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Grade 12

MIND THE GAP!

English First Additional Language

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

ROBERT STEVENSON

Study Guide

basic education
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Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) Grade 12 English First Additional Language Mind the Gap study guide for the Novel: **The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson.**

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Ministerial Foreword

The Department of Basic Education (DBE) has pleasure in releasing the second edition of the Mind the Gap study guides for Grade 12 learners. These study guides continue the innovative and committed attempt by the DBE to improve the academic performance of Grade 12 candidates in the National Senior Certificate (NSC) examination.

The study guides have been written by teams of exerts comprising teachers, examiners, moderators, subject advisors and coordinators. Research, which began in 2012, has shown that the Mind the Gap series has, without doubt, had a positive impact on grades. It is my fervent wish that the Mind the Gap study guides take us all closer to ensuring that no learner is left behind, especially as we celebrate 20 years of democracy.

The second edition of Mind the Gap is aligned to the 2014 Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS). This means that the writers have considered the National Policy pertaining to the programme, promotion requirements and protocols for assessment of the National Curriculum Statement for Grade 12 in 2014.

The Mind the Gap CAPS study guides take their brief in part from the 2013 National Diagnostic report on learner performance and draw on the Grade 12 Examination Guidelines. Each of the Mind the Gap study guides defines key terminology and offers simple explanations and examples of the types of questions learners can expect to be asked in an exam. Marking memoranda are included to assist learners to build their understanding. Learners are also referred to specific questions from past national exam papers and examination memos that are available on the Department's website – www.education.gov.za.

The CAPS editions include Accounting, Economics, Geography, Life Sciences, Mathematics, Mathematical Literacy and Physical Sciences. The series is produced in both English and Afrikaans. There are also nine English First Additional Language (EFAL) study guides. These include EFAL Paper 1 (Language in Context); EFAL Paper 3 (Writing) and a guide for each of the Grade 12 prescribed literature set works included in Paper 2. These are Short Stories, Poetry, Cry, the Beloved Country, The strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Macbeth and My Children! My Africa! Please remember when preparing for Paper 2 that you need only study the set works you did in your EFAL class at school.

The study guides have been designed to assist those learners who have been underperforming due to a lack of exposure to the content requirements of the curriculum and aim to mind-the-gap between failing and passing, by bridging the gap in learners' understanding of commonly tested concepts, thus helping candidates to pass.

All that is now required is for our Grade 12 learners to put in the hours required to prepare for the examinations. Learners, make us proud - study hard. We wish each and every one of you good luck for your Grade 12 examinations.

Matsie Angelina Motshekga, MP
Minister of Basic Education

MRS AM MOTSHEKGA, MP

MINISTER

DATE: 14 NOVEMBER 2019

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Dear Grade 12 Learner

This Mind the Gap study guide helps you to prepare for the end-of-year Grade 12 English First Additional Language (EFAL) Literature exam.

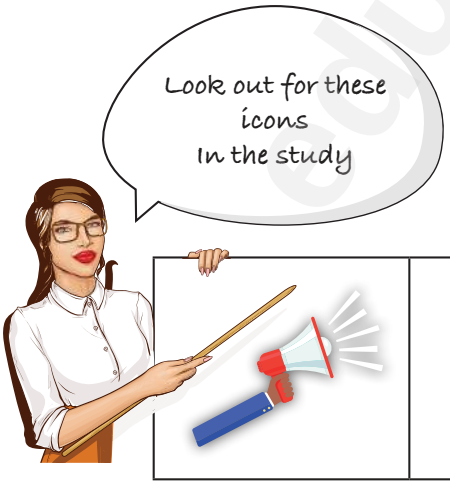
There are three exams for EFAL: Paper 1: Language in Context; Paper 2: Literature; and Paper 3: Writing.
There are nine EFAL Mind the Gap study guides which cover Papers 1, 2 and 3.
Paper 2: Literature includes the study of novels, drama, short stories and poetry. A Mind the Gap study guide is available for each of the prescribed literature titles. Choose the study guide for the set works you studied in your EFAL class at school.
This study guide focuses on Robert Louis Stevenson's Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, one of the set works in Paper 2: Literature.

How to use this study guide

Each chapter is explained individually. The following information will be discussed:

- Structure and plot development;
- Themes in the chapter;
- Tone and mood;
- Figurative language; and
- What happens in each chapter and who is involved.

Use the summaries to help you understand the novel.
You can test your understanding of each chapter by completing the activities, then use the answers to mark your own work. The activities are based on the kinds of questions you will find in the exam.



	Pay special attention		Hints to help you remember a concept or guide you in solving problems		Activities with questions for you to answer

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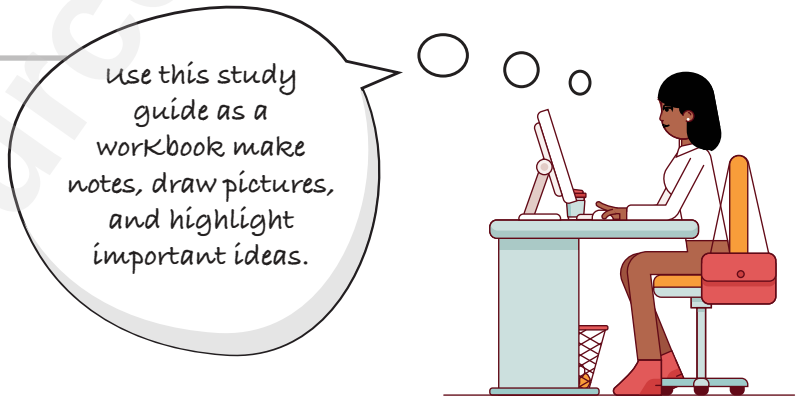
Top 7 study tips

1. Break your learning up into manageable sections. This will help your brain to focus. Take short breaks between studying one section and going onto the next.
2. Have all your materials ready before you begin studying a section – pencils, pens, highlighters, paper, glass of water, etc.
3. Be positive. It helps your brain hold on to the information.
4. Your brain learns well with colours and pictures. Try to use them whenever you can.
5. Repetition is the key to remembering information you have to learn. Keep going over the work until you can recall it with ease.
6. Teach what you are learning to anyone who will listen. It is definitely worth reading your revision notes aloud.
7. Sleeping for at least eight hours every night, eating healthy food and drinking plenty of water are all important things you need to do for your brain. Studying for exams is like exercise, so you must be prepared physically as well as mentally.



On the exam day

i. Make sure you bring pens that work, sharp pencils, a rubber and a sharpener. Make sure you bring your ID document and examination admission letter. Arrive at the exam venue at least an hour before the start of the exam.

ii. Go to the toilet before entering the exam room. You don't want to waste valuable time going to the toilet during the exam.

iii. You must know at the start of the exam which two out of the four sections of the Paper 2 Literature exam you will be answering. Use the 10 minutes' reading time to read the instructions carefully.

iv. Break each question down to make sure you understand what is being asked. If you don't answer the question properly you won't get any marks for it. Look for the key words in the question to know how to answer it. You will find a list of question words on page xii of this study guide.

v. Manage your time carefully. Start with the question you think is the easiest. Check how many marks are allocated to each question so you give the right amount of information in your answer.

vi. Remain calm, even if the question seems difficult at first. It will be linked with something you have covered. If you feel stuck, move on and come back if time allows. Do try and answer as many questions as possible.

vii. Take care to write neatly so the examiners can read your answers easily.

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Overview

English FirstAdditional Language Paper 2: Literature Exam

In the Paper 2 Literature exam, you need to answer questions from two sections. Choose the two sections that you know best:

- Section A: Novel
- Section B: Drama
- Section C: Short stories
- Section D: Poetry

A total of 70 marks is allocated for Paper 2, which means 35 marks for each section you choose.
You will have two hours for this exam.

Here is a summary of the Paper 2 Literature exam paper:

Question number	Title	Type of question	Number of marks
Section A: Novel - *If you choose Section A, answer ONE question.* Choose the question for the book you have learnt.			
1	Cry, the Beloved Country	Contextual	35
2	The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	Contextual	35
Section B: Drama - *If you choose Section B, answer ONE question.* Choose the question for the play you have learnt.			
3	Macbeth	Contextual	35
4	My Children! My Africa	Contextual	35
Section C: Short stories - *If you choose Section C, answer BOTH questions. You will not know exactly which short stories are included until the exam.* TWO stories will be set. Answer the questions set on BOTH short stories.			
5.1	Short story	Contextual	17 or 18
5.2	Short story	Contextual	17 or 18
Section D: Poetry - *If you choose Section D, answer BOTH questions.* You will not know exactly which poems are included until the exam. TWO poems will be set. Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.			
6.1	Poem 1	Contextual	17 or 18
6.2	Poem 2	Contextual	17 or 18

NB

* You don't have to answer all the sections in Paper 2.
* Before the Exam starts you must know which two sections you are to answer.
* When the Exam starts, find your two chosen sections.
* Make sure to number answers correctlty-according to the numbering system used in the exam paper- for the two sections you've chosen.
* Start each section on a new page.

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What is a contextual question?

In a contextual question, you are given an extract from the poem. You then have to answer questions based on the extract. Some answers you can find in the extract. Other questions will test your understanding of other parts of the poem. Some questions ask for your own opinion about the novel.

What are the examiners looking for?

Examiners will assess your answers to the contextual questions based on:

- Your understanding of the literal meaning of the drama. You need to identify information that is clearly given in the novel.
- Your ability to reorganise information in the drama. For example, you may be asked to summarise key points.
- Your ability to provide information that may not be clearly stated in the extract provided, using what you already know about the text as a whole. This process is called inference. For example, you may be asked to explain how a figure of speech affects your understanding of the novel as a whole.
- Your ability to make your own judgements and form opinions about aspects of the novel. This process is called evaluation. For example, you may be asked if you agree with a statement.
- Your ability to respond to the emotional level of a novel. This is called appreciation. For example, you may be asked what you would have done in the situation described in the novel. You may be asked to discuss how the writer's style helps to describe the tone and mood of a novel.

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Question words

Here are examples of question types found in the exam.

Question type	What you need to do
Literal: Questions about information that is clearly given in the text or extract from the text	
Name characters/places/things ...	Write the specific names of characters, places, etc.
State the facts/reasons/ideas …	Write down the information without any discussion or comments.
Give two reasons for/why …	Write two reasons (this means the same as 'state').
Identify the character/reasons/theme …	Write down the character's name, state the reasons.
Describe the place/character/what happens when …	Write the main characteristics of something, for example: What does a place look/feel/smell like? Is a particular character kind/rude/aggressive …
What does character x do when …	Write what happened – what the character did.
Why did character x do …	Given reasons for the character's action according to your knowledge of the plot.
Who is/did …	Write the name of the character.
To whom does xx refer …	Write the name of the relevant character/person.
Reorganisation: Questions that need you to bring together different pieces of information in an organised way.	
Summarise the main points/ideas …	Write the main points, without a lot of detail.
Group the common elements …	Join the same things together.
Give an outline of …..	Write the main points, without a lot of detail.
Inference Questions that need you to interpret (make meaning of) the text using information that may not be clearly stated. This process involves thinking about what happened in different parts of the text; looking for clues that tell you more about a character, theme or symbol; and using your own knowledge to help you understand the text.	
Explain how this idea links with the theme x …	Identify the links to the theme.
Compare the attitudes/actions of character x with character y …	Point out the similarities and differences.
What do the words … suggest/reveal about /what does this situation tell you about …	State what you think the meaning is, based on your understanding of the text.
How does character x react when …. Describe how something affected … State how you know that character x is …	Write down the character's reaction/what the character did/felt.
What did character x mean by the expression …	Explain why the character used those particular words.
Is the following statement true or false?	Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question number. You must give a reason for your answer.
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence (multiple choice question).	A list of answers is given, labelled A–D. Write only the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the question number.
Complete the following sentence by filling in the missing words …	Write the missing word next to the question number.
Quote a line from the extract to prove your answer.	Write the relevant line of text using the same words and punctuation you see in the extract. Put quotation marks/ inverted commas (" ") around the quote.

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Evaluation Questions that require you to make a judgement based on your knowledge and understanding of the text and your own experience.	
Discuss your view/a character's feelings/a theme ...	Consider all the information and reach a conclusion.
Do you think that …	There is no 'right' or 'wrong' answer to these questions, but you must give a reason for your opinion based on information given in the text. Refer back to the text and give examples to prove your statement.
Do you agree with …	
In your opinion, what …	
Give your views on …	
Appreciation Questions that ask about your emotional response to what happens, the characters and how it is written.	
How would you feel if you were character x when …	There is no 'right' or 'wrong' answer to these questions, but you must give a reason for your opinion based on information given in the text.
Discuss your response to …	
Do you feel sorry for …	
Discuss the use of the writer's style, diction and figurative language, dialogue …	To answer this type of question, ask yourself: Does the style help me to feel/imagine what is happening/what a character is feeling? Why/why not? Give a reason for your answer.

PEEL–method

When answering Evaluation or Appreciation questions, make use of the PEEL–method to structure you answer.

P = Make a point or statement.
E = Explain the statement. Refer back to the text to ensure your answer is based in the text.
E = Examples. Give examples from the text to prove what you have been saying.
L = Link. Link your answer back to the original statement that was made.

