

Exam Practice Questions



GCSE English Literature (8702)
Paper 1: The 19th Century Novel

“The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde”

Exemplar Questions Section B

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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, the reader is introduced to the sinister door that Mr Hyde is frequently seen using.

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 week-days. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains 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 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 of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two stories high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower story 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 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.

1. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson make use of contrasts in his novel?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents contrasts and differences in this extract;
- how Stevenson makes use of different contrasts throughout the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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, Mr Utterson recalls the story he has heard of Mr Hyde colliding with a young girl in the street.

All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled
5 calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a view-halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it
10 brought out the sweat on me like running. The people who had turned out were the girl's own family; and pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent, put in his appearance. Well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the Sawbones; and there you might have supposed would be an end to it. But there was one curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight.
15 So had the child's family, which was only natural. But the doctor's case was what struck me. He was the usual cut-and-dry apothecary, of no particular age and colour, with a strong Edinburgh accent, and about as emotional as a bagpipe. Well, sir, he was like the rest of us; every time he looked at my prisoner, I saw that Sawbones turn sick and white with the desire to kill him. I knew what was in his mind, just as he
20 knew what was in mine; and killing being out of the question, we did the next best. We told the man we could and would make such a scandal out of this, as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other. If he had any friends or any credit, we undertook that he should lose them. And all the time, as we were pitching it in red hot, we were keeping the women off him as best we could, for they were as
25 wild as harpies. I never saw a circle of such hateful faces; and there was the man in the middle, with a kind of black, sneering coolness—frightened too, I could see that—but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan.

2. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson show that importance of people's judgement of others?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents the judgement of Hyde in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents the judgement of other characters and its consequences in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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, Mr Enfield tries to describe his feelings about Mr Hyde to Mr Utterson.

5 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.'

10 Mr. Utterson again walked some way in silence and obviously under a weight of consideration.

'You are sure he used a key?' he inquired at last.

'My dear sir...' began Enfield, surprised out of himself.

'Yes, I know,' said Utterson; 'I know it must seem strange. The fact is, if I do not ask you the name of the other party, it is because I know it already. You see, Richard, your tale has gone home. If you have been inexact in any point,

15 you had better correct it.'

'I think you might have warned me,' returned the other, with a touch of sullenness. 'But I have been pedantically exact, as you call it. The fellow had a key; and what's more, he has it still. I saw him use it, not a week ago.

20 Mr. Utterson sighed deeply but said never a word; and the young man presently resumed. 'Here is another lesson to say nothing,' said he. 'I am ashamed of my long tongue. Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again.'

'With all my heart,' said the lawyer. 'I shake hands on that, Richard.'

3. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson forward ideas about secrets and secrecy in his novel?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents secrecy in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents secrecy and its consequences in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson and Dr Lanyon are discussing Dr Jekyll, and his apparent connections with Mr Hyde.

‘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.’

5 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,

10 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
15 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 protégé of his — one Hyde?’ he asked.

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

20 That was the amount of information that the lawyer carried back with him to the great, dark bed on which he tossed to and fro, until the small hours of the morning began to grow large. It was a night of little ease to his toiling mind, toiling in mere darkness and besieged by questions.

4. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson suggest a difference between conventionality and unconventionality?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents conventionality and unconventionality in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents different examples of unconventionality, and reactions to them, in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson waits outside Mr Hyde's door in order to meet the man he has heard so much about.

From that time forward, Mr. Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. In the morning before office hours, at noon when business was plenty, and time scarce, at night under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse, the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post.

5 'If he be Mr. Hyde,' he had thought, 'I shall be Mr. Seek.'

And at last his patience was rewarded. It was a fine dry night; frost in the air; the streets as clean as a ballroom floor; the lamps, unshaken, by any wind, drawing a regular pattern of light and shadow. By ten o'clock, when the shops were closed, the by-street was very solitary and, in spite of the low growl of London from all round, very silent. Small sounds

10 carried far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway; and the rumour of the approach of any passenger preceded him by a long time. Mr. Utterson had been some minutes at his post, when he was aware of an odd, light footstep drawing near. In the course of his nightly patrols, he had long grown accustomed to the quaint effect with which the footfalls of a single person, while he is still a great way

15 off, suddenly spring out distinct from the vast hum and clatter of the city. Yet his attention had never before been so sharply and decisively arrested; and it was with a strong, superstitious prevision of success that he withdrew into the entry of the court. The steps drew swiftly nearer, and swelled out suddenly louder as they turned the end of the street. The lawyer, looking forth from the entry, could soon see what manner of man

20 he had to deal with. He was small and very plainly dressed, and the look of him, even at that distance, went somehow strongly against the watcher's inclination. But he made straight for the door, crossing the roadway to save time; and as he came, he drew a key from his pocket like one approaching home.

