



PiXL Independence

English Literature – Answer Booklet

KS4

Jekyll and Hyde

Contents:

Answers

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Chapter 1 – Story of the Door

- Which two characters are introduced to us at the start going for a walk together?
 - Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
 - Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield.**
 - Dr. Lanyon and Dr. Jekyll.
 - Mr. Utterson and Dr. Jekyll.
- What is the narrative perspective in chapter 1?
 - Third person objective omniscient narrator.
 - Third person subjective limited narrator focusing on Mr. Utterson.**
 - First person epistolary form from an unknown narrator.
 - First person from Mr. Utterson's perspective.
- When Utterson used to say: "I incline to Cain's heresy", what did he mean?
 - It means that he likes to gossip and spread rumours.
 - 'Cain's heresy' is a phrase which means he blasphemes and is irreligious.
 - It is a biblical allusion which he uses to demonstrate that he wants to murder his brothers (i.e. people) – it is said as a joke.
 - It is a biblical allusion which he uses to imply that he doesn't interfere with other people's business.**
- What is Utterson's profession?
 - Doctor.
 - Lawyer.**
 - We don't know as the reader is never told.
 - Investigator.
- When Mr. Enfield relates his story, what time did he say it was that he saw the events he describes?
 - Exactly midnight.
 - About 3 o'clock in the morning.**
 - We don't know as the reader is never told.
 - Dawn.
- Broadly speaking, what happened in Mr. Enfield's story about the door?
 - A man killed a girl and then was made to pay the family.
 - A man stole some money but was made to give it back.
 - A man trampled on a girl and then was made to pay recompense.**
 - A man beat another man to death for no apparent reason.
- Complete Enfield's comparison: "It wasn't like a man; it was like some _____" ?
 - damned Juggernaut.**
 - evil fiend.
 - awful ape.
 - malevolent monkey.
- Enfield also goes on to describe how the man 'carried off' the exchange "like _____" ?
 - "a devil."
 - "Satan."**
 - "Death."
 - "Lucifer."
- Who is the man that Enfield details as going into the door revealed to be in Chapter 1?
 - His name is never revealed.
 - Dr. Jekyll.
 - Hyde.**
 - Mr. Utterson.
- Which of these is not a description of the man by Enfield in Chapter 1?
 - "something wrong with his appearance"
 - "down-right detestable"
 - "He must be deformed somewhere"
 - "pale and dwarfish"**

Chapter 2 – Search for Mr. Hyde

11. What does Mr. Utterson take from his safe to read at the start of this chapter which has been troubling him for some time?
 - a. **Dr. Jekyll's will which names Hyde as his inheritor.**
 - b. A volume of some dry divinity.
 - c. Newspaper reports about Mr. Hyde.
 - d. A letter from Dr. Jekyll which is only to be opened on his decease.
12. Why does Utterson decide to go and see Dr. Lanyon?
 - a. Because he had a prior arrangement to do so.
 - b. **Because Lanyon is an old friend and colleague of Jekyll's.**
 - c. Because Lanyon knows something about Hyde.
 - d. Because Lanyon is Utterson's doctor.
13. How does Lanyon describe Jekyll's work over the last ten years?
 - a. **Unscientific balderdash.**
 - b. Brilliant madness.
 - c. Terrifying and wrong.
 - d. Ridiculous nonsense.
14. In this chapter, what does Lanyon know about Hyde?
 - a. He knows that he has a terrible reputation.
 - b. He knows that he has a horrible appearance.
 - c. He knows that he is very secretive and mysterious.
 - d. **Nothing, he has never heard of him.**
15. When Utterson returns home, he is plagued by terrible thoughts which stop him from sleeping. What are they?
 - a. **He sees a man trampling a girl and standing by the bedside of his friend, Jekyll.**
 - b. He worries that Hyde has murdered Jekyll.
 - c. He worries that the will is a fake and that he is involved in some awful conspiracy.
 - d. He sees the face of Hyde which is monstrous but turns out to be his own reflection.
16. Utterson decides to confront Hyde, complete the expression he uses to confirm this: "If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought _____?
 - a. "I will find him."
 - b. "I shall seek him out."
 - c. **"I shall be Mr. Seek."**
 - d. "he will not be hidden for long."
17. After Utterson confronts Hyde he considers what he looked like, he is troubled above all by something about Hyde, what is it?
 - a. The fact that Hyde is "pale and dwarfish".
 - b. That Hyde had a "displeasing smile".
 - c. **That none of Hyde's overall appearance "could explain the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear with which Mr. Utterson regarded him".**
 - d. The way that Hyde "spoke with a husky, whispering and somewhat broken voice".
18. Utterson refers to "the old story of Dr. Fell". What is this a reference to?
 - a. A parable about a scholar who makes a Faustian pact.
 - b. A tale about a doctor who 'falls from grace'.
 - c. **A nursery rhyme about an unaccountably repellant person.**
 - d. A criminal case about a duplicitous and murderous doctor.
19. What is revealed about the door that Utterson waits at?
 - a. **It is a back way into the laboratory of Dr. Jekyll's house.**
 - b. It is always unlocked.
 - c. It is a false door which does not open.
 - d. It has decayed over the years and is no longer usable.
20. What does Utterson believe is going on between Jekyll and Hyde?
 - a. That Hyde is holding Jekyll hostage and is threatening to murder him.
 - b. That Jekyll is protecting Hyde for some dark purpose – potentially using him to carry out sinister deeds.
 - c. **That Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll using some knowledge about Jekyll's wild youth – some old sin.**
 - d. That Jekyll is using Hyde in one of his experiments.