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Overview

STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Introduction

1. The Author

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on 13 November 1850. Stevenson was not a healthy person. He suffered from respiratory problems all his life. His father was an engineer and he wanted his son to follow his footsteps when he went to university at the age of 17. Even though Stevenson wanted to be a writer, he compromised for his father by studying law. He did not practice law. However, his knowledge of legal matters is clear in Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. He wrote poetry, essays, travel books and novels. He is most famous for writing the novels Treasure Island, Kidnapped and The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.
His writing was popular during his lifetime and he is ranked amongst the 26 most translated authors in the world.

Stevenson travelled to different countries to be in the company of other young artists. He met Fanny, in France and later followed her to America, where they were married.
Stevenson spend his last years of his life in Samoa. He died in 1894 as a result of brain haemorrhage at the age of 44.

2. Background

2.1 The Victorian period

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde was written during the late nineteenth century, called the Victorian period. Queen Victoria ruled between 1837 and 1901. Victorian values required that the people showed sexual restraint, zero tolerance for crime and strict behaviour in general. People were expected to conduct themselves according to the unwritten rules and regulations of the Victorian society. During this period, the middle class was more politically and economically powerful.

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2.2 Science and the supernatural

The Theory of Evolution was introduced to the people, with the publication of Charles Darwin's book On the Origin of Species in 1859. According to Darwin's theory, all life, including humans, had evolved from primitive forms. Some people saw it as an attack on religion: it seemed that it was impossible to believe that God created the world in seven days. Some people were turning more and more towards religion, because they felt that science had become dangerous and was interfering in matters which only God had control over. The focus was not only on Christianity but also on spiritualistic cults, that believed in the supernatural, ghosts and magic.

2.3 Gothic fiction

Gothic fiction was known for its horrors, monsters and ancient creepy settings. The character Edward Hyde reminds us of the monster of the Gothic novels. He does not fit with the other respectable, civilised people of London.

2.4 Dual nature

According to Victorian belief, all human beings have a double (dual) nature. In the novel, the double nature of man is represented by Jekyll and Hyde.

Rational, Moral and Good	Irrational, Instinctive, Aggressive, Evil
Jekyll	**Hyde**

3. Title

The title foreshadows what is going to happen in the novel. The name of the protagonist (Dr Jekyll) and the antagonist (Mr Hyde) are placed close to each other. It is further suggested that there is a class difference between the two: Dr Jekyll belongs to the middle class and Mr Hyde belongs to the lower class.

The conjunction 'and' indicates that the two characters are in some way connected.

The word 'case' suggests a scientific experiment and the title of Dr Jekyll further enforces the idea that science is going to be important.

The word 'strange' suggests that the supernatural will also play a role.

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4. How the story is told

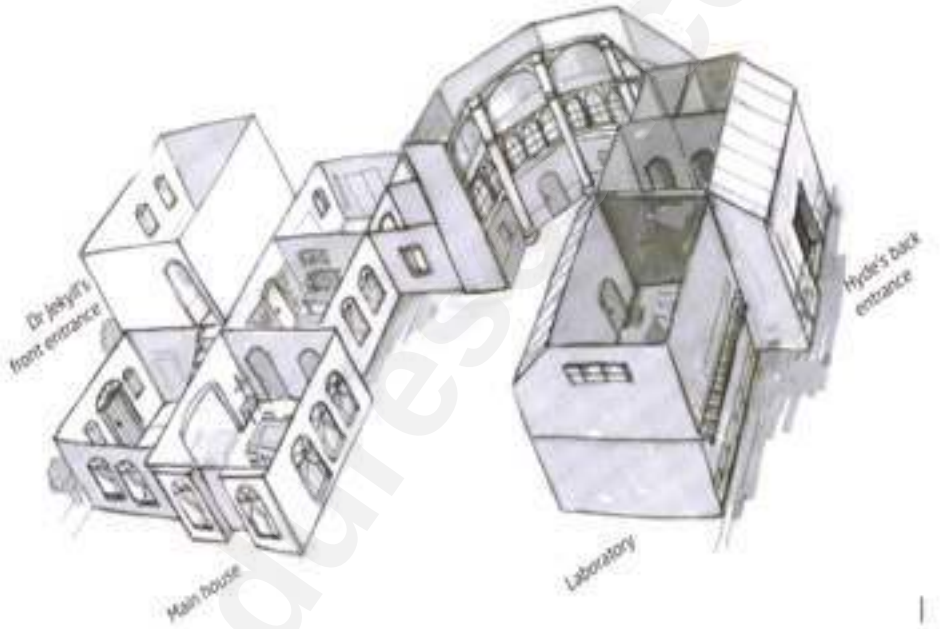
This section outlines the different elements in the novel that the writer uses to tell the story.

4.1 Setting

The setting plays a very important role in the novel. The novel is set in London at the end of the nineteenth century. The setting is directly linked to the characters.

DR JEKYLL: lives in a fancy townhouse in a street with similar houses. The house has an 'open fire' in the front hall, not only in its main rooms. This suggests his wealth and his warm and inviting personality. Jekyll's reputation is very important to him and his living conditions reflect this. The laboratory is also associated with Jekyll. The laboratory is described as 'sinister block of buildings', in an alley street, where the windows are covered and the door has not been cleaned. Jekyll uses the back door to enter his house, when he has transformed into Hyde.

MR HYDE: lives in Soho, a down market part of London, that was infamous area for robbers, poor people and prostitutes.
Below is a visual presentation of Jekyll's house.



Nature is also used to create atmosphere. There is often mention of the fog that comes rolling in and literally hiding some of the characters. In the final chapters the fog becomes a horrible storm. This adds to the sense of evil and mystery when Poole takes Utterson to the house of Jekyll.

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4.2 Characters

Major Characters:

	Mr Gabriel John Utterson: He is a Victorian gentleman and well respected laywer in London. He is serious, rational, professional and very loyal to his clients and friends. He is a man of action, who like a detective, will try to find out the truth for himself. This is clear when he goes to serach for Hyde, to see the man for himself. The people around him see him as trustworthy, as both Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll leave him letters in which all the secrets are revealed.
	Dr Henry Jekyll: He is a respected doctor and scientist. Jekyll does charitable work and pretends to live a decent life. From his youth, he has lived a secret and deceitful life. He is of the opinion that everyone has a 'dual nature'. He has experimented in his laboratory and has succeeded to separate his evil side into a person, called Mr Hyde. Jekyll feels remorse for the horrible actions that Hyde undertakes. Unfortunately like a drug addict, he can't resist the urge to change into his darker half. In the end it leads to his death.
	Mr Edward Hyde: He is Jekyll's dark side, which comes out when Jekyll drinks a mysterious potion that he has developed. Mr Hyde is the 'sinful' side Jekyll and is completely self-centred, reckless, evil and without a conscience. He is violent and is responsible for the death of Sir Danvers Carew. When people see him for the first time, they describe him as ugly and deformed. He is in contrast to the respectable Victorian gentleman and is compared to a caveman, a monkey, an ape and a troglodyte.

Vocab

Troglodyte: (especially in prehistoric times) a person who lived in a cave.

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Minor Characters:

Mr Richard Enfield: He is a distant cousin of Mr Utterson. He is an example of a Victorian gentleman: reserved, formal and decent. He is the first one to talk about Hyde when he tells the story of the young girl that was trampled.

Dr Hastie Lanyon: He is a respectable doctor and Dr Jekyll's closest friend of many years. Their friendship as become strained as Lanyon disapproves of the science that Jekyll practices. Lanyon calls Jekyll's experiments in the mystical science, as 'unscientific balderdash', which means pointless nonsense. Dr Lanyon is the only person who witnesses the transformation of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde and it leads to his death

Poole: He has been the servant to Dr Jekyll for the past 20 years and is loyal and reliable. When Poole realises that all is not well with his master, he turns to Mr Utterson for help.
Bradshaw: Dr Jekyll's footman and man-about-the-house, who goes around to the back entry of Jekyll's laboratory to guard the back door, while Poole and Utterson break in through the front door.

Vocab

Slanted: lean in a particular direction

Mr Guest: He is Mr Utterson's clerk and an expert in handwriting. He discovers that the handwriting of Jekyll and Hyde is similar, except for it being slanted the other way.

Sir Danvers Carew: A well-liked old Member of Parliament and client of Mr Utterson. He is murdered by Edward Hyde.
Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard: The officer who accompanies Utterson on a search of Hyde's house in Soho after the murder of Sir Danvers Carew.

4.3 Structure and Plot

This section gives an overview of the main plot of The Strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. The novel is divided into 10 chapters and the plot is developed over the 10 chapters.

Exposition – Chapter 1
- The reader is introduced to the narrator Mr Utterson. Mr Enfield tells Utterson about a certain Mr Hyde who trampled a girl.

Rising Action – Chapter 2-7
- The conflict begins when Utterson tries to get Jekyll to change his will. Dr Lanyon seems to be in conflict with Dr Jekyll as he doesn't want to talk about him.
- When Hyde murders Sir Danvers Carew, the suspense is build and the reader realises that the events are buiding to a climax.

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- Dr Lanyon falls ill and dies and the reader suspects that his death has something to do with Dr Jekyll especially regarding the fact that Utterson is given a letter, that must not be opened until the death or disappearance of Jekyll.
- There is a lot of action, when Jekyll refuses anyone entrance to the laboratory.

Climax – Chapter 8

- The climax forms the most exciting or important part of the story. Poole and Utterson break down the door to the laboratory and find the body of Hyde. He has committed suicide. They find another letter addressed to Utterson.

Falling Action – Chapter 9

- The events that happen after the climax, focus on Dr Lanyon's letter. In the letter Lanyon describes how he discovered that Jekyll and Hyde were actually one and the same person.

Denounement – chapter 10

- The story concludes and the conflict is resolved when Utterson reads Jekyll's letter, which explains his transformation into Hyde.

4.4 Themes

4.4.1 The Duality of Human Nature

The theme of the duality of human nature can be summed up in the words of Jekyll himself: 'man is not truly one, but truly two'. With the help of science Jekyll is able to bring his dark, evil side into being, in the form of Hyde. Hyde is compared to a primitive animal that is not controlled by laws and regulations. In the end Jekyll is unable to control Hyde and it leads to his death. The message is that every person has a side that does not fit in with civilization and if this evils side is let loose, then the only outcome will be chaos and death.

4.4.2 The Importance of Reputation.

The characters are, throughout the novel, focusing on keeping their reputation in tact. Utterson and Enfield don't gossip. Jekyll 'hides' Hyde from the rest of society so as to upheld his reputation. He feels that the only way that he can maintain his reputation, while enjoying the dark side of life, is by creating the character, Hyde. The secrets that might influence the gentlemen's reputations are kept in letters that are sealed and kept in safes. These letters are only allowed to be opened after the death of one of the characters, Dr Jekyll.

4.4.3 Science, reason and the supernatural

The novel creates tension between reason (represented by science) and the supernatural. Jekyll is a scientist, but makes use of chemical and mystical methods to create Hyde. Hyde belongs to the world of the supernatural. He is described as evil, deformed, but no-one is actually able to say exactly is it what makes them feel disgusted when seeing Hyde. The other scientist, Dr Lanyon is disgusted with the work of Dr Jekyll and is so shocked by what Jekyll has done that he dies shortly after learning about it. When Jekyll/ Hyde dies, the reader realises that the threat is a new world, new science, new traditions that cannot be explained by a rational mind. The fear of the unexplained.

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4.4.4 Innocence and violence

The innocent in the novel is represented by the little girl and Sir Danvers Carew that become the victims of Hyde. It is Hyde who commits the terrible violent acts. In the end Hyde turns violent against himself (and Jekyll) by committing suicide. The worst thing is that the 'violence' comes from a person who has the perfect reputation, and is not able to control his dark urges.

4.4.5 Friendship

All the men in the novel are connected to each other because of friendship. Utterson has a number of old friends: Enfield, Jekyll and Lanyon. Utterson and Enfield meet regularly to walk. On the other hand Lanyon and Jekyll's friendship have come to an end ten years earlier. They could not see eye to eye with regard to science. But when Jekyll is desperate he calls on his friend Lanyon to help him, which ultimately leads to the death of Lanyon.

4.5 Symbols

4.5.1 Moonlight

The moonlight and the fog create a mysterious atmosphere, by ensuring that the layout of the streets of London are hard to follow. This symbolises the mysterious relationship that Jekyll has with Hyde. Just like the fog hides the moonlight, so is Hyde's crimes and existence hidden. Light is used to indicate when Jekyll is going to change into Hyde.

4.5.2 Appearance of Evil

Hyde becomes the symbol of pure evil. Literally he is described as being deformed, but it is more than a physical condition. The other characters experience a sensation of evil and unexplained hatred when meeting him. The character of Hyde is in complete contrast to the upright law-abiding citizens that he is surrounded with.

4.5.3 Letters and documents

Different documents form part of the novel and even form part of the narrative itself. The characters put their feelings in writing rather than speaking about it. This creates even more suspense and mystery.

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5. Style

5.1. The narrator

The book is divided into ten chapters. The novel is written from Mr Utterson's point of view, except for the last two chapters. The narrator is anonymous and speaks in the third person. The reader is kept in suspense until the last two chapters when everything is revealed. The chapter 'The Last Night', is narrated by Dr Lanyon who explains everything in a letter. The last chapter, 'Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case' belongs to Dr Jekyll where he also confesses everything in a letter.

