

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde Revision Booklet

EDUQAS Literature Component 2



Exam details:

TOTAL TIME: 2 hours 30 minutes

45 minutes Inspector Calls

45 minutes Jekyll and Hyde (context)

1 hour unseen poetry

'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

Key Themes

The Duality of Human Nature

The theme of **dual nature** does not really become clear until the last chapter when we read Dr Jekyll's letter. However, the writer has dropped clues about it throughout the story.

As a result, the reader can only really think about the theme after we have finished the book and seen everything that happens, including the terrible things that Mr Hyde does and how he completely destroys Dr Jekyll in the end. The 'devil' Mr Hyde has destroyed the good Dr Jekyll.

However could Dr Jekyll be mistaken? The potion simply stops Dr Jekyll from following the rules of society that teach us to be polite and considerate. Instead he follows his more primitive ('animal') side and does what he wants to do. He is described as animalistic in the early chapters of the story.

This said, we have to consider that animals do not take pleasure in hurting others. They act out of self-defence or to feed themselves. Hyde seems to enjoy his terrible acts.

Therefore, the duality of human nature could be two things:

- good and evil
- our primitive side and our socialised side.

The reader has to decide for themselves what it is and maybe this involves looking inside ourselves.

The Importance of Reputation

Victorians valued their reputation. Mr Utterson is a good man who sees that gossip ruins a person's reputation. He does everything he can to keep Dr Jekyll's secrets and not ruin his reputation. For example, when he suspects that Dr Jekyll is being blackmailed by Mr Hyde or when he suspects that Dr Jekyll is hiding Mr Hyde from the police, he does not tell anyone.

We see that a person's reputation is based on their appearance to society. As long as you are seen to be a good man, then this must be the case. Mr Utterson tries to protect the terrible truth about Dr Jekyll to keep the appearance of order and decorum (good social behaviour), even when he knows there is something evil hiding underneath.

'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

Key Motifs

A motif is literary device, contrast or structure that is repeated to develop and help our understanding of key themes.

Violence against innocents

At the start of the novel, we are told about the attack on a little girl. In chapter 4, we learn about the murder of Sir Danvers Carew, a good, gentle and well-respected man. The reader realises that these two terrible acts have been committed by Mr Hyde. Both of these acts show us how 'evil' Mr Hyde is. Neither of the victims did anything to make him angry but he hurt them anyway. Mr Hyde is not simply a bad man; he deliberately attacks anything that is good.

Silence

Characters in the novel do not make themselves very clear and avoid telling the truth about situations.

- In the first chapter, Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield stop talking about Dr Jekyll because they do not want to gossip. This might damage their friend's reputation.
- All the way through the novel, Mr Utterson does not share his suspicions about Dr Jekyll because he wants to protect his friend's reputation.
- Dr Jekyll does not tell the full truth in his letter. We do not really know how 'evil' Mr Hyde is so we can only guess from what we learn from the third person narrator in the rest of the story. It could be that the writer wants to leave something to the reader's imagination and create a more chilling sense of how terrible Mr Hyde really was.

Urban Terror

In this novel, London is painted as a terrifying city. The streets are often described as dark or covered in fog which creates a sinister (evil) atmosphere. Utterson's nightmares in chapter 2 also show London to be a frightening place.

We see that Mr Hyde is a creature who is at home in the darkness of London and to the reader, this seems to be a place where lots of crimes take place without anyone knowing.

'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

Key Symbols

Symbols are objects, characters, figures or colours used to represent key ideas in the novel.

Dr Jekyll's House and Laboratory

Dr Jekyll has a home which shows he has a good income and lives well. His laboratory is different to this as it seems not well looked after and frightening. The respectable house represents Dr Jekyll and the neglected laboratory represents Mr Hyde.

The connection between the two buildings also represents the two characters. They are joined but they look out on two different streets so you would not obviously know they are connected. This is the same as the characters of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

Hyde's Physical Appearance

Hyde is described as repulsive and ugly. His deformity (he is small, hunched and hairy) shows that he is a hideous character. At the time, many people believed that you could spot a criminal by their physical appearance so the fact that he seems ugly to look at would mean that he was probably wicked.

The fact that he is small and hunched also represents the fact that Dr Jekyll's dark side has been repressed (hidden) for years so he could not grow and thrive. The fact that he is hairy makes him seem like an animal. Our animalistic nature is our need to fulfil our basic instincts selfishly. People learn that we have to hide these behind more socially acceptable behaviour.

