary styles

Look at the way Stevenson uses different literary forms in the novel.

At times, the book uses “third-person” narration – people are described in the “third person”, i.e. “he/ she/ it/ they”. When does this happen and what is the effect of this?

At other times, Stevenson makes use of first person narration, using letters, first-hand testimonies, wills and confessions to show what is happening. When does this happen and why do you think he switches “person” like this?

POSSIBLE ANSWER: Stevenson brings real variety to the novel by using so many different styles: the reader is never bored by being subjected to one style for long. He also provides the novel with what we might call “veracity” or the “ring of truth” by using forms which are largely “non-fictional”, that is they are used to convey truths and facts. For example, Jekyll’s notes to the chemist convey very vividly his desperation for drugs, while the first hand testimonies of Lanyon and Enfield turn what are actually rather unbelievable events into ones that are believable because they are written in a non-fictional form.
Key Words

Choose 8 – 10 words from the list below and for each explain how the word links to the novel.

**conventional morality** – the ordinary rules of everyday life, the code of behaviour that ‘normal’ people abide by dualistic

**dualism** - the doctrine that reality consists of two basic opposing elements, often taken to be mind and matter (or mind and body), or good and evil

**inarticulacy** – being unable to express something in words

**extraneous** – irrelevant, not needed

**hysteria** – a person who reacts in a hysterical manner to life, making a great deal of fuss about nothing!

**irreverent** – not being respectful, disrespectful

**malevolence** – badness, nastiness, evil

**motif** – repeated idea

**neurotic** – a person who is obsessively and needlessly worried

**perturbed** – upset, disturbed

**proto-existentialist** – the forerunner of an existentialist, who were people believed that one should do what you want, follow your unconscious desires, rather than being constrained by **conventional morality** – a set of rules which enable you to live what society deems to be a good life.

**repressed** – holding back, keeping back your emotions

**resonances** -- associations

**social position** – your place in society

**subconscious** – another word for the ‘unconscious’

**the unconscious** – the place in the human mind where one’s repressed desires are kept

**undiscriminating** – not very picky, not being able to make good decisions about things and people
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Any techniques you can spot?</th>
<th>What this reveals about Mr Hyde</th>
<th>How might readers respond?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three</td>
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<td>o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of the</td>
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<td>town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps.</td>
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<td>Though this is describing the setting, there is often a link between the</td>
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<td>darkness and the character – hard to define.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Hyde will be a dark, sinister character – hard to define.</td>
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<td>He is extraordinarily powerful.</td>
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<td>The description suggests Mr Hyde is extraordinarily powerful.</td>
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<td>Readers might be intrigued by the description and the strength he shows</td>
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Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Week 6
**Historical Context**

*Here’s a page of questions on historical context. Quick Questions only need a sentence or less, but aim for a paragraph for the In-depth ones.*

**Quick Questions**

1) Which monarch was on the throne when Jekyll and Hyde was published?

2) Give one reason why a man would want to be a gentleman.

3) Which of the following statements about Victorian gentlemen is NOT true?
   a) They were vulnerable to blackmail.
   b) They did not care about their appearance.
   c) They were obsessed with their reputations.

4) Give two examples of problems with slum housing in London.

5) Why did Victorian London suffer from smoke?

6) a) Which branch of Christianity particularly influenced Victorian life?
   b) Which of these is one of its teachings?
      i) Some human beings are naturally sinful.
      ii) Most human beings are naturally sinful.
      iii) All human beings are naturally sinful.

7) a) What was the name of Darwin’s famous book on evolutionary theory?
   b) In what year was it first published?

**In-depth Questions**

1) In the first chapter of the novel, how does Stevenson show that Gabriel Utterson is a gentleman?

2) Give an example from the novel and explain how it shows that reputation is important to the following characters:
   a) Mr Enfield
   b) Dr Lanyon

3) What evidence is there in Jekyll and Hyde that society in Victorian England was religious?

4) Using what you know about the period, why might Hyde be particularly frightening for Victorian readers?
Read the passage below.

