

# Answers: The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Answers to the AQA exam-style and practice questions are indicative only and highlight the key things that should be included in your response. You may cover other points. It's how your answer is written and how it fits with the mark scheme that will determine the quality of your answer.

## CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION

## CHAPTER 1

### p.12 Do it!



- 1 There are a variety of useful quotations about Utterson in the first paragraph. For example, 'something eminently human beamed in his eye', suggesting that his manner is welcoming; 'he had an approved tolerance for others', indicating his open-mindedness.
- 2 There are a variety of quotations that you could use. For example, the door had 'neither bell nor knocker', suggesting that it is unwelcoming. It is uncared for, showing the 'ravages' of minor vandalism.

### p.13 Do it!



The 'ivy' implies that Utterson's and Enfield's friendship had grown over time and were very secure in the same way that ivy grows up a tree and grips tightly. The 'jewel' metaphor emphasises the importance of the meetings and indicates how valuable they are to the men.

### p.14 Do it!



There are a variety of points that you could choose for your timeline and quotations. For example: 'the man trampled calmly over the child's body' – the juxtaposition of 'trample' (violent) and 'calmly' (peaceful) emphasises the brutality of Hyde; 'a group about the screaming child' – the group represents public opinion, something Jekyll aimed to be free of; 'the doctor turned sick and white' – a dramatic, Gothic-style reaction which may seem unrealistic to a modern reader; 'walk into a cellar door at four in the morning' – Hyde's actions often occur during darkness, with the obvious connotations of malevolence and evil; 'a cheque for close upon a hundred pounds' – this signals that the characters belong to the successful middle class.

### p.15 Do it!



For example: 'the man' – he is unnamed at this point; 'something downright detestable' – the description is negative but very vague; 'he gives a strong feeling of deformity' – again, nothing is specified but Hyde is presented as evil to the reader; 'an extraordinary-looking man' – this could suggest something beyond 'natural' so that he may even be supernatural.

### p.15 Stretch it!



Your paragraph may include ideas such as: it creates a greater air of mystery; it leaves doubts about the accuracy and perspective of the information in the mind of the reader; it ignites the reader's curiosity to meet the character described; it allows for the idea that he could be something supernatural – in keeping with the Gothic tradition.

## p.16 Do it!



You will have your own opinions. Here are some suggestions:

Utterson: knowledgeable, moral, determined, concerned, discreet, loyal

Enfield: mysterious, determined, concerned, discreet, commanding, moral

Hyde: mysterious, callous

## p.17 REVIEW IT!



- 1 Utterson
- 2 He is not judgemental/lets others lead their lives and does not interfere.
- 3 Utterson's distant relative and friend/a fashionable man about town.
- 4 false, true, false, false
- 5 Metaphor: it shows how much each of them values their time together.
- 6 London
- 7 The details you select will be your choice, however you must explain why you have chosen the two details you have.
- 8 About 3 am
- 9 It arouses some suspicion of what he would be doing out at this time. It suggests something not quite respectable – perhaps drinking or visiting prostitutes.
- 10 It makes him seem more worldly but less respectable than Utterson.
- 11 To fetch a doctor
- 12 They were approaching from opposite directions in the dark.
- 13 trampled
- 14 He ran after him.
- 15 A doctor who immediately took a 'loathing' to the man
- 16 To pay one hundred pounds compensation
- 17 The building is cleaned and has a fire lit so is inhabited regularly.
- 18 Mr Hyde
- 19 A sense of deformity
- 20 To create a sense of mystery about Hyde and to establish Utterson as a very respectable and trustworthy character

## CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION

## CHAPTER 2

## p.18 Do it!



- 1 There are a variety to choose from. For example: Lanyon is a 'hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman', presenting him as full of life but perhaps a little too self-indulgent. He has 'geniality' and 'genuine feeling'. He is presented as a likeable, life-embracing character.
- 2 **a** 'The gross darkness of the night' – the alliterative 's' sounds (sibilance) create a 'hush' sound and emphasise the darkness and quietness of the night through which Hyde can silently move.  
**b** 'the curtains of the bed plucked apart' – the curtained bed signifies privacy, and sleep suggests vulnerability; there is also a sense of confinement and inability to escape. 'Plucked apart' conveys a sharp, decisive movement that would precede a further action of menace.  
**c** 'glide more stealthily through sleeping houses' – this phrase continues the hushing sibilance of the example on page 16. Again, the sleeping houses expose the inhabitants' vulnerability while 'glide' suggests a supernatural movement, not walking like a real person.

## p.19 Do it!



- 1 Utterson has regular habits, for example, reading after supper; his lifestyle is quite isolated as he is a bachelor alone; it is serious (the book doesn't sound like fun); it follows religious conventions not to work on a Sunday.
- 2 He is disturbed by the will and so must act and read it again. He is behaving impulsively rather than following his routine. Jekyll's will is causing Utterson to become obsessive about solving the problem; it is changing his character.

## p.19 Stretch it!



This lifestyle could be desirable because it is 'sober' and steady. He respects religious teaching and is doing something to morally improve his mind. It could be unappealing because it is dull. It is the lifestyle that Jekyll tries to live but rejects when he becomes Hyde.

## p.20 Do it!



Overall, this scene is intended to be naturalistic, real, to the reader – unlike the more Gothic scenes of darkness. It allows the reader to imagine that a character such as Hyde may be present in their daily lives. 'solitary by-streets' – a hint of isolation is given by 'solitary' but this is placed within a scene of regular life (see below).

'domestic sounds out of the houses' – domestic sounds could be meal preparation, chatter, perhaps even singing, so it is clear that Stevenson wants to create normality here.

'streets as clean as a ballroom floor' – the simile emphasises that this part of London is respectable, not run down (as Hyde's own home in Soho is) and with 'ballroom' perhaps even hints at glamour.



## p. 21 AQA exam-style question

- Consider Utterson's importance in the novel as the character that links all the others.
- Explore how Utterson is presented as assertive and steadfast in this extract, referring to how Stevenson's language supports this interpretation.
- Link this to Utterson's even more active role in 'The last night' when he enters Jekyll's laboratory.
- Contrast this with the initial presentation of Utterson as a man of steady habits and acquaintances.
- What does Utterson represent if the novel is seen as a commentary on the nature of man?

