Year 9 English Remote Learning Booklet

Jekyll and Hyde: Week 3

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.

The booklet will follow our lesson template of:

* LST
* Teacher instruction
* Deliberate Practice
* Learning Review

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.

Lesson 9

Big Question: What happened in Chapter 3?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. What is Mr Utterson’s job?
2. Who is Dr Lanyon?
3. Why has his relationship with Dr Jekyll deteriorated?
4. When does Stevenson use zoomorphism?
5. Which mother was working class in ‘Blood Brothers’?
6. Which mother was middle class in ‘Blood Brothers’?
7. What does ‘shifting’ mean when talking about the structure of a text?
8. What did Jekyll call Lanyon in the last chapter?

|  |
| --- |
| Teacher Instruction |

**Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was quite at Ease Summary**

**Watch this chapter summary:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DANqU8uYXRo&list=PLz_ZtyOWL9BQy00Z6HsFldJ-4Gk6BdcZ7&index=3>

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***pedant*** | A person who has to pick holes in everything and is concerned with the minor details of things. | ***ignorant*** | Uninformed  |
| ***condone*** | Excuse, overlook, accept | ***heresies*** | Beliefs that go against things that are usually accepted. |

Two weeks later, Jekyll throws a well-attended dinner party. Utterson stays late so that the two men can speak privately. Utterson mentions the will, and Jekyll begins to make a joke about it, saying that he has never seen someone so worked up over something apart from Dr Lanyon, whom he calls a ‘***pedant***’. Jekyll believes that Lanyon is ***ignorant*** as he doesn’t ***condone*** of the type of science that Jekyll is practising. Lanyon has called them scientific ***heresies***’. Jekyll then suddenly turns pale when Utterson tells him that he has been “learning something of young Hyde.” Later on we find out that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person: Jekyll drinks a potion in order to turn into Hyde. Jekyll explains that the situation with Hyde is exceptional and cannot be solved by talking. He also insists that “the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde.” But Jekyll emphasizes the great interest he currently takes in Hyde and his desire to continue to provide for him. He makes Utterson promise that he will carry out his will and testament.

|  |
| --- |
| Deliberate Practice |

1. Why does Jekyll turn pale when Utterson tells him that he has been ‘learning something of Hyde’?
2. Explain what each of the 4 words in bold mean in context. This doesn’t mean just writing out their definitions, but explaining why Stevenson used them in this chapter.
* ‘pedant’ – why is Jekyll calling Lanyon a pedant? What do you think Lanyon picks holes in or is concerned with?
* ‘ignorant’- why does Jekyll believe that Lanyon is uninformed?
* ‘condone’- if Lanyon cannot excuse Jekyll’s experiments, what might that say about them?
* ‘heresies’

|  |
| --- |
| Learning Review |

Which of the 4 words from the deliberate practice do you think is best for creating mystery surrounding Jekyll and Lanyon’s relationship? Give a reason why.

Lesson 10

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 4?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. What is a *pedant*?
2. Who are *heresies*?
3. What did Hyde do to the little girl in Chapter 1?
4. Give an example of Stevenson using zoomorphism to describe Hyde?
5. What is pathetic fallacy?
6. What is a simile?
7. What is a metaphor?
8. What does primitive mean and which character might be described in this way?

|  |
| --- |
| Teacher Instruction |

Read Chapter 4. An animated, subtitled audiobook version is here: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-jekyll-and-hyde-the-carew-murder-case/zmks6v4>

Vocabulary:

Disposition: nature, character Audibly: loudly Pall: blanket, sheet, cloud

Embattled: tormented Conflagrations: fires hypocrisy: falseness

Hearth: fireside

Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case

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.

It was two o'clock when she came to herself and called for the police. The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane, incredibly mangled. The stick with which the deed had been done, although it was of some rare and very tough and heavy wood, had broken in the middle under the stress of this insensate cruelty; and one splintered half had rolled in the neighbouring gutter—the other, without doubt, had been carried away by the murderer. A purse and a gold watch were found upon the victim: but no cards or papers, except a sealed and stamped envelope, which he had been probably carrying to the post, and which bore the name and address of Mr. Utterson.

