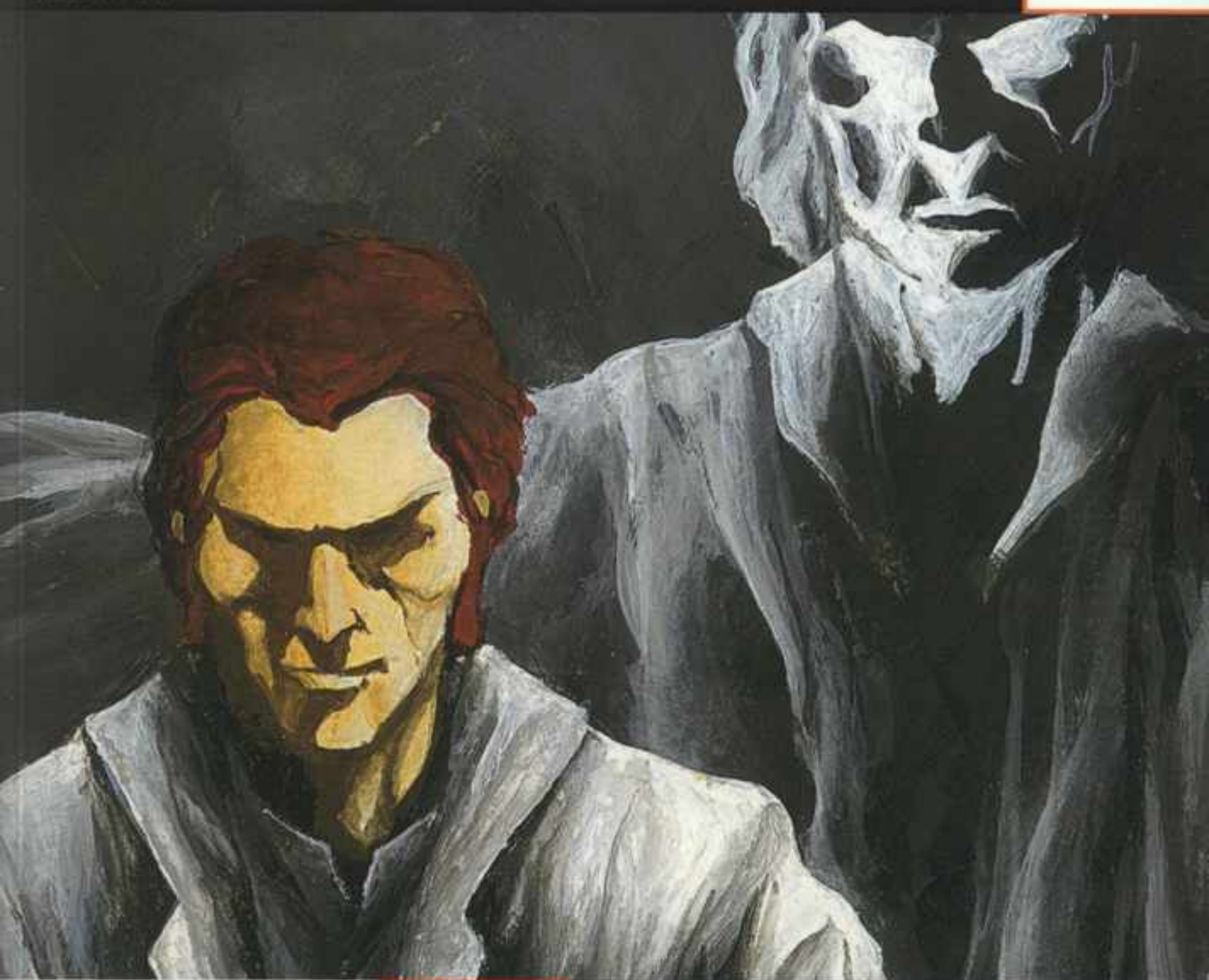


The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

化身博士



Robert Louis Stevenson

Mc
Graw
Hill

Upper-Intermediate

C1 Effective Operational Proficiency



With
MP3 Inside
Extra Section on Culture
Integrated Activities
Fictional and Non-Fictional Texts
Glossary with Vocabulary Activities



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Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 1 and answer the questions.

- 1) What happened to the little girl?
- 2) How did the little man feel?
- 3) How did the crowd feel about the incident?
- 4) What did they want the little man to do?
- 5) What did Mr Enfield do?
- 6) Where did Mr Enfield go with the little man?
- 7) Why did they go there?

CHAPTER 1

A Strange Incident

One Sunday morning, Mr Utterson, ¹ a lawyer, and his friend, Mr Enfield, were strolling down a London street.



Mr Enfield began to tell Utterson about a strange incident he had witnessed in that street. ²



³ Do you see that building with the black door? Every time I see it I am reminded of the strange incident I saw here recently...



Words

2 Match each word (1-4) with the right picture (a-d).

- 1) corner
- 2) crowd
- 3) cheque
- 4) coins

a)



b)



c)



d)



One cold morning
I was walking home this
way when I saw a strange little
1 man walking quickly down
the main street...



... at the same time a
little girl was running down
a side street... **2**



And unfortunately the
two collided. **3**



But the little man did not even stop.
He trampled on her deliberately
as she lay screaming, then
he ran off...

1

2 Aaahh!

3

I ran after him,
collared him,
and took him back
to the injured girl.

4

Kill him!

5

Hang him!

6

He's a devill

7

You must pay this
poor girl's family
one hundred pounds,
or I will make a scandal!

8

Very well.
I... I will bring you
the money.

A STRANGE INCIDENT





A Strange Incident

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Mr Utterson told Enfield about a strange incident. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) He saw a large man trampling on a little girl. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) He ran after the man and brought him back to the little girl. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) The man was very sorry about what he had done. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) The man gave the girl's father a cheque. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) The cheque had his name on it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) The name of the man who trampled on the girl was Utterson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them correct.

Words

4 Match each word (1-4) with the corresponding definition (a-d).

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) lawyer | a) something that happens |
| 2) incident | b) kill someone with a rope or cord |
| 3) scream | c) make a loud noise because you are in pain or scared |
| 4) hang someone | d) a professional person who works on legal matters |

Characters

5 Who says these sentences in Chapter 1? Match the character (1-5) with the sentence (a-e).

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) Mr Hyde | a) "Do you see that building with the black door?" |
| 2) Mr Enfield | b) "Kill him!" |
| 3) Mr Utterson | c) "You must pay this poor girl's family one hundred pounds." |
| 4) An old man | d) "It is good." |
| 5) Mr Enfield | e) "But what was the name of the strange little man?" |

Language

6 Circle all the sentences that use *will* in Chapter 1. Determine if *will* is used to express an intention decided at the moment of speaking (I) or a personal opinion or promise (P).

THE FUTURE TENSE WITH WILL
(INTENTIONS OR PROMISES/OPINIONS)

I will make a scandal.
I will bring you the money.

Story summary

7 Put these sentences in the correct order.

- 1) The crowd around the little girl wanted to kill the little man.
- 2) He saw a little man walking down the main street.
- 3) A little girl was running down a side street and the two collided.
- 4) Mr Enfield ran after him and took him back to the little girl.
- 5) The name of the horrible little man was Mr Hyde.
- 6) Mr Enfield told the little man that he must give the girl's family one hundred pounds.
- 7) Mr Enfield saw a building with a black door that reminded him of a strange incident.
- 8) The little man trampled on the little girl and kept walking.
- 9) Mr Enfield and Mr Utterson were walking down a London street.



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 2 and indicate the correct response.

1) What is Dr Lanyon doing in picture 4?

- ☐ smiling
- ☐ crying
- ☐ shouting

2) Where is Mr Utterson in picture 6?

- ☐ in front of his house
- ☐ in front of the house where Mr Enfield saw Hyde
- ☐ in front of Dr. Jekyll's house

2 Which of these adjectives describe Dr Lanyon?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> friendly | <input type="checkbox"/> evil | <input type="checkbox"/> angry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sad | <input type="checkbox"/> pleasant | <input type="checkbox"/> suspicious |

CHAPTER 2

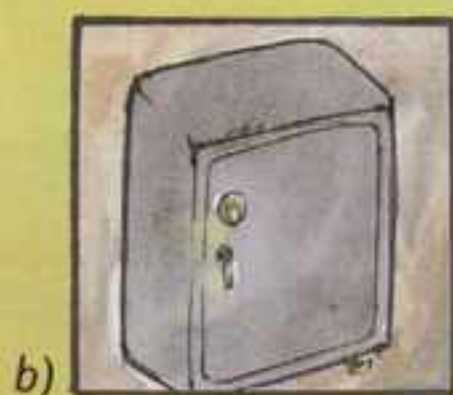
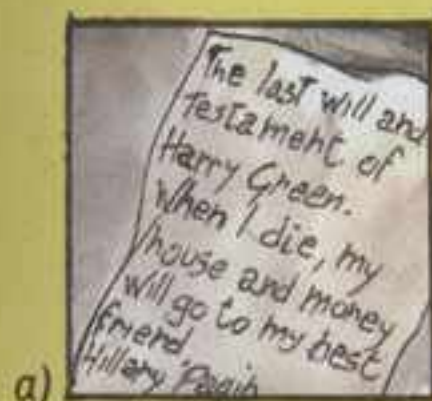
Dr Jekyll's Will



Words

3 Match each word (1-3) with the corresponding picture (a-c).

1) safe 2) will 3) nightmare



1 Mr Utterson decided to go and see Dr Lanyon, Dr Jekyll's friend and colleague.

2 What can you tell me about our friend, Henry Jekyll?

3 To tell you the truth, I haven't seen him for some time.

4 Why not?

5 I absolutely cannot agree with his crazy scientific ideas!



But he didn't see Hyde again until... one day... 3



DR JEKYLL'S WILL

After meeting the strange Mr Hyde, Utterson decided to talk to Dr. Jekyll.

1

3 No, sir, he is not.

2 Good evening, Poole. Is Dr Jekyll in?

4 And... Mr Hyde?

5 What? Er... well, sir, Dr Jekyll has given him permission to come here whenever he wants...

6 Really?

7 Mr Utterson did not see Hyde that night but later he had terrible nightmares about him and his friend Henry Jekyll...



Dr. Jekyll's Will

Check your comprehension

4 Complete the sentences with the following words.

ideas will Hyde Lanyon
lawyer Utterson Hyde friends

- 1) _____ is Dr Jekyll's mysterious friend. Dr Jekyll has left him all his possessions in his _____.
- 2) _____ is a scientist like Dr Jekyll. They were _____ but now they don't see each other because he does not agree with Jekyll's _____.
- 3) _____ is Dr Jekyll's _____ and friend. Before he did not like Dr Jekyll's will but now that he has met _____ he likes it even less.