## p.21 Do it!



'Snarled' is suggestive of an aggressive animal, probably of the predatory kind. It implies that Hyde has a primitive anger and is unable to control it in socially acceptable ways.

## p.22 Do it!



Your paragraph may include ideas such as: Hyde is first presented to the reader indirectly – through Enfield's story – and through Utterson's dream; on meeting Hyde, Utterson's concerns are confirmed; Hyde is presented through imagery linked to animals and savages; Hyde is presented in opposition to social values; the vagueness of description about Hyde intensifies mystery and uncertainty for the reader.

## p.23 REVIEW IT!



- 1 He has supper and reads religious books.
- 2 He is very serious, spends time alone, is religious.
- 3 The instructions do not seem logical or sane.
- 4 A butler: this suggests that Dr Lanyon is wealthy and of a high social status.
- 5 He is a doctor/interested in science/red-faced with white hair/loud and welcoming.
- 6 They have argued over a scientific idea.
- 7 It could mean he is insane or just mistaken.
- 8 He dreams about Hyde trampling children and Hyde threatening Jekyll.
- 9 No, these events are imaginary (though Hyde did hurt one child).
- 10 It increases a sense of mystery and threat about Hyde even though the events are imaginary.
- 11 To put a face to the faceless person in his dreams
- 12 He waits by the door at the rear of Jekyll's property (from the first chapter).
- 13 Dialogue
- 14 Revulsion
- 15 Poole
- 16 The old dissecting rooms
- 17 He thinks Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll.
- 18 If known, Hyde's secrets would be worse than Jekyll's and so would make Jekyll's seem unimportant.
- 19 He thinks Hyde may murder Jekyll.
- 20 He will deal with the issue and try to help Jekyll.

## CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION

## CHAPTER 3

## p.24 Do it!



There are a variety of clues. For example: 'a close observer' would have been able to see that Jekyll was displeased to talk about the will and Hyde; Jekyll attempts to change the conversation by talking about Lanyon; he 'grew pale' and he answers 'a trifle sharply'; Jekyll becomes unnerved or confused and speaks with a 'certain incoherency of manner'.

## p.25 Do it!



- 1 There are a variety of points. For example: Utterson continues to try to visit Jekyll because he is worried about him, even though he is refused entry; after Carew's murder, he visits Jekyll to ensure that he will not be tarnished by Hyde's guilt; he expresses his concern to Enfield when they see Jekyll at the window; he responds immediately when Poole believes that harm has been done to Jekyll and asks for help at Jekyll's house.
- 2 Your answer could include the following points: Utterson expresses and acts on his concerns for Jekyll throughout the novel; he attempts to challenge Jekyll's decisions about the will because he feels they are not in Jekyll's best interests; he does not take sides in the argument between Lanyon and Jekyll – remaining loyal to both of them; he persists in trying to keep up contact with Jekyll, even though Jekyll is avoiding him; he talks to Poole to remain informed about his friend; he is protective of Jekyll when Hyde's act of murder may tarnish his reputation; he is resolute and brave when his friend needs help by breaking into the cabinet when he is called to Jekyll's house.

## p.26–27 Do it!



1 Who says this?	Quotation	What does the quotation suggest about Jekyll?
Lanyon	"It is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind..."	He has fallen out with a friend over a point of science. He must be passionate about the topic. Lanyon thinks he is misguided or even mad.
Utterson	"This Mr Hyde...must have secrets of his own ...secrets to which poor Jekyll's worst would be like sunshine"	Utterson believes that Jekyll may have a secret (that would be natural) and is protecting his reputation by allowing Hyde to blackmail him.
Stevenson/ author	'Dr Jekyll...a large well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps...'	He is presented as a good-looking middle-aged man...but a doubt is sown with 'slyish cast'.
Stevenson/ author	'The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips and there came a blackness about his eyes.'	An unidentified emotion – fear and/or anger – is shown. Again, there is the suggestion of something suspicious about Jekyll.

- 2
- a True
  - b True
  - c False
  - d True
  - e False
  - f True

**p.27 REVIEW IT!**



- 1 Five or six
- 2 To have the opportunity to talk to Jekyll alone
- 3 After the livelier and more talkative guests had left, hosts liked to have a quiet moment in Utterson's company to finish enjoying an evening.
- 4 It shows that Utterson was not being a pest by staying later than others, but that he would have been welcomed. This keeps up a positive presentation of him.
- 5 'you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr Utterson a sincere and warm affection'
- 6 He is 'a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty'.
- 7 He reacts as if it were a 'distasteful' topic, which suggests that his expression changed.
- 8 Jekyll is shocked out of his politeness and good humour. Mention of Hyde must be significant to him.
- 9 Jekyll grew pale and his eyes became blacker.
- 10 Utterson wants Jekyll to confess to him whatever secret Hyde is blackmailing him with.
- 11 Utterson thinks he can help to get Jekyll out of this situation by applying his legal mind to the situation.
- 12 To promise to help Hyde and carry out the instructions in the will.
- 13 Jekyll's confidence that he is in control is ironically undermined by the ending, in which it is Hyde who has taken over. At the end, Jekyll is a weeping wreck who can no longer decide when to transform.
- 14 They are close friends who can raise a difficult issue and deal with it without arguing. They have high opinions of one another.
- 15 Your answer could be based on the following idea: no, Jekyll seems to behave and think quite normally in this chapter; there are hints of something darker, but not as bad as being 'wrong in mind'.

**CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION**

**CHAPTER 4 & 5**

**p.28 Do it!**



- 1 Similarities between the trampling of the child and the murder may include that they both occur late at night; the streets were well lit (by lamps or the moon); characters approach from different directions; there is an innocent victim; Hyde is unprovoked; excessive brutality is used; Hyde is unrepentant; there are witnesses.
- 2 Individually, the verbs and adverbials have an evocative power, but it is their density (the fact they are packed closely together) that really intensifies the violence.

