A UNIT OF WORK FOR HIGHER: TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde

By Robert Louis Stevenson
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 1-22. What sort of person is Mr Utterson? How does Stevenson use language to present him as a typical Victorian gentleman?

2. What is Mr Utterson’s relationship to Mr Enfield? How are the two men alike? How are they different?

3. Re-read the description of the door (lines 23-36). How does Stevenson use setting to convey a sense of Mr Hyde’s character before we meet him?

4. Re-read Mr Enfield’s account of meeting Mr Hyde (lines 42-123). How does Stevenson use language here to create the impression that Hyde is an evil and immoral character? (Choose three short quotes to analyse.)

5. What is surprising about the cheque that Hyde gives the family? Why is this significant to the story?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Mr Utterson is a boring but ‘loveable’ lawyer who people get help from when they are in _____________. He is friends with a cousin, Enfield, and goes on regular walks with him on Sundays. One Sunday, they pass a dirty ____________ in a poor area. Enfield tells Utterson a story about the door and the man that lives behind it. He says he saw a small, revolting man ____________ a small ________ at 3am in the morning. A crowd, led by Enfield, confronted the man and forced him to pay ____________ in compensation. The man gave them a cheque, which we learn at the very end of the chapter was signed by __________________- a very ___________________ person. No one believed that the cheque was ____________ but they later found out that it was. Utterson is worried that Jekyll is being ____________ by Mr Hyde.

KEY QUOTATIONS

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<td>“…and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence.”</td>
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<td>“…my man was a fellow that nobody could have to do with, a really damnable man; and the person that drew the cheque is the very pink of the proprieties”</td>
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<tr>
<td>“There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable.”</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these...
“Well, it was this way,” returned Mr. Enfield: “I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o’clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks asleep — street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church — till at last I got into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. 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. The people who had turned out were the girl’s own family; and pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent, put in his appearance. Well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the Sawbones; and there you might have supposed would be an end to it. But there was one curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight. So had the child’s family, which was only natural. But the doctor’s case was what struck me. He was the usual cut-and-dry apothecary, of no particular age and colour, with a strong Edinburgh accent, and about as emotional as a bagpipe. Well, sir, he was like the rest of us; every time he looked at my prisoner, I saw that Sawbones turn sick and white with the desire to kill him. I knew what was in his mind, just as he knew what was in mine; and killing being out of the question, we did the next best. We told the man we could and would make such a scandal out of this, as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other. If he had any friends or any credit, we undertook that he should lose them. And all the time, as we were pitching it in red hot, we were keeping the women off him as best we could, for they were as wild as harpies. I never saw a circle of such hateful faces; and there was the man in the middle, with a kind of black, sneering coolness — frightened too, I could see that — but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan. ‘If you choose to make capital out of this accident,’ said he, ‘I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,’ says he. ‘Name your figure.’ Well, we screwed him up to a hundred pounds for the child’s family; he would have clearly liked to stick out; but there was something about the lot of us that meant mischief, and at last he struck. The next thing was to get the money; and where do you think he carried us but to that place with the door? — whipped out a key, went in, and presently came back with the matter of ten pounds in gold and a cheque for the balance on Coutts’s, drawn payable to bearer and signed with a name that I can’t mention, though it’s one of the points of my story, but it was a name at least very well known and often printed. The figure was stiff; but the signature was good for more than that, if it was only genuine. I took the liberty of pointing out to my gentleman that the whole business looked apocryphal, and that a man does not, in real life, walk into a cellar door at four in the morning and come out of it with another man’s cheque for close upon a hundred pounds. But he was quite easy and sneering. ‘Set your mind at rest,’ says he, ‘I will stay with you till the banks open and cash the cheque myself.’ So we all set off, the doctor, and the child’s father, and our friend and myself, and passed the rest of the night in my chambers; and next day, when we had breakfasted, went in a body to the bank. I gave in the check myself, and said I had every reason to believe it was a forgery. Not a bit of it. The cheque was genuine.”