'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

Key Criticism and Theory

- **Dualism** derives from the Latin word *duo*, meaning two. Simply put, dualism can be understood as a thought that facts about the world in general or of a particular class cannot be explained except by supposing ultimately the existence of two different, often opposite, and irreducible principles.
- **Theory of the Doppelgänger:** The idea that all humans have an exact double; if you were to meet your Doppelgänger, you would die.
- **Binary Oppositions** The theory that we can only understand one concept by having experience of its opposite We only understand how evil Hyde is by understanding the goodness of Jekyll.
- **Freudian Psychodynamic Concepts:** Freud developed the notion that humans were neither exclusively or essentially good. This is called the 'Structural Theory' which contained the following concepts:
 1. **I.D Theory** - seeking instant gratification, having an aggressive instinct, and having no moral or social value, taking pleasure in violence, needing to have desires satisfied immediately i.e. think of a baby screaming when it becomes hungry. (*Hyde represents this concept*)
 2. **Ego Theory** – *Jekyll represents this*. He is conscious and rational, and is dominated by social principles. He has a difficult time juggling between the demands of the id, represented by Mr. Hyde
 3. **Super Ego Theory** as represented by the proclaimed and implicit morals of Victorian society which prided itself on refinement and goodness, and is shocked by the seeming nonchalance with which Edward Hyde indulges in his debaucheries.
- **Darwinisms** – Constant references to evolution within the text i.e. calling Mr Hyde a "Troglydyte" is a direct reference to Evolution – consider quotes like '*ape like fury and moving like a monkey*'
- **Gothic Elements** – Gothic texts played on the fears and anxieties of the Victorians.
 - § **Doubling** – Jekyll's transformation of Hyde is generated by a fear of regression. London is split into two – the respectable upper classes and the crime prevalent in the criminal underworld. Jekyll's house is also split in two – his home and his laboratory.
 - § **Atavism** – an evolutionary 'throwback' a tendency to revert to an ancestral type.
 - § **Use of pathetic fallacy** – creates an eerie atmosphere. The murder of Danvers Carew – "*the fog rolled over the city*" and the description of the wind flecking blood into Utterson's face.

'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'

Context Notes

Gothic Horror included the following key features: mystery, suspense and unease, horror and violence, the supernatural, isolation, insanity, pathetic fallacy and tense atmospheres

Crime in the Victorian Era In the 1850s and early 1860s there were panics about street robbery and most offenders were male and came from the working class. Petty crimes, such as pick-pocketing and food-snatching, were regular, but assault and violent crime (crimes shedding a lot of blood) were unusual.

There was a clear division between rich and poor during the 19th century: status and wealth were key parts of Victorian life. There is a clear division in the novel between the servants and their masters. There is also a true loyalty from Jekyll's staff towards him.

Important scientific discoveries were made. For example, the introduction of antiseptics in 1867. It was also used in different ways: a form of entertainment involved 'spectacles' where paranormal events, such as hypnotism, communication with the dead, ghost conjuring and the like, were carried out to the delight of crowds and participants.

Progress in the Victorian era: most of the nineteenth century was a time of unprecedented technological progress and an age in which European nations carved up the world with their empires. Victorian England's secret attraction to allegedly savage non-Western cultures, even as Europe claimed superiority over them. As the Western world came in contact with other peoples and ways of life, it found aspects of these cultures within itself, and both desired and feared to indulge them.

‘Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde’ Key Quotations to Remember

Chapter 1 – Story of the Door	
‘something eminently human beamed from his eye’ he was ‘frequently...the last good influence in the lives of going-down men’ ‘modest man’	These quotes all paint a positive picture of Mr Utterson. Learn one.
‘the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence’	This is a description of the door to the laboratory. It shows that it is not cared for. It is the door used by Mr Hyde.
‘a black winter morning’	This is when Mr Enfield saw Mr Hyde trample on the young girl. It creates a dark atmosphere and shows that Mr Hyde is a creature of the darkness.
‘it was like some damned Juggernaut’ ‘gave me one look, a look so ugly that it brought the sweat on me like running’ ‘I had taken a loathing to my gentleman on first sight’ when the doctor at the scene of the incident looks at Hyde he turned ‘sick and white with the desire to kill him’	These are the first descriptions of Mr Hyde.
‘Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again.’	Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield do not want to gossip about the incident. This shows they want to protect the unknown man’s reputation even though what has happened was shocking.
Chapter 2 – Search for Mr Hyde	
‘It offended him both as a lawyer and as a lover or the sane and customary sides of life’	We first learn of Dr Utterson’s concerns about Dr Jekyll and the previously unknown Mr Hyde. He is looking at Dr Jekyll’s will and is worried about the relationship between these two men given what he learned from Mr Enfield.
‘to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly and still more swiftly, even to dizziness, through the wider labyrinths of the lamplighted city’	Dr Utterson has nightmares about Mr Enfield’s story from Chapter 1. The descriptions of the city reveal the dangerous nature of what hides in the darkness.
Chapter 3 – Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	
‘he was well liked’ ‘a large, well-made, smooth faced man of fifty, with someone of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness’	This is the first description of Henry Jekyll. We learn that he is a popular man who is kind.
‘there came a blackness about his eyes’	When Mr Utterson talks about Mr Hyde, there is a change in Dr Jekyll. It is a clue that there is something wrong.
Chapter 4 – The Carew Murder Case	
‘aged and beautiful gentleman’ ‘very pretty manner of politeness’ ‘an innocent and old-world kindness’	This is the description of Sir Danvers Carew just before he is murdered by Hyde. It shows that he is pure and does not