Verbs

'broke out' – suggests something unchained, beyond control

'clubbed' – primitive and brutal

'trampling' – purposeful and determined in his violence

'hailing' – metaphor of nature which conveys the volume of blows

Adverbials

'with ape-like fury' – an animal comparison suggesting primitive nature

'stamping his foot' – this seems petulant, like an annoyed child

'brandishing his cane' – there is a pride in the word 'brandishing' to emphasise Hyde's enjoyment.

**p.28 Stretch it!**



To show how the intensity of his violence has increased. This later corresponds to Jekyll's description of Hyde becoming the more dominant personality.

## p.29 Stretch it!



Carew is presented as a model of the Victorian world. He is a Member of Parliament/has a high position in society/is elderly/looks as if he is kind/polite. These factors show that he is a gentleman of importance and goodness. Victorian respect for and trust in authority was more accepting and less critical than a modern reader's may be; this would magnify the crime in Victorian eyes. By killing him, Hyde has attacked key values of society.



## p. 29 AQA exam-style question

- Evaluate this moment as the climax of Hyde's evil, exploring how language choices emphasise his malevolence.
- Explore the presentation of Hyde at earlier points in the novel – trampling the child, meeting with Utterson – which offer clues to his degenerate nature.
- Explore the presentation of Hyde in subsequent moments – with Lanyon and the descriptions of him in Jekyll's full statement in Chapter 10.
- Consider the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde.
- Explore whether Hyde is representative of the dangers of repression and Stevenson's critique of conventional social codes?

## p.30 Do it!



Jekyll's appearance/the letter itself/that there has been no delivery that day/the handwriting of the letter.



## p. 31 AQA exam-style question

- Explore how the characters in the extract place reputation and respectability above responsibility for murder.
- Refer to Enfield's comments about making a 'scandal' in Chapter 1 and the need to conform in the world of the novel.
- Refer to Jekyll's full statement in Chapter 10 in which he explains the battle within himself to be 'respectable'.
- Consider whether Stevenson's novel about a supposedly respectable middle-aged man is a criticism of accepted values in his society.

## p.34 Do it!



Darkness: 'the first fog of the season'... 'A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven...'

Light: 'for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths'

The darkness is described as all-consuming; fog envelops and a pall is a cloth used to cover a coffin. The light is weak in comparison to the darkness; it is 'haggard' as if it is tired or struggling and it can only 'glance' – appearing momentarily and ineffectively. This vision is comparable to Utterson's sense of dread because he cannot escape it, like the darkness, and there is little hope of a good outcome, symbolised by the light.

## p.35 REVIEW IT!

**Chapter 4**

- 1 It was particularly violent and Carew was a high-ranking important person (a Member of Parliament).
- 2 A maid
- 3 He wants to make the night seem very peaceful to contrast with the violence of the crime.
- 4 According to the maid, he is white-haired, aged, beautiful and full of kindness.
- 5 He bowed and greeted him.
- 6 Hyde became angry and attacked Carew with his heavy cane.
- 7 Bones shattering
- 8 He had visited the house where she worked.
- 9 This allows a realistic time frame for Hyde to escape and disappear.
- 10 The victim was carrying a letter addressed to Utterson so it is assumed that Utterson would know him and could identify him.
- 11 Pathetic fallacy
- 12 The skyscape echoes the sense of chaos unleashed by Hyde's unprovoked violence.
- 13 Soho was known for violent crime and prostitution.
- 14 'good taste'; 'plate was of silver'; 'a good picture'

**Chapter 5**

- 15 Dissecting rooms
- 16 Studying anatomy through the dissection of corpses was seen as unnatural and horrified most Victorians.
- 17 He looks 'deadly sick'.
- 18 Assisted Hyde by hiding him
- 19 To decide whether to give Hyde's letter to the police or not.
- 20 He thinks that Hyde would have murdered Jekyll.
- 21 Whether to give the letter to the police.
- 22 Guest is asked to investigate the handwriting on the letter.
- 23 He knows it is Jekyll's.
- 24 He thinks that Jekyll has forged for a murderer.

**CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION****CHAPTER 6 & 7**

## p.36 Stretch it!



The passing of time is 'real' and ordinary. Stevenson uses these markers to balance out the fantasy elements of the story and to try to keep it believable.



**p.36 Do it!**



- 1 A reward is offered for Hyde.
- 2 Lanyon, Utterson and Jekyll are all friends again.
- 3 Jekyll dines with friends and supports charity.
- 4 Utterson is repeatedly refused entry at Jekyll's house.
- 5 Utterson visits Lanyon.
- 6 Lanyon is very ill.
- 7 Lanyon tells of a new break with Jekyll.
- 8 Utterson writes to Jekyll.
- 9 Jekyll refuses to see him.
- 10 Lanyon dies.
- 11 Utterson receives a mysterious package from Lanyon.
- 12 Utterson visits Jekyll's house for news of him less and less often.

**p.37 Do it!**



- 1 He is religious/supports charity/is hospitable.
- 2 For example, in the first chapter, Stevenson emphasises Lanyon's 'larger than life' personality and healthiness ('hearty', 'healthy', 'boisterous...manner'), whereas later he focuses on his physical and mental decline ('rosy...grown pale', 'balder and older').

**p.38 Stretch it!**



It reinforces the 'regularity' of the men's lifestyles and brings the reader back to ordinariness after the strangeness of the previous chapter. It is as if the 'Hyde' part of the story has been completed because they first spoke of Hyde at this place and now he has fled.

**p.39 Do it!**



1 Chapter	Proof
5 'Incident of the letter'	The letter was written by the same hand.
6 'Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon'	Lanyon: his death was the result of seeing the transformation.

2 Similarities	Differences
Sunday Enfield and Utterson are together – regular lives They are back at the cellar door. They discuss Hyde again.	Utterson is more direct about his concern for Jekyll. Jekyll is clearly linked to the building.



