

The Strange Case of Dr.
Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by
Robert Louis Stevenson
Comprehension Guide

Vocabulary Match-Up Word Definition

Word	Definition
1. countenance	a) in the Bible, Cain (who had murdered his brother) asked 'Am I my brother's keeper?'
2. discourse	b) notice
3. backward in sentiment	c) lack of care and maintenance
4. austere	d) conversation
5. mortify a taste for vintages	e) stained
6. Cain's heresy	f) Creatures from Greek mythology – half woman, half bird
7. Negligence	g) A slang expression meaning 'getting into trouble' or 'debt'
8. Distained	h) Agreed
9. Remark	i) A huge creature or machine that crushes all before it
10. Replied in the affirmative	j) Said 'yes'
11. Juggernaut	k) The huntsman's shout when the fox is sighted
12. View halloo	l) Face
13. Sawbones	m) Reputation, good name
14. Apothecary	n) Person who prepares or sells medicines (a low-paid doctor)
15. Credit	o) Strict
16. Harpies	p) Slang for doctor
17. Struck	q) Slow to show emotion
18. Queer street	r) Extra careful about the details
19. Pedantically exact	s) Get rid of his love for good wine

Chapter 1 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter. Use the word bank below

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.

Word Bank

Henry Jekyll genuine door trouble respectable

Blackmailed trample on £100 girl

Chapter 2 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter. Use words from Word Bank

The lawyer Utterson is troubled by the _____ that Henry Jekyll has written because it hands over everything to _____ if Jekyll dies or disappears for more than three months. Utterson visits _____, a friend of Jekyll's, to find out more, but discovers that he has _____ with Jekyll over the 'unscientific' experiments that Jekyll has been conducting. That night, Utterson suffers from nightmares. In one nightmare, he sees the figure of the man who trampled on the girl, and in another nightmare, the same figure approaches a sleeping Jekyll and makes Jekyll do what he wants. This figure has no _____. On waking, Utterson is determined to find out what Hyde _____ so he spends his spare time standing by the _____ where Hyde lives. Eventually, one night, Hyde arrives and Utterson asks to look at his face. Hyde shows it to him and then gives Utterson his _____. Utterson realises that Hyde is thinking about the will and is frightened for Jekyll. When he goes to visit Jekyll, we realise something that Utterson has known for a while- that the house that Hyde lives in is actually the _____ 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.

Word Bank

face address fallen out will obey looks like

Edward Hyde laboratory key door Dr. Lanyon

Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. endorsed	a) a person that gives help to a person or cause
2. decease	b) to do with legal aspects of property
3. benefactor	c) very great/without limit
4. protégé	d) like a cave man
5. conveyancing	e) from Greek mythology - a maze of passages hiding a terrifying monster (the Minotaur)
6. labyrinths	f) signed on the back
7. inordinate	g) accept bad behaviour
8. condone	h) death
9. iniquity	i) a person who is guided by an older/more experienced person
10. troglodytic	j) evil/wrong-doing

Short Answer Responses

1. What does Mr. Utterson find out about Dr. Jekyll's will? Why is this significant?

2. What does Lanyon tell Utterson about his friendship with Jekyll? How does this link to the Victorian context of science and religion?

3. How does Stevenson use setting to convey a sense of Mr. Hyde's character before we meet him?

4. Why is it significant that Stevenson describes London as a "labyrinth"?

5. Select two words that Enfield uses to describe Hyde. How does this language create an impression that Hyde is evil?

6. Once Utterson confronts Hyde, how does he feel towards him? What reasons does Utterson give for his feelings about Hyde?

7. Utterson describes Hyde as "troglodytic". How does this link to Victorian ideas of evolution, progress and Darwinism?

8. What does the description of the street and house in which Jekyll lives reveal about his character?

9. What do we learn from this about Henry Jekyll's history?

10. What does Utterson believe about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde?

Chapter 3 Activities

Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. unobtrusive	a) narrow-minded and old fashioned thinker
2. hide-bound pedant	b) hold back
3. scientific heresies	c) talk freely
4. abominable	d) carelessly ignoring
5. cronies	e) not making sense
6. detain	f) in a difficult situation
7. loose tongues	g) terrible, awful
8. solitude	h) Beliefs that go against established scientific ideas
9. gaiety	i) unable to be stopped
10. ruthlessly disregarding	j) fun
11. distasteful	k) friends
12. incoherency	l) being alone
13. painfully situated	m) start fresh
14. clean breast	n) not showy or demanding
15. irrepressible	o) unpleasant

Chapter 3 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter. Use the word bank to fill in the blanks.