It was late in the afternoon, when Mr Utterson found his way to Dr Jekyll's door, where he was at once admitted by Poole, and carried down by the kitchen offices and across a yard which had once been a garden, to the building which was indifferently known as the laboratory or the dissecting-rooms. The doctor had bought the house from the heirs of a celebrated surgeon; and his own tastes being rather chemical than anatomical, had changed the destination of the block at the bottom of the garden. 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. The 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.

Now examine the way Stevenson has created a negative atmosphere in Chapter 5 by completing the table below with relevant quotations and language analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things that point towards a negative atmosphere</th>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Language technique used and its effect (e.g. simile, strong verb, alliteration, repetition, visual imagery, personification)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The contrast between the way the laboratory used to be and the way it is now.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The dull description of the light.</td>
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</table>
Using the quotations that you have found above, answer the following question:

*How does Stevenson create a sense of foreboding (a feeling that something bad will happen) in the opening of 'Incident of the letter'?

When answering this question think carefully about how specific words or phrases create a sense of apprehension. Are techniques such as simile, repetition or alliteration used to emphasise these feelings?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things that point towards a negative atmosphere</th>
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<th>Language technique used and its effect (e.g. simile, strong verb, alliteration, repetition, visual imagery, personification, colour imagery etc.)</th>
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<td>The dirtiness/messiness of the room.</td>
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<td>descriptions of the room.</td>
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Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Look at the table below and read the descriptions of Dr Jekyll taken from ‘Dr Jekyll was quite at ease’ (Chapter 3). Now complete the Chapter 5 column using quotations about Jekyll taken from this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 3</th>
<th>Chapter 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty’</td>
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<td>‘a slyish cast … but every mark of</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘a sincere and warm affection’ (for Mr Utterson)</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘large handsome face’</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What do these changes seem to imply about the consequences of keeping secrets?

Make a list of all the hints that show there is something doubtful about Dr Jekyll’s descriptions of the events in ‘Incident of the letter’ (Chapter 5).

.............................................................................................................
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Week 7

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision
What does the quotation suggest/imply?

"The geniality, as was somewhat theatrical to the eye; was the way of the mean. Such unscientific balderdash."

Chapter 3

"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 heresies."

Chapter 2

"I never saw a man so distressed as you were by my will; unless it were that hide-bound pedant, Lanyon, at what he called my scientific heresies."

Chapter 3 (from Dr Jekyll's dialogue)
Chapter 6

He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face, the foresman had taken it away; he had his death-warrent written legibly upon his face, the foresman had taken it away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much these tokens of 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.

"I wish to see or hear no more of Dr Jekyll," he said in a loud, unsteady voice. "I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead."

So great and unexpected a change pointed to madness; but in view of Lanyon's manner and words, there must lie for it some deeper ground.

What does the quotation suggest?
Mr Utterson is a key character in *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. He is closely involved with much of the storyline. He also acts as a guide for the reader, and in some ways experiences feelings and reactions that we, as readers, might be expected to share. He is therefore very important to the whole reading process.

**Answer the questions in the diagram below to help you explore Utterson’s FUNCTION within the story (the notes on the next page will help you get started).**
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Note his connections with the plot:

1. He strolls through the city with Richard Enfield and in doing so begins the tale.
2. He acts as Jekyll’s lawyer.
3. He is a friend of Lanyon and thus invited to his house.
4. An envelope addressed to him is found on the body of Sir Danvers Carew. The victim was beaten to death with a stick that he had presented to Jekyll.
5. He leads the officer to Hyde’s house.
6. He visits Lanyon just before his death and later attends his funeral. He is entrusted with Lanyon’s letter.
7. He witnesses Jekyll’s fear at his window.
8. He is finally visited by Poole and breaks down the door to the cabinet before discovering Hyde’s body.
9. He is given the final documents that reveal the truth.

- Note his description in the opening pages:

10. In what ways is he described as a suitable guide or investigator?

- Note that he often acts rather like a detective:

  - He is puzzled, fascinated and slightly frightened by what he learns of Hyde. He therefore decides to investigate.
  - He goes to meet Lanyon.
  - He reads the will again.
  - He seeks out Hyde.
  - He visits Jekyll, and finding him to be out, questions the servants.
  - He visits Jekyll again and talks with him about the case.
  - He helps to investigate the murder.
  - He visits Jekyll in his laboratory and has the handwriting of the note from Hyde checked.
  - Poole seeks him out to help solve the final mystery and it is Utterson who visits the laboratory and cabinet, reads the notes that Jekyll has sent out, breaks in and finds the body, searches for evidence, finds the envelope and reads both final narratives.
Exam Questions
Exam Style Question:

Question: Using the passage below as a starting point, explore how Utterson’s character influences the way he approaches the mystery.