5.2 Diction and Figurative Language

Diction refers to the choice of words of the writer. The writer keeps the diction simple and the story flows naturally. Some of the vocabulary is old-fashioned and would not be used today. The writer makes use of a lot of figurative language to create the idea of mystery and secrecy. In each chapter specific examples of figurative language will be discussed.

5.3 Tone and Mood

The tone is formal and fits with the theme of respectability. The mood or atmosphere is created by descriptions of the surroundings, especially referring to the fog and the moonlight.

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Chapter by chapter

Chapter summaries

The table below gives a brief summary of what happens in each chapter in the novel, with a timeline so you can see what happens when.
Use this table to find out which section of the study guide to turn to when revising particular parts of the story.

CHAPTER	SETTING	WHAT HAPPENS
1 'Story of the Door'	Jekyll/ Hyde's house	Utterson and Enfield are walking when they discuss a particular door and the man associated with it.
2 'Search for Hyde'	Utterson, Lanyon and Hyde's houses	Utterson reflects upon the will of Jekyll and visits Dr Lanyon and decides to find the character called Hyde. Utterson meets Hyde.
3 'Dr Jekyll is quite at ease'	Jekyll's house	Jekyll is visited by Utterson. The will is once again discussed.
4 'The Carew Murder Case	A street in London	Sir Danvers Carew is murdered by Hyde. Utterson is part of the investigation.
5 'Incident of the letter'	Dr Jekyll's house	Utterson visits Jekyll again and is given a letter written by 'Hyde'. Utterson discovers that Hyde and Jekyll have similar handwritings.
6 'Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon'	Dr Jekyll's and Dr Lanyon's houses	Utterson and his friends have dinner together. Lanyon is very ill and gives Utterson a letter. Clear instructions are given as to when the letter should be read. Fourteen days later he dies.
7 'Incident at window'	Dr Jekyll's house	Enfield and Utterson visit Jekyll at his house. Suddenly Jekyll slams the window shut.
8 'The Last Night'	Dr Jekyll's house	Pool calls Utterson to come and help. They find the body of Hyde. A letter is found, addressed to Utterson.
9 'Dr Lanyon's narra-tive'	Utterson's house	Dr Lanyon describes in a letter, how he has come to realise that Jekyll and Hyde is the same person.
10 'Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case'.	Utterson's house	Utterson reads the letter of Jekyll. The mystery surrounding Jekyll and Hyde is solved.

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Chapter 1:
Story of the Door - Sunday

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Source: http://kyllmemaybe.blogspot.com/2014/02/story-of-door.html

1. Structure and plot development

Exposition

The chapter begins with Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield taking a walk one Sunday. Passing a strange-looking door, Enfield tells Utterson about the incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield tells Utterson that the man has a key to the door which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory. Utterson becomes obsessed with Mr Hyde and his story and wants to meet him. He begins to enquire about Mr Hyde and watches the door.

2. Themes

Individual versus Society / Violence

- Hyde tries to get away with committing a crime. He mercilessly tramples a young girl and tries to escape. Hyde does not care about the girl's welfare and he leaves her screaming in pain. This act shows that he is without thought and care for society; he is selfish, evil and only cares about himself. Hyde's actions affect the little girl's family and the society.

-'…for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground.' **(p.7)**.

- After brutally stomping (trampling) the girl, Mr Enfield and the crowd threatens to expose (blackmail) Hyde in public. Hyde is willing to pay a substantial amount (compensation) not to have his reputation ruined.

'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.' **(p.7)**.

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Duality of nature

- Dr Jekyll is a well-respected, intelligent scientist who secretly has a dark, immoral side to his personality. This side of his personality is not active; however, he decides to activate it through his experiments. This evil side becomes active through his alter ego Mr Hyde; a criminal who commits cruel acts of violence against others. Through this change in Dr Jekyll's character, we see the duality in human nature - the idea that everyone is capable of good and evil. When the people see Hyde, they are disgusted by him. At the beginning, Jekyll is able to hide (repress) this evil side of himself in order to fit in with what society expects of him.
  '…something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why.' **(p.10)**.

Secrecy

- Mr Utterson does not express his emotions outright and explicitly 'Mr Utterson sighed deeply but said never a word...' **(p.10)**.
- Enfield tells Utterson about the man who trampled the girl and only reveals the name of the person, Hyde, at the end of the story. Utterson does not reveal that he has heard the name Hyde already, when reading the will of Jekyll. As a lawyer he is bound to secrecy.
- Both Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield swear not to gossip again.
  -'Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again.' **(p.10)**.

Science, Reason and the Supernatural

Science, reason and the supernatural are the main factors in the development of the conflict between Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll which is integral to the plot. Dr Lanyon adheres to a more traditional set of scientific beliefs than Jekyll. In the book science becomes a cover for supernatural activities. Jekyll's brand of science leans towards the supernatural.

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3. Tone

Enfield uses the following tone of voice when he describes Hyde:

- Fearful
- Shock
- Loathing

– 'There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable.' (p.10).

4. Figurative Language

Some of the figures of speech used in Chapter 1

ALLITERATION (Sound Device)	
'… lean, long, dusty, dreary…' (p. 4).	The 'l' and 'd' sounds are repeated. The words are emphasised to show that Utterson is tall.
SIMILE	
'… his affection like ivy were the growth of time…' (p.5)	His warmth and care for his friend are compared to ivy (a plant that grows on the ground or buildings and spreads out fast). The longer he knows his friends, the more he cares for them.
'… the shop fronts …like rows of smiling saleswomen.' (p.6).	The shop windows are compared to saleswoman who are smiling. The shop windows are inviting their customers to come and shop.
'the street shone out in contrast … like a fire in a forest'. (p.6)	The street is compared to a fire in a forest. Both are in contrast to their surroundings.
'… as empty as a church…' (p.7).	The street is compared to a church that is empty. The empty street is emphasised, because just after this description, the girl is trampled by Hyde.
'It wasn't like man, it was like some damned Juggernaut.' (p.7)	Hyde is compared to a huge, powerful force. By comparing him to a huge force, the innocence of the child that he tramples, is emphasised.
'… about as emotional as a bagpipe.' (p.7).	The doctor is compared to a bagpipe that is unemotional. This comparison explains the doctor's emotional state.

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METAPHOR	
'It was a nut to crack for many…' (p.5).	To crack or break a nut is difficult. To understand the relationship between Utterson and Enfield is compared to cracking a nut. It is difficult to understand.
HYPERBOLE	
'… I was coming home from some place at the end of the world…' (p.6).	Enfield is exaggerating that he has to travel a very long way. It feels like he travelled from the end of the world.
IRONY	
'No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene.' (p.8)	For Hyde to maintain that he is a gentleman, especially after trampling a young girl and leaving her in the street is ironic. Hyde is no gentleman but an evil, selfish man.
trampled calmly' (p. 7)	When running into the young girl, Hyde trampled calmly over the child's body.' Trampling is not an action typically performed calmly
OXYMORON	
'trampled calmly' (p. 7)	The words 'trampled' and 'calmly' are placed next to each other and are in contrast to each other. Trampling is an action that it is not performed calmly as it has an element of violence in it.. In this case it refers to Hyde who trampled the girl, without showing any emotion.

5.What happens in Chapter 1 and who is involved?

- While taking a walk one Sunday, Mr Gabriel Utterson, a wealthy and respectable lawyer, and his friend (also a distant relative), Richard Enfield, pass a strange-looking door (the entrance to Dr Jekyll's laboratory) of a neglected building which seems out of place in that street. Enfield recalls a story of how he came to know the building.

- In the early hours of one winter morning. He witnessed a young girl running into a man, who trampled over her. He grabbed the man (Mr Hyde) and brought him back to the scene of the crime. The man's appearance was horrid looking (disgusting) as if he was deformed.

- A crowd gathered and to avoid a scene, the man offered to pay the girl's family compensation. This was accepted, and he opened the door with a key and came out (re-emerged) with some money and a cheque.

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- A cheque had the signature of a well-known and respectable man (Dr Jekyll). Enfield thought the cheque was forged; to his surprise, it was authentic (real).

- Enfield avoids spreading gossip by refusing to mention the name on the cheque, and thinks that the offender (Mr Hyde) has blackmailed the man whose name was on the cheque.

- Enfield calls the building with the strange door the Black Mail House.

- Utterson is very interested in the case and asks whether Enfield is certain Hyde used a key to open the door. Enfield is sure he did.

- Enfield has studied the door and says it is strange. It isn't clear where it leads or how many rooms are associated with it. There is some confusion about where one building ends and the next one starts.

- Utterson assures Enfield that his story has caught his interest. The two agree never to talk about the story again.

Activity 1.1

Match the words in COLUMN A with the definition of the word in COLUMN B. Write only the number (1-19) and the letter (a-s).

Column A: Word	Column B: Definition
1. countenance (p4)	a) In the Bible, Cain (who had murdered his brother) asked 'Am I my brother's keeper?'
2. discourse (p4)	b) notice
3. backward in sentiment (p4)	c) Lack of care and maintenance
4. austere (p5)	d) conversation
5. mortify a taste for vintages (p5)	e) stained
6. Cain's heresy (p5)	f) Creatures from Greek mythology – half woman, half bird
7. negligence (p6)	g) A slang expression meaning 'getting into trouble' or 'debt'.
8. distained (p6)	h) Agreed
9. remark (p6)	i) A huge creature or machine that crushes everything in front of it.

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	j) To hit someone.
11.Juggernaut (p7)	k) The huntsman's shout when the fox is sighted.
12.view-holloa (p7)	l) Face
13.sawbones (p7)	m) Reputation, good name
14.Apothecary (p7)	n) Person who prepares or sells medicines (a low-paid doctor)
15.credit (p7)	o) Strict
16. Harpies (p8)	p) Slang for doctor
17. struck (p8)	q) Slow to show emotion
18.Queer street (p8)	r) Extra careful about the details
19.pedantically exact (p8)	s) Get rid of his love for good wine

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
L	D	Q	O	S	A	C	E	B	H	I	K	P	N	M	F
17	18	19													
J	G	R													

Activity 1.2

Read the extract and answer the questions below.
Chapter 1 – Story of the Door

'Indeed?' said Mr Utterson, with a slight change of voice, 'and what was that?'
'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 than lamps.
…
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-holloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child.
…
'If you choose to make capital out of this accident,' says he, 'I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,' says he.
[Chapter 1 – Story of the Door]

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1.2.1 Choose the figure of speech from COLUMN B that matches the examples in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.2.1(a)–1.2.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) 'lean, long, dusty, dreary'	A Onomatopoeia
(b) 'his affection like ivy'	B Metaphor
(c) 'a very heavy heart'	C Alliteration
(d) 'with a hissing intake'	D Simile
	E Irony

1.2.2 (a) Who is Mr Utterson? (1)

(b) What is the relationship between Utterson and Enfield? (1)

1.2.3 Refer to line 6 ('…one a little man…').

To whom does 'one little man' refer? (1)

1.2.4 Refer to lines 12-13 ('…it was hellish to see … It wasn't like a man…').

(a) Identify Enfield's tone in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain why this tone is appropriate. State TWO points. (2)

1.2.5 Refer to line 13 ('…it was like some damned Juggernaut.').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in the underlined words. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is suitable. (2)

1.2.6 Refer to lines 18-19 ('No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene…')

Explain the irony of Hyde's words. (2)

1.2.7 Jekyll manages to maintain a good reputation.

With reference to the entire novel, discuss your view. (3)

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Suggested answers

1.2.1 (a) C/ Alliteration✓

(b) D/ Simile✓

(c) B/ Metaphor✓

(d) A/ Onomatopoeia✓ (4)

1.2.2 (a) Mr Utterson is a lawyer✓/a good friend to Dr Jekyll✓/ a narrator of the of the story. ✓ (1)

NOTE: ANY ONE of the above is correct.

(b) Utterson and Enfield are friends and distant relatives.✓ (1)

1.2.3 Mr Hyde ✓ (1)

1.2.4 (a) loathing/disgust/abomination ✓ (1)

(b) Enfield dislikes Hyde because he is selfish, evil and only cares about himself. ✓
Hyde does not care about the young girl's welfare.✓ (2)

1.2.5 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) The figure of speech emphasises Hyde's lack of sympathy. ✓
He uses a powerful, brutal and overwhelming force when he tramples on a little girl.✓ (2)

1.2.6 Hyde calls himself a gentleman BUT he is an evil and selfish person who tramples on a girl and tries to flee the scene.✓ (2)

1.2.7 Open-ended

Provide a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes

- Dr Jekyll is perceived highly and is a popular scientist/good standing citizen.
- Jekyll tries to hide what is not accepted by society by splitting his dual personality using a chemical.
- His evil side is known as Hyde which initially helps him to remain the good doctor.
- Jekyll keeps indoors protecting his reputation when Mr Hyde takes over his life.
- His home is extremely well kept, rich and beautiful, which is part of the deception.

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No

- It is eventually discovered that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is one person.
- Dr Jekyll's experimentation ruins his reputation as a doctor with Dr Lanyon.
- Dr Jekyll's friendship with Dr Lanyon is also ruined by what he sees (transformation into Mr Hyde) which leads to Lanyon's death.