Chapter 3 – Dr. Jekyll Was Quite At Ease

21. How much time has elapsed between this and the preceding chapter?
- Two days.
 - Two weeks.**
 - A month.
 - It doesn't specifically say.
22. According to what we are told in the novel, why is it relatively normal for Utterson to stay behind after other guests have gone?
- Because he is an extremely heavy drinker and tends to outstay his welcome.
 - Because he is an incredibly amiable and chatty individual and people want to talk with him.
 - Because he tends not to say much and this provides an opportunity for people to enjoy silent company.**
 - Because he is unmarried and has no commitments at home.
23. Which of these is the accurate description of Jekyll from this chapter?
- "a large, well-made, handsome-faced man of middle age, with something of a stylish appearance perhaps, but every mark of capacity and fairness"
 - "a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a stylish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness"**
 - "a grand, well-made, kind-faced man of forty, with something of a rough cast perhaps, but every mark of capability and friendliness"
 - "a small, ill-made, rough-faced man of fifty, with something of a stylish cast perhaps, but every mark of ingenuity and cunning"
24. What does Utterson wish to talk to Jekyll about?
- Jekyll's will.**
 - Jekyll's scientific research.
 - Jekyll's relationship with Lanyon.
 - Mr. Enfield.
25. According to Jekyll, what did Lanyon call Jekyll's work?
- Unscientific balderdash.
 - Scientific heresies.**
 - Ignorant.
 - Monumental.
26. What is Jekyll's opinion of Lanyon?
- Jekyll sees Lanyon as a valued and esteemed colleague.
 - Jekyll views Lanyon as good but narrow minded.**
 - Jekyll considers Lanyon to be utterly evil.
 - Jekyll has no strong opinions of Lanyon.
27. How does Jekyll react to the use of Hyde's name?
- He seems unaffected.
 - He looks pale and there is a darkness to his eyes.**
 - He becomes openly angry and violent.
 - He begins crying.
28. How does Jekyll explain his situation?
- He does not properly explain, he just says that it is strange.**
 - He says that he and Hyde are colleagues.
 - He implies that he is being controlled by some evil supernatural force.
 - He explains that he is just working on some experiments.
29. What does Jekyll assure Utterson about Hyde?
- That Hyde is completely safe and will do no harm to anyone.
 - That Hyde is a fundamentally good person.
 - That Utterson will never hear anymore of Hyde.
 - That he (Jekyll) can be rid of Hyde the moment he chooses.**
30. Complete this line: "I only ask for justice; I only ask you to help him for my sake, _____"
- when I am no longer here.**
 - if I should pass away.
 - if it should come to that.
 - when such a circumstance should arise.