A fortnight (two weeks) later, Jekyll has a _____ party. 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 –i.e. everything Jekyll owns- if he, Jekyll, _____ or _____.

blackmailed

dies
trusted

dinner
disappears

Mr Hyde

Chapter 3 Short Answer Questions

1. How does Jekyll describe Utterson? Why does he call him a 'pedant'? How does this link into Victorian beliefs about science?

2. How does Jekyll react when Utterson mentions Hyde? What does Jekyll tell Utterson about Hyde and what does this reveal?

3. What does Jekyll make Utterson promise? How does he justify giving his money and property to Hyde?

4. Why is Utterson uneasy about making this promise to Jekyll? Why does he agree to do so anyway? How does this link into the Victorian context of the respectable gentleman?

Read the following from Chapter 3 and then answer the question. In this extract Mr. Utterson questions Mr. Jekyll about his will.

"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."
5 "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."
10 "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
15 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; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will
20 tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again; and
25 I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."

'Dr. Jekyll is foolish to think that he can control Mr. Hyde.'

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this statement. Write about:

1. How Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in this extract
2. How Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll's relationship with Hyde in the novel as a whole.

Chapter 4 Activities

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. musing	a) pub (often where illegal business was conducted)
2. gin palace	b) lost courage
3. disposition	c) serious face
4. high	d) without feeling
5. singular	e) spoke to
6. accosted	f) remarkable
7. insensate	g) noble
8. Grave countenance	h) personality
9. quailed	i) gloom (coffin blanket)
10. pall	j) driving back the fog
11. conflagration	k) table linen
12. odious	l) friends
13. napery	m) fire
14. gratification	n) hateful
15. familiars	o) day-dreaming
16. routing these embattled vapours	p) satisfaction at what he has discovered

Chapter 4 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

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, which _____. 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, one of his _____. 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.

Mr Utterson
breaks

bank
Henry Jekyll's

death

broken stick
cheque-book

clients
seen

Chapter 4 Short Answer

- 1. Re-read lines 1-34. Summarise the events of Carew's murder in your own words.

- 2. Focus on lines 26-34. How does Stevenson use language to present Hyde as violent and animalistic?

3. Why do you think Stevenson uses the maid to tell the story of Carew's murder?

4. Re-read lines 35-66. Why is Utterson contacted about the murder? Why does Utterson know Hyde's address?

5. Re-read lines 67-82. How does Stevenson use the setting and atmosphere to mirror the battle between good and evil in this chapter?

6. Re-read lines 83-90. Why does Soho appear to be an appropriate home for Mr Hyde? How does this link to the context of Victorian morality?

7. Re-read lines 108-130. How are Hyde's rooms described? What evidence is found there? Why is he now a hunted man?

Read the following extract from Chapter 4 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Utterson is driving towards Soho with a policeman to arrest Mr Hyde.

	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
5	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
10	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 re-invasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a
15	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.
20	As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and showed him a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating-house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of different nationalities passing out, key in hand, to have a
25	morning glass; and the next moment the fog settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

How does Stevenson use settings to create mystery and fear? Write about:

1. How Stevenson describes the setting in this extract
2. How Stevenson uses settings to create mystery and fear in the novel as a whole.

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. carried	a) small domed roof
2. destination	b) glass-fronted cupboards
3. cupola	c) said
4. cabinet	d) junk mail
5. glass presses	e) escorted
6. cheval-glass	f) in the dark
7. bind my honour	g) own handwriting
8. signified	h) deeper
9. colour on the intimacy	i) whirlpool
10. qualm	j) more acceptable friendship
11. circulars	k) red gemstones
12. oration	l) use
13. eddy	m) led to
14. unsunned	n) carefully
15. carbuncles	o) private study
16. resolved	p) matured
17. stained windows	q) give you my word
18. elicited	r) speech
19. sedulously	s) suggestion
20. autograph	t) mirror

Chapter 5 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

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.

unworthy **Hyde** **hand-writing** **escaped**
letter **forge** **deathly ill**

Chapter 5 Short Answer questions

1. Re-read lines 1-22. How does the description of Jekyll's laboratory add to the gothic atmosphere of *Jekyll and Hyde*?

2. | How is Jekyll described? What clues are we given about his state of mind?

3. Re-read lines 30-46. What does Jekyll tell Utterson about Hyde? How does this link to the Victorian context of morality and repression?