25 Mr. Utterson stepped out and touched him on the shoulder as he passed. 'Mr. Hyde, I think?'

5. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson deliberately use the setting of his novel to convey ideas about Mr Hyde's character?

Write about:

- how Stevenson uses the setting of this extract to create ideas about Mr Hyde;
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in different settings to suggest ideas about him in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* 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.
The lawyer stood awhile when Mr Hyde had left him, the picture of disquietude.
10 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 without any nameable
malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to the lawyer with
15 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 regarded him. ‘There must be something else,’ said
the perplexed gentleman. ‘There is something more, if I could find a name for it.
20 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; 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!’

6. 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]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 3 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson has asked Dr Jekyll about his knowledge of, friendship and relationship with Mr Hyde.

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. 'I do not care to hear more,' said he. 'This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop.'

'What I heard was abominable,' said Utterson.

5 'It can make no change. You do not understand my position,' returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. 'I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange — a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking.' 'Jekyll,' said Utterson, 'you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it.'

10 'My good Utterson,' said the doctor, 'this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not so bad as that; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I
15 thank you again and again; and I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep.'

Utterson reflected a little, looking in the fire.

'I have no doubt you are perfectly right,' he said at last, getting to his feet.

20 'Well, but since we have touched upon this business, and for the last time I hope,' continued the doctor, 'there is one point I should like you to understand. I have really a very great interest in poor Hyde. I know you have seen him; he told me so; and I fear he was rude. But, I do sincerely take a great, a very great interest in that young man; and if I am taken away, Utterson, I wish you to promise me that you will bear with him and get his rights for him.'

7. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present the friendship between Jekyll and Utterson?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Jekyll's relationship with Utterson in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops the changes in their relationship throughout the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 4 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Hyde is witnessed violently attacking and murdering Sir Danvers Carew by a young maid looking out of her window.

5 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
10 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)
15 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-
20 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,
25 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.

8. Starting with this extract, explore the extent to which you think Stevenson suggests that Hyde is more like an animal than human?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Hyde in the extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops ideas about the Hyde's lack of humanity in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 5 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson goes to visit Dr Jekyll shortly after Mr Hyde has viciously murdered Sir Danvers Carew.

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
5 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
10 business table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. A 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 deadly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.
15 '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.'
20 '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;
25 he is safe, he is quite safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of.'

9. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Dr Jekyll as an isolated and confused character?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll in the extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops the character of Dr Jekyll in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 6 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Utterson visits Dr Lanyon to discuss Dr Jekyll, but finds Lanyon ill and close to death.

He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much, these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer's notice, as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the

5 mind. It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect. 'Yes,' he thought; 'he is a doctor, he must know his own state and that his days are counted; and the knowledge is more than he can bear.' And yet when Utterson remarked on his ill-looks, it was with an air of greatness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

10 'I have had a shock,' he said, 'and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away.'

'Jekyll is ill, too,' observed Utterson. 'Have you seen him?'

15 But Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. 'I wish to see or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll,' he said in a loud, unsteady voice. 'I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead.'

'Tut-tut,' said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause, 'Can't I do anything?' he inquired. 'We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others.'

20 'Nothing can be done,' returned Lanyon; 'ask himself.'

He will not see me,' said the lawyer.

'I am not surprised at that,' was the reply. 'Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you. And in the

25 meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it.'

10. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Dr Lanyon to be scared and intimidated by his knowledge of Dr Jekyll?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr Lanyon in the extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops the character of Dr Lanyon, and his relationship with Dr Jekyll, in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 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 see Dr Jekyll out of his window, but their visit is suddenly cut short.

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.

5 '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.)

10 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.'

15 '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

20 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. In silence, too, they traversed the by-street; and it was not until they had come into a neighbouring thoroughfare, where even upon a Sunday there were still some stirrings of life, that Mr. Utterson at last turned and looked at his

25 companion. They were both pale; and there was an answering horror in their eyes.

11. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present the theme of repression?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents repression in the extract;
- how Stevenson presents and shows the consequences of repression in the rest of the novel.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 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 see Dr Jekyll out of his window, but their visit is suddenly cut short.