This was brought to the lawyer the next morning, before he was out of bed; and he had no sooner seen it, and been told the circumstances, than he shot out a solemn lip. "I shall say nothing till I have seen the body," said he; "this may be very serious. Have the kindness to wait while I dress." And with the same grave countenance he hurried through his breakfast and drove to the police station, whither the body had been carried. As soon as he came into the cell, he nodded.

"Yes," said he, "I recognise him. I am sorry to say that this is Sir Danvers Carew."

"Good God, sir," exclaimed the officer, "is it possible?" And the next moment his eye lighted up with professional ambition. "This will make a deal of noise," he said. "And perhaps you can help us to the man." And he briefly narrated what the maid had seen, and showed the broken stick.

Mr. Utterson had already quailed at the name of Hyde; but when the stick was laid before him, he could doubt no longer; broken and battered as it was, he recognised it for one that he had himself presented many years before to Henry Jekyll.

"Is this Mr. Hyde a person of small stature?" he inquired.

"Particularly small and particularly wicked-looking, is what the maid calls him," said the officer.

Mr. Utterson reflected; and then, raising his head, "If you will come with me in my cab," he said, "I think I can take you to his house."

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the cab crawled from street to street, Mr. Utterson beheld a marvellous number of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful re-invasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare. The thoughts of his mind, besides, were of the gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was conscious of some touch of that terror of the law and the law's officers, which may at times assail the most honest.

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and showed him a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating-house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of different nationalities passing out, key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next moment the fog settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. She had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent. Yes, she said, this was Mr. Hyde's, but he was not at home; he had been in that night very late, but had gone away again in less than an hour; there was nothing strange in that; his habits were very irregular, and he was often absent; for instance, it was nearly two months since she had seen him till yesterday.

"Very well, then, we wish to see his rooms," said the lawyer; and when the woman began to declare it was impossible, "I had better tell you who this person is," he added. "This is Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard."

A flash of odious joy appeared upon the woman's face. "Ah!" said she, "he is in trouble! What has he done?"

Mr. Utterson and the inspector exchanged glances. "He don't seem a very popular character," observed the latter. "And now, my good woman, just let me and this gentleman have a look about us."

In the whole extent of the house, which but for the old woman remained otherwise empty, Mr. Hyde had only used a couple of rooms; but these were furnished with luxury and good taste. A closet was filled with wine; the plate was of silver, the napery elegant; a good picture hung upon the walls, a gift (as Utterson supposed) from Henry Jekyll, who was much of a connoisseur; and the carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. At this moment, however, the rooms bore every mark of having been recently and hurriedly ransacked; clothes lay about the floor, with their pockets inside out; lock-fast drawers stood open; and on the hearth there lay a pile of grey ashes, as though many papers had been burned. From these embers the inspector disinterred the butt-end of a green cheque-book, which had resisted the action of the fire; the other half of the stick was found behind the door; and as this clinched his suspicions, the officer declared himself delighted. A visit to the bank, where several thousand pounds were found to be lying to the murderer's credit, completed his gratification.

"You may depend upon it, sir," he told Mr. Utterson: "I have him in my hand. He must have lost his head, or he never would have left the stick or, above all, burned the cheque-book. Why, money's life to the man. We have nothing to do but wait for him at the bank, and get out the handbills."

This last, however, was not so easy of accomplishment; for Mr. Hyde had numbered few familiars—even the master of the servant-maid had only seen him twice; his family could nowhere be traced; he had never been photographed; and the few who could describe him differed widely, as common observers will. Only on one point, were they agreed; and that was the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity with which the fugitive impressed his beholders.

|  |
| --- |
| Deliberate Practice |

Draw a storyboard of ‘the crime’ with quotations.

You could start with:

‘an aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane’

|  |
| --- |
| Learning Review |

Carew was ‘Sir Danvers Carew’. He was a respected Conservative Member of Parliament (MP). Why does this make Hyde’s crime more shocking?