**p. 41 AQA exam-style question**

- Explore how sympathy might be created for Jekyll in the extract through descriptions of his terror and the responses of other characters.
- Examine how Stevenson's early presentations of Jekyll cause a reader to respond to this character.
- Compare the first person account of the Jekyll's full statement in Chapter 10 to assess its impact on a reader's sympathy
- Assess to what extent Stevenson intends the reader to sympathise with or to judge Jekyll.
- Is Jekyll morally worthy of sympathy?



## p.42 Do it!



- 1 All of the values are shown across the novel.
- 2 Enfield and Utterson
- 3 a Utterson  
b Jekyll  
c Utterson/Lanyon/Jekyll  
d Utterson

## p.42 Do it!



Utterson and Jekyll: Jekyll has asked Utterson to make sure that the wishes in his will are carried out, even though he knows Utterson disapproves of the instructions in the will.

## p.42 Stretch it!



The relationships are understated and 'quiet' compared to today. Not much fun is described in what they do beyond having dinners together.

## p.43 REVIEW IT!

**Chapter 6**

- 1 It was discovered.
- 2 cruelty – violent attacks; vile life – sexual (for example, visiting prostitutes) or drug-related; strange associates – gamblers, drug takers, sexual deviants
- 3 He was traumatised at first; now getting back to his calm self.
- 4 The murder was actually a good thing as it meant the problem of Hyde and his influence over Jekyll had gone away.
- 5 It seems rather cold and inappropriate. However, it does show his strength of feeling for Jekyll.
- 6 You could select from: he entertains guests/does charitable works/is more religious/spends more time in the open air.
- 7 Utterson, Lanyon and Jekyll
- 8 He is paler/thinner/balder/looks older.
- 9 He is traumatised by something and it has disturbed his mind.
- 10 Victorian: accepting of this way of referring to mental instability. Modern: need to use context and imagination to transfer to modern medical language, for example 'post-traumatic stress'.
- 11 'That person'/'one whom I regard as dead'
- 12 The letter says that Jekyll will not see Lanyon again; he is going to isolate himself from all; he is on a 'dark way'; he asks Utterson not to call on him.
- 13 A letter. Instructions not to open it unless Jekyll is dead or disappears. The will.
- 14 true/false/true/false

**Chapter 7**

- 15 The weather seems tired and sad like Jekyll, although the brightness of the sunset offers some hope.
- 16 Pathetic fallacy
- 17 To come for a walk
- 18 Because he was thinking the same thing – to chat from where he is.
- 19 His expression becomes one of terror and despair.
- 20 There are a variety of points, (for example: when the doctor first sees Hyde in Chapter 1; the maid's dislike of him; Utterson's own reaction to Hyde when he meets him).

**CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION**

**CHAPTER 8**

**p.44 Do it!**



In your list of Utterson’s actions you may have noted that he:

- worries about Jekyll’s will
- tracks down Hyde
- visits Jekyll and Lanyon: he is a supportive friend
- identifies Carew’s body and assists the police
- assists Jekyll at the time of Carew’s murder
- breaks into the laboratory with Poole
- receives the letters from Jekyll and Lanyon explaining the case.

It is unlikely that you will consider Utterson a ‘hero’ in general terms but he is perhaps the closest to a hero in this novel by being a character that attempts to do good. His good qualities would be loyalty, tenacity, integrity (mostly) and bravery (in the events in Chapter 8 ‘The last night’).

**p.45 Do it!**



- showing emotion – ‘very pale’; ‘biting his finger’
- asking critical questions – ‘What could induce the murderer to stay?’
- making statements of opinion – ‘It seems much changed’; ‘Suppose Dr Jekyll...murdered...’

**p.46 Do it!**



mirror – to check appearance when transformed  
 religious book – a reminder of Jekyll’s supposed increased commitment to Christianity when he is ‘well’ but also to show how evil Hyde was by defacing a religious book  
 packet of letters –the statements to explain the case, ready for Utterson to receive and to move the book on to the next stage of discovery for Utterson and the reader  
 tea tray with cup, saucer and plate – reminders of conventional domestic life to place events within a known reality for the reader  
 fireside and chair – symbolic of domestic harmony and peace  
 key – a link back to the cellar door of the opening chapter; the attempt to keep Hyde from further brutality in the world or to protect him from going out and facing arrest for murder

**p.47 Do it!**



Hyde has suffered in the death and we may sympathise with that. Stevenson makes him appear grotesque, but also helpless and pathetic in the outsized clothes. However, the painful death implied could be seen as a just punishment for the violence and murder that Hyde has done to others.

**p.48 Do it!**



1 Moment of increased drama	How Stevenson delays the climax of the action
Poole accuses the ‘thing’ in the laboratory of murder.	Utterson accuses Poole of telling ‘a wild tale’ and says that it ‘doesn’t commend itself to reason’; this prompts Poole to give the background to the attempts to find the correct chemicals...which delays further discovery of the moment in hand.
Poole describes a thing that cried out like a rat and ran away.	Utterson then looks at the situation rationally and gives his ‘plain and natural’ explanation of events to move away from the supernatural note of Poole’s account.
Utterson decides that they will enter the laboratory.	This is followed by instructions to the servants as to where they must place themselves in case there is an attempt at escape. Again, this allows tension to be increased by delaying the climax of the action.

2 This question requires your personal response to the text but one opinion may be:

- Chapters with low intensity ‘physical action’: 3, 6, (10)
- Chapters with medium intensity ‘physical action’: 1, 2, 5, 7, 9
- Chapters with high intensity ‘physical action’: 4, 8, (10)

Stephenson varies the intensity of the events of the plot to allow the reader to enjoy tension and relief, and then a rebuilding of tension