Words

5 Choose the correct answer to the following questions (1-3).

- 1) What is the play on words Stevenson uses with Hyde's name in Chapter 2?
 - ☐ hide: the skin of a large animal like a cow
 - ☐ hide and seek: a game where one child hides and the other children try to find him
 - ☐ hyde: a kind of play battle with balloons full of water
- 2) What does "to seek" mean?
 - ☐ to look for
 - ☐ to run
 - ☐ to throw
- 3) Why does Utterson say: "If he is Mr Hyde, then I shall be Mr Seek!"?
 - ☐ Because if Mr Hyde wants to play games, Mr Utterson will play with him.
 - ☐ Because he doesn't know where Mr Hyde is but he will try to find him.
 - ☐ He knows that Mr Hyde does not know where he lives.

6 Find the past-tense form of these verbs in Chapter 2, and copy them here.

1) *begin* _____

2) *go* _____

3) *have* _____

4) *be* _____

Characters

7 Indicate the adjectives that describe Dr Lanyon's state of mind when Mr Utterson asks him about Dr Jekyll.

☐ *calm*

☐ *angry*

☐ *amused*

☐ *upset*

☐ *disgusted*

☐ *annoyed*

Story summary

8 Complete the summary by choosing the correct expressions or words.

Mr Utterson returns to his office to look at Dr Jekyll's letter / will. Mr Utterson then decides to see Dr Lanyon to ask him about Enfield / Dr Jekyll. Utterson discovers that Lanyon is angry / happy with Jekyll because of his will / strange scientific ideas. Utterson then decides to look for Mr Hyde / Dr Jekyll himself.

One day, Utterson finally sees him in front of the black door / a church, and he asks him to turn around so that he can see his face / have his card so he can find out where he lives.

After this, Utterson goes to Jekyll's house again but he is in the laboratory / out. The butler also tells him that Mr Hyde never enters the house / can enter the house whenever he wants.

That same night, Mr Utterson cannot fall asleep because he has a horrible nightmare about Jekyll and Hyde / has indigestion.



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 3 and answer the questions.

- 1) Why do you think Dr Jekyll left his laboratory?
- 2) Who is the maid-servant talking to?
- 3) Who did she see in the light of the lamp?
- 4) What did Hyde do to the old gentleman?
- 5) What did the police find after the crime?
- 6) Where did Inspector Newcomen go after he had talked to the girl?

CHAPTER 3

The Carew Murder

Dr Jekyll left his scientific work for some time and began to see his friends again. One night he had a party... 1



Words

2 Match each word (1-4) with the corresponding picture (a-d).

- 1) pocket
- 2) watch
- 3) cane
- 4) wallet



One year later, in October, Dr Jekyll's maid-servant witnessed a horrible crime. She went to the police station to tell her story...

1

Why were you looking out of
2 the window at that hour?

3 Well, it was beautiful last night and I was thinking "What a wonderful and beautiful world it is!"

Then I noticed a distinguished old gentleman in the light of the lamp below... 4



1 He greeted another man in the shadows. This other man has been to my master's house many times... his name is Hyde!

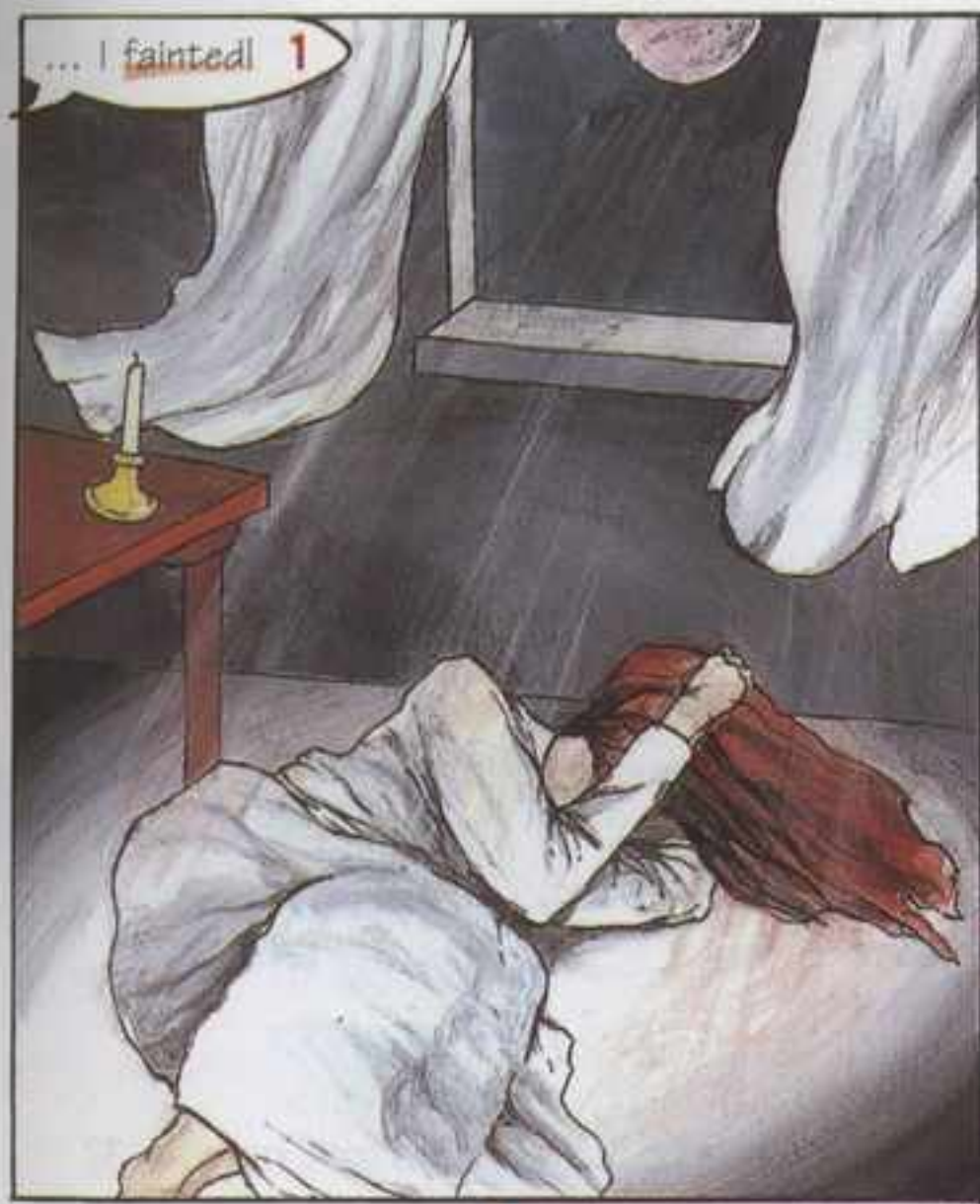
2 Good evening, sir!

3 I could not hear very well, but I think the old gentleman asked Mr Hyde for directions. Then for some reason Mr Hyde became furious...

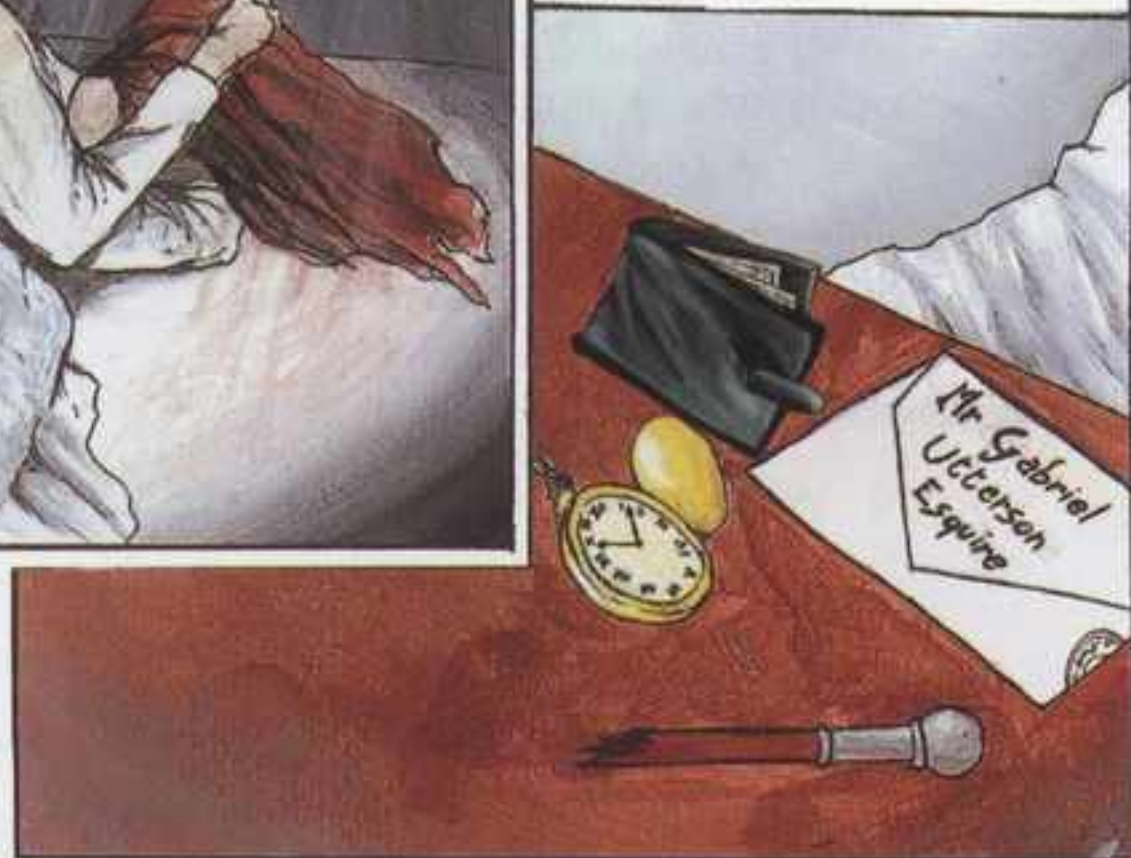
4 ... He began to strike the old gentleman furiously! And, when the gentleman fell, Mr Hyde trampled on him, and then...



THE CAREW MURDER



Later the police found a wallet and a gold watch in Carew's pockets. They also found a part of Mr Hyde's cane: It was broken because Mr Hyde had hit Lord Carew with such terrible violence. They also found an envelope with Mr Utterson's address on it.



Early the next morning Inspector Newcomen went to see Mr Utterson.





The Carew Murder

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the questions.

- 1) What did Mr Utterson promise Dr Jekyll?
- 2) Who saw the murder of Lord Carew?
- 3) Who killed Lord Carew?
- 4) How did the murderer kill Lord Carew?
- 5) Whose name was on the envelope that was in Lord Carew's pocket?

Characters

4 Who speaks or thinks these sentences in Chapter 3?

- 1) "Why were you looking out of the window at that hour?" _____
- 2) "Is this your name and address?" _____
- 3) "He greeted another man..." _____
- 4) "This could be serious." _____
- 5) "I don't like this at all..." _____
- 6) "He began to strike the old gentleman." _____

5 Note the underlined pronouns in exercise 4 above. To what character or thing (a-f) does each one refer? Indicate the sentence number (1-6) and the pronoun.

