Year 9 English Remote Learning Booklet

Jekyll and Hyde: Week 4

In this unit, you will study Robert Louis Stevenson’s *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.

This is an important unit as it is a GCSE text that you will study as part of your GCSE. Of course, we will come back to it in Years 10/11, but the more you do now, the better placed you will be in 2 years’ time.

Some of you have read the novella in tutor time, but as not all of you have, the full story will be included in these word documents.

In Year 8, you studied ‘Victorian London’ and looked at social class, the industrial revolution and gothic horror. We will build on these ideas in this unit of work.

There are answers to LSTs and other activities at the end of the document, so please green pen/mark those answers yourselves.

You do not need to send any of this work to your teacher.

We will use a quiz on Educake every two weeks to check your understanding.

*Please* read the documents carefully. They should take you through all of the knowledge that you need. If you are stuck, make sure you have read everything carefully.

This week, there is lots of reading to do.

The last few chapters are fairly long, so we will read s brief chapter summary BEFORE you read the chapter.

This will help you to understand what you are reading as you are reading it.

The last chapter in particular is tough to read.

Don’t give up! ☺

Lesson 18

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 8?

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| LST |

1. What happened to Lanyon at the end of Chapter 6?
2. What was Chapter 7 called?
3. What did Jekyll do to the window in Chapter 7 while he was talking to Utterson and Enfield?
4. What were Utterson and Enfield’s reactions?
5. How were Victorian gentlemen supposed to act?
6. What is physiognomy?
7. What happened prior to the Victorian era that meant that more people moved to the city for work?
8. Given what you know about Victorian gentlemen, why is the word ‘strange’ important in the title of the novel, ‘*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde’ ?*

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| Teacher Instruction |

Read the chapter summary below and then answer the questions. All questions can be answered if you read the chapter summary carefully.

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| *Agitated* | feeling or appearing troubled or nervous | *Premonition* | a strong feeling that something is about to happen, especially something unpleasant. |
| *Emanating* | originate from; be produced by. | *Pathetic fallacy* | When the weather or environment matches the emotions or tone of the story. |
| *Foul play* | Criminal actions |  |  |

Jekyll’s butler Poole visits Utterson one night after dinner. Deeply *agitated*, he says only that he believes there has been some “foul play” regarding Dr. Jekyll; he quickly brings Utterson to his master’s residence. The night is dark and windy, and the streets are deserted, giving Utterson a *premonition* of disaster: this is an example of Stevenson, the author, using a *pathetic fallacy*. When he reaches Jekyll’s house, he finds the servants gathered fearfully in the main hall. Poole brings Utterson to the door of Jekyll’s laboratory and calls inside, saying that Utterson has come for a visit. A strange voice responds, sounding nothing like that of Jekyll; the owner of the voice tells Poole that he can receive no visitors.

Poole and Utterson retreat to the kitchen, where Poole insists that the voice they heard *emanating* from the laboratory does not belong to his master. Utterson wonders why the murderer would remain in the laboratory if he had just killed Jekyll and not simply flee. Poole describes how the mystery voice has sent him on constant errands to chemists; the man in the laboratory seems desperate for some ingredient that no drugstore in London sells. We, the readers, suspect that this drug is the potion that Jekyll takes to transform into Hyde. Utterson, still hopeful, asks whether the notes Poole has received are in the doctor’s hand, but Poole then reveals that he has seen the person inside the laboratory, when he came out briefly to search for something, and that the man looked nothing like Jekyll. Utterson suggests that Jekyll may have some disease that changes his voice and deforms his features, making them unrecognizable, but Poole declares that the person he saw was smaller than his master—and looked, in fact, like none other than Mr. Hyde.

Hearing Poole’s words, Utterson resolves that he and Poole should break into the laboratory. He sends two servants around the block to the laboratory’s other door, the one that Enfield sees Hyde using at the beginning of the novel. Then, armed with a fireplace poker and an axe, Utterson and Poole return to the inner door. Utterson calls inside, demanding admittance. The voice begs for Utterson to have mercy and to leave him alone. The lawyer, however, recognizes the voice as Hyde’s and orders Poole to smash down the door.

Once inside, the men find Hyde’s body lying on the floor, a crushed vial in his hand. He appears to have poisoned himself. Utterson notes that Hyde is wearing a suit that belongs to Jekyll and that is much too large for him. The men search the entire laboratory, as well as the surgeon’s theatre below and the other rooms in the building, but they find neither a trace of Jekyll nor a corpse. They note a large mirror and think it strange to find such an item in a scientific laboratory. Then, on Jekyll’s business table, they find a large envelope addressed to Utterson that contains three items. The first is a will, much like the previous one, except that it replaces Hyde’s name with Utterson’s. The second is a note to Utterson, with the present day’s date on it. Based on this piece of evidence, Utterson surmises that Jekyll is still alive—and he wonders if Hyde really died by suicide or if Jekyll killed him. This note instructs Utterson to go home immediately and read the letter that Lanyon gave him earlier. It adds that if he desires to learn more, Utterson can read the confession of “Your worthy and unhappy friend, Henry Jekyll.” Utterson takes the third item from the envelope—a sealed packet—and promises Poole that he will return that night and send for the police. He then heads back to his office to read Lanyon’s letter and the contents of the sealed packet.