**p.49 REVIEW IT!**



- 1 He thinks there has been ‘foul play’ but won’t say exactly what at the moment.
- 2 To increase suspense and possibly to show that Poole is a discreet servant who is reluctant to create a scandal for his master.
- 3 He feels that there is something terribly wrong.
- 4 To suggest that this place is the ‘centre of the storm’ – as if the weather knows that something bad has occurred.
- 5 They are uttering a prayer. This emphasises the contrast between good and evil in the novel; whatever Hyde is is presented as unChristian, linking with references to him as ‘devil’ and ‘child of hell’.
- 6 They find a group of terrified servants huddled together.
- 7 To increase tension and confirm the terror in the house
- 8 Poole takes Utterson to the laboratory building.; Poole signals Utterson to make no noise.; Poole asks if Utterson may see Jekyll.; Utterson thinks Jekyll’s voice is much changed.; Poole declares that there is ‘a thing’ in the laboratory.
- 9 Utterson is still thinking like a steady lawyer; he is not easily convinced. He asks the questions that the reader would want answered and the reader continues to trust his judgement.
- 10 Jekyll’s increasingly desperate requests for the drug from the chemists who originally supplied him
- 11 To show that Poole is an honest servant; to keep the story inside the world of Stevenson’s middle-class readers who would also have had servants.
- 12 He thinks Jekyll is terribly ill, probably mentally ill, though he does not say this, and needs the drug as a cure.
- 13 He is small and ‘dwarfish’ and Jekyll is a large man.
- 14 Hyde is often compared to animals; for example, his ‘ape-like fury’ when murdering Carew.
- 15 His readership would have been familiar with the quotation from the Bible. It puts a very ordinary character, Utterson, into a heroic avenging role. The link with God emphasises that Utterson is doing the right thing.
- 16 Hyde is seen as evil in the battle of good and evil. Some Christians believe that a soul that is ‘lost’ to God would weep because it has fallen outside of God’s love which is the source of happiness.
- 17 His voice and his footsteps
- 18 A tidy ‘quiet’ room and the twitching body of Hyde on the floor. The contrast emphasises the horror of the ‘contorted’ figure because everything else is just like any middle-class household.

19

Traces of chemical work	Evidence of the final attempts to transform
A religious book with shocking comments written on it	The religious book was Jekyll’s but Hyde has been destroying it with foul comments.
A large mirror	For both Jekyll and Hyde to see the transformed self
An envelope addressed to Utterson	To provide more excitement and satisfaction for the reader in discovering what really happened

20 Utterson wants to prevent a scandal or anything negative happening to Jekyll’s reputation. When he visits Jekyll after Carew has been murdered. Themes: reputation, friendship.

CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION

CHAPTER 9

p.50 Do it!



There is no single reaction but negative responses may include suspicion, concern, fear on behalf of the characters. It is possibly comparable to discovering that a character in a modern novel is about to take dangerous or experimental drugs.

p.51 Do it!



Your paragraph could include: Jekyll uses the rhetorical device of establishing that Lanyon is one of his 'oldest friends' and that friendship is stronger than their disagreement; he shows his desperation; he refers to noble terms such as 'honour'. He uses repetition and triplets with 'my life, my honour, my reason'. The language is highly dramatic, referring to 'terror' and 'soul' as if Jekyll is fighting for his life in order to arouse an emotional response.

p.53 Stretch it!



Adam and Eve disobeyed God's order not to eat from the tree of knowledge. They did so and were cast out from paradise, the Garden of Eden. The moral is the punishment for disobedience to God, and the danger of knowledge beyond what God would want people to have. Jekyll too 'disobeys' God, according to Victorian thinking, by exploring knowledge beyond natural human bounds. He too is punished for this transgression by being unable to rid himself of Hyde.



**p. 53 AQA exam-style question**

- Explore how Stevenson uses language to create tension in this extract.
- Compare how tension is created at Carew's murder .
- Compare how tension is created during Dr Lanyon's narrative.
- Comment on how the structure of the novel, delaying discovery of the resolution, contributes to the creation of tension.

p.54–55 Do it!



Convention	Present in the novel? Yes/No	Example from the novel
Dark, mysterious locations	Yes	London streets in night-time journeys
Madness	Yes	Jekyll's mental decline
Isolation	Yes	Jekyll's withdrawal from his friends
Terror	Yes	Transformation scenes or brutal scenes
Intense emotions	Yes	Hyde's fury
Doppelganger (doubles)	Yes	Jekyll/Hyde
Ghosts	No	
Supernatural elements	Yes	Transformation scenes – especially in front of Lanyon and Jekyll's description of the first transformation
Secrets	Yes	Lanyon and Jekyll
Imprisonment	No	

## p.55 REVIEW IT!



- 1 Dr Jekyll
- 2 Because he had only dined with Jekyll the previous evening.
- 3 His language is dramatic and shows Jekyll's desperation. We have seen him be more dramatic than the other characters before, but this is increased here.
- 4 To Jekyll's house
- 5 To collect a drawer and its contents
- 6 Wait for a man to come to collect the drawer
- 7 Because he believes that Jekyll may be insane but won't treat him as mad until he (Lanyon) has proof.
- 8 Chemicals and a book (with notes of experiments in it)
- 9 The visitor's clothes are too large and there is something 'abnormal' about him.
- 10 Jekyll has touched his arm.
- 11 It makes Hyde seem supernatural. The reader may be fascinated or appalled.
- 12 He is like an animal or a madman.
- 13 Hyde wants to have the chemicals
- 14 He asks Lanyon if he would like to satisfy his curiosity about what is going on.
- 15 Lanyon agrees (to see the business through to its ending).
- 16 Hyde transform into Jekyll
- 17 It is likely to confirm a reader's suspicions so there is a feeling of satisfaction, or it may be a surprise to some.
- 18 Lanyon is left in a state of terror.
- 19 Withholding the information teases the reader and increases the anticipation of full discovery of the mystery.
- 20 From Lanyon's point of view, it could refer to Hyde's evil deeds and also Jekyll's breaking of the natural laws by meddling with God's creation.

## CHRONOLOGICAL SECTION

## CHAPTER 10

## p.56 Do it!



Please make your own choices. The thinking about them is what is valuable to you.

## p.57 Stretch it!



- 1 'My devil had long been caged; he came out roaring.' – because the Hyde self has been suppressed, it has gained in power. Stevenson uses a biblical and animal metaphor to emphasise this power. 'tempest of impatience' – the metaphor of the tempest (storm) suggests the turmoil and power of feelings.  
'a sick child may break a plaything' – the example of a child breaking something is quite different to murdering someone; Jekyll tries to remove responsibility from himself.
- 2 'glee', 'tasting delight'; he is struck by a sudden thought ('struck through the heart'); that he will be arrested if caught ('I saw my life to be forfeit'; he runs away ('fled from the scene')

## p.57 Stretch it!



Jekyll's voice is that of a gentleman. He shows his privileged background, education and Christian foundations through his choice of language. Stevenson gives him the chance to persuade the reader to sympathise with him.