- a) Mr Utterson _____
- b) the murder of Lord Carew _____
- c) Dr Jekyll's will _____
- d) the maid-servant _____
- e) Lord Carew _____
- f) Mr Hyde _____

Words

6 In Chapter 3, find the verbs that correspond to the following definitions.

- 1) to hit someone with a stick _____
- 2) to walk over someone _____
- 3) to say "hello" to someone you meet _____
- 4) to suddenly see someone _____
- 5) to lose consciousness _____

Language

7 Use the given words to write the exclamatory sentences, as in the example.

E.g.: lovely party / this What a lovely party this is!

- 1) handsome man / Lord Carew _____
- 2) horrible man / you _____
- 3) dangerous person / Mr Hyde _____
- 4) good lawyer / he _____
- 5) frightening story / this _____

WH-WORDS IN EXCLAMATIONS

What a wonderful world it is!
What an unusual boy you are!
What an intelligent man Dr Jekyll is!

Story summary

8 Put the sentences (1-7) in the correct order.

- 1) Then I noticed a distinguished old gentleman.
- 2) I fainted.
- 3) He greeted another man.
- 4) I will not say anything until I have seen the body.
- 5) One night he had a party.
- 6) He began to strike the old gentleman furiously.
- 7) Dr Jekyll's maid-servant witnessed a horrible crime.



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 4 and answer the questions.

- 1) Where did Mr Utterson go with Inspector Newcomen?
- 2) What did Inspector Newcomen show Mr Utterson?
- 3) Was Mr Hyde home when the Inspector and Utterson went to see him?
- 4) What did they find in Hyde's room?

CHAPTER 4

The House of Hyde

Mr Utterson dressed, had a quick breakfast and then went straight to the police station.

1

2 So?

3 Yes, I'm afraid that this is the body of Sir Danvers Carew.



Words

2 Match each word (1-4) with its corresponding definition (a-d).

- 1) present
- 2) weapon
- 3) straight
- 4) inspector

- a) a kind of senior policeman who investigates murders
- b) something you give to a person on their birthday
- c) thing used to hurt or kill, such as guns, knives, bombs, etc.
- d) directly

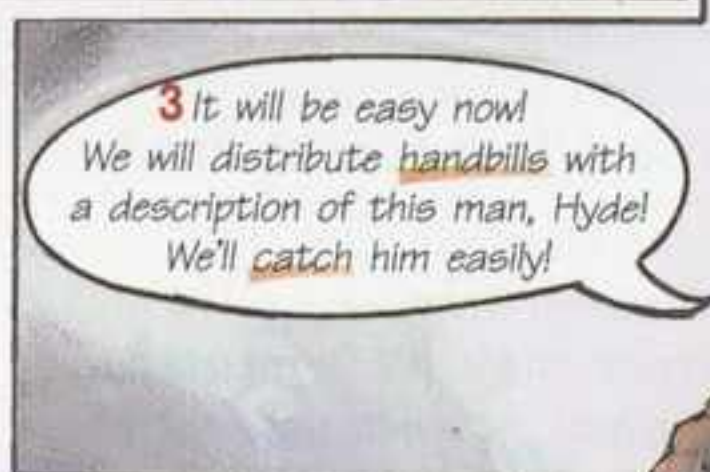
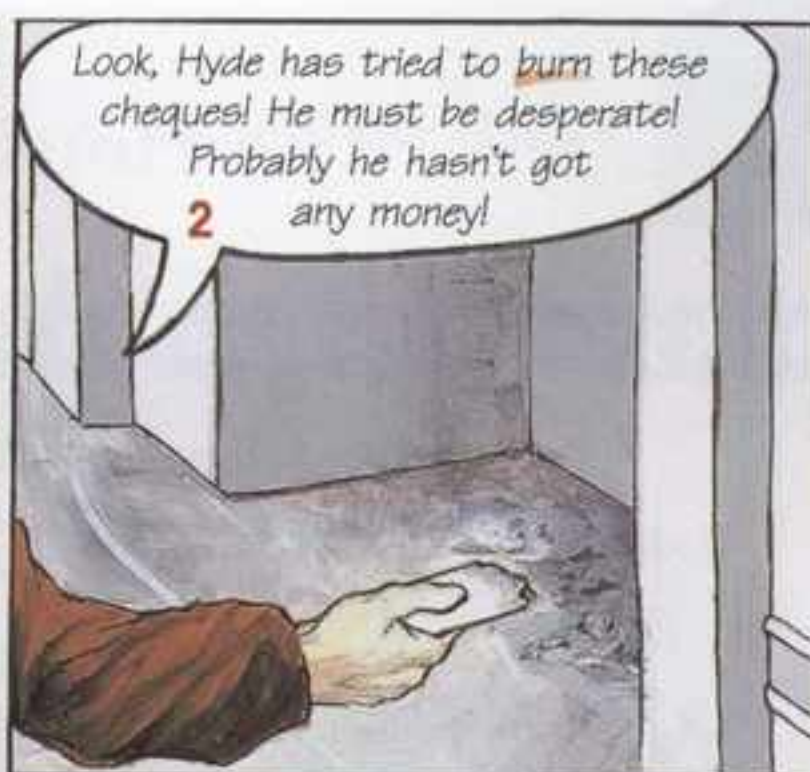




The maid-servant took Utterson and Newcomen to Edward Hyde's rooms. ³



THE HOUSE OF HYDE



But the inspector's job was not so easy. Everyone who had seen Hyde agreed that he was deformed in some way, but all of them described him differently...





The House of Hyde

Check your comprehension

3 Use the following interrogative words to complete the questions (1-5), and then match each question with the correct answer (a-e).

who what when where why

- 1) _____ did Utterson go to the police station?
 - 2) _____ did Utterson and Newcomen go after the police station?
 - 3) _____ opened the door of Mr Hyde's house?
 - 4) _____ did Utterson and Newcomen find in Hyde's room?
 - 5) _____ would it be so difficult to catch Hyde?
- a) The maid.
 - b) They went to Hyde's house in Soho.
 - c) The other half of the cane and some burnt cheques.
 - d) Because everybody who had seen him gave the police a different description.
 - e) After he had a quick breakfast.

Characters

4 Who says these sentences in Chapter 4?

- 1) "Yes, I'm afraid that this is..." _____
- 2) "What has he done now?" _____
- 3) "It will be easy now!" _____

5 Note the underlined pronouns in exercise 4 above. To what character or thing (a-c) does each one refer? Indicate the sentence number (1-3) and the pronoun.

- a) the capture of Mr Hyde _____
- b) the body of Sir Danvers Carew _____
- c) Mr Hyde _____

6 Which of these adjectives describe Mr Hyde's maid-servant?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> gentle | <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> unpleasant | <input type="checkbox"/> happy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> old | <input type="checkbox"/> bad | <input type="checkbox"/> pleasant | |

Language

7 Read the following sentences (1-6) and make deductions about them using must or can't

E.g.: Mr Utterson has many important clients. (be a good lawyer)
He must be a good lawyer.

- 1) Mr Hyde trampled on that little girl. (be a nice man)
- 2) Hyde murdered an old gentleman for no reason. (be crazy)
- 3) He has ordered an enormous dinner. (be hungry)
- 4) The little girl is screaming. (be badly hurt)
- 5) He lives in a very luxurious house. (be poor)
- 6) He is running down the street. (be in a hurry)

8 Put these sentences in the correct order.

CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

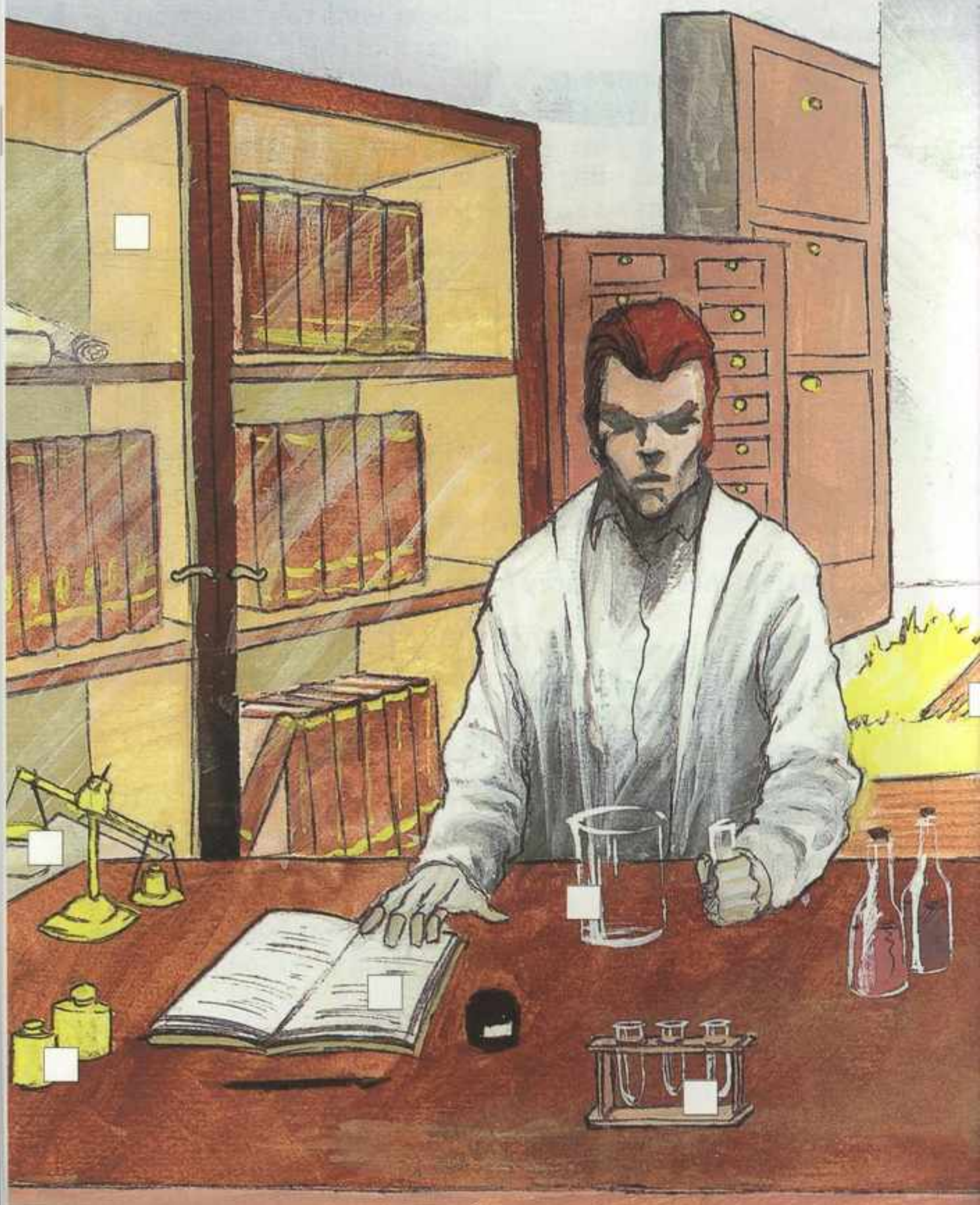
- a) After seeing Hyde, Utterson went to visit Jekyll, but Jekyll wasn't at home. The butler told him that Mr Hyde had permission to enter Jekyll's house whenever he wanted to.
- b) Utterson identified the body and also recognized the cane: it belonged to his friend Henry Jekyll.
- c) Utterson and Inspector Newcomen went to Hyde's house in Soho. They found the other half of the cane there and some burnt cheques.
- d) The police found half of the cane on the ground and a letter with Utterson's address on it in the dead man's pocket.
- e) Inspector Newcomen went to see Utterson to ask him to identify the body.
- f) Jekyll's maid-servant witnessed a horrible crime. She saw Hyde hit Sir Danvers Carew with his cane.

