



有声名著  
阶梯阅读

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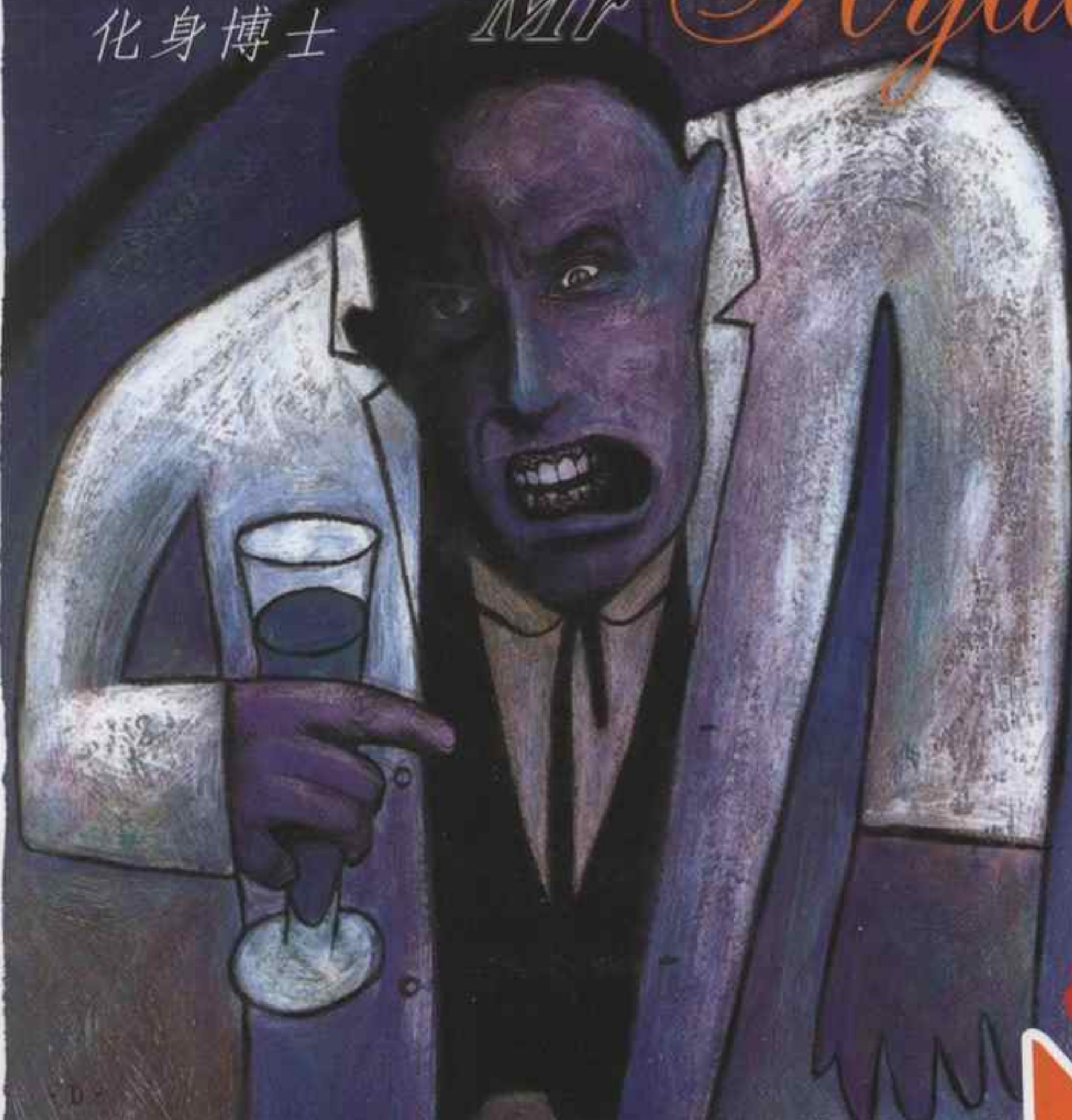
# The Strange Case of

# Dr Jekyll and

# Mr Hyde

化身博士

Mr



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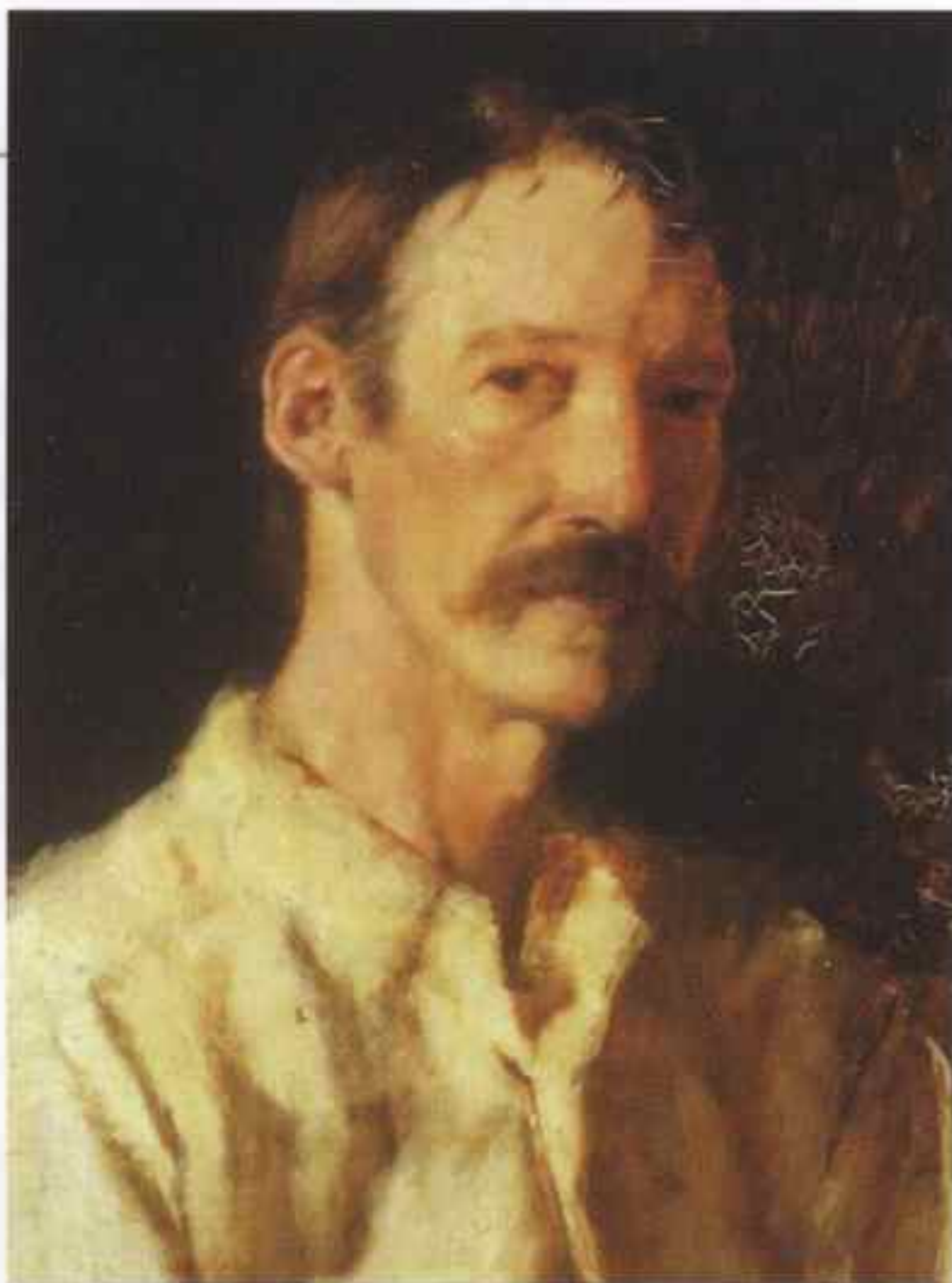


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 This symbol indicates the chapters and exercises featured on the accompanying CD. 文章和听力练习的录音标记



*Robert Louis Stevenson, (1892) by Girolamo Pieri Nerli.*

## *About the Author*

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1850. His father was a well-known Edinburgh engineer and lighthouse builder. As a child Stevenson delighted in<sup>1</sup> the stories of pirates and adventurers which his father told him.

From an early age Stevenson suffered from bad health. He was forced to leave Scotland because of the cold climate, and travelled widely in France and Spain. He met his wife Fanny

1. **delighted in** : 以 (做某事) 为乐。



while in America in 1879. In 1887 Stevenson and his wife left England for ever. They went first to America, and then sailed to the island of Samoa where Stevenson died in 1894.

Although he had studied law in Edinburgh, Stevenson never worked as a lawyer. He decided that he wanted to be a writer. He planned to write exciting stories that would be popular with readers. 'Romance is permanent,' he said. His exciting stories of adventure, like *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*, made him famous. They are still very popular books with children. The excitement of *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped* derives from <sup>1</sup> their use of exotic <sup>2</sup> locations and their strong evocation <sup>3</sup> of the past.



Robert Louis Stevenson sitting with friends. Samoa, 1891.

1. derives from : 来自。
2. exotic : 奇特的。

3. evocation : 再现。



*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is not a 'romance' story like *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*. The story is set in contemporary<sup>1</sup> London, and the main characters<sup>2</sup> are middle-class professional men. There is also a strong element of horror<sup>3</sup> in the story. Stevenson said that the idea for *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* came to him in a dream.

His major works include:

*Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes*, 1879

*Treasure Island*, 1883

*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, 1886

*Kidnapped*, 1886

*The Master of Ballantrae*, 1889

**1** Answer the following questions.

1. In what year was R. L. Stevenson born?
2. What work did R. L. Stevenson's father do?
3. Where was the author born?
4. Where did the author meet his wife?
5. Why did R. L. Stevenson leave his own country?
6. In what year was *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* published?

1. contemporary : 当代的。
2. characters : 故事中的角色。
3. horror : 恐怖。

**2** The people below want to buy a book. Read the description of these four books by Robert Louis Stevenson. Decide which book (A-D) would be the most suitable for each person (1-3).

1. Jack is a photographer. His favourite photos are the ones he took of the peoples who live in the jungles of Brazil. Jack likes reading books that show how people really live.
2. Helen works in London. She does not like her job. She dreams of relaxing holidays in the country. During the year she likes reading books that remind her of her easy-going holidays.
3. Julia lives in Leeds but she loves the United States. Two years ago, she hitchhiked<sup>1</sup> from Maine to Florida. It was not an easy trip, but it was exciting. She enjoys books about difficult journeys.

**A** In *An Inland Voyage*, Stevenson tells us about his journey by canoe from Belgium to northern France. This relaxed story describes the people and places he saw, but it also shows his ideas of life and society.

**B** *The Amateur Emigrant* tells of Stevenson's difficult voyage across America to reach the woman he loved. They met in France then she returned to California, but Stevenson never forgot her. He describes the difficulties and the joys, of this romantic journey.

**C** *The Master of Ballantrae* is another of Stevenson's adventure stories. This short novel is about the United States and Scotland during the mid-1700s, and it tells of two brothers, one good and one evil. It can be read as a simple tale of adventure but it is also a psychological study of its characters.

**D** *In the South Seas* is a realistic account of life in the South Pacific, rather than a romantic adventure. Stevenson describes the destruction of native cultures at the hands of the Europeans. His portraits of European sailors, missionaries and native chieftains gives us an unforgettable look at an important period.

1. hitchhiked : 坐便车旅行。





## PART ONE

# Story of the Door



M

Mr Utterson was a lawyer<sup>1</sup> in London. He was a very serious man, and he did not often smile or laugh. He lived alone, and he had a very quiet life. His friends liked him because he was kind. They trusted<sup>2</sup> him with their secrets.

One of Mr Utterson's closest<sup>3</sup> friends was Mr Richard Enfield, who was a relative<sup>4</sup> of his. Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield walked together every Sunday. They did not say much to each other, but they enjoyed their walks.

1. lawyer : 律师。
2. trusted : (此处意为) 告诉。
3. closest : 最亲密的。
4. relative : 亲属。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

One Sunday Mr Utterson was walking with Mr Enfield. They were in a quiet street of the city. All the houses in the street were clean and cheerful,<sup>1</sup> except for one. The door of this house was dirty. No one seemed to live there.

Mr Enfield looked at the house for a moment, and then he said to Mr Utterson,

‘Do you see that house? I know a strange story, and that house is part of the story.’

‘Oh!’ said Mr Utterson. ‘What is the story?’

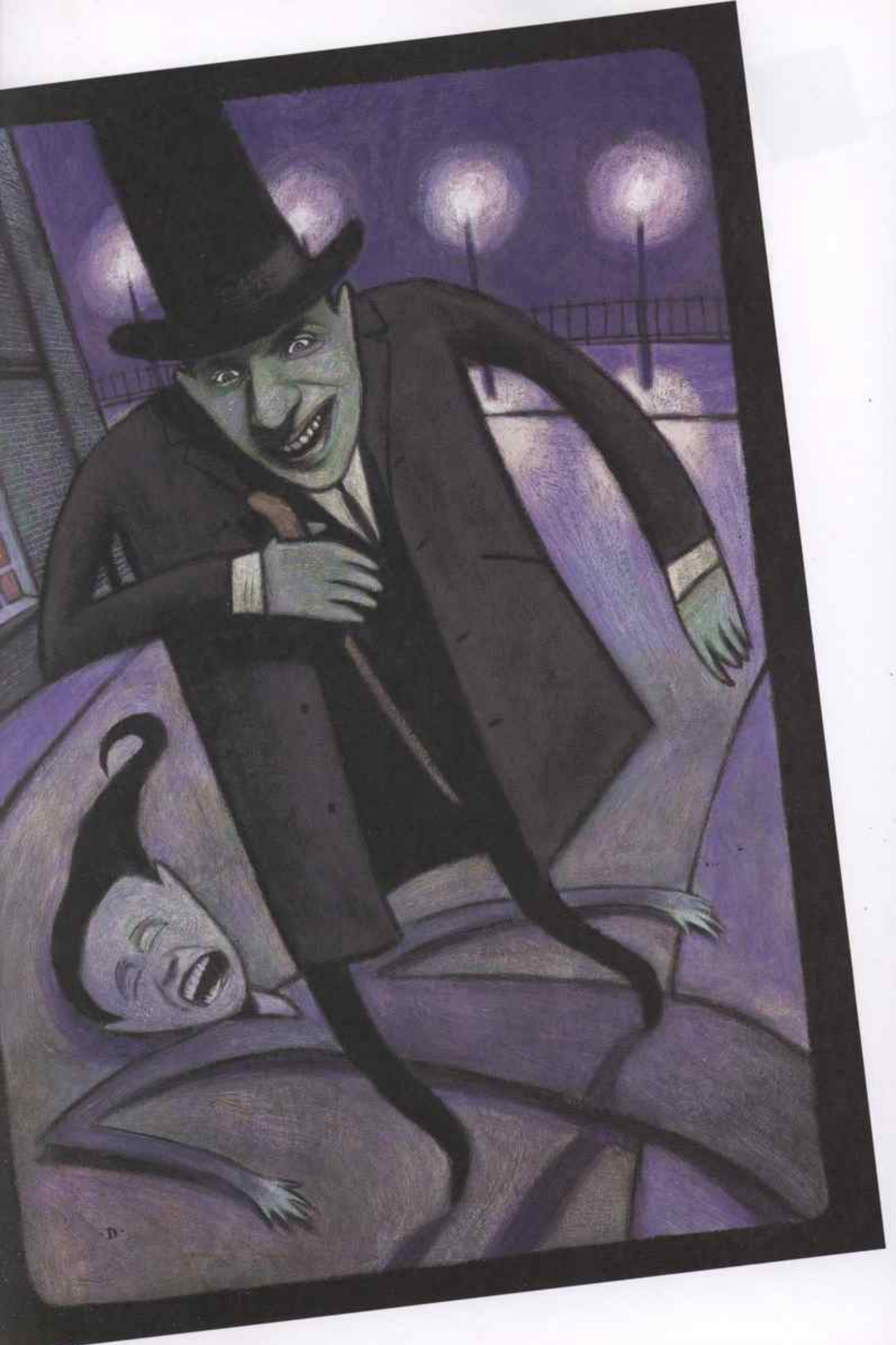
‘I’ll tell you,’ Mr Enfield said. ‘One night I was walking home along this street. It was winter, and it was very late. There was nobody in the street. I was frightened. Suddenly I saw two people. One was a little girl, and the other was a man. The little girl was running towards the main<sup>2</sup> street. The man was walking down the main street. They ran into each other at the corner, and the little girl fell down.’

‘Then something horrible happened, and I have never been able to forget it. The little girl was on the ground. The man continued walking. He walked right<sup>3</sup> over the girl’s body! She began to scream and cry. It was very frightening, the way he walked over her.’

‘I went after<sup>4</sup> the man, and I brought him back. He was a

1. cheerful : (此处指) 光洁亮丽的。
2. main : 主要的。
3. right : 完全地, 直接地。
4. went after : 跟随。





# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

small man, I remember, and there was something strange about him. I hated him the moment I saw him, I don't know why.

'When we came back to the little girl, there was a crowd<sup>1</sup> in the street. The girl's family was there. There was also a doctor. Everybody was very angry. The girl was all right, but she was crying. Her family was very angry with the man.

'I hated the man, and I could see that everybody hated him. We all wanted to kill him. We decided to punish him. I told him that he had done a horrible thing.

"We will tell everybody," I said. "You will have no friends when they know what you did tonight."

'The man was frightened. We told him to pay the girl's family some money. We told him to give the family one hundred pounds. It was a lot of money.

"Very well," agreed the man, "I will give the family one hundred pounds."

'It was late at night,' Mr Enfield told Mr Utterson. 'It is difficult to find one hundred pounds in the middle of the night. We went with the man, and he came to this old house. He opened the door with a key. He went inside, and he came out with the money. He had ten pounds in notes, and a cheque<sup>2</sup> for ninety pounds. The cheque was not his – it was signed by another man. The other man is very well known in London.'

1. crowd : 人群。

2. cheque : 支票。



# Story of the Door



“This is very strange,” I thought. “Perhaps the cheque is a forgery.”<sup>1</sup> I told the man my suspicions. He laughed at me.

“You don’t trust<sup>2</sup> me,” he said. “I will stay with you until the bank opens.”

‘So the man stayed with us,’ Mr Enfield went on, ‘and in the morning we all went to the bank. The bank paid the cheque – it was not a forgery, after all.’

‘Oh!’ said Mr Utterson sadly.

‘I know what you are thinking,’ Mr Enfield said. ‘How was it possible for this terrible man to be a friend of the man who wrote the cheque? Perhaps the terrible man is blackmailing<sup>3</sup> him.’

Mr Utterson looked at the house again. Then he asked Mr Enfield a question.

‘The man who wrote the cheque,’ he asked, ‘does he live in that house?’

‘No,’ said Mr Enfield, ‘he doesn’t live there. I discovered that later. He lives somewhere else.’

‘So who actually lives in the house?’ Mr Utterson asked.

‘I don’t know,’ Mr Enfield said. ‘I didn’t want to ask too many questions. I don’t like asking questions. But I *know* that the strange man uses the house very often. I have seen him come in and go out.’

1. forgery : 伪造物。

2. trust : (此处意为) 相信支票是真的。

3. blackmailing : 勒索。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Mr Utterson was silent for a moment. Then he said,  
'I agree with you: it is best not to ask questions sometimes.  
But tell me, do you know the name of the strange man?'

'Yes,' answered Mr Enfield. 'His name is Mr Hyde.'

'What is he like?' asked Mr Utterson.

'He is small,' said Mr Enfield, 'and there is something ugly  
about him. I hated him the moment I saw him. So did  
everybody else that night.'

'You say that he had a key to the door of this house?' asked  
Mr Utterson.

'Yes, he did,' Mr Enfield replied. 'He opened the door with  
a key.'

Mr Utterson looked sad. Then he said,

'I have not asked you the name of the man who wrote the  
cheque. That is because I already know his name.'



## Go back to the text

**1** One of the main characters in the story is Mr Utterson. What do you know about him? Answer the questions below.

1. What kind of work does he do?
2. Where does he live?
3. Why do his friends like him?
4. What is the name of one of his best friends?

**2** Mr Utterson and his friend go for a walk in the city. They see a house that is different to the other houses in the street. Use the chart below to show the differences.

The other houses	This house

**3** Look at the statements below about Part One. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is incorrect, write B.

1. It happened in summer. ....
2. It happened in the morning. ....
3. A little girl and a man ran into each other in the street. ....
4. The man fell over. ....
5. The man walked over the girl. ....

6. The man was very tall. ....
7. The man had a key to the house. ....
8. The man came out of the house with a cheque and some money. ....
9. The cheque was a forgery. ....