1. Look at lines 1-5. How does Stevenson use language to create a sinister atmosphere?  
2. Look at lines 5-25. Explain how Stevenson uses language to leave us with a negative impression of Mr Hyde.  
3. Look at lines 30-35. How does Stevenson demonstrate that Enfield is suspicious of Hyde’s cheque?  
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson convincingly creates an impression of an evil character.
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE STRANGE CASE OF
DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

CHAPTER TWO: THE SEARCH FOR MR. HYDE

UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 124-140. What does Mr Utterson find out about Dr Jekyll’s will? Why is this significant?

2. Re-read lines 169-187. In Utterson’s nightmares, he sees Hyde without a face. Why does Stevenson never tell us what Hyde’s face looks like?

3. Re-read lines 188-243. Once Utterson confronts Hyde, how does he feel toward him? What reasons does Utterson give for his feelings about Hyde?

4. Re-read lines 244-248. What does the description of the street and house in which Jekyll lives reveal about his character? How does this contrast with Hyde’s door from chapter one?

5. Re-read lines 267-280. What does Utterson believe about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

The lawyer Utterson is troubled by the _________ that Henry Jekyll has written because it hands over everything to ___________ if Jekyll dies or disappears. Utterson visits _______________, a friend of Jekyll’s, to find out more, but discovers that he has ___________ with Jekyll over his ‘unscientific’ experiments. That night, Utterson dreams he sees the figure of Hyde, and in another nightmare, the same figure approaches a sleeping Jekyll. This figure has no ___________. On waking, Utterson is determined to find out what Hyde looks like so he spends his spare time standing by the _____________ where Hyde lives. One night, Hyde arrives and Utterson asks to look at his face. He goes to visit Jekyll, and we realise something that Utterson has known for a while - that the door that Hyde goes into is actually attached to the back of Jekyll’s house. Utterson finds that Jekyll is out, and learns from the butler, Poole, that Hyde has a ___________ to Jekyll’s laboratory and the servants have orders to _____________ him. Utterson leaves feeling very worried that Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll.

KEY QUOTATIONS

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<td>“God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say?”</td>
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<td>“Hyde...must have secrets of his own; black secrets, by the look of him; secrets compared to which poor Jekyll’s worst would be like sunshine...”</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these...
Six o’clock struck on the bells of the church that was so conveniently near to Mr. Utterson’s dwelling, and still he was digging at the problem. Hitherto it had touched him on the intellectual side alone; but now his imagination also was engaged, or rather enslaved; and as he lay and tossed in the gross darkness of the night and the curtained room, Mr. Enfield’s tale went by before his mind in a scroll of lighted pictures. He would be aware of the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city; then of the figure of a man walking swiftly; then of a child running from the doctor’s; and then these met, and that human Juggernaut trod the child down and passed on regardless of her screams. Or else he would see a room in a rich house, where his friend lay asleep, dreaming and smiling at his dreams; and then the door of that room would be opened, the curtains of the bed plucked apart, the sleeper recalled, and lo! there would stand by his side a figure to whom power was given, and even at that dead hour, he must rise and do its bidding. The figure in these two phases haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over, it was but to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly and still the more swiftly, even to dizziness, through wider labyrinths of lamplighted city, and at every street-corner crush a child and leave her screaming. And still the figure had no face by which he might know it; even in his dreams, it had no face, or one that baffled him and melted before his eyes; and thus it was that there sprang up and grew apace in the lawyer’s mind a singularly strong, almost an inordinate, curiosity to behold the features of the real Mr. Hyde. If he could but once set eyes on him, he thought the mystery would lighten and perhaps roll altogether away, as was the habit of mysterious things when well examined. He might see a reason for his friend’s strange preference or bondage (call it which you please) and even for the startling clause of the will. At least it would be a face worth seeing: the face of a man who was without bowels of mercy: a face which had but to show itself to raise up, in the mind of the unimpressionable Enfield, a spirit of enduring hatred.

From that time forward, Mr. Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. In the morning before office hours, at noon when business was plenty, and time scarce, at night under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse, the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post.

“If he be Mr. Hyde,” he had thought, “I shall be Mr. Seek.”

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.