Lesson 11

Big Question: What happened in Chapter 4?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. Who witnessed the murder of Carew
2. Use a quote to describe what Hyde did to Carew.
3. What made the murder of Carew more shocking?
4. The old woman who answered the door at Hyde’s house had a face that was ‘smoother by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’
5. The tragic hero is often the main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a tragedy.
6. The tragic hero starts off in a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the audience like the character at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the play.
7. As the play progresses, the audience sees the hero’s fatal \_\_\_, also known as the hamartia.
8. London was ‘startled’ by the murder of Sir Danvers Carew. Would have the people of London cared if it were an ordinary man? Why?

|  |
| --- |
| Teacher Instruction |

Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case Summary

Watch the chapter summary here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h6A7C59hUkw&list=PLz_ZtyOWL9BQy00Z6HsFldJ-4Gk6BdcZ7&index=4>

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

Approximately one year later, the scene opens on a maid who, sitting at her window in the wee hours of the morning, witnesses a murder take place in the street below. She sees a small, evil-looking man, whom she recognizes as Mr. Hyde, encounter a polite, aged gentleman; when the gentleman offers Hyde a greeting, Hyde suddenly turns on him with a stick, beating him to death. She describes the vicious and savage attack and how Hyde battered the man with ‘ape-like fury’, hitting his victim so hard that the bones were ‘audibly shattered.’ The attack was unprovoked and extremely violent. Because a gold watch and a purse were found upon the victim, it seems like Hyde was not motivated by financial gain or greed; instead, he was motivated by *sadism* and a love of *brutality*. This makes him an even more frightening character for the reader as it is hard to try to understand such wicked motivations and desires. The victim was old, *frail* and *vulnerable*, making the crime seem even more shocking. Sir Danvers Carew was a respected member of the upper class *establishment*, suggesting that Hyde’s attack was an attack on the civilised and ordered nature of society, targeting the powerful and the important. The police find a letter addressed to Utterson on the dead body, and they consequently summon the lawyer. He identifies the body as Sir Danvers Carew, a popular member of Parliament and one of his clients.

Utterson still has Hyde’s address, and he accompanies the police to a set of rooms located in a poor, evil-looking part of town. Utterson reflects on how odd it is that a man who lives in such *squalor* is the heir to Henry Jekyll’s fortune. Hyde’s villainous-looking landlady lets the men in, but the suspected murderer is not at home. The police find the murder weapon and the burned remains of Hyde’s checkbook. Upon a subsequent visit to the bank, the police inspector learns that Hyde still has an account there. The officer assumes that he need only wait for Hyde to go and withdraw money. In the days and weeks that follow, however, no sign of Hyde turns up; he has no family, no friends, and those who have seen him are unable to give accurate descriptions, differ on details, and agree only on the evil aspect of his appearance.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Sadism* | Enjoying hurting other people | *Brutality* | savage physical violence; great cruelty |
| *Frail* | (of a person) weak and delicate | *Vulnerable* | exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally |
| *The establishment* | a group in a society exercising power and influence | *Squalor* | the state of being extremely dirty and unpleasant, especially as a result of poverty or neglect |

|  |
| --- |
| Deliberate Practice |

Answer all questions in writing and in full sentences.

1) Why is the attack so shocking? Your answer needs at least 4 reasons

2) Where does Hyde live?

3) How do people who have seen Hyde describe him?

|  |
| --- |
| Learning Review |

So far, we know that Hyde has trampled over a young girl and killed an old man.

Which incident shocked you more?

Lesson 12

Big Question: Can I read Chapter 5?

|  |
| --- |
| LST |

1. What does Utterson assume Hyde is doing to Jekyll?
2. What did Lanyon think of Jekyll’s experiments?
3. Describe Hyde’s murder of Carew in 2 words.
4. Why are we suspicious of Jekyll?
5. Hubris is…
6. A foil is used to show the main character’s flaws by acting as a clear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the main character.
7. An aside is used in a play when a character wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with either another character or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. What technique might a writer use to change the mood/tone of a setting?

|  |
| --- |
| Teacher Instruction |

Read chapter 5:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-jekyll-and-hyde-incident-of-the-letter/z78ft39>

Vocabulary:

Dissecting rooms: rooms where students would practise cutting open corpses

Cupola: a dome shaped window Cheval glass: a tall mirror Benefactor: supporter

Solemnly: sadly hoarse: rough oration: speech eddy: whirlpool

Carbuncle: spot/blemish disperse: scatter obliged: thankful elicited: caused

The Incident of the Letter

It was late in the afternoon, when Mr. Utterson found his way to Dr. Jekyll’s door, where he was at once **admitted** by Poole, and carried down by the kitchen offices and across a yard which had once been a garden, to the building which was indifferently known as the laboratory or **dissecting** rooms. The doctor had bought the house from the heirs of a celebrated surgeon; and his own tastes being rather **chemical** than **anatomical**, had changed the destination of the block at the bottom of the garden. It was the first time that the lawyer had been received in that part of his friend’s quarters; and he eyed the **dingy**, windowless structure with curiosity, and gazed round with a distasteful sense of strangeness as he crossed the theatre, once crowded with **eager** students and now lying **gaunt** and silent, the tables laden with chemical **apparatus**, the floor strewn with crates and littered with packing straw, and the light falling dimly through the foggy **cupola**. At the further end, a flight of stairs mounted to a door covered with red **baize**; and through this, Mr. Utterson was at last received into the doctor’s cabinet. It was a large room fitted round with glass presses, furnished, among other things, with a **cheval-glass** and a business table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. The fire burned in the grate; a lamp was set lighted on the chimney shelf, for even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly; and there, close up to the warmth, sat Dr. Jekyll, looking deathly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.

“And now,” said Mr. Utterson, as soon as Poole had left them, “you have heard the news?”

The doctor shuddered. “They were crying it in the square,” he said. “I heard them in my dining-room.”

“One word,” said the lawyer. “Carew was my client, but so are you, and I want to know what I am doing. You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?”

“Utterson, I swear to God,” cried the doctor, “I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world. It is all at an end. And indeed he does not want my help; you do not know him as I do; he is safe, he is quite safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of.”

The lawyer listened gloomily; he did not like his friend’s **feverish** manner. “You seem pretty sure of him,” said he; “and for your sake, I hope you may be right. If it came to a trial, your name might appear.”

“I am quite sure of him,” replied Jekyll; “I have grounds for certainty that I cannot share with any one. But there is one thing on which you may advise me. I have—I have received a letter; and I am at a loss whether I should show it to the police. I should like to leave it in your hands, Utterson; you would judge wisely, I am sure; I have so great a trust in you.”

“You fear, I suppose, that it might lead to his detection?” asked the lawyer.

“No,” said the other. “I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am quite done with him. I was thinking of my own character, which this hateful business has rather exposed.”

Utterson ruminated awhile; he was surprised at his friend’s selfishness, and yet relieved by it. “Well,” said he, at last, “let me see the letter.”

The letter was written in an odd, upright hand and signed “Edward Hyde”: and it **signified**, briefly enough, that the writer’s **benefactor**, Dr. Jekyll, whom he had long so unworthily repaid for a thousand generosities, need labour under no alarm for his safety, as he had means of escape on which he placed a sure **dependence**. The lawyer liked this letter well enough; it put a better colour on the **intimacy** than he had looked for; and he blamed himself for some of his past suspicions.

“Have you the envelope?” he asked.

“I burned it,” replied Jekyll, “before I thought what I was about. But it bore no **postmark**. The note was handed in.”

“Shall I keep this and sleep upon it?” asked Utterson.

“I wish you to judge for me entirely,” was the reply. “I have lost confidence in myself.”

“Well, I shall consider,” returned the lawyer. “And now one word more: it was Hyde who **dictated** the terms in your will about that disappearance?”

The doctor seemed seized with a qualm of faintness; he shut his mouth tight and nodded.

“I knew it,” said Utterson. “He meant to murder you. You had a fine escape.”

“I have had what is far more to the purpose,” returned the doctor **solemnly**: “I have had a lesson—O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!” And he covered his face for a moment with his hands.

On his way out, the lawyer stopped and had a word or two with Poole. “By the bye,” said he, “there was a letter handed in to-day: what was the messenger like?” 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 **unsunned** 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.

“This is a sad business about Sir Danvers,” he said.

“Yes, sir, indeed. It has **elicited** a great deal of public feeling,” returned Guest. “The man, of course, was mad.”

“I should like to hear your views on that,” replied Utterson. “I have a document here in his handwriting; it is between ourselves, for I scarce know what to do about it; it is an ugly business at the best. But there it is; quite in your way: a murderer’s **autograph**.”

Guest’s eyes brightened, and he sat down at once and studied it with passion. “No sir,” he said: “not mad; but it is an odd hand.”

“And by all accounts a very odd writer,” added the lawyer.

Just then the servant entered with a note.