**4** What do you know about Mr Hyde? Complete the chart below.

	what you know about Mr Hyde
what he looks like	
his character	

**5** Mr Enfield gives his opinion about Mr Hyde. Answer the questions below.

1. What does he feel about him?
2. What is his reaction when Mr Hyde walks over the girl?
3. What does he think when Mr Hyde comes out of the house with the money?
4. What does he think when the bank cashes <sup>1</sup> the cheque?
5. Why doesn't he investigate <sup>2</sup> the story further?

1. cashes : 兑现。

2. investigate : 审慎地调查。



## Vocabulary

- 6** Here are some sentences from the text. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

**Example:**

They did not say much to each other, but they enjoyed their walks.

They enjoyed their walks *even though* they did not say much to each other.

1. All the houses in the street were clean and cheerful, except for one.  
Only one of the houses in the street ..... clean and cheerful.
2. There was nobody in the street.  
There was not ..... in the street.
3. It is difficult to find one hundred pounds in the middle of the night.  
It is not ..... one hundred pounds in the middle of the night.
4. Perhaps the terrible man is blackmailing him.  
The terrible man ..... blackmailing him.
5. I told him that he had done a horrible thing.  
'You ..... a horrible thing,' I said to him.
6. The cheque was signed by another man.  
Another man ..... the cheque.
7. I hated him the moment I saw him.  
As soon as ..... I hated him.

## Past Simple (一般过去时) and Past Continuous (过去进行时)

**In the text you read:**

*The little girl was running towards the main street. The man was walking down the main street. They ran into each other at the corner, and the little girl fell down.*

The first two actions continued for a long time:

***was running, was walking*** (Past Continuous)

The next two actions happened suddenly, during this time:

***ran, fell*** (Past Simple)

**7** Put the verbs in the following sentences into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

1. Mr Utterson ..... when Mr Enfield ..... suddenly. (*talk / stop*)
2. 'One night I ..... along this street when I ..... a man,' he said. (*walk / see*)
3. 'The man ..... over a girl who ..... in the street,' he went on. (*walk / lie*)
4. The girl ....., but the man just ..... . (*cry / laugh*)
5. He ..... away, but I ..... him. (*walk / stop*)
6. He ..... when he ..... out of the house. (*smile / come*)

**8** Topic – Village and city life

Part One introduces London at the time of Queen Victoria. Bring a picture or article about your favourite place in your country to your friend(s). It can be a city, town or place in the country. Tell your friend(s) about it. Use the following questions to help you.

1. Why do you like this place so much?
2. When did you first go there? How many times have you been there? How often do you go there?
3. If you were choosing a place to live, what things would be important to you?



## Listening



- 9** You will hear the first three paragraphs of Part One again. Some words are different! Circle the words you hear.

Mr Utterson was a lawyer in London. He was a very (1) *sad* / *serious* man, and he did not often (2) *talk* / *smile* or laugh. He lived alone, and he had a very (3) *quiet* / *tranquil*<sup>1</sup> life. His friends liked him because he was (4) *wise* / *kind*. They trusted him with their secrets.

One of Mr Utterson's (5) *closest* / *best* friends was Mr Richard Enfield, who was a (6) *relative* / *cousin* of his. Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield (7) *worked* / *walked* together every Sunday. They did not say much to each other, but they enjoyed their (8) *work* / *walks*.

One Sunday Mr Utterson was walking with Mr Enfield. They were in a quiet street of the city. All the houses in the street were (9) *clean* / *neat* and cheerful, except for one. The (10) *floor* / *door* of this house was dirty. No one seemed to live there.

## Writing

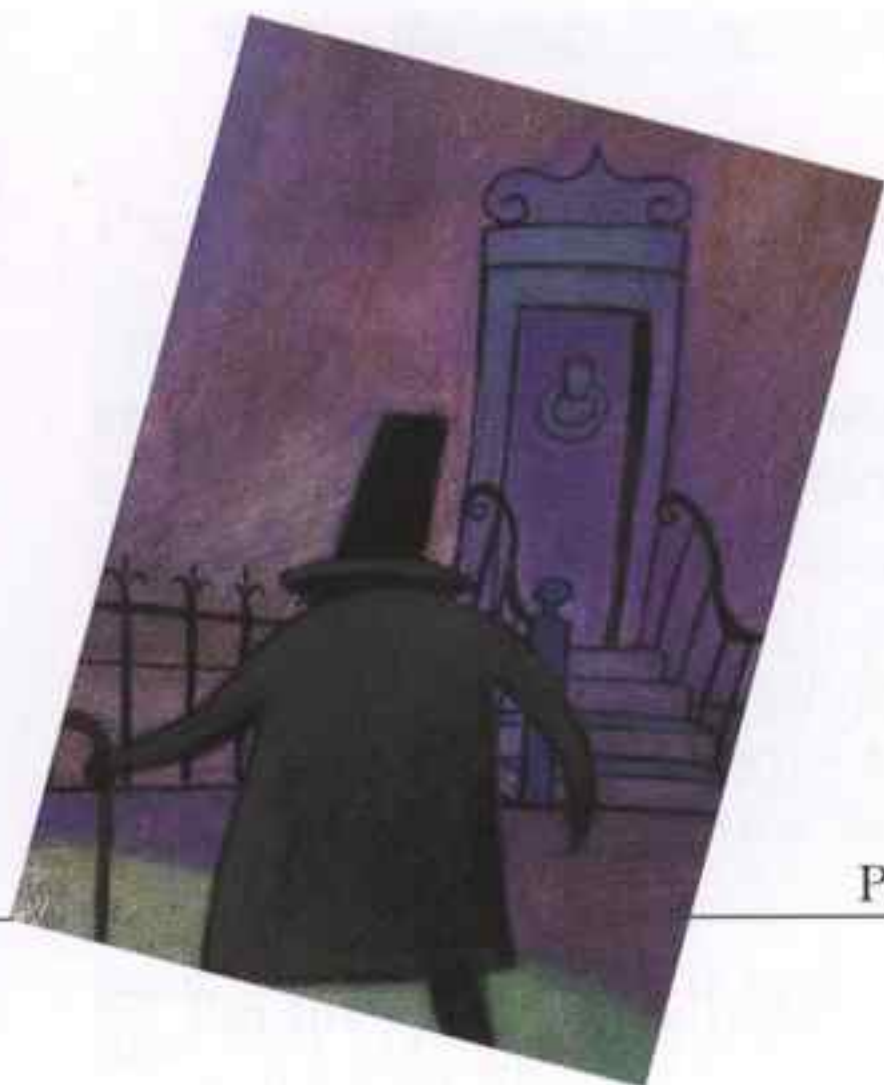
- 10** This is part of a letter you receive from your friend.

In your next letter, please tell me what you have been doing recently. Has anything exciting happened to you?

Now pretend you are the little girl in the story, and write a letter to your friend to tell him/her what has happened.

Write your letter in about 100 words.

1. tranquil: 宁静的。



## PART TWO

# Search for Mr Hyde



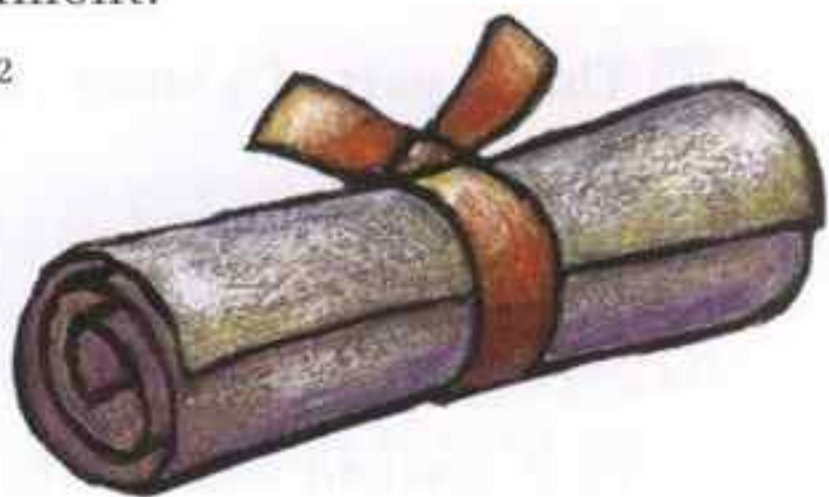
M

Mr Utterson was unhappy after his walk with Richard Enfield. He came home, and ate his dinner. Then he went to his safe. <sup>1</sup>

He took out a large document.

The document was Dr Jekyll's will. <sup>2</sup>

Mr Utterson read the will carefully. Dr Jekyll's orders were clear. He left his money to his 'friend, Mr Edward Hyde'. Mr Utterson did not like



1. safe : 保險箱。

2. will : 遺囑。





# Search for Mr Hyde



this part of the will. There was another part of the will which he did not like. If Dr Jekyll disappeared or went away, Mr Hyde could have all his money.

‘There is a secret here,’ Mr Utterson decided. ‘Why does Dr Jekyll want to give his money to this Mr Hyde? Dr Jekyll is a good man, and this Mr Hyde is a terrible man. And what does ‘disappearance’ mean? Why does my friend think he is going to disappear? I will find out the truth.’

He decided to visit Dr Lanyon. Dr Lanyon was also a friend of Dr Jekyll. ‘Perhaps he knows something,’ thought Mr Utterson.

Dr Lanyon was happy to see Mr Utterson. They talked together for a while.<sup>1</sup> Then Mr Utterson said,

‘We have all been friends for a long time. You and I are Dr Jekyll’s oldest friends, I suppose?’

‘I suppose we are,’ Dr Lanyon agreed. ‘But I don’t see Jekyll often these days.’

‘Oh?’ said Mr Utterson. ‘I thought you had the same interests.’

‘No!’ replied Dr Lanyon angrily. ‘I don’t like Henry Jekyll’s ideas about science. He has some very strange ideas. We don’t see each other often.’

‘Tell me,’ said Mr Utterson, ‘do you know a man called Hyde?’

Dr Lanyon thought for a moment.

1. while : 一段时间。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

'Hyde?' he asked. 'No, I don't know the name.'

Mr Utterson returned home after his visit to Dr Lanyon. He could not sleep that night. He was worried about his friend. He remembered Mr Enfield's story about Mr Hyde and the little girl.

'I want to see this Mr Hyde!' he decided. 'I want to know about his friendship with Henry Jekyll.'

Mr Utterson went back to the old house very often now. He waited in the street, and he hoped to see Mr Hyde. He went there every day, but Mr Hyde never came.

One night Mr Utterson was in the street outside the old house. He heard someone in the street. Then he saw a man. Mr Utterson followed him, and then spoke to him.

'Are you Mr Hyde?' he asked.

The man seemed frightened for a moment. Then he looked at Mr Utterson angrily.

'I am Mr Hyde. What do you want?'

'I see that you are going into this house,' said Mr Utterson. 'I am a friend of Dr Jekyll – perhaps you will ask me into the house?'

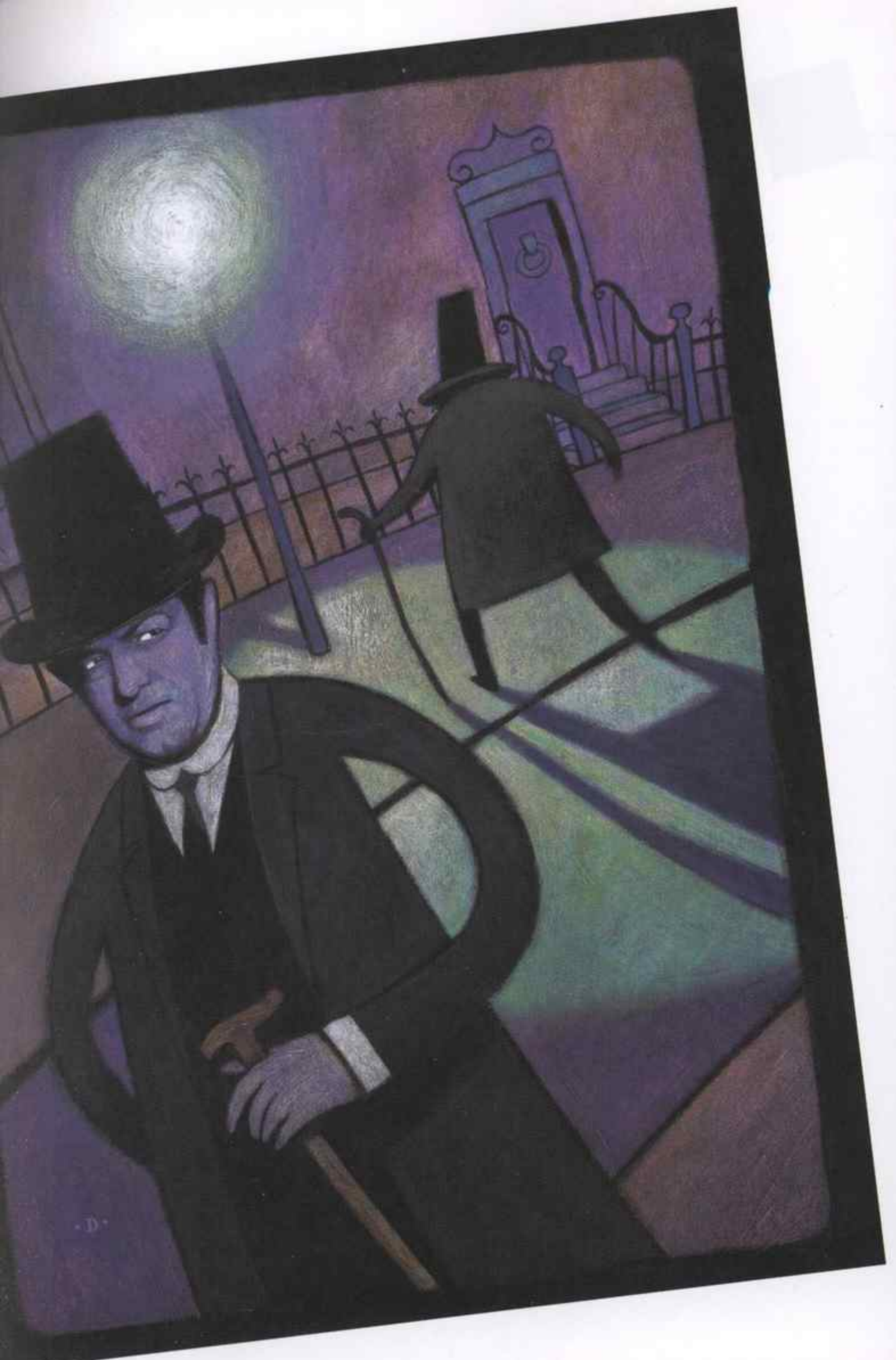
'Dr Jekyll is not at home,' Mr Hyde said.

'I am glad we have met,' Mr Utterson said. 'I shall know you again. It may be useful.'

'I am glad, we have met, too,' said Mr Hyde. He gave Mr Utterson a piece of paper with his address written on it.

'He is thinking of the will.' Mr Utterson thought. 'He is glad





•D•

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

we met because of the will! That's why he wants me to know where he lives.'

Mr Hyde entered the house, and closed the door behind him.

'I don't like that man!' thought Mr Utterson. 'There is something very strange about him. Poor Henry Jekyll, why have you got a friend like that?'

The lawyer walked to the end of the street, and turned the corner. The houses here were large and beautiful. Mr Utterson stopped and knocked at the door of one of the houses. A servant opened the door.

'Good evening, Poole,' Mr Utterson said. 'I am looking for Dr Jekyll – is he at home?'

'Please come in, sir,' the servant said. 'I will see if Dr Jekyll is at home.'

Poole came back after a few moments.

'I am sorry, sir,' he told Mr Utterson. 'Dr Jekyll has gone out.'

'I saw Mr Hyde go into the laboratory,'<sup>1</sup> said Mr Utterson. 'Does he often come when Dr Jekyll is out?'

'Yes, sir,' Poole answered. 'Mr Hyde has a key to the laboratory.'

'Are Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde good friends?' asked the lawyer.

'They are very good friends, sir,' Poole said. 'We have orders to obey Mr Hyde<sup>2</sup> when he comes to the laboratory.'

1. laboratory : 实验室。

2. obey Mr Hyde : 照着海德先生的吩咐去做。



# Search for Mr Hyde



'I have never met Mr Hyde at dinner here,' the lawyer said.

'No, sir,' Poole agreed. 'Mr Hyde never dines here. He never comes to this part of the house. He stays in the laboratory.'

Mr Utterson thanked the servant, and left the house. He was very sad.

'Poor Henry Jekyll!' he thought. 'He lived badly when he was a young man. Mr Hyde must know some secret from the past. My friend is paying him to be quiet about the secret. My poor, poor friend – I will help him if I can!'

Two weeks later, Dr Jekyll invited some of his friends to dinner at his house. Mr Utterson was one of the guests. After the other guests had gone, Mr Utterson stayed to talk with his friend.



# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

'I want to talk to you about something important,' the lawyer said. 'It concerns your will, Jekyll.'

'I know what you want to say, my friend,' Dr Jekyll told him. 'You're not happy about my will, are you?'

'I know something about Mr Hyde,' Utterson said quietly. 'People say terrible things about him.'

'You do not understand,' Dr Jekyll said. 'You do not understand my position. It is very difficult for me –'

'Jekyll!' the lawyer interrupted <sup>1</sup> him. 'You know me: we are old friends. If you are in trouble, <sup>2</sup> tell me the truth. Perhaps I can help you.'

'You're a good friend, Utterson,' Dr Jekyll said. 'Thank you for your offer of help. But you cannot help me. I know you have seen Mr Hyde – he told me. I am interested in that man. I trust you to follow the orders in my will. Promise me that you will follow them.'

'I will never like Mr Hyde,' the lawyer said.

'I don't ask that,' Dr Jekyll told his friend. 'I ask only that you help him when I am not here.'

'Very well,' the lawyer said. 'I will do what you want.'

1. interrupted : 打断 (谈话)。

2. trouble : 困难。



## Go back to the text

**1** Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D, to the questions below.

1. What are the terms of Dr Jekyll's will?
  - A  Mr Utterson will receive all his property if he dies.
  - B  Mr Hyde will receive all his money if he dies.
  - C  Mr Hyde will receive all his money if Dr Jekyll disappears or goes away.
  - D  Mr Hyde can go into his laboratory if Dr Jekyll disappears or goes away.
  
2. Why don't Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll see each other anymore?
  - A  Because Dr Lanyon does not like Dr Jekyll's will.
  - B  Because Dr Lanyon does not like Mr Hyde.
  - C  *Because Dr Lanyon does not like Dr Jekyll's scientific ideas.*
  - D  Because Dr Lanyon does not like Dr Jekyll's dinners.
  
3. Where does Mr Utterson go to look for Mr Hyde?
  - A  On the street where the old, dirty house is.
  - B  In Dr Jekyll's laboratory.
  - C  At Dr Lanyon's.
  - D  At Dr Jekyll's house.
  
4. Why is Mr Hyde happy to meet Mr Utterson?
  - A  Because he is a friend of his friend.
  - B  Because he knows he is a good man.
  - C  Because he knows that Mr Utterson is responsible for Dr Jekyll's will.
  - D  Because he knows that Mr Utterson has a lot of money.
  
5. What does Dr Jekyll ask Mr Utterson to do for Mr Hyde?
  - A  To give him the money he needs to pay the little girl's family.
  - B  To let him into the laboratory if Dr Jekyll disappears.
  - C  To help him if Dr Jekyll goes away.
  - D  Not to tell Mr Enfield that Mr Hyde is his friend.

**2 Look for these words from Parts One and Two.**

1. Mr Hyde was to receive Dr Jekyll's money in case of Dr Jekyll's d..... .
2. A w..... is the official document that says who will get your money and property when you die.
3. Jekyll is his surname and Henry is his f..... name.
4. F..... is another word for 'scary'.
5. The adverb from 'angry' is a..... .
6. The opposite of 'big' is s..... .
7. M..... is the principal or most important.
8. The opposite of dirty is c..... .
9. A group of people is a c..... .
10. Mr Utterson kept Dr Jekyll's will in his s..... .
11. P..... is the opposite of 'rich' but here it is used to mean 'uncomfortable'.
12. A l..... represents someone in a trial or at court.
13. A n..... is a piece of paper money.
14. All his friends t..... Mr Utterson.
15. Mr Enfield was f..... by Mr Hyde.
16. Your cousin is a r..... and so is your mother.
17. To have a problem is to be in t..... .
18. Dr Jekyll i..... his friends to dinner.
19. To b..... is to ask for money for not telling someone's secrets.
20. The opposite of 'happy' is u..... .



## The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时)

The Present Perfect tense expresses an action that started in the past, and is not finished. In the text you read:

*'We have all been friends for a long time,' Mr Utterson said.*

(We started being friends a long time ago, and we are still friends.)

The Present Perfect tense also expresses an action completed in the past whose results are still visible<sup>1</sup> in the present. In the text you read:

*'Dr Jekyll has gone out.'*

(You cannot see him now, because he is out.)

