



Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

PRE-INTERMEDIATE 3

Answers to Book activities

- 1 Open answers
- 2 a A lawyer tells people about the law, and speaks for people in court.
A servant works for money in a private house.
b a wall important papers, money
c-f Open answers
- 3 a He is a lawyer.
b He walks on her body.
c He is surprised because it is the signature of a famous man.
d Dr Jekyll's will is in his safe.
e Dr Lanyon does not agree with Jekyll's ideas.
- 4 a He likes him.
b He likes him, but he is worried about him.
c He fears and hates him.
- 5 Open answers
- 6 a experiments b clients c Clerks d inspectors e mad f God
- 7 a Dr Jekyll is talking about his will.
b Mr Utterson is thinking about the stick that Hyde killed Sir Danvers Carew with.
c Dr Jekyll is talking about the news of the murder.
d Guest is talking about the letter from Mr Hyde and the note from Dr Jekyll.
- 8-9 Open answers
- 10 a You can cut wood with an axe.
You can do experiments with chemicals.
You can put socks in a drawer.
You can drink a liquid.
b No, they aren't.
- 10 a Dr Jekyll writes a note to Maw and Company, asking them to send him some chemicals.
b Utterson and Poole send two servants to guard the door that opens into the narrow street. Then they break open the door of the room above the workroom with an axe.
c Dr Lanyon goes to Dr Jekyll's room above the workroom. He opens the cupboard with the letter 'E' on the left and pulls open the fourth drawer from the top. Inside there are some chemicals, a bottle and a notebook.
d Dr Jekyll puts the salt chemical and liquid into a glass and mixes them together. He drinks it. He feels a terrible pain. The pain goes away and he feels younger and happier, but his body grows smaller.
e On a January morning, Dr Jekyll is in Regent's Park when he changes into Hyde. He goes to a hotel and writes two letters – to Dr Lanyon, and to Poole.
- 12 a Because Dr Jekyll is Mr Hyde, and he is already dead.
b Hyde will not be alive after he, Jekyll, is dead. Jekyll knows this now.
- 13-16 Open answers

Answers to Factsheet activities

■ Communicative activities

Open answers

■ Student's activities

Activities before reading the book

Open answers

Activities while reading the book

Chapters 1-4

- 1 Possible points:
- Enfield was younger than Utterson.
 - Enfield liked going to the theatre but Utterson didn't go any more.
 - Enfield went to parties and good restaurants but Utterson lived a quiet life.
- 2 Possible points:
- windowless at one end
 - tall
 - dark
 - ugly
 - with an unpainted door that needed repair
- 3 The correct order is:
- (c) I was on my way home at about three o'clock in the morning.
(h) Suddenly I saw two people.
(d) One was a little man who was walking quickly towards the street corner.
(k) The other was a little girl.
(g) She was running as quickly as she could toward the same corner.
(f) She ran into the little man.
(i) The girl fell down.
(j) The man calmly walked on her.
(e) She cried out but he did not stop or turn around.
(a) He just walked away.
(b) I shouted and ran after the man.
- 4 (a) (iii) and brought him back.
(b) (iv) and said the girl was not hurt much.
(c) (x) we told the man.
(d) (i) 'tell me.'
(e) (viii) to the child and her family.
(f) (vi) but the little crowd round him looked dangerous.
(g) (ii) 'All right, I'll pay.'
(h) (vii) that ugly place with the door.
(i) (ix) unlocked the door and went in.
(j) (xi) with ten pounds in money and a cheque for the rest.
(k) (v) and the signature surprised me.
- 5 (a) story
(b) man
(c) girl
(d) cheque
(e) work
(f) name
(g) house
(h) door
(i) square
- 6 Possible answers
- (a) Firstly because it is strange – if Dr Jekyll disappears for three months. Mr Hyde will own everything. Secondly, he doesn't like Hyde from Mr Enfield's story. Thirdly, it gives Hyde a good reason to kill Dr Jekyll, if he knows or finds out about the will.
(b) He's a friend of Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson.

- (c) He felt a strong dislike for him/he felt hate and fear
(d) He told him that Mr Hyde had a key, the servants took orders from him, when Dr Jekyll is not there, Hyde takes his place.

