

GCSE English Literature

Paper 1: 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

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- Please refer to the Revision Guide you were given in Y10.
- This is available on the school website.
- <https://www.stokenewingtonschool.co.uk/learning/subjects-and-resources/english-keystage-4-resources>
- Please be aware that the practice questions are a guide only. Any of the main themes or characters could be named in the essay question. Additionally, the examiner could pick different extracts from the novel.



HOW TO REVISE

1. Complete the activities on these page.
2. Remember to use index cards to write down key quotations to learn.
3. Plan/write answers to the questions at the back of this back.

Characters you need to revise

- Dr Henry Jekyll
- Mr Edward Hyde
- Mr Gabriel John Utterson
- Dr Hastie Lanyon

Minor Characters

Mr Poole, Mr Enfield, Mr Guest, Sir Danvers Carew

Themes you need to revise

- The duality of man
- Science and the unexplained
- The Victorian Gentleman & his reputation
- Violence
- Secrets and mystery
- Fear and horror
- The Urban Gothic

For each **character**:

1. Consider why they are important in the novel. **Why do you think Stevenson included this character?**
2. Consider how the character changes in the novel. **How does this character develop as the novel progresses?**
3. Identify the key moments for this character. **Which section of the novel do they play an important part in?**
4. Look at your notes about the different themes in the novel. **Does thinking about a theme develop your understanding of a character?**
5. Look at your notes about the historical context of the novel. **Does this develop your understanding of the character?**
6. Pick at least **three quotations for each character**. Annotate them to consider how Stevenson has used language to tell us something about the characters.

CHALLENGE: Research different productions of the novel (watch the novel on stage or on film, look at photographs on google images). **How have different productions presented the character(s) in different ways?**

For each **theme**:

1. Consider why they are important in the novel. **Why do you think Stevenson wants the reader to think about this issue?**
2. Consider how the theme changes in the novel. **How does this theme develop as the novel progresses?**
3. Identify the key moments for this theme. **Which section of the novel do they novel an important part in?**
4. Look at your notes about the different characters in the novel. **Does thinking about a character develop your understanding of a theme?**
5. Look at your notes about the historical context of the novel. **Does this develop your understanding of the theme?**
6. Pick at least **three quotations for each theme**. Annotate them to consider how Stevenson has used language to tell us something.

CHALLENGE: Research different posters or book covers of the novel (look on google images). **How have different themes been emphasised?**

Which do you think is the most important theme? Why?

The Exam Question

There will only be one question based on 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. You will not have to choose a question.

10

Section B. The 19th-century novel

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

The examiner will provide a brief explanation of where in the novel the extract comes from.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson has just met Mr Hyde for the first time.

'We have common friends,' said Mr Utterson.
'Common friends!' echoed Mr Hyde, a little hoarsely. 'Who are they?'
'Jekyll, for instance,' said the lawyer.
'He never told you,' cried Mr Hyde, with a flush of anger. 'I did not think you would have lied.'
5 'Come,' said Mr Utterson, 'that is not fitting language.'
The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.
10 The lawyer stood awhile when Mr Hyde had left him, the picture of disquietude. Then he began slowly to mount the street, pausing every step or two and putting his hand to his brow like a man in mental perplexity. The problem he was thus debating as he walked was one of a class that is rarely solved. Mr Hyde was pale and dwarfish; he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness, and he spoke with a husky whispering and somewhat broken voice, – all these were points against him; but not all of these together could explain the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear with which Mr Utterson regarded him. 'There must be something else,' said the perplexed gentleman. 'There is something more, if I could find a name for it. God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say? Or can it be the old story of Dr Fell? Or is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures, its clay continent? The last, I think;
20 for, O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend!'
25

One extract from the novel will be printed for you. You should refer to this for at least 1/3 of your answer. It's a good idea to use quotations from here. You will have to remember any other quotations yourself.

You should spend 52 minutes on this question. This includes planning, writing and checking your work.

0 7

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The question will be based either around a **theme** or a **character**

You must refer to the **extract** and the whole **novel**.

The question will ask you to give your **opinion**.