### 3 Put the verbs in these sentences into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

1. He has a very large collection of books. He ..... them since he was a child. (*collect*)
2. She started to work here in 1983. She ..... here for twenty years. (*work*)
3. My brother is writing a book, but he ..... it yet. (*not finish*)
4. I think that Robert will marry Anne. He ..... her for years. (*love*)
5. We had a miserable<sup>2</sup> holiday! It ..... every day. (*rain*)
6. I ..... playing football when I was young. (*hate*)
7. I ..... for ten years and my wife is expecting our first child. (*marry*)
8. I ..... my wife in 1972. (*marry*)

1. **visible** : 看得见的。

2. **miserable** : 糟透的。

## Listening



- 4 You will hear two students talking about the book. Put the words from the box in the right places in the script.

help	school	truth	want	girl
awful <sup>1</sup>	perhaps	read	will	

- JOHN:** We're reading *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* at  
(1) .....
- SALLY:** So are we! I don't like it, though. The first part was horrible. I didn't like it when Hyde walked over the  
(2) ..... in the street.
- JOHN:** I like it. I want to find out what happens next. I want to know why Dr Jekyll has got such an (3) ..... friend. And I want to know why he wrote that strange  
(4) .....
- SALLY:** I don't like Mr Hyde, but I like Mr Utterson. I think he'll find out what is happening.  
I think he'll (5) ..... Dr Jekyll!
- JOHN:** Do you think Mr Hyde is blackmailing the doctor?
- SALLY:** I don't know. (6) ..... he is. I can't understand why.
- JOHN:** I'm going to find out the (7) ..... – I'm going to finish the book at home – I can't wait to see what happens next.
- SALLY:** Will you tell me what happens? I (8) ..... to know, too.
- JOHN:** No, I won't. (9) ..... the book yourself!

1. awful: 极坏的。



## London and Crime

Novelists in the Victorian age were fascinated<sup>1</sup> by crime, and there are many famous works set in the capital city, London.

Charles Dickens's novel of 1839, *Oliver Twist*, dramatised<sup>2</sup> the criminal life of London with its portrayal of Fagin and his gang of boy thieves. The book contains one of the most famous murders in English literature: the brutal killing of Nancy by Bill Sykes horrified and excited readers. Later in his career Dickens used to conclude public readings from his works with the terrible scene of Nancy's death, and the pursuit and death of the murderer.

London was also the centre of activity of the most famous detective, Sherlock Holmes. These stories, written by Arthur Conan Doyle, first appeared in the 1880's. They provide a vivid picture of London as a mysterious and dangerous city, full of secrets and intrigue.<sup>3</sup>



Appointed 'vigilantes' in the East End of London look suspiciously at a dubious-looking man, from *Illustrated London News* (1888), by R. Tayler.

1. fascinated : 着迷。
2. dramatised : 使...戏剧化。
3. intrigue : 阴谋。





*The discovery of one of the victims of Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel, from Le Petit Parisien (1888), by Clair Guyot.*

Conan Doyle's brother-in-law, E.W. Hornung wrote the famous Raffles stories in the 1890's. The gentlemanly thief, who carried out his operations from a flat in Piccadilly, became a hugely popular figure.

Real crime caught the attention of Londoners in 1888 with the notorious <sup>1</sup> 'Jack the Ripper' killings of women in the Whitechapel area of the city. The murderer was never caught, and the newspapers speculated <sup>2</sup> about a 'high-society' madman who was supposedly responsible for them. This idea soon found its way into fiction, with the publication of *The Lodger* by Marie Belloc Lowndes, published in 1913.

1. notorious : 恶名昭彰的。

2. speculated : 猜想，揣测。



Joseph Conrad contributed to the London crime novel with *The Secret Agent*, 1907. This novel deals with a political plot that goes badly wrong in the city – the result is murder.

**1** Look at the statements below about London and crime. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is incorrect, write B.

1. Charles Dickens's novel *Oliver Twist* deals with a gang of diamond thieves. ....
2. Conan Doyle's brother-in-law was the famous thief Raffles. ....
3. The Sherlock Holmes stories appeared in the 1890s. ....
4. The 'Jack the Ripper' murders occurred in 1913. ....
5. The newspapers thought that Jack the Ripper was from the upper classes. ....
6. Joseph Conrad's novel *The Secret Agent* is set in London. ....

**2** Topic – Youth culture

This dossier is about criminals and detectives in London in the 1800s and beginning of the 1900s. Bring a picture of a detective who is well known to young people in your country to your friend(s). He or she can be from a book, cartoon, or film. Tell your friend(s) about him or her. You can also bring a detective story and talk about that. Use the following questions to help you.

1. Who is this detective? Where and when does he or she live? Does he or she have a friend or colleague to help?
2. What are this detective's special qualities or abilities?
3. What are his or her most famous detective stories?



## Before you go on



- 1** Listen to the beginning of Part Three. You are a newspaper reporter taking notes about a murder. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

## Murder Notes

Who witnessed<sup>1</sup> the crime

1.

---

The time of the murder

2.

---

The witness sat

3.

---

Description of the victim<sup>2</sup>

He was 4.

man with 5.

hair.

---

The murderer's name

6.

---

The witness knew the murderer because

7.

---

The murderer killed his victim with

8.

---

1. witnessed : 亲眼目睹。


2. victim : 受害者。





### PART THREE

## The Carew Murder Case

 ne year passed. Then a terrible murder happened in London. The murder shocked people because it was very violent,<sup>1</sup> and because the victim was an important man. Soon everybody was talking about it.

A young servant girl described what had happened. She lived in a house near the river. She had gone to bed at about eleven o'clock one night. She could not sleep, and she had got out of bed. She sat near the window for a long time. She saw

1. violent : 残暴的。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

an old man who was walking along the street. The old man had white hair. She also saw another, small man, walking towards the old man. When the two men met, the old man said something to the small man. He seemed to be asking a question. The girl could not hear the words he spoke, but she said that he spoke very politely. <sup>1</sup> Then the girl recognised the small man. It was Mr Hyde. She knew him because he sometimes came to the house where she worked, to speak to her employer. <sup>2</sup>

Mr Hyde was carrying a heavy stick <sup>3</sup> in his hand. He did not answer the old man's question. Suddenly he lifted his stick above his head, and began to hit the old man with it. He hit him again and again, and the old man fell to the ground. Then Mr Hyde attacked him where he lay on the ground. The girl was horrified at the violence of the attack, and she END fainted. <sup>4</sup>

It was two o'clock in the morning when the girl woke up from her faint. She called the police immediately. The murderer had gone, but the old man was lying in the street. The police found a piece of the murderer's stick in the street next to the old man's body. When they searched <sup>5</sup> the body, they also found the old man's wallet <sup>6</sup> and papers, and a letter.

1. **politely** : 礼貌地。

2. **employer** : 雇主。

3. **stick** : 手杖。



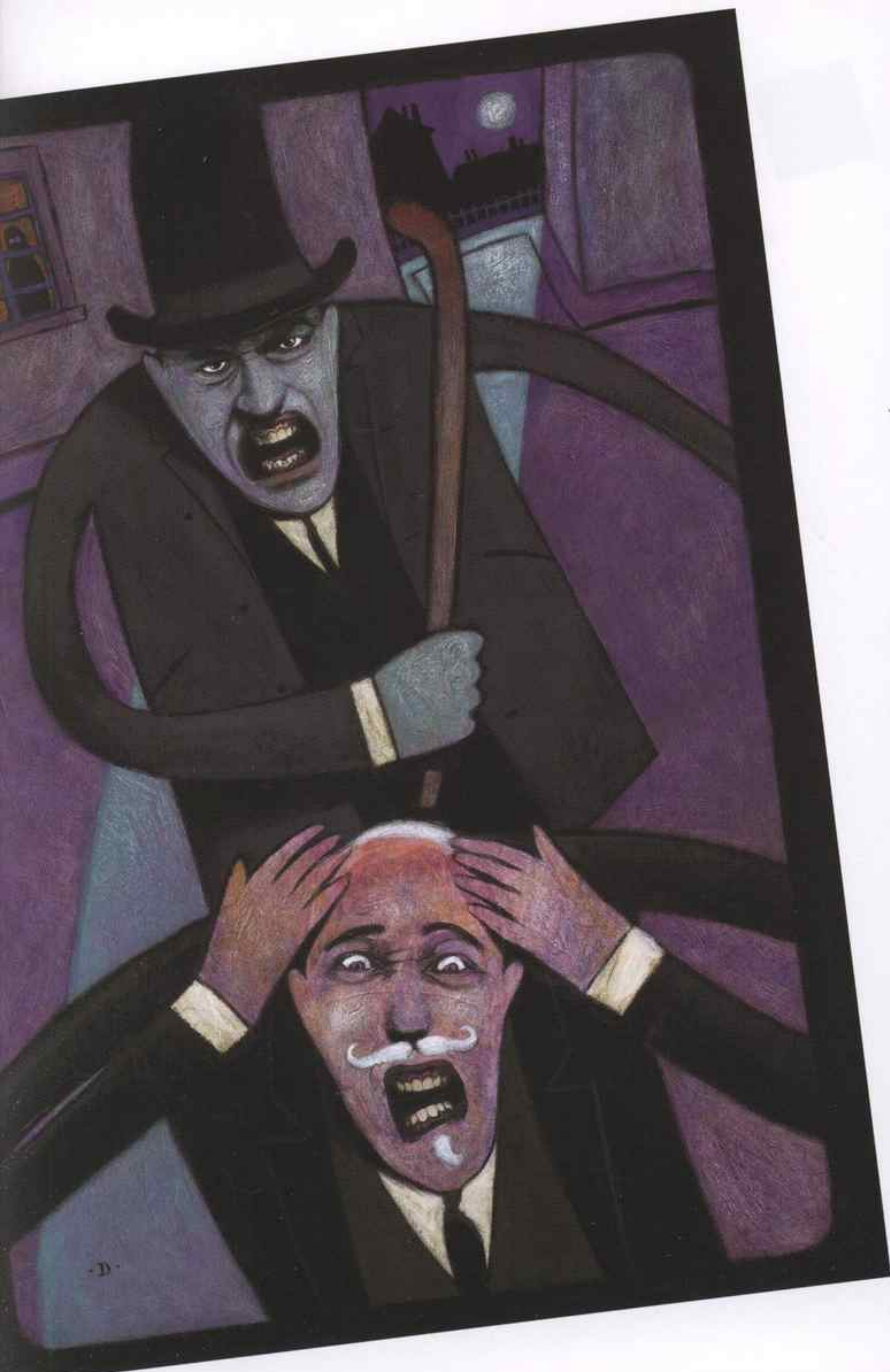
4. **fainted** : 失去知觉。

5. **searched** : 搜寻。

6. **wallet** : 钱包。









# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

The letter was addressed to Mr Utterson, the lawyer.

The police came to Mr Utterson's house the next morning. He became very serious when they told him about the murder.

'I want to see the body,' he said. 'I can say nothing until I have seen the body.'

Mr Utterson went to the police station. The police had carried the body there.

'Yes,' said Mr Utterson, 'I recognise this man. It is Sir Danvers Carew, the Member of Parliament.'

'Sir Danvers Carew!' the policeman said. 'Is it possible?' He looked at Mr Utterson. 'This murder will be famous,' he said. 'Perhaps you can help us to catch the man, Mr Utterson?'

The policeman then told Mr Utterson what the girl had seen. Mr Utterson was unhappy when he heard the name of Hyde. He asked to look at the piece of the murderer's stick. He recognised it immediately.

'This Mr Hyde,' he asked the policeman, 'does the girl say that he was a small man?'

'She says that he is a small, ugly man,' the policeman said.

'Come with me,' Mr Utterson said, 'I'll take you to Mr Hyde's house. I know where he lives.'

Mr Utterson and the policeman went to the part of the city where Mr Hyde lived. It was a dirty, poor part of the city.





# The Carew Murder Case



They knocked on the door of Mr Hyde's house. An old woman with an evil<sup>1</sup> face opened the door. She told them that Mr Hyde was out. She explained that Mr Hyde had come in very late the night before. Then he had gone out again.

'We want to search his rooms,' the lawyer said. 'This man is Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard.'

'What has Mr Hyde done?' the old woman asked. 'Why are the police looking for him?'

The old woman showed the two men Mr Hyde's rooms. They were comfortable rooms, with elegant<sup>2</sup> furniture and pictures. The rooms were untidy, however. They found clothes on the floor, and part of Mr Hyde's stick behind the door. There was also part of a cheque-book in the fire-place. Someone had tried to burn it. Mr Utterson and the inspector went to the bank. They discovered that Mr Hyde's bank account contained thousands of pounds.

'We will find him, sir,' the inspector told Mr Utterson. 'He cannot escape the police. We have the evidence we need. We can prove that he is the murderer. We have his stick, and we know where his bank is. We will wait for him to go to the bank. We will put up pictures of him all over the city.'

It was not easy to find pictures of Mr Hyde. He had no family, and he had no friends. There was no photograph of him anywhere. The people who had seen him could not describe him. Everybody agreed that he was small and ugly – but no one could describe him accurately.<sup>3</sup>

1. evil : 邪恶的。

2. elegant : 高雅的。

3. accurately : 确切地。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

It was late in the afternoon when Mr Utterson arrived at Dr Jekyll's house. The servant Poole took the lawyer through the main part of the house to the laboratory. It was the first time that Mr Utterson had been to Dr Jekyll's laboratory. He looked at the scientific apparatus<sup>1</sup> with curiosity.



'Have you heard the terrible news?' he asked his friend.

Dr Jekyll looked very unhappy.

'Yes,' he said, 'everybody is talking about this murder.'

'Listen to me,' said the lawyer slowly. 'Carew was my client. You are also my client. I want to understand exactly what has happened. Are you hiding Mr Hyde?'

'I will never see Hyde again!' the doctor cried. 'I promise you, my friend, I have finished with that man. But he does not need my help. He has gone, and no one will find him.'

'You seem very certain,' Mr Utterson said.

'I am certain,' Dr Jekyll told him. 'No one will see Hyde again. But there is something else. I need your advice.<sup>2</sup> I have received a letter, and I don't know what to do with it. Will you advise me?'

'Show me this letter,' the lawyer said.

1. apparatus : 仪器，工具。

2. advice : 意见。



# The Carew Murder Case



Dr Jekyll gave the lawyer a letter. It was written by Edward Hyde. In his letter Mr Hyde thanked Dr Jekyll for his friendship. He said that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he was going away.

‘Where is the envelope?’<sup>1</sup> asked Mr Utterson.

‘I burnt the envelope,’ Dr Jekyll told him, ‘but the letter was not posted. Someone came to the house and left it here.’

‘I shall think about the letter,’ Mr Utterson said. ‘One other thing. Was it Mr Hyde who made you write the will?’

Dr Jekyll looked at his friend. He said nothing, but he nodded his head.<sup>2</sup>

‘I thought it was him!’ the lawyer cried. ‘He planned to murder you. He wanted your money.’

When he was leaving the house, Mr Utterson spoke to Poole for a moment.

‘Someone came with a letter for Dr Jekyll today,’ he said. ‘What did the man look like?’

‘No one came with a letter, sir,’ the servant told him.

‘Then the letter arrived at the laboratory, and not at the house,’ Mr Utterson thought. ‘That is why Poole did not see the person who left it.’

That evening Mr Utterson sat with Mr Guest, his head-clerk<sup>3</sup> and friend.

1. envelope : 信封。



2. nodded his head : 点头称是。

3. head-clerk : (此处指) 行政及账目主管。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

'This murder of Sir Danvers Carew is very sad,' the lawyer said.

'It is, indeed,' Mr Guest agreed. 'It is terrible. The man who killed him must be mad.'

'You are an expert on crime and detection,'<sup>1</sup> Mr Utterson said. 'I have a letter from Mr Hyde. Please look at it, and tell me about the writer of the letter. Do you think he is really mad?'

Mr Utterson took out Mr Hyde's letter, and passed it to Mr Guest.

Mr Guest studied the letter for a few minutes. Then he said, 'Well, sir, the writer of this letter is not mad. But his writing is strange. I know this writing, I am sure I do.'

Mr Guest picked up a letter from Dr Jekyll. He put it next to the letter from Mr Hyde.

'I thought so!' he cried. 'The same man wrote these two letters – I am sure of it.'

'I don't think we should talk about this to anyone,' Mr Utterson said.

'No, sir,' Mr Guest agreed. 'I understand.'

When he was alone again, Mr Utterson put the letter from Mr Hyde into his safe. He was very unhappy.

'Henry Jekyll forged a letter<sup>2</sup> for a murderer!' he thought. 'What have you done, my old friend? And why are you protecting Hyde?'

1. detection : 侦查。

2. forged a letter : 伪造一封信。



## Go back to the text

**1** The servant girl describes what she saw on the night of the murder. Put the events into the right order.

1.  She looks out of the window.
2.  Mr Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew.
3.  The police arrive.
4.  She faints.
5.  She goes to bed.
6.  The old man asks Mr Hyde something.
7.  She gets out of bed.

**2** Use the table below to show what the police find when they arrive at the scene<sup>1</sup> of the crime.

What the police find	Who it belongs to

**3** Why do the police go to Mr Utterson's house in the morning?

.....

.....

.....

1. scene : 现场。

**4** Mr Utterson and Inspector Newcomen go into Mr Hyde's rooms. Write a list of what they find.

They find .....

.....

**5** Inspector Newcomen says 'We have the evidence we need'. What is the evidence against Mr Hyde?

.....

.....

**6** Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll talk about Mr Hyde. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is incorrect, write B.

- a. Mr Utterson asks Dr Jekyll if he is hiding Mr Hyde. ....
- b. Dr Jekyll promises not to see Mr Hyde again. ....
- c. Dr Jekyll says that the police will find Mr Hyde. ....
- d. Dr Jekyll shows Mr Utterson a letter from Mr Hyde. ....
- e. Mr Utterson says that Mr Hyde planned to murder the doctor. ....

**7** What does Mr Guest say about the letter from Mr Hyde?

.....

.....

.....



## Vocabulary

### 8 Complete the sentences with words from the text.

1. Mr Hyde killed an old man. The ..... name was Sir Danvers Carew.
2. Mr Hyde killed him with a .....
3. The police found the old man's ..... and papers, and a letter.
4. No one could describe Mr Hyde .....
5. At first Mr Guest thought the murderer was .....

### 9 Topic – Environment

Part Three mentions Mr Hyde's room, which is very messy.<sup>1</sup> What's your room like? Bring an object from your room at home to your friend(s). Tell your friend(s) about the object and your room. Use the following questions to help you.

1. What have you brought and why did you bring it?
2. Can you tell your friend(s) something about your room?
3. What do you like and dislike about your room?
4. If you could change something about your room, what would it be?

## The Future Tense (将来时)

The Future tense with **will** is used to indicate an action that is decided at the time of speaking. In the text you read:

*'Come with me,' Mr Utterson said, 'I'll take you to Mr Hyde's house.'*

(Mr Utterson's decision to take the police to Mr Hyde's house is made at the time of speaking.)

The Future tense with **will** is also used to make predictions about the future. In the text you read:

*'We will find him, sir,' the inspector told Mr Utterson.*

1. messy : 脏乱的。

- 10** Make affirmative (肯定) or negative (否定) sentences with *will*, using the words in the box.

open win answer lend have  
pass drive work do

1. It's very hot in here. I ..... the window.
2. What will you have? I ..... a coke and a piece of cake.
3. 'I've never read that book – is it good?' 'You've never read it? I ..... it to you.'
4. There's the phone. I ..... it.
5. You're a dangerous driver. I think I .....
6. He's very lazy. He ..... the exam.
7. In the future people ..... Robots ..... all their work for them.
8. Who do you think ..... the race?

Now look at the sentences below, and decide if *will* indicates a prediction (P) or a decision (D) at the moment of speaking.

- |   | P                        | D                        |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. He doesn't know how to drive – he'll never pass his driving test.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. It's too late to cook dinner – I'll order a pizza from the take-away. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. It's a very difficult course – you'll find it hard.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Don't take a coat with you – it'll be very hot today.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. That looks heavy – I'll carry it for you.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Listening



- 11** You will hear a conversation between Inspector Newcomen and another policeman. Inspector Newcomen is describing what happened. Complete the other policeman's questions.

POLICEMAN: (1) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: Sir Danvers Carew.

POLICEMAN: (2) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: Yes, he was. He was a Member of Parliament.

POLICEMAN: (3) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: We don't really know. We think the murderer is mad.

POLICEMAN: (4) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: Yes, a girl recognised him. It was a man called Edward Hyde.

POLICEMAN: (5) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: With a stick.

POLICEMAN: (6) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: Yes, Mr Utterson and I went to his house.

POLICEMAN: (7) .....

INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN: We found the other half of the stick.

## What do you think?

- 12** What do you think will happen next in the story?