Taken from ‘The Last Night’

“These are all very strange circumstances,” said Mr Utterson, “but I think I begin to see daylight. Your master, Poole, is plainly seized with one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer; hence, for aught I know, the alteration of his voice; hence the mask and his avoidance of his friends; hence his eagerness to find this drug, by means of which the poor soul retains some hope of ultimate recovery - God grant that he be not deceived! There is my explanation; it is sad enough, Poole, ay, and appalling to consider; but it is plain and natural, hangs well together and delivers us from all exorbitant alarms.”

“Sir,” said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, “that thing was not my master, and there’s the truth. My master” — here he looked round him and began to whisper — “is a tall fine man, and this was more of a dwarf.” Utterson attempted to protest. “O, sir,” cried Poole, do you think I do not know my master after twenty years? do you think I do not know where his head comes to in the cabinet door, where I saw him every morning of my life? No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Doctor Jekyll — God knows what it was, but it was never Doctor Jekyll; and it is the belief of my heart that there was murder done.”

“Poole,” replied the lawyer, “if you say that, it will become my duty to make certain. Much as I desire to spare your master’s feelings, much as I am puzzled by this note which seems to prove him to be still alive, I shall consider it my duty to break in that door.”

In your response you should:

- Comment on language – what does the language tell us about Mr Utterson’s character?
- Link this passage to other parts of the novel - find up to three other moments in the text when Mr Utterson’s character is clearly depicted. Explain how the events and language used are effective.
- Link this passage and other parts you refer to with what you know about the context of the novel.
Exam Style Question

Question: How does Stevenson present science in this extract and elsewhere in the novel?

Taken from ‘Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case’

I hesitated long before I put this theory to the test of practice. I knew well that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the very fortress of identity, might by the least scruple of an overdose or at the least inopportunity in the moment of exhibition, utterly blot out that immaterial tabernacle which I looked to it to change. But the temptation of a discovery so singular and profound, at last overcame the suggestions of alarm. I had long since prepared my tincture¹; I purchased at once, from a firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of a particular salt which I knew, from my experiments, to be the last ingredient required; and late one accursed night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass, and when the ebullition² had subsided, with a strong glow of courage, drank off the potion.

The most racking pangs succeeded: a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and a horror of the spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death. Then these agonies began swiftly to subside, and I came to myself as if out of a great sickness. There was something strange in my sensations, something indescribably new and, from its very novelty, incredibly sweet. I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of a heady recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images running like a mill race in my fancy, a solution of the bonds of obligation, an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul. I knew myself, at the first breath of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil; and the thought, in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine.

¹ tincture — a solution made by dissolving a drug in alcohol
² ebullition — the act of boiling something

In your response you should:

· Comment on language.
· Link this passage to other parts of the novel - find up to three other moments in the text when Stevenson presents science to the reader.
· Link this passage and any other parts you refer to with what you know about the context of the novel.
Exam Style Question

Question: How does Stevenson create a sense of mystery in this extract and elsewhere in the novel?

In your response you should:

- Comment on language – how does language add to the sense of mystery?
- Link this passage to other parts of the novel - find up to three other moments in the text when a sense of mystery is created. Explain how the events and language used are effective.
- Link this passage and other parts you refer to with what you know about the context of the novel.
More Revision Activities
<table>
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<th>Summary of events</th>
<th>Why is this chapter important?</th>
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<td>Mr. Utterson and Enfield pass a door on one of their walks. Enfield tells the story of incident he witnessed when strange man walked by.</td>
<td>Establishes intrigue – the unusual appearance of the Mr Hyde and his apparently heartless behaviour. Mr Utterson’s reaction to the story also creates mystery – he appears to be...</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr. Utterson’s viewpoint.</td>
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<td>Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon</td>
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<td>The Incident of the letter</td>
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<td>The Carew Murder Case</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case</td>
<td>Incident at the Window</td>
<td>The Last Night</td>
<td>Dr. Lan-yon’s narrative</td>
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Genre

