

## Jekyll and Hyde

### Basic Knowledge Tests for Entire Novel – Chapter by Chapter

*Ten questions per test*

*Each test based on ONE chapter*

#### Test 1. Story of the Door

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. What is Mr Utterson's profession?
2. Who does Mr Utterson go walking with?
3. What day of the week do they walk on?
4. Who sits in the recess of the neglected door?
5. What hour of the morning did Enfield witness Hyde trampling the girl?
6. In what season did this event happen?
7. Who arrived to help the girl? (2 answers/both needed for 1 mark)
8. How much money did Hyde have to pay the girl's family?
9. How much of the amount did he pay in gold coins?
10. What does Enfield now call the place with the neglected door?

#### Answers to Test 1

1. Mr Utterson is a lawyer.
2. Mr Utterson goes walking with Mr Enfield.
3. They go walking on Sundays.
4. Tramps sit in the recess of the neglected door.
5. Enfield witness Hyde trampling the girl at three in the morning.
6. This happened in winter.
7. Both the girl's family and a doctor arrived (accept answers which include Enfield).
8. Hyde had to pay the girl's family £100.
9. He paid £10 in gold coins.
10. Enfield calls the place with the neglected door 'Black Mail House' (accept Blackmail House)

#### Test 2. The Search for Mr Hyde

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Which document does Mr Utterson take from his safe?
2. What is Mr Hyde's first name (as stated on the will)?
3. Who does Mr Utterson go to see?
4. How is the figure in Mr Utterson's nightmare described?
5. How does Mr Utterson track down Hyde?
6. Finish the quotation: "If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought, "\_\_\_\_\_"
7. Mr Hyde asks Mr Utterson how Utterson knew him. What is Utterson's response?
8. What is the name of Dr Jekyll's servant?

9. Mr Utterson tells the servant that he'd seen Mr Hyde entering Dr Jekyll's house. How did he get in?
10. Utterson uses a Latin phrase at the end of chapter 2. It means, punishment comes slowly. What's the phrase?

### Answers to Test 2

1. Mr Utterson takes Dr Jekyll's will from his safe.
2. Mr Hyde's first name is Edward.
3. Mr Utterson goes to see Dr Lanyon.
4. The figure in Mr Utterson's nightmare is described as not having a face.
5. Mr Utterson tracks down Hyde by watching the doorway every night.
6. "If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought, "I shall be Mr. Seek."
7. Mr Utterson tells Hyde that he knows him by description (also accept 'common friends')
8. Dr Jekyll's servant is called Poole.
9. Mr Hyde has a key to Dr Jekyll's house.
10. The Latin phrase used by Utterson is 'Pede Claudio'. (If students want to know what he means by this, he is musing over the possible blackmail that he believes Jekyll is being subjected to. He thinks that Jekyll must have done something wrong some time ago and is now being punished. It means 'punishment comes limping')

### Test 3: Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. How many weeks later do the events in this chapter happen?
2. What event had Utterson just attended when he spoke to Jekyll about the will?
3. How many people attended this event?
4. Where do the two men sit as they discuss Jekyll's will?
5. The opening of this chapter mentions Jekyll's age. How old is he?
6. What does Jekyll say or do when Utterson tries to tell him that he's heard bad things about Hyde? (exact quotation not needed – just describe Jekyll's reaction)
7. Jekyll doesn't like Dr Lanyon. Why?
8. Finish the quotation. (1 word!) Jekyll tells Utterson that his affairs 'cannot be mended by \_\_\_\_\_'?
9. What does Jekyll make Utterson promise?
10. Talking of Hyde, Utterson tells Jekyll that he 'can't pretend to ever \_\_\_\_\_'

### Answers to Test 3

1. The events in this chapter happen two weeks later.
2. Utterson just attended a dinner party when he spoke to Jekyll about the will.
3. Five or six people attended this party.
4. The two men sit by the fire.
5. Jekyll is 50.
6. Accept: Jekyll's lips grew pale/Jekyll's eyes grew black/He said he didn't want to hear any more/to drop it.

7. Jekyll doesn't like Dr Lanyon because he thinks Lanyon is a pedant (too picky!).
8. Jekyll tells Utterson that his affairs 'cannot be mended by talking'.
9. Jekyll makes Utterson promise to help Hyde, if Jekyll should die.
10. Utterson tells Jekyll that he 'can't pretend to ever like him' (Hyde)

Test 4a. The Carew Murder Case – The events of the murder.