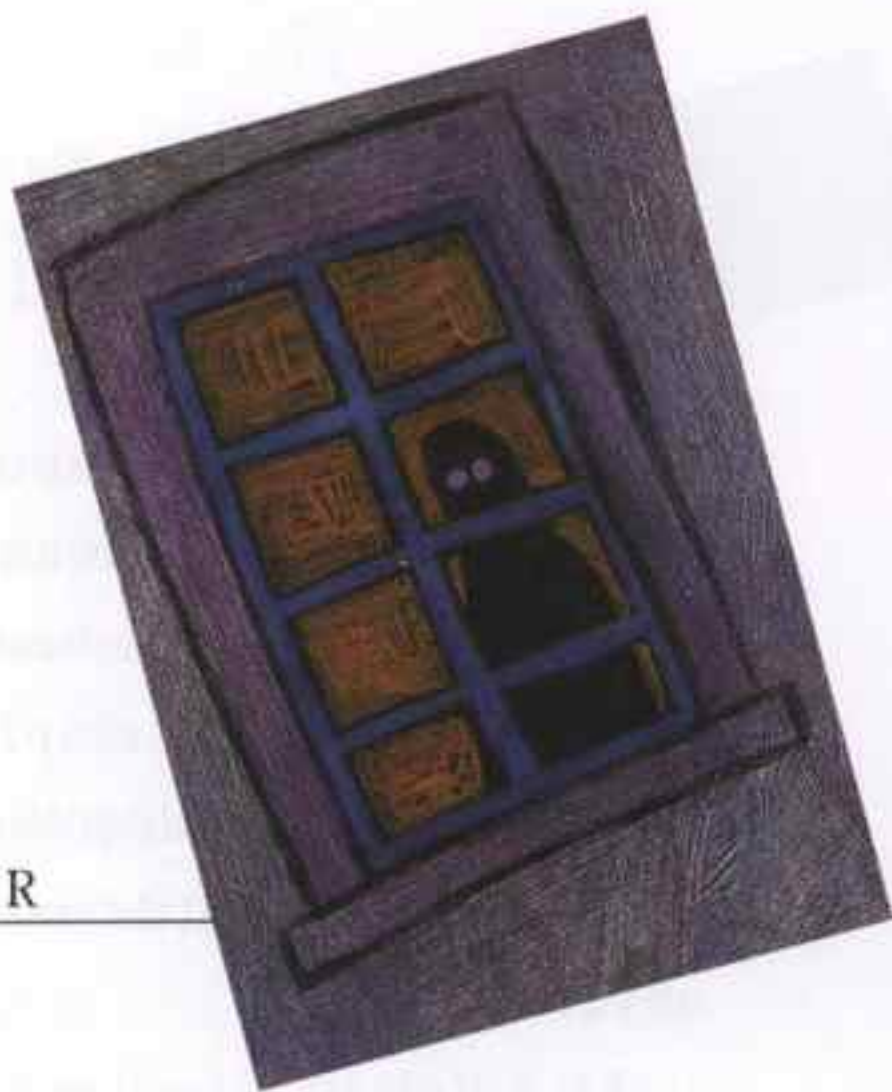
## Before you read



**1** Listen to the first part of Part Four and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.


1. Why did Mr Utterson think that Dr Jekyll was safe?
  - A  Because the police were looking for Mr Hyde.
  - B  Because Mr Hyde had disappeared.
  - C  Because Dr Jekyll was cheerful again.
  
2. When did Mr Utterson have dinner at Dr Jekyll's house?
  - A  on January 8th
  - B  on January 12th
  - C  on January 18th
  
3. Why was Dr Lanyon dying?
  - A  Because he was very old.
  - B  Because he had had a terrible shock.
  - C  Because he had a terrible disease.
  
4. Why did Dr Jekyll say that he had to be alone?
  - A  Because he had argued with Dr Lanyon
  - B  Because he was sad that Mr Hyde was gone.
  - C  Because that was his punishment for a terrible thing he had done.
  
5. What did the writing on the large envelope from Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll's will have in common?
  - A  They both mention Dr Jekyll's disappearance.
  - B  They both mention Mr Hyde.
  - C  They both mention Dr Lanyon.





## PART FOUR

# Incident at the Window

ime passed, and the police continued their search for Mr Hyde. They offered a lot of money for information about him. They found out about his past. He had done many bad things, and no one liked him. But they could not discover where he was. There was no trace<sup>1</sup> of him.

Mr Utterson began to think that his friend Jekyll was now safe. He was happy that Mr Hyde had disappeared. He saw that a new life was beginning for Dr Jekyll. The doctor saw his friends again, and he seemed cheerful and contented.<sup>2</sup> For two months Dr Jekyll saw his friends nearly every day.

1. trace : 踪迹。

2. contented : 惬意的。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

On the eighth of January Mr Utterson had dinner at Dr Jekyll's house. Dr Lanyon was one of the guests. Mr Utterson called at his friend's house again on the twelfth of January. Poole said that his employer was not at home. The lawyer returned on the fourteenth.

'The doctor is at home,' Poole told him, 'but he cannot see anyone. He is ill.'

Mr Utterson came back the next day, but again he could not see Jekyll. He began to worry that something had happened. He decided to visit Dr Lanyon.

Mr Utterson was very surprised when he saw Dr Lanyon. The doctor looked very ill. He was white and very thin.

'He is dying,' Mr Utterson thought. 'He is a doctor. He must know he is dying. How sad it is!'

'I have had a terrible shock,' Dr Lanyon told him. 'I shall never be well again. I will be dead in a few weeks.'

'Jekyll is ill, too,' Mr Utterson told him. 'I have been to his house, but Poole says he is ill. Have you seen him?'

Dr Lanyon's face changed. 'I will not speak about that man!' he said. 'I do not want you to speak about that man to me. Never mention <sup>1</sup> his name to me again. To me, Jekyll is a dead man!'

'We have all been friends for a long time,' the lawyer said. 'Can we do nothing for Jekyll?'

'We can do nothing for him,' Dr Lanyon said. 'Ask him yourself.'

'He will not see me,' Mr Utterson said.

1. mention : 提及。



# Incident at the Window



Dr Lanyon looked at the lawyer very seriously.

'When I am dead, Utterson,' he said, 'you may learn the truth of this matter. <sup>1</sup> I cannot tell you now. Please don't talk to me any more about Jekyll.'

When Mr Utterson got home, he wrote a letter to Dr Jekyll. He asked what was wrong with his friend, and he asked him why he had quarrelled <sup>2</sup> with Dr Lanyon.

The next day he received a reply from Dr Jekyll. In his letter the doctor told him that he had decided not to see anyone in the future. He said that he could not explain the quarrel with Dr Lanyon. 'You must allow me to be alone,' he wrote. 'I have done a terrible thing, and this is my punishment.'

Mr Utterson did not understand Dr Jekyll's letter. Surely his friend was safe, now that Mr Hyde was gone? Why did he talk about 'a terrible thing' and 'punishment'? Mr Utterson began to think his friend was mad.

Dr Lanyon died about three weeks later, and Mr Utterson went to the funeral. He was sad at the loss of his old friend. The night after the funeral Mr Utterson received a large envelope. The writing was Dr Lanyon's. It said:

'PRIVATE: for Mr Utterson.'

The lawyer opened the envelope. It contained a second envelope. The writing on the second envelope said:



1. matter : 事情。

2. quarrelled : 争吵。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

‘Open after the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll.’

‘Disappearance?’ thought Mr Utterson. ‘What does that mean?’ Then he remembered the words of the doctor’s will. There was something about ‘disappearance’ in the will, as well. Mr Utterson wanted to open the mysterious <sup>1</sup> letter, to discover the truth. But he was a lawyer, and he decided to obey Dr Lanyon’s instructions. <sup>2</sup> He put the letter in his safe.

Mr Utterson went to Dr Jekyll’s several times, but he never succeeded in seeing Dr Jekyll. Poole always told him the same thing:

‘The doctor is in the laboratory, sir. He will not see anyone.’

It seemed that the doctor spent most of his time in the laboratory now. He slept there sometimes, according to Poole. Soon Mr Utterson stopped going to his friend’s house. It was useless. Dr Jekyll did not want to see him. The doctor did not want his help.

One Sunday afternoon, Mr Utterson was walking with Mr Enfield, as usual. When they came to the old house Mr Enfield said,

‘That story is finished. No one will ever see Mr Hyde again.’

‘I hope not,’ Mr Utterson told him. ‘But did I ever tell you that I saw Mr Hyde once? You remember that you said you hated him when you saw him? I had the same feeling myself.’

‘Everybody who saw Hyde hated him,’ Mr Enfield replied. ‘But you never told me that this old house is Dr Jekyll’s laboratory – I discovered that later.’

1. **mysterious** : 神秘的。

2. **instructions** : 指示，吩咐。



# Incident at the Window



'So you know that now, do you?' said the lawyer. 'I am worried about Jekyll. Let's take a look, shall we?'

The two men entered the garden of the house. They looked up, and they saw Dr Jekyll. He was sitting at one of the windows. Mr Utterson walked forward.

'Jekyll!' he cried. 'I hope you are better.'

'I am not well,' the doctor told him. 'I will die soon, I'm sure I will.'

'You need fresh air, my friend,' Mr Utterson said. 'Come out for a walk with us. It will do you good.'

'I would like to, really I would,' Dr Jekyll said. 'But it is impossible. I am pleased to see you, Utterson. I wish I could ask you into the house to sit with me, but I cannot. The house is untidy.'

'We'll stay and talk to you from here,' Mr Utterson told him.

'I was going to suggest that myself,' Dr Jekyll said with a smile. 'That would make me happy.'

Just as <sup>1</sup> the doctor spoke these friendly words his face changed. The smile of welcome disappeared from it, and an expression of horror came over it. Mr Utterson saw the change in his friend's face – and then Dr Jekyll closed the window with a bang. <sup>2</sup>

Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield walked away from the house. They did not speak for a moment. Then Mr Utterson turned to his cousin and said,

'God forgive us! God forgive us!'

1. just as : 正当。

2. bang : 砰的一声巨响。

## Go back to the text

**1** Look at the statements below about Part Four. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is not correct, write B.

1. The police could not find out anything about Mr Hyde's past. ....
2. Dr Jekyll began seeing his friends again after Mr Hyde's disappearance. ....
3. After the dinner at Dr Jekyll's house on January 8th, Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll began to see each other quite often. ....
4. Dr Lanyon was dying because he had had a terrible shock. ....
5. Dr Lanyon explained to Mr Utterson why he was so angry with Dr Jekyll. ....
6. After Dr Lanyon's death, Dr Jekyll was always in his laboratory. ....
7. The old house of Mr Enfield's story was really Dr Lanyon's laboratory. ....
8. Dr Jekyll thought that he was going to die. ....
9. While they were talking, Dr Jekyll became much happier. ....
10. At the end of the chapter, Dr Jekyll invites his friends into his laboratory. ....

**2** Read this brief biography <sup>1</sup> about a famous Italian writer. Then do the word puzzle to discover his name.

Our mystery writer was a great admirer of Robert Louis Stevenson. He was famous for using philosophical and scientific theory in literature. He admired how Stevenson presented his philosophical ideas on good and evil by using the basic formula of the crime and mystery stories of his day.

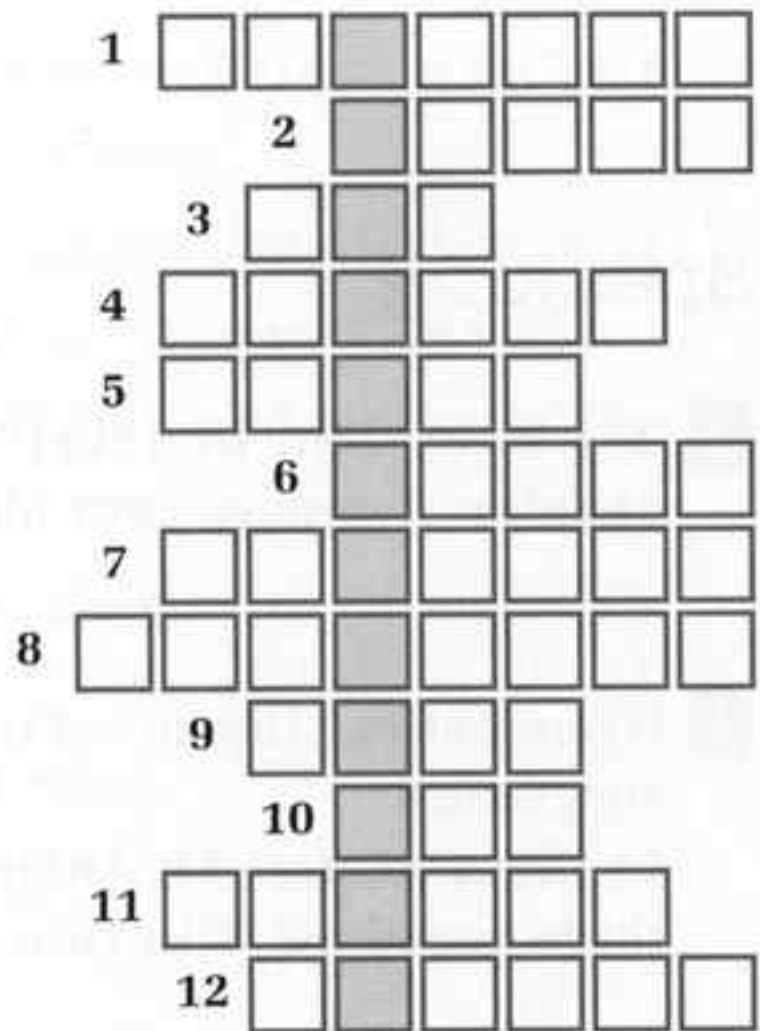
1. biography : 传记。



Our mystery writer was born in Cuba of Italian parents in 1923, and when he was quite young they moved back to Italy to the Riviera. During the war he fought in the Italian Resistance, and afterwards he moved to the city of Turin. He became a successful author quite early in his writing career and became popular in translation <sup>1</sup> all over the world.

Our writer died in 1985, and many readers around the world wish they could have one more of his serious funny and philosophical stories!

1. What the young servant girl did after she saw the horrible murder.
2. Mr Utterson wants to read Dr Lanyon's letter to discover the ..... about Mr Hyde.
3. The opposite of 'happy'.
4. A man keeps his banknotes in one of these.
5. Dr Lanyon was dying because he had a .....
6. The surname of the murdered man.
7. To discuss angrily.
8. The person you work for.
9. Mr Hyde was the ..... part of Dr Jekyll.
10. Sick, not well.
11. The day when Dr Enfield and Mr Utterson usually took a walk together.
12. Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll's job.



1. translation : 翻译。

## Listening



- 3** You will hear a short passage from the text. This version is different to the text. Listen carefully, and fill in the blanks.

When Mr Utterson (1) ..... home, he wrote a (2) ..... to Dr Jekyll. He asked what was the (3) ..... with his friend, and he asked him why he had (4) ..... with Dr Lanyon.

The next day he received an (5) ..... from Dr Jekyll. In his letter the doctor told him that he had decided not to see anyone in the future. He said that he could not explain the (6) ..... with Dr Lanyon. 'You must allow me to be alone,' he wrote. 'I have done a (7) ..... thing, and this is my punishment.'

Mr Utterson did not understand Dr Jekyll's letter. Surely his friend was safe, now that Mr Hyde was gone? Why did he talk about 'a terrible thing' and 'punishment'? Mr Utterson (8) ..... to think his friend was mad.

Dr Lanyon died about three (9) ..... later, and Mr Utterson went to the funeral. He was (10) ..... at the loss of his old friend. The night after the funeral Mr Utterson received a large envelope.

## Speaking

- 4** Try to explain Dr Jekyll's strange behaviour at the end of the chapter. Compare your ideas with your friend(s).

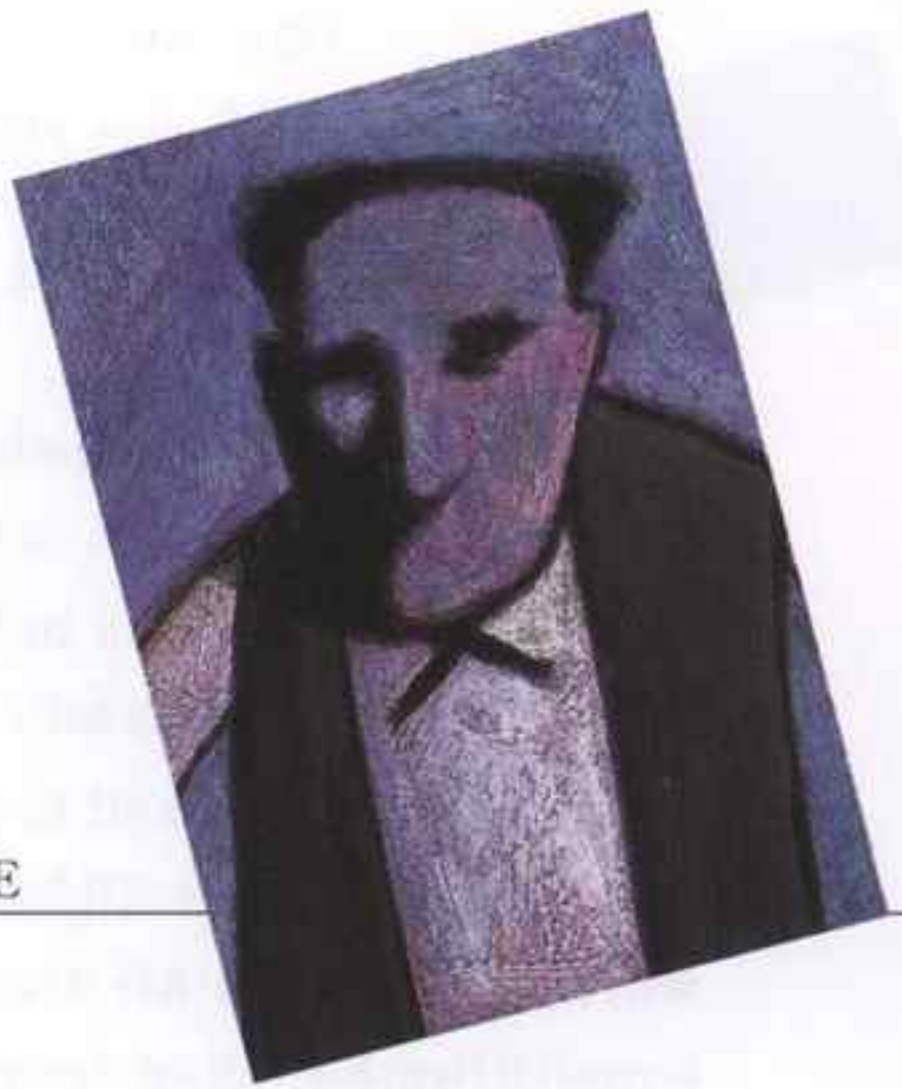
- 5** Grammatical theme – First conditional/possibility, uncertainty, suggestion

In the next part Mr Utterson goes to Dr Jekyll's house. Answer these questions with your friend(s).

What do you think will happen


- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. if he meets Dr Jekyll?         | 3. if he meets Mr Hyde?         |
| 2. if he finds Dr Jekyll is dead? | 4. if he finds Mr Hyde is dead? |





## PART FIVE

# The Last Night

 **M**r Utterson was at home one evening, when Dr Jekyll's servant came to the house. 'Good evening, Poole,' the lawyer said. 'What can I do for you?' He looked at the servant for a moment. Poole was very white and frightened. 'What's the matter?' asked Mr Utterson.

'Mr Utterson,' Poole said, 'there is something wrong at Dr Jekyll's house. I am very worried.'

Mr Utterson gave the man a glass of wine.

'Drink this,' he ordered, 'and try to be calm. Tell me everything. Why are you afraid?'

'I think something has happened to the doctor,' Poole said.

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

‘Something has happened to Dr Jekyll? What do you mean?’ demanded Mr Utterson.

‘I want you to come to the house, sir,’ Poole said. ‘Then you can see for yourself, sir.’

Mr Utterson walked to Dr Jekyll’s house with the servant. It was a cold, March night. The wind was strong. The streets were empty, and Mr Utterson was nervous.<sup>1</sup> He was sure something bad had happened. The two men reached the house. Poole knocked on the door.

Another servant opened the door, and Mr Utterson entered the house. All Dr Jekyll’s servants were standing in the hall – they looked frightened. One of the servant girls began to cry.

‘Be quiet!’ Poole told her angrily. Then he turned to Mr Utterson. ‘I’m sorry, sir, they’re all afraid,’ he explained. ‘Will you come with me, sir? I want you to hear something. Please be very quiet.’

The servant led<sup>2</sup> Mr Utterson through the house, to the laboratory. Then he spoke again.

‘If Dr Jekyll asks you to come into the laboratory, you must not go.’

Poole knocked on the door of the laboratory, and called out, ‘Mr Utterson is here, Dr Jekyll – he wants to see you, sir.’