MARK SCHEME (30+4=34)

	Students working at this level:
Level 6 (26-30) Conceptual critique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All of LEVEL 4 + 5 - Convincing, critical, conceptual argument that drives response to task and text - Analytical approach – precise references to illustrate argument
Level 5 (21-25) Developed/balanced analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All of LEVEL 4 - Consider different points of view/meanings/readings - Develop ideas by linking to whole text/ context/ other references - Offer tentative theories
Level 4 (16-20) Exploration of text as a construct/ writer's purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand task and text and write a sustained response - Treat text as conscious construct/deliberate construction - Explain effect of writer's (deliberate) choices - Use references effectively to support their point - Show relative understanding of context - Understand themes/ideas linked to abstract terms
Level 3 (11-15) Reasoned explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make relevant points about task and whole text - Focus on content of the text rather than the construction of it - Explain what they think and why - Use references to support ideas - Identify more than one method used by the writer - Are aware of themes and ideas
Level 2 (6-10) Supported understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attempts to have a clear opinion/point of view - Attempts to use evidence - Begins to be aware of writer/deliberate effects (e.g. mood)
Level 1 (1-5) Narrative description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tell the story/what happens in the text - Make some reference to the text - Focus on narrative/plot

Assessment objectives and marks available	
AO1 (12/34)	Read, understand and respond to texts. Maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response ; use textual references/quotations , to support and illustrate interpretations
AO2 (12/34)	Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.
AO3 (6/34)	Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.
AO4 (4/34)	Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation .

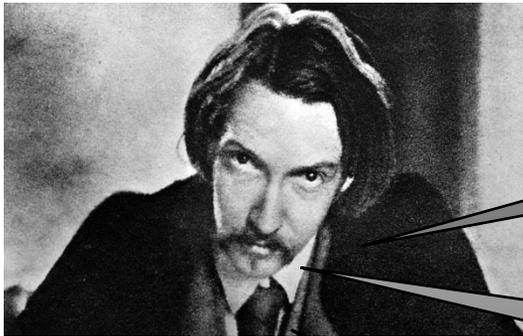
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION

1. **Read the question carefully.** Identify which characters or themes you need to focus on .
2. Think back to your revision notes. **What is your opinion about this character or theme?**
3. Read the extract and **pick out 2/3 quotations** you would like to focus on. **Annotate these** to consider how Stevenson has used language/structure/form for effect.
4. Identify **other moments** in the novel that you think are important in **exploring your opinion** about the characters/themes. You should try to remember quotations.
5. Consider what information about **historical context** will help your **explore your opinion**.
6. Order your notes **into 3-5 clear points** you are going to make about the character/ theme.

Please see p.3. 'The Exam question' for an example question.

CHALLENGE (Level 5 and Level 6):

- Can you see how a particular **motif** is important in this extract/the whole novel?
- Have you got a point to make about **structure and/or form**?
- Can you consider **alternative opinions** to your own? What do other people think about this theme or character?
- Make sure you have a **clear line or argument (thesis)** that answers the question.



Remember, a good response (Level 4 or higher) will always refer to my ideas.

"Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" the novel is a product of my imagination. The characters are things I have created. Do not treat them as real people.

To do well you need to think about the decisions I have made while writing the novel and explain these ideas in your essay.

SENTENCE STARTERS

Stevenson introduces the character as...

Stevenson uses...

Stevenson wants to....

Stevenson communicates.....

Stevenson intends to....

Stevenson decided to start with....

Stevenson presents 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' as...

The novel closes/opens with....

Stevenson wants to reader to think that.....

The character is presented as.....by the Stevenson to.....

Stevenson uses negative language because he wants to show.....

Stevenson want the reader/reader to understand....

The character embodies/ represents/ symbolises....

Stevenson illustrates the idea through...

The idea of....is presented by Stevenson through....

The concept is explored through the use of....

When Stevenson uses.....he wants to convey the idea that.....

X is portrayed as.....

A sense of.....is created by Stevenson by.....

The location of X symbolises.....

We already know that.....because.....

The reader is aware of...

When the reader discovers

Stevenson uses the urban gothic setting to....

This character is first presented as....

This is a turning point because.....

Stevenson may be trying to/ could be trying to show...

Stevenson is influenced by....

The reader may interpret this as....

Stevenson challenges the reader to....

The concept of.....

The writer's concept...

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Enfield tells Mr Utterson about his meeting with Mr Hyde.



"Did you ever remark that door?" he asked; and when his companion had replied in the affirmative. "It is connected in my mind," added he, "with a very odd story."

"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 but lamps. Street after street and all the folks asleep--street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church--till at last I got into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a few halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running.

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract.
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.
In this extract Mr Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will, having just heard about the violence of Mr Hyde.