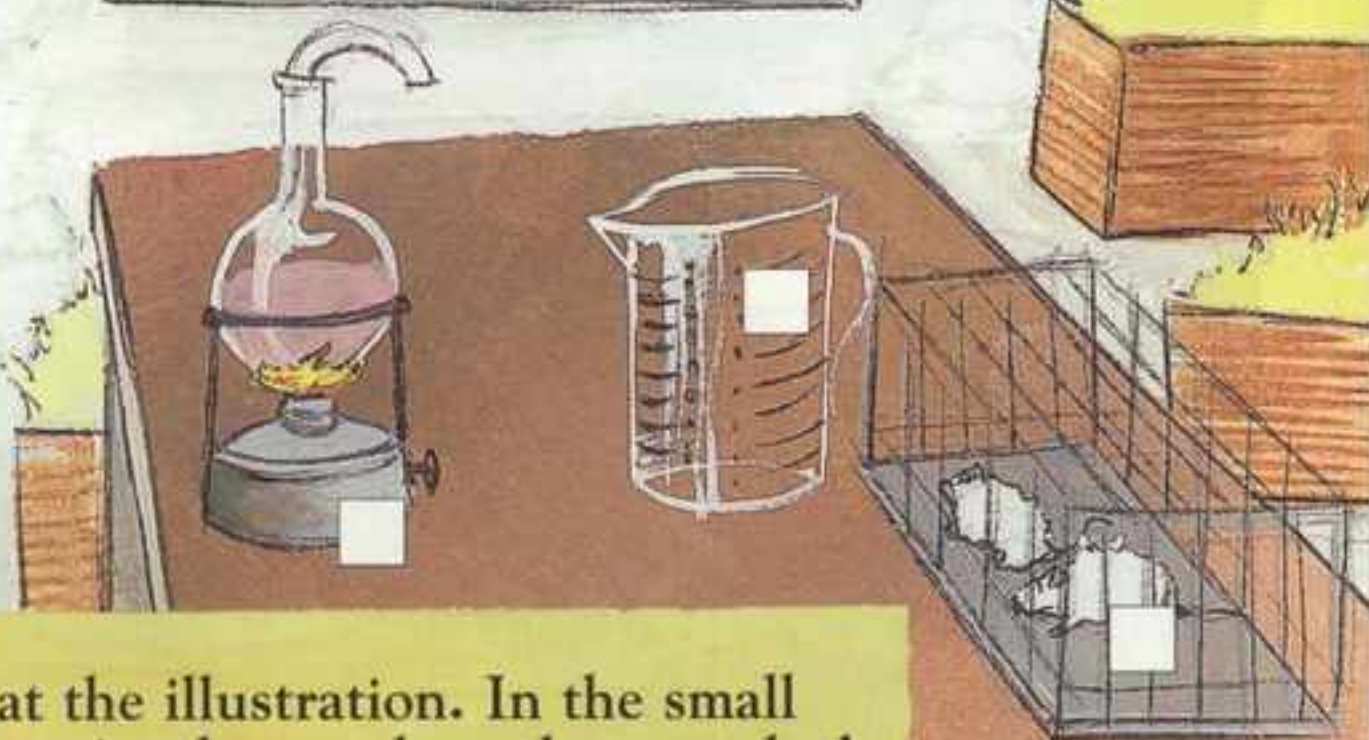
MODAL VERBS FOR DEDUCTIONS -- MUST AND CAN'T

Now he hasn't got any money!
He *must* be desperate!
It *can't* be... but yes, this is Jekyll's cane!

SETTINGS

Dr Jekyll's Laboratory





1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) glass cabinet | 6) scales |
| 2) measuring jug | 7) weights |
| 3) Bunsen burner | 8) test tubes |
| 4) beaker | 9) white mice |
| 5) packing cases | 10) laboratory log |



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 5 and answer the questions.

- 1) Who does Utterson go to visit?
- 2) What does Jekyll give Utterson?
- 3) What is Mr Guest looking at in picture 7?
- 4) Is the handwriting in the two notes completely different?

CHAPTER 5

Handwriting

Later that same day Utterson went to talk to Dr Jekyll in person. The butler, Poole, led him through the laboratory towards the doctor's private cabinet.

1

2
There it is, sir.



Words

2 Choose the correct word or expression.

- 1) Handwriting is writing done with a computer / a pencil or a pen.
- 2) If you "forge" somebody's handwriting you read somebody else's writing / copy somebody else's writing for illegal purposes / cancel somebody else's writing.





Mr Utterson was now very worried. That evening he decided to ask Mr Guest, his head clerk, for his opinion on Hyde's letter. Mr Guest was a handwriting expert. **7**





Just then the butler came in with an invitation for Mr Utterson. **2**



4 No, it's an invitation from Dr Jekyll.

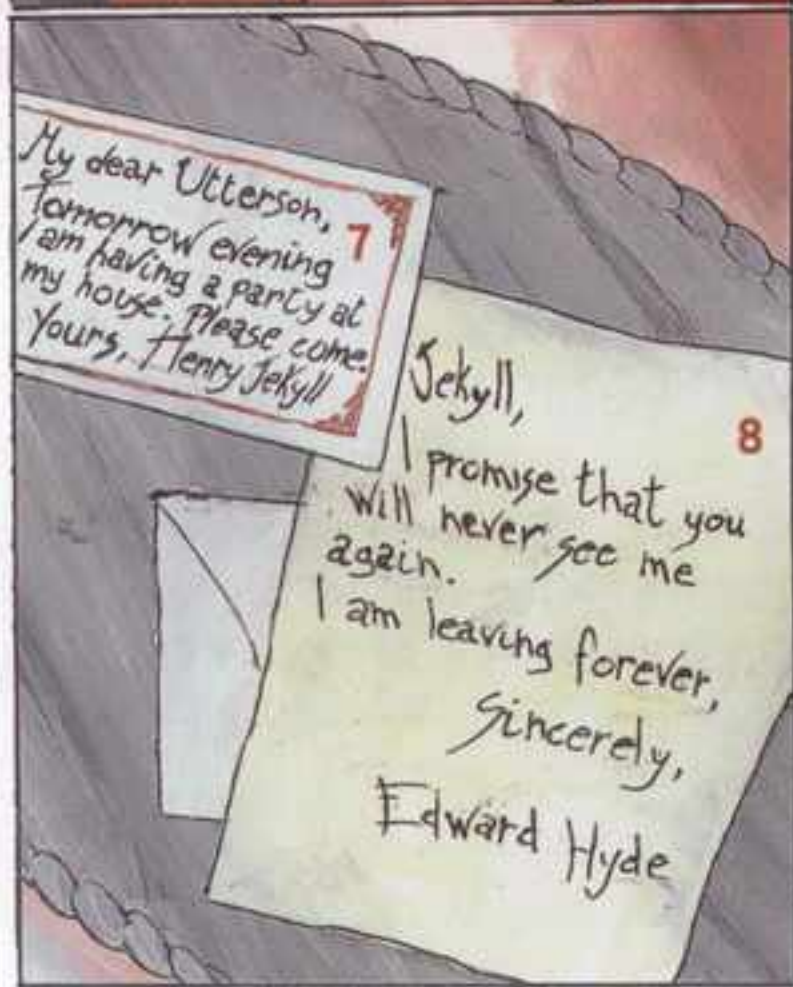
May I see it? **5**

Yes, of course. **6**



These two hands are almost identical! Look! **9**

10 What!? Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer! I can't believe it!





Handwriting

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct response.

1) *Who did Jekyll say brought Hyde's letter to him?*

- ☐ A messenger.
- ☐ Hyde.
- ☐ Utterson.

2) *What did Hyde say in the letter?*

- ☐ He said that he wanted all of Jekyll's money.
- ☐ He said that he was going away and would never come back again.
- ☐ He said that he wanted all of Utterson's money.

3) *Why does Utterson show Guest the letter written by Hyde?*

- ☐ Because Guest is very interested in the murder of Carew.
- ☐ Because Guest is a good friend of Dr. Jekyll.
- ☐ Because Guest is a handwriting expert.

4) *What is Guest's opinion of Hyde's handwriting?*

- ☐ It shows that Hyde killed Lord Carew.
- ☐ It is very beautiful, but it shows that Hyde is mad.
- ☐ It is very odd, but the person who wrote it is not mad.

Words

4 Find each of the following words in Chapter 5 and then indicate which of the given definitions is the most relevant in the context of the story.

hand mad lesson

1) *hand*

- ☐ somebody's handwriting
- ☐ the part of the body attached to the arm with fingers
- ☐ the cards dealt (given) to a player in a game of cards

2) *mad*

- ☐ angry
- ☐ enthusiastic
- ☐ mentally ill, crazy

3) lesson

- ☐ useful knowledge or information that you obtain from direct experience
- ☐ period of time when the teacher teaches
- ☐ the information that the student must learn

Characters

5 Who says these sentences in Chapter 5?

- 1) "The public is very disturbed by it." _____
- 2) "Anyway, a... a messenger brought it." _____
- 3) "I would like your opinion on it." _____
- 4) "There it is, sir." _____

6 Note the pronouns underlined in exercise 5 above. What things or events (a-d) do they refer to? Indicate the sentence (1-4) that matches.

- a) the handwriting of Hyde's note _____
- b) the door of Dr Jekyll's cabinet _____
- c) Hyde's note _____
- d) the murder of Lord Carew _____

Language

7 Read the following sentences. Do they describe an action in the present (P) or in the future (F)?

- 1) I can't help you now because I'm studying for my English exam. _____
- 2) We are playing baseball this weekend. I hope it won't rain. _____
- 3) Can you speak louder, please? My sister's making a noise, and I can't hear you. _____
- 4) I'm meeting Mr Jones at 4 o'clock this afternoon. _____
- 5) We are staying with our grandparents in Ireland this summer. _____

THE FUTURE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Tomorrow evening I *am having* a party at my house.
I *am leaving* forever.



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 6 and answer the questions.

- 1) What type of people does Hyde frequent?
- 2) How are Dr Lanyon, Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson feeling in picture 2?
- 3) How is Dr Lanyon feeling in picture 6?
- 4) Where is Mr Utterson in picture 10?