A voice answered from inside the laboratory,

‘Tell him I cannot see anyone.’

1. nervous : 不安的。

2. led : (lead, led, led) 引领。



# The Last Night



‘Thank you, sir,’ replied Poole. He then took Mr Utterson back into the main part of the house. When they arrived he asked the lawyer,

‘Now Mr Utterson, tell me. Did that voice sound like Dr Jekyll?’

‘His voice is different, certainly,’ Mr Utterson admitted. <sup>1</sup>

‘Different!’ repeated Poole. ‘I have known Dr Jekyll for twenty years, and I tell you, sir, that was not his voice. Dr Jekyll was murdered eight days ago. I heard him cry out eight days ago – but who is in that room, and why he stays there, I don’t know.’

‘This has no sense, Poole,’ Mr Utterson said. ‘Why should anyone kill Dr Jekyll, and stay in the same room with the body? You must be wrong!’

‘There is more, sir,’ said the servant. ‘Every day for a week the person in the laboratory has left notes for me to go to the chemist <sup>2</sup> to buy some kind of medicine. Every day there are more notes. I have gone to every chemist in the city. There is always something wrong with the medicine.’

‘Show me one of these notes,’ Mr Utterson ordered.

Poole took a letter out of his pocket, and gave it to Mr Utterson. The note said:



1. admitted : 同意。

2. chemist : 药商。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

*Dr Jekyll presents his compliments to  
Mrw the chemist's. The sample<sup>1</sup> you sent  
me is useless. Dr Jekyll needs a sample of  
the highest quality – like the one he bought  
from you in the year 18—. Please send this  
immediately.' At the bottom of the note  
was written 'I'm desperate<sup>2</sup> – send me  
some of the good stuff!<sup>3</sup>*

'I have seen the way Dr Jekyll writes,' Mr Utterson said. 'This seems to be the doctor's writing. Do you agree?'

'I don't know, sir,' Poole said. 'Writing isn't important – I've seen him! I've seen him, I tell you! I came to the laboratory door one day, and the door was open. I saw a man outside the laboratory. The man's face was covered. When he saw me, he ran back into the laboratory and closed the door. That man was not Dr Jekyll, I'm sure of it! It wasn't the doctor!'

'You cannot be sure, Poole,' the lawyer told him. 'Perhaps the doctor's illness has changed his face. Perhaps that's why he needs the medicine.'

1. sample : 货样。
2. desperate : 绝望。
3. stuff : (此处指) 材料。



# The Last Night



'No, sir,' said Poole firmly. 'Dr Jekyll is a tall man – and the man I saw outside the laboratory was small. It was not the doctor!'

'Very well,' Mr Utterson said. 'We will go to the laboratory. We have to find out the truth of this. We will break down the door of the laboratory.'

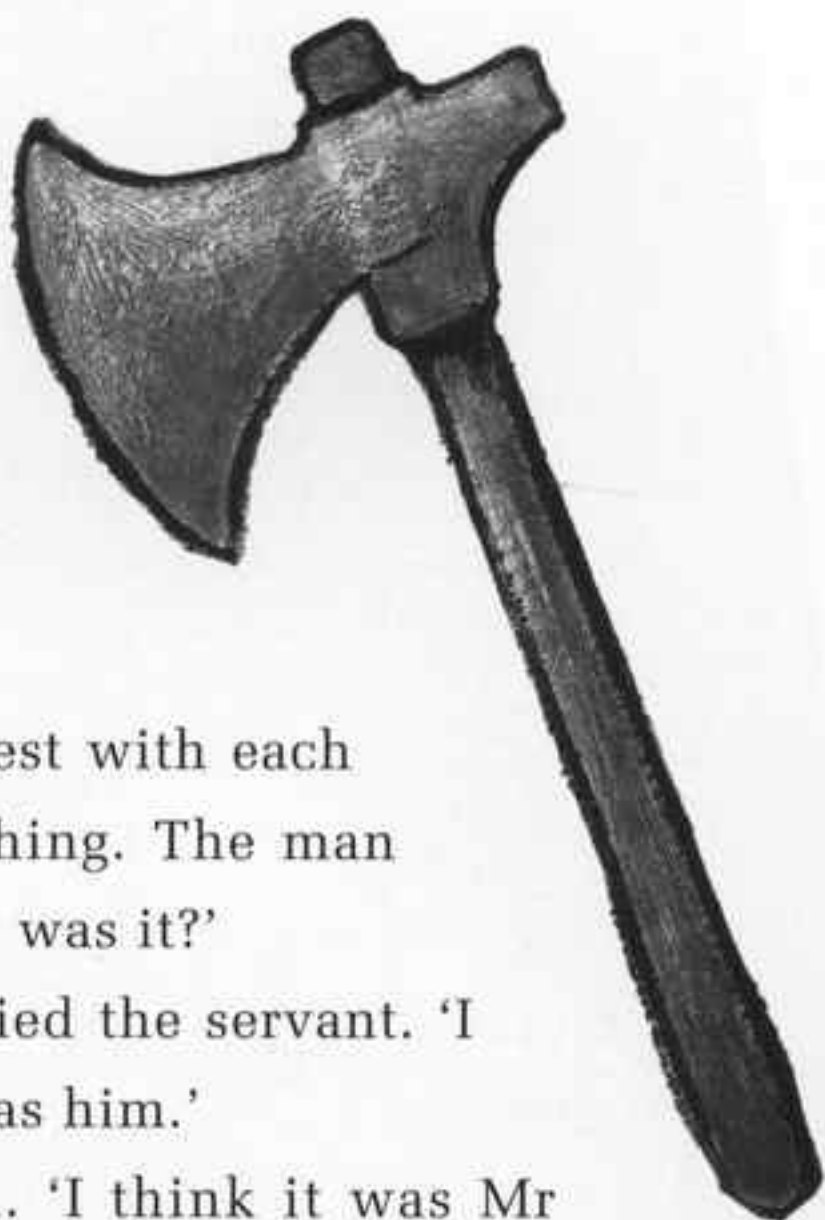
Poole and the lawyer picked up an axe <sup>1</sup> and a metal bar. <sup>2</sup> They walked towards the laboratory. Mr Utterson stopped for a moment.

'Poole,' he said, 'we must be honest with each other. You have not told me everything. The man you saw outside the laboratory – who was it?'

'I think it was Mr Hyde, sir,' replied the servant. 'I did not see him well. But I think it was him.'

'I believe you,' Mr Utterson said. 'I think it was Mr Hyde. I fear that Dr Jekyll is dead. But I don't understand why Hyde is staying in the laboratory. I don't understand that at all.'

When the two men reached the laboratory door, they stopped again. Then Mr Utterson called out to the person behind the door.



1. axe : 斧。



2. metal bar : 铁棒。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

'Jekyll! This is Utterson. Open the door. I must see you.'

A voice from behind the door answered the lawyer's command.<sup>1</sup>

'No, Utterson, no!'

'That's not the voice of Henry Jekyll,' the lawyer said to Poole. 'Let's break down the door!'

Poole hit the door of the laboratory with the axe. They heard a frightened cry from the other side. The door was strong, and Poole hit it five times before it opened.

Mr Utterson looked into the room. A man's body lay on the floor. It was Edward Hyde. He was dressed in the doctor's clothes.

'Hyde is dead,' Mr Utterson said to Poole. 'We will now look for the body of Dr Jekyll.'

The two men looked everywhere in the laboratory for the doctor, but they found nothing.

'Perhaps he ran away,' Mr Utterson said at last. He went to the door that opened onto the street. The door was locked, and the key was on the floor. It was impossible for someone to have left the laboratory.

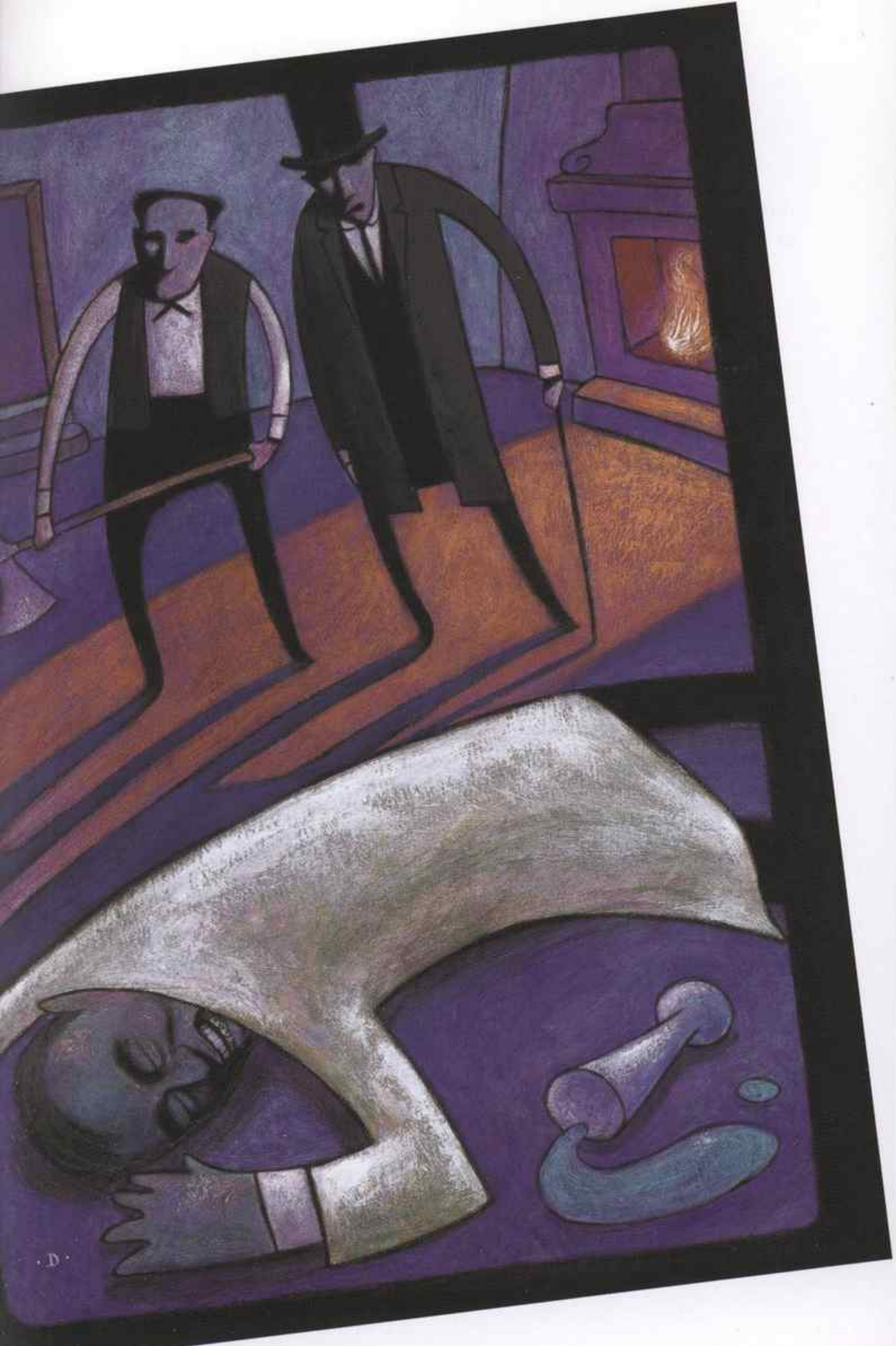
They returned to the laboratory, and searched carefully.

'This is the medicine which Dr Jekyll ordered from the chemist,' said Poole, 'and here are the doctor's papers.'

Mr Utterson took his friend's papers, and began to read them. One of them was a new will. The new will gave all the doctor's money to Mr Utterson.

1. command : 命令。





# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

‘I don’t understand it!’ Mr Utterson said to Poole. ‘Hyde has been here in the laboratory for a week. Why didn’t he destroy<sup>1</sup> this new will?’

Then the lawyer picked up another paper.

‘This is a letter from Dr Jekyll!’ he shouted to Poole. ‘And look at the date on it – he wrote it today! He must still be alive, Poole.’

The lawyer read the letter quickly. It said:

*My dear Utterson*

*I will not be here when you read this letter. I know the end is near. I want you to read the letter which Dr Lanyon sent you. Then I want you to read my confession.<sup>2</sup>*

*Your unhappy friend,*

*Henry Jekyll*

‘There is another paper here,’ Poole told Mr Utterson. He passed a large document to the lawyer.

‘Do not talk about these papers to anyone,’ Mr Utterson told the servant. ‘I will read them and then I will decide what to do. I will return here before midnight. Then we will call the police.’

1. **destroy** : 毀掉。

2. **confession** : 自白。



## Go back to the text

**1** Look at the statements below about Part Five. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is not correct, write B.

1. Poole is afraid of the other servants. ....
2. Poole wants Mr Utterson to look at something. ....
3. Dr Jekyll tells Mr Utterson to go away. ....
4. There is something strange about Dr Jekyll's voice. ....
5. Poole thinks that Dr Jekyll has killed himself. ....
6. It is Mr Utterson's idea to break down the door of the laboratory. ....
7. They find the body of Edward Hyde when they enter the laboratory. ....
8. Dr Jekyll has run away. ....
9. They find a letter for Mr Utterson from Mr Hyde. ....

**2** Poole says that the man in the laboratory is not Dr Jekyll. He says that the doctor and the man in the laboratory are different. He mentions three differences between the two men. What are they?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

**3** Why does Mr Utterson say, 'He must still be alive, Poole' ?

.....

- 4** What two things does Dr Jekyll ask Mr Utterson to do in his letter?

.....

.....

.....

## Vocabulary

- 5** You read the sentences below in the text. Decide which definition is the best.

1. What's the matter?

- What are you doing?
- What is wrong?
- Why are you unhappy?

2. I fear Dr Jekyll is dead.

- I am afraid because Dr Jekyll is dead.
- I am worried because I think Dr Jekyll is dead.
- I am frightened of Dr Jekyll because he is dead.

- 6** Pretend you are Mr Utterson and write a note of 35-45 words to Mr Guest asking him to come and see you immediately.

You should

1. explain why you went to Dr Jekyll's.
2. say what happened in Dr Jekyll's house and laboratory.
3. suggest what you think happened.



## The Modal Verbs (情态动词) *have to* and *must*

The modal verb **have to** is used to indicate obligation <sup>1</sup> when the speaker is not expressing his / her own feelings, but is reporting actions that are necessary.

In the text you read:

*'We **have to** find out the truth of this.'*

(We have no choice, the obligation is external <sup>2</sup> to the speaker.)

The modal verb **must** is used to indicate obligations when the speaker is expressing his / her own feelings about the obligation.

In the text you read:

*'Poole,' he said, 'we **must** be honest with each other.'*

(The speaker himself considers it necessary.)

### 7 Complete these sentences using *have to* or *must*.

1. You ..... finish this exercise before going home.
2. .... I ..... take the dog out for a walk? I want to watch television.
3. I ..... work very hard at school.
4. This is the third time this week that you have been late. You ..... come into the office on time in the future.
5. I can't come to the cinema tonight – I ..... look after my little brother.
6. I ..... get up very early every morning in order to be at work on time.
7. I ..... try to help my mother more.
8. I work as tour guide, and I ..... show people the historic buildings of Rome.

1. obligation : 责任。

2. external : 外来的。

## Listening



- 8** You will hear another conversation between the two students. Listen carefully to what they say, and decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. Sally thinks that Hyde escaped.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. John thinks that Dr Jekyll killed Hyde.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Sally thinks that Hyde killed Dr Jekyll.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. John thinks that Hyde killed Dr Jekyll.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Writing

- 9** What do you think happened in the laboratory before Mr Utterson and Poole arrived? Write a short report of 35-45 words.

## Speaking

- 10** Discuss with your friend(s) the following questions.

What do you think

1. Dr Lanyon's letter will say?
2. Dr Jekyll's confession will say?
3. will happen to Mr Utterson?





## PART SIX

# Dr Lanyon's Narrative<sup>1</sup>



W

hen Mr Utterson arrived home, he went to his safe. He took out Dr Lanyon's letter. He looked at the envelope: 'Open after the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll.'

'I don't think Henry Jekyll is dead,' thought Mr Utterson. 'But he has certainly disappeared. Now is the time to read this letter!'

Mr Utterson opened the letter, and began to read. This is what the letter said:

*Four days ago, on the ninth of January, I received a strange letter from Dr Jekyll. You must read this letter if you want to understand what happened afterwards.*

1. narrative : 叙述。



# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Dr Jekyll's letter to Dr Lanyon was also in the envelope, and the lawyer read it. It said:

*Dear Lanyon,*

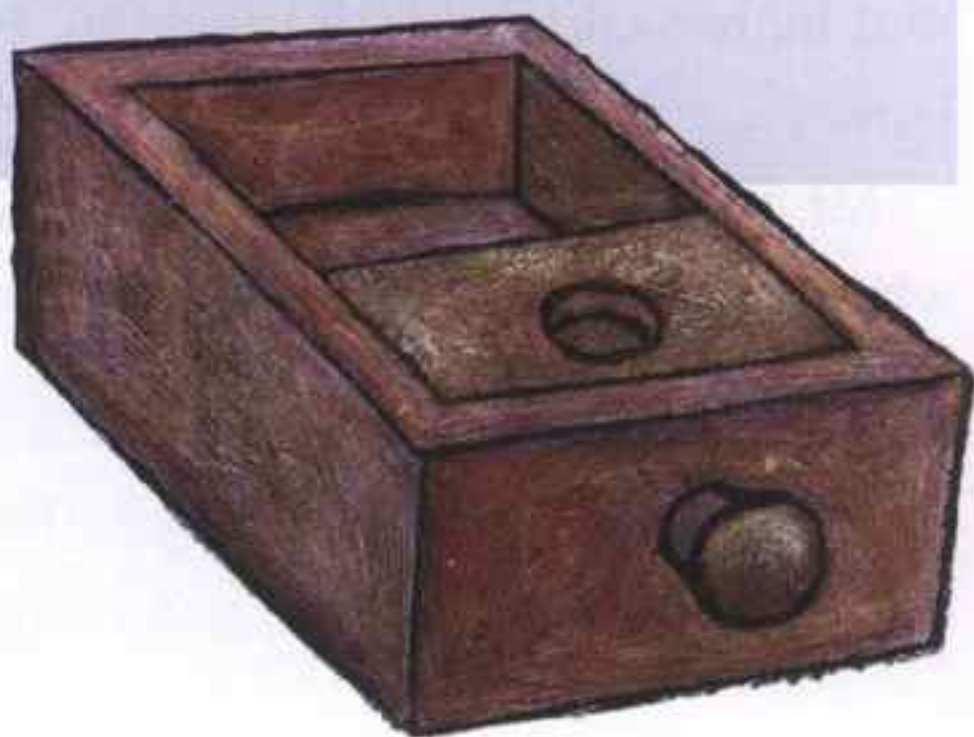
*You are one of my oldest friends. We have quarrelled, but I still see you as a friend. I am writing now to ask you to do something for me. It is very important.*

*I want you to go to my house tonight. My servant Poole will be there. He knows you're coming. You and Poole must break down the door of my laboratory. Go into the laboratory alone, and from the fourth drawer of the cabinet<sup>1</sup> take the powders<sup>2</sup> and a book that you will see there. When you have the powders and the book, go home immediately.*

*At midnight a man will come to your house. Please give him the things from my laboratory. This is all I ask you to do. If you want an explanation, the man will give you one.*

*Please do what I ask, Lanyon. It will save your old friend,*

*Henry Jekyll*



1. cabinet : 橱柜。

2. powders : 粉末。





# Dr Lanyon's Narrative



Dr Lanyon's letter continued:

*I thought Dr Jekyll was mad, but I decided that I should do what he asked, all the same.*

*I went to the doctor's house that night, and Poole and I went to the laboratory. We broke down the door, and I entered. I found the cabinet and took out the drawer with the powders and the book, and I took it home with me. While I waited for the man to come at midnight, I looked at the book. It seemed to be a record of the doctor's experiments.<sup>1</sup> I did not understand what the doctor's experiments meant.<sup>2</sup>*



*At midnight there was a knock at the door of my house. I went to the door, and opened it. There was a small man standing outside.*

*'Are you Dr Jekyll's friend?' I asked him. He moved his head. I asked him into the house. He was an ugly little man, and I did not like him. I remember that his clothes were too big for him. The man was very impatient.*

*'Where are the powders?' he asked me. 'Have you got them?'*  
*'Be patient,' I told him. 'Sit down for a moment.'*

1. experiments : 实验。

2. meant : 显示结果。



# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

*'I am sorry,' the man said. 'Dr Jekyll sent me here. The business is urgent.'*

*I gave the powders to the man. He mixed them together in a glass, and they changed colour. The man then looked at me.*

*'You now have a choice,' he told me. 'I can leave the house now, and you will never know what this business is about. Or I can stay, and you will know everything. If I stay, you will see something new and very terrible.'*

*'Stay,' I replied. 'I want to see the end of this mystery.'*<sup>1</sup>

*'Very well,' the man said. 'But remember, Lanyon. What you see now is a secret.'*

*He then drank the contents<sup>2</sup> of the glass. He cried out, and almost fell to the floor. Then his body began to grow and change. The next moment I covered my face in horror.*

*'No!' I cried out. 'No!'*

*The small man who drank the powders had disappeared. There, in front of me, stood Dr Jekyll!*

*He told me the whole terrible story, and even now it frightens me. What he told me made me ill. I have not slept since he told me. His story was wicked,<sup>3</sup> and I will not tell it to you, Utterson. I will just<sup>4</sup> tell you one thing that I learnt from Dr Jekyll: the small man who came to my house that night was Edward Hyde, the murderer.*

*Hastie Lanyon*

1. mystery : 秘密。

2. contents : 盛載物。

3. wicked : 邪惡的。

4. just : 只是，仅仅。



## Go back to the text

**1** Put the following events in the correct order.

1.  Mr Utterson takes out the envelope from Dr Lanyon.
2.  Mr Utterson reads the letter from Dr Jekyll to Dr Lanyon.
3.  Mr Utterson goes to the safe.
4.  The envelope from Dr Lanyon contains a letter from Dr Jekyll to Dr Lanyon.
5.  Mr Utterson reads the letter from Dr Lanyon.