## p.58 Do it!



Please make your own choices. The thinking about them is what is valuable to you.

## p.59 Do it!



- 1 This transformation has occurred without taking the potion. It was triggered merely by Jekyll thinking arrogant thoughts. This is a pivotal moment in the account as it demonstrates that his darker side, Hyde, is gaining control.
- 2 Positive: references to the weather and birds; 'respect, wealthy, beloved'  
Negative: 'the animal within me', 'horrid nausea', 'deadly shuddering', hand was 'corded and hairy', 'common quarry', 'hunted', etc.

## p.61 Do it!



All of the adjectives can be applied. Make sure you understand them.

## p.61 REVIEW IT!



- 1 He was too fond of pleasures and not totally serious.
- 2 The battle between wanting to be good and enjoying doing less moral things
- 3 Late at night – in keeping with Gothic conventions
- 4 He feels younger, lighter, happier in his body – and more reckless.
- 5 It gives him youth and 'leaping pulses' and 'secret pleasures'.
- 6 Jekyll is more good than bad so his bad side receives a more puny body to reflect this.
- 7 People respond with disgust to Hyde as they are unused to meeting 'pure evil'.
- 8 We only know of the incident of knocking down the child and of the murder of Sir Danvers Carew. Stevenson only writes in general terms about 'misdeeds'; he does not explain what they are.
- 9 Because it would have been considered too graphic for middle-class readers and he would not have been published.
- 10 Jekyll separates his conscience from that of Hyde and treats the bad deeds as those of another person.
- 11 Fear of being arrested (and hanged) for the murder means that Jekyll is too afraid to turn into Hyde.
- 12 To pay for his crime of murder and to try to turn away from his wicked side
- 13 Returning to being Jekyll becomes increasingly difficult, and then a transformation into Hyde happens without the use of the potion.
- 14 Corded and hairy
- 15 Sitting and shuddering and expecting to be caught
- 16 Jekyll hates Hyde for his sins; Hyde hates Jekyll for his weakness.
- 17 If caught, he would be sentenced to death and hanged.
- 18 Because Hyde loves life and he lives in fear that Jekyll could take it away.
- 19 Jekyll could kill Hyde by committing suicide.
- 20 Jekyll has given up any idea of control over his own life. It is for Hyde to end their existence. Stevenson ends the novel with the possibility of sympathy for Jekyll.

## CHARACTERS SECTION

### p.62 Do it!



You can agree or disagree with each of the statements; just ensure you provide evidence for your opinions. For example:

- Jekyll is presented as a model gentleman: he socialises, supports the Church and charitable works, and behaves courteously. On the other hand, he is dabbling in areas of science which would have been considered unacceptable in a gentleman, in the eyes of some.
- Hyde can be seen as representative of evil because of his crimes and lack of repentance. However, it is hard to see Jekyll as wholly good because he is motivated by pride and transgresses natural law.
- Jekyll can represent the face of polite society with its hidden secrets of sins and immorality; Stevenson could be inviting readers to hold up a mirror to themselves, or to wider society, and to question whether what they seem on the outside is reflected by their less public behaviours.

### p.63 Do it!



- 1 Early accounts: Enfield, Utterson  
Later accounts: the maid, Lanyon
- 2 Changes: his evil intensifies and the volume of imagery linking him to Satan and animals increases throughout the novel.
- 3 Stevenson's presentation treats Hyde as a representative character as the reader learns little about him other than his evil deeds.

### p.65 Stretch it!



**serious** – reads his Bible regularly; **likeable** – has a loyal group of friends; **trustworthy** – Jekyll has trusted him with the will even though he knows Utterson disagrees with it

**loyal** – he places the duty of friendship above duty to the law when Guest observes that the handwriting on the note is similar to Jekyll's; he doesn't report Jekyll for forging a letter for a murderer, as he believes it; **persistent** – he doesn't give up easily even though Jekyll won't see him; **inquisitive** – he is curious enough about Hyde to track him down; **protective** – after the murder, he wants to make sure Jekyll is safe

**assertive** – he takes charge of the situation on the last night; **determined** – even though the situation is dangerous, he faces it; **level-headed** – he behaves relatively calmly in a high-pressure situation

### p.65 Do it!



Answers will be personal, an example is:

Beginning: the reader needs a 'trustworthy' benchmark against whom the more fantastical elements of the narrative can be measured. If Utterson is regarding them as 'real', then so can the reader.

Middle: in reality, we are loyal to our friends even when their actions appear unusual – and sometimes even when they are 'unfriendly' – because we have an established relationship and concern for them. Utterson serves this role for Jekyll.

End: events have moved beyond 'normality' and Utterson is required to act 'outside of his character' in the physical things that he does, for example, breaking into the laboratory. However, his determination and level-headedness are characteristics that have run throughout the novel so even in this extreme he provides a grounding reality for the reader.



## p.66 Do it!



To the modern reader, the novel can seem like a story about middle-aged men as there are no other characters of note. It is set in a world in which these middle-aged bachelor lives are very regular (walks, dinners, work) and unexciting.

The novel's popularity lies in its exploration of the different sides to human character. While it may have been more shocking – as a new and controversial idea – in Victorian times, modern readers are still fascinated by the idea of hidden or disguised sides of characters.