**This test requires students to have read up to 'He briefly narrated what the maid had seen and showed the broken stick' (page 96 in the Gilbert edition and page 22 in the Penguin Classics edition)**

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. The events in this chapter start some time later. How much later?
2. Who witnessed the murder?
3. How was the street lit when the murder took place?
4. What colour was Carew's hair?
5. How did the maid recognised Hyde?
6. Hyde killed Carew by stamping and trampling on Carew. He also used an object as a weapon. What was this object?
7. What did the maid do immediately after witnessing this event?
8. What three objects were found on the body of Carew? (1 mark for all three!)
9. Utterson is called to see the body. Where does he go to do this?
10. What is the full name of the victim?

Answers to Test 4a

1. The events in this chapter happen nearly a year later.
2. A maid/maid-servant witnessed the murder.
3. The street was brilliantly lit by a full moon.
4. Carew's hair was white.
5. The maid recognised Hyde because he had once visited her master.
6. Hyde used a cane as a weapon.
7. Immediately after witnessing the murder, the maid fainted.
8. A purse, a gold watch and an envelope addressed to Utterson were found on Carew's body.
9. Utterson goes to the police station to see Carew's body.
10. The victim's full name is Sir Danvers Carew.

Test 4b. The Carew Murder Case – After the murder

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. How does the maid describe Hyde? (exact quotation not needed)
2. Which shops/businesses does Utterson see when he arrives at Hyde's address? (there are 3 – you need to name 1).
3. How much money will Hyde inherit from Jekyll?

4. How does Hyde's maid describe his habits of being at home?
5. How long has it been since the maid saw Hyde?
6. What does the police inspector tell the maid that he wants to see?
7. When the maid realises that the police want to speak to Hyde, how does she react?
8. How are the decorations and rooms of Hyde's house described?
9. What item of Jekyll's is found at Hyde's house?
10. How do the two men know that Hyde has recently left?

#### Answers to Test 4b

1. The maid describes Hyde as *small and wicked looking*.
2. The shops and businesses that are seen by Utterson when he arrives at Hyde's address are: *a gin palace, a low French eating house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads*. (just mention 1 – maximum 1 mark)
3. Hyde will inherit a quarter of a million pounds from Jekyll. (accept *sterling*)
4. Hyde's maid describes his habits as being irregular and she says that he is often very absent (accept either/both).
5. It has been two months since the maid last saw Hyde.
6. The police inspector tells the maid that he wants to see Hyde's rooms.
7. When the maid realises that the police want to speak to Hyde, she reacts with joy. (accept happy, gleeful, excited, etc)
8. Hyde's house is described as being (accept any/all): luxurious, to good taste, empty.
9. The other half of Jekyll's cane (accept stick) is found at the house.
10. The two men know that Hyde has recently left because the house has been ransacked, there is a fire in the grate (with the unburnt stub of a cheque book), drawers are open and papers have been burnt.

#### Test 5. Incident of the Letter.

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. After the Carew Murder Case, Utterson visits Jekyll's house. Which room is he shown to?
2. How did Jekyll know about the murder of Carew?
3. What does Utterson immediately ask Jekyll?
4. What does Jekyll say that he's received?
5. How is the handwriting in the letter described?
6. Jekyll says that he no longer has the envelope. What did he do with it?
7. How does Utterson know that the letter did not come from a messenger to the front door?
8. What is the name of Utterson's head clerk?
9. When Utterson's head clerk sees the letter, he asks an important question. What does he ask?
10. What conclusion does Utterson make about the letter and the handwriting?

#### Answers to Test 5

1. Utterson is shown to the laboratory (accept 'dissecting room').

2. Jekyll knew about the murder of Carew because he heard people crying it in the square.  
(accept *heard it from his dining room* or *from the newsboys* as these are referred to in the chapter and were likely to be the ones 'crying' it)
3. Utterson asks Jekyll whether he is hiding Hyde.
4. Jekyll says that he has received a letter.
5. The handwriting in the letter is described as being in an 'odd, upright hand'
6. Jekyll no longer has the envelope because he burnt it.
7. Utterson knows that the letter did not come from a messenger because he asks the butler, who says that nothing arrived that day.
8. Utterson's head clerk is called Mr. Guest.
9. When Utterson's head clerk sees the letter, he asks if the letter was from Dr Jekyll.
10. Utterson makes the conclusion that Jekyll has forged a letter for the murderer.