That evening Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading desk, until the clock of the neighbouring church rang out the hour of twelve, when he would go soberly and gratefully to bed. On this night however, as soon as the cloth was taken away, he took up a candle and went into his business room. There he opened his safe, took from the most private part of it a document endorsed on the envelope as Dr. Jekyll's Will and sat down with a clouded brow to study its contents. The will was holograph, for Mr. Utterson though he took charge of it now that it was made, had refused to lend the least assistance in the making of it; it provided not only that, in case of the decease of Henry Jekyll, M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., etc., all his possessions were to pass into the hands of his "friend and benefactor Edward Hyde," but that in case of Dr. Jekyll's "disappearance or unexplained absence for any period exceeding three calendar months," the said Edward Hyde should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes without further delay and free from any burthen or obligation beyond the payment of a few small sums to the members of the doctor's household. This document had long been the lawyer's eyesore. It offended him both as a lawyer and as a lover of the sane and customary sides of life, to whom the fanciful was the immodest. And hitherto it was his ignorance of Mr. Hyde that had swelled his indignation; now, by a sudden turn, it was his knowledge. It was already bad enough when the name was but a name of which he could learn no more. It was worse when it began to be clothed upon with detestable attributes; and out of the shifting, insubstantial mists that had so long baffled his eye, there leaped up the sudden, definite presentment of a fiend.

"I thought it was madness," he said, as he replaced the obnoxious paper in the safe, "and now I begin to fear it is disgrace."

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Utterson as a rational and reliable narrator?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr. Utterson in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Mr. Utterson in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson dreams about the mysterious figure of Mr Hyde.



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

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

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

Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson creates an atmosphere of mystery and suspense in the novel.

Write about:

- how Stevenson creates an atmosphere of mystery and suspense in this extract.
- how Stevenson creates mystery and suspense in the novel as a whole.

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

In this extract a maid-servant tells the story of Mr Hyde's violent attack on Sir Danvers Carew.



And as she so sat she became aware of an aged beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid's eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it some times appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson presents the use of violence in the novel.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde's violence in this extract.
- how Stevenson presents violence in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield try to convince Dr Jekyll to leave his house.



The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.

"What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."

"I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."

"You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin--Mr. Enfield--Dr. Jekyll.) Come now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us."

"You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."

"Why, then," said the lawyer, good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."

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

"God forgive us, God forgive us," said Mr. Utterson.

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

Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson presents the idea of secrecy and the unknown.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll's secrets and the idea of the unknown in this extract.
- how Stevenson presents secrets and the unknown in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson travels across London to find out what is wrong with Dr Jekyll.



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

"Well, sir," he said, "here we are, and God grant there be nothing wrong."

"Amen, Poole," said the lawyer.

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson use the setting to create tension in the novel?

Write about:

- how Stevenson describes the setting to create tension in this extract.
- how Stevenson uses the setting to create tension in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson has arrived at Dr Jekyll's house to work out what has happened to him. The butler, Poole, takes Mr Utterson to Dr Jekyll's laboratory.

"And now," continued the butler, addressing the knife-boy, "reach me a candle, and we'll get this through hands at once." And then he begged Mr. Utterson to follow him, and led the way to the back garden.

"Now, sir," said he, "you come as gently as you can. I want you to hear, and I don't want you to be heard. And see here, sir, if by any chance he was to ask you in, don't go."

Mr. Utterson's nerves, at this unlooked-for termination, gave a jerk that nearly threw him from his balance; but he recollected his courage and followed the butler into the laboratory building through the surgical theatre, with its lumber of crates and bottles, to the foot of the stair. Here Poole motioned him to stand on one side and listen; while he himself, setting down the candle and making a great and obvious call on his resolution, mounted the steps and knocked with a somewhat uncertain hand on the red baize of the cabinet door.

"Mr. Utterson, sir, asking to see you," he called; and even as he did so, once more violently signed to the lawyer to give ear.

A voice answered from within: "Tell him I cannot see anyone," it said complainingly.

"Thank you, sir," said Poole, with a note of something like triumph in his voice; and taking up his candle, he led Mr. Utterson back across the yard and into the great kitchen, where the fire was out and the beetles were leaping on the floor.

"Sir," he said, looking Mr. Utterson in the eyes, "Was that my master's voice?"

"It seems much changed," replied the lawyer, very pale, but giving look for look.

"Changed? Well, yes, I think so," said the butler. "Have I been twenty years in this man's house, to be deceived about his voice? No, sir; master's made away with; he was made away with eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God; and who's in there instead of him, and why it stays there, is a thing that cries to Heaven, Mr. Utterson!"



Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in the novel.

Write about:

- how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in this extract.
- how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 9 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Lanyon is visited by Mr Hyde, who is desperate for the potion to transform himself back into Henry Jekyll.