Chapter 4 – The Carew Murder Case

31. Who is the principle witness for this murder?
- Utterson
 - A maid.**
 - A police officer.
 - Enfield.
32. How much time has elapsed between this and the preceding chapter?
- A day.
 - A fortnight.
 - A month.
 - A year.**
33. What is the full name of the victim?
- Sir Danvers Carew.**
 - Lord Daniel Carew.
 - Mr. Denvers Carew.
 - Dr. Damien Carew.
34. Which is the correct description of Hyde during his attack on Carew?
- “like Satan”
 - “like a monkey”
 - “like some damned Juggernaut”
 - “ape-like fury”**
35. How does the Maid react upon seeing and hearing this brutal assault in which Carew’s bones were “audibly shattered”?
- She screamed.
 - She cried.
 - She fainted.**
 - She calls for the police.
36. Why does Utterson become involved with the police investigation?
- Because of his association with Mr. Hyde.
 - Because he was also a witness.
 - Because Carew was carrying a letter addressed to Utterson.**
 - Because he is keeping an eye on whether there are any crimes mentioning Hyde.
37. What does Utterson realize about the cane that Hyde used to beat Carew to death with?
- That it was a gift that Utterson gave to Jekyll.**
 - That it was stolen.
 - That it was too big for Hyde.
 - That it contained a secret message.
38. How much would Hyde inherit upon Jekyll’s death?
- £2,500.
 - £25,000.
 - £250,000.**
 - Unknown.
39. How does the police officer propose to catch Mr. Hyde?
- By waiting at the bank until Hyde tries to take money out.**
 - By talking to Jekyll.
 - By conducting a man-hunt through the streets of Soho.
 - By waiting at Hyde’s residence until he returns.

Chapter 5 – Incident of the Letter

40. Utterson goes to Jekyll’s – how does Jekyll seem?
- Positive and in good spirits.
 - Angry and raging.
 - Insane.
 - Ill and poorly in appearance.**

41. Utterson confronts Jekyll about Hyde, what does Jekyll say about Hyde?
- Jekyll tries to persuade Utterson that it was not Hyde's fault.
 - Jekyll despairs and says that he has no control over what Hyde does.
 - Jekyll claims that he is done with Hyde and that he will never be heard of again.**
 - Jekyll threatens ominously that Hyde will return.
42. What does Utterson assume about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde.
- That Jekyll somehow owed Hyde something.
 - That Hyde intended to murder Jekyll to get his inheritance.**
 - That Jekyll and Hyde had some kind of strange business arrangement.
 - That Hyde was hired to be a thug by Jekyll.
43. What is Utterson worried about happening if Hyde goes on trial?
- That Jekyll's name will come up.**
 - That he (Utterson) will be connected with Hyde.
 - That it will reveal even darker and sinister secrets from Hyde's past.
 - That he will somehow manage to be found not guilty and go free.
44. What does the letter that Jekyll gives Utterson from Hyde say?
- It is a complete confession to the murder of Carew.
 - It is a death threat to Jekyll.
 - It is a plea for more money from Jekyll.
 - It assures Jekyll that Hyde has a certain way of escape.**
45. Jekyll gives Utterson a letter from Hyde in which Hyde claims he will disappear forever. After Utterson talks to Poole, what unsettling thing does he realize about this letter?
- That it has no postmark.
 - That it contains a secret message hidden in a cipher.
 - That it was not delivered to the main house and so came in through the back.**
 - That it was written before the murder occurred.
46. Throughout the novel, there are multiple descriptions of the fog such as: "The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city, where the lamps glimmered like carbuncles". Which interpretation of this is not valid?
- A motif sustained throughout implying a grim claustrophobia to London.
 - A recurrence of pathetic fallacy contributing to a sense of secrecy and hidden mysteries.
 - A regular simile which implies a sense of anger and violence.**
 - Repeated imagery suggesting a sense of death and the underworld.
47. What is the relationship between Utterson and Guest?
- Guest is Utterson's head clerk.**
 - Utterson and Guest are very old rivals.
 - Guest and Utterson are working together on investigating Hyde.
 - Guest is staying at Utterson's residence temporarily.
48. What does Mr. Guest notice about the handwriting in Hyde's letter?
- It carries the hallmarks of a mad-man's.
 - It is almost identical to Jekyll's – just sloped differently.**
 - It is scratchy and hurriedly written.
 - It has been written in blood, not ink.
49. What does Utterson surmise Jekyll has done?
- Written the letter on Hyde's behalf.**
 - Killed Carew.
 - Told Hyde to write the letter to distract Utterson.
 - Gone insane.