#### Test 6. Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon.

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Dr Jekyll is described in a positive way at the beginning of chapter 6. Give up to 3 words used by Stevenson to describe him.
2. On what date was Dr Jekyll's dinner party?
3. Stevenson mentions a trio of 'inseparable' friends. Who are these three men?
4. On which dates was Utterson denied admission to Jekyll's house?
5. When Utterson arrives to see Lanyon, he is shocked at how Lanyon looks. Why?
6. Utterson tries to convince Lanyon to change his mind about Jekyll – he wants the three of them to remain friends. What reason does he give?
7. Fill in the gaps in the quotation: "I am the chief of \_\_\_\_\_, I am the chief of \_\_\_\_\_ also"
8. Who said or wrote this and in what form?
9. How many weeks later does Lanyon die?
10. After Lanyon's funeral, Utterson sits down to open an envelope from Lanyon. What does it contain?

#### Answers to Test 6.

1. Dr Jekyll is described as happy, charitable, busy, good, at peace (accept any 3).
2. Jekyll's dinner party was on 8<sup>th</sup> January.
3. The trio of friends are Utterson, Lanyon and Jekyll.
4. Utterson was denied admission to Jekyll's house on the 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of January.
5. Utterson is shocked at Lanyon's appearance because Lanyon looks ill. Answers can include: ill, about to die/death warrant on his face/pale/balding/older/flesh falling away/terror in the mind.
6. Utterson wants the three of them to remain friends because they are growing old and unlikely to make new friends.
7. "I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also"
8. This was written by Jekyll in a letter to Utterson.
9. Lanyon dies 3 weeks later. (He took to his bed a week later and after a fortnight he died = 3 weeks)

10. The envelope from Lanyon contains another envelope, which states that it is not to be opened 'until the death or disappearance of Henry Jekyll'.

#### Test 7. Incident at the window – short chapter, short test!

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Enfield tells Utterson that the entrance to Hyde's house leads somewhere else. Where?
2. Which of Jekyll's three windows is open?
3. Utterson invites Jekyll to walk with them. What item of clothing does he tell Jekyll to get?
4. While they are talking, the smile disappears from Jekyll's face. What look replaces it?
5. What three words does Utterson repeat after they leave Jekyll's window?

#### Answers to Test 7.

1. Enfield tells Utterson that Hyde's entrance is a back-route to Jekyll's house.
2. Jekyll's middle window is open.
3. Utterson tells Jekyll to get his hat.
4. The look that replaces Jekyll's smile is a look of terror and despair.
5. Utterson repeats, "God forgive us."

#### Test 8a. The last night (first half) – 15 questions

**This test requires students to have read up to "that you felt in your marrow kind of cold and thin" (page 126 in the Gilbert edition and page 42 in the Penguin Classics edition)**

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Poole comes to visit Utterson . Who is Poole?
2. What does Poole tell Utterson about Jekyll?
3. How does Utterson know that Poole is afraid?
4. What was the weather like when they went out into the street?
5. Finish the quotation. The servants at Jekyll's house were 'huddled together like a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_'. (3 words – but remember to write down the whole sentence.
6. Jekyll's cabinet door is covered in 'baize', which is the fabric you normally see on pool tables. What colour is the baize on Jekyll's cabinet door?
7. Poole is convinced that the voice behind the door is not Jekyll's. How many years does he say he has worked for Jekyll?
8. Poole believes that Jekyll has been killed or taken away. How long ago does he believe this happened?
9. According to Poole, what has Jekyll been crying for at night?
10. Jekyll often returned items to the chemist. For what reason?
11. What is the name of the chemist?
12. The cabinet door was left open and Poole caught a glimpse of Jekyll. How does he describe his face?

13. Finish the quotation: “My master is a tall, fine...man and this was more of a \_\_\_\_\_” 1 word)
14. What tools do Utterson and Poole choose to break down the door?
15. Why does Poole believe that the figure he has seen is Hyde?