NOTE: No mark will be awarded for YES or NO. Credit will be given to the responses where a combination is given. For full marks, your response must be well-substantiated. You can score 1 — 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated.
Your interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

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Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Chapter 2:

Search for Mr Hyde – That evening and later that evening

1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance or death.
Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.

2. Themes

Loyalty and Friendship

- Utterson is a loyal friend to Jekyll; he concerned about Jekyll's welfare and is prepared to protect him against the immoral and evil Hyde. Jekyll also entrusts Utterson with his will. – what should be done with his money and property after his death.

- Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll were friends. When Jekyll became involved with the darker aspects of science, Lanyon broke off their friendship.

Science vs Religion and the Supernatural

- Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are no longer friends because Jekyll is now over-imaginative and unrealistic according to Lanyon. Lanyon is not happy about Jekyll's experiments which are against science. Hyde is evil and demonic, probably only God can explain his evil nature.

- Dr Lanyon says: 'But it's more than ten years, since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind;.. 'I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash…' (p.14). It is obvious that he does not agree with the type of science that Jekyll is practising.

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3. Tone

- **Disgust**
  Utterson's tone of voice is that of disgust when he describes the appearance of Hyde.

- **Indifferent**
  Dr Lanyon is indifferent when he talks about Dr Jekyll as they are no longer friends and disagrees over science.

- **Curious**
  Utterson is curious when he wants to see Hyde's face.

4. Figurative language

Some of the figures of speech used in Chapter 2

METAPHOR	
'… sat down with a clouded brow…' (p.12).	Utterson's brow is compared to a sky that is clouded. It means that he is worried or troubled.
'… should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes…' (p.13).	Henry's life is compared to his shoes. To know what is happening, in his life, you have to walk figuratively in his shoes.
'… document had long been the lawyer's eyesore.' (p.13).	The document is compared to something that is causing pain to the lawyer. It suggests that this document is bothering him.
'…flushing suddenly purple,…' (p.14).	The doctor is not really turning purple, he is just obviously becoming very angry/agitated.
'… human Juggernaut trod the child down…' (p.15).	Hyde is compared to a huge, powerful force. The contrast between the powerful force and the innocent child is emphasised.
LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE MEANING	
'… with an air of defiance…' (p.16).	The air is that of rebelliousness. The air itself cannot be rebellious.
'… with flush of anger…' (p.17).	The person became very angry very quickly.
'… with a very heavy heart…' (p.19	The heart is not literally heavy, it means the person is feeling sad or miserable.

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EUPHEMISM	
'…Jekyll became too fanciful for me.' (p.14).	The word 'fanciful' is used in the place of the word bizarre, strange. It refers to the unpleasant feelings that the doctor is experiencing towards Jekyll.
PERSONIFICATION	
'… his imagination was also engaged, or rather enslaved;' (p.14).	Mr Utterson's imagination is compared to a person that is busy or confined or locked up.
'… the face of Hyde sat heavy on his memory;…' (p.19)	The face of Hyde is compared to a person that is sitting heavily on Utterson's memory. It means that Utterson is thinking about Hyde the whole time.
SIMILE	
'… his hand to his brow like a man in mental perplexity.' (p.18).	Utterson is compared to another person who is experiencing mental confusion. It means he is deep in thought.
'… to think of this creature stealing like a thief in Harry's bedside;' (p.20).	Hyde is compared to a thief, that will come to Harry (Jekyll)'s bedside.
PUN	
'If he be Mr Hyde,' he had thought, 'I shall be Mr Seek.' (p.16).	The word play is on the word 'Hyde'/hide. Mr Utterson suggests that if 'Mr Hyde' wants to 'hide', then he will become Mr Seek, and look for (seek) Mr Hyde.
ONOMATOPOEIA (SOUND DEVICE)	
'… with a hissing intake of the breath.' (p.16).	The word 'hissing' imitates the sound of a snake. Hyde is compared to a snake that is making a hissing sound.

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5.What happens in Chapter 2 and who is involved

- Mr Utterson feels troubled by his conversation with Enfield. Later that evening, Mr Utterson is home and looking through Dr Jekyll's will.

- The will states a worrying instruction: in the event Dr Jekyll dies or goes missing, all of his pos sessions should be given over to Mr Hyde.

- This strange will has long troubled Utterson, but now that he has heard something of Hyde's behaviour, he becomes more upset and feels convinced that Hyde has some peculiar power over Jekyll.

- Utterson seeks to find answers by visiting Dr Lanyon, an old friend of his and Jekyll's. But Lanyon has never heard of Hyde and has not seen Jekyll for ten years due to a professional dispute (disagreement). Lanyon uses several evil references when talking about Jekyll, such as "devilish", and "gone wrong in mind", he also calls Dr Jekyll's most recent medical science laboratory work "unscientific balderdash".

- Later that night, Utterson is haunted by nightmares in which a faceless man runs down a small child. Utterson begins to spend all his time watching the neglected building door (the entrance to Dr Jekyll's old laboratory) to catch Mr Hyde.

- He eventually sees Hyde, a small man, and approaches him. Utterson introduces himself to Hyde and ask him (Hyde) to show him his face, so that he will know him if he sees him again; Hyde complies.

- Utterson is greatly shocked (horrified) by Hyde's unpleasant appearance; he feels a great sense of worry and despair when they have a conversation whereas Hyde appears to be cool, defiant and confident.

- Hyde then offers Utterson his address, which the lawyer interprets as a sign that Hyde is aware of Jekyll's will.

- After this encounter, Utterson pays a visit to Jekyll. At this point, we learn that Utterson has known all along that the neglected building is actually a laboratory attached to Jekyll's well-kept townhouse.

- Utterson is admitted into Jekyll's home by Jekyll's butler, Mr Poole, but Jekyll is not at home. Poole tells Utterson that Hyde has a key to the laboratory and that all the servants have orders to obey Hyde.

- The lawyer heads home, worrying about his friend. He assumes Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll, perhaps for some wrongdoings that Jekyll committed in his youth.

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Activity 2.1

The sentences below are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order, as they happen in the book. Number the sentences from 1 to 10. Number 1 has been done for you.

- Mr Enfield tells Mr Utterson about a full-grown man brutally attacking an eight-year-old girl.
- Utterson and Poole find Hyde lying dead, wearing Dr Jekyll's larger clothes.
- The police search Mr Hyde's rooms, but he is not found.
- Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, asks Utterson to break into Jekyll's laboratory.
- Dr Lanyon tells Utterson that Jekyll has been doing strange experiments.
- Utterson suspects and spies on Hyde, stopping him at the door of Dr Jekyll's laboratory.
- Mr Hyde disappears, and for two months Dr Jekyll is happy and friendly.
- Someone murders a politician, Sir Danvers Carew.
- Dr Lanyon dies. He has written a letter which is not to be opened until Jekyll dies or disapears.
- Utterson visits Dr Jekyll and thinks that Mr Hyde is somehow blackmailing him.

Suggested answers

1. Mr Enfield tells Mr Utterson about a full-grown man brutally attacking an eight-year-old girl. ✓

2. Utterson suspects and spies on Hyde, stopping him at the door of Dr Jekyll's laboratory.✓

3. Utterson visits Dr Jekyll and thinks that Mr Hyde is somehow blackmailing him.✓

4. Dr Lanyon tells Utterson that Jekyll has been doing strange experiments.✓

5. Someone murders a politician, Sir Danvers Carew.✓

6. The police search Mr Hyde's rooms, but he is not found. ✓

7. Mr Hyde disappears, and for two months Dr Jekyll is happy and friendly. ✓

8. Dr Lanyon dies. He has written a letter which is not to be opened until Jekyll dies or disappears. ✓

9. Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, asks Utterson to break into Jekyll's laboratory. ✓

10. Utterson and Poole find Hyde lying dead, wearing Dr Jekyll's larger clothes. ✓

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Activity 2.2

Read the extract and then answer the questions below.

2.2 [Mr Utterson is visiting Dr Lanyon.]

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years, since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake, as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'
his little spirt of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he even added: 'It is nothing worse than that!' He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. 'Did you ever come across a protégé of his – one Hyde?' he asked.

That was the amount of information that the lawyer carried back with him to the great, dark bed on which he tossed to and fro, until the small hours of the morning began to grow large. It was a night of little ease to his toiling mind, toiling in mere darkness and besieged by questions.
Six o'clock struck on the bells of the church that was so conveniently near to Mr Utterson's dwelling.

[Chapter 2]

2.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. (4)

Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number

(2.2.1(a)–2.2.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mr Utterson	A Dr Jekyll's butler
(b) Mr Enfield	B A handwriting expert
(c) Mr Poole	C Related to Utterson
(d) Mr Guest	D A London lawyer
	E A London doctor

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2.2.2 Refer to line 2 ('Jekyll became too … wrong in mind').

(a) Identify the tone in this line. (1)

(b) Why is this tone appropriate in this line? (1)

(c) Explain why Mr Utterson visits Dr Lanyon. (2)

2.2.3 What does Mr Utterson mean when he says, 'It was a …besieged by questions' (lines 15 – 16)? (2)

2.2.4 State ONE difference between the scientific beliefs of Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon. (2)

2.2.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mr Hyde stays in Suffolk.(1)

2.2.6 What does this extract reveal about the character of Dr Lanyon? Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.2.7 Mr Utterson is a true friend of Dr Jekyll.

Discuss your view. (3)

[18]

Suggested answers

2.2.1 (a) D/ a London lawyer✓ (1)

(b) C/ related to Utterson✓ (1)

(c) A/ Dr Jekyll's butler✓ (1)

(d) B/ a handwriting expert✓ (1)

2..2.2 (a) agitated / angry / anxious ✓ (1)

(b) Mr Utterson asks him about Dr Jekyll but Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are no longer on friendly terms/had an argument (about science).✓ (1)

(c) Mr Utterson is concerned about the relationship between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde✓ and he is hoping that Dr Lanyon can shed some light on this.✓ (2)

2.2.3 Mr Utterson cannot sleep that night✓ as he keeps on thinking about what Dr Lanyon has told him about the relationship between Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll no longer being good /is concerned about Dr Jekyll as he does not get clear answers from Dr Lanyon.✓ (2)

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2.2.4 Dr Jekyll is prepared to take risks even at the expense of his moral values,✓ whereas Dr Lanyon will not experiment with anything that will interfere with his and society's moral values.✓

OR

Dr Jekyll is interested in metaphysical science ✓while Dr Lanyon does not want anything to do with science that cannot be explained.✓

NOTE: The difference in scientific beliefs must be clear for 2 marks to be awarded. (2)

2.2.5 Mr Hyde stays in Soho.✓ (1)

2.2.6 Loyal✓ — He still continues to be interested in what Dr Jekyll is doing because of their friendship.✓

OR

Dedicated/principled ✓— True to science and does not give way to irresponsible experimentation.✓

OR

Passionate✓ — He is upset at the way Dr Jekyll approaches science.✓ (2)

2.2.7 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes.

- Mr Utterson is concerned about Dr Jekyll when he sees the content of the will.
- He tries to find out more about Mr Hyde in order to help Dr Jekyll.
- He visits Dr Jekyll even after Jekyll refuses to see him.
- He refrains from reporting Dr Jekyll when he suspects him of harbouring / shielding Mr Hyde.

OR

No.

- Mr Utterson knows about the will and should have tried harder to discover the truth.
- He suspects that Dr Jekyll is blackmailed but doesn't do enough to find out the truth.
- He sees how Dr Jekyll withdraws from society but fails to realise what the real reason is.
- He links the cane (murder weapon) to Dr Jekyll but does not confront Dr Jekyll or report it.

NOTE: No mark will be awarded for YES or NO. Credit will be given to the responses where a combination is given. For full marks, your response must be well-substantiated. You can score 1 — 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. Your interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

[18]

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Chapter 3:

Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

- Dr Jekyll is hosting a dinner party for his friends. When all the guests leave, Mr Utterson remains behind so that he can speak to Dr Jekyll about his will.
- Mr Utterson is unhappy about Dr Jekyll's will and he expresses his dislike of what Dr Jekyll has written in his last will.
- Dr Jekyll tries to change the subject by talking about his dislike of Lanyon who calls Jekyll's experiments scientific heresies.
- Mr Utterson does not allow himself to be swayed from the subject, he tells Dr Jekyll that he does not approve of his will.
- Mr Utterson wants to assist Dr Jekyll and tells him that he can confess to him (Utterson believes that Dr Jekyll is being blackmailed).
- Dr Jekyll expresses his deep trust for Mr Utterson and promises that he can get rid of Mr Hyde at any time he wants. He then requests Mr Utterson to promise that he will do what is right for Mr Hyde in an event of his (Dr Jekyll) disappearance.
- Although Mr Utterson cannot pretend to like Mr Hyde, he reluctantly agrees to do what Dr Jekyll asks for.

2. Themes

Friendship

- Dr Jekyll has a dinner for some of his friends.
- Mr Utterson sets up a private moment to talk with his friend, Dr Jekyll.
- Mr Utterson shows great concern and wants to help his friend whom he thinks is being blackmailed by Mr Hyde.

Secrecy

- Dr Jekyll does not reveal the relationship he has with Mr Hyde and promises that he can be able to get rid of him (Mr Hyde) whenever he wants to.
- Dr Jekyll requests that this be the last time they talk about this matter.