## p.67 REVIEW IT!



- 1 Hyde
- 2 Select from: his size, his 'deformity', his movements, his comparisons to Satan.
- 3 Jekyll's clothes are too big for him/dressed normally.
- 4 He represents the primitive nature of man/the brute power of the working class/the self that is driven by desire/evil.
- 5 Soho. This area was known for its crime and poverty.
- 6 Choose from: knocking down the child/murdering Carew/striking a woman.
- 7 He defaces the books.
- 8 To show that Hyde is 'anti-Christianity'.
- 9 Contorted
- 10 He is still twitching after death.
- 11 Laboratory which was an old dissecting room
- 12 To associate Jekyll with the human corpse dissections which horrified much of the Victorian audience
- 13 He is of a 'slyish cast'.
- 14 He is liked by Utterson and we see him being hospitable.
- 15 He disliked and was ashamed of his enjoyment of the less respectable things in life.
- 16 Jekyll refuses to see anyone and eventually Utterson gives up trying to see him.
- 17 Utterson 'knows' all the other characters so he acts as a pivot point between them all.
- 18 He looks older, thinner, balder.
- 19 He is discreet, loyal and, in the end, seeks help for him.
- 20 To deliver the account of Hyde and the child.

**THEMES AND CONTEXTS SECTION**

**p.68 Do it!**



Utterson doesn't ask Jekyll a direct question about Hyde, Jekyll's argument with Lanyon or Jekyll's own strange behaviours so they are never discussed openly. Because of this, Jekyll deals with situations on his own. The only time he asks for help is in the creation of the will and asking Lanyon to fetch the chemicals. 'Keeping everything quiet' so as not to cause a scandal which could affect reputations is key to the novel, as when Utterson and Jekyll are more concerned about Jekyll's good name than Carew's murder. In a plot like this, open communication would not work, but Stevenson is perhaps criticising his society by allowing everything to remain hidden.

**p.70 Do it!**



- 1 Stevenson presents his representative of the primitive side of personality, Hyde, as evil and dangerous so it could perhaps be argued that it needs to be controlled and repressed.
- 2 It could be argued that Stevenson shows the terrible consequences of repression, and so is actually suggesting that greater recognition of the more primitive side of man should have an outlet rather than be 'caged' by social conventions until it breaks out 'roaring'.

**p.71 Do it!**

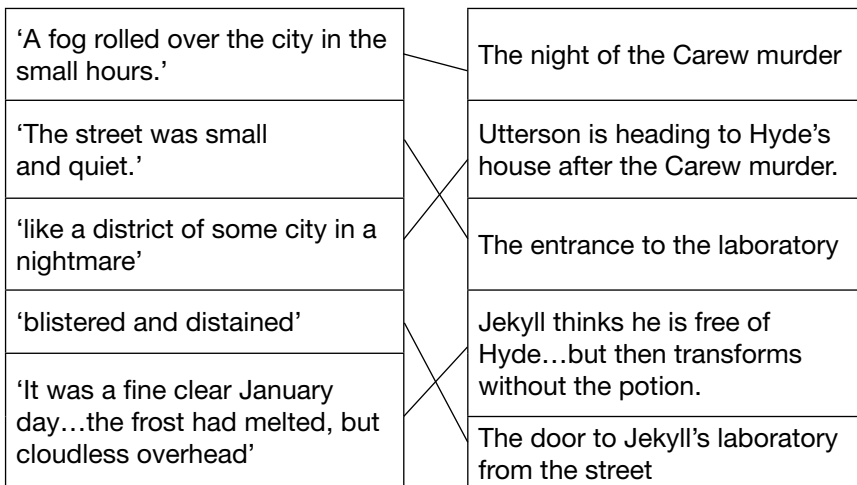


Both/Both/B  
 B/Answer B considers the effect of the novel on both modern and Victorian readers. References to context are integrated within the opinions presented.

**p.72 Do it!**



1



- 2 For example:  
 Hyde is located in an area of desperation.  
 'fog' – suggests hidden; 'dingy' – implies unkempt  
 'gin palace' – suggestion of excess and dependency; 'ragged children huddled' – poverty and vulnerability; 'women of different nationalities' – implications of prostitution

## p.73 REVIEW IT!



- 1 Victorian
- 2 He may mean 'misguided' because Jekyll is believing things that Lanyon feels are wrong and not believable.
- 3 Because science was a hot topic, particularly when it was saying things that conflicted with accepted religious teaching.
- 4 Christianity
- 5 Satan
- 6 Evolution challenged the idea that God created the world in seven days.
- 7 A big change of belief would cause them to reassess so many things they had long-held as true. It would be disturbing.
- 8 Utterson, Lanyon, Enfield, Jekyll (to some extent).
- 9 Reputation would have determined who you could socialise with in respectable society.
- 10 After the murder, he goes to Jekyll to avoid his name being associated with Hyde's. After Jekyll's death, he speaks to Poole about preserving Jekyll's good name.
- 11 The novel explores the different sides of personality.
- 12 A dream is used to emphasise how wicked Hyde is.
- 13 This answer is wholly your opinion.
- 14 Victorian censorship would not have allowed it.
- 15 Sex was not referred to in polite society.
- 16 Sin is an act against the teachings of the Bible.
- 17 Hyde even sins in his death. He is anti-Christian teachings to the last.
- 18 No, the darker side is seen often in the more detailed descriptions, though there are a few more pleasant moments.
- 19 They are all bachelors without families.
- 20 For reasons of the plot: so that the laboratory is hidden away from Jekyll's 'normal' life. To represent the dual nature of his character.

## LANGUAGE, STRUCTURE AND FORM SECTION

## p.74 Do it!



- 1 The words increase in intensity (of 'badness') which reflects his path from 'trampling' to 'murder'.
- 2 An 'excursion' can describe a short trip for leisure but an older meaning is also as a digression (moving away from the usual path). So, to a modern reader it is likely to be a euphemism; to a Victorian reader, it could be read as both meanings – one literal, one euphemistic. The words increase in intensity or level of 'badness'.

## p.75 Do it!



For example:

<p>'whatever he had done, Edward Hyde would pass away like the stain of breath upon a mirror; and there in his stead, would be Henry Jekyll.'</p>	<p><b>The simile</b> suggests a ghostly evaporation which seems much more visual than just 'disappears'. Reference to 'stain' suggests that his acts are negative, blemishing.</p>
<p>'insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and struggle to be born'</p>	<p>This section uses personification of 'horror' to emphasise how closely bound to it Jekyll has become.</p> <p><b>The first metaphor</b> suggests a committed relationship with horror – as if Jekyll is nurtured by it.</p> <p><b>The second</b> implies that the horror is trapped within him. The <b>reference to birth</b> places Jekyll as a parent in relation to his evil side.</p>

## p.76 Do it!



- 1 '...a pale moon, lying on her back'  
[the wind] seemed to have swept the streets'
- 2 It is as if nature is preparing the scene for something to happen, as if it is clearing a stage by removing all the people from the streets. Utterson, too, expects something awful to happen.