CHAPTER 6

The Death of Lanyon

Time passed and a reward of thousands of pounds was offered ¹ for information about Sir Danvers Carew's murderer. Witnesses told the police about many terrible things that Hyde had done, but no-one could find him. It seemed he had simply disappeared!



2 Which of the following sentences describe Hyde's two companions in the first illustration?

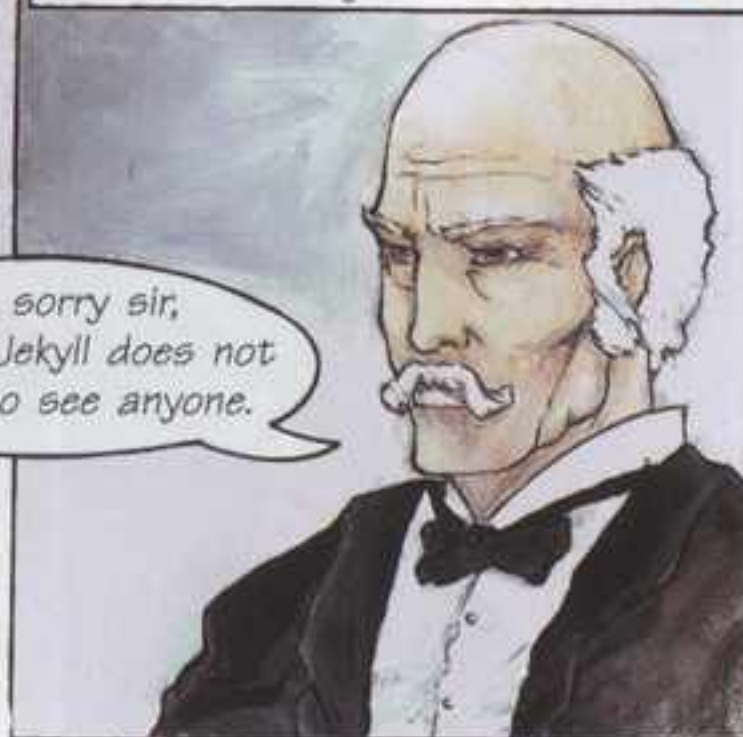
- 1) A fat man with long hair who is dressed like a real English gentleman.
- 2) A thin man with curly hair who is well-dressed.
- 3) A handsome man with one eye who is dressed like a real English gentleman.
- 4) A thin, bald man who is dressed very badly.

At this time Dr Jekyll left his laboratory work and started to see his old friends again. On the 8th of January he went to a party with Lanyon and Utterson – it was just like old times! **1**



Then on the 12th of January Utterson went to visit Jekyll at home but... **2**

3 I'm sorry sir,
but Dr Jekyll does not
want to see anyone.



Utterson returned again on the 12th, the 14th and the 15th of January, but each time Poole told Utterson the same story. **1**



Utterson began to feel sad and perplexed. He decided the next day to go and see his other old friend, the jovial Dr Lanyon. **2**



3 I have had a terrible shock, I don't think I shall ever recover. My life was pleasant, I enjoyed it, but now...



4 My dear chap! Henry Jekyll is ill too. He will see no-one...

5 Don't talk to me about Jekyll! I don't want to hear his name! For me he does not exist - he is dead!



THE DEATH OF LANYON



Lanyon refused to say more. Utterson went home very disturbed. He didn't understand why Lanyon was so furious with Jekyll. One week later Lanyon was dead. **3**



The day after the funeral, Utterson went back to his studio, opened the safe and pulled out a large envelope from Lanyon. **4**



Inside the envelope was another smaller envelope. **6**





The Death of Lanyon

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) A lot of money was offered for the capture of Mr Hyde. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) The police finally captured Mr Hyde with his friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) After the murder of Sir Danvers Carew Dr. Lanyon never saw Jekyll again. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) At the beginning of January Jekyll went to a party but after that he did not want to see anybody. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Dr. Jekyll was very angry with Dr Lanyon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Lanyon gave Jekyll a large envelope. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Lanyon told Utterson to open the envelope immediately. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Utterson mustn't open the white envelope until Dr Jekyll is dead or he disappears. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them correct.

Words

4 Match each word (1-6) with its corresponding definition (a-f).

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) reward | a) very angry |
| 2) witness | b) anxious, worried |
| 3) to recover | c) money given to the person who catches a criminal |
| 4) to disappear | d) to go away without telling anyone |
| 5) disturbed | e) a person who sees a crime being committed |
| 6) furious | f) to get better after an illness |

5 Choose between the past-tense verb **died** or the adjective **dead**

E.g.: Dr. Lanyon was dead / **died** after receiving a terrible shock.

- 1) I thought the man was sleeping, but in fact he was dead / died.
- 2) After a long illness, Dr Lanyon was dead / died in January.
- 3) These flowers are not fresh. They are dead / died.
- 4) Shakespeare was born in 1564 and he was dead / died in 1616.
- 5) The fish were on the surface of the water. They were dead / died.
- 6) George Harrison dead / died of cancer in 2001.

6 Put these sentences (1-6) in the correct order.

- 1) I don't think I shall ever recover.
- 2) I am afraid to read what is inside, but... I must.
- 3) It was just like old times.
- 4) Not to be opened until the death or disappearance of...
- 5) For me he does not exist – he is dead.
- 6) He does not want to see anyone.

About the story

7 Match each event (1-5) with its correct date (a-e).

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) Jekyll goes to a party with his friends. | a) October |
| 2) Utterson goes to see Lanyon. | b) 8 January 8 |
| 3) Lanyon dies. | c) 12 January, 14 and 15 |
| 4) Carew is murdered. | d) 16 January |
| 5) Jekyll refuses to see anybody. | e) 23 January |

Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 7 and answer the questions.

- 1) Where are Mr Enfield and Mr Utterson at the start of the chapter?
- 2) Where is Jekyll when they see him?
- 3) How does he look?
- 4) How does Jekyll look when he shuts the window?

CHAPTER 7

At the Window



Words

2 Match the words (1-5) with the corresponding definitions (a-e).

1) indoors

2) to take a turn

3) by the way

4) despair

5) to last

a) an expression used to introduce more information into a conversation

b) extreme depression, without hope

c) to go for a short walk

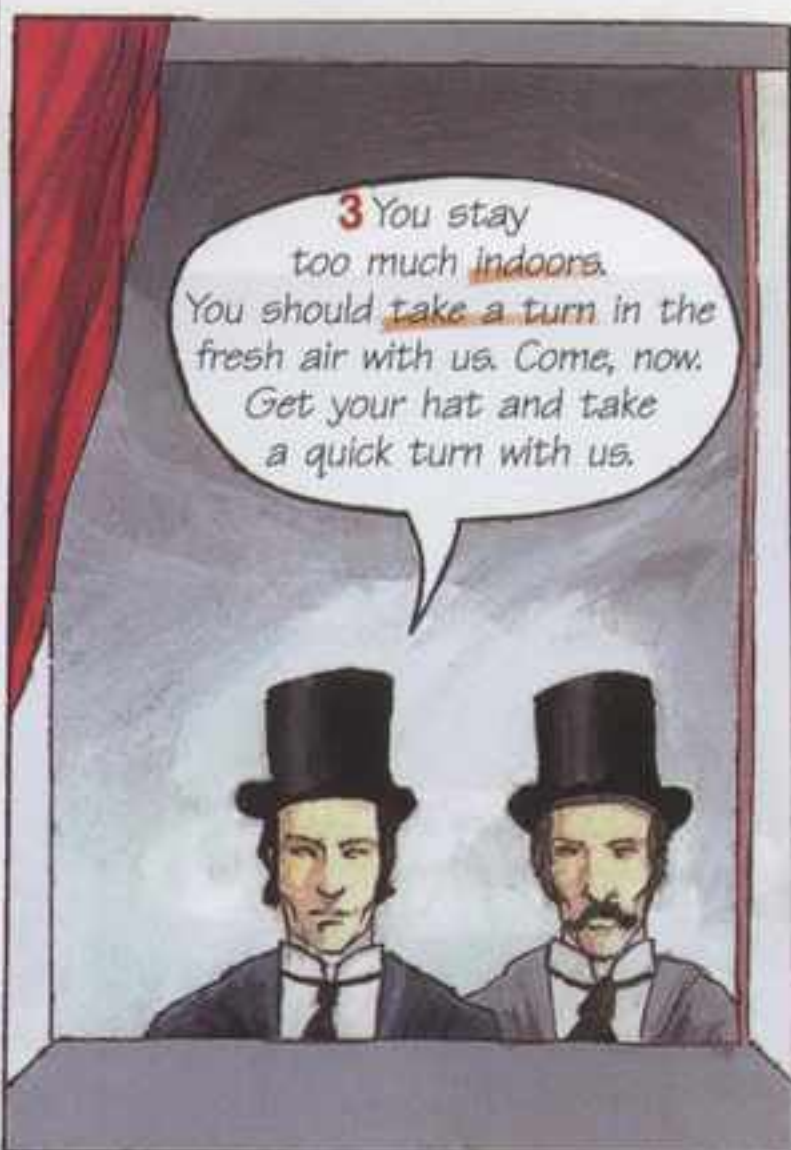
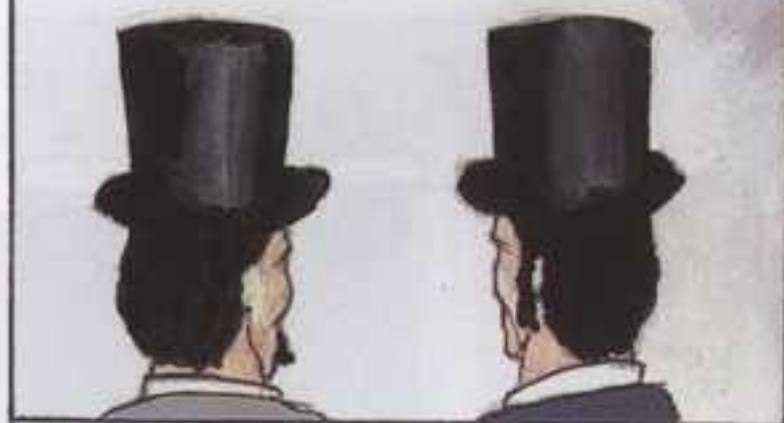
d) continue

e) inside a building, not outside

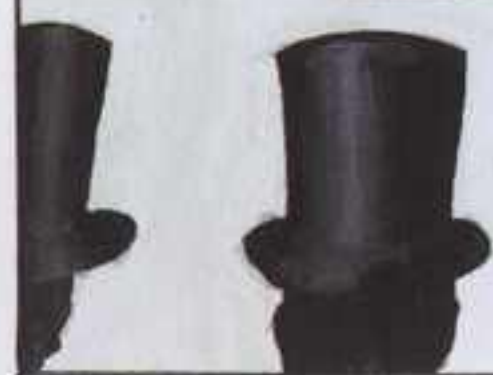




I am very low, Utterson,
2 very low. But it will not last
long now, thank God.