4. Why does Jekyll say he has had a 'lesson'? Who taught him the lesson and what has he learned?

5. Look back at Chapter 3. How has Jekyll changed since then? Why has this change occurred?

6. What does Mr Guest tell Utterson about the letter? Why does this worry Utterson?

7. Why do you think Jekyll lied about the letter to Mr Utterson? What was his motivation and how does this link to the Victorian context of morality and reputation?

Read the following from Chapter 5 and then answer the question. In this extract Utterson meets Jekyll to discuss the murder of Carew.

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."

How does Stevenson present Victorian concerns about honor and secrecy? Write about:

1. How Stevenson presents honor and secrecy in this extract
2. How Stevenson presents Victorian concerns about honor and secrecy in the novel as a whole.

Word	Definition
1. injury	a) meaning
2. ken	b) sad
3. legibly	c) loss, disaster
4. allusion to	d) strict duties
5. drift	e) imprisonment
6. amities	f) mention of
7. tenor	g) written on the outside
8. melancholy	h) friendships
9. superscribed	i) repress, stop
10. disregard the prohibition	j) anxious
11. stringent obligation	k) clearly
12. mortify	l) disobey the instruction
13. disquieted	m) course
14. bondage	n) knowledge

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Time passes but Hyde is not _____. Jekyll starts seeing people, doing _____ 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.

complain	good	punishment	die
refuses	found	dead	Utterson
anybody	Lanyon	after	

Chapter 6 Short Answer Questions

1. Re-read lines 1-27. How does Jekyll live for the next two months? What changes on the 12th? Why has this change occurred?

2. Re-read lines 28-42. What does Utterson notice about Dr Lanyon? How has he changed?

3. Re-read lines 43-57. How does Lanyon react to Jekyll's name? Why is this surprising?

4. Re-read lines 58-76. What does Jekyll say in his letter to Utterson? How does this link to the Victorian context of secrecy and repression?

5. Re-read lines 77-97. What happens to Dr Lanyon? What does he send to Utterson and why is this mysterious?

6. Re-read lines 98-111. What happens when Utterson tries to see Dr Jekyll? How do Utterson's feelings about this link to the Victorian context of the respectable gentleman?

Read the following from Chapter 6 and then answer the question that follows. In this extract Mr. Utterson visits Dr. Lanyon and is shocked at his ill appearance.

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

10 "I have had a shock," he said, "and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away." "Jekyll is ill, too," observed Utterson. "Have you seen him?"

15 But Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. "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."

20 "Tut-tut," said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause, "Can't I do anything?" he inquired. "We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others."

"Nothing can be done," returned Lanyon; "ask himself."

"He will not see me," said the lawyer.

25 "I am not surprised at that," was the reply. "Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you. And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it."

How does Stevenson use the characters of Lanyon and Utterson to present ideas about Victorian morality?

Write about:

1. How Stevenson uses Lanyon to present morality in this extract
2. How Stevenson uses the characters of Lanyon and Utterson to present ideas about Victorian morality in the novel as a whole.

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. repulsion	a) having no limits
2. premature	b) take the place of
3. infinite	c) very unhappy or unable to be comforted
4. mien	d) disgust
5. disconsolate	e) the most
6. venture	f) travel through
7. succeeded	g) early
8. abject	h) street
9. sufficient	i) enough
10. traversed	j) a person's appearance showing their personality or mood
11. thoroughfare	k) dare to say

Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

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 _____.

depressed

terror

silence

enter

walk

see

Jekyll's

1. Re-read lines 1-15. What are Utterson and Enfield talking about as they walk? What does Utterson mean when he says he shares Enfield's feeling of 'revulsion'?

2. Re-read lines 16-20. How is Jekyll described when Utterson and Enfield see him? Choose one word or phrase and explore what it suggests about Jekyll's state of mind.

3. Re-read lines 21-32. How does Jekyll react to their conversation and why?

4. Re-read lines 33-38. What happens to Jekyll all of a sudden? How does the structural device of the window link to the Victorian context of secrecy?

5. Re-read lines 38-45. How do Utterson and Enfield react to what they see? Why do you think they react in this way?

6. In Chapter 7 we see three Victorian gentlemen. How do the interactions between them and the way the men react to what they see reveal about the role of the Victorian gentleman?

Read the following from Chapter 7 and then answer the question that follows. Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window, after he has been shut up with an illness.

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."

5 "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

10 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."

15 "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

20 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.