1. Look at lines 1-13. How does Stevenson use language to highlight the terror Hyde elicits from Utterson?  
   4

2. Look at lines 25-29. How does the writer successfully convey setting in these lines?  
   4

3. Look at lines 30-34. How does Stevenson’s language show Utterson’s surprise?  
   2

4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson creates a haunting atmosphere.  
   10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Dr Jekyll is described in this chapter for the first time. What contrasting aspects of his appearance are brought out in the first paragraph (lines 281-289) and again when Utterson brings up the subject of Hyde? (lines 299-300)

2. Re-read lines 291-295. How does Jekyll describe Lanyon? Why does he call him a ‘pedant’? How does this link into Victorian beliefs about science?

3. Re-read lines 307-312. What does Jekyll tell Utterson about Hyde and what does this reveal?

4. Re-read lines 315-323. What does Jekyll make Utterson promise? How does he justify giving his money and property to Hyde?

5. How does this increase the sense of mystery at this point?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

A fortnight later, Jekyll has a ____________. Utterson remains behind so he can speak to Jekyll about why he is worried about Jekyll’s will; he tells Jekyll that he can be ______________ and urges Jekyll to tell him if he is being _____________.

Jekyll tells him that it isn’t blackmail and that he can get rid of __________ at any time he wishes. He asks Utterson to drop the matter and make sure that he will help Hyde get what is in the will (everything Jekyll owns) if he, Jekyll, ____________.

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<td>doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner.”</td>
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<td>I give you my hand upon that”</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these...
A fortnight later, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six old cronies, all intelligent, reputable men and all judges of good wine; and Mr. Utterson so contrived that he remained behind after the others had departed. This was no new arrangement, but a thing that had befallen many scores of times. Where Utterson was liked, he was liked well. Hosts loved to detain the dry lawyer, when the light-hearted and the loose-tongued had already their foot on the threshold; they liked to sit a while in his unobtrusive company, practising for solitude, sobering their minds in the man's rich silence after the expense and strain of gaiety. To this rule, Dr. Jekyll was no exception; and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire — a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness — you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr. Utterson a sincere and warm affection.

"I have been wanting to speak to you, Jekyll," began the latter. "You know that will of yours?"

A close observer might have gathered that the topic was distasteful; but the doctor carried it off gaily. "My poor Utterson," said he, "you are unfortunate in such a client. 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. Oh, I know he's a good fellow — you needn't frown — an excellent fellow, and I always mean to see more of him; but a hide-bound pedant for all that; an ignorant, blatant pedant. I was never more disappointed in any man than Lanyon."

"You know I never approved of it," pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding the fresh topic.

"My will? Yes, certainly, I know that," said the doctor, a trifle sharply. "You have told me so."

"Well, I tell you so again," continued the lawyer. "I have been learning something of young Hyde."

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. "I do not care to hear more," said he. "This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop."

"What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

"It can make no change. You do not understand my position," returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. "I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange — a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking."

"Jekyll," said Utterson, "you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it."

"My good Utterson," said the doctor, "this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not so bad as that."

1. Look at lines 1-10. How does the writer use language to build the characterisation of Utterson? 4
2. Look at lines 15-22. How does Stevenson show the changing emotions of Jekyll in these lines? 4
3. Look at lines 28-30. Show how Stevenson’s language creates an air of mystery around Jekyll. 2
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson effectively uses contrast. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 324-345. Identify two techniques used to bring out the violence and brutality of the murder and show how they do this.

2. Re-read 361-363. Why do you think Utterson doesn’t report the fact that he recognises the stick and what does this tell us about him?

3. How does the description of Hyde’s rooms (lines 392-401) help to express key themes in the story?

4. What do we now make of Jekyll’s opinion in the previous chapter that he could be rid of Hyde the moment he chose?

5. At the end of the chapter, we hear more about Mr Hyde. How does this add to the picture we are beginning to form of him?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

A year later, a maid is sitting at her window during the early hours of the morning. She witnesses Mr Hyde, a man she knows, beat a polite, old gentleman to ____________ with a stick. She faints and then, when she wakes up, contacts the police who find a letter addressed to ____________ on the body of the old man. Called on early that morning by the police, Utterson identifies the body at the police station as Sir Danvers Carew. Utterson then recognises the broken stick as ____________. Inspector Newcomen and he visit Hyde’s run down flat and find the ____________ there, and a burnt ____________. The inspector believes that all they have to do is wait at the ____________ for Hyde to draw out money because he has no way of getting any otherwise. However, Hyde wasn’t ____________ again.