Chapter 6 – Incident of Dr. Lanyon

50. As time has run on since Carew's murder and since Hyde has seemed to disappear, how does Jekyll seem?
- Even more withdrawn and uncertain.
 - Ill-looking and pale.
 - More outgoing, charitable and religious.**
 - Wild and outrageous, indulging in scandalous behaviour.

51. What happened on the 8th of January?
- Nothing at all.
 - Carew died.
 - Jekyll hosted a party and seemed to have returned to being good friends with Lanyon and Utterson.**
 - Jekyll refuses admittance to anyone.
52. What happens on the 12th of January and subsequent days thereafter?
- Jekyll refuses admittance to anyone.**
 - Hyde returns.
 - Jekyll goes missing.
 - Utterson becomes ill.
53. When Utterson goes to see Lanyon, how does he seem?
- Angry and raging.
 - Raving and manic.
 - Ill and in shock.**
 - Calm and at ease.
54. Complete this line from Lanyon: "I sometimes think if we knew all, _____"
- we would be knowledgeable indeed.
 - we should be more glad to get away.**
 - we could unlock the secrets of our souls.
 - we might be appalled at what we discovered.
55. Who is Lanyon quite done with and regards as dead?
- Himself.
 - Mr. Hyde.
 - Dr. Jekyll.**
 - Utterson.
56. In Jekyll's letter in reply to Utterson, what are the missing words in this line: "If I am the chief of _____, I am the chief of _____ also.?"
- scientists and philosophers.
 - sinners and sufferers.**
 - Jekyll and Hyde.
 - my mind and my soul.
57. Around a fortnight after this, what happens to Lanyon?
- He threatens to expose Jekyll.
 - He commits suicide.
 - He dies.**
 - He is sent to the madhouse.
58. After Lanyon's funeral, Utterson opens a letter from Lanyon. What startles Lanyon about the contents?
- There is nothing inside.
 - There are strange powders within.
 - The letter contains another sealed letter inside from Hyde instructing him to leave Jekyll alone.
 - The letter contains another sealed letter inside from Jekyll instructing him only to read it upon Jekyll's disappearance or death.**
59. Why does Utterson slowly stop visiting Jekyll?
- Because he no longer cares about his friend.
 - Because he is never allowed in.**
 - Because he has been ordered not to.
 - Because his work prevents him.

Chapter 7 – Incident at the Window

60. When Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll, what horrifies and unsettles them?
- Jekyll appears deathly ill.
 - Jekyll refuses to leave the house.
 - Jekyll is struck by a strange expression of abject terror and despair.**
 - Jekyll seems to be raving and insane.

Chapter 8 – The Last Night (part 1)

61. Poole calls upon Utterson one evening, who is Poole?
a. **Jekyll's butler.**
b. Jekyll's laboratory assistant.
c. Utterson's colleague.
d. Lanyon's former servant.
62. Poole says that the doctor has been shut up in his laboratory for about a week. What does he say that he is worried there has been?
a. A terrible murder.
b. **Foul play.**
c. Evil deeds.
d. Nefarious actions.
63. Poole asks Utterson to come to Jekyll's. When he gets there, he mops his brow. Why?
a. Due to the warm weather.
b. Because he has walked very quickly.
c. **Because he is strangled by anguish.**
d. Because he has been rained upon.
64. When Utterson arrives at Jekyll's, all of the servants are gathered in the hall around the hearth. How does Utterson react to this?
a. He thinks little of it.
b. **He is annoyed and thinks that it is not proper behaviour for servants.**
c. He is angered by their presence and demands that they all leave at once.
d. He warns them to not spread scandal and gossip.
65. What is the cabinet door's appearance?
a. **Red baize.**
b. Dull oak.
c. Stained wood.
d. Discoloured beech.
66. Poole knocks on the cabinet door and tells the person inside that Mr. Utterson is there to see him. What is the response?
a. A voice tells him to leave immediately.
b. **A voice says he cannot see anyone.**
c. There is no response.
d. A scream.
67. What does Poole think has happened?
a. That Jekyll has been murdered by someone and the murderer is still in the room.
b. That Jekyll has gone mad.
c. That an imposter is in Jekyll's room and refuses to leave.
d. That Jekyll is undergoing some kind of radical change.
68. Papers ordering something have been thrown down the stairs, what is being requested?
a. **Some kind of drug.**
b. Food.
c. Money.
d. Him to be left alone.
69. Poole says he had briefly seen the person in the room and believed that it was not Jekyll, why?
a. Because he wore different clothes.
b. Because he clearly saw his face and it was not Jekyll.
c. **He had a mask on his face and cried out like a rat.**
d. Because he wore a low hat and refused to show his face.