Chapters 5-9

- 1 (a) (v) party
(b) (iv) men
(c) (ii) conversation
(d) (vii) wine
(e) (viii) work
(f) (vi) thing
(g) (i) business
(h) (iii) Hyde
(i) (ix) friends
- 2 Possible sentences
Dr Jekyll gave one of his pleasant parties. He invited old friends.
They were intelligent men.
They enjoyed good conversation and fine wine.
Mr Utterson said he heard a bad things about Hyde.
The doctor said it was a strange business.
He asked Mr Utterson to help poor Hyde when he died.
- 3 The correct order is:
(d) Carew and Hyde met in a street at about 11 o'clock at night. Carew asked Hyde a question.
(g) Hyde hit Carew with his stick and knocked him to the ground.
(h) Hyde jumped on the old man and hit him again and again until he was dead.
(a) A girl saw the murder from her window and called the police.
(n) The police came and found an envelope on Carew's body with Mr Utterson's name on it.
(b) A police inspector went to see Mr Utterson.
(l) Mr Utterson took the police inspector to Mr Hyde's house.
(o) The police inspector found a cheque book and Mr Hyde's stick at his house.
(m) Mr Utterson went to Dr. Jekyll's house.
(f) Dr Jekyll showed Mr Utterson a letter from Hyde.
(i) In the letter, Mr Hyde said he had a sure way to escape.
(k) Mr Utterson showed the letter to his head clerk, Mr Guest.
(c) A servant came in and gave Mr Utterson a dinner invitation from Dr. Jekyll.
(j) Mr Guest said the handwriting on the letter and on the invitation were the same.
- 4 (a) False – the police heard about his 'crimes'
(b) False – for a while they had dinner together again.
(c) False – he refused to talk about it.
(d) True – in a letter
(e) False – he locked it in his safe
(f) True
(g) True – through the window
(h) False

Chapters 10-13

- 1 (a) servant
(b) house
(c) courtyard



Penguin Readers Answer Key

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

- (d) door
- (e) voice
- (f) dead
- (g) killed
- (h) murderer
- (i) thing
- (j) chemicals
- (k) axe
- (l) floor
- (m) face
- (n) clothes
- (o) body
- (p) will
- (q) note
- (r) paper
- (s) pocket

2 Open answers

- 3
- (a) (vi) His love of fun.
 - (b) (ix) That man is not one person – he is two people.
 - (c) (x) There is a good person and a bad person.
 - (d) (i) He changed into a small, ugly man.
 - (e) (vii) Mr Hyde.
 - (f) (iv) He felt a greater and greater need to escape into Hyde's body.
 - (g) (iii) He changed into Mr Hyde while he was asleep.
 - (h) (viii) Never to bring Hyde back to life again.
 - (i) (ii) He changed into Hyde and had to go and hide in a hotel.
 - (j) (v) He killed himself.

Activities after reading the book

Open answers



Teacher's notes

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

by Robert Louis Stevenson



SUMMARY

Dr *Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is a classic horror story. For most of the book, the reader is lead to believe that the story concerns two people. Dr Jekyll is a kindly old doctor, with two very old friends, Utterson and Lanyon. Mr Hyde is a smaller, younger man, with a capacity for evil which seems to emanate from him and repels everyone he meets. And yet, despite being apparent opposites in so many ways, there are clear links between the two men. Hyde gives the family of a child he has beaten a cheque signed by Jekyll. Hyde has a key to the back entrance to Jekyll's house, and Hyde can come and go at will and give orders to Jekyll's servants. Most disturbing of all for Mr Utterson, who is Dr Jekyll's lawyer, are the terms of the doctor's will, which bequeaths all the doctor's money to Hyde should the doctor disappear for three months. Clearly, Hyde has some sort of hold over the doctor, and the lawyer fears may murder him at some point for his money.

Gradually, Hyde's acts of cruelty become worse and worse, culminating in the murder of a famous man. During the murder, Hyde is recognised and goes on the run. At first, Utterson is pleased to read a letter from Hyde saying that he is going away for ever, but is horrified when he realises that it is in Jekyll's handwriting.

Finally, we learn the truth about the two men. They are one and the same. Jekyll has been conducting experiments to release the evil man inside his good self, but the experiments have got out of control. Mr Hyde emerges at will and it takes stronger and stronger doses of chemicals to return to the form of Jekyll.

Finally, Jekyll runs out of chemicals and Hyde emerges for ever, only to kill himself before he can be captured.

ABOUT ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, in Scotland, in 1850. In 1867, he went to Edinburgh University, but he really wanted to be a writer. His parents suggested studying law and he did. But he continued to write.