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3. Tone

- **Concerned**
  Mr Utterson is concerned (worried) about Dr Jekyll and he makes time to talk to him.
- **Irritated**
  Dr Jekyll is annoyed at how the 'inflexible' Lanyon calls his experiments scientific heresies.
- **Defensive and Secretive**
  When asked to confess about what causes him to give Mr Hyde an inheritance, Dr Jekyll becomes defensive and secretive.
- **Disapproval**
  Mr Utterson makes it clear that he disapproves of Dr Jekyll's will.
- **Pleading**
  Dr Jekyll pleads with Mr Utterson to ensure that when he is 'no longer here', Mr Hyde will get what will be rightfully his (as written in the will).

Vocab

heresies: a belief or opinion in contrast to Christian beliefs.

4. Figurative language

METAPHOR	
'…the dry lawyer…' (p 22).	The lawyer is compared to something that is dry. In this case it means he is sober.
'…a hide-bound pendant, Lanyon, …' (p 23)	Dr Jekyll refers to Lanyon as a hide-bound pendant. He compares him to a pendant made of skin (hide), to emphasise how inflexible Lanyon is.

Vocab

pendant: a piece of jewelry that hangs from a chain worn around the neck.

5.What happens in Chapter 5 and who is involved?

- Two weeks later, Dr Jekyll invites Mr Utterson and other friends to a dinner party.
- After the dinner party, Mr Utterson remains behind to talk to Dr Jekyll about his will.
- Dr Jekyll tries to change the subject by laughing off Mr Utterson's worries, comparing them to Lanyon whom he calls a hide-bound pedant. He sees Lanyon as someone who is inflexible and calls experiments scientific heresies.
- Dr Jekyll puts Mr Utterson's mind at ease by telling him that he understands his concerns, but they are unfounded.
- Dr Jekyll tells Mr Utterson that Mr Hyde is an important of his life, he also expresses his deep trust of Mr Utterson and promises that he can get rid of Mr Hyde at anytime he wants.
- Dr Jekyll hopes that this is for the last time they talk about this matter. He expresses his great interest on the poor Hyde and pleads with Mr Utterson to promise that he will ensure that Mr Hyde gets what is rightfully his, in an event that he (Dr Jekyll) is no longer here.
- Mr Utterson cannot pretend that he likes Mr Hyde, but reluctantly promises.

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Activity 3

"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. O, 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."

[Chapter 3: pg 22 – 23]

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3.1 Match the words in COLUMN A with the meanings in COLUMN B.
Write ONLY the question number and the correct letter, e.g.1.1 E

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) cronies	A not obvious
(b) contrived	B happened
(c) unobtrusive	C friends
(d) befallen	D no different
	E pretend

3.2 What does the title of this chapter suggest about Dr Jekyll's mood? (1)

3.3 State the part of the will that Utterson wants to discuss with Dr Jekyll and explain why. (2)

3.4 Refer to lines 4-6 ('My poor Utterson…')

(a) Identify the speaker's tone in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain why Jekyll thinks this tone is appropriate when he addresses Utterson. (2)

3.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A-D) in your answer.
Study lines 5-9 ('unless it were …man than Lanyon.') closely and choose the word that best describes Jekyll's assessment of Dr Lanyon's character.

A honest
B biased
C patronising
D treacherous (1)

3.6 Quote ONE incident from the story to suggest that despite his disapproval of Lanyon's conduct, Jekyll still respects Lanyon's professionalism (1)

3.7 Briefly explain how Hyde's appearance compares to the "large handsome face" of Jekyll. (2)

3.8. Explain the irony of Utterson's insistence on getting Jekyll to remove Hyde from the will. (2)

Suggested Answers

3.1 (a) C/ friends ✓ (1)

(b) E/ pretend ✓ (1)

(c) A/ not obvious ✓ (1)

(d) B/ happened ✓ (1)

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3.2 It suggests that he is in a relaxed mood. ✓ (1)

3.3 The reference to Edward Hyde as only beneficiary in the will.✓ He is concerned that Hyde might harm Jekyll. ✓ (2)

3.4 (a) Concerned/ considerateness/ comforting ✓ (1)

(b) He wants Utterson to remain calm ✓ He knows Utterson is worried and wants to assure him that he understands (takes) his concern seriously. ✓ (2)

3.5 A /honest ✓ (1)

3.6 Jekyll trusts Lanyon enough to reveal all the secrets to him, later in the novel. ✓ (1)

3.7 Hyde is repulsive, ugly, monstrous, deformed etc. ✓ (1)

3.8 Utterson demands that Jekyll should be removed from Jekyll's will BUT Jekyll and Hyde is one and the same person. Jekyll is specifically including Hyde in his will, so that if any thing happens to him, he will be able to go on living as Hyde. He will therefore still have all the financial benefits. ✓ (2)

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Chapter 4:

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

The Carew Murder Case

1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

- A maid sits at the window on a moonlit evening and watches as an elderly gentleman meets with a very small (evil looking) gentleman.
- She identifies the small gentleman as Hyde.
- It looks like the elderly gentleman is just asking for directions or just offering a greeting.
- Hyde looks impatient and he gets very angry and starts beating the older gentleman with a stick.
- The maid faints, as Mr Hyde is beating the old gentleman with a stick, breaking his bones and stomping on him with his feet.
- A letter addressed to Mr Utterson is found on the dead man's body.
- When Mr Utterson is summoned by the police, he goes to the police station and identifies the dead old man as Sir Danvers Carew. He also identifies the murder weapon (the broken half of the walking cane) as that of a cane he had given to Dr Jekyll as a gift some years earlier.
- Mr Utterson takes the police (Inspector Newcomen) to Mr Hyde's house.

2. Themes

Violence

- Mr Hyde mercilessly beats Mr Danvers Carew to death

Animal Behaviour

- Mr Hyde's behaviour when meeting Sir Carew resembles that of an animal. His anger is described as 'ape-like'.
- The rooms in Mr Hyde's home looked like they have been ransacked, with clothes on the floor.
  The description of the rooms resembled what one would see in a room which had been invaded by monkeys.

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3.1 Tone

- **Agitated/ Angry:**
  When Mr Hyde reacts to Sir Carew's greeting, he responds with anger.
- **Sombre:**
  The tone is sombre when Mr Utterson identifies the body and as they drive to Mr Hyde's home.
- **Expectant/ Hopeful:**
  When the police inspector finds the burnt remains of the cheque book there's expectation and hope that Mr Hyde could be apprehended when he goes to the bank to withdraw

3.2 Mood

- **Romantic mood:**
  When the maid servant looks through the window at the beauty of the moonlit night, she is deeply in thought and she adores the peace that she is enjoying.
- **Solemn Mood:**
  When Mr Utterson receives the news of the murder and when he identifies the body of Sir Carew, the mood is solemn.
- **Gloomy Mood:**
  The mood in the car on the way to Mr Hyde's house is very gloomy, even the weather is gloomy.

Vocab

gloomy:
Literally: dark
Figuratively: feeling depressed

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4. Figurative language

PERSONIFICATION	
'… it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness…' (p 27).	The moon is given human qualities of innocence and kindness.
'…the cab crawled…' (p 28)	The cab is compared to an animal / person that is crawling. This comparison shows how slowly the cab was moving.
'daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths.' (p 28-29)	The fog is compared to garlands that are whirling around. The daylight can only peep through the fog, which means it is very dark.
METAPHOR	
'…a great flame of anger…' (p 27)	Anger is compared to a flame. This implies that anger can destroy everything in its path just like a flame.
'…hailing down a storm of blows…' (p 27)	Someone is being hit and it is compared to a hail storm. This suggests the force of the blows.
'…ape-like fury…' (p 27)	The word 'ape-like' is an adjective. The person is compared to an ape, that is acting out of control. Note that the word 'like' does not mean that it is a simile.
SIMILE	
'…carrying on like a madman…' (p 27)	Hyde is compared to a madman. His actions are unbelievable.
'twilight…dark like the back-end of evening…' (p 28)	Twilight is compared to the darkest part of the evening. The back end refers to last part of evening.
'…lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration …' (p 28)	Twilight is compared to a firestorm ('conflagration'). The sky is colourful and it reminds the viewer of fire.

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5.What happens in Chapter 4 and who is involved?

- A year later, a maid servant is looking out of her window witnessing a gruesome murder.
- She sees a kind looking elderly gentleman meeting with a small gentleman whom she recognises as Mr Hyde.
- The elderly gentleman stops to greet Mr Hyde who becomes visibly angry and starts hitting him with his cane. He hits him and stomps on him with his feet until he dies. The maid faints.
- When she finally regains consciousness, the murderer is long gone and the dead body is lying on the road.
- She reports the matter to the police.
- A sealed and stamped letter addressed to Mr Utterson is found on the victim's body.
- The police requests Mr Utterson to identify the body, and he positively identifies it as that of Sir Danvers Carew.
- Mr Utterson recognises the piece of the cane (murder weapon) as the gift he had given to Dr Jekyll long ago.
- Mr Utterson takes the police officer to Mr Hyde's home.
- An old lady (the housekeeper) opens the door and tells them that Mr Hyde is not at home and tries to deny them entrance.
- When Mr Utterson reminds her that he is with Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard, she grants them entry to the house.
- The house looks like it had been ransacked. There are clothes lying on the floor, drawers left open and the ashes in the fireplace are a clear indication that papers were burnt.
- They found a chequebook and the broken end of the cane.
- The police officer is confident that they will apprehend Mr Hyde when he goes to the bank to withdraw some money.
- It could be difficult to locate and apprehend Mr Hyde as he does not have friends and not many people knew him. He had never been photographed. Those who know him give different descriptions of him but they agree on one point – Hyde gives off an indescribable sense of deformity.

Activity 4

Presently her eye wondered 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 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 and rolled in the neighbouring gutter – the other, without doubt, had been carried away by the murderer.

[Chapter 4 page 27]

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4.1 Choose the correct answer from the options below. Write only (A-D) next to the question number, e.g. 1. A

The old gentleman who meets with Mr Hyde is ……..
A Mr Utterson
B Dr Lanyon
C Sir Danvers Carew
D Dr Jekyll (1)

4.2 Refer to lines 5-6. Quote FIVE consecutive words which prove that Mr Hyde is a very angry person. (1)

4.3 Refer to lines 6-7 ('brandishing the cane… like a madman.').

(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain the effectiveness of this figure of speech. (2)

4.4 Give ONE reason why the police requested Mr Utterson to identify the murdered gentleman. (1)

4.5 What is significant about the weather as Mr Utterson and the police inspector drive to Mr Hyde's home? (2)

4.6 Mention ONE thing found in Mr Hyde's home which positively linked him to the murder. (1)

4.7 Briefly explain why the police inspector seems delighted to find the half burnt remains of the cheque book. (2)

4.8 Give THREE reasons why it is impossible to get out a WANTED poster of Hyde after the murder? (3)

4.9 Discuss the theme of violence that is evident in the extract. (2)

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Suggested Answers

4.1 C /Sir Danvers Carew ✓ (1)

4.2 'a great flame of anger' ✓ (2)

4.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) Mr Hyde is compared to a mad man ✓ to clearly show the absurdity of his unprovoked anger and violence. ✓ (2)

4.4 The letter found on the victim was addressed to Utterson. ✓ (1)

4.5 There is a lot of fog which makes it very dark. ✓
The atmosphere is gloomy and depressing. ✓
It fits with the serious matter of the murder of Sir Danvers Carew. ✓
It is described as 'a district of some city in a nightmare'. ✓
NOTE: Any TWO answers. (2)

4.6 The other end of the broken cane (the murder weapon). ✓ (1)

4.7 Hyde will be positively identified ✓ when withdrawing money from the bank, and he will be apprehended. ✓ (2)

4.8 He has few friends. ✓
His family cannot be traced. ✓
He has never been photographed. ✓
Those who know him give different descriptions of him. ✓
NOTE: Any THREE answers. (3)

4.9 Violence is clearly demonstrated by Hyde who mercilessly beats an innocent person who just greeted him.
Not only does he beat him up with a cane, but he also stamps on him by his feet.
He breaks his bones and leave him dead. ✓ ✓ (2)

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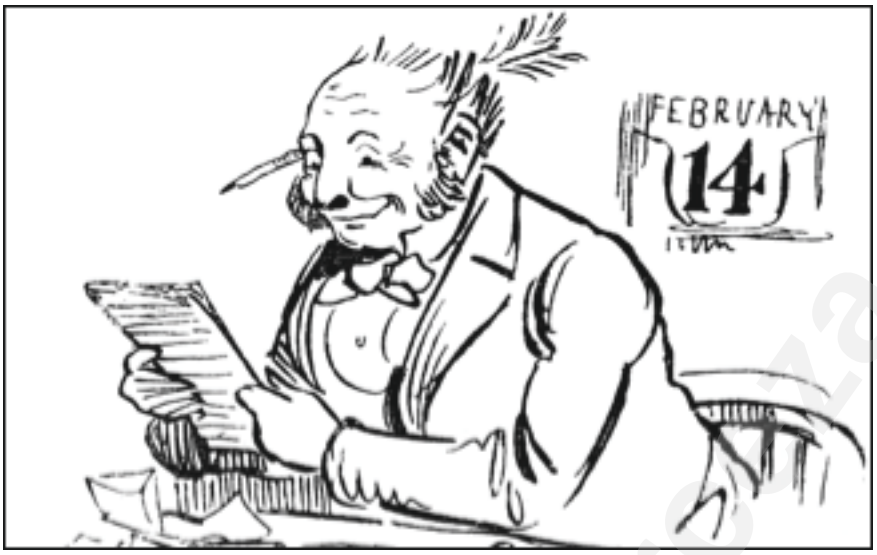
Chapter 5:

Incident of the Letter

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde



1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

- The setting of this chapter is at Dr Jekyll's house.
- Mr Utterson visits Dr Jekyll after the murder of Sir Danvers Carew to check if he can get information about Mr Hyde.
- Dr Jekyll gives a letter to Mr Utterson assuring him that Mr Hyde will not come back.
- The letter is proven to have a similar handwriting to that of Dr Jekyll.