**2** Look at the statements below about Dr Jekyll's letter. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A. If it is incorrect, write B.

1. Dr Jekyll wants Dr Lanyon to come to his house. ....
2. None of the servants will know that he is coming. ....
3. He wants Dr Lanyon to open the laboratory with the key. ....
4. Dr Jekyll asks Dr Lanyon to take some powders and a book from the laboratory. ....
5. The next day a man will come to Dr Lanyon's house. ....
6. He asks Dr Lanyon to give the man the powders and the book. ....
7. He must not ask the man for an explanation. ....

**3** What happens to the man after he takes the powders?

**4** Find the words in the word square below which belong to the following categories. Some of the letters have been given.

**Emotions and Feelings**

- 1. \_\_\_ R R \_\_\_
- 2. A \_\_\_ A I \_\_\_
- 3. S \_\_\_ Y
- 4. \_\_\_ L M

**Weather**

- 5. CO \_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_ IN \_\_\_

**Science and Medicine**

- 7. \_\_\_ OR \_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ P \_\_\_ E
- 9. \_\_\_ O \_\_\_ O \_\_\_

10. C H \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ T

**Crime and Law**

- 12. C \_\_\_\_\_ S S \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_ W Y \_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_ I \_\_\_ L
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_ E
- 16. \_\_\_ U \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ E \_\_\_

**Time**

- 17. \_\_\_ I D \_\_\_ G H \_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_ V E N \_\_\_\_\_

W	A	N	D	C	O	N	F	E	S	S	I	O	N	L	L
I	A	R	E	A	N	D	H	S	C	O	L	D	P	A	A
N	D	O	C	T	O	R	E	N	A	I	P	L	E	B	W
D	I	A	A	T	S	S	W	M	A	M	L	L	T	O	Y
H	C	F	L	M	L	O	V	I	L	E	P	Y	T	R	E
I	H	R	M	I	W	A	N	T	L	S	U	L	C	A	R
T	E	A	O	D	W	N	P	E	N	L	S	Y	E	T	V
C	M	I	L	N	G	A	R	B	A	F	L	O	U	O	T
N	I	D	C	I	E	T	S	O	R	R	Y	M	U	R	S
K	S	I	L	G	A	V	R	I	A	P	A	G	A	Y	N
E	T	R	E	H	S	U	E	W	O	R	R	I	E	D	Y
K	E	P	U	T	M	O	X	N	I	P	B	N	M	P	U
P	O	L	I	N	Y	P	O	L	I	C	E	J	O	V	W
Z	O	E	X	P	E	R	I	M	E	N	T	A	U	G	H
S	A	N	D	M	A	N	F	I	G	K	G	D	I	I	L
M	U	R	D	E	R	E	R	E	R	R	X	U	R	T	D



**5** Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Choose the correct explanation, A, B or C.

0. *Anybody supplying information leading to the arrest of Mr Hyde will receive a reward of £100.*
- A  Anybody who arrests Mr Hyde will receive £100.
- B  If Mr Hyde is arrested because of the information you give, you will receive £100.
- C  If you lead Mr Hyde to the police, you will receive £100.
1. *No one but Mr Hyde must enter my laboratory when I am not home without my written permission.*
- A  Mr Hyde cannot enter the laboratory without Dr Jekyll's permission.
- B  Mr Hyde can enter the laboratory only when Dr Jekyll is not at home.
- C  Mr Hyde can enter the laboratory. Everybody else must have written permission.
2. **POWDER USEFUL AS HEART MEDICINE ONLY IN VERY SMALL AMOUNTS: 1-2 GRAMS. MORE MAY BE HARMFUL.**
- A  One or two grams of this powder will kill you.
- B  One or two grams of this powder can cure heart problems, but more than that is dangerous.
- C  Only large quantities of this powder can cure heart problems.
3. *Try to get more medicine from Maw the chemist's. Only if not effective go to other ones.*
- A  Don't go to Maw the chemist's because Maw does not have effective medicine.
- B  Go to another chemist's to obtain effective medicine.
- C  First go to Maw the chemist's for the medicine, but then try another chemist's, if you need to.

## Listening



- 6** You will hear a conversation between Dr Lanyon and the man who comes to his house. Listen carefully and fill in the gaps.

**MAN:** Well, have you got them? (1) ..... them to  
(2) ..... . I need them now!

**DR LANYON:** One moment. I want to ask you some  
(3) ..... first. Who sent you?

**MAN:** Dr Jekyll. Dr Jekyll (4) ..... me. He said you had something to give me. Something from his laboratory. I can't (5) ..... . Please give me the powders now!

**DR LANYON:** Here you are.

**MAN:** Now, Dr Lanyon. You have a (6) ..... . Do you want to know what this is about? I can leave your house, or I can take the powders here, in front of you.  
Think carefully. It's an important (7) .....

**DR LANYON:** I'm curious. I want to find out what this is all about.  
Take the powders here.

**MAN:** Are you sure? Is that (8) ..... what you want me to do?

**DR LANYON:** That's my decision.

**MAN:** Very (9) ..... . Prepare yourself, doctor. All your ideas about (10) ..... are going to change in the next few minutes!

## Writing

- 7** What do you think happens next in the story? Write a summary of your ideas in 35-45 words.





## PART SEVEN

# Henry Jekyll's Statement<sup>1</sup>

**M**r Utterson put down Dr Lanyon's letter. He picked up the paper from Dr Jekyll's laboratory, and began to read. This is what he read:

I, Henry Jekyll, was born in 18—. I had money, I was intelligent, and I liked to work. My future seemed happy and rich.

When I was young I wanted to be respected<sup>2</sup> by my friends. I pretended to be a very serious man. I was not like other young men, who drink together and enjoy themselves. I enjoyed myself, but I kept my pleasures a secret from others. In public I was a good man – privately, I was a bad one.

1. statement : 陈述。

2. respected : 敬重。

# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

I studied science, and I became certain that all human beings are like me. Everyone has two parts – a good part, and an evil part. No one can be happy because these two parts of nature fight against each other. In my studies I tried to separate these two parts. I wanted to create two identities.<sup>1</sup> One identity would be for the good part of myself. The other identity would be for the evil part. I thought each identity would be happy: the good part would be completely good, and the evil part would be completely evil.

I worked for many years to find out how to create these new identities. I bought some special powders from a chemist in the city. Then, one night I mixed the powders together. I drank the mixture, and immediately I felt ill. Suddenly I was a different man. I looked at myself in the mirror. I was younger and smaller, and I was completely wicked. Nothing was important to me, except pleasure. I had become Edward Hyde! I drank another glass of the mixture, and Edward Hyde disappeared – instantly I became Dr Jekyll again!

I could now change whenever I wanted. The well-known and respected Dr Jekyll could become Edward Hyde. Edward Hyde could do things that the good doctor was not allowed to do. I began to like the new identity I had created for myself.

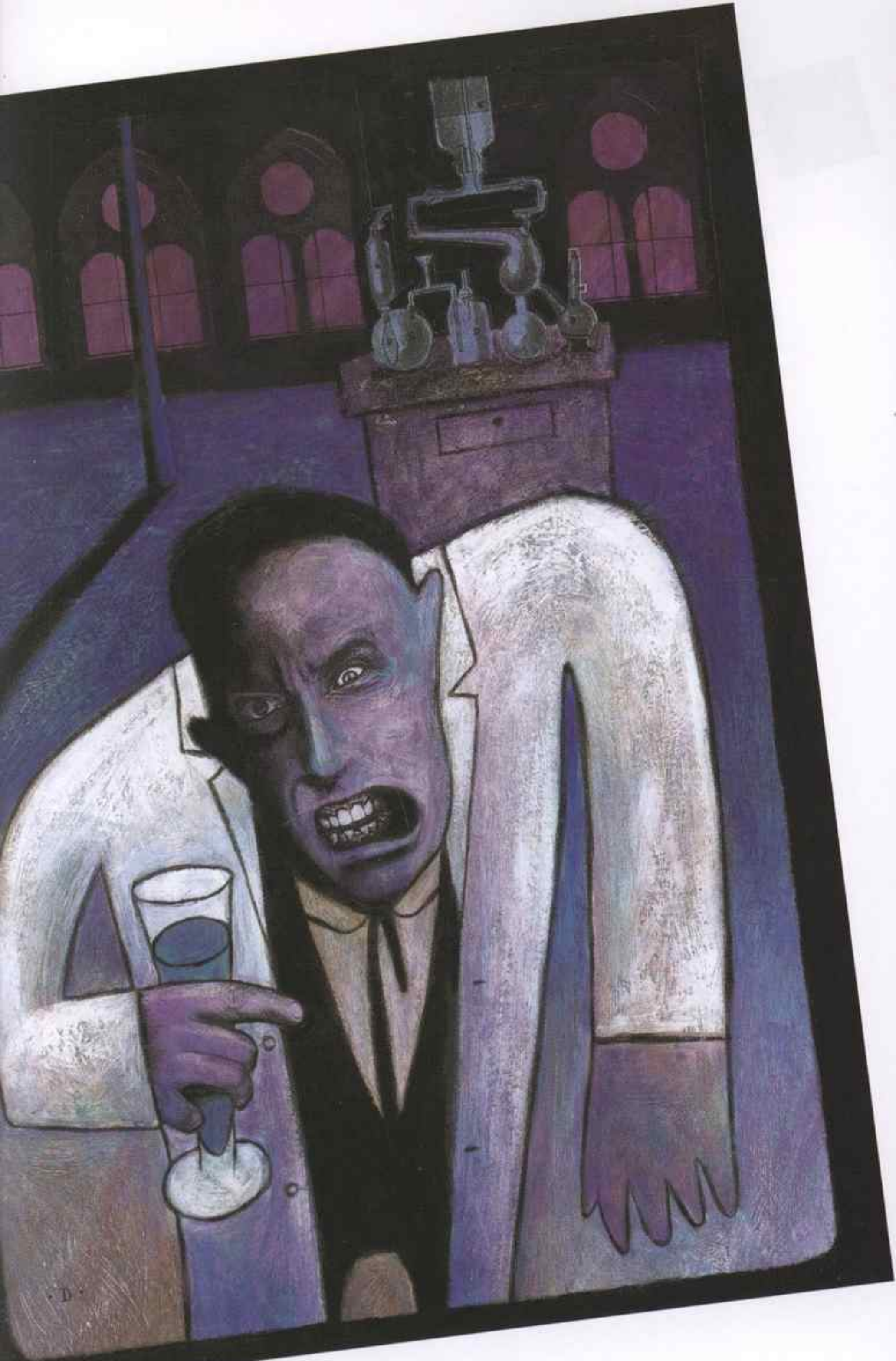
At first Edward Hyde was happy just to enjoy himself, but soon he began to do terrible things. Dr Jekyll was often terrified<sup>2</sup> by the things that Hyde did. The doctor could do nothing. Jekyll and Hyde were different people.

Soon I realised that Edward Hyde was dangerous. He might

1. identities : 身份。

2. terrified : 吓怕。





• D •



# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

do something that would damage the doctor's reputation. <sup>1</sup> I remember the night when Hyde walked over the body of the little girl. When he had to find money to pay the girl's family, he came to the doctor's house. I decided to give Hyde a separate bank account, and to give him his own house. I prepared the will which you disliked so much, Utterson. I thought I was safe.

About two months before the murder of Sir Danvers Carew, a strange thing happened. I took the powders as usual, and became Edward Hyde. I went out into the city, and returned home to sleep. When I woke up, I knew something was wrong. Then I looked at my hands. Dr Jekyll's hands are large, but the hands I saw were small. Then I understood: they were Edward Hyde's hands! I had gone to bed as Henry Jekyll and had woken up as Hyde! I ran to the laboratory, and took some more of the mixture. In a few minutes I was Dr Jekyll again.

Soon I understood that Hyde was stronger than Dr Jekyll. It became difficult to change back from Hyde to Dr Jekyll. Sometimes the powders did not work. I knew that I must choose between the two identities. I decided to be Dr Jekyll. For two months I followed my choice. I worked, I saw my friends, and I began to be happy again. But every day I thought about Hyde. I missed his life of pleasures <sup>2</sup> – I missed the excitement of being Hyde.

One day I drank the powders again. This time, when Hyde came, he was angry. That was the night that he murdered Sir Danvers Carew. Hyde enjoyed the violence of the murder, but

1. reputation : 名声。

2. pleasures : 欢乐。



# Henry Jekyll's statement



he was afraid of the police. He came back to the laboratory, and drank the powders.

I, Henry Jekyll, remembered what Hyde had done. I was terrified. I swore<sup>1</sup> that I would never take the powders again. Edward Hyde was finished for ever!

For a while I lived as Dr Jekyll. I worked, I saw my friends, I thought I was safe from Hyde. One day I went to the park. I sat there, thinking about my life.

'I am a good man,' I told myself. I looked at the people around me. 'I am a better man than most of them,' I thought. At that instant,<sup>2</sup> I suddenly felt ill: then I felt a change in myself. I looked down – I had become Hyde once more!



1. **swore** : 发誓。

2. **instant** : 瞬间，顷刻。

## Go back to the text

- 1** Read the first part of Dr Jekyll's confession again, and complete the chart below.

his family background	
his character	
his future prospects <sup>1</sup>	
what he wanted	
how he was different to other young men	
what he studied	

- 2** Complete the chart below to show Dr Jekyll's theory, and what happened.

Theory	What Happened
1. The two parts of human nature are .....	4. After drinking the mixture the first time he .....
.....	.....
2. No one can be happy because .....	5. After drinking the mixture the second time he .....
.....	.....
3. Dr Jekyll tried to .....	6. He then began to like .....
.....	.....
.....	.....

1. prospects : 前景。



**3** Dr Jekyll's experiment begins to go wrong. What happens:

1. about two months before the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?
2. when Dr Jekyll decides to choose between the two identities?
3. the night when Hyde was angry?
4. one day in the park?

## Vocabulary

**4** Put the words in the box into the appropriate category.

arrest    mixture    research    search    experiment    trial  
 suspect    chemical    witness    observation    element    case

SCIENTIFIC .....

POLICE .....

## Writing

**5** This is part of a letter you receive from your American penfriend about *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.

You wrote to me that you are reading 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' for your English class. I read it too, but I did not agree with the idea that we have a good part and evil part inside of us that are always fighting. What do you think?

Now you are writing a letter to your penfriend.  
 Write your letter in about 100 words.

# The 'Double' in Literature<sup>1</sup>

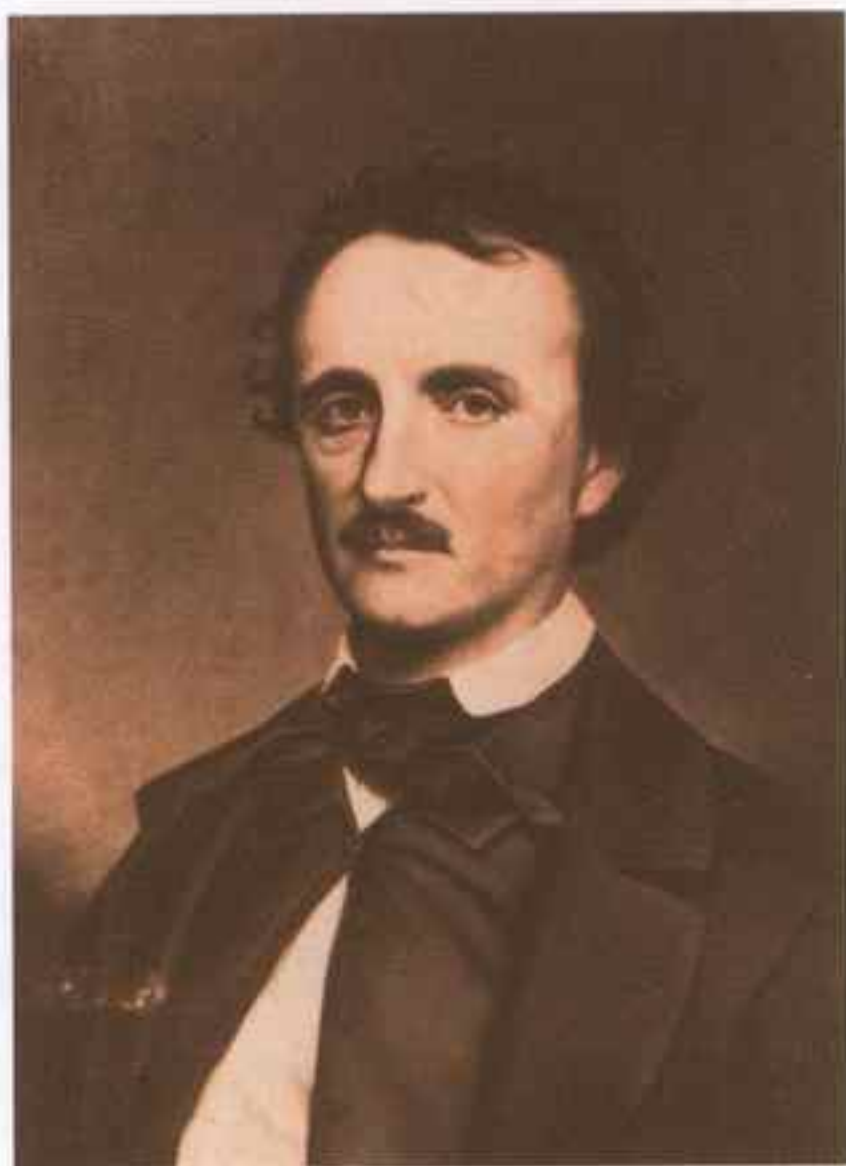
Robert Louis Stevenson was not the only novelist to write about characters with a 'double personality'. Other stories with a similar theme include the following:

**Edgar Allan Poe, *William Wilson*, 1839.**

This story concerns a mysterious 'double' who pursues the narrator of the story through his life.

The narrator says, 'we were of the same age ... the same height ... alike in general contour<sup>2</sup> of person and outline of feature'.

At the end of the story the narrator murders his 'double', only to learn that the double was the best part of himself. 'In me didst thou<sup>3</sup> exist – and, in my death, see by this image, which is thine<sup>3</sup> own, how utterly thou hast murdered thyself.'



*Edgar Allan Poe.*

1. literature : 文学。
2. contour : 轮廓，外形。
3. thou and thine : (旧式用法指)“你”，“你的”。





Mary Shelley (date unknown),  
by Richard Rotwell.

**Mary Shelley,**  
*Frankenstein*, 1818.

Mary Shelley was the wife of the Romantic poet, Percy Shelley. Her novel, like Stevenson's, concerns an ambitious scientist, Frankenstein, who uses his knowledge to create another human being. Frankenstein is horrified by what he has done, and rejects <sup>1</sup> the creature he has made. The creature turns on <sup>2</sup> his creator, and begins a

series of murders designed to punish the scientist.

Many critics have pointed out that Frankenstein and his creature have a very close relationship. The creature can be seen as Frankenstein's 'double'.

**James Hogg,** *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, 1824.

Many critics have argued that this novel influenced Stevenson in the writing of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. The novel's hero, Wringhim, is persuaded to commit a series of murders by a 'double' called Gil-Martin. At the end of the novel Wringhim realises that his alter ego <sup>3</sup> is really the Devil.

1. rejects : 拒绝接受。
2. turns on : 突然袭击。

3. alter ego : 极像自己的人。



**Oscar Wilde**, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, 1891.

The beautiful young man, Dorian Gray, does not seem to grow older with the years. His secret is the picture of himself that he keeps locked away in his house. It is the picture which ages, and not the man.

Dorian Gray leads a wicked life, while the world still thinks of him as young and charming.<sup>1</sup> At the end of the novel Dorian Gray is killed when he tries to destroy the picture with a knife.