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| Deliberate Practice |

Answer all questions **in writing and in full sentences**.

1) Why does Poole go to see Utterson?

2) What has the mysterious voice been asking Poole to do?

3) What do Utterson and Poole do after Poole tells Utterson that the person he saw looked like Hyde?

4) When they enter the laboratory, what do they find?

5) What is in the large envelope?

Now, read read/follow along with chapter 8 on this audiobook:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-jekyll-and-hyde-the-last-night/z6hw47h>

Remember, there is an ‘Easy Read’ version on the school website, but only use this if you really struggle with understanding the full text.

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| Learning Review |

When Poole and Utterson enter Jekyll’s house, they find the servants ‘stood together like a flock of sheep.’

Why do you think Stevenson compared the servants to sheep? How does this make them seem?

Lesson 19

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 9?

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| LST |

1. Who is *Poole*?
2. Why did Poole visit Mr Utterson?
3. What do Utterson/Poole find in the laboratory?
4. What 3 things were in the envelope?
5. What is a *linear narrative*?
6. What is a *non-linear narrative*?
7. What is a *dual narrative*?
8. What type of narrative would you say that *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is?

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| Teacher Instruction |

Chapter 9: Dr.Lanyon’s Narrative

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| *Transcendental medicine* | Magic and supernatural approaches to science: the opposite to what Lanyon thought was correct | *Skepticism* | A lack of belief in something |

Read the chapter summary below and then answer the questions. All questions can be answered if you read the chapter summary carefully.

This chapter constitutes a word-for-word transcription of the letter Lanyon intends Utterson to open after Lanyon’s and Jekyll’s deaths. Lanyon writes that after Jekyll’s last dinner party (mentioned initially in Chapter 6: The Remarkable Incident of Dr.Lanyon), he received a strange letter from Jekyll. The letter asked Lanyon to go to Jekyll’s home and, with the help of Poole, break into the upper room—or “cabinet”—of Jekyll’s laboratory. The letter instructed Lanyon then to remove a specific drawer and all its contents from the laboratory, return with this drawer to his own home, and wait for a man who would come to claim it precisely at midnight. The letter seemed to Lanyon to have been written in a mood of desperation. It offered no explanation for the orders it gave but promised Lanyon that if he did as it bade, he would soon understand everything.

Lanyon duly went to Jekyll’s home, where Poole and a locksmith met him. The locksmith broke into the lab, and Lanyon returned home with the drawer. Within the drawer, Lanyon found several vials, one containing what seemed to be salt and another holding a peculiar red liquid. The drawer also contained a notebook recording what seemed to be years of experiments, with little notations such as “double” or “total failure!!!” scattered amid a long list of dates. The reader later finds out that this notebook is a record of Jekyll’s attempts and experiments to transform into Hyde. It demonstrates how Jekyll needed increasingly large doses of the chemical in order to change, suggesting that the potion was becoming less effective or that Jekyll was becoming immune the effects. However, the notebooks offered no hints as to what the experiments involved. Lanyon waited for his visitor, increasingly certain that Jekyll must be insane. As promised, at the stroke of midnight, a small, evil-looking man appeared, dressed in clothes much too large for him. It was, of course, Mr. Hyde, but Lanyon, never having seen the man before, did not recognize him. Hyde seemed nervous and excited. He avoided polite conversation, interested only in the contents of the drawer. Lanyon directed him to it, and Hyde then asked for a graduated glass. In it, he mixed the ingredients from the drawer to form a purple liquid, which then became green. Hyde paused and asked Lanyon whether he should leave and take the glass with him, or whether he should stay and drink it in front of Lanyon, allowing the doctor to witness something that he claimed would “stagger the unbelief of Satan.” Lanyon, irritated, declared that he had already become so involved in the matter that he wanted to see the end of it. Taking up the glass, Hyde told Lanyon that his *skepticism* of “*transcendental medicine*” would now be disproved. Before Lanyon’s eyes, the deformed man drank the glass in one gulp and then seemed to swell, his body expanding, his face melting and shifting, until, shockingly, Hyde was gone and Dr. Jekyll stood in his place. Lanyon here ends his letter, stating that what Jekyll told him afterward is too shocking to repeat and that the horror of the event has so wrecked his constitution that he will soon die.