	deserve what is about to happen to him. This emphasises that Hyde is wicked.
'great flame of anger' 'ape-like fury' 'Particularly small and particularly wicked-looking'	This is a description of Hyde's assault on Carew. It shows that Hyde is primitive and animalistic. He does what he pleases without any consideration to others. It shows his malevolence (evil).
'A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven' 'wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours' 'reinvansion of darkness'	This is a metaphor to describe the city as Mr Utterson and the police go to find Mr Hyde. A pall is funeral cloth and it creates an atmosphere of death. The imagery used to describe the weather suggests a battle. The conflict here is between good and evil, light and darkness.
Chapter 5 – Incident of the letter	
'Dr Jekyll, looking deadly sick'	Mr Utterson finally makes contact with Dr Jekyll and this is the way he is described. It gives the reader a clue that something is wrong and creates a sense of foreboding.
'fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city'	The imagery of the weather here creates a sense of death.
'Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!'	We learn of Utterson's shock that Dr Jekyll appears to be forging letters to protect a murderer. However, he does not share his concerns with the police which shows that he still values reputation above everything else.
Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	
'the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent, of his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career'	Mr Hyde has disappeared. Information is surfacing about his life and the adjectives all show that he is wicked.
'a new life began for Dr Jekyll' 'he had always been known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion' 'his face seemed to open and brighten' 'the doctor was at peace'	The highlighted words show that now Mr Hyde has disappeared, Dr Jekyll seems to have returned to being a good, honest man.
'his death warrant written legibly on his face' 'I cannot tell you'	Concerned at a sudden change in Dr Jekyll (from the above), Mr Utterson goes to see Dr Lanyon and finds him looking deathly ill. This creates a sense of foreboding and the reader questions what terrible thing has happened. However Lanyon is silent and refuses to share any information with Utterson to protect Dr Jekyll's respectability.
'professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations'	Even though something terrible has happened, Mr Utterson does not open the letter which would tell him what it is. It is important to adhere to the strict code of honour (more than to share information that might help the police).
Chapter 7: Incident at the Window	

<p>'what an ass you must have thought me, not to know this is a back way to Dr Jekyll's!'</p>	<p>While Enfield and Utterson are out walking again, we learn that Dr Jekyll's house is connected to the door in the first chapter. It is a clue which shows the greater connectedness between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.</p>
<p>'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.'</p>	<p>The men see Dr Jekyll at the window. He seems unwell but talks to them. While he is talking, he suddenly changes. The verbs 'struck out' and 'froze' along with the adjectives 'terror' and 'despair' give the reader a clue that something terrible is happening.</p>
<p>Chapter 8: The Last Night</p>	
<p>'that masked thing like a monkey'</p>	<p>Poole, one of Jekyll's servants, comes to see Utterson for help because Dr Jekyll is not coming out of his rooms and there seems to be someone else in there. We know from the description that it is Mr Hyde and the servants think he has murdered Dr Jekyll. The simile shows that the person who is in the laboratory is animalistic.</p>
<p>'Nowhere was there any trace of Henry Jekyll, alive or dead.'</p>	<p>Having found the body of Hyde, who appears to have committed suicide, Utterson looks for Jekyll. He discovers he cannot have left the room but they cannot find a body either. This is a clue for the reader about what has happened.</p>
<p>Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's narrative</p>	
<p>'there was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of this creature that now faced me – something seizing, surprising and revolting'</p>	<p>Dr Lanyon has had the letter from Dr Jekyll to ask him to get some powders, a phial and some papers. A messenger was to come at midnight. This is a description of the man who arrived. The adjectives all show that Lanyon feels horror at the physical appearance of this man.</p>
<p>'My life is shaken to its roots' 'I feel my days are numbered, and that I must die'</p>	<p>After Dr Lanyon learns that the potion turns Hyde into Jekyll, the metaphor in the first quote shows he is very disturbed, so disturbed he will die. We learn for the first time the truth about Jekyll and Hyde.</p>
<p>Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement on the Case</p>	
<p>'man is not truly one, but truly two'</p>	<p>This quote shows us that the story has been about dual nature.</p>
<p>'evil'</p>	<p>This word is repeated several times when describing his transformation into Mr Hyde. This gives us a clue about the duality of nature that Jekyll was exploring: good and evil.</p>