This person (who had thus, from the first moment of his entrance, struck in me what I can only, describe as a disgusting curiosity) was dressed in a fashion that would have made an ordinary person laughable; his clothes, that is to say, although they were of rich and sober fabric, were enormously too large for him in every measurement--the trousers hanging on his legs and rolled up to keep them from the ground, the waist of the coat below his haunches, and the collar sprawling wide upon his shoulders. Strange to relate, this ludicrous accoutrement was far from moving me to laughter. Rather, as there was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature that now faced me--something seizing, surprising and revolting-- this fresh disparity seemed but to fit in with and to reinforce it; so that to my interest in the man's nature and character, there was added a curiosity as to his origin, his life, his fortune and status in the world.

These observations, though they have taken so great a space to be set down in, were yet the work of a few seconds. My visitor was, indeed, on fire with sombre excitement.

"Have you got it?" he cried. "Have you got it?" And so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me.

I put him back, conscious at his touch of a certain icy pang along my blood. "Come, sir," said I. "You forget that I have not yet the pleasure of your acquaintance. Be seated, if you please." And I showed him an example, and sat down myself in my customary seat and with as fair an imitation of my ordinary manner to a patient, as the lateness of the hour, the nature of my preoccupations, and the horror I had of my visitor, would suffer me to muster.



Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson explores the idea of evil through Mr Hyde.

Write about:

- how Stevenson explores the idea of evil in this extract.
- how Stevenson explores the idea of evil in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 9 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Lanyon is visited by Mr Hyde. Mr Hyde swallows the potion and transforms into Dr Jekyll in front of Lanyon.

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

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

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

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

Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in the novel.

Write about:

- how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in the extract.
- how Stevenson creates a sense of fear and horror in the novel as a whole.

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Jekyll writes a statement to explain what he was like as a younger man.

I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellowmen, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honourable and distinguished future. And indeed the worst of my faults was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition, such as has made the happiness of many, but such as I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public. Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures; and that when I reached years of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life. Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame. It was thus rather the exacting nature of my aspirations than any particular degradation in my faults, that made me what I was, and, with even a deeper trench than in the majority of men, severed in me those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature. In this case, I was driven to reflect deeply and inveterately on that hard law of life, which lies at the root of religion and is one of the most plentiful springs of distress. Though so profound a double-dealer, I was in no sense a hypocrite; both sides of me were in dead earnest; I was no more myself when I laid aside restraint and plunged in shame, than when I laboured, in the eye of day, at the furtherance of knowledge or the relief of sorrow and suffering. And it chanced that the direction of my scientific studies, which led wholly towards the mystic and the transcendental, reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousness of the perennial war among my members. With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.



Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Dr Jekyll as a conflicted character*?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a conflicted character in the extract.
- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a conflicted character in the novel as a whole.

*Hint: think about duality!

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Jekyll writes a statement to explain what he was like as a younger man.

Even at that time, I had not conquered my aversions to the dryness of a life of study. I would still be merrily disposed at times; and as my pleasures were (to say the least) undignified, and I was not only well known and highly considered, but growing towards the elderly man, this incoherency of my life was daily growing more unwelcome. It was on this side that my new power tempted me until I fell in slavery. I had but to drink the cup, to doff at once the body of the noted professor, and to assume, like a thick cloak, that of Edward Hyde. I smiled at the notion; it seemed to me at the time to be humourous; and I made my preparations with the most studious care. I took and furnished that house in Soho, to which Hyde was tracked by the police; and engaged as a housekeeper a creature whom I knew well to be silent and unscrupulous. On the other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Dr. Jekyll, I could enter on that of Edward Hyde without pecuniary loss. And thus fortified, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position.

Men have before hired bravos to transact their crimes, while their own person and reputation sat under shelter. I was the first that ever did so for his pleasures. I was the first that could plod in the public eye with a load of genial respectability, and in a moment, like a schoolboy, strip off these lendings and spring headlong into the sea of liberty. But for me, in my impenetrable mantle, the safety was complete. Think of it—I did not even exist! Let me but escape into my laboratory door, give me but a second or two to mix and swallow the draught that I had always standing ready; and whatever he had done, Edward Hyde would pass away like the stain of breath upon a mirror; and there in his stead, quietly at home, trimming the midnight lamp in his study, a man who could afford to laugh at suspicion, would be Henry Jekyll.



Starting with this extract, write about how Stevenson explores the idea of duality.

Write about:

- how Stevenson explores the idea of duality in this extract.
- how Stevenson explores the idea of duality in the novel as a whole.