In 1875, Stevenson went to live in northern France. There he met an American woman called Fanny Osbourne. Fanny was married with two children, and she was ten years older than Stevenson. She came from Indiana, in the United States. Fanny and Stevenson fell in love. Fanny left her husband and, in 1880, she and Stevenson were married. The wedding was in San Francisco. Stevenson suffered from bad health. He spent most of his life trying to find somewhere warm to live. In 1888, he and Fanny went to live in Samoa. He died there in 1894, at the age of forty-four.

Stevenson wrote a number of books. The most famous are *Treasure Island* (1883), *Kidnapped* (1886) and *The Master of Ballantrae* (1889).

BACKGROUND AND THEMES

The major theme of the novel is the dual nature of the human psyche. We are very familiar with this idea now – split personality has formed the basis of many novels and has been explored in many scientific works. But Stevenson was writing before Freud and before modern psychology. He does not, therefore, use the words of Freudian psychology, yet repression, sublimation and denial all feature. Dr Jekyll wants to kill (suggested in his name) the part of himself that he hides (an even clearer name parallel).

In an oblique way, the novel also poses the question – which is more powerful, good or evil? It certainly seems that evil triumphs in the end, since Mr Hyde banishes Dr Jekyll. But is Stevenson telling us that evil always triumphs because evil is stronger than

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Teacher's notes

good, or because human beings are weak-willed? Does Jekyll keep changing into Hyde because Hyde is too strong, or because Jekyll craves the more interesting and exciting evil personality?

Finally, there is, perhaps, also a moral to the story, concerning man's pursuit of knowledge. Can science go too far and unleash forces that we cannot control? This fear is perhaps more potent now, at a time of global warming, genetic modification, cloning and nuclear weapons, than when the novel was written.

Communicative activities

The following teacher-led activities cover the same sections of text as the exercises at the back of the Reader and supplement those exercises. For supplementary exercises covering shorter sections of the book, see the photocopiable Student's Activities pages of this Factsheet. These are primarily for use with class readers but, with the exception of the discussion and pair/groupwork activities, can also be used by students working alone in a self-access centre.

ACTIVITIES BEFORE READING THE BOOK

- Ask students to look through the illustrations and make predictions about:
 - the setting – the year, the place, etc.
 - the characters – their ages, what type of people are they, etc.
 - the events
- Ask students to look at the cover of the book and give some possible reasons for the way the words 'Mr Hyde' are written.

ACTIVITIES AFTER READING A SECTION

Chapters 1–4

- Give each student a piece of paper with one of the following characters on it:
 - John Utterson
 - Richard Enfield
 - Dr Jekyll
 - Edward Hyde
 - Dr Lanyon

Give students time to research their character in the first four chapters and make notes about him – without using his name. Each student must then try to find the other students who were given the same character by asking Yes/No questions.

- Ask students to make a list of the possible relationships between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde? e.g. Are they father and son?

Chapters 5–9

Ask students to work in small groups to discuss the following questions and come up with some possible answers. Then ask groups to compare their answers:

- Why was Dr Jekyll so sure that nobody would ever hear of Mr Hyde again?
- How has Mr Hyde escaped?
- What is the explanation for the letter from Hyde and the invitation from Jekyll being in the same handwriting?

Chapters 10–13

- Put students into pairs to write a version of the scene when Jekyll turns into Hyde in front of Dr. Lanyon. They can use the words on pages 38 & 39.
- With an extrovert class, ask a few of the pairs to act out the scene they have written.

ACTIVITIES AFTER READING THE BOOK

In the last three chapters we have Dr Lanyon's story and Henry Jekyll's. But what about Hyde's story? Put students in groups to tell the whole story from Mr Hyde's point of view

Glossary

It will be useful for your students to know the following new words. They are practised in the 'Before You Read' sections of exercises at the back of the book. (Definitions are based on those in the Longman Active Study Dictionary.)

