

Section B: The 19th century novel

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 (Incident at the Window) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield are talking to Dr. Jekyll through his window.

5 The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.

10 "What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."  
"I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."  
"You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us."  
"You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."  
"Why then," said the lawyer good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."  
"That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor, with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before 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. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.

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'Stevenson's presentation of Dr. Jekyll allows the reader to feel sympathy for him.'

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this opinion.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Section B: The 19th-century novel

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

Either

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 (The Last Night) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Poole, Jekyll's servant, talks with Utterson about events at Jekyll's house.

5 "That's it!" said Poole. "It was this way. I came suddenly into the theatre from the garden. It seems he had slipped out to look for this drug, or whatever it is; for the cabinet door was open, and there he was at the far end of the room digging among the crates. He looked up when I came in, gave a kind of cry, and whipped upstairs into the cabinet. It was but for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood up on my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face? If it was my master, why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me? I have served him long enough. And then ...", the man paused and passed his hand over his face.

10 "These are all very strange circumstances," said Mr. Utterson, "but I think I begin to see daylight. Your master, Poole, is plainly seized with one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer; hence, for aught I know, the alteration of his voice; hence the mask and his avoidance of his friends; hence his eagerness to find this drug, by means of which the poor soul retains some hope of ultimate recovery – God grant that he be not deceived. There is my explanation; it is sad enough, Poole, ay, and appalling to consider; but it is plain and natural, hangs well together, and delivers us from all exorbitant alarms."

15 "Sir," said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, "that thing was not my master, and there's the truth. My master" – here he looked round him and began to whisper – "is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf." Utterson attempted to protest. "O sir," cried Poole, "do you think I do not know my master after twenty years? do you think I do not know where his head comes to in the cabinet door, where I saw him every morning of my life? No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Dr. Jekyll – God knows what it was, but it was never Dr. Jekyll; and it is the belief of my heart that there was murder done."

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Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Turn over ▶

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Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

Either

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 9, 'Dr. Lanyon's Narrative', and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Hyde speaks first. He is about to drink the potion in front of Dr. Lanyon.

5 "And now," said he, "to settle what remains. Will you be wise? will you be guided? will you suffer me to take this glass in my hand and to go forth from your house without further parley? or has the greed of curiosity too much command of you? Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you decide. As you decide, you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan."

10 "Sir" said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, "you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end."

15 "It is well," replied my visitor. "Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors – behold!"

20 He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change – he seemed to swell – his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter – and the next moment I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

25 "O God!" I screamed, and "O God!" again and again; for there before my eyes – pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!

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Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions in this extract
- how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B: The 19th-century novel

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

Either

0 7

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 (Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Jekyll describes his experience of taking the potion for the first time.

I knew myself, at the first breath of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil; and the thought, in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine. I stretched out my hands, exulting in the freshness of these sensations; and in the act I was suddenly aware that I had lost in stature.

5 There was no mirror, at that date, in my room; that which stands beside me as I write was brought there later on, and for the very purpose of these transformations. The night, however, was far gone into the morning – the morning, black as it was, was nearly ripe for the conception of the day – the inmates of my house were locked in the most rigorous hours of slumber; and I determined, flushed as I was with hope and triumph, to venture in my new shape as far as to my bedroom. I crossed the yard, wherein the constellations looked down upon me, I could have thought, with wonder, the first creature of that sort that their unsleeping vigilance had yet disclosed to them; I stole through the corridors, a stranger in my own house; and, coming to my room, I saw for the first time the appearance of Edward Hyde.

10 I must here speak by theory alone, saying not that which I know, but that which I suppose to be most probable. The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just deposed. Again, in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted. And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, slighter, and younger than Henry Jekyll.

15 Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides (which I must still believe to be the lethal side of man) had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay. And yet when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This too, was myself. It seemed natural and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right. I have observed that when I bore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh. This, as I take it, was because all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil.

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Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents ideas about good and evil in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents ideas about good and evil in this extract
- how Stevenson presents ideas about good and evil in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Section B: The 19<sup>th</sup>-century novel

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson has just met Mr Hyde for the first time.

'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  
5 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.  
10 The lawyer stood awhile 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  
15 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  
20 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;  
25 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!'

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
  - how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider in the novel as a whole.
- [30 marks]

Section B: The 19<sup>th</sup>-century novel

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk. This walk has taken them into the area where Mr Hyde lives.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-  
street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is  
called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays. The  
inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed and all emulously hoping to do  
5 better still, and laying out the surplus of their grains in coquetry; so that  
the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like  
rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more  
florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone  
out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with  
10 its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general  
cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the  
passenger.  
Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east the line was  
broken by the entry of a court; and just at that point a certain sinister block  
15 of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two storeys high;  
showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind  
forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the  
marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was  
equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and  
20 distained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the  
panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his  
knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had  
appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson use settings to create mystery and fear?

Write about:

- how Stevenson describes the setting in this extract
- how Stevenson uses settings to create mystery and fear in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]