## p.77 Do it!



'he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth'

The list makes the action seem as if it happened quickly. The number of items suggests everything is happening at once so the rhythm of the sentence reflects the action.

p.79 Do it!



Possible answers:

	Extract 1 or 2?	Explain your opinion
Which narration feels more intimate to the reader?	2	The reader is addressed directly using first-person narration rather than observing more objectively through the lens of third-person narration.
Which narration gives a direct account of events?	2	We follow the character's actions and thoughts in the 'real time' of how they flow through his mind.
Which narration offers insight into the character's state of mind?	2	The complex sentences containing multiple subclauses and rhetorical questions mirror Jekyll's state of mind. It is a stream of consciousness which reveals how desperate Jekyll is feeling.

p.83 REVIEW IT!



- 1 There are many to choose from, for example: 'like a damned Juggernaut'.
- 2 There are many to choose from, for example: 'a haggard shaft of daylight'.
- 3 Pathetic fallacy
- 4 There are many to choose from, for example: 'Spirit of hell'.
- 5 Satan
- 6 Because they would be educated and living daily with religious language and knowledge.
- 7 Because it would not have been acceptable in Victorian times.
- 8 'safe of all men's respect, wealthy, beloved'; 'the common quarry of mankind, hunted, houseless, a known murderer, thrall to the gallows'
- 9 To emphasise all that Jekyll had and, in contrast, all that he has now become. They show how low he has sunk.
- 10 The darkness and guttering candle light are typical settings for mysterious, dangerous deeds to take place.
- 11 Three: Stevenson as author, Lanyon, Jekyll
- 12 Utterson. He is a relatively objective perspective and represents stable society but he also has a 'tolerance' that allows him to continue relations with Jekyll when another, more judgemental, character would have ceased contact with him, for example, for associating with Hyde.
- 13 To give a sense of reality
- 14 They didn't have electronic or telephone communication, just letters.
- 15 For example: Jekyll's note to the chemist, Carew's letter to Utterson.
- 16 Guest identifies Jekyll's handwriting.
- 17 He is upset.
- 18 He is frantic.
- 19 He is increasingly distressed, disturbed and demented.
- 20 To give the reader a chance to engage with him, and judge him directly

## DOING WELL IN YOUR AQA EXAM SECTION

## p.85 Do it!



For example:

Intro – use the question preparation to establish focus of answer; explore extract – evidence of Utterson’s characteristics, commenting upon language choice; compare this with Utterson’s even more active role on the last night when he enters Jekyll’s laboratory; contrast this with the initial presentation of Utterson as a man of steady habits and acquaintances; consider whether Utterson represents something beyond an individual character, such as respectability, loyalty, tenacity, innocence?; conclusion – brief return to question.

## p.88 Do it!



Student A’s answer is better because it sets out the basic position that the student is going to support in the following paragraphs. The introduction fixes in the mind of the student and the examiner that this answer is going to be completely relevant to the question.

Student B’s answer uses up valuable time: rather than explaining what they are going to do, this student should just get on and do it!

## p.91 REVIEW IT!



- 1 Read the question.
- 2 So that you read the extract with the question focus in mind.
- 3 10–15 minutes
- 4 • Your key, relevant ideas
  - The content of each of four or five paragraphs
  - The order of the paragraphs
- 5 To make sure you don’t get stuck on one point and fail to cover the question focus in enough breadth.
- 6 Four or five
- 7 So that you know what the examiner is looking out for and you can plan your answer knowing where the marks will be allocated.
- 8 Perhaps advise them that it’s better to know the whole novel well as that question might not appear on the exam this time.
- 9 No – if you feel confident about it, compare the extract with other parts of the play throughout your answer. However, you can begin with the extract and then make connections with other parts of the play. This way you know you will be giving the extract enough attention.
- 10 A subtopic of the main focus of the question
- 11 Yes. This is called direct evidence, and should support your answer and show you know how to handle quotations.
- 12 Supporting your ideas with references to the play, either directly (quotations), or indirectly (brief mentions of an event in the novel or what a character says or does)
- 13 Planning and writing answers to exam questions
- 14 Relevant (closely connected) to the main focus of the exam question
- 15 RIPE: ripe, insightful, precise, exploratory
- 16 It is your choice. A good introduction is worthwhile. An introduction that just repeats the question is not.
- 17 An introduction gives your reader (the examiner) a signpost as to how you are going to treat the question.
- 18 A conclusion may give a summary of your main points or address an overarching question. It does not have to be decisive; you can leave it as a balanced response.
- 19 Use the mark scheme on page 74 to review how well the student responded and where they need to improve.
- 20 Use the mark scheme on page 74 to review how well the student responded and where they need to improve.

## AQA EXAM-STYLE QUESTIONS SECTION

**p.92 Practice question 1**

- Explore how far Hyde is presented as evil in this extract, referring to language.
- Compare how a Victorian and modern reader may respond to this presentation.
- Consider this presentation in comparison with the other focal point of 'evil' in the novel: murder.
- Compare these moments to the more general presentation of Hyde, for example: behaviour with Utterson, Lanyon, Jekyll's descriptions.
- Evaluate whether Hyde is a manifestation of evil or something else in your opinion.

**p.93 Practice question 2**

- Consider what reputation may mean to a modern and a Victorian reader.
- Explore how reputation may be jeopardised and protected in this extract, referring to language.
- Compare the reactions of both characters in this extract to the possible loss of reputation and what this indicates about them, referring to language.
- Compare their reactions here to their presentations as reputable characters in the novel.
- Evaluate Stevenson's attitude to the preservation of a good reputation in the novel.