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| Deliberate Practice |

Answer all questions in writing and in full sentences.

1) Lanyon writes that he received a letter from Jekyll, what did it ask Lanyon to do?

2) What was written in the notebook and what did it mean?

3) What happened at the stroke of midnight?

4) What happened when Hyde drank the potion?

5) What happens to Lanyon as a result?

Now read/follow along with the audio book: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-jekyll-and-hyde-dr-lanyons-narrative/zf36qp3>

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| Learning Review |

We learn that Lanyon died because he saw the transformation of Hyde back into Dr Jekyll. It shocked him so much that he couldn’t sleep and eventually died.

He said: ‘’My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me’

What word in that quotation shows how deeply he has been affected?

Lesson 20 and 21

Chapter 10 is fairly lengthy, so take your time with this.

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 10?

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| LST |

1. In Chapter 9, what did the letter ask Dr Lanyon to do?
2. Who appeared at midnight?
3. What happened when Hyde drank the potion?
4. What did this do to Lanyon?
5. When were *the dark ages*?
6. Where did the term ‘gothic’ come from?
7. What effect did the ‘goths’ think that gargoyles had on castles?
8. What is ‘transcendental medicine’?

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| Teacher Instruction |

**Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case**

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| ***Frivolous*** | Silly, not serious, carefree | ***Transgressions*** | an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct; an offence |
| ***Vigorous*** | strong, healthy, and full of energy | ***Hypothesise*** | A guess or suggestion |
| ***Repress*** | subdue (someone or something) by force | ***Degradation*** | Lower the character of, to become immoral |
| ***Involuntary*** | done without will or conscious control. | ***spontaneous*** | (of a process or event) occurring without apparent external cause. |

Read the chapter summary below and then answer the questions. All questions can be answered if you read the chapter summary carefully.

This chapter offers a transcription of the letter Jekyll leaves for Utterson in the laboratory. Jekyll writes that upon his birth he possessed a large inheritance, a healthy body, and a hardworking, decent nature. His idealism allowed him to maintain a respectable seriousness in public while hiding his more *frivolous* and indecent side. By the time he was fully grown, he found himself leading a dual life, in which his better side constantly felt guilt for the *transgressions* of his darker side. When his scientific interests led to mystical studies as to the divided nature of man, he hoped to find some solution to his own split nature. Jekyll insists that “man is not truly one, but truly two,” and he records how he dreamed of separating the good and evil natures.

Jekyll reports that, after much research, he eventually found a chemical solution that might serve his purposes. Buying a large quantity of salt as his last ingredient, he took the potion with the knowledge that he was risking his life, but he remained driven by the hopes of making a great discovery. At first, he experienced incredible pain and nausea. But as these symptoms subsided, he felt *vigorous* and filled with recklessness and sensuality. He had become the shrunken, deformed Mr. Hyde. He *hypothesizes* that Hyde’s small stature owed to the fact that this persona represented his evil side alone, which up to that point had been *repressed*.

Upon first looking into a mirror after the transformation, Jekyll-turned-Hyde was not repulsed by his new form; instead, he experienced “a leap of welcome.” He came to delight in living as Hyde. Jekyll was becoming too old to act upon his more embarrassing impulses, but Hyde was a younger man, the personification of the evil side that emerged several years after Jekyll’s own birth. Transforming himself into Hyde became a welcome outlet for Jekyll’s passions. Jekyll furnished a home and set up a bank account for his alter ego, Hyde, who soon sunk into utter *degradation.* But each time he transformed back into Jekyll, he felt no guilt at Hyde’s dark exploits, though he did try to right whatever wrongs had been done.

It was not until two months before the Carew murder that Jekyll found cause for concern. While asleep one night, he *involuntarily* transformed into Hyde—without the help of the potion—and awoke in the body of his darker half. This incident convinced him that he must cease with his transformations or risk being trapped in Hyde’s form forever. But after two months as Jekyll, he caved in and took the potion again. Hyde, so long repressed, emerged wild and vengefully savage, and it was in this mood that he beat Carew to death, delighting in the crime. Hyde showed no remorse for the murder, but Jekyll knelt and prayed to God for forgiveness even before his transformation back was complete. The horrifying nature of the murder convinced Jekyll never to transform himself again, and it was during the subsequent months that Utterson and others remarked that Jekyll seemed to have had a weight lifted from his shoulders, and that everything seemed well with him.