Thank you, but no, no, no,
it is quite impossible.
4 I am glad to see you. I can't
invite you in because...
it is really not... fit.



5 Well then,
we can stay down here
and talk to you.

AT THE WINDOW

But suddenly Dr. Jekyll's face began to change strangely... 1



... and change still more until he had an expression of absolute terror and despair, and then... 2



... he quickly closed the window and disappeared inside! 3



4 Enfield and Utterson left in silence.



5
God forgive us!
God forgive us!



At the Window

Check your comprehension

3 Match the beginning of each sentence (1-6) with its correct conclusion (a-f).

- 1) When Enfield first saw Hyde enter the house with the black door he did not realize that...
 - 2) Utterson wanted to see Jekyll because...
 - 3) When they saw Jekyll...
 - 4) They asked Jekyll to take a walk with them because...
 - 5) As they were talking to Jekyll...
 - 6) The two men left the courtyard because...
- a) ... he became completely terrified.
 - b) ... he was worried about him.
 - c) ... Jekyll closed the window.
 - d) ... he was sitting in front of the window.
 - e) ... it was the back of Dr Jekyll's house.
 - f) ... he looked very depressed.

Characters

4 Who says these sentences in Chapter 7?

- 1) "Did I tell you that I saw him, and that I too had the same feeling of repulsion as you?"

- 2) "Thank you, but no, no, no, it is quite impossible."

- 3) "I hope you are better."

5 Note the pronouns underlined in exercise 4 above. Who or what (a-d) do they refer to? Indicate the pronoun that matches each of the following.

- a) taking a turn in the fresh air _____
- b) Mr Hyde _____
- c) Dr Jekyll _____

6 Complete the following sentences.

- 1) _____ is Utterson's head clerk.
He is also a _____ expert.
He noted that Hyde's hand and Jekyll's hand were almost identical.
- 2) _____ was a scientist and he was also Jekyll's friend, but they stopped talking because Lanyon thought Jekyll's ideas were _____. He later died after suffering from a horrible _____.
- 3) _____ is Dr Jekyll's friend and _____. The murdered man, Lord Carew, was also his _____.
- 4) _____ is Utterson's friend.
He was the first person who told Utterson what a horrible person Hyde was.

Language

7 Read the sentences (1-5) and write some advice about each situation, using *should* or *shouldn't* together with one of the following expressions.

make a study plan have a party
go on a study tour to the USA
buy flowers eat more

E.g.: I'm having legal problems.

You should talk to Mr Utterson.

- 1) Helen isn't good at English.
- 2) I have to do all my revision for the exam today!
- 3) I am getting very thin.
- 4) I have to buy a present for my mother.
- 5) Mark doesn't know many people in his village.

GIVING ADVICE AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS - SHOULD/SHOULDN'T

You *should* take a walk with us.
You *shouldn't* eat too many sweets.

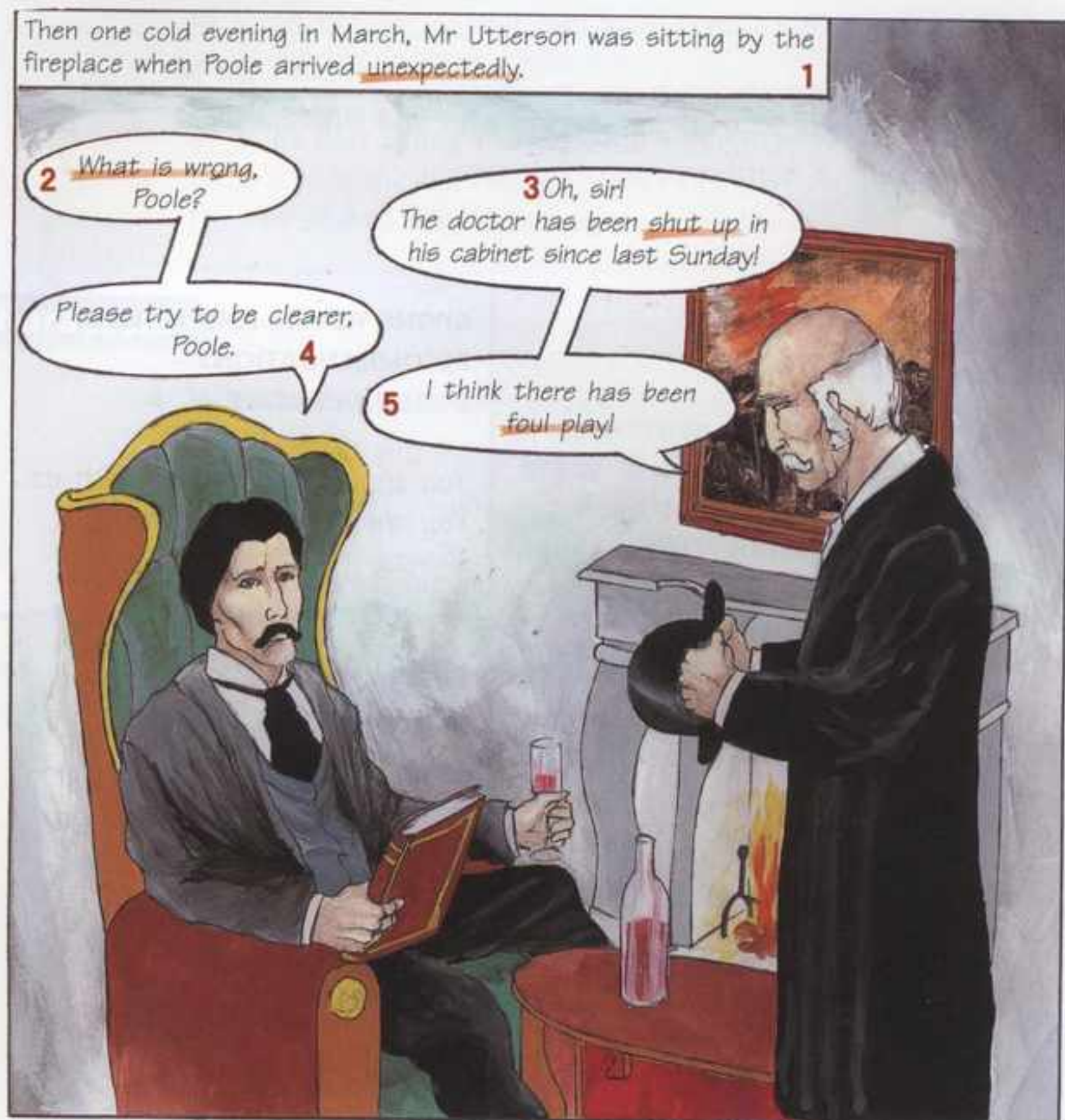
Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 8 and answer the questions.

- 1) Who comes to see Utterson?
- 2) Where does he take Utterson?
- 3) How do the servants look?
- 4) What is Utterson about to do in the last picture?

CHAPTER 8

Foul Play



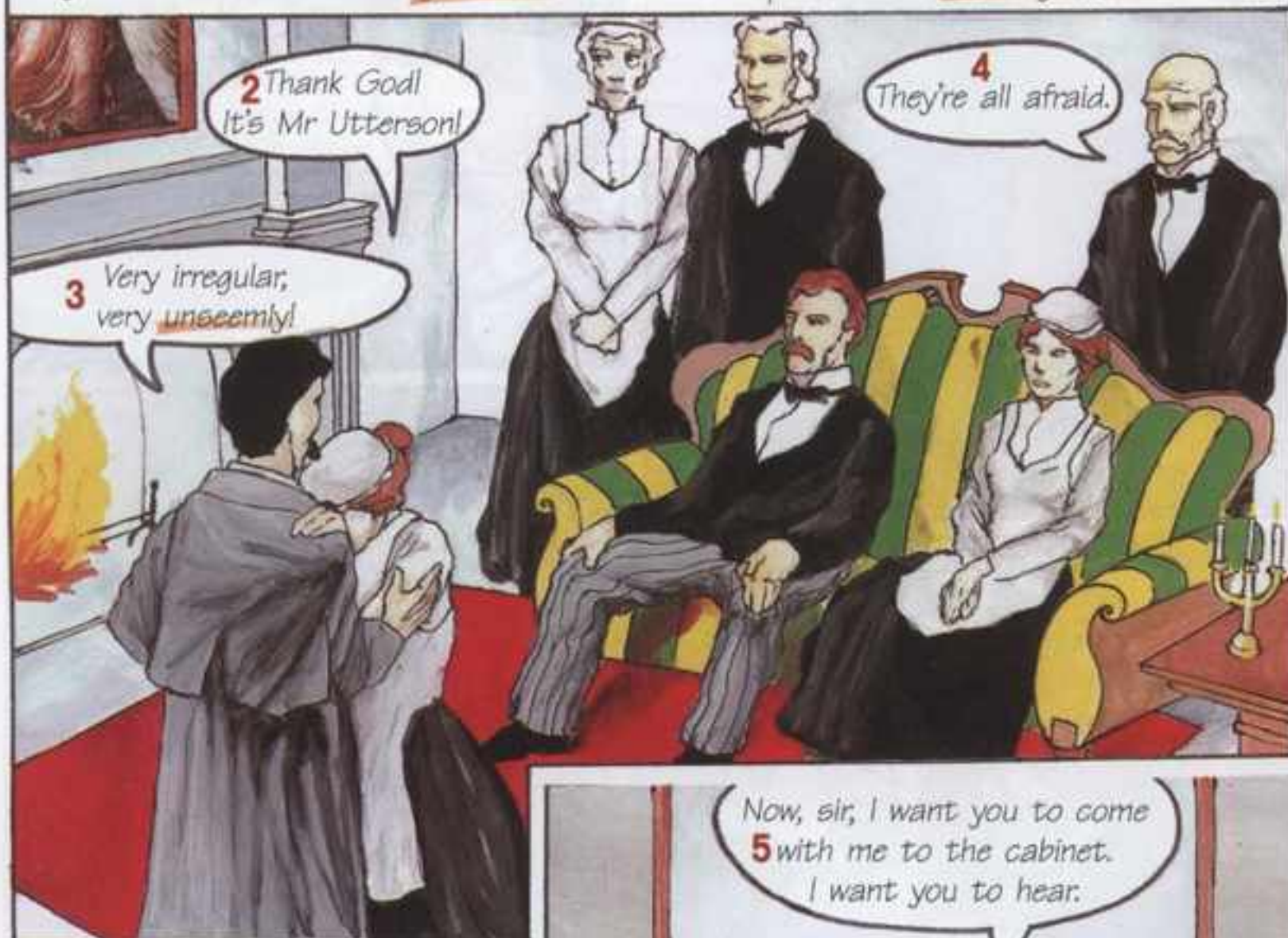
Words

2 Match the words (1-6) with the corresponding definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) foul play | a) pity, compassion |
| 2) gathered | b) a person affected by a medical condition which affects his growth |
| 3) unseemly | c) beast, animal |
| 4) creature | d) inappropriate, anti-social |
| 5) dwarf | e) an illegal action, often violent |
| 6) mercy | f) united, grouped together |

Poole convinced Utterson to come to Dr Jekyll's house. When they arrived, they found all the servants gathered around the fireplace in the drawing room.