Questions:

1. In what ways does the story operate like a detective novel?

2. In what ways does it contain elements of the Gothic novel?

3. In what ways is the novel different from many Gothic novels?
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Genre

POSSIBLE ANSWERS in brief

1. In what ways does the story operate like a detective novel? Mr Utterson is like a detective in the novel, slowly unearthing and discovering the truth about Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, finding clues about Hyde’s violence and misdemeanours, and interviewing people, reading documents and breaking down doors to discover the truth about Jekyll.

2. In what ways does it contain elements of the Gothic novel? The foggy atmosphere, the monstrous Hyde, the violence and the extreme emotions expressed are all Gothic in atmosphere.

3. In what ways is the novel different from many Gothic novels? The lack of any hero and the solution to the mystery are not typically Gothic in that when we discover Hyde is Jekyll the whole novel becomes psychological.
**Quick Questions (Answer with a few words or a sentence)**

1) Which character’s experiences does the main narrative follow?

2) a) What is an embedded narrative?

b) Give one example of an embedded narrative in Jekyll and Hyde.

3) Give one example of a letter that adds intrigue in Jekyll and Hyde.

4) Find a quote from the novel where the streets of London are described as:
   a) foggy
   b) empty
   c) dark

5) Give one example of an object from the novel that has symbolic meaning.

6) Which character’s dialogue matches each of these descriptions?
   a) It’s very guarded for most of the novel, but breaks down towards the end.
   b) It’s mostly formal and rational, but can be forceful, and is sometimes humorous.
   c) It’s initially jolly and theatrical, but becomes vague and disturbed.

7) a) How is Poole’s language different from the gentlemen’s language?

b) How is Hyde’s language different from the gentlemen’s language?

8) Find an example of personification in the novel, and briefly explain its effect.

9) Find a quote that shows that the setting of Jekyll and Hyde is mysterious.
In-depth Questions (one paragraph for each answer)

1) Describe two effects of using embedded narratives in the novel.

2) Of all the letters included in the narrative, which do you think is the most important? Explain your answer.

3) Describe the importance of the novel’s title and the chapter titles. Explain the effect of these.

4) What is the effect of the fog in the novel?

5) In what ways does Jekyll’s house symbolise his character? Use quotes from the text to support your answer.

6) How does Stevenson use dialogue to develop his characters in the novel?

7) When he describes seeing Hyde, Poole says “the hair stood upon my head like quills.” What is the effect of this simile?

8) How is the idea of ‘the double’ used in Jekyll and Hyde? Mention at least two ways.

9) Give one example which shows how Jekyll and Hyde has features of the traditional Gothic novel and give one example which shows how it is different.
Popular Culture Questions

1. Why do you think this novella was so popular when it was first published in 1886?

2. This story has remained popular in modern times. Find out about other films, books, etc that have been inspired by the story.

3. Why do you think the story has remained so popular in modern times?

4. If you were going to direct a film version of the story – how would you capture the horror of Mr Hyde’s appearance?

5. How does writing have an advantage over film when it comes to Mr Hyde’s appearance?
Answer these questions, including at least one quotation in each answer. Use full sentences.

1) What do we find out about secrecy in Victorian society from the first chapter?

2) The locked door is a key symbol in the novel. What could it represent?

3) Why does Mr Lanyon disapprove of Dr Jekyll?

4) Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson both have hidden pasts. What are they?

5) Find and explain three quotations depicting urban London as a sombre and threatening place.

6) What effect does Mr Hyde have on other characters?

7) Mr Utterson is a complicated man. Use the first three paragraphs to find three contradictions in his character. (An example could be that he likes the theatre, but he never goes.)

8) Think back on Stevenson’s contemporaries Darwin and Freud. Can you find anything in the first two chapters that suggests their influence? (Hint: look at the depiction of Hyde and what happens to Utterson after he meets Lanyon).
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde—Revision

Story of the Door Comprehension

Read the description of the mysterious house and try to answer the questions below.

‘...a certain sinister block of building...’