KEY QUOTATIONS

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<td>“…these were furnished with luxury and good taste…At this moment, however, the rooms bore every mark of having been recently and hurriedly ransacked”</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these…
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.

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.

This was brought to the lawyer the next morning, before he was out of bed; and he had no sooner seen it, and been told the circumstances, than he shot out a solemn lip. “I shall say nothing till I have seen the body,” said he; “this may be very serious. Have the kindness to wait while I dress.” And with the same grave countenance he hurried through his breakfast and drove to the police station, whither the body had been carried. As soon as he came into the cell, he nodded.

“Yes,” said he, “I recognise him. I am sorry to say that this is Sir Danvers Carew.”

1. Look at lines 1-23. How does Stevenson use contrast here to underline thematic significance? 4

2. Look at lines 18-23. Comment on at least two examples of Stevenson’s word choice, to portray the violent act. 4

3. Look at lines 24-30. How does Stevenson’s description of the stick highlight Hyde’s brutality? 2

4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson explores the theme of duality in the text. 10
Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 409-422. How does the description of Jekyll’s laboratory add to the gothic atmosphere of Jekyll and Hyde?

2. Re-read lines 420-431. How is Jekyll described? What clues are we given about his state of mind?

3. Look back at Chapter 3. How has Jekyll changed since then? Why has this change occurred? Pick out two pieces of evidence from chapter 3 and two from chapter 5 which demonstrate this change.

4. How does Utterson come to the conclusion that Hyde was going to kill Jekyll? (lines 449-452)

5. Re-read lines 494-495. What does Mr Guest tell Utterson about the letter? How does Utterson react and why do you think he does so?

**CLOZE SUMMARY**

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Utterson visits Henry Jekyll who, looking ______________, tells him that he’s finished with______________. He shows Utterson a letter written by Hyde which says that Hyde has _______________ and won’t be caught. Hyde says that he is ______________ of Jekyll’s generosity.

Utterson is pleased to read the letter, but then learns from Poole the butler that no-one has delivered a ______________ to the house. He shows the letter to a ______________ expert, Mr Guest, who says that the letter is written in Jekyll’s hand-writing, only the slope of the writing is different. Utterson is horrified that Jekyll would ______________ a letter for a murderer.

**KEY QUOTATIONS**

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<td>“And now one word more: it was Hyde who dictated the terms in your will about that disappearance?”</td>
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<td>“:I have had a lesson — O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!”</td>
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</table>
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. 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.

"And now," said Mr. Utterson, as soon as Poole had left them, "you have heard the news?"

The doctor shuddered. "They were crying it in the square," he said. "I heard them in my dining-room."

"One word," said the lawyer. "Carew was my client, but so are you, and I want to know what I am doing. You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?"

"Utterson, I swear to God," cried the doctor, "I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world. It is all at an end. And indeed he does not want my help; you do not know him as I do; he is safe, he is quite safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of."

The lawyer listened gloomily; he did not like his friend's feverish manner. "You seem pretty sure of him," said he; "and for your sake, I hope you may be right. If it came to a trial, your name might appear."

"I am quite sure of him," replied Jekyll; "I have grounds for certainty that I cannot share with any one. But there is one thing on which you may advise me. I have — I have received a letter; and I am at a loss whether I should show it to the police. I should like to leave it in your hands, Utterson; you would judge wisely, I am sure; I have so great a trust in you."

"You fear, I suppose, that it might lead to his detection?" asked the lawyer.

"No," said the other. "I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am quite done with him. I was thinking of my own character, which this hateful business has rather exposed."

1. Look at lines 1-15. Explain fully how Stevenson creates atmosphere in the first paragraph. 4
2. Look at lines 1-23. How does Stevenson use word choice to demonstrate how concerning Dr Jekyll's appearance/and/or behaviour has become? 4
3. Look at lines 25-31. How does Stevenson use language to show the trust between the two men? 2
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson effectively employs features of Gothic literature in the text. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 502-513. How does Jekyll live for the next two months?

2. Re-read lines 520-527. What does Utterson notice about Dr Lanyon? How has he changed since the last time we met him?

3. Re-read lines 531-535. How does Lanyon react to Jekyll’s name? Knowing what we do about the relationship between the two men, why is this surprising?