Answers to Test 8a -

1. Poole is Jekyll’s servant (accept ‘butler’)
2. Poole tells Utterson that Jekyll is shut up in his cabinet (accept room/lab).
3. Utterson knows that Poole is afraid because Poole does not look at him/looks in the corner/doesn’t touch his glass of wine.
4. When they went out into the street, the weather was very windy (accept ‘wild’).
5. The servants at Jekyll’s house were ‘huddled together like a flock of sheep’.
6. The baize on Jekyll’s cabinet door is red.
7. Poole says that he has worked for Jekyll for 20 years.
8. Poole believes that Jekyll was killed or taken away 8 days before.
9. According to Poole, Jekyll has been crying at night for some sort of ‘medicine’ (do NOT accept ‘chemicals’).
10. Jekyll returned items to the chemist because they were ‘impure’.
11. The chemist is called Maw’s.
12. Poole described Jekyll as having a ‘mask upon his face’
13. “My master is a tall, fine...man and this was more of a dwarf”
14. Utterson and Poole choose an axe and a poker to break down the door.
15. Poole believes that the figure he’s seen is Hyde because (accept any of the following: ‘same bigness’/‘same quick light way’, ‘came through the laboratory door’ and ‘something odd’ or a general feeling.

Test 8b The last night (second half) – 10 questions

1. Stevenson uses an animalistic simile in Poole’s description of Hyde. What is it? (*Did you know – the technical word for an animalistic simile is ‘zoomorphism’?* Extra point if you use that word in your answer.)
2. Another simile is used by Poole to describe the feeling he got when he saw Hyde. What is it?
3. The two men decide to enlist the help of the footman. What is his name?
4. Apart from the sound of pacing footsteps, what else has Poole heard coming from the room?
5. When Utterson tells Jekyll, through the door, that they’re going to break in, how does Jekyll respond?
6. As they start to break open the door, what sound comes from within?
7. How many strikes of the axe does it take to break down the door?
8. Who do they find, dead on the floor? (give his FULL NAME!)
9. When looking for Jekyll’s body, Utterson and Poole find evidence to make them believe that Jekyll is not dead. What do they find?
10. Utterson leaves to read all the documents before calling the police. What time does he say that he’ll be back?

Answers to Test 8b

1. The simile used in Poole's description of Hyde is 'like a monkey'.
2. The simile used by Poole to describe the feeling he got when he saw Hyde was: 'went down my spine like ice'
3. The footman's name is Bradshaw.
4. Poole has heard weeping coming from the room.
5. Jekyll responds with 'for God's sake, have mercy!'
6. As they start to break open the door, what sound comes from within is a screech as of animal terror (accept a scream, a screech, an animal noise).
7. It takes 5 strikes of the axe to break down the door.
8. They find Edward Hyde dead on the floor.
9. The evidence that makes them believe that Jekyll is not dead is a will, made out to Utterson, and a dated note.
10. Utterson says that he'll be back before midnight.

### Test 9 Dr Lanyon's narrative – the letter

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Dr Lanyon received a letter – from whom?
2. The letter tells Jekyll to postpone all other arrangements. It says "even if you were summoned to the \_\_\_\_\_ of an \_\_\_\_\_." Fill in the missing words.
3. The letter tells Lanyon to go to Jekyll's cabinet and collect some items. What are the items? (3 items)
4. Jekyll tells Lanyon to return to his own house. What is the name of Lanyon's road?
5. Lanyon describes some of the chemicals he finds in Jekyll's drawer. One is like salt, another is a liquid. What colour was the liquid?
6. At what time does the visitor arrive to collect the items?
7. Who was the visitor?
8. What was unusual about the visitor's clothes and mood?
9. What does Hyde do when he sees the drawer of drugs? (several possible answers – marks for 3 different actions)
10. What does Hyde do at the end of Lanyon's account of events?

### Answers to Test 9

1. Dr Lanyon received a letter from Henry Jekyll.
2. The letter tells Jekyll to postpone all other arrangements. It says "even if you were summoned to the bedside of an emperor"
3. The items that Jekyll is to collect are some powders, a phial and a paper book.
4. The name of Lanyon's road is Cavendish Square.
5. The liquid that Lanyon found in Jekyll's drawer was 'blood red'.
6. The visitor arrives a little after midnight (accept 'midnight').
7. The visitor was Hyde.

8. The visitor's clothes were too large for him and he was full of 'sombre excitement' (exact quotation not needed but the answer should include *excitement/excited*)
9. When Hyde sees the drawer of drugs, he a) leaps towards it/jumps up/sprang to it b) laid his hand on his heart c) grates his teeth.
10. At the end of Lanyon's account, Hyde takes a potion and turns into Jekyll.