How does Stevenson present Dr. Jekyll as a troubled character? Write about:

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

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. doggedly	a) unsuitable
2. amiss	b) can't understand how it will happen
3. guarded	c) weeping
4. unseemly	d) determinedly
5. lamentation	e) religious
6. resolution	f) wrong-doer
7. sedulous	g) severely twisted
8. theatre	h) pale and blotchy
9. mottled pallor	i) wrong
10. malefactor	j) clouds moving rapidly across the sky
11. scud	k) laboratory
12. disinterred	l) floor slates
13. glazed presses	m) determination
14. Sorely contorted	n) Rubbish, junk
15. phial	o) cautious
16. lumber	p) glass-fronted cupboards
17. flags	q) extreme
18. pious	r) unique so it can't be described
19. Penetration to foresee	s) Dug out
20. Nameless situation	t) Small glass bottle

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

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 the one that Jekyll wrote for Hyde except that _____ 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.

dressed	killed	Lanyon's	have mercy
foul play	Jekyll	ill	strange
Utterson's	smaller	made away with	hallway
			confession

Chapter 8 Short Answer Questions

1. Re-read lines 1-29. Who visits Utterson at the beginning of the chapter? Why is he worried about Jekyll and what does he think has happened?

2. Re-read lines 30-47. How does Stevenson use pathetic fallacy here to heighten the tension of the chapter? Give an example.

3. Re-read lines 48-70. How are Jekyll's servants behaving? Why? How does this heighten the tension of the chapter?

4. Re-read lines 71-98. What does Poole think has happened to Jekyll and why?

5. Re-read lines 99-158. What strange happenings does Poole describe going on in Jekyll's closet? What is strange about the letter he receives? What is actually happening inside the closet?

6. Re-read lines 159-200. Who is actually hiding in the closet? How does Poole know this?

7. Re-read ll. 210-230. What do Utterson and Poole hear coming from the closet? What does this reveal about Jekyll/Hyde's state of mind?

8. Re-read ll. 249-289. What do Utterson and Poole find inside the closet? Give as much detail as you can.

9. Re-read ll. 290-312. What evidence do Utterson and Poole find of the evil goings on in Jekyll's closet.

10. Re-read ll. 313-352. What documents do Utterson and Poole find on Jekyll's desk? Why are they so astounded to find these documents? What do they suggest about the way Jekyll spent the last days of his life?

11. Why do you think Stevenson ends Jekyll's life in this way? What does he want the reader to think about Jekyll's life and behaviour in the run up to his death?

12. This is the last part of the main narrative. The final two chapters of the text are letters by Lanyon and Jekyll. Why do you think Stevenson chooses to structure his novel in this way?

Read the following from Chapter 8 and then answer the question that follows. Mr Utterson and Poole break down the door of Jekyll's cabinet.

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 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 presses full of chemicals, the most commonplace that night in London.

Right in the middle 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."

How does Stevenson create a sense of mystery and tension? Write about:

1. How Stevenson creates a sense of mystery and tension in this extract
2. How Stevenson creates a sense of mystery and tension in the novel as a whole.

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. intercourse	a) ill-formed
2. margin	b) sharpened
3. capital	c) time to spare
4. shipwreck of my reason	d) beyond normal experience, magical
5. farrago	e) bubbling
6. volatile ether	f) clothes
7. whetted	g) relationship
8. tincture	h) a type of lantern
9. cerebral	i) my going mad
10. Bull's eye	j) solution
11. debility	k) drop
12. accoutrement	l) the greatest
13. misbegotten	m) changes
14. disparity	n) remarkable thing
15. minim	o) riddles
16. ebullition	p) confused mixture
17. metamorphoses	q) of the brain
18. prodigy	r) weakness
19. enigmas	s) mismatch
20. transcendental	t) chemical used as anaesthetic

Chapter 9 Cloze activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

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 _____ Carew. "The _____" now afflicts him day and night.

midnight	Jekyll	watch	deadliest terror	Satan
drawer	Hyde	murdered	potion	

Chapter 9 Short Answer Questions

1. Re-read lines 1-57. 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 58-98. What does Lanyon find in the drawer that he takes from Jekyll's cabinet? What does he conclude about Jekyll?

3. Re-read lines 99-120. How does Lanyon react to meeting Hyde at his door? Which words and phrases show you this?

4. Re-read lines 121-136. What does Lanyon notice about Hyde's appearance? What atmosphere does this create and why?

5. Re-read lines 137-175. What does Hyde want from Lanyon? What does he do with it?

6. Re-read Hyde's conversation with Lanyon in ll. 176-194. How does this link to the Victorian context of scientific progress and religion?