4. Re-read lines 553-566. What happens to Dr Lanyon? What does he send to Utterson and why is this mysterious?

5. How are our suspicions about Jekyll increased at the end of this chapter?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Time passes but Hyde is not _______________. Jekyll starts seeing people, doing good works and holds a dinner party which __________ and __________ attend. A few days later, when Utterson calls, Jekyll won’t see __________. Utterson visits Lanyon and sees that Lanyon is sick and will __________ soon. Lanyon won’t talk about Jekyll, who he regards as ______________. Utterson writes to Jekyll to __________ about not seeing him. Jekyll writes back and tells him that he does not blame Lanyon for treating him that way and that he has brought the __________ upon himself. A few weeks later Lanyon dies, giving Utterson an envelope. When he opens it, he finds another envelope only to be opened __________ Jekyll dies or disappears. Utterson tries to see Jekyll again, but the butler __________ to let him in.

KEY QUOTATIONS

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<td>&quot;Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this, I cannot tell you.&quot;</td>
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As soon as he got home, Utterson sat down and wrote to Jekyll, complaining of his exclusion from the house, and asking the cause of this unhappy break with Lanyon; and the next day brought him a long answer, often very pathetically worded, and sometimes darkly mysterious in drift. The quarrel with Lanyon was incurable. “I do not blame our old friend,” Jekyll wrote, “but I share his view that we must never meet. I mean from henceforth to lead a life of extreme seclusion; you must not be surprised, nor must you doubt my friendship, if my door is often shut even to you. You must suffer me to go my own dark way. I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also. I could not think that this earth contained a place for sufferings and terrors so unmanning; and you can do but one thing, Utterson, to lighten this destiny, and that is to respect my silence.” Utterson was amazed; the dark influence of Hyde had been withdrawn, the doctor had returned to his old tasks and amities; a week ago, the prospect had smiled with every promise of a cheerful and an honoured age; and now in a moment, friendship, and peace of mind, and the whole tenor of his life were wrecked. So great and unprepared a change pointed to madness; but in view of Lanyon’s manner and words, there must lie for it some deeper ground.

A week afterwards Dr. Lanyon took to his bed, and in something less than a fortnight he was dead. The night after the funeral, at which he had been sadly affected, Utterson locked the door of his business room, and sitting there by the light of a melancholy candle, drew out and set before him an envelope addressed by the hand and sealed with the seal of his dead friend. “Private: for the hands of G. J. Utterson alone and in case of his predecease to be destroyed unread,” so it was emphatically superscribed; and the lawyer dreaded to behold the contents. “I have buried one friend to-day,” he thought: “what if this should cost me another?” And then he condemned the fear as a disloyalty, and broke the seal. Within there was another enclosure, likewise sealed, and marked upon the cover as “not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr. Henry Jekyll.” Utterson could not trust his eyes. Yes, it was disappearance; here again, as in the mad will which he had long ago restored to its author, here again were the idea of a disappearance and the name of Henry Jekyll bracketed. But in the will, that idea had sprung from the sinister suggestion of the man Hyde; it was set there with a purpose all too plain and horrible. Written by the hand of Lanyon, what should it mean? A great curiosity came on the trustee, to disregard the prohibition and dive at once to the bottom of these mysteries; but professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations; and the packet slept in the inmost corner of his private safe.

It is one thing to mortify curiosity, another to conquer it; and it may be doubted if, from that day forth, Utterson desired the society of his surviving friend with the same eagerness. He thought of him kindly; but his thoughts were disquieted and fearful. He went to call indeed; but he was perhaps relieved to be denied admittance; perhaps, in his heart, he preferred to speak with Poole upon the doorstep and surrounded by the air and sounds of the open city, rather than to be admitted into that house of voluntary bondage, and to sit and speak with its inscrutable recluse. Poole had, indeed, no very pleasant news to communicate. The doctor, it appeared, now more than ever confined himself to the cabinet over the laboratory, where he would sometimes even sleep; he was out of spirits, he had grown very silent, he did not read; it seemed as if he had something on his mind. Utterson became so used to the unvarying character of these reports, that he fell off little by little in the frequency of his visits.