Chapter 8 – The Last Night (part 2)

70. According to Poole's description, Jekyll was "a tall, fine build of a man". How does the person in the room contrast with this according to Poole?
a. **He is more of a dwarf.**
b. He is unrefined.
c. He is weak looking.
d. He is not a he, she is a woman.

71. Why does Utterson believe that Jekyll is still alive?
- He thinks that the voice he heard was Jekyll's.
 - The notes coming from the room are in Jekyll's handwriting.**
 - He just has an unshakeable conviction or gut instinct.
 - Because it makes no sense for the murderer to remain in the room afterwards.
72. Eventually, Utterson decides that Poole should be frank with him and so Poole reveals that he believes the man in the room to be Hyde. Complete this simile describing him:
- "masked thing like a _____".
- monkey.**
 - beetle.
 - devil.
 - snake.
73. What two other sounds confirmed (to Poole) the idea that the person in the room was not Jekyll?
- He coughed more and snarled like a beast or a monster.
 - His tread was lighter and he wept like a woman or a lost soul.**
 - He whispered continually and laughed maniacally.
 - He scratched the walls and smashed things in the room.
74. Utterson and Poole break their way into the cabinet. How is the room described?
- It is in utter disarray as though someone has been ransacking it.
 - It is the classic image of a mad scientists' laboratory.
 - It appears relatively normal apart from presses for chemicals.**
 - It looks filthy and disgusting.
75. Who is in the middle of the room?
- Jekyll.
 - Hyde.**
 - No-one.
 - Lanyon.
76. How does the person in the room die?
- It is unclear.
 - He commits suicide.**
 - He is killed by Utterson.
 - He tries to escape by leaping from a window.
77. Utterson discovers Jekyll's altered will, who is named in it?
- No-one – the names have been struck out.
 - Hyde.
 - Poole.
 - Utterson.**
78. Utterson also finds some instructions, what do they tell him to do?
- Get some of the drug.
 - Leave immediately and tell no-one of what he has seen.
 - Read the letter given to him by Lanyon.**
 - Bury the body.
79. At the end of this chapter, what does Utterson resolve to do and why?
- Read the letters before informing the police in the hope that he will somehow preserve Jekyll's reputation.**
 - Tell the police everything immediately.
 - Bury the body.
 - Destroy the drugs.

Chapter 9 – Dr. Lanyon's Narrative

80. How does the narrative perspective shift from its omniscient focus on Utterson in this chapter?
- It goes to a third person omniscient focus on Lanyon.
 - It goes to a first person account about Lanyon from Hyde's perspective.
 - It goes to a first person epistolary account from Lanyon's perspective.**
 - It goes to a first person account about Lanyon from Jekyll's perspective.