*Oscar Wilde.*

**1** Answer the questions below.

1. What does the narrator of *William Wilson* discover when he kills his double?
2. What does the novel *Frankenstein* have in common with *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*?
3. What does Frankenstein try to do?
4. Who is Frankenstein's double?
5. Who is the double in *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*?
6. What happens to the picture of Dorian Gray?

1. charming : 迷人的。





## PART EIGHT

# The sad conclusion<sup>1</sup>



**D**r Jekyll's letter continued:  
I was Edward Hyde, and the police in London were looking everywhere for me! London was dangerous for Edward Hyde the murderer. I needed the powders from the laboratory. But how to get them? I did not trust the servants.

Then I had an idea. I remembered Dr Lanyon. He could go to the laboratory for me! I went to a hotel, and I wrote a letter to Dr Lanyon. I asked him to go to the laboratory, and to bring the powders to his house. The doctor did what I asked.

As soon as I took the powders in the doctor's house, I was Dr Jekyll once more. When Dr Lanyon saw what happened when I took the powders, he was shocked. My old friend was frightened of me.

1. conclusion: 结局。



# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

I went back to the laboratory. Now a terrible time began for me. Hyde was strong now, and he often came back. If I slept, I woke up to discover that I was Hyde. At the same time Dr Jekyll became ill and weak. Sometimes the powders did not work.

Hyde and I lived together in the laboratory. We hated each other, and we feared each other. I feared<sup>1</sup> him because he was evil. He feared me because I wanted to be good. Hyde wanted to live, and he was afraid of the police. I wanted to die, and Hyde was afraid that I would kill myself. He needed my body to live.

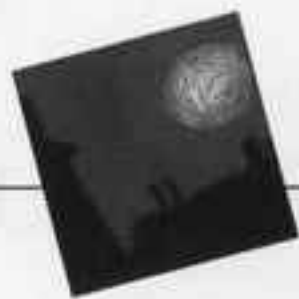


1. feared : 害怕 =



# The sad conclusion

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Then I used the last of the powders. I sent Poole to the chemist to buy more. The new powders did not work. I sent him to another chemist, but they still did not work. Again and again I sent Poole to look for the powders, but the result was always the same. Perhaps the original<sup>1</sup> powders contained an impurity<sup>2</sup> – and it was the impurity that made them work.

I know the end is close. I will soon become Edward Hyde again. Without the powders, I will be Edward Hyde for ever. He will sit here in my laboratory, and he will be afraid of the police. He, too, knows that the end is close. If the police find him, he will die in prison. Or will he find the courage to kill himself? I, Henry Jekyll, do not know. It is not important to me. These are the last moments of the life of your old friend.

Now I will put down my pen and put an end to the unhappy life of Henry Jekyll.

## The end

1. original : 最初的，原本的。
2. impurity : 杂质。

## Go back to the text

**1** Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D, to the questions below.

1. Why does Dr Jekyll begin waking up as Mr Hyde?
  - A  Because he does not take the medicine before going to bed.
  - B  Because Mr Hyde is becoming stronger, and Dr Jekyll is becoming ill and weak.
  - C  Because Dr Jekyll no longer wants to be good.
  - D  Because the medicine is stronger than usual.
  
2. Why is Mr Hyde afraid that Dr Jekyll will kill himself?
  - A  Because he needs Dr Jekyll's money.
  - B  Because he needs Dr Jekyll's body to live.
  - C  Because he needs Dr Jekyll's laboratory as a hiding place.
  - D  Because he does not want to be alone.
  
3. Why does Dr Jekyll think that the new powders do not work?
  - A  Because an unknown impurity in the first powders made them effective.
  - B  Because the powders Poole bought contained an unknown impurity.
  - C  Because Mr Hyde is becoming too strong.
  - D  Because he is too ill.
  
4. Why does Mr Hyde kill himself?
  - A  Because he is afraid of the police.
  - B  Because he does not want to spend the rest of his life doing evil things.
  - C  Because he does not want to spend the rest of his life in prison.
  - D  Because he will die without the right powders.



## Listening



- 2** You will hear a newspaper report. Listen and complete the newspaper article with the words from the box.

afraid    killed    find    reporter    floor  
 sorry    laboratory    liked    medical    body

## MURDER IN LONDON – NEWS REPORT

### MURDERER'S BODY FOUND

The (1) ..... of Edward Hyde, the murderer, was found yesterday. A well-known London lawyer, Mr Utterson, called the police to a (2) ..... in the city. The laboratory belongs to Dr Henry Jekyll, the scientist. The body of Edward Hyde was lying on the (3) ..... of the laboratory.

Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard, told us:

'We think Edward Hyde (4) ..... himself. We are waiting for the (5) ..... report. We want to know why Hyde was in Dr Jekyll's laboratory, but we cannot (6) ..... Dr Jekyll.'

We asked Mr Utterson to speak to us, but he said:

'I cannot speak to you. I am a lawyer, and I don't speak to the newspapers, I'm (7) .....'

## MYSTERY OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, spoke to us. He told us:

'Mr Hyde sometimes came to the laboratory. I never (8) ..... him. I think he killed the doctor.'

Our (9) ..... asked him:

'Why did Edward Hyde come to the laboratory? Did he work for the doctor?'

'I don't know,' Poole said. 'They were friends, I think. But Dr Jekyll was (10) ..... of Hyde, I'm sure of that.'

## Writing

- 3** Now write a short summary of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* of around 100 words from Mr Utterson's point of view. You can begin like this:

This is the sad, sad story of a good friend of mine, Dr Henry Jekyll. For me, his story began one Sunday when I was taking a walk with my cousin, Richard Enfield.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# EXIT TEST

## 1 Answer the questions below.

1. What did Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield like doing together every Sunday?
2. Why did Mr Utterson already know the name of the man who had written the cheque?
3. According to Dr Jekyll's will when will Mr Hyde get his money?
4. Why did the police go to see Mr Utterson immediately after the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?
5. What did Mr Utterson think when Mr Guest told him that Mr Hyde's letter was written by Dr Jekyll?
6. Why did Dr Lanyon argue with Dr Jekyll?
7. Why was Poole certain that the man inside Jekyll's laboratory was not Dr Jekyll?
8. What did Dr Jekyll ask Dr Lanyon to do in his letter?
9. Who came to get the powders from Dr Lanyon?
10. Why did Dr Jekyll believe that human beings can never be happy?
11. How did Dr Jekyll become Mr Hyde for the first time?
12. What did Dr Jekyll decide to do for Mr Hyde after he walked over the little girl?
13. Why did Mr Hyde need the powders from the laboratory?
14. Why did Dr Jekyll begin to fear Mr Hyde?
15. Why did Mr Hyde begin to fear Dr Jekyll?

## 2 Playing with mystery stories

1. How is *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* similar to a normal mystery story? How is it different?

.....  
.....

2. How is Mr Utterson similar to a normal detective, like Sherlock Holmes, and how is he different?

.....  
.....

3. What is the first evidence that *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* are the same person?

.....  
.....

## 3 Points of view

1. How many narrators does this story have?

.....  
.....

2. Who reveals <sup>1</sup> to us that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are linked?

.....  
.....

3. Who reveals to us the importance of the powders from Maw the chemist's?

.....  
.....

4. Who reveals to us that Mr Hyde is really Dr Jekyll?

.....  
.....

5. Who reveals to us why Mr Hyde killed Sir Danvers Carew with such violence?

.....  
.....

1. reveals : 揭示。



## Focus on the context

### **4** Answer the following questions.

- a. When and where was Robert Louis Stevenson born?
- b. As a young child, his father told him stories. What were they about?
- c. Why was he forced to leave Scotland at an early age?
- d. Where and when did he die?
- e. Name two of his most popular children's books.

## Focus on the story

### **5** Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for the following questions.

1. What was Mr Utterson's occupation?
  - A. He was a doctor.
  - B. He was a policeman.
  - C. He was a lawyer.
  - D. He was a scientist.
2. What did Dr Lanyon think of Dr Jekyll?
  - A. He liked his ideas about science.
  - B. He didn't like his ideas about science.
  - C. He liked him because they had the same interests.
  - D. He thought he was a good doctor.
3. What was the name of Dr Jekyll's servant?
  - A. Lake.
  - B. Sea.
  - C. Poole.
  - D. Ocean.

4. What did Dr Lanyon look like when Mr Utterson saw him in January?
  - A. He was white and very thin.
  - B. He was suntanned.
  - C. He was overweight.
  - D. He was pale and fat.
  
5. How long after this meeting did Dr Lanyon die?
  - A. Three hours later.
  - B. Three days later.
  - C. Three weeks later.
  - D. Three months later.
  
6. How did Poole know that the man in the laboratory wasn't Dr Jekyll?
  - A. Dr Jekyll was a short man and this man was tall.
  - B. Dr Jekyll was a tall man and this man was short.
  - C. Dr Jekyll was a thin man and this man was fat.
  - D. Dr Jekyll was a fat man and this man was thin.
  
7. Whose body did Mr Utterson find in the laboratory?
  - A. Dr Jekyll's.
  - B. Poole's.
  - C. One of Dr Jekyll's other servants.
  - D. Mr Hyde's.
  
8. How was Dr Jekyll able to create two identities?
  - A. A magician helped him.
  - B. He mixed some special powders.
  - C. He created a monster.
  - D. His double was really the Devil.



**6** Read the summary of the story. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space (1-8).

One Sunday Mr Utterson, a lawyer, was out **0**. ..... with Mr Richard Enfield. They walked past a house with a dirty door and Mr Enfield recounted a story concerning that house and a man called Mr Hyde.

After this walk, Mr Utterson was unhappy and worried. **1**. ..... home in his safe, he had Dr Jekyll's will saying that if he disappeared or went away, all his money was to go to Mr Edward Hyde.

One night Mr Utterson saw Mr Hyde in the street. He spoke to him and then Mr Hyde entered Dr Jekyll's laboratory. Mr Utterson **2**. ..... to Dr Jekyll's house but the servant told him that Dr Jekyll was out.

A year later, a man was murdered by Mr Hyde. Everyone looked for Mr Hyde but no one could find him. Mr Utterson thought that Dr Jekyll was safe now.

Mr Utterson was invited to dinner at Dr Jekyll's and spoke to Dr Lanyon there. He then went to visit Dr Jekyll **3**. ..... times, but each time Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, told him his employer was ill and couldn't see anyone. Mr Utterson was worried and went to see Dr Lanyon. He found Dr Lanyon in a very poor condition. The doctor died soon **4**. ..... but he had left an envelope for Mr Utterson. Inside was another envelope which could only be opened after the death or disappearance of Dr Jekyll. Mr Utterson tried again several times to see Dr Jekyll but was unsuccessful.

**5**. ..... evening, however, Poole the servant went to Mr Utterson's house. He was worried about Dr Jekyll and asked the lawyer to go to the house with him. When they arrived, Poole knocked on the laboratory door and told Dr Jekyll that Mr Utterson had come to see him. A voice from **6**. ..... responded saying that he wouldn't see anyone. Poole told Mr Utterson that this wasn't Dr Jekyll's voice and that he thought Dr Jekyll had been murdered. Whereas Mr Jekyll was tall, a short man inside the laboratory gave Poole notes **7**. ..... day to go to buy medicines from different chemists!

Mr Utterson and Poole broke down the laboratory door with an axe.



Inside they found Mr Hyde's body **8.** ..... the floor but they couldn't find Dr Jekyll. They only found a letter addressed to Mr Utterson telling him to read the letter Dr Lanyon had sent him. Mr Utterson went home to read Dr Lanyon's letter. In it he read how Dr Lanyon had discovered the terrible truth. Mr Utterson then read the letter Dr Jekyll had written to him and discovered how Dr Jekyll had mixed some special powders and created two identities. The good part was Dr Jekyll himself but the evil part was Mr Hyde. By drinking a glass of the mixture he could change whenever he wanted, but he soon realised that Mr Hyde was dangerous. Towards the end there was no powder left and the new powders bought by Poole did not have the same effect. Dr Jekyll knew that his life had come to an end and realised that with no more powder, he would be Edward Hyde for ever.

EXAMPLE			ANSWER
0. A on walk	B walking	C walks	B
1. A Inside	B In	C At	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. A gone	B went	C go	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A several	B often	C few	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A after	B later	C before	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A In	B One	C An	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A outside	B inside	C in	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A any	B all	C every	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. A on	B in	C into	<input type="checkbox"/>



## INTERNET PROJECT

Robert Louis Stevenson had a love-hate relationship with Edinburgh. He criticised it heavily in his book *Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes*, but he always missed it deeply when he was away.

Edinburgh is now a lively modern city with a fascinating history. It continues to be an extremely interesting centre for culture and the arts. Every year there is the world famous arts festivals.

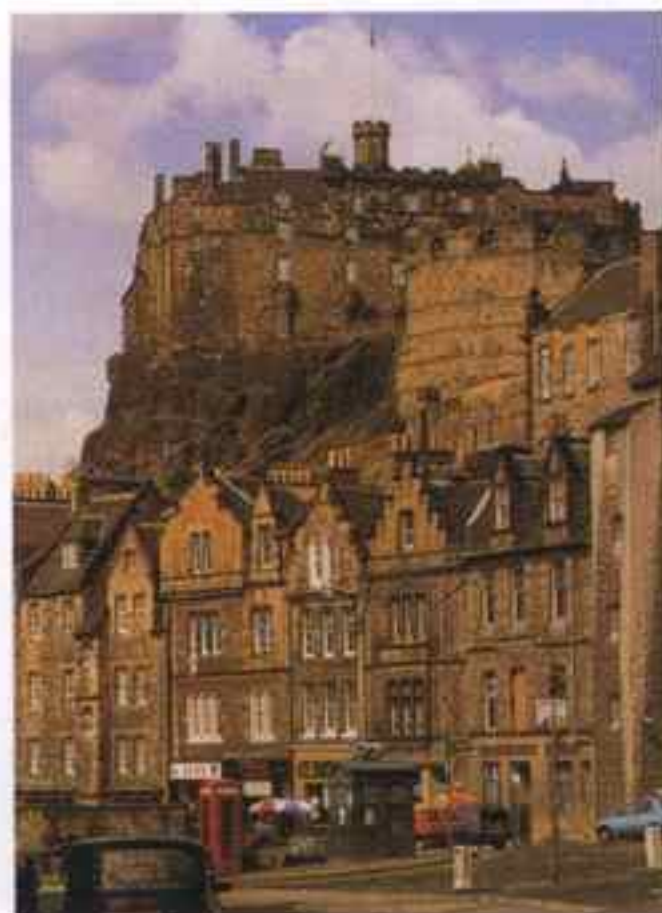
Let's find out more about Edinburgh, its people, history and arts festivals.

Use a search engine (like Alta Vista, Google or Yahoo) to look for information on the history of Edinburgh.

Find out about:

- the main events in the history of the city
- the most important historical buildings in the city
- one or two of the famous people in history from Edinburgh
- the historical relationship between England and Scotland
- the new Scottish Parliament

Write a short answer to each of the above points.



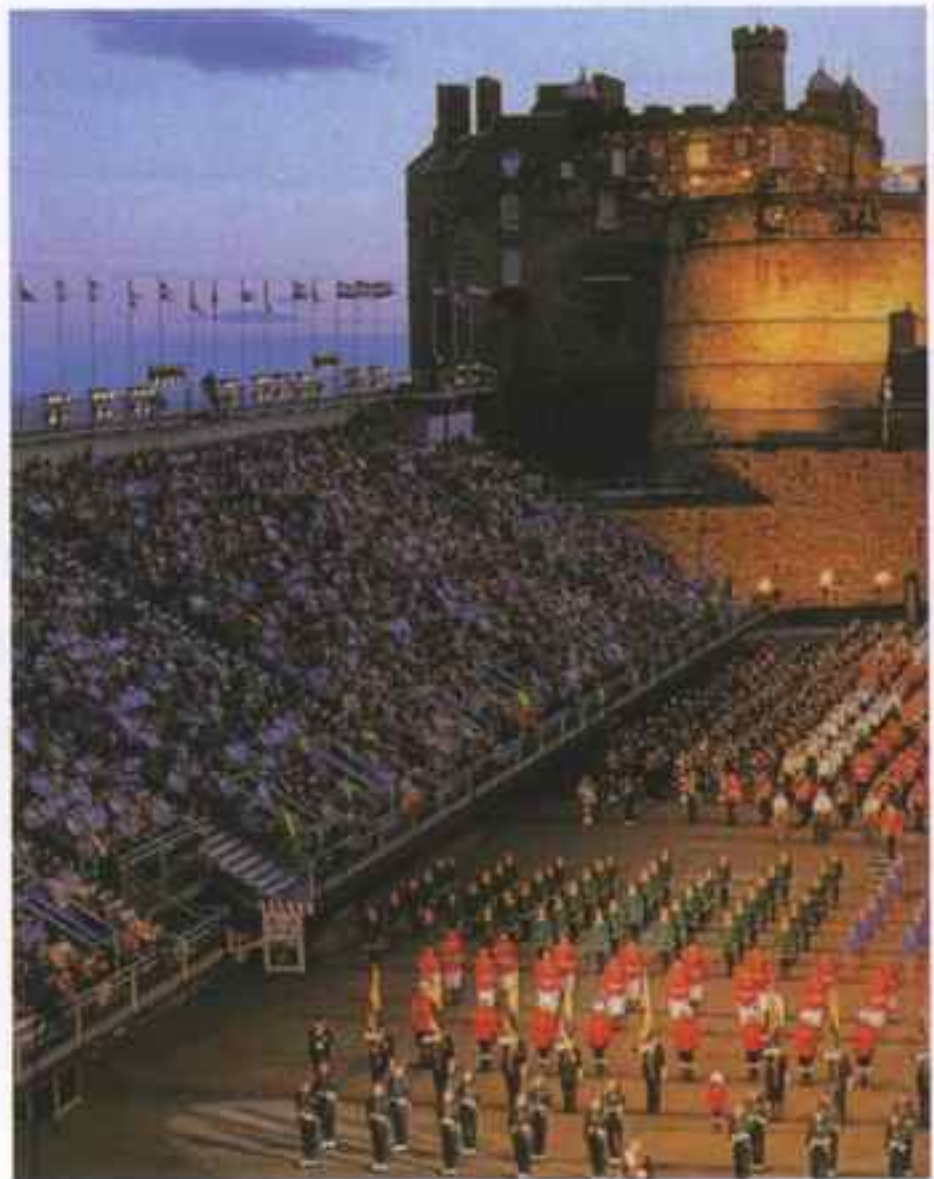




Now go back to your search engine to look for information on Edinburgh's famous arts festival.

Find out about:

- the names of the different arts festivals
- when the first arts festival took place
- when the arts festivals take place every year
- which famous artists have performed there
- who is performing this year and how do you get tickets



Write a short answer to each of the above points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Now explain to your friend(s) which of the festivals most interests you.





# The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

## KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES AND EXIT TEST

### KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES

#### PART ONE

##### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

###### Page 11 – exercise 1

- 1850.
- He was an engineer and lighthouse builder.
- Edinburgh.
- In America.
- Because he suffered from bad health and the climate in Scotland was too cold for him.
- 1886.

###### Page 12 – exercise 2

1. D 2. A 3. B

###### Page 19 – exercise 1

- He is a lawyer.
- He lives in London.
- They like him because he is kind.
- Mr Enfield.

###### Page 19 – exercise 2

The other houses  
clean and cheerful

This house  
dirty / seems empty

###### Page 19 – exercise 3

- B – It was winter.
- B – It was at night.
- A
- B – The little girl fell over.
- A
- B – He was small.
- A
- A
- B – It wasn't a forgery.

###### Page 20 – exercise 4

WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE – small and ugly  
HIS CHARACTER – terrible

###### Page 20 – exercise 5

- He thinks he is a terrible man. He says he hated him the moment he saw him, and he wanted to kill him.
- He says it was frightening the way he walked over her. He went after the man and made him come back.
- He thinks the cheque may be a forgery.
- He thinks Mr Hyde may be a blackmailer.
- Because he thinks that it's sometimes better not to ask questions and he knows the man who wrote the cheque.



**Page 21 – exercise 6**

1. was not
2. anybody
3. easy to find
4. may be
5. have done
6. signed
7. I saw him

**Page 22 – exercise 7**

1. was talking / stopped
2. was walking / saw
3. walked / was lying
4. was crying / laughed
5. was walking / stopped
6. was smiling / came

**Page 22 – exercise 8**

Open answers.