<p>'when I looked at that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather a leap of welcome.'</p>	<p>Dr Jekyll explains how he felt when he looked at himself as Mr Hyde. He does not feel disgusted but feels open to the changes. This hints at the duality of human nature that lives within us.</p>
<p>'all human beings ... are commingled out of good and evil'</p>	<p>This quote shows us the dual nature of man.</p>
<p>Talking about the Mr Hyde part of his character: 'was a being inherently malign and villainous; his every act and thought centred on self'</p>	<p>This description shows that our hidden nature is more self-seeking and less considerate of the effect of what we do on others; we would even go as far as to hurt others, if it added to our pleasure. Stevenson is suggesting that this lives within all of us.</p>
<p>'I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse'</p>	<p>This quote shows what happens if we give into our less good side. If we are not careful, we will lose the good to the bad.</p>
<p>'to cast my lot in with Jekyll, was to die to those appetites which I had long secretly indulged and had at last begun to pamper. To cast it in with Hyde, was to ... become ... despised and friendless'</p>	<p>Jekyll had a dilemma. He had to choose Jekyll or Hyde but it's not an easy decision. He enjoys being Hyde but does not want to lose a good reputation.</p>
<p>'the hate that now divided them was equal on both sides' 'the insurgent horror was knit closer to him than a wife, closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and felt it struggle to be born'</p>	<p>Jekyll and Hyde now come to hate each other. Each wants power over the other. Jekyll wants to destroy Hyde for good and Hyde fears that so he wages a war on Jekyll. This hints at the inner conflict that dual nature brings. It seems that the writer is telling us that evil lives within all of us. However, we have to fight our animalistic instincts in order to be good people who live good lives.</p>

Example Questions

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how Hyde is presented in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

"Will you let me see your face?" asked the lawyer.
Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. "Now I shall know you again," said Mr. Utterson. "It may be useful."
"Yes," returned Mr. Hyde, "it is as well we have, met; and a propos, you should have my address." And he gave a number of a street in Soho.
"Good God!" thought Mr. Utterson, "can he, too, have been thinking of the will?" But he kept his feelings to himself and only grunted in acknowledgment of the address.
"And now," said the other, "how did you know me?"
"By description," was the reply.
"Whose description?"
"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."
"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.
The lawyer stood a while 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; 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."

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how the theme of duality is presented in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

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

"What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

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

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

"My good Utterson," said the doctor, "this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not as bad as that; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again; and I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."

Utterson reflected a little, looking in the fire.

"I have no doubt you are perfectly right," he said at last, getting to his feet.

"Well, but since we have touched upon this business, and for the last time I hope," continued the doctor, "there is one point I should like you to understand. I have really a very great interest in poor Hyde. I know you have seen him; he told me so; and I fear he was rude. But I do sincerely take a great, a very great interest in that young man; and if I am taken away, Utterson, I wish you to promise me that you will bear with him and get his rights for him. I think you would, if you knew all; and it would be a weight off my mind if you would promise."

"I can't pretend that I shall ever like him," said the lawyer.

"I don't ask that," pleaded Jekyll, laying his hand upon the other's arm; "I only ask for justice; I only ask you to help him for my sake, when I am no longer here."

Utterson heaved an irrepressible sigh. "Well," said he, "I promise."

