

# Edexcel English Literature GCSE

## Jekyll & Hyde: Question Bank *Characters*



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**Please note:** *these questions have been written and formatted in the same style as Edexcel exam questions. You can use them to help with extract questions and timed essay practice. These questions have NOT been taken from past papers and they have NOT been made by Edexcel.*



## 1. Utterson

A week afterwards Dr Lanyon took to his bed, and in something less than a fortnight he was dead. The night after the funeral, at which he had been sadly affected, Utterson locked the door of his business room, and sitting there by the light of a melancholy candle, drew out and set before him an envelope addressed by the hand and sealed with the seal of his dear friend. 'PRIVATE: for the hands of J. G. Utterson ALONE and in case of his predecease to be *destroyed unread*', so it was emphatically superscribed; and the lawyer dreaded to behold the contents. 'I have buried one friend today,' he thought: 'what if this should cost me another?' And then he condemned the fear as a disloyalty, and broke the seal. Within there was another enclosure, likewise sealed, and marked upon the cover as 'Not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll.' Utterson could not trust his eyes. Yes, it was disappearance; here again, as in the mad will which he had long ago restored to its author, here again were the idea of a disappearance and the name of Henry Jekyll bracketed. But in the will, that idea had sprung from the sinister suggestion of the man Hyde; it was set there with a purpose all too plain and horrible. Written by the hand of Lanyon, what should it mean? A great curiosity came on the trustee, to disregard the prohibition and dive at once to the bottom of these mysteries; but professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations; and the packet slept in the inmost corner of his private safe.

It is one thing to mortify curiosity, another to conquer it; and it may be doubted if, from that day forth, Utterson desired the society of his surviving friend with the same eagerness. He thought of him kindly; but his thoughts were disquieted and fearful. He went to call indeed; but he was perhaps relieved to be denied admittance; perhaps, in his heart, he preferred to speak with Poole upon the doorstep and surrounded by the air and sounds of the open city, rather than to be admitted into that house of voluntary bondage, and to sit and speak with its inscrutable recluse.

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Mr Utterson in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Mr Utterson decides to obey his friend's wishes and not open the letter prematurely. Explain how trustworthiness is explored elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- Who the trust is between
- What it displays about the characters and the relationship between them (20)



## 2. Dr Jekyll

Time ran on; thousands of pounds were offered in reward, for the death of Sir Danvers was resented as a public injury; but Mr Hyde had disappeared out of the ken of the police as though he had never existed. Much of his past was unearthed, indeed, and all disreputable: tales came out of the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent, of his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career; but of his present whereabouts, not a whisper. From the time he had left the house in Soho on the morning of the murder, he was simply blotted out; and gradually, as time drew on, Mr Utterson began to recover from the hotness of his alarm, and to grow more at quiet with himself. The death of Sir Danvers was, to his way of thinking, more than paid for by the disappearance of Mr Hyde. Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr Jekyll. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer; and whilst he had always been known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion. He was busy, he was much in the open air, he did good; his face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of service; and for more than two months, the doctor was at peace.

On the 8th of January Utterson had dined at the doctor's with a small party; Lanyon had been there; and the face of the host had looked from one to the other as in the old days when the trio were inseparable friends. On the 12th, and again on the 15th, the door was shut against the lawyer. 'The doctor was confined to the house,' Poole said, 'and saw no one.' On the 18th, he tried again, and was again refused; and having now been used for the last two months to see his friend almost daily, he found this return of solitude to weigh upon his spirits. The fifth night, he had in Guest to dine with him; and the sixth he betook himself to Doctor Lanyon's.

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Mr Utterson is puzzled by Dr Jekyll's change in behaviour. Explain how Dr Jekyll's secrets are portrayed elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- how Dr Jekyll and the other characters responded to the secret
- how secrecy is presented as a theme (20)