81. Lanyon receives a letter from Jekyll asking him to fetch a drawer from Jekyll's house and then wait for someone back at Lanyon's residence, what best describes the tone of this letter?
- Desperate, anxious and pedantic.**
 - Ambiguous, vague and unclear.
 - Aggressive, scathing and patronising.
 - Rambling, insane and long-winded.
82. What does Lanyon think about Jekyll following this letter?
- He worries that Jekyll is in trouble with the law.
 - He believes Jekyll to be insane.**
 - He believes that Jekyll has finally come to his senses.
 - He believes that Jekyll is tricking him.
83. What does Lanyon do in a hope to make himself safe?
- Makes sure that the police are nearby.
 - Has a gun on him.**
 - Keeps a servant up to listen in.
 - Keeps his distance from the man.
84. Lanyon describes the man, what does he not say about him?
- That he was small.
 - That his facial expression was "shocking".
 - That Lanyon's pulse sank when the man was nearby.
 - That he was like a monkey.**
85. What struck Lanyon as being particularly strange about the man's appearance?
- He couldn't describe him.
 - His clothes were too large.**
 - He wouldn't stop grinning.
 - His clothes were torn and ragged.
86. The man concocts a potion, what best describes the appearance of its transformation?
- It is purple originally, green powders are added and it slowly turns grey before finally being red.
 - It is red originally, white powders are added and it fizzes and fumes until it turns purple and finally green.**
 - It is green originally, black powders are added and it immediately turns blue and finally purple.
 - It is transparent originally, red powders are added and it bubbles over until it turns pink and finally a deep blood red.
87. The man drinks the potion, what happens after this?
- He dies.
 - He collapses and remains on the floor.
 - Nothing at all.
 - He turns into Jekyll.**
88. Who was the man?
- Utterson.
 - Hyde.**
 - Jekyll.
 - Enfield.
89. What kills Lanyon?
- The shock of seeing this transformation.**
 - Hyde attacks him.
 - Jekyll attacks him.
 - He commits suicide.

Chapter 10 – Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case (Part 1)

90. In this chapter, we gain Jekyll's first-hand explanation of what happened. How do we get access to this?
- This is the letter that Utterson is reading which was given to him by Lanyon.
 - This is the letter that Lanyon is reading which was given to him by Jekyll.
 - This is the confession delivered to the police.
 - This is a confession note found in Jekyll's cabinet alongside Hyde's body.**

91. What was the conflict that Jekyll had whilst growing up?
- He wanted to have fun but also be respectable.**
 - He wanted to be frivolous but his family would not let him.
 - He wanted to be widely respected as a scientist but he was not bright enough.
 - He wanted to shut himself away but everyone wanted him to be sociable.
92. What is it that Jekyll claims he discovered about man?
- That we all have a dark beastly side to us.
 - That man is not one but two.**
 - That there is only a thin line between madness and sanity.
 - That it is possible to easily reconstruct your external appearance.
93. What two reasons does Jekyll give for why he will not explain in detail how he made this discovery?
- Because he felt that it would be irreligious to do so and he knew that no-one would ever be as brilliant as he was.
 - Because he knew that it would result in death and destruction and he couldn't bear anyone to end up like him.
 - Because he believed that we must live with our duality and he didn't ever comprehensively know how it worked.**
 - Because he did not have time to write it all down and the drugs had run out anyway.
94. How does he feel when he turns into Hyde for the first time?
- Disgusted with himself.
 - Angry and enraged.
 - Younger and lighter.**
 - Weaker and faint.
95. What is the theory that Jekyll proposes for why Hyde was smaller?
- Because he was more evil.**
 - Because that side to Jekyll had been repressed.
 - Because it would be impossible for him to have grown larger, but smaller would allow certain aspects of his body to condense.
 - Because Hyde was fundamentally weaker than Jekyll.
96. How did Hyde feel looking at himself in the mirror for the first time?
- Repulsed.
 - Indifferent.
 - Pleased.**
 - Disgusted.
97. What best describes what this drug does (according to Jekyll's theory)?
- It splits a person into two – good (Jekyll) and evil (Hyde).
 - It allows a person to express a part of themselves fully – Jekyll is still mixed, Hyde is evil.**
 - It brings out the evil side to your personality – Jekyll is still mixed, Hyde is evil.
 - It simply changes your appearance.
98. Jekyll says that even as he grew older, he still felt averse to the life of study. How does he ambiguously describe his indulgences?
- Undignified.**
 - Scandalous.
 - Heinous.
 - Disreputable.
99. Around two months before the murder of Carew, what unsettling thing happens regarding the transformations?
- Hyde is unable to return to being Jekyll no matter how many drugs he takes.
 - Jekyll wakes up as Hyde without having taken the drug.**
 - Jekyll finds it impossible to turn into Hyde no matter how many drugs he takes.
 - Hyde wakes up as Jekyll without having taken the drug.