1. Look at lines 1-13. How does Stevenson use word choice to increase the sense of mystery? 4

2. Look at lines 14-28. How does Stevenson use language to show the relationship between the three men has become fractured? 4

3. Look at lines 25-31. Explain how Stevenson’s language shows Utterson’s concern for Jekyll. 2

4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson explores the theme of mystery and/or secrecy. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 576-582. What are Utterson and Enfield talking about as they walk? What does Utterson mean when he says he shares Enfield’s feeling of ‘repulsion’?

2. Re-read lines 586-588. How is Jekyll described when Utterson and Enfield see him? Choose one word or phrase and explain what it suggests about Jekyll’s state of mind.

3. Re-read lines 598-604. What does Jekyll do in this section of the chapter which is surprising? Why do you think he does what he does?

4. What do you think Enfield and Utterson see in Jekyll’s face?

5. How do you think Enfield and Utterson feel towards Jekyll by the end of the chapter?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Utterson and Enfield pass by the door which Enfield saw Hyde ______________ after he trampled the girl. Enfield has now worked out that it is the door to the laboratory that connects to ______________ house. Enfield says that they will never ______________ Hyde again.

They look up and see Jekyll at the window looking very ______________. They ask him to come out for a ______________ with them but he says he can’t. Then a look of ______________ seizes him and he disappears. The two men walk on in ______________.

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“It was impossible to do the one without the other,” returned Enfield. “And by the way, what an ass you must have thought me, not to know that this was a back way to Dr. Jekyll’s! It was partly your own fault that I found it out, even when I did.”

“So you found it out, did you?” said Utterson. “But if that be so, we may step into the court and take a look at the windows. To tell you the truth, I am uneasy about poor Jekyll; and even outside, I feel as if the presence of a friend might do him good.”

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 smile. 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.

1. Look at lines 7-9. How does Stevenson use language to highlight the theme of duality? 4
2. Look at lines 12-21. How does Stevenson use language to show that Jekyll is being evasive with his friends? 2
3. Look at lines 23-28. Explain how Stevenson effectively portrays the reactions of Enfield and Utterson. 4
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson presents Jekyll as a troubled character. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 629-638. How does Stevenson use pathetic fallacy here to heighten the tension of the chapter?
2. Re-read lines 641-654. How are Jekyll's servants behaving? How does this heighten the tension of the chapter?
3. Re-read lines 775-776. What do Utterson and Poole hear? What is surprising about this?
4. Re-read lines 840-842. When Poole asks Utterson to read the letter, he replies “because I fear”. Fears what?
5. How does Stevenson create suspense at the end of the chapter?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

One evening Utterson is visited by Poole who tells Utterson that he thinks there has been some ‘__________’ regarding Dr Jekyll. Utterson goes with Poole to Jekyll’s house and finds all the servants cowering in the ________________. Poole and Utterson go quietly through the laboratory to the ‘cabinet’ or small room, where they knock. A ____________ voice says that he cannot see anyone. Poole then tells him that he thinks Jekyll was “__________________” eight days before, and that the strange voice has spent much time demanding drugs, the orders for which are written on pieces of paper and pushed under the door. Utterson reads one of these notes, and thinks that Jekyll is ______________. Poole then tells him that he has caught a glimpse of the ‘thing’ and saw it was much _______________ than Jekyll. Utterson decides to break down the door and send two servants around the back to stop Hyde escaping. Utterson says to the creature in the laboratory that he will break down the door if Jekyll doesn’t open it, to which a strange voice says “__________________!” When they break down the door, they find Hyde is ______________ in Jekyll’s large clothes and has just _______________ himself by drinking poison. They find no sign of ________________. On the business table, they find a will the same as Jekyll’s but _______________ name has replaced Hyde’s, and they find a note that asks Utterson to read ______________ account and another letter, which is the “______________” of Henry Jekyll.

KEY QUOTATIONS

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<td>“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”</td>
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<td>“All this last week…whatever it is that lives in that cabinet, has been crying night and day for some sort of medicine and cannot get it to his mind”</td>
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<tr>
<td>“When that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals and whirled into the cabinet, it went down my spine like ice”</td>
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<td>“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”</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these…
“Weeping? how that?” said the lawyer, conscious of a sudden chill of horror.

“Weeping like a woman or a lost soul,” said the butler. “I came away with that upon my heart, that I could have wept too.”