‘It was two storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and disstained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.’ (p.6)

‘It seems scarcely a house. There is no other door, and nobody goes in or out of that one but, once in a great while, the gentleman of my adventure. There are three windows looking on the court on the first floor; none below; the windows are always shut but they’re clean. And then there is a chimney which is generally smoking; so somebody must live there. And yet it’s not so sure; for the buildings are so packed together about that court, that it’s hard to say where one ends and another begins.’ (p.9)

1. How might the house provide clues about its occupant?

2. How is this setting typical or untypical of the gothic horror/ ghost story genre?

3. Why do you think the windows are described in such a way?

4. Why might they always be shut?

5. Why do you think there is no bell or knocker on the door?

6. Sketch the house/setting and annotate it with quotations from the text.
Read through the extract below (taken from Chapter 4 — ‘The Carew Murder Case’), then answer the following questions through annotation:

a) How can setting be used to suggest the concept of secrecy within the novel?

b) Do you think the setting is used in a similar way elsewhere in the novel?

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the cab crawled from street to street, Mr Utterson beheld a marvellous number of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful reinvasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer’s eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare. The thoughts of his mind, besides, were of the gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was conscious of some touch of that terror of the law and the law’s officers, which may at times assail the most honest.
Considering your reading of the novel—list all the times you can think of where characters choose to be silent, then answer the following:

a) Why do you think characters are silent?

b) How does this impact upon us as readers and the plot of the story?

c) Does the idea of silence in any way reveal something about Victorian society and the way people viewed the world around them?

**Task 3**

Create a table which explores the narrative style of the novel so far—identifying points where Mr Utterson and the narration seem very formal, detached and logical in contrast to where the narration seems richly descriptive and evocative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal, detached, logical</th>
<th>Rich, descriptive, evocative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Task 4**

Answer the following questions in light of the above activity:

1. Where does the novel seem more ‘dark’ in tone? What could this reveal about Mr Utterson’s character?

2. How does this impact the narrative as a whole — what might Stevenson be saying about the concepts of evil / hidden things / darkness?
Chapters 6 & 7

Read the chapters ‘The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon’ and ‘The Incident at the Window’ and answer the following questions in full sentences and using quotations.

‘The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon’

1) Contrast the earlier description of Dr Lanyon (in ‘Search for Mr Hyde’) with the description of him in this chapter.

2) What is it exactly that frightens Dr Lanyon? What does Stevenson suggest he has learnt more about when he says that if we knew all we would be glad to die?

3) Track the changes in Dr Jekyll through this chapter.

4) i) Where and why does the symbol of the locked door reappear in this chapter?

   ii) Find another example of something being locked or sealed against Mr Utterson.

‘The Incident at the Window’

1) Find one way in which the weather reflects characters’ emotions in this chapter.

2) How does Stevenson hint that the expression on Dr Jekyll’s face terrifies Enfield and Utterson?

3) What similarities can you find between the men’s reaction to this incident and their reaction to Mr Hyde?
Chapter 9 Questions

You should answer at least 6 questions on Chapter 9 (Dr Lanyon’s Narrative).

The questions are divided up into type. Choose from a variety of question types and attempt to answer at least two questions which you find more challenging.

Character questions

1. Dr Jekyll seems to feel that his letter to Dr Lanyon could make the difference between life and death. What does this suggest about the nature of his fate?

2. What do you think Dr Lanyon means when he says his reaction to Mr Hyde lies ‘much deeper in the nature of the man, and to turn on some nobler hinge than the principle of hatred’?

3. Why do you think Dr Lanyon does not reveal the rest of the conversation with Dr Jekyll? What impact does this have upon readers?

4. How does Dr Lanyon react when Mr Hyde touches him?

5. What quotation shows how dependent Dr Jekyll/Mr Hyde has become on the drugs he takes?

Plot questions

1. What are the two things Dr Jekyll requests of Dr Lanyon?

2. In your own words, describe what happens to Mr Hyde when he takes the mixture.

3. How would you describe the atmosphere at the end of Dr Lanyon’s letter? (Note – although this is technically an ‘atmosphere’ question, it also has an impact on the novel’s plot.)

4. This chapter is written from Dr Lanyon’s perspective in the form of a letter sent to Mr Utterson. How does this impact upon the reading of the novel?