7. Re-read ll. 195-217. What does Lanyon see happen to Hyde? Given what you know about the Victorian context, why does he react so strongly?

Read the following from Chapter 9 and then answer the question that follows. Lanyon describes witnessing Hyde's transformation in Dr. Jekyll.

5 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 arms raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

10 "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!

15 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; and I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous. As for the moral turpitude

20 that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I can not, 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

25 and hunted for in every corner of the land as the murderer of Carew.

How does Stevenson present the tension between religion and science? Write about:

1. How Stevenson presents the tension between religion and science in this extract.
2. How Stevenson presents the tension between religion and science in the novel as a whole.

Vocabulary Match

Word	Definition
1. honourable	a) successful
2. distinguished	b) two-faced person
3. imperious	c) different aspects of my personality
4. degradation	d) self-control
5. double-dealer	e) relating to humans in an early stage of development
6. duplicity	f) chemical
7. restraint	g) disgust
8. my members	h) good
9. primitive	i) famous for doing bad things
10.duality	j) being saved from sin
11.supremacy	k) Humiliation / shame / being brought down
12.salt	l) beast-like
13.obligation	m) uncontrolled
14.repugnance	n) sudden, strong desires
15.redemption	o) arrogant
16.mantle	p) Lying / hypocrisy
17.bestial	q) The idea that we have a dual nature of good vs evil
18.infamy	r) duty
19.impulses	s) cloak
20.unbridled	t) Ruling position

Jekyll talks about how he has had, since an early age, two sides to his nature: the _____ and the _____. When he became a scientist he became obsessed with how to separate these two elements of the human soul until one night he made a mixture which did precisely that: he became another _____, he became _____. When he drank the potion again, he turned back into _____. He enjoyed changing into Hyde and doing whatever he wanted without being _____. He set up the laboratory for _____ to live in, and ordered the servants to obey him. Things were tricky when Hyde was caught for trampling on the little girl and he had to pay compensation with a cheque written by Henry Jekyll. After this, Jekyll opened a bank account for _____. Two months before the murder of Carew, Jekyll found that he went to sleep as Jekyll but woke up as Hyde without taking the _____. As a result, he decided not to take the potion but to be Jekyll all the time, until one night he lost his _____ and took the potion. It had a very strong _____ and he murdered Carew as a result. From then onwards, he decided _____ to become Hyde again. His dark side got the better of him and he did some bad things as _____. This caused him to _____ into Hyde without taking the potion, while he was at Regent's Park. 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 into Jekyll. From that moment onwards, he has had to take more and more drugs just to stay as _____. Hyde was _____ over. He knows that either he will be hanged as the _____ of Carew, or he will manage to _____ himself.

taking

**Jekyll
drugs**

caught

kill

self-control

Edward Hyde

potion

Hyde

change

good

bad

murderer

**Jekyll
Jekyll**

effect

**Hyde
person**

never

Chapter 10 Short Answer Questions

1. Re-read lines 1-50. What kind of childhood did Jekyll have? When did he start to become duplicitous and why?

2. Re-read lines 51-104. What does Jekyll decide to do and why? How does he feel after taking the potion for the first time?

3. Re-read lines 104-144. According to Jekyll, how is Hyde different from himself? How does he feel about the creation of this creature? Why does he think that Hyde can take hold so easily?

4. Re-read lines 145-203. What does Jekyll do to allow Hyde to live freely? How does he feel about Hyde's actions?

5. Re-read lines 203-260. What Happens when Jekyll wakes up after one of his adventures? Why does this surprise/scare him?

6. Re-read lines 261-293. What does Jekyll do to stop Hyde from being discovered? How long does he go before turning into Hyde again? Why does he do this?

7. Re-read lines 294-358. What happens when Jekyll finally lets Hyde out? What does he do in response?

8. Re-read lines 359-424. What does Jekyll do when he feels the urge to turn into Hyde? What happens in Regents Park and how does Jekyll respond?

9. Re-read lines 425-484. What does Hyde do while he waits to change back into Jekyll? What continues to happen more frequently in this section?

10. Re-read lines 485-515. Why do Jekyll and Hyde detest each other? What does Jekyll do at the end and why?

Read the following from Chapter 10 and then answer the question that follows. Dr. Jekyll describes the experience of transforming into Mr. Hyde.

5 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
10 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
15 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
20 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
25 them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde,
alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil. [...]
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
30 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.

How does Stevenson explore the dark side of human nature? Write about

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