1



Poole took Utterson down to the laboratory and the stairs that led to the door of Dr Jekyll's private cabinet.

1

2 Mr Utterson is here to see you, sir.

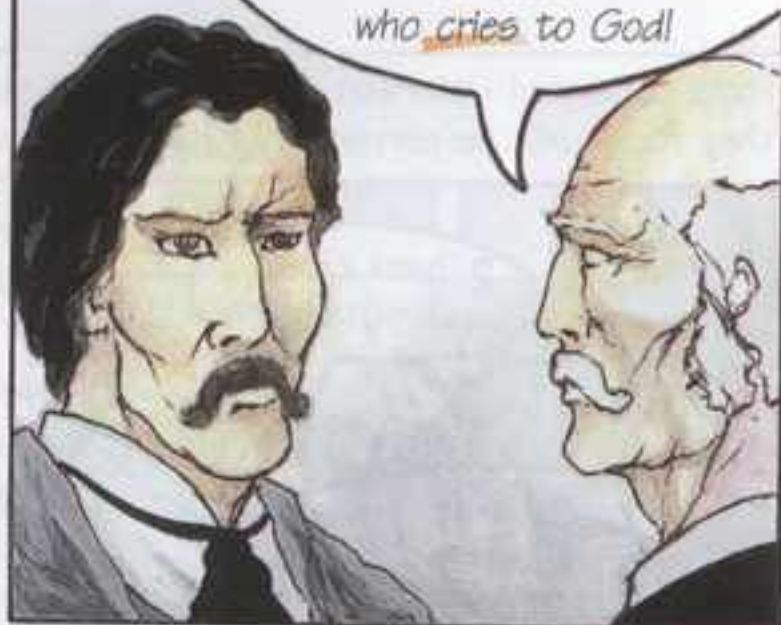
Tell him
3 I cannot see anyone!



4 Well, sir, was that my master's voice?

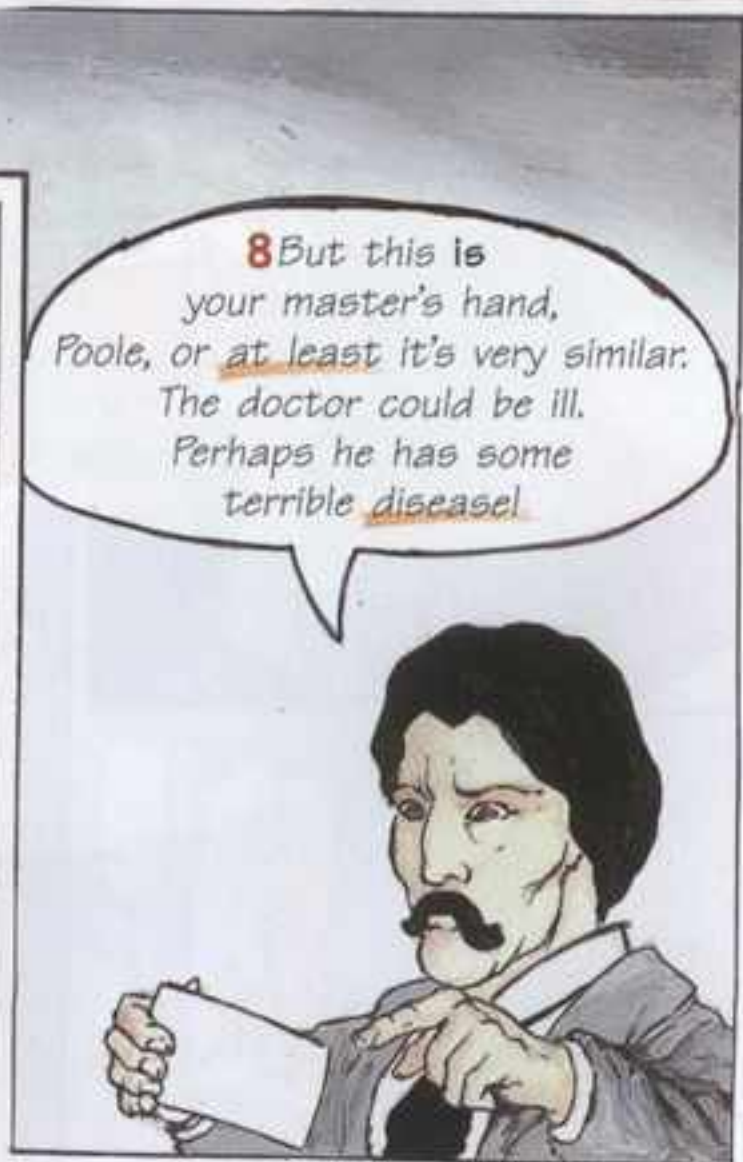
5 It seems changed.

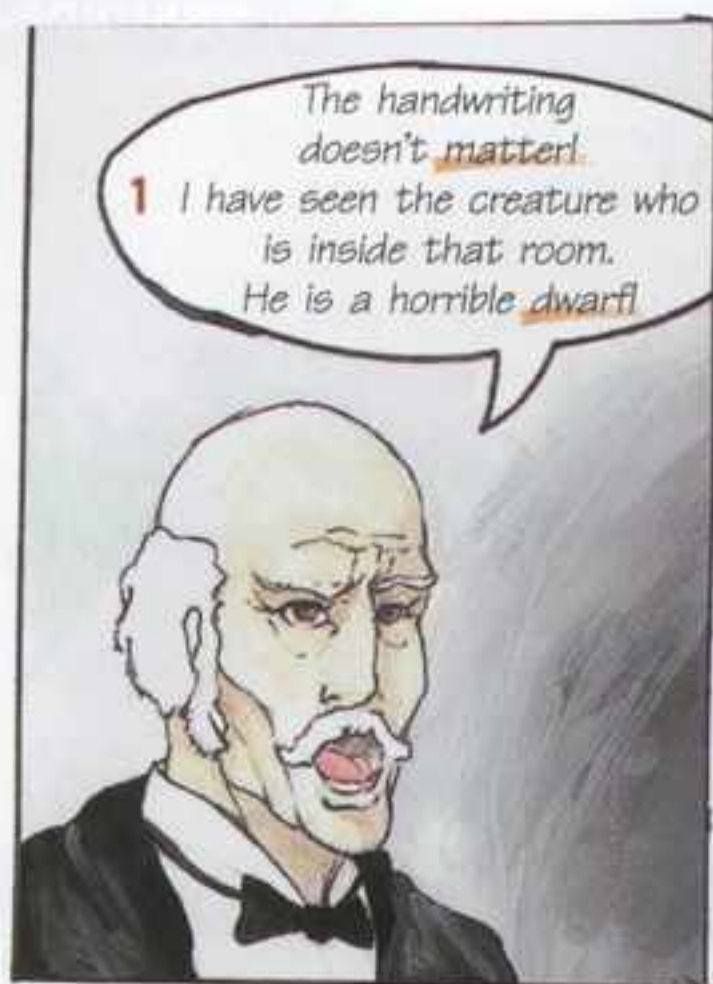
6 Changed? I have worked for the doctor for twenty years; I know my master's voice. Eight days ago my master was taken away. Now there is a creature in there who cries to God!



That creature has also left us
7 notes to take to the chemist's. He needs some sort of drug. The notes are not in my master's hand. Look!

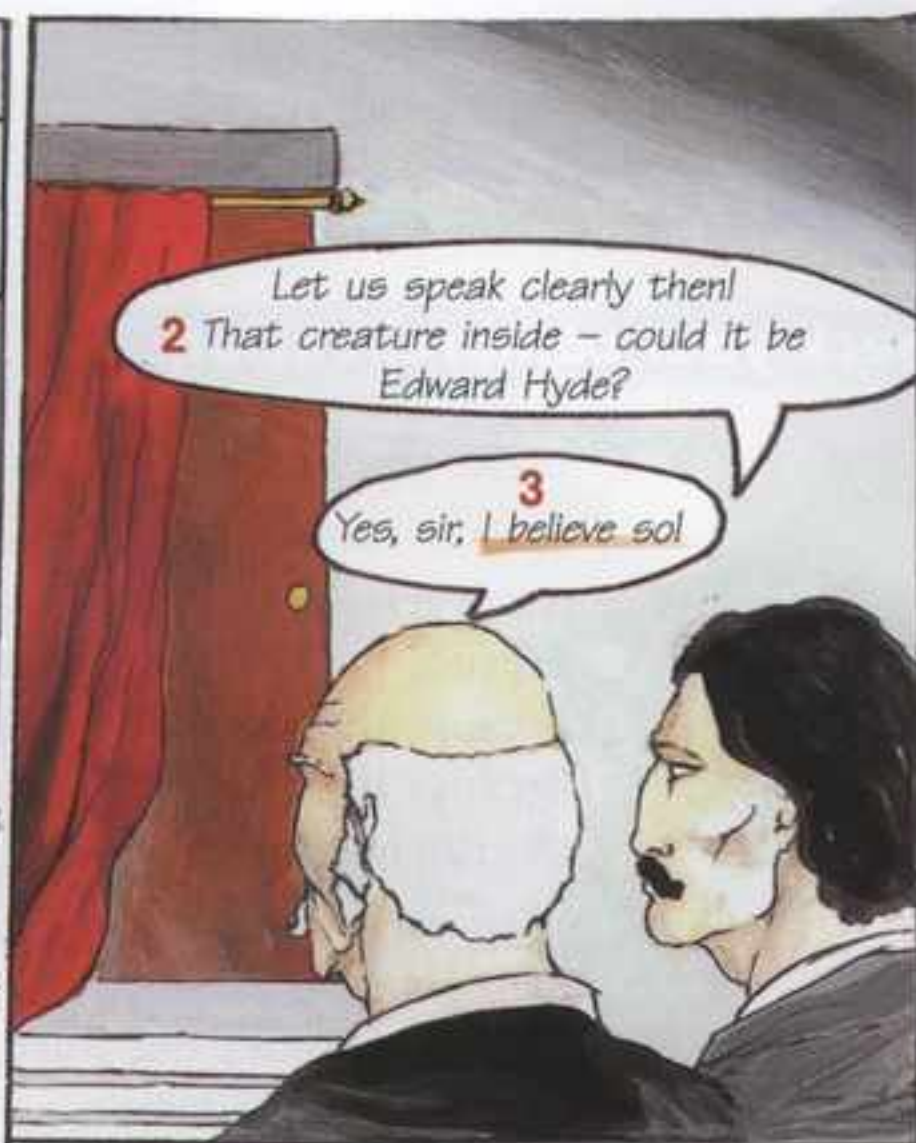
8 But this is your master's hand, Poole, or at least it's very similar. The doctor could be ill. Perhaps he has some terrible disease!





The door to the cabinet was locked. Utterson and Poole decided that they must break it down.

4





Foul Play

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct response.