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how terror is presented in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

Nearly a year later, in the month of October, 18 -- , London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity and rendered all the more notable by the high position of the victim. The details were few and startling. A maid servant living alone in a house not far from the river, had gone up-stairs to bed about eleven. Although a fog rolled over the city in the small hours, the early part of the night was cloudless, and the lane, which the maid's window overlooked, was brilliantly lit by the full moon. It seems she was romantically given, for she sat down upon her box, which stood immediately under the window, and fell into a dream of musing. Never (she used to say, with streaming tears, when she narrated that experience), never had she felt more at peace with all men or thought more kindly of the world. And as she so sat she became aware of an aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid's eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it sometimes appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how setting is used to create atmosphere in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

This news sent off the visitor with his fears renewed. Plainly the letter had come by the laboratory door; possibly, indeed, it had been written in the cabinet; and if that were so, it must be differently judged, and handled with the more caution. The newsboys, as he went, were crying themselves hoarse along the footways: "Special edition. Shocking murder of an M.P." That was the funeral oration of one friend and client; and he could not help a certain apprehension lest the good name of another should be sucked down in the eddy of the scandal. It was, at least, a ticklish decision that he had to make; and self-reliant as he was by habit, he began to cherish a longing for advice. It was not to be had directly; but perhaps, he thought, it might be fished for.

Presently after, he sat on one side of his own hearth, with Mr. Guest, his head clerk, upon the other, and midway between, at a nicely calculated distance from the fire, a bottle of a particular old wine that had long dwelt unshined in the foundations of his house. The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city, where the lamps glimmered like carbuncles; and through the muffle and smother of these fallen clouds, the procession of the town's life was still rolling in through the great arteries with a sound as of a mighty wind. But the room was gay with firelight. In the bottle the acids were long ago resolved; the imperial dye had softened with time, as the colour grows richer in stained windows; and the glow of hot autumn afternoons on hillside vineyards, was ready to be set free and to disperse the fogs of London. Insensibly the lawyer melted. There was no man from whom he kept fewer secrets than Mr. Guest; and he was not always sure that he kept as many as he meant. Guest had often been on business to the doctor's; he knew Poole; he could scarce have failed to hear of Mr. Hyde's familiarity about the house; he might draw conclusions: was it not as well, then, that he should see a letter which put that mystery to right? and above all since Guest, being a great student and critic of handwriting, would consider the step natural and obliging? The clerk, besides, was a man of counsel; he could scarce read so strange a document without dropping a remark; and by that remark Mr. Utterson might shape his future course.

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about the importance of reputation in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

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

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

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how Stevenson uses Hyde to create terror in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

These particulars struck me, I confess, disagreeably; and as I followed him into the bright light of the consulting-room, I kept my hand ready on my weapon. Here, at last, I had a chance of clearly seeing him. I had never set eyes on him before, so much was certain. He was small, as I have said; I was struck besides with the shocking expression of his face, with his remarkable combination of great muscular activity and great apparent debility of constitution, and - last but not least - with the odd, subjective disturbance caused by his neighbourhood. This bore some resemblance to incipient rigour, and was accompanied by a marked sinking of the pulse. At the time, I set it down to some idiosyncratic, personal distaste, and merely wondered at the acuteness of the symptoms; but I have since had reason to believe the cause to lie much deeper in the nature of man, and to turn on some nobler hinge than the principle of hatred.

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 pre-occupations, and the horror I had of my visitor, would suffer me to muster.

16. *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

Write about how tension is created at different points in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole;
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel;
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

Mr. Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was surprised to receive a visit from Poole.

'Bless me, Poole, what brings you here?' he cried; and then taking a second look at him, 'What ails you?' he added, 'is the doctor ill?'

'Mr. Utterson,' said the man, 'there is something wrong.'

'Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you,' said the lawyer.

'Now, take your time, and tell me plainly what you want.'

'You know the doctor's ways, sir,' replied Poole, 'and how he shuts himself up. Well, he's shut up again in the cabinet; and I don't like it, sir – I wish I may die if I like it. Mr. Utterson, sir, I'm afraid.'

'Now, my good man,' said the lawyer, 'be explicit. What are you afraid of?'

'I've been afraid for about a week,' returned Poole, doggedly disregarding the question, 'and I can bear it no more.'

The man's appearance amply bore out his words; his manner was altered for the worse; and except for the moment when he had first announced his terror, he had not once looked the lawyer in the face. Even now, he sat with the glass of wine untasted on his knee, and his eyes directed to a corner of the floor. 'I can bear it no more,' he repeated.

'Come,' said the lawyer, 'I see you have some good reason, Poole; I see there is something seriously amiss. Try to tell me what it is.'

'I think there's been foul play,' said Poole, hoarsely.

'Foul play!' cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. 'What foul play? What does the man mean?'

'I daren't say, sir,' was the answer; 'but will you come along with me and see for yourself?'

Further Sources of Support and Useful Websites:

- <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/>
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/english_literature/prosejekyllhyde/
- <http://www.shmoop.com/jekyll-and-hyde/>
- <http://www.scientificatripalda.it/dualism/jekyllHydeNarrators.php>