Chapters 1–4

- courtyard** (n) an open space surrounded by walls or buildings
- evil** (adj) very cruel or harmful
- lawyer** (n) someone whose job is advise people about the law and speak for them in court
- power** (n) control over people or events
- safe** (n) a strong metal box or cupboard with a lock on it where you keep money and valuable things
- servant** (n) someone whose job is to live in another person's house and do cleaning and cooking, etc.
- shock** (v) to make someone feel very surprised and upset or offended
- trust** (v) to believe that someone is honest and will not lie to you or harm you
- will** (n) a legal document in which you say who you want to give your money and property to after you die

Chapters 5–9

- clerk** (n) someone whose job is to keep the records or accounts in an office
- client** (n) someone who pays a person or organization for services or advice
- experiment** (v) to try using various ideas, methods, materials, etc in order to find out what effect they have
- God** (n) the being who Christians, Jews, Muslims pray to
- inspector** (n) a police officer of middle rank
- mad** (adj) mentally ill

Chapters 10–13

- axe** (n) a tool used for cutting wood with a wooden handle and a metal blade
- chemical** (n) a substance used in a chemical process
- drawer** (n) part of a piece of furniture that slides in and out and is used for keeping things in
- liquid** (n) a substance such as water that flows and is not solid or gas
- separate** (v) to divide or split something into two or more parts



Student's activities

Photocopiable

Students can do these exercises alone or with one or more other students. Pair/group-only activities are marked.

Activities before reading the book

- 1 Read the first part of the Introduction – to *dangerous experiments*. What do you find out about Dr Jekyll, Mr Hyde and Mr Utterson?
- 2 Read the biography of Stevenson. Then work in pairs. Test each other on information from the biography.

Activities while reading the book

Chapters 1–4

- 1 'Mr Enfield was quite different from Mr Utterson.' (Chapter 1). List some of the differences.
- 2 How much can you remember about the house at the end of Chapter 1?
- 3 Put the events from the first part of Mr Enfield's story (Chapter 2) in order.
 - (a) He just walked away.
 - (b) I shouted and ran after the man.
 - (c) I was on my way home at about three o'clock in the morning.
 - (d) One was a little man who was walking quickly towards the street corner.
 - (e) She cried out but he did not stop or turn around.
 - (f) She ran into the little man.
 - (g) She was running as quickly as she could toward the same corner.
 - (h) Suddenly I saw two people.
 - (i) The girl fell down.
 - (j) The man calmly walked on her.
 - (k) The other was a little girl.
- 4 Find an ending (i–xi) for each sentence beginning (a–k):
 - (a) At last I caught him by the neck
 - (b) The doctor came
 - (c) 'We'll tell all our friends about this!'
 - (d) 'If you want money,' he said,
 - (e) We told him to give a hundred pounds
 - (f) At first he didn't want to agree
 - (g) At last he said,
 - (h) He took us to
 - (i) He pulled a key out of his pocket,
 - (j) After some time, he came out
 - (k) The cheque was signed,
 - (i) 'tell me.'
 - (ii) 'All right, I'll pay.'
 - (iii) and brought him back.
 - (iv) and said the girl was not hurt much.
 - (v) and the signature surprised me.
 - (vi) but the little crowd round him looked dangerous.
 - (vii) that ugly place with the door.



Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde



- (viii) to the child and her family.
 - (ix) unlocked the door and went in.
 - (x) we told the man.
 - (xi) with ten pounds in money and a cheque for the rest.
- 5 Complete these sentences from Chapter 3 with a suitable word from the box in each space.
- | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| cheque | door | girl | house | man | name | square |
| story | work | | | | | |
- (a) 'That's a terrible ...' said Mr Utterson.
 - (b) 'Yes, I agree,' said Mr Enfield. 'Nobody would like the unpleasant ...'
 - (c) who hurt the
 - (d) But another man signed the ...
 - (e) and he is really, fine and honest, and very famous for his good ...
 - (f) 'What is the ... of the man?' 'Mr Hyde.'
 - (g) 'And the man who signed the cheque? Does he live in that ...'
 - (h) 'Behind that ...? No, he doesn't.'
 - (i) His house is in a ...'
- 6 Discuss in pairs these questions about the information in Chapter 4.
- (a) Why doesn't Mr Utterson like Dr Jekyll's will?
 - (b) Why doesn't Dr Lanyon see Dr Jekyll very often now?
 - (c) How did Mr Utterson feel about Mr Hyde when he met him?
 - (d) What did Poole tell Mr Utterson about Mr Hyde?

Chapters 5–9

- 1 Match these adjectives and nouns from Chapter 5.

(a) pleasant	(i) business
(b) intelligent	(ii) conversation
(c) good	(iii) Hyde
(d) fine	(iv) men
(e) scientific	(v) party
(f) bad	(vi) thing
(g) strange	(vii) wine
(h) poor	(viii) work
(i) old	(ix) friends
- 2 Make some sentences about the information in Chapter 5 using phrases from Exercise 1.
- 3 Put in order these events in the murder of Sir Danvers Carew from Chapters 6 and 7
 - (a) A girl saw the murder from her window and called the police.
 - (b) A police inspector went to see Mr Utterson.