But now the ten minutes drew to an end. Poole disinterred the axe from under a stack of packing straw; the candle was set upon the nearest table to light them to the attack; and they drew near with bated breath to where that patient foot was still going up and down, up and down, in the quiet of the night.

“Jekyll,” cried Utterson, with a loud voice, “I demand to see you.” He paused a moment, but there came no reply. “I give you fair warning, our suspicions are aroused, and I must and shall see you,” he resumed; “if not by fair means, then by foul! if not of your consent, then by brute force!”

“Utterson,” said the voice, “for God’s sake, have mercy!”

“Ah, that’s not Jekyll’s voice — it’s Hyde’s!” cried Utterson. “Down with the door, Poole!”

Poole swung the axe over his shoulder; the blow shook the building, and the red baize door leaped against the lock and hinges. A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.

Up went the axe again, and again the panels crashed and the frame bounded; four times the blow fell; but the wood was tough and the fittings were of excellent workmanship; and it was not until the fifth, that the lock burst in sunder and the wreck of the door fell inwards on the carpet.

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 pressers 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.

“We have come too late,” he said sternly, “whether to save or punish. Hyde is gone to his account; and it only remains for us to find the body of your master.” “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.

1. Look at lines 4-6. How does Stevenson build suspense in this paragraph? 2

2. Look at lines 12-16. Choose at least two examples of language and explain how Stevenson elicits a sense of panic. 4

3. Look at lines 22-26. How does Stevenson depict the horror the men faced? 4

4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson builds a sense of tension. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 858-898. What are the two things that Jekyll asks Lanyon to do? What does he hint may happen if things don’t go the way he plans?

2. Re-read lines 910-925. What does Lanyon find in the drawer that he takes from Jekyll’s cabinet? What does he conclude about Jekyll?

3. Re-read lines 926-939. How does Lanyon react to meeting Hyde at his door? Use a quotation as evidence.

4. Re-read lines 940-950. What does Lanyon notice about Hyde’s appearance? What atmosphere does this create and why?

5. Re-read lines 989-1004. What does Lanyon see happen to Hyde? Why does he react so strongly?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Dr Lanyon talks about how he received a letter from Jekyll. It told him to take a particular ____________ from his laboratory and return to his house, where a man would come and collect it from him. Lanyon did as he was told, and met the man at _____________. The man is a nasty, little man who comes into the laboratory and gives Lanyon the option to ____________ him take the _____________. If he does, he will see something that will “stagger the unbelief of ____________.” Lanyon then watches Hyde take the drug and turn into _____________. He realises that Jekyll is ____________ and that he _____________. “The ____________ now afflicts him day and night.

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<td>“…but I have since had reason to believe the cause to lie much deeper in the nature of man”</td>
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He thanked me with a smiling nod, measured out a few minims of the red tincture and added one of the powders. The mixture, which was at first of a reddish hue, began, in proportion as the crystals melted, to brighten in colour, to effervesce audibly, and to throw off small fumes of vapour. Suddenly and at the same moment, the ebullition ceased and the compound changed to a dark purple, which faded again more slowly to a watery green. My visitor, who had watched these metamorphoses with a keen eye, smiled, set down the glass upon the table, and then turned and looked upon me with an air of scrutiny.

“And now,” said he, “to settle what remains. Will you be wise? will you be guided? will you suffer me to take this glass in my hand and to go forth from your house without further parley? or has the greed of curiosity too much command of you? Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you decide. As you decide, you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan.”

“Sir,” said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing,” you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end.”

“It is well,” replied my visitor. “Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors — behold!”

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change — he seemed to swell — his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter — and the next moment, I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

“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.

1. Look at lines 1-6. How does Stevenson continue the feeling of mystery at the start of the extract? 2
2. Look at lines 20-24. How does Stevenson convey the effect of the transformation on Jekyll/Hyde? 4
3. Look at lines 25-34. Explain how Stevenson uses language to show the effect on Lanyon. 4
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson explores the tension between religion and science. 10
UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions fully in your jotter. These answers will make up the bulk of your notes so it is particularly important that you answer in detail.