Language questions

1. What technique is used in the phrase ‘my life, my honour, my reason, are all at your mercy;’ and what does it suggest about Dr Jekyll’s feelings?

2. ‘The door was very strong, the lock excellent; …’ What does this suggest about the nature of Dr Jekyll’s secret?

3. Do you think there is any significance to be found in the powder being white and the liquid being red?

4. Why is the word ‘double’ (found in Dr Jekyll’s book) so important?

5. Mr Hyde describes his scientific discovery as ‘a new province of knowledge’. What technique is this and how might this help us understand his attitude to his endeavours?

Atmosphere questions

1. When Dr Lanyon collects his revolver prior to midnight, how does this affect the atmosphere of the chapter?

2. How would you describe the atmosphere at the end of Dr Lanyon’s letter?
Using the quotations and explanations below, match them up using your understanding of events in Chapter 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Exploration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ‘Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame.’</td>
<td>a. Dr Jekyll initially feels no fear of Mr Hyde. He feels what he has done is acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ‘I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation of these elements. If each, I told myself, could be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable;’</td>
<td>b. Dr Jekyll enjoys the first transformation to Mr Hyde. He feels he can enjoy and embrace his sinful side. The revelation that Mr Hyde is shorter than Dr Jekyll is explained because Dr Jekyll has been repressing (restraining / keeping under control) this side of himself — so Mr Hyde is not as developed in height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ‘I knew myself, at the first breath of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil; and the thought, in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine. I stretched out my hands, exulting in the freshness of these sensations; and in the act, I was suddenly aware that I had lost in stature.’</td>
<td>c. Jekyll contemplates the future. He knows he will be unable to stay away from Mr Hyde now that the important form of the drug is no longer accessible. He questions whether Hyde will be punished by the law, or whether he will commit suicide to escape this event. He also seems to suggest he is not responsible for an-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ‘... when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself. It seemed natural</td>
<td>d. Dr Jekyll first starts his scientific experiments as he wishes to divide the two conflicting personalities he has: the reputable, ambitious scientist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Quotation

| 5. ‘... I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse.’ |

| Exploration |

| e. Having tried to suppress Mr Hyde’s wicked nature for two months, Dr Jekyll gives in and transforms once again on the night of Carew’s murder. The reference to an evil figure makes his dark side seem even more powerful. |

| 6. ‘To cast it [my lot] in with Hyde, was to die to a thousand interests and aspirations, and to become, at a blow and forever, despised and friendless. ... I chose the better part and was found wanting in the strength to keep to it.’ |

| Exploration |

| f. Dr Jekyll never states exactly what it is he enjoys doing which is evil. He keeps it secret even from readers, perhaps showing he is also obsessed with his reputation even now. He does seem to regret that his personality has a dark side a little at first. |

| 7. ‘My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.’ |

| Exploration |

| g. Jekyll is no longer the dominant personality; Hyde seems to become more of an influence over his behaviour. |

| 8. ‘Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? or will he find the courage to release himself at the last moment? God knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what is to follow concerns another than myself.’ |

| Exploration |

| h. Dr Jekyll tries to give up taking his concoction and turning into Mr Hyde when he fears he can no longer control what is happening. |

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**Now highlight the words within the quotations that you would ‘zoom in’ on to analyse layers of meaning further.**

**What is he like?**

**What does he do in the story?**

**How does he influence our reactions as readers?**

**Which places does he visit during the novel?**

**Why does Stevenson remove him from the story in the last two chapters?**
Task: Decide on the level of tension in each chapter and plot it on the grid below. Join up the lines to reveal a tension graph for *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. 
Questions on the chapters

A few words or a sentence for the Quick Questions and closer to a paragraph for answers to the In-depth Questions would be just dandy.

Quick Questions

1) Briefly explain how Enfield reacts to Hyde’s character.
2) Why does Utterson think that Jekyll has put Hyde in his will?
3) How does Jekyll react when Utterson tries to question him about his will?
4) How does Hyde react when Sir Danvers Carew stops to talk to him?
5) Why does Jekyll suddenly shut his window when talking to Utterson and Enfield?
6) Give one example of Jekyll’s strange behaviour, which Poole describes to Utterson.
7) Briefly explain what Utterson and Poole find when they break into Jekyll’s cabinet.
8) What does Lanyon reveal about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde in his letter to Utterson?
9) Why does finding out Jekyll’s secret result in Lanyon’s death?
10) Why does Hyde start to play “ape-like tricks” on Jekyll?