Eventually, though, Jekyll grew weary of constant virtue and indulged some of his darker desires—in his own person, not that of Hyde. But this dip into darkness proved sufficient to cause another *spontaneous* transformation into Hyde, which took place one day when Jekyll was sitting in a park, far from home. As Hyde, he immediately felt brave and powerful, but he also knew that the police would seize him for his murder of Carew. He could not even return to his rooms to get his potions without a great risk of being captured. It was then that he sent word to Lanyon to break into his laboratory and get his potions for him. After that night, he had to take a double dose of the potion every six hours to avoid spontaneous transformation into Hyde. As soon as the drug began to wear off, the transformation process would begin. It was one of these spells that struck him as he spoke to Enfield and Utterson out the window, forcing him to withdraw.

In his last, desperate hours, Hyde grew stronger as Jekyll grew weaker. Moreover, the salt necessary for the potion began to run out. Jekyll ordered more, only to discover that the mineral did not have the same effect; he realized that the original salt must have contained an impurity that made the potion work. Jekyll then anticipated the fast approach of the moment when he must become Hyde permanently. He thus used the last of the potion to buy himself time during which to compose this final letter. Jekyll writes that he does not know whether, when faced with discovery, Hyde will kill himself or be arrested and hanged—but he knows that by the time Utterson reads this letter, Henry Jekyll will be no more.

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| Deliberate Practice |

Answer all questions in writing and in full sentences.

1) What was Jekyll’s dual life?

2) What did he dream about and how did he achieve that dream?

3) Why does Jekyll think that Hyde is so small?

4) What did he feel when he looked in the mirror?

5) What were the advantages of being Hyde?

6) What happened 2 months before the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?

7) What did the murder convince Jekyll to do?

8) Why, when he ordered more potion, did it not work?

9) What happens to Jekyll/Hyde at the end?

Now read/follow along the audio book of Chapter 10:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-jekyll-and-hyde-henry-jekylls-full-statement-of-the-case/znvxjhv>

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| Learning Review |

In Chapter 10, we learn that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde were the same person. Jekyll found a way of splitting himself into goo (Jekyll) and evil (Hyde) by drinking a potion.

However, as time went on, Jekyll found that Hyde was taking over. He had to drink the potion in order to feel like his normal self.

In the end, to stop the evil Mr Hyde taking complete control, Jekyll kills himself.

Look at this quote from the final chapter:

*‘My devil had long been caged, he came out roaring.’*

Who is the ‘devil’?

What does it mean that he ‘came out roaring’?

Lesson 18

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 8?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. What happened to Lanyon at the end of Chapter 6?

He died.

1. What was Chapter 7 called?

*The Incident at the Window*

1. What did Jekyll do to the window in Chapter 7 while he was talking to Utterson and Enfield?

Slammed the window shut violently.

1. What were Utterson and Enfield’s reactions?

They were so shocked at what they had seen that they walked home in silence.

1. How were Victorian gentlemen supposed to act?

Calmly, showing no emotions as to keep their reputation in tact.

1. What is physiognomy?

Judging someone’s character by their physical appearance.

1. What happened prior to the Victorian era that meant that more people moved to the city for work?

The Industrial Revolution.

1. Given what you know about Victorian gentlemen, why is the word ‘strange’ important in the title of the novel, ‘*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde’ ?*

The ‘strange’ goings on were not normal for Victorian gentlemen, and they would have been very damaging to their reputation.

Lesson 19

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 9?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. Who is *Poole*?

Jekyll’s butler.

1. Why did Poole visit Mr Utterson?

Because he was worried that something criminal was going on.

1. What do Utterson/Poole find in the laboratory?

Mr Hyde, dead.

1. What 3 things were in the envelope?

Jekyll will, a note to Utterson and a sealed envelope.

1. What is a *linear narrative*?

A story where events told in a chronological order.

1. What is a *non-linear narrative*?

A story where events told in a chronological order.

1. What is a *dual narrative*?

A story where events are told from multiple perspectives.

1. What type of narrative would you say that *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is?

It is non-linear as the narratives shifts backwards and forwards a lot. This is why it is hard to follow!

You could also argue that it is a dual narrative because we hear the story from the perspective of a few characters, as well as the narrator.

Lesson 20 and 21

Chapter 10 is fairly lengthy, so take your time with this.

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 10?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. In Chapter 9, what did the letter ask Dr Lanyon to do?

Go to Jekyll’s house and collect the contents of a drawer and bring them back to his house.

1. Who appeared at midnight?

Mr Hyde.

1. What happened when Hyde drank the potion?

He transformed into Dr Jekyll.

1. What did this do to Lanyon?

Shocked him to death.

1. When were *the dark ages*?

3rd-14th century

1. Where did the term ‘gothic’ come from?

The Germanic tribe ‘the Goths’ who played a part in the fall of the Roman Empire.

1. What effect did the ‘goths’ think that gargoyles had on castles?

They thought they would ward off spirits.

1. What is ‘transcendental medicine’?

Magic and supernatural approaches to science: the opposite to what Lanyon thought was correct