Mr. Utterson's only answer was to rise and get his hat and great-coat; but he observed with wonder the greatness of the relief that appeared upon the butler's face, and perhaps with no less, that the wine was still untasted when he set it down to follow.

- 5 It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr. Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. He could
- 10 have wished it otherwise; never in his life had he been conscious of so sharp a wish to see and touch his fellow-creatures; for struggle as he might, there was borne in upon his mind a crushing anticipation of calamity. The square, when they got there, was all full of wind and dust, and the thin trees in the garden were lashing themselves along the railing. Poole, who had kept all the way a pace or
- 15 two ahead, now pulled up in the middle of the pavement, and in spite of the biting weather, took off his hat and mopped his brow with a red pocket-handkerchief. But for all the hurry of his cowering, these were not the dews of exertion that he wiped away, but the moisture of some strangling anguish; for his face was white and his voice, when he spoke, harsh and broken.
- 20 'Well, sir,' he said, 'here we are, and God grant there be nothing wrong.' 'Amen, Poole,' said the lawyer. Thereupon the servant knocked in a very guarded manner; the door was opened on the chain; and a voice asked from within, 'Is that you, Poole?'
- 25 'It's all right,' said Poole. 'Open the door.' The hall, when they entered it, was brightly lighted up; the fire was built high; and about the hearth the whole of the servants, men and women, stood huddled together like a flock of sheep.

12. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present ideas about urban landscapes?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents the urban landscapes in the extract;
- how Stevenson presents and uses urban landscapes in the rest of the novel.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Dr Jekyll is describing the day he unexpectedly transformed in Mr Hyde in Regent's Park, and how he called on Dr Lanyon for help.

Thenceforward, he sat all day over the fire in the private room, gnawing his nails; there he dined, sitting alone with his fears, the waiter visibly quailing before his eye; and thence, when the night was fully come, he set forth in the corner of a closed cab, and was driven to and fro about the streets of the city. He, I say — I
5 cannot say, I. That child of Hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred. And when at last, thinking the driver had begun to grow suspicious, he discharged the cab and ventured on foot, attired in his misfitting clothes, an object marked out for observation, into the midst of the nocturnal passengers, these two
10 base passions raged within him like a tempest. He walked fast, hunted by his fears, chattering to himself, skulking through the less-frequented thoroughfares, counting the minutes that still divided him from midnight. Once a woman spoke to him, offering, I think, a box of lights. He smote her in the face, and she fled.

When I came to myself at Lanyon's, the horror of my old friend perhaps affected
15 me somewhat: I do not know; it was at least but a drop in the sea to the abhorrence with which I looked back upon these hours. A change had come over me. It was no longer the fear of the gallows, it was the horror of being Hyde that racked me. I received Lanyon's condemnation partly in a dream; it was partly in a dream that I
20 came home to my own house and got into bed. I slept after the prostration of the day, with a stringent and profound slumber which not even the nightmares that wrung me could avail to break. I awoke in the morning shaken, weakened, but refreshed. I still hated and feared the thought of the brute that slept within me, and I had not of course forgotten the appalling dangers of the day before; but I was
25 once more at home, in my own house and close to my drugs; and gratitude for my escape shone so strong in my soul that it almost rivalled the brightness of hope.

13. Starting with this extract, what thoughts and ideas does Stevenson present about the duality of human nature?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents the duality of human nature in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops ideas about the duality of human nature, particularly between Jekyll and Hyde, in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

The 19th-Century Novel

You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Dr Jekyll is describing his first experience of taking his potion and transforming into Mr Hyde.

I hesitated long before I put this theory to the test of practice. I knew well that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the very fortress of identity, might by the least scruple of an overdose or at the least inopportunit

5 looked to it to change. But the temptation of a discovery so singular and profound at last overcame the suggestions of alarm. I had long since prepared my tincture; I purchased at once, from a firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of a particular salt, which I knew, from my experiments, to be the last ingredient

10 required; and, late one accursed night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass, and when the ebullition had subsided, with a strong glow of courage, drank off the potion.

The most racking pangs succeeded: a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and a horror of the spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death. Then

15 these agonies began swiftly to subside, and I came to myself as if out of a great sickness. There was something strange in my sensations, something indescribably new and, from its very novelty, incredibly sweet. I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of a heady recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images running like a mill race in my fancy, a solution of the bonds of

20 obligation, an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul. 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.

14. Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present science in the novel?

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents science in this extract;
- how Stevenson presents and develops ideas about science in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