### 3. Mr Hyde

I was stepping leisurely across the court after breakfast, drinking the chill of the air with pleasure, when I was seized again with those indescribable sensations that heralded the change; and I had but the time to gain the shelter of my cabinet, before I was once again raging and freezing with the passions of Hyde. It took on this occasion a double dose to recall me to myself; and alas, six hours after, as I sat looking sadly in the fire, the pangs returned, and the drug had to be readministered. In short, from that day forth it seemed only by a great effort as of gymnastics, and only under the immediate stimulation of the drug, that I was able to wear the countenance of Jekyll. At all hours of the day and night, I would be taken with the premonitory shudder; above all, if I slept, or even dozed for a moment in my chair, it was always as Hyde that I awakened. Under the strain of this continually impending doom and by the sleeplessness to which I now condemned myself, ay, even beyond what I had thought possible to man, I became, in my own person, a creature eaten up and emptied by fever, languidly weak both in both and mind, and solely occupied by one thought: the horror of my other self. But when I slept, or when the virtue of the medicine wore off, I would leap almost without transition (for the pangs of transformation grew daily less marked) into the possession of a fancy brimming with images of terror, a soul boiling with causeless hatreds, and a body that seemed not strong enough to contain the raging energies of life. The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll. And certainly the hate that now divided them was equal on each side. With Jekyll, it was a thing of vital instinct. He had now seen the full deformity of that creature that shared with him some of the phenomena of consciousness, and was co-heir with him to death: and beyond these links of community, which in themselves made the most poignant part of his distress, he thought of Hyde, for all his energy of life, as of something not only hellish but inorganic. This was the shocking thing; that the slime of the pit seemed to utter cries and voices; that the amorphous dust gesticulated and sinned; that what was dead, and had no shape, would usurp the offices of life. And this again, that that insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and felt it struggle to be born; and at every hour of weakness, and in the confidence of slumber, prevailed against him, and deposed him out of life.

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde's connection in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Stevenson contrasts the characters of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Explain how the theme of duality is presented elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- What language and structure techniques are used to describe the theme
- Which characters are affected by the theme (20)



## 4. Dr Lanyon

The solemn butler knew and welcomed him; he was subjected to no stage of delay, but ushered direct from the door to the dining room where Dr Lanyon sat alone over his wine. This was a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman, with a shock of hair prematurely white, and a boisterous and decided manner. At sight of Mr Utterson, he sprang up from his chair and welcomed him with both hands. The geniality, as was the way of the man, was somewhat theatrical to the eye; but it reposed on genuine feeling. For these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both thorough respecters of themselves and of each other, and, what does not always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.

After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably preoccupied his mind.

'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spirit of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he even added: 'It is nothing worse than that!' He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. 'Did you ever come across a protege of his – one Hyde?' he asked.

'Hyde?' repeated Lanyon. 'No. Never heard of him. Since my time.'

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Dr Lanyon in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Dr Lanyon explains the difference in scientific opinion he and Dr Jekyll has. Explain how argument and difference in opinion are presented elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- who the argument is between
- how the argument is presented (20)





## 5. Poole

‘Hold your tongue!’ Poole said to her, with a ferocity of accent that testified to his own jangled nerves; and indeed, when the girl had so suddenly raised the note of her lamentation, they had all started and turned towards the inner door with faces of dreadful expectation. ‘And now,’ continued the butler, addressing the knife-boy, ‘reach me a candle, and we’ll get this through hands at once.’ And then he begged Mr Utterson to follow him, and led the way to the back garden.

‘Now, sir,’ said he, ‘you come as gently as you can. I want you to hear, and I don’t want you to be heard. And see here, sir, if by any chance he was to ask you in, don’t go.’

Mr Utterson’s nerves, at this unlooked-for termination, gave a jerk that nearly threw him from his balance; but he re-collected his courage and followed the butler into the laboratory building and through the surgical theatre, with its lumber of crates and bottles, to the foot of the stair. Here Poole motioned him to stand on one side and listen; while he himself, setting down the candle and making a great and obvious call on his resolution, mounted the steps and knocked with a somewhat uncertain hand on the red baize of the cabinet door.

‘Mr Utterson, sir, asking to see you,’ he called; and even as he did so, once more violently signed to the lawyer to give ear.

A voice answered from within: ‘Tell him I cannot see anyone,’ it said complainingly.

‘Thank you, sir,’ said Poole, with a note of something like triumph in his voice; and taking up his candle, he led Mr Utterson back across the yard and into the great kitchen, where the fire was out and the beetles were leaping on the floor.

‘Sir,’ he said, looking Mr Utterson in the eyes, ‘was that my master’s voice?’

‘It seems much changed,’ replied the lawyer, very pale, but giving look for look.

‘Changed? Well, yes, I think so,’ said the butler. ‘Have I been twenty years in this man’s house, to be deceived about his voice? No, sir; master’s made away with – he was made away with, eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God; and who’s in there instead of him, and why it stays there, is a thing that cries to Heaven, Mr Utterson!’

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Poole in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Mr Utterson and Poole discuss the change they see in Dr Jekyll’s voice. Explain how the theme of transformation is presented elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- who is transformed
- what techniques are used to show the transformation (20)



## 6. Mr Enfield

'No, sir: I had a delicacy,' was the reply. 'I feel very strongly about putting questions; it partakes too much of the style of the day of judgment. You start a question, and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top of a hill; and away the stones goes, starting others; and presently some bland old bird (the last you would have thought of) is knocked on the head in his own back garden and the family have to change their name. No, sir, I make it a rule of mine: the more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask.'

'A very good rule, too,' said the lawyer.