2. Themes

Dishonesty

Dr Jekyll lies to Mr Utterson that the letter was written by Mr Hyde. He also lies when he tells Mr Utterson that he destroyed the envelope.

Mystery

Mr Utterson finds it mysterious that Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll's handwriting can be so similar.

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3. Tone

- **Anxious/ desperate**
  Jekyll is anxious and desperate to convince Utterson that Hyde will never be heard of again 'Utterson, I swear to God', cried the doctor, 'I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again.' (p 33)
- **Evasive**
  Jekyll does not reveal all his secrets to Utterson, he does however admit that he has learned a lesson.
  'I have had a lesson – O, God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!' (p 34)
- **Suspicious**
  Mr Guest, the handwriting expert, reveals that the handwriting of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is the same. Mr Utterson becomes immediately suspicious that Henry Jekyll has forged his handwriting for a murderer.
  'Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!' (p 36)

4. Figurative Language

METAPHOR	
'drowned city' (p. 35)	The city is compared to a person that has drowned. The city is actually covered in fog and seems to be drowning.
SIMILE	
'the lamps glimmered like carbuncles' (p35)	The lamps are compared to spots that are shining through the fog. The light is only available here and there.
PERSONIFICATION	
'The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city…' (p35)	Fog is given human qualities as it is sleeping. The fog is lying just above the city.
'But the room was gay with firelight…' (p35)	The room is given human qualities of being happy (gay) because of its brightness caused by the light coming from the fire.
IRONY	
'I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world.' (p 33)	Jekyll swears that he will never see Hyde again and he will have nothing to do with him anymore. BUT the reader will realise that it is impossible for Jekyll to get rid of Hyde, as they are one and the same person.

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5.What happens in Chapter 5 and who is involved?

- Mr Utterson goes to visit Dr Jekyll and he notices that he is extremely sick.
- The purpose for Mr Utterson's visit is to Dr Jekyll about Mr Hyde's involvement in the murder of Carew.
- Mr Utterson asks Dr Jekyll if he is hiding Mr Hyde.
- Dr Jekyll assures him that he will never contact or see Mr Hyde again.
- Dr Jekyll gives Mr Utterson a letter and claims that he received it from Mr Hyde earlier.
- Dr Jekyll says the letter was hand-delivered and that he has burned/destroyed the envelope.
- Mr Utterson learns from Mr Poole that no messenger came to deliver the letter but only circulars arrived in the post that morning.
- Mr Utterson shows the letter to his head clerk, Mr Guest, who is a handwriting expert.
- Mr Guest compares Mr Hyde's handwriting to that of Dr Jekyll and notices the resemblance in the two.
- Mr Utterson is disturbed and believes that Dr Jekyll forged the letter for Mr Hyde.

Activity 5

It was a large room, fitted round with glass presses, furnished, among other things, with a cheval-glass and a business-table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. The fire burned in the grate; a lamp was set lighted on the chimney shelf, for even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly; and there, close up to the warmth, sat Dr Jekyll, looking deadly sick; he did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.

'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.'

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Chapter 5

5.1 Refer to lines 1-3 ('It was a …barred with iron.')

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:

The room that is described in these lines is Dr Jekyll's …

A chemist
B laboratory
C kitchen
D bedroom (1)

5.2 Refer to line 4 ('…on the chimney…to lie thickly…')

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech. (2)

5.3 Refer to lines 4 – 6 ('…and there, close… a changed voice.')
Quote FIVE consecutive words in these lines to prove that Mr Utterson does not receive a normal welcome. (1)

5.4 Refer to line 12 ('You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?')
Discuss the irony in this line. (2)

5.5 Identify Dr Jekyll's tone in lines 13-14 (1)

5.6 Identify and discuss a theme evident in lines 13 -16. (3)

5.7 Refer to the rest of Chapter 5. (2)

(a) What evidence does Jekyll give Utterson to prove that Mr Hyde will no longer be a problem? (1)

(b) Explain what is suspicious about Dr Jekyll's evidence? Give TWO points. (2)
[16]

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Suggested Answers

5.1 B/ laboratory ✓ (1)

5.2 (a) peronification ✓ (1)

(b) The low movement of the fog ✓ is compared to an animal or person that can lie down. ✓ (2)

5.3 'did not rise to meet'/ 'held out a cold hand'/ 'welcome in a changed voice'. ✓ (1)

5.4 Mr Utterson thought that is Jekyll is hiding Mr Hyde in his house BUT Jekyll is not actually hiding Mr Hyde in his house, but in his own body. Jekyll and Hyde is one and the same person. ✓ ✓ (2)

5.5 desperate / anxious ✓ (1)

5.6 Theme
Dishonesty ✓

Explanation
Dr Jekyll does not tell Mr Utterson the entire truth about his hopes that Mr Hyde will not return. He only cites that Mr Hyde has mentioned that in the letter instead of telling Mr Utterson, his friend the whole truth. ✓ ✓

NOTE: 1 mark for the theme and 2 marks for the explanation. (3)

5.7 (a) A letter written by Hyde saying that he has left and will never return. ✓ (1)

(b) The letter had no envelope ✓ / no mail was delivered that day ✓ / similar handwriting. ✓

Any TWO of the above answers. (2)

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Chapter 6:

Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

- The setting of this chapter is at Dr Lanyon's and Dr Jekyll's houses.
- A dinner party is held at Dr Jekyll's house but it does not end well.
- Dr Lanyon does not want any friendship with Dr Jekyll.
- Both Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon fall ill.
- Dr Lanyon dies and leaves a letter for Mr Utterson to be read after Dr Jekyll's death.

2. Themes

Friendship

Dr Lanyon tells Mr Utterson that he does not want to be involved with Dr Jekyll anymore. He even says that he would rather not have a conversation with Mr Utterson if the conversation is about Dr Jekyll. It is clear that the friendship between Jekyll and Lanyon has ended.

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Secrecy

The letter that comes to Mr Utterson after Dr Lanyon's death leaves Mr Utterson in suspense because it is stated that he can only read it after Dr Jekyll's death or disappearance. The truth is kept secret until the end of the novel.

3. Tone

• **bitter, anger.**

Lanyon is angry and bitter when Utterson talks about Jekyll. It is only at the end of the novel that the reader will realise the reason for his feelings.

4. Figurative Language

METAPHOR	
'…death warrant written legibly upon his face.' (p39)	The facial expression of Dr Lanyon is described as having a death warrant written on it. It means he is very ill and is likely to die.
PERSONIFICATION	
'… sitting there by the light of the melancholy candle …' (p 41)	The candle is given human qualities: it is feeling sad and depressed. These are actually the feelings that Utterson is experiencing.
'… the packet slept in the inmost corner of his private safe'. (p 41)	The letter written by Lanyon (that can only be opened on the death or disappearance of Jekyll) is sleeping. It suggests that it is untouched.

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5.What happens in Chapter 6 and who is involved?

- A reward was offered for Mr Hyde after his dissapearance.
- Stories about Hyde's past, his cruelty, violence and the strange people he was with, be come known.
- Dr Jekyll is better off without Hyde and he becomes sociable and friendly again.
- Dr Jekyll hosts a dinner party with his friends, Dr Lanyon and Mr Utterson.
- Later, Mr Utterson is denied access to Dr Jekyll's house on the grounds that he is sick again.
- Dr Jekyll changes and refuses to see anyone.
- Dr Lanyon gets ill and declares to Mr Utterson that his friendship with Dr Jekyll is over.
- Mr Utterson eventually sees Dr Jekyll and finds him looking ill and terrified.
- Mr Utterson is worried how both Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll could be sick.
- Dr Lanyon tells Utterson that he wants nothing to do with Dr Jekyll and says he prefers to treat him as dead.
- Dr Jekyll blames himself for his suffering and wants to be all by himself.
- A few weeks later, Dr Lanyon dies in his bed.
- Dr Lanyon leaves behind a private letter for Mr Utterson to be read only after the death or disappearance of Dr Jekyll.
- Dr Jekyll shuts himself in his laboratory even when Utterson visits him, the servants do not let him in.
- Mr Utterson becomes suspicious that Dr Jekyll is engaged in some evil doings.

Activity 6

He had his death warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer's notice, as a look in the eye and quality of the manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind. It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; 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 great firmness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

'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?' 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 illusion to one whom I regard as dead.'

[Chapter 6]

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6.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1. (a)–1.(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Dr Lanyon	A is found murdered
(b) Sir Danvers Carew	B is a suspected murderer
(c) Dr Jekyll	C dies in his sleep
(d) Mr Hyde	D is Mr Hyde's best friend
	E experiments with dual personalities

6.2 Refer to line 1 ('He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face.')

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)

(b) Explain the meaning of this line. (2)

6.3 Choose the best answer. Write only the letter (A-D) in your answer.
Line 2 ('he was visibly balder and older') is an example of …

A hyperbole.
B euphemism.
C assonance.
D onomatopoeia. (1)

6.4 Why does Lanyon regard himself as a 'doomed man' (line 8)? (1)

6.5 Do you feel sorry for Dr Lanyon? Substantiate your answer. (3)

Suggested Answers

6.1 (a) C/ dies in his sleep ✓ (1)

(b) A/ is found murdered ✓ (1)

(c) E/ experiments with dual personalities ✓ (1)

(d) B/ is a suspected murderer ✓ (1)

6.2 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)

(b) The frail look of Dr Lanyon ✓ is compared to a sign of death that is written on his face as a death warrant/notice. ✓ (2)

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6.3 C / assonance ✓ (1)

6.4 Dr Lanyon is feeling helpless because he knows Dr Jekyll's secret and it is killing him, yet he cannot reveal what he knows to anyone. ✓ (1)

6.5 Open-ended. Provide a suitable response, e.g.

Yes.
I feel sorry for Dr Lanyon because he is forced to keep a secret about Dr Jekyll's double life. He does not choose for Dr Jekyll to confide in him. He is sick and it is not his fault.

No.
Dr Lanyon has a choice to reveal Dr Jekyll's secret especially because keeping the secret makes him sick. He should be putting his health first. (3)

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Chapter 7:

Incident at the Window

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Rising Action

- The setting of this chapter is at Dr Jekyll's house.
- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield take a walk. They see Dr Jekyll at the window, not looking physically well.
- The three men have a short conversation that does not end well.

2. Themes

Friendship

- There is noticeable friendship between Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll. Mr Utterson is worried about Jekyll. When he meets Jekyll per chance at the window, he invites him to walk with them and says how happy he is to see Jekyll.

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Secrecy

- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are unable to express their thoughts after being shocked by Dr Jekyll's condition and behaviour.
  'God forgive us, God forgive us!' said Mr Utterson. (p45). Mr Enfield does not answer, just nods his head.

3. Tone

- **Compassionate**
  Utterson is concerned about his friend, Jekyll and and gives practical advice: Jekyll should get some exercise.
- **Gloomy and grave**
  Jekyll is depressed and even says that he is very low. Utterson even described Jekyll as a 'disconsolate prisoner' (p 44).
- **Frightened**
  Utterson and Enfield witness a glimpse of Jekyll changing into Hyde. They are both frightened and Mr Utterson exclaims: 'God, forgive us, God forgive us!' (p 45).

4. Figurative Language

SIMILIE	
'…like some disconsolate prisoner' (p 44)	Dr Jekyll is compared to a prisoner that is not happy as he is trapped in his house.
METAPHOR	
'…as froze the very blood of the two gentle-men…' (p45)	As water freezes, the blood of Utterson and Enfield has 'frozen' with fright after seeing the look on Jekyll's face. The simile captures the effect of Jekyll's terror had on the two men.
SYMBOLISM	
'…full of premature twilight' (p 44)	Twilight is a symbol of the end of the day. This suggests that the end is near.
FIGURATIVE MEANING	
'the smile was struck out of his face …' (p 45)	Jekyll's facial expression changed as if some-one has struck him.

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5.What happens in Chapter 7 and who is involved?

- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield takes their weekly walk and they pass by the Black Mail Door.
- The door is a back way to Dr Jekyll's house.
- When they step into the courtyard, all the windows are open and they see Dr Jekyll at the window, looking pale and sickly.
- Mr Utterson invites Dr Jekyll to join them for a walk but he refuses, claiming that he feels 'low' but that his condition will not last long.
- Dr Jekyll suddenly feels extremely upset after his short conversation with Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield.
- Dr Jekyll slams the window shut and Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are scared.
- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield walk away in silence.
- They are shocked to have seen Dr Jekyll in this condition.

Activity 7

'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 window. 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, 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-natured, 'the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are.'