“Is that from Dr. Jekyll, sir?” inquired the clerk. “I thought I knew the writing. Anything private, Mr. Utterson?”

“Only an invitation to dinner. Why? Do you want to see it?”

“One moment. I thank you, sir;” and the clerk laid the two sheets of paper alongside and sedulously compared their contents. “Thank you, sir,” he said at last, returning both; “it’s a very interesting autograph.”

There was a pause, during which Mr. Utterson struggled with himself. “Why did you compare them, Guest?” he **inquired** suddenly.

“Well, sir,” returned the clerk, “there’s a rather singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped.”

“Rather **quaint**,” said Utterson.

“It is, as you say, rather quaint,” returned Guest.

“I wouldn’t speak of this note, you know,” said the master.

“No, sir,” said the clerk. “I understand.”

But no sooner was Mr. Utterson alone that night, than he locked the note into his safe, where it reposed from that time forward. “What!” he thought. “Henry Jekyll **forge** for a murderer!” And his blood ran cold in his veins.

|  |
| --- |
| Deliberate Practice |

The Victorians were obsessed with their ‘good reputation.’ People worked hard to maintain a good appearance at all costs, and to hide any **transgressions** (wrongdoings) they may have committed.

From what you have read in chapter 5, how might have Jekyll’s reputation been damaged?

|  |
| --- |
| Learning Review |

Summarise the story so far in no more than 30 words.

LST Answers:

Lesson 9:

1. What is Mr Utterson’s job?

Lawyer.

1. Who is Dr Lanyon?

An old friend of Dr Jekyll.

1. Why has his relationship with Dr Jekyll deteriorated?

They had a scientific disagreement.

1. When does Stevenson use zoomorphism?

When describing Hyde as ‘hissing’ and ‘snarling’.

1. Which mother was working class in ‘Blood Brothers’?

Mrs Johnstone.

1. Which mother was middle class in ‘Blood Brothers’?

Mrs Lyons.

1. What does ‘shifting’ mean when talking about the structure of a text?

Moving the reader’s attention.

1. What did Jekyll call Lanyon in the last chapter?

A pedant.

Lesson 10

1. What is a *pedant*?

A person who has to pick holes in everything and is concerned with the minor details of things.

1. Who are *heresies*?

Beliefs that go against things that are usually accepted.

1. What did Hyde do to the little girl in Chapter 1?

‘Trampled calmly’ over her.

1. Give an example of Stevenson using zoomorphism to describe Hyde?

‘Hissing’, ‘snarled’.

1. What is pathetic fallacy?

When nature/weather is used to convey a mood.

1. What is a simile?

Comparing two things, using like or as.

1. What is a metaphor?

Comparing two things directly.

1. What does primitive mean and which character might be described in this way?

Primitive means basic. Hyde could be described like this as his behaviours and appearances are basic and almost caveman-like.

Lesson 11

1. Who witnessed the murder of Carew

A maid.

1. Use a quote to describe what Hyde did to Carew.

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.

1. What made the murder of Carew more shocking?

He was a Sir and an MP.

1. The old woman who answered the door at Hyde’s house had a face that was ‘smoothed by hypocrisy’
2. The tragic hero is often the main character in a tragedy.
3. The tragic hero starts off in a high position and the audience like the character at the start of the play.
4. As the play progresses, the audience sees the hero’s fatal flaw, also known as the hamartia.
5. London was ‘startled’ by the murder of Sir Danvers Carew. Would have the people of London cared if it were an ordinary man? Why?

Probably not! Victorians were obsessed with reputation, so Carew’s reputation would have made this big news!

Lesson 12

1. What does Utterson assume Hyde is doing to Jekyll?

Blackmailing him.

1. What did Lanyon think of Jekyll’s experiments?

That they were ‘heresies’ and ‘unscientific balderdash’.

1. Describe Hyde’s murder of Carew in 2 words.

Brutal. Barbaric.

1. Why are we suspicious of Jekyll?

We feel like he is covering for Hyde.

1. Hubris is extreme pride.
2. A foil is used to show the main character’s flaws by acting as a clear contrast to the main character.
3. An aside is used in a play when a character wants to communicate with either another character or the audience.
4. What technique might a writer use to change the mood/tone of a setting?

Pathetic fallacy.