Chapter 10 – Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case (Part 2)

100. What, at times, had Jekyll had to do with the drug?
- Double and even treble the dose for it to work.**
 - Reduce its potency by watering it down.
 - Lock it away from himself to stop him taking it.
 - Give it to Poole for safe-keeping.
101. Jekyll abstains from being Hyde for two months. How does he describe Hyde when he gave in?
- My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.**
 - My fiend had been long trapped, he rushed out screaming.
 - My friend had been sleeping, now he woke.
 - The prince had been plotting, now he took the throne.
102. How does Jekyll describe the murder of Carew?
- “Like a fiendish ape, I tore at the defenceless man”
 - “I smashed the pathetic body, revelling in my destruction”
 - “I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow”**
 - “He struck the poor gentleman, audibly shattering his bones”
103. After the murder of Carew, what does Jekyll resolve to do?
- Never be Hyde again and do more charitable work.**
 - Never be Hyde again and hide himself away.
 - To compound a drug to secure Hyde.
 - Give himself up to the police.
104. What happens in Regent’s Park?
- Jekyll gives in and takes the drug to turn into Hyde.
 - Jekyll meets with Utterson.
 - Jekyll turns into Hyde without taking the drug.**
 - Jekyll meets Lanyon.
105. After the situation in Regent’s Park, who does he turn to for help?
- Utterson.
 - Lanyon.**
 - Poole.
 - Bradshaw.
106. Following this, what happens to Jekyll?
- He goes completely insane.
 - As Jekyll, he becomes more murderous.
 - He becomes Hyde completely and never returns to being Jekyll.
 - He finds it increasingly difficult to remain as Jekyll and keeps turning into Hyde.**
107. What is not a trick that Hyde plays upon Jekyll?
- Scrawling blasphemies in his books.
 - Burning letters.
 - Hiding the potion.**
 - Destroying the portrait of his father.
108. What was it that Jekyll believed enabled the potion to work?
- A precise chemical formula which Jekyll destroyed.
 - An unknown impurity in a salt.**
 - A transcendental, mystical quality that Jekyll does not divulge.
 - A particular tincture which runs out.
109. What happens at the end of the letter?
- Hyde says he is going to commit suicide to end Jekyll.
 - Jekyll says he is going to commit suicide to end Hyde.
 - Jekyll turns into Hyde.
 - Jekyll says he knows that this will be the last time he is in control.**

II. Context Questions

1. What era was Jekyll and Hyde written in?
Victorian.
2. What significant theory relating to biological changes over time may have had an influence on Stevenson's writing?
The theory of evolution by Charles Darwin ('On 'The Origin of Species' and perhaps more significantly 'The Descent of Man').
3. Throughout his life, what did Robert Louis Stevenson suffer with?
Ill health.
4. Alongside Jekyll and Hyde, what type of fiction was Robert Louis Stevenson mostly known for writing?
Children's fiction.
5. What supposedly happened to the first draft of Jekyll and Hyde?
It was burned by Stevenson's wife.
6. How, apparently, did Stevenson initially come up with the idea?
It was a dream/nightmare, Stevenson was woken from it by his wife and was annoyed because he said she had interrupted a "fine bogey tale".
7. Name two genres that Jekyll and Hyde can be said to belong to.
Gothic, mystery, (psychological) thriller, crime, adventure, horror, science fiction, drama.
8. There are no major female characters in Jekyll and Hyde and the ones that are included are side-lined and have no name. What might this have been a reflection of in society at the time?
That women were repressed and controlled by a male-dominated society (sexism).
9. Jekyll uses chemistry to achieve his transformation. What might this be a comment upon which was happening during Victorian era and included things like the steam engine's invention and electricity being widespread.
Significant technological progress (many inventions) during Victorian era.
10. Victorian society was very socially divided. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde may have been a comment on this with them representing different parts of society. What was the nature of this divide?
The class system – upper and lower classes (Jekyll = upper, Hyde = lower). Alternatively (although less convincingly), wealth (Jekyll = rich (lives in a grand house etc.), Hyde = poor).

III. Character Questions

Round One

1. Who is described as being a "damned juggernaut"?
Mr Hyde.
2. Who is described as having a "large handsome face"?
Dr. Jekyll.
3. Who is described as being "a man of a rugged countenance"?
Mr. Utterson.
4. Who is described as a "well-known man about town."?
Mr. Enfield.
5. Who is described as having "an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy"?
The old woman (Hyde's landlady).