[Chapter 7]

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7.1 What shows us that Utterson is a kind person? Mention TWO points. (2)

7.2 Refer to line 7 ('… like some disconsolate prisoner…')
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.

The word 'disconsolate' means to be …

A. in deep trouble.
B. at a point of no return.
C. unhappy and unable to be comforted.
D. unhealthy and unable to be healed. (1)

7.3 Refer to lines 6–7 ('taking the air … some disconsolate prisoner…')

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)

(b) Explain the relevance of this figure of speech. (2)

7.4 Refer to lines 11-12 ('You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr Enfield and me').

Explain the irony in this statement. (2)

7.5 Is the title of this chapter suitable? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

7.6 Do you feel sorry for Dr Jekyll? Substantiate your answer. (3)

Suggested Answers

7.1 Mr Utterson visits Dr Jekyll out of concern about the state he is in.✓
Mr Utterson asks Jekyll to join him and Mr Enfield for a walk. ✓
Mr Utterson is not offended by Dr Jekyll not inviting them inside his house. ✓

Any TWO of the above answers. (2)

7.2 C/ Unhappy and unable to be comforted.✓ ✓ (1)

7.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) It is relevant because Dr Jekyll is a prisoner of his own invention and he has made himself miserable, he is the only one who can save himself. ✓ ✓ (2)

7.4 Utterson who is a lawyer advises/ tells Dr Jekyll who is a doctor about the importance of taking a walk, BUT it should be Dr Jekyll, being a doctor, who gives such an advice to Utterson. ✓ ✓ (2)

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7.5 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes

- The title of the chapter ('Incident at the Window') is suitable because when Mr Utterson and Enfield see Dr Jekyll, he is sitting beside the window and the conversation Mr Utterson had with Dr Jekyll takes place by the window. After refusing to join them for a walk, Dr Jekyll shuts down the window.
- The incident that is referred to, is the glimpse of the change of Jekyll into Hyde that Enfield and Utterson see. . ✓✓ (2)

7.6 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes.
Dr Jekyll was just trying to take science to another level by conducting an experiment which is one of the scientists' responsibilities/work.

OR

No.
Dr Jekyll created this problem himself out of curiosity. He wanted to experience both evil and good, he deserves what is happening to him. (3)

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Chapter 8:

The Last Night

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Climax

- This is the most important and most exciting part of the novel.
- The setting of this chapter is at Dr Jekyll's house.
- Mr Poole is worried that Dr Jekyll has been behaving strangely and has called Mr Utterson to come and help.
- They break the door down in order to check on Dr Jekyll's condition.

2. Themes

Secrecy and Mystery

- Dr Jekyll keeps himself locked up in his room. His servants cannot see or communicate with him.
- The body of Hyde is found, but Jekyll is nowhere to be seen.
- A letter addressed to Utterson is found with clear instructions that Lanyon's letter should be read first.

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Loyalty

- Mr Poole shows loyalty and concern about Dr Jekyll's well-being. He calls on Utterson to come and help him.
- Mr Utterson is loyal to Jekyll and decides to first read the letters before calling the police. His biggest concern is to save the reputation of Jekyll.

3. Tone

- **Fearful**
  Poole, the servant of Jekyll, is convinced that foul play has taken place and that his master may be dead.
- **Desperate**
  Utterson is desperate not to take action. He and Poole has a long conversation about the possibility that Jekyll has some kind of disease, that has changed his voice and appearance.
- **Serious**
  Utterson is very serious at the end of the chapter. He realises that a man's reputation is at stake and it is his responsibility to save it as far as possible.

4. Figurative Language

SIMILIE	
'… men and women, stood huddled together like a flock of sheep.' (p 49)	Men and women are compared to sheep, that are standing together. Sheep are known to group themselves together.
'…hair stood up like quills' (p 52)	The hair of servant is compared to the sharp spines of a porcupine. The servant's hair and the spines of the porcupine stand upright when experiencing fear.
'… why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me?' (p 52)	Jekyll is compared to a rat, that made a noise and ran away. It is clear that the Jekyll doesn't want to be seen.
'when that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals.' (p 54)	The masked thing (Hyde) is compared to a monkey. It seems that Hyde just like a monkey is very agile (nimble or swift).

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'… dismal screech, as of a mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet' (p 55)	Hyde is acting like an animal showing his primitive nature.
PERSONIFICATION	
' …with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her.' (p 48)	The moon and the wind are given human qualities. The moon is compared as someone lying on his back. (The moon is lying on its back, with the horns extending upwards.) The wind has tipped the moon to lie on its back.
ONOMATOPOEIA	
'… dismal screech, of a mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet'(p 55)	The word 'screech' is an example of a word that sounds like the noise Mr Poole hears when the door is being broken down.
FIGURATIVE MEANING	
'I have been sent flying to all the wholesale chemists in town.' (p51)	The servant was not literally flying, but had to move very quickly to visit the chemists.
'let us make clean breast.' (53)	To confess one's mistakes or transgressions, to tell the truth about oneself.
'… that you felt it in your marrow kind of cold and thin.' (p 53)	An idiom that means to be very cold or scared. In this case Hyde gave the servant chills – he felt scared.
'My head goes round.' (p58)	Utterson is saying that he can't stop thinking about it.

5. What happens in Chapter 8 and who is involved?

- Mr Poole, Dr Jekyll's servant, visits Mr Utterson.
- Poole is worried about Dr Jekyll's state and asks Utterson to come to his master's house.
- The wind makes it difficult to talk because the weather is wild.
- When Poole and Utterson arrive at Dr Jekyll's house, all the servants are frightened.
- Jekyll has been ordering medicines by leaving notes for Poole to take to the chemist. No-one has seen him.
- Poole says that he has not been able to find the right medicines.
- Poole indicates that sometimes he sees the face of Dr Jekyll or someone wearing a mask.
- Poole believes that the footsteps he identifies behind Dr Jekyll's door, belong to Hyde.
- Poole also says that he has heard some weeping.
- Poole is convinced that the man inside the room is Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll has been murdered.
- Poole and Utterson break into the room the using an axe and a kitchen poker.
- Everything is neat and clean and in perfect order inside the room except for the twitching body of a man lying on the floor.

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- The body is that of Mr Hyde and it seems as if he has committed suicide.
- Poole and Mr Utterson search the area looking for Dr Jekyll.
- They find chemical experiments, a mirror and a large envelope with Mr Utterson's name on it.
- Inside the envelope is a will naming Utterson as the heir and not Mr Hyde as it was before.
- There is also a letter addressed to Mr Utterson. In the first letter, Dr Jekyll instructs Utterson to first read the statement that was left by Dr Lanyon, before reading Dr Jekyll's confession.

Activity 8

'This glass have seen some strange things, sir,' whispered Poole.
'And surely none stranger than itself,' echoed the lawyer in the same tone. 'For what did Jekyll' – he caught himself up at the word with a start, and then conquering the weakness: 'what could Jekyll want with it?' he said.
'You may say that!' said Poole. 5
Next they turned to the business-table. On the desk, among the neat array of papers, a large envelope was uppermost, and bore, in the doctor's hand, the name of Mr Utterson. The lawyer unsealed it, and several enclosures fell to the floor. The first was a will, drawn in the same eccentric terms as the one which he had returned six months before, to serve as a testament incase of death and as a deed of gift in case 10 of disappearance; but in place of the name of Edward Hyde, the lawyer, with indescribable amazement, read the name of Gabriel John Utterson. He looked at Poole, and then back at the paper, and last of all at the dead malefactor stretched upon the carpet.
'My head goes round,' he said. 'He has been all these days in possession; he had no 15 cause to like me; he must have raged to see himself displaced; and he has not destroyed this document.'
He caught up the next paper; …

Chapter 8

8.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A-D) next to the question number (1.) in the ANSWER BOOK.
Mr Utterson and Poole are at the moment in …

A the kitchen of Dr Jekyll's house.
B the parlour in Mr Utterson's house.
C the theatre in Dr Jekyll's house.
D a cabinet in Dr Jekyll's house. (1)

8.2 Where is Dr Jekyll at this moment? (1)

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8.3 Refer to line 1 ('This glass have … sir,' whispered Poole.') (1)

(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain what the speaker means in these lines. (2)

8.4 Who was the original beneficiary in the will Mr Edward Hyde? (2)

8.5 Discuss how Mr Utterson's reaction differs from his normal behaviour. (1)

8.6 One of the themes in the novel is loyalty.

Discuss this theme. (3)

Suggested Answers

8.1 D/ a cabinet in Dr Jekyll's house. ✓ (1)

8.2 He is dead , ✓ lying on the floor as Mr Hyde. ✓ (2)

8.3 (a) Personification ✓ (1)

(b) The glass refers to the cheval glass (full-length mirror on a stand) ✓
The glass/mirror saw how Dr Jekyll changed into Mr Hyde and the other way round. ✓
The mirror/glass saw the differences in appearances between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. ✓
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

8.4 Dr Jekyll decided to make Mr Hyde should be the beneficiary of his will. If anything happens Dr Jekyll, he will be able to exist as Edward Hyde ✓ without losing any money. ✓ (2)

8.5 Mr Utterson hardly ever smiles. / shows limited emotion/ perfect Victorian gentleman. ✓
When he sees that he is the beneficiary he is 'indescribable amazed', because he never thought that Dr Jekyll and himself was so close as to be the beneficiary. / Dr Jekyll has no reason to name him the beneficiary of his will. ✓ (2)

8.6 Open-ended
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

- Mr Utterson shows tremendous loyalty to his friends. He never judges others and always gives them the benefit of the doubt. / Utterson does not question Jekyll's will even though it disturbs him.
- Poole is a loyal servant, obeying Jekyll without question until he becomes afraid for his life, at which time he calls in Utterson.
- Jekyll, on the other hand does not match the loyalty of his friends and servants. In his obsession with his own evil desires, he loses the loyalty of Lanyon.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1-2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

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Chapter 9:

Dr Lanyon's Narrative

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Falling Action

- The focus is now on the events after the climax.
- The narrator has changed to Dr Lanyon who explains in a letter, how he discovered that Jekyll and Hyde is one and the same person.
- Dr Lanyon receives a letter from Dr Jekyll pleading with him to do a life-time favour for him; and that his life and honour will depend on Lanyon's mercy.
- Dr Jekyll requests Dr Lanyon to go to his house and meet Poole, his servant, and force-open the door to his cabinet, break the lock if closed and take a drawer with some powders solution and a paper book and bring it back to Candevish Square.
- The messenger came at midnight, a small man with a shocking expression on his face, disgusting and known as Mr Hyde.
- Dr Lanyon is terribly horrified as this man mixes the powder from the drawer with the other chemicals, drinks it and changing to be Dr Jekyll. Dr Lanyon is so affected by what he sees to a point of knowing that he would not survive for a long time.

2. Themes

Duality of human nature

- Dr Hyde had always had a desire to conduct an experiment to prove that a human being has a dual nature – a bad side and a good side of himself which coexist like the two sides of coin. He eventually gathers the powders and the necessary ingredients and mixed them. A Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll was created. Dr Lanyon is the only person to witness the change from Mr Hyde into Dr Jekyll.

Reputation

- Dr Jekyll's society believes in the moral goodness of man and that people should hide and supress their true bad inner feelings instead of dealing with them head-on. Hyde rep resents the evil side that must be suppressed.

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Friendship and Loyalty

- Even though Lanyon has ended his friendship with Jekyll, he takes immediate action when Jekyll sends him a letter to request his assistance. he follows the instructions to the letter.

Secrecy

- Little explanation is given of what Lanyon actually sees. Lanyon states that Jekyll told him everything after the transformation was complete, but he refrains from telling Utterson, declaring that "[w]hat he told me in the next hour I cannot bring my mind to set on paper."

3. Tone

Persuasive.

- Dr Jekyll would ask Dr Lanyon to do him a favour of fetching the drawer for him in a persuasive tone. Jekyll is desperate to get the items he needs.

Commanding

- Dr Jekyll would address his servant Poole in a commanding tone when informing him to help Dr Lanyon to open his cabinet and take out the most needed drawer with the powders and potions.

Surprise / shock

- When Dr Lanyon screams 'Oh God!' (p 68) when witnessing Mr Hyde changes his state to become Dr Jekyll.

4. Figurative Language

METAPHOR	
'My hearts sinks" (p. 62)	Dr Lanyon's heart is compared to a ship that sinks. He is feeling sudden sadness.
'My life is shaken to the roots.'(p 68)	Dr Lanyon is comparing himself to a plant with roots. He was shaken to the core (the roots) when he saw Hyde changing in Jekyll.
SIMILIE	
'… groping before him with his hands like a man restored from death…' (p 68)	Jekyll is compared to a dead man who has been awoken from death. The comparison fits perfectly as Hyde has just now turned into Jekyll, before the eyes of Dr Lanyon.

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5.What happens in Chapter 9 and who is involved?

- Dr Lanyon receives a letter from Dr Jekyll - his old school friend - pleading with him to come to his rescue by midnight – to open his cabinet; take out a drawer with some chemicals, solutions and a book and bring it to Candevish Square. He would be assisted by his servant, Mr Poole, to break open the lock and remove the drawer.
- Dr Lanyon should give the drawer to Dr Jekyll's messenger, who would come midnight
- The messenger who came to his home was a small man. This man had a strange look and a shocking expression in his face and wore clothes far too big for him.
- Lanyon was curious about this Mr Hyde who mixed the ingredients and the red fluid together which changed colours. Dr Lanyon is terrified when this man changes into Dr Jekyll.
- Dr Lanyon is terribly affected by what he sees and immediately knows that this was going to kill him. He also recognises Mr Hyde as the murderer of Sir Carew.