In-depth Questions

1) Briefly explain why the murder of Carew is a key turning point in the novel.
2) Describe the relationship between Jekyll’s house and laboratory.
3) Why did Jekyll decide to find a way to split himself in two?
Questions on themes

Quick Questions (answer with a few words or a sentence)

1) What is Utterson worrying about when he says to Jekyll, “If it came to a trial, your name might appear”?

2) Is the following statement true or false? Jekyll first starts to feel like he is leading a double life after he has created Hyde.

3) Find a quote from the novel that suggests that Hyde is:
   a) the sinful side of Jekyll.
   b) the uncivilised side of Jekyll.

4) What is Lanyon’s attitude towards Jekyll’s scientific work?

5) Give an example from the novel of how science is portrayed as:
   a) unsettling.
   b) powerful.

6) Give one example of how Jekyll’s experiment goes against Christianity.

7) In what way is Jekyll’s experiment a failure?

8) Give an example of the secretive behaviour of each of these characters:
   a) Mr Enfield
   b) Mr Utterson

9) Why do Utterson and Enfield agree not to speak about Hyde?

10) Give one example of when a gentleman plays down something uncivilised in the novel.
Questions on themes

In-depth Questions (answer with a paragraph for each question)

1) How does Stevenson suggest that reputations cannot be trusted?
   Give some examples from the text.

2) Which character in the novel do you think is most concerned about reputation?
   Explain your answer.

3) To what extent is Jekyll’s experiment successful? Give some examples from the novel to back up your answer.

4) Henry Jekyll is the most obviously divided character in the novel. Pick one other character in Jekyll and Hyde, and explain how Stevenson shows that they have two sides to their personality.

5) Explain the differences between Lanyon’s and Jekyll’s attitudes to science.

6) Briefly explain why religion and science were in conflict in Victorian times.

7) How does Stevenson present the gentlemen in the novel’s attitudes to secrecy?

8) Why do you think Utterson leaves Lanyon’s letter unread until the end of the novel?
   Explain your answer.
Questions on the characters

There aren’t loads of characters in ‘Jekyll and Hyde’, but the ones who are in it are pretty complex — with Jekyll, you get two characters for the price of one. It’s important to know what these characters are like, their role in the novel and why they do the things they do. These lovely questions will help...

Quick Questions (a few words or a sentence)

1) Give one example to show that Jekyll fits in with respectable society.
2) Why does Jekyll think that his sins are worse than they are?
3) Which three words best describe Hyde?
   a) Respectable b) Evil c) Animalistic d) Distinguished e) Cruel
4) Write down two of Hyde’s physical features that people find disturbing.
5) Find a quote from the text that shows that Utterson is a rational man.
6) Give one reason why Utterson is so interested in Hyde.
7) Give one similarity and one difference between Lanyon and Jekyll.
8) Why is Lanyon, as a scientist, so shocked by Jekyll’s discovery?
9) Give two examples that show how Enfield’s character reflects Victorian values.
10) What is Poole’s job?
Questions on the characters

In-depth Questions (aim for a paragraph for each answer.....writing extended answers now will prepare you well for the final exam)

1) Describe Jekyll’s character.
   Use quotes to back up your answer.

2) Find three examples where Stevenson describes Hyde as being like an animal in the novel.

3) Describe Jekyll’s attitude to science in the novel.

4) Give two ways that Hyde is the opposite of Jekyll. Use quotes from the novel in your answer.

5) Compare Jekyll’s attitude to Hyde:
   a) when he turns into Hyde for the first time
   b) after Carew’s murder.

6) In what ways does Utterson repress his desires?

7) Explain Utterson’s attitude to his darker side and the darker side of others.

8) Compare Lanyon’s character when we first meet him to his character after he learns Jekyll’s secret.

9) How does Stevenson use Enfield to explore the theme of the dual nature of man?

10) List three reasons why Poole is concerned about Jekyll.