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Student's activities

- (c) A servant came in and gave Mr Utterson a dinner invitation from Dr. Jekyll.
 - (d) Carew and Hyde met in a street at about 11 o'clock at night.
 - (e) Carew asked Hyde a question.
 - (f) Dr Jekyll showed Mr Utterson a letter from Hyde.
 - (g) Hyde hit Carew with his stick and knocked him to the ground.
 - (h) Hyde jumped on the old man and hit him again and again until he was dead.
 - (i) In the letter, Mr Hyde said he had a sure way to escape.
 - (j) Mr Guest said the handwriting on the letter and on the invitation were the same.
 - (k) Mr Utterson showed the letter to his head clerk, Mr Guest.
 - (l) Mr Utterson took the police inspector to Mr Hyde's house.
 - (m) Mr Utterson went to Dr. Jekyll's house.
 - (n) The police came and found an envelope on Carew's body with Mr Utterson's name on it.
 - (o) The police inspector found a cheque book and Mr Hyde's stick at his house.
- 4 Are these pieces of information from Chapters 8 and 9 true or false?
- (a) The murder of Carew was Hyde's only crime.
 - (b) Mr Utterson never had dinner with Dr Jekyll again.
 - (c) Dr Lanyon told Mr Utterson the true story of Dr Jekyll.
 - (d) Dr Jekyll asked Mr Utterson to leave him alone.
 - (e) Mr Utterson read the letter from Dr Lanyon.
 - (f) The door Mr Hyde went in was the back way to Dr Jekyll's house.
 - (g) Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield talked to Dr Jekyll in his workroom one day.
 - (h) Dr Jekyll went for a walk with Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield.

Chapters 10–13

- 1 Complete these sentences about the information in Chapter 10 with a suitable word from the box in each space.

axe body chemicals clothes courtyard dead door face floor house killed murderer note paper pocket servant thing voice will

- (a) One evening after dinner, Dr Jekyll's ... , Poole, arrived at Mr Utterson's house.
- (b) Poole asked Utterson to come with him to Dr Jekyll's ...
- (c) They went out to the ... at the back of the house.
- (d) Poole knocked on the ... of the room and said 'Mr Utterson is asking to see you, sir.'
- (e) An angry ... came from the other side of the door.
- (f) 'That isn't the Doctor's voice,' said Poole. 'The doctor is ...'
- (g) 'He was ... a week ago.'

- (h) 'But if Dr Jekyll is dead,' said Utterson, 'why does his ... stay in the room?'
- (i) 'All this week,' said Poole, 'the person or ... in that room has cried for medicine.'
- (j) 'I have brought ... from every chemist in London.'
- (k) Poole and Utterson broke into the room with an ...
- (l) On the ... was the body of a man.
- (m) The ... was Edward Hyde's.
- (n) He was dressed in ... that were too big for him.
- (o) They couldn't find the ... of Dr Jekyll.
- (p) But they found a new ... in a large envelope.
- (q) There was also a ... from Dr Jekyll in the envelope.
- (r) It told Utterson to read the ... that Lanyon gave him.
- (s) There was one other thing in the envelope which Utterson put in his ...

- 2 Work in pairs. Tell Dr Lanyon's story in Chapter 11 in your own words.

- 3 Match the questions (a–j) and answers (i–x) about the information in Jekyll's story in Chapters 12 & 13.

- (a) What did Jekyll hide from people as a young man?
- (b) What became clear to Jekyll as he got older?
- (c) What are the two sides of a person?
- (d) What happened when he drank the chemical?
- (e) What did he call this person?
- (f) What happened as time passed?
- (g) What happened one night without any chemicals?
- (h) What did he decide after the murder of Carew?
- (i) What happened in the park?
- (j) What happened to Hyde in the end?
- (i) He changed into a small, ugly man.
- (ii) He changed into Hyde and had to go and hide in a hotel.
- (iii) He changed into Mr Hyde while he was asleep.
- (iv) He felt a greater and greater need to escape into Hyde's body.
- (v) He killed himself.
- (vi) His love of fun.
- (vii) Mr Hyde.
- (viii) Never to bring Hyde back to life again.
- (ix) That man is not one person – he is two people.
- (x) There is a good person and a bad person.

Activities after reading the book

When did you first realise that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde were the same person? Tell your partner and explain how you worked it out.