Activity 9

'Upon the reading of this letter I made sure my colleague was insane; but till that was proved beyond the possibility of doubt, I felt bound to do as he requested. The less I understood of this farrago, the less I was in a position to judge of its importance; and an appeal so worded could not be set aside without a grave responsibility. I rose accordingly from table, got into a hansom, and drove straight to Jekyll's house. The butler was awaiting my arrival; he had he had received by the same post as mine a registered letter of instruction, and had sent at once for a locksmith and a carpenter. The tradesmen came while we were yet speaking; and we moved in a body to old Dr Denman's surgical theatre, from which (as you are doubtless aware) Jekyll's private cabinet is most conveniently entered.

Chapter 9

9.1 Who is the narrator of the story in this chapter? (1)

9.2 Refer to line 1 ('Upon the reading … colleague was insane;')

(a) To whom does the word 'colleague' refer in this line? (1)

(b) In your own words, summarise the instructions contained in this letter. (3)

9.3 From your knowledge of the story, why would the narrator regard his colleague as insane? (2)

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9.4 Refer to line 6

What is the name of the butler in Dr Jekyll's house? (1)

9.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:

'A hansom', (line 6) is a kind of a/an:

A German sport car
B Horse-drawn wagon
C Three-wheeled scooter
D Old model BMW (1)

9.6 Why is Dr Lanyon shocked and devastated on seeing Dr Jekyll? Explain fully. (3)

9.7 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Dr Lanyon commits suicide after helping Dr Jekyll. (2)

9.8 A theme of 'loyalty and friendship' is evident in this chapter.
Discuss how this theme is showed through this chapter. (3)

Suggested Answers

9.1 Dr Lanyon ✓ (1)

9.2 (a) Dr Jekyll ✓ (1)

(b)
- Dr Lanyon must postpone any duties he had planned for tonight and come to rescue Dr Jekyll at his home.
- With the help a servant and a locksmith, he must go and break into Dr Jekyll's cabinet and bring a drawer which contains a powder, phial and a book to Candevish Square.
- He must give the drawer with its contents to his messenger, (Mr Hyde) who will come after midnight ✓ (3)

9.3 Because of Dr Jekyll's crazy ideas and experiments about the duality of man – that man can make between two characters in two different bodies with different personalities and appearances. (as evil and as good) ✓ ✓ (2)

9.4 Mr Poole✓ ✓ (1)

9.5 B / Horse-drawn cart / wagon✓ (1)

9.6
- Mr Hyde has just changed into Dr Jekyll after drinking a potion. ✓
- Dr Lanyon had never associated Dr Jekyll with a lowly person like Mr Hyde. ✓
- Dr Lanyon recognises Mr Hyde as the murderer of Mr Carew. ✓ ✓ (3)

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9.7 Dr Lanyon dies of shock and anxiety after witnessing That Dr Jekyll could actually change to become an evil man like Mr Hyde✓ ✓ (2)

9.8 Open-ended
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

- Dr Lanyon, despite the fact that they had not been in contact with Dr Jekyll for a long time, he is quick to respond to the request made by his old school friend.
- He does go break into the cabinet and fetch the drawer to Dr Jekyll's messenger.
- Poole is extremely concerned about his master's 'well-being, especially in the hands of Mr Hyde. (3)

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Chapter 10:

Henry Jekyll's full Statement of the Case

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1. Structure and plot development

Denounement

- The novel concludes and the conflict is resolved when Utterson reads Jekyll's letter.
- In the letter Jekyll explains in detail how the transformation from Jekyll to Hyde took place.
- Dr Henry Jekyll confessed his long supressed desire to duplicate his life to prove his theory of man's dual coexistence, as evil and good man in different bodies and personalities.
- After a long period of fearing risking his life, he eventually succumbed to his desires; he found the ingredients that would change him to Mr Hyde.
- Dr Jekyll eventually prepared his mixture, drank the potion and with a lot of agony, he converted to be Mr Hyde.
- He found pleasure and comfort in the knowledge that whenever he wanted to be Dr Jekyll again, he simply has to take the potion, drink it and convert to be the desirable character.
- Jekyll also referred to the incident in chapter 1 where himself, as Mr Hyde, stepped on a young girl.
- Dr Jekyll bought a house for Mr Hyde and warned his servants that they should allow Mr Hyde to move freely in his house.
- Dr Jekyll's slowly began to experience challenges of slipping into Mr Hyde's character even if he was not expecting it to happen and this made him to have fear that he was going to permanently lose his better half as Dr Jekyll.
- For a couple of months, Dr Jekyll gave up taking the potion to change to Mr Hyde. But once Dr Jekyll was tempted to assume the character of Hyde, he became too violent and destructive.
- Dr Jekyll also related the incident which prompted him to call Dr Lanyon (chapter 9) to come to his rescue. One day while sitting in a park, he instantaneously and uncalled for, became Mr Hyde. He realised that his servants would kill him.
- The letter ended with Jekyll explaining that under the influence of the last powders he was writing the letter to Utterson.

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2. Themes

Duality of human nature

Dr Jekyll's experiment of dual-nature eventually becomes a reality- hence Mr Hyde the evil man and Dr Jekyll himself who strives to be morally upright. The process and the reasons for the decision to create two sides become apparent in the letter written by Jekyll. The reader is left with the question whether the evil side of man has won and the good side has lost?

Importance of Reputation

The importance of reputation in the novel also shows the importance of appearances and disguises, In many instances in the novel, Utterson, true to his Victorian society, wishes not only to preserve Jekyll's reputation but also to preserve the appearance of order and dignity, even as he senses a revolting truth waiting underneath. Jekyll creates Hyde so that his reputation is not stained.

Secrecy

All the secrets are revealed in the last chapter of the novel as Jekyll narrates what has led to his choice to experiment with the supernatural.

3. Tone

- **Fearless / bold**
  When Dr Jekyll eventually overcomes his fear for death and commits to pursuing his dreams with the 'double nature of man's personality'. And when he viciously drinks the mixture that was going to change him.

- **Anxious/ fearful**
  When Dr Jekyll begins to realise that the mixture he used to transform himself from Dr Jekyll to Mr Hyde was beginning to lose its strength. And when he began to realise that the character of Mr Hyde was now beginning to come and possess him unplanned and at any time without his will.

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4. Figurative Language

SIMILE	
'a current of disordered sensual images running like a mill-race in my fancy, …' (p 74)	Jekyll's sexual ideas are compared to a water current that runs through his mind like a mill.
'it shook the doors of the prison-house of my disposition; and like the captives of Philippi' …' (p75)	The reference to the captives of Philippi relates to Paul and Silas that were thrown in prison. God caused an earthquake to open the cell doors and loosen the bonds of the prisoners (Acts 16:16-33)
'This inexplicable incident, … seemed, like the Babylonian finger on the wall, to be spelling out the letters of my judgement; …' (p 79)	The simile refers to Daniel 5:1-31 in the Bible. The judgement is that Hyde has now taken over.
'… these two base passions raged within him like a tempest.' (p 85)	Fear and hatred are the two passions that are fighting in him. The fight is compared to a storm, a tempest.
METAPHOR	
'it shook the doors of the prison-house of my disposition …' (p75)	Jekyll's character is compared to a prison, as he has to keep his undesirable side under lock.
'fatal crossroads' (p 75)	The crossroads are described as fatal. This is the turning point and it may lead to death.
'the animal within me licking the chops of memory'(p 83)	The evil side within Jekyll is compared to an animal. Just like an animal is licking his lips from the previous night's feast, the animal in Jekyll is enjoying/reliving the memories of the sins of the previous night.
'My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.' (p 81)	Hyde is compared to a devil that has been locked up for long. When Hyde 'appeared', he is compared to a lion that is roaring. Hyde has become like an animal (inhuman).
EUPHEMISM	
'lower elements of my soul' (p 73)	The lower elements refer to the animal instincts.
'my pleasures were (to say the least) undignified' (p 76)	The pleasures that he refers to are degrading, shameful, unbecoming and inappropriate. The word 'undignified' makes it seem as if those pleasures are not so negative.
I had been out for one of my adventures' (p 78)	Adventures refer to Hyde's nightly exploits.

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PUN	
'I was suddenly aware that I had lost in stature' (p 74)	The double meaning of the word 'stature' is referred to here: it means both 'height' and 'place in society'.
IRONY	
'Edward Hyde would pass away like the stain of breath upon a mirror..' (p 77)	Hyde is compared to a person breathing on a mirror. After a few seconds the mark will disappear. The idea is that Hyde will also disappear with just a drink of the potion. BUT Hyde becomes stronger. By the end of the novel, Hyde has taken over the body of Jekyll and he appears without Jekyll even drinking the potion.

5.What happens in Chapter 10 and who is involved?

- Dr Henry Jekyll is the narrator in this chapter and he is confessing his long supressed desire to duplicate his life.
- He declared that he was a proud man, however, had been too afraid to execute his theory for a long time due to the fear of risking death, but eventually the temptation of a lone discovery and fame overcame his initial phobia.
- Dr Jekyll eventually prepared his mixture, drank the potion and with a lot of agony, he converted to be Mr Hyde.
- As he looked at this creature in the glass, he says, 'I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was convinced of no repugnance rather of a leap of welcome; This too was myself.' (p 75)
- Dr Jekyll found solace in the will he made, 'so that should anything befell him in the person of Dr Jekyll, he could enter that of Mr Hyde without pecuniary loss.' (p76)
- After a long run, Dr Jekyll discovered that his vacillation – transforming from the evil and brutal Mr Hyde to the good morally upright Dr Jekyll did not guarantee a reverse process – fear sets in.
- Dr Jekyll finally called for external help – he called Dr Lanyon to bring the drawer which contains the chemicals from his cabinet to hand it over to his messenger.
- Dr Lanyon was terribly shocked as he witnesses Mr Hyde turning to Dr Jekyll. He had a feeling that he won't survive for too long in life after witnessing the incident.
- Eventually, the potion began to run out, and Jekyll was unable to find a key ingredient to make more.
- His ability to change back from Hyde into Jekyll slowly vanished.
- Jekyll writes that even as he composes his letter he knows that he will soon become Hyde permanently, and he wonders if Hyde will face execution for his crimes or choose to kill himself.
- Jekyll noted that, in any case, the end of his letter marks the end of the life of Dr. Jekyll.
- With these words, both the document and the novel come to a close.

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Activity 10

I must here speak by theory alone, saying not that which I know, but that which I supposed to be most probable. 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 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.

Chapter 10

10.1 Refer to line 1.
What does Dr Jekyll want to prove with the theory referred in this line? (1)

10.2 Refer to lines 2-4 ('The evil side of my nature…the good I had just deposed')

Mention TWO evil incidents committed by Mr Hyde in the novel to justify Dr Jekyll's view in this quotation. (2)

10.3 State why the following statement is FALSE.

Dr Jekyll was not impressed by Mr Hyde on seeing him for the first time. (2)

10.4 Refer to line 11 ('Evil…the lethal side of man…').

Using your OWN words, explain how the notion expressed in this line is proved to be true, with regards to Dr Jekyll's destiny. (3)

10.5 Refer to the following line:
'My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.' (p 81)
Discuss how the above statement supports the theme of duality of nature. (3)

10.6 Dr Jekyll enjoyed his life as a scientist to the fullest.

Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (3)

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Suggested Answers

10.1 He wants to prove the duality of human existence/
That man has an evil and a bad side which can be manifested physically too. ✓ (1)

10.2 He tramples the little girl in chapter 1✓
He kills Mr Carew✓ (2)

10.3 Dr Jekyll was happy on seeing Mr Hyde the first time; he even said '…no repugnance; …a leap of welcome;…this too was myself'✓ ✓ (2)

10.4 Mr Hyde embodies evil that directly makes Dr Jekyll accountable. At a time when Dr Jekyll was convinced or afraid that Mr Hyde was going to take over his life – almost to the total disappearance of Dr Jekyll, Dr Jekyll commits suicide; killing both himself and Mr Hyde. ✓ ✓ ✓ (3)

10.5
- Dr Jekyll's devil had been his desire to see his theory of the 'duality' of mankind coming to life.
- He had always supressed the idea which he has thought about for a long time. He was even afraid of sharing his theories with fellow scientists.
- Eventually, when his experiment made a break through, he justifiably says 'My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.'
- Similarly, Mr Hyde came out 'devouring and destroying' people uncontrollably.✓ ✓ ✓ (3)

10.6 Open-ended
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes
- Dr Jekyll was exercising his own individual rights to think and contribute to science.
- He proved with success, after several failed attempts, his theory of dual existence.
- He also did not owe Mr Utterson any explanation why he listed Mr Hyde as his beneficiary.
- He did not have to consult any one to help him. When time was right for him to seek help, he did not hesitate to call Dr Lanyon.

OR

No
- Dr Jekyll did not enjoy his private and public life to the fullest.
- He was always in disagreement with Dr Lanyon regarding moral scientific theories.
- When he had created Mr Hyde, nobody wholeheartedly welcomed him.
- He was always guilty and responsible for Mr Hyde's ill behaviour. ✓✓✓ (3)

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