1. Re-read lines 1056-1084. According to Jekyll, how is Hyde different from himself?
2. Re-read lines 1098-1117. What does Jekyll do to stop Hyde from being discovered?
3. Re-read lines 1194-1222. How is the transformation on this night different from those in the past?
4. Re-read lines 1250-1278. What does Hyde do while he waits to change back into Jekyll?
5. Re-read lines 1279-1338. Why do Jekyll and Hyde detest each other?

CLOZE SUMMARY

Write a brief summary of the chapter in your jotter. Either write it in your own words or copy and complete the following cloze passage.

Jekyll talks about how he has always had two sides to his nature, ever since he was young: the _______ and the _______. When he became a scientist he became obsessed with how to separate them until one night he made a mixture and he became _______. When he drank the potion again, he turned back into _______. He enjoyed doing whatever he wanted without being _______. He set up the laboratory for _______ to live in. Things were tricky when Hyde was caught for trampling on the little girl and he had to pay with a cheque written by Jekyll. After this, Jekyll opened a bank account for _______. Eventually, he would go to sleep as Jekyll but woke up as Hyde without taking the potion. So he decided to stop, until one night he lost his _______ and took the potion. It had a very strong _______ and he murdered Carew. From then onwards, he decided _______ to become Hyde again. His dark side got the better of him and he did some bad things as Jekyll. This caused him to _______ into Hyde without taking the potion. He didn’t know what to do. He decided to ask Lanyon to fetch the drugs from his laboratory, and then visited Lanyon where he took the _______ and changed back. Ever since, he has had to take more and more drugs just to stay as _______. He knows that either he will be hanged as the _______ of Carew, or he will manage to _______ himself.

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<td>&quot;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&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;I... fled from the scene of these excesses, at once glorying and trembling, my lust of evil gratified and stimulated, my love of life screwed to the topmost peg&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;...Hence the ape-like tricks that he would play me, scrapping in my own hand blasphemies on the pages of my books...&quot;</td>
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Find three quotations of your own to add to these...
The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just deposed. Again, in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted. And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, slighter, and younger than Henry Jekyll. Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides (which I must still believe to be the lethal side of man) had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay. And yet 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 and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right. I have observed that when I wore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh. This, as I take it, was because all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil.

I lingered but a moment at the mirror: the second and conclusive experiment had yet to be attempted; it yet remained to be seen if I had lost my identity beyond redemption and must flee before daylight from a house that was no longer mine; and hurrying back to my cabinet, I once more prepared and drank the cup, once more suffered the pangs of dissolution, and came to myself once more with the character, the stature, and the face of Henry Jekyll.

That night I had come to the fatal cross-roads. Had I approached my discovery in a more noble spirit, had I risked the experiment while under the empire of generous or pious aspirations, all must have been otherwise, and from these agonies of death and birth, I had come forth an angel instead of a fiend. The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine; it but shook the doors of the prison-house of my disposition; and like the captives of Philippi, that which stood within ran forth. At that time my virtue slumbered; my evil, kept awake by ambition, was alert and swift to seize the occasion; and the thing that was projected was Edward Hyde. Hence, although I had now two characters as well as two appearances, one was wholly evil, and the other was still the old Henry Jekyll, that incongruous compound of whose reformation and improvement I had already learned to despair. The movement was thus wholly toward the worse.

Even at that time, I had not yet conquered my aversion to the dryness of a life of study. I would still be merrily disposed at times; and as my pleasures were (to say the least) undignified, and I was not only well known and highly considered, but growing toward the elderly man, this incoherency of my life was daily growing more unwelcome. It was on this side that my new power tempted me until I fell in slavery. I had but to drink the cup, to doff at once the body of the noted professor, and to assume, like a thick cloak, that of Edward Hyde. I smiled at the notion; it seemed to me at the time to be humorous; and I made my preparations with the most studious care. I took and furnished that house in Soho, to which Hyde was tracked by the police; and engaged as housekeeper a creature whom I well knew to be silent and unscrupulous. On the other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character.

1. Look at lines 1-13. How does Stevenson use language to show that Hyde is less developed than Jekyll?  
2. Look at lines 14-18. How does Stevenson convey Jekyll’s hesitation?  
3. Look at lines 19-27. Explain how Stevenson uses religious imagery to explore theme.  
4. By referring to this extract and to elsewhere in the story, show how Stevenson explores the dark side of human nature.  

G Smith