Test 10a – Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case – first half

***This test requires that students have read from the beginning of chapter 10, up to "I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught"(pg 165 in the Gilbert ed.)***

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. At the beginning of the chapter, Jekyll describes his upbringing. What positive things does he say about it?
2. Jekyll mentions a more negative side to his upbringing. Explain what he says about this.
3. Jekyll's behaviour made him reflect on the different sides of *what?* (remember – FULL SENTENCES!)
4. How did Jekyll feel when he first took his potion?
5. After these sensations wore off, how did Jekyll feel? (teacher can decide the marks to award depending on context of group)
6. Jekyll explains that Hyde was smaller than Jekyll. What reason does he suggest for this?
7. What preparations does Jekyll make so that he can live as Hyde when he wants?
8. One morning, Dr Jekyll wakes up at home and is deeply shocked. Why?
9. As the power of the Hyde becomes stronger, Jekyll feels that he must make a choice about who to live as. What choice does he make?
10. For how long does he manage to live as Jekyll before giving in to take the potion again?

Answers to Test 10a

1. Jekyll describes his upbringing as (accept any combination of the following sentiments): fortunate, wealthy, healthy, successful.
2. Jekyll also says that he (again, accept any combination of the following sentiments): had to be duplicitous, put on a face, pretend to be something that he was not, enjoyed a non-respectable lifestyle and pretended he was respectable to society.
3. Jekyll's behaviour made him reflect on the different sides of the human personality/the soul/good and evil in man.
4. When Jekyll first took the drug, he felt pain, a grinding in the bones and a horror in the spirit.
5. After the initial feelings wore off, Jekyll felt (accept any of the following: ) younger, lighter, happier, something novel, something incredibly sweet, disordered sensual images, freedom, disappearing of the sense of duty.
6. Jekyll's explanation of why Hyde is smaller than Jekyll is that the 'evil' side of his personality was less developed/less exercised AND/OR he'd lived a very controlled life and so this part of his character was smaller.
7. In order to prepare to live as Hyde, Jekyll made a house in Soho for Hyde; he hired a housekeeper who he knew will keep secrets; he told his servants that they must obey Hyde and he changed his will so that Hyde would inherit everything.

8. Dr Jekyll is deeply shocked one morning because he went to sleep as Jekyll and woke up as Hyde. He had not taken the potion. (accept simply: *he woke up as Hyde*)
9. Jekyll decides to live his life as Jekyll.
10. He manages to live as Jekyll for two months before giving in and taking the potion again.

Test 10b – Henry Jekyll’s full statement of the case – second half

***This test requires that students have read from the beginning of chapter 10, up to “I do not suppose that, when a drunk reasons with himself...”(pg 165 in the Gilbert ed.)to the end of the chapter.***

*Reminder before we start– every answer MUST be in full sentences.*

1. Jekyll gives in and takes the potion again. Why does he say it had such a strong effect on him?
2. What crime does he then commit?
3. What feelings or emotions does he describe when committing this crime?
4. Why does Jekyll then decide to remain as Jekyll?
5. What happened to Jekyll in Regent’s Park? (remind pupils to include the name of the park in their answers)
6. After the incident in Regent’s Park, where does Hyde go?
7. What does he do there?
8. On his way to Lanyon’s house, a woman offers Hyde some matches. How does he react?
9. Hyde hates Jekyll. What sort of tricks does he play on him?
10. Jekyll realises that he will die whatever happens. Explain why and explain what happens to him at the end.

Answers to Test 10b

1. Jekyll says that the potion had a strong effect on him because he hadn’t taken it for so long.
2. After taking the potion and becoming Hyde, he kills Carew.
3. When committing the murder, Jekyll says that he felt a thrill/glee/glorifying/trembling/’lust of evil gratified’/love of life.
4. Jekyll then decides to remain as Jekyll because he knows that if he turns to Hyde, he will be killed.
5. In Regent’s Park, Jekyll suddenly turned into Hyde.
6. After the transformation in Regent’s Park, Hyde goes to an hotel in Portland Street.
7. In the hotel, Hyde writes a letter to Lanyon in Jekyll’s handwriting.
8. When a woman offers Hyde matches, he hits her across the face.
9. Hyde writes swear-words on Jekyll’s books, he burns his letters and destroyed a portrait of Jekyll’s father.
10. Jekyll realises that he will either be hanged if he remains as Hyde, or that he will kill himself if he remains as Jekyll. In the end, he kills himself.