'But I have studied the place for myself,' continued Mr Enfield. 'It seems scarcely a house. There is no other door, and nobody goes in or out of that one but, once in a great while, the gentleman of my adventure. There are three windows looking on the court on the first floor; none below; the windows are always shut but they're clean. And then there is a chimney which is generally smoking; so somebody must live there. And yet it's not so sure; for the buildings are so packed together about that court, that it's hard to say where one ends and another begins.'

The pair walked on again for a while in silence; and then 'Enfield,' said Mr Utterson, 'that's a good rule of yours.'

'Yes, I think it is,' returned Enfield.

'And for all that,' continued the lawyer, 'there's one point I want to ask: I want to ask the name of that man who walked over the child.'

'Well,' said Mr Enfield, 'I can't see what harm it would do. It was a man of the name of Hyde.'

'Hm,' said Mr Utterson. 'What sort of a man is he to see?'

'He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point. He's an extraordinary-looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment.'

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Mr Enfield in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield talk about the dangers of curiosity. Explain how curiosity and investigation is presented elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- who is investigating
- what they are investigating (20)





## 7. Carew

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 recognize 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.

**3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents Sir Danvers Carew in this extract. Give examples from the extract to support your ideas. (20)**

**(b) In this extract, Sir Danvers Carew is murdered by Mr Hyde. Explain how crime and violence is presented elsewhere in the novel. In your answer, you must consider:**

- how the violence is presented
- who is committing the act of violence



## CAREW - MARK SCHEME

Q	Indicative Content
7(a)	<p><i>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explore the ways in which Stevenson presents Sir Danvers Carew in this extract. Responses may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is a tool used to display the incredible acts of violence that Hyde is capable of committing, solidifying the reader's opinion of Hyde as a formidable and destructive character.</li> <li>• <i>"White hair"</i> is a symbol of distinguishment and purity - alongside the mention of <i>"aged"</i> this perpetuates Carew's presentation as a victim in the plot.</li> <li>• Stevenson works to present Carew as a vulnerable character.</li> <li>• By using the adjective <i>"beautiful"</i>, this description of Carew is feminised, perpetuating the view that females are helpless in the novella.</li> <li>• <i>"such an innocent and old-world kindness."</i> juxtaposes with the evil which is embodied by Mr Hyde. His age is emphasised here. Using the description <i>"old-world kindness"</i> implies that the current culture is harsher than its predecessors.</li> <li>• The phrase <i>"with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt."</i> increases the tension surrounding his death, as this leads the reader to assume he was unaware of who Hyde was or why he was trying to hurt him. This reinforces the idea that Carew serves as more of a plot device rather than a three-dimensional character.</li> <li>• Presented as a character with public importance, through the descriptor <i>"gentleman"</i>, and it is implied he is experienced in life, through the adjectives <i>"aged"</i> and <i>"older"</i>.</li> </ul>

**REMEMBER ALL CONTENT IS MARKED FOR AO2 IN THIS QUESTION [20].**

Q	Indicative Content
7(b)	<p>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explain how crime and violence is shown elsewhere in the novel. Responses may include:</p> <p><b>Who is committing the act of violence:</b></p>



- Hyde commits the majority of horrific violence, and it can be seen that Hyde is the epitome or a symbol of violence in the novel.
- Could be argued that the setting has a violent and jarring atmosphere.
- Violence is used to characterise Mr Hyde as it is only him who commits it.

#### **How the violence is presented:**

- Stevenson deliberately depicts innocent victims to highlight Hyde's barbaric acts. For example, the trampling of the girl is made more brutal by her young age however, the unembellished language used in "*the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground*" could be interpreted to imply that this is less an act of deliberate malice and more a passive disregard for human life.
- Hyde's murder of Carew shows a disregard for the upper class. Stevenson highlights Carew's status in the metaphor and auditory imagery in "*this will make a deal of noise,*".
- Stevenson uses lexis from the semantic field of violence in "*All of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on like a madman*". The ordered series of clauses depicting Hyde's behaviour contrast with the violent and irrational nature of the action. His volatility is shown by the metaphor of his violence as a "*flame*" which also has natural connotations, suggesting that this is intrinsic to his character.
- Hyde's innate lack of morals are shown by the animalistic connotations of "*The man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground*".
- The description of "*A certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street*" suggests that the building, like Hyde is incongruent in society. The jarring nature of the building is emphasised by the plosive alliteration of "*block of building*", an impression which is reinforced by the sibilant "*certain sinister*". The building is also described to be in a state of "*prolonged and sordid negligence.*" This could be interpreted to be a personification of Mr Hyde and suggests that his violent behaviour is rooted in his isolation.

**REMEMBER ALL CONTENT IS MARKED FOR AO1 IN THIS QUESTION [20].**