**Page 23 – exercise 9**

1. sad
2. talk
3. tranquil
4. wise
5. best
6. cousin
7. worked
8. work
9. neat
10. floor

**TAPESCRIPT**

*Mr Utterson was a lawyer in London. He was a very sad man, and he did not often talk or laugh. He lived alone, and he had a very tranquil life. His friends liked him because he was wise. They trusted him with their secrets.*

*One of Mr Utterson's best friends was Mr Richard Enfield, who was a cousin of his. Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield worked together every Sunday. They did not say much to each other, but they enjoyed their work.*

*One Sunday Mr Utterson was walking with Mr Enfield. They were in a quiet street of the city. All the houses in the street were neat and cheerful, except for one. The floor of this house was dirty. Nobody seemed to live there.*

**Page 23 – exercise 10**

*Possible answer:*

Hi! This is my exciting story:  
It was very late at night, and I was running through the streets near my house (I had to go to the doctor's house because my brother was ill) when suddenly I ran into a man. Of course, he knocked me over, but then, he ran right over me, without stopping! I was more frightened than hurt, and I began to scream. My parents and neighbours came running to me. Fortunately, a gentleman caught the horrible man. The gentleman told the ugly, little man to give me and my family some money. The man, because he too was frightened then, gave it to us.

**PART TWO**

**Page 31 – exercise 1**

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C

**Page 32 – exercise 2**

1. disappearance
2. will
3. first (family)
4. frightening
5. angrily
6. small
7. main
8. clean
9. crowd
10. safe
11. poor
12. lawyer
13. note
14. trust
15. frightened
16. relative
17. trouble
18. invites
19. blackmail
20. unhappy

**Page 33 – exercise 3**

1. has collected
2. worked
3. has not finished
4. has loved
5. rained
6. hated
7. have been married
8. married

**Page 34 – exercise 4**

1. school
2. girl
3. awful
4. will
5. help
6. Perhaps
7. truth
8. want
9. Read



## TAPESCRIPT

**JOHN:** We're reading Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde at school.

**SALLY:** So are we! I don't like it, though. The first part was horrible. I didn't like it when Hyde walked over the girl in the street.

**JOHN:** I like it. I want to find out what happens next. I want to know why Dr Jekyll has got such an awful friend. And I want to know why he wrote that strange will!

**SALLY:** I don't like Mr Hyde, but I like Mr Utterson. I think he'll find out what is happening.

*I think he'll help Dr Jekyll!*

**JOHN:** Do you think Mr Hyde is blackmailing the doctor?

**SALLY:** I don't know. Perhaps he is. I can't understand why.

**JOHN:** I'm going to find out the truth – I'm going to finish the book at home – I can't wait to see what happens next.

**SALLY:** Will you tell me what happens? I want to know, too.

**JOHN:** No, I won't. Read the book yourself!

## LONDON AND CRIME

### Page 37 – exercise 1

1. B – It deals with a gang of boy thieves.
2. B – His brother-in-law wrote the Raffles stories.
3. B – They appeared in the 1880s.
4. B – They occurred in 1888.
5. A
6. A

### Page 37 – exercise 2

Open answers.

### Page 38 – exercise 1

1. a young servant girl
2. some time after eleven o'clock at night

3. near the window
4. an old
5. white
6. Mr Hyde
7. he sometimes came to her employer's house
8. a heavy stick

## PART THREE

### Page 47 – exercise 1

5 / 7 / 1 / 6 / 2 / 4 / 3

### Page 47 – exercise 2

WHAT THE POLICE FIND

1. Wallet, papers and a letter for Mr Utterson.
2. Part of a stick.

WHO IT BELONGS TO

1. Danvers Carew
2. Mr Hyde

### Page 47 – exercise 3

Because there was a letter addressed to Mr Utterson on Sir Danvers Carew's body.

### Page 48 – exercise 4

They find:

Elegant furniture and pictures.  
The other half of Mr Hyde's stick.  
Clothes on the floor.  
Part of a cheque-book in the fire.

### Page 48 – exercise 5

The girl saw him, and can identify him, and he left part of his stick behind.

### Page 48 – exercise 6

- a. A
- b. A
- c. B – He says that no one will find him.
- d. A
- e. A



**Page 48 – exercise 7**

He says the writer is not mad. He compares the letter with a sample of Dr Jekyll's writing, and says the same man wrote both letters.

**Page 49 – exercise 8**

1. victim's
2. stick
3. wallet
4. accurately
5. mad

**Page 49 – exercise 9**

Open answers.

**Page 50 – exercise 10**

1. 'll open
2. 'll have
3. 'll lend
4. 'll answer
5. 'll drive
6. won't pass
7. won't work/will do
8. will win
9. P
10. D
11. P
12. P
13. D

**Page 51 – exercise 11**

1. What was the victim's name?
2. Was he an important man?
3. Why was he killed?
4. Do you know who the murderer is?
5. How was he killed?
6. Do you know where Mr Hyde lives?
7. Did you find anything there?

**TAPESCRIPT**

**POLICEMAN:** *What was the victim's name?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *Sir Danvers Carew.*

**POLICEMAN:** *Was he an important man?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *Yes, he was. He was a Member of Parliament.*

**POLICEMAN:** *Why was he killed?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *We don't really know. We think the murderer is mad.*

**POLICEMAN:** *Do you know who the murderer is?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *Yes, a girl recognised him. It was a man called Edward Hyde.*

**POLICEMAN:** *How was he killed?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *With a stick.*

**POLICEMAN:** *Do you know where Mr Hyde lives?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *Yes, Mr Utterson and I went to his house.*

**POLICEMAN:** *Did you find anything there?*

**INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN:** *We found the other half of the stick.*

**Page 51 – exercise 12**

Open answer.

**Page 52 – exercise 1**

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A

**PART FOUR**

**Page 58 – exercise 1**

1. A
2. A
3. B – They didn't see each other again.
4. A
5. B – He refused to speak about Dr Jekyll.
6. A
7. B – The old house was really Dr Jekyll's laboratory.
8. A
9. A
10. B – He says he cannot invite them into the house because it is too untidy. So they speak through the window.

**Page 58 – exercise 2**

1. fainted
2. truth
3. sad
4. wallet
5. shock
6. Carew
7. quarrel
8. employer
9. evil
10. ill
11. Sunday
12. doctor

The famous Italian writer is: Italo Calvino

**Page 60 – exercise 3**

1. reached
2. note
3. problem



4. argued 5. answer 6. fight
7. horrible 8. started 9. years
10. sad

### TAPESCRIPT

*When Mr Utterson reached home, he wrote a note to Dr Jekyll. He asked what was the problem with his friend, and he asked him why he had argued with Dr Lanyon.*

*The next day he received an answer from Dr Jekyll. In his letter the doctor told him that he had decided not to see anyone in the future. He said that he could not explain the fight with Dr Lanyon. 'You must allow me to be alone,' he wrote. 'I have done a horrible thing, and this is my punishment.'*

*Mr Utterson did not understand Dr Jekyll's letter. Surely his friend was safe, now that Mr Hyde was gone? Why did he talk about 'a terrible thing' and 'punishment'? Mr Utterson started to think his friend was mad. Dr Lanyon died about three years later, and Mr Utterson went to the funeral. He was sad at the loss of his old friend. The night after the funeral Mr Utterson received a large envelope.*

### Page 60 – exercises 4-5

Open answers.

## PART FIVE

### Page 69 – exercise 1

1. B – The other servants are afraid of what's happening.
2. B – He wants Mr Utterson to hear something.
3. B – He tells him that he can't see him.
4. A
5. B – He thinks that Hyde has murdered Jekyll.

6. A
7. A
8. B – It was impossible for someone to leave the laboratory.
9. B – They find a new will written by Jekyll.

### Page 69 – exercise 2

1. Voice 2. Height 3. Appearance

### Page 69 – exercise 3

He finds a letter from Dr Jekyll, with that day's date on it.

### Page 70 – exercise 4

He asks him to read Dr Lanyon's letter, and then to read his own confession.

### Page 70 – exercise 5

1. What is wrong?
2. I am worried because I think Dr Jekyll is dead.

### Page 70 – exercise 6

*Possible answer:*

My dear Mr Guest, please come immediately to my house. I need your expert advice. Poole, Jekyll's servant, took me to Jekyll's laboratory. We heard the voice of Mr Hyde, and we then broke down the door with an axe. Jekyll was not there. I think Jekyll killed Mr Hyde because Hyde was blackmailing him.

### Page 71 – exercise 7

1. must 2. Do ... have to 3. have to
4. must 5. have to 6. have to
7. must 8. have to

### Page 72 – exercise 8

1. False – She doesn't know.
2. False – He thinks that Hyde killed Jekyll.



3. False – She thinks that Jekyll escaped from the laboratory.
4. True

### TAPESCRIPT

**SALLY:** *I don't understand the story any more. Tell me what happened. What happened to Dr Jekyll? Did he escape?*

**JOHN:** *I think Hyde killed him.*

**SALLY:** *Where's the body? If Hyde killed him, where's the body?*

**JOHN:** *I don't know, but I'm sure that Hyde killed him.*

**SALLY:** *No, I don't agree with you. I think Dr Jekyll escaped from the laboratory.*

**JOHN:** *He couldn't escape. The door to the street was locked – and Mr Utterson found the key on the floor, remember?*

**SALLY:** *Then where is he?*

**JOHN:** *I told you, he's dead. Hyde killed him. But I don't know where he put the body.*

### Page 72 – exercise 9

Open answer.

### Page 72 – exercise 10

Open answers.

## PART SIX

### Page 77 – exercise 1

3 / 1 / 5 / 4 / 2

### Page 77 – exercise 2

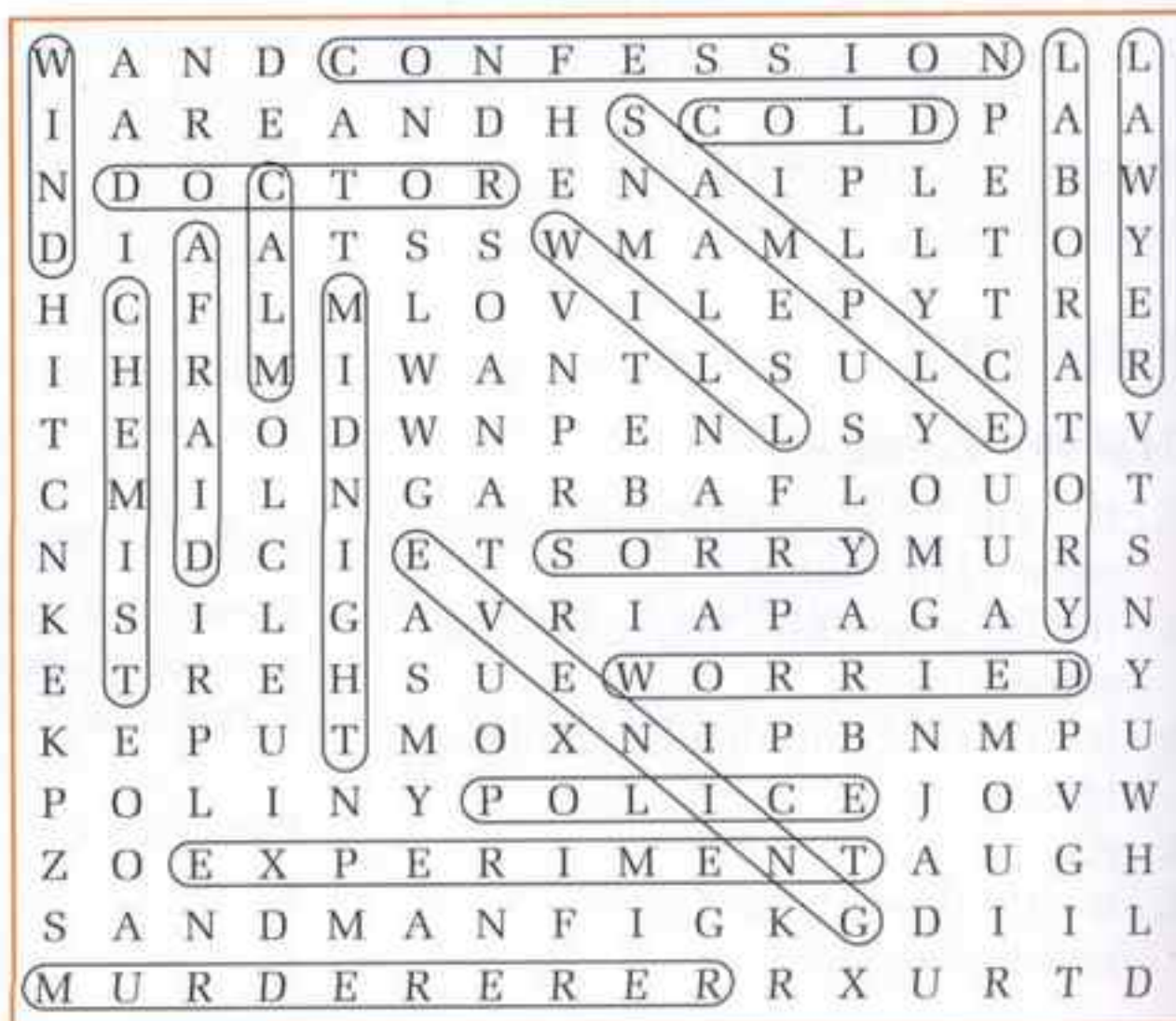
1. A
2. B – Poole will know he is coming.
3. B – He and Poole must break down the door to the laboratory.
4. A
5. B – A man will come at midnight.
6. A
7. B – If he wants an explanation the man will give him one.

### Page 77 – exercise 3

He changes into Dr Jekyll.

### Page 78 – exercise 4

1. worried 2. afraid 3. sorry 4. calm
5. cold 6. wind 7. laboratory
8. sample 9. doctor 10. chemist
11. experiment 12. confession
13. lawyer 14. will 15. police
16. murderer 17. midnight
18. evening





**Page 79 – exercise 5**

1. C 2. B 3. C

**Page 80 – exercise 6**

1. Give 2. me 3. questions 4. sent  
5. wait 6. choice 7. decision  
8. really 9. well 10. science

**TAPESCRIPT**

*MAN: Well, have you got them? Give them to me. I need them now!*

*DR LANYON: One moment. I want to ask you some questions first. Who sent you?*

*MAN: Dr Jekyll. Dr Jekyll sent me. He said you had something to give me.*

*Something from his laboratory. I can't wait. Please give me the powders now!*

*DR LANYON: Here you are.*

*MAN: Now, Dr Lanyon. You have a choice. Do you want to know what this is about? I can leave your house, or I can take the powders here, in front of you. Think carefully. It's an important decision.*

*DR LANYON: I'm curious. I want to find out what this is all about. Take the powders here.*

*MAN: You're sure? Is that really what you want me to do?*

*DR LANYON: That's my decision.*

*MAN: Very well. Prepare yourself, doctor. All your ideas about science are going to change in the next few minutes!*

**Page 80 – exercise 7**

Open answer.

**PART SEVEN**

**Page 86 – exercise 1**

HIS FAMILY BACKGROUND

Rich

HIS CHARACTER

Intelligent and hard-working

HIS FUTURE PROSPECTS

Happy and rich

WHAT HE WANTED

To be respected by his friends

HOW HE WAS DIFFERENT TO OTHER

YOUNG MEN

He kept his pleasures private

WHAT HE STUDIED

Science

**Page 86 – exercise 2**

THEORY

1. good and evil
2. because these two parts of nature fight against each other
3. separate the good and evil parts

WHAT HAPPENED

4. became Edward Hyde
5. became Dr Jekyll again
6. being Edward Hyde

**Page 87 – exercise 3**

1. He changes into Mr Hyde overnight.
2. He misses being Mr Hyde.
3. He kills Sir Danvers Carew.
4. Dr Jekyll changes into Edward Hyde.

**Page 87 – exercise 4**

**SCIENTIFIC** – mixture / research / experiment / chemical / observation / element

**POLICE** – arrest / search / trial / suspect / witness / case

**Page 87 – exercise 5**

Open answer.

**THE DOUBLE IN LITERATURE**

**Page 90 – exercise 1**

1. That he has killed the best part of himself.
2. They are both about overly ambitious scientists.



3. He tries to create another human being.
4. The monster he creates.
5. The Devil.
6. It ages instead of Dorian Gray.

## PART EIGHT

### Page 94 – exercise 1

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B

### Page 95 – exercise 2

1. body 2. laboratory 3. floor  
 4. killed 5. medical 6. find 7. sorry  
 8. liked 9. reporter 10. afraid

### TAPESCRIPT

*Murder in London – news report*

#### **MURDERER'S BODY FOUND**

*The body of Edward Hyde, the murderer, was found yesterday. A well-known London lawyer, Mr Utterson, called the police to a laboratory in the city. The laboratory belongs to Dr Henry Jekyll, the scientist. The body of Edward Hyde was lying on the floor of the laboratory.*

*Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard, told us:*

*'We think Edward Hyde killed himself. We are waiting for the medical report. We want to know why Hyde was in Dr Jekyll's laboratory, but we cannot find Dr Jekyll.'*

*We asked Mr Utterson to speak to us, but he said:*

*'I cannot speak to you. I am a lawyer, and I don't speak to the newspapers. I'm sorry.'*

#### **MYSTERY OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE**

*Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, spoke to us. He told us:*

*'Mr Hyde sometimes came to the laboratory. I never liked him. I think he killed the doctor.'*

*Our reporter asked him:*

*'Why did Edward Hyde come to the laboratory? Did he work for the doctor?'*

*'I don't know,' Poole said. 'They were friends, I think. But Dr Jekyll was afraid of Hyde, I'm sure of that.'*

### Page 96 – exercise 3

*Possible answer:*

This is the sad, sad story of a good friend of mine, Dr Henry Jekyll. For me, his story began one Sunday when I was talking with my cousin, Richard Enfield. He told me about a horrible little man named Hyde who had trampled a little girl. I already knew about him because my friend Henry Jekyll had left Hyde everything in his will. Still, the worst part of this story came when Mr Hyde savagely murdered Sir Danvers Carew. I thought that Mr Hyde was blackmailing Dr Jekyll. Then a friend of ours, Dr Lanyon, died of a shock he had received from Jekyll. Lanyon had given me a letter before his death explaining everything, but I had to wait until Jekyll himself had died or disappeared. The end of this sad mystery came when Poole and I broke down the laboratory door and found Mr Hyde dead. We also found a letter from Jekyll. This letter and Lanyon's letter explained everything: Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll were the same person. Indeed, sometimes it is better not to ask too many questions!



**Page 97 – exercise 1**

1. They liked to take strolls through the streets of London.
2. Because his name was in Dr Jekyll's will.
3. When Dr Jekyll dies or disappears.
4. Because Carew had a letter in his pocket addressed to Utterson.
5. That Jekyll had forged a letter for Hyde.
6. Because he did not like his scientific ideas.
7. Because he was so much smaller than Dr Jekyll.
8. He asked him to get a book and some powder from his laboratory and to take it back to his house. Later someone would come and get them.
9. Mr Hyde.
10. Because their good sides and bad sides are always fighting.
11. He mixed together some special powders he had bought from a chemist and then drank the mixture.
12. Give him a separate identity.
13. Because he needed to become Dr Jekyll again as the police were looking for him.
14. Because he was becoming stronger and could appear when he didn't want to.
15. Because he was afraid that Dr Jekyll would kill himself.

**Page 98 – exercise 2**

1. It is similar because there are crimes and we have to discover why Mr Hyde is blackmailing Dr Jekyll. It is different because the 'criminal' and the 'victim' are the same person.
2. He is similar because he tries to discover everything he can about Mr Hyde and why he is blackmailing Dr

Jekyll. He is different because he is the victim's lawyer, and also he does not open Lanyon's letter immediately to solve the mystery, but waits, according to Lanyon's instructions, until Dr Jekyll disappears.

3. The 'forged' letter.

**Page 98 – exercise 3**

1. Four
2. The narrator (Stevenson)
3. Dr Lanyon
4. Dr Lanyon
5. Dr Jekyll

**Focus on the context**

**Page 99 – exercise 4**

- a. In Edinburgh, in 1850.
- b. They were about pirates and adventurers.
- c. Because he suffered from bad health and Scotland had a cold climate.
- d. On the island of Samoa in 1894.
- e. *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*.

**Focus on the story**

**Page 99 – exercise 5**

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B
7. D 8. B

**Page 101 – exercise 6**

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. B
7. C 8. A

**Page 103 – Internet Project**

Useful sites (at the time of going to print) are:

[www.visitscotland.com](http://www.visitscotland.com)

[www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/scotland.html](http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/scotland.html)

# Notes







*The Strange Case of  
Dr Jekyll and  
Mr Hyde*

化身博士

71' 57"

故事全文录音



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### 善与恶的较量

夜晚的伦敦街上，一个小姑娘被人撞倒，令人发指的是他竟然踩在小姑娘身上而过，目击者认出他是矮小丑陋的恶汉海德；离奇的是在他开出的赔偿支票上支付人竟然是伦敦有名的吉基尔医生。海德再次杀人行凶后，人间蒸发，无人查出他的下落；然而吉基尔医生在恶汉海德失踪后变得很古怪，一直拒绝见客人，把自己关在实验室里，连他的嗓音也变了……

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