6. Who is described as being a “well-dressed, elderly servant”?
Poole.
7. Who is described as being “romantically given”?
The maid who witnesses the murder of Carew.
8. Who is described as being “a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman”?
Dr. Lanyon.
9. Who is described as having “an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition”?
Sir Danvers Carew (the man who is murdered by Hyde).
10. Whose “eye lighted up with professional ambition”?
Inspector Newcomen.

Round 2 (Advanced)

1. Who offers Mr Hyde “a box of lights” only to be “smote” in the face by him?
An unnamed woman who Hyde encounters before seeing Lanyon.
2. What is Utterson’s first name?
Gabriel.
3. What is the name of Jekyll’s footman?
Bradshaw.
4. The girl who gets trampled was sent to see a doctor. What does Enfield call the doctor?
Sawbones.
5. What is Jekyll’s full name including his titles?
Henry Jekyll, M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., etc.
6. Who is good at analysing handwriting?
Mr. Guest.
7. What is Hyde’s first name?
Edward.
8. Utterson sometimes uses a different name for Henry Jekyll, what is it?
Harry.
9. What is Lanyon’s first name?
Hastie.
10. What is Mr Enfield’s first name?
Richard.

IV. General Questions

1. What central theme is illustrated by the quotation: "man is not truly one, but truly two"?
Duality.
2. The fog is described as: "A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven", what device is this and what is meant by it/its effect?
A metaphor – a "pall" is a cloth which covers coffins so it implies a sense of death covering the city.
3. In the 'Incident of the Letter', Stevenson uses the phrase: "The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city". What device is this (or devices are there here) and what is the effect?
Pathetic fallacy/personification (and metaphor) – creates a dark and deathly tone.
4. Hyde is variously described as being "ape-like", "like a monkey" & "like a rat". Overall, how would you describe this device?
Animal imagery/animalistic presentation.
5. Utterson says "I incline to Cain's heresy," and Jekyll refers to the "Babylonian finger on the wall". What are these?
Biblical allusions/references (Cain's heresy refers to the idea that Cain said he was not his brother's keeper – it is used as an expression to mean that Utterson does not get involved in the affairs of others. However, it is also ironic as Cain killed his brother, Abel. The Babylonian finger refers to how a ghostly hand spelt out the end of an empire on a wall.)
6. How many deaths is Hyde directly responsible for?
One – Sir Danvers Carew (however, indirectly the shock of transformation kills Lanyon and arguably Jekyll is killed by Hyde taking over).
7. Towards the end of the novel, the story is revealed in letters – first Lanyon and then Jekyll. What type of narrative structure is it called when the story is told through letters?
Epistolary.
8. Name three appearances of female characters in the novel.
The girl who gets trampled, the maid who sees Carew's murder, Hyde's landlady/the old woman at Hyde's residence, the woman that Hyde hits when she offers him a box of lights, Jekyll's housemaid and cook (in 'The Last Night' when Utterson goes to Jekyll's).
9. What is the popular interpretation of the significance of Jekyll's name?
Jekyll – refers to 'Je' as in French for 'I' and 'Kyll' is a homophone of 'kill' so his name literally means 'I kill' – implying that he is a killer or that he will kill himself (his 'I').
10. What is the popular interpretation for the significance of Hyde's name?
Hyde – is a homophone for 'hide' which carries a dual meaning played upon in the novel:
 1. That Hyde refers to 'hidden' played upon by Utterson shown in the quotation: "'If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought, "I shall be Mr. Seek.'"
 2. That Hyde refers to 'hide' as in skin (usually of a skinned animal which is to be made into clothing) played upon by Jekyll (perhaps unwittingly) when he says he put on Hyde "like a thick cloak" or that Hyde was an "impenetrable mantle".**According to Vladimir Nabokov in his Introduction to an edition of the novel: "The names Jekyll and Hyde are of Scandinavian origin, and I suspect that Stevenson chose them from the same page of an old book on surnames where I looked them up myself. Hyde comes from the Anglo Saxon *hyd*, which is the Danish *hide* "a haven." And Jekyll comes from the Danish name *Jökulle*, which means "an icicle".**



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