1) Why is Poole certain that the person inside the cabinet is not Jekyll?

- ☐ Because he saw Jekyll leave the house earlier.
- ☐ Because the voice of the person is not Jekyll's.
- ☐ Because the other servants saw the person inside the cabinet.

2) Why does Utterson still think that the person inside the cabinet is Jekyll?

- ☐ Because he does not trust Poole.
- ☐ Because he saw him.
- ☐ Because the handwriting of the note seems to be Jekyll's.

3) What is Utterson's explanation of the situation?

- ☒ He thinks that Jekyll has some horrible disease.
- ☐ He thinks that Poole is crazy.
- ☐ He thinks that Jekyll was the victim of foul play.

4) What finally convinces Utterson that the "creature" inside the cabinet is Edward Hyde?

- ☐ He himself hears Hyde's voice.
- ☐ Poole tells him that he has seen the "creature" inside the cabinet.
- ☐ He sees the handwriting of the note.

Characters

4 Next to the name of each character (1-3), copy the adjectives that describe his or her behavior in this chapter.

excited scandalised upset
terrified decisive worried

1) Mr Utterson _____

2) Mr Poole _____

3) The cook (the woman who hugs Utterson) _____

Language

- 5 Use *for* or *since*, together with the given words, to write sentences that express how long a condition has continued.

E.g.: Utterson / know / Jekyll / 35 years.

Utterson has known Jekyll for 35 years.

- 1) I / be / here / 1825
- 2) He / live there / 12 years
- 3) My aunt / be married / last winter
- 4) Her brother / be in the army / five months
- 5) I / have / a headache / this morning
- 6) Lanyon / know Jekyll / they were at university

RECENT PAST – FOR AND SINCE

The doctor *has been* shut up in his cabinet *since* last Sunday.
I *have worked* for the doctor *for* twenty years.

Story summary

- 6 Use the following words to complete the summary.

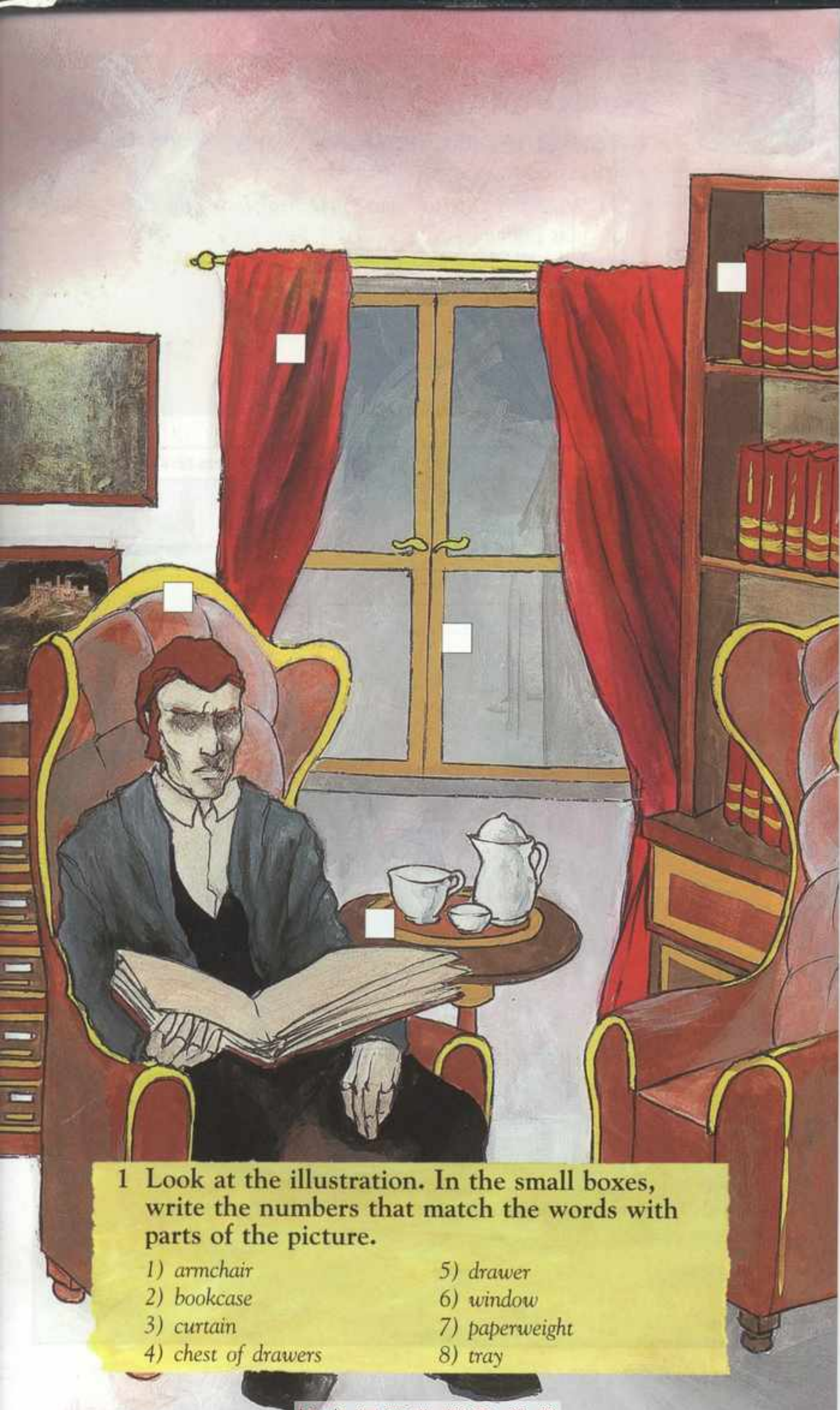
hands	creature	cabinet	reward	Lanyon	dead
terrified	door	forged	Hyde	foul play	window
letter	murder	shock	handwriting	low	Poole

Mr Utterson went to see Jekyll to ask him about Carew's _____. Jekyll knew about it, but he had a _____ from Hyde in which he said he would never come back again. Later, Utterson's head clerk, Mr Guest, who was a _____ expert, looked at the letter from Hyde and a note from Jekyll. He said that the two _____ were almost the same. Utterson concluded that Jekyll had _____ a letter for Hyde! A _____ of £5,000 pounds was offered for the capture of Hyde, but he had disappeared. Utterson went to ask _____ about Jekyll. Lanyon didn't want to talk about Jekyll: he said that he had received a terrible _____ and was going to die. One week later Lanyon was _____. After Lanyon's death, Utterson and Enfield were walking again and arrived at the house with the black _____. Entering the courtyard at the back, they saw Jekyll sitting by the _____. He looked very _____. After talking to them a few minutes, Jekyll suddenly became _____ and shut the window. In March, _____ came to see Utterson because he thought that his master had been the victim of _____. Utterson and Poole went down to the door of Jekyll's _____. A strange voice cried out from behind the door. Both Poole and Utterson were convinced that the _____ in Jekyll's cabinet was _____.

SETTINGS

Dr Jekyll's Cabinet





1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

1) *armchair*

2) *bookcase*

3) *curtain*

4) *chest of drawers*

5) *drawer*

6) *window*

7) *paperweight*

8) *tray*



Pictures

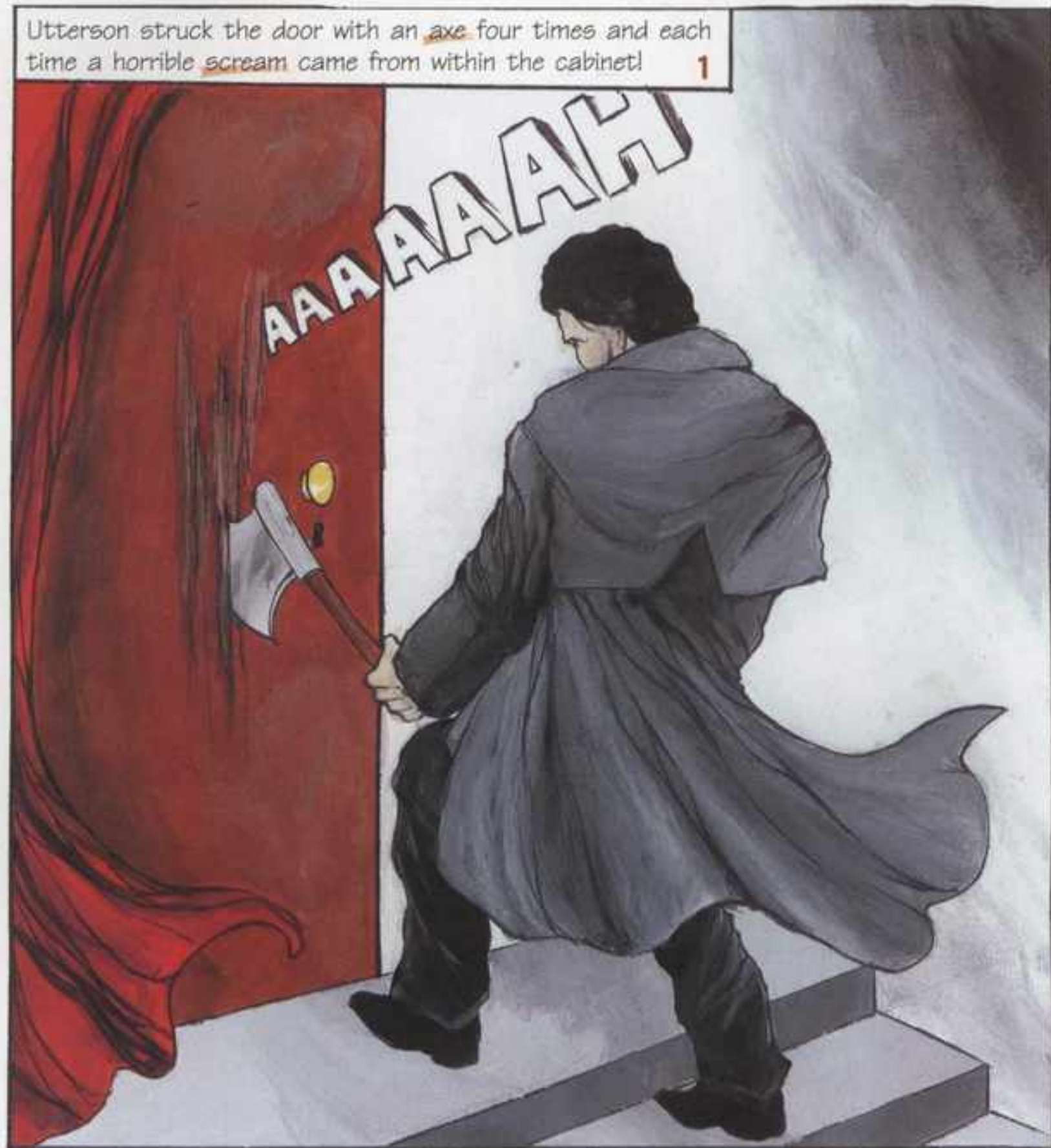
1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 9 and answer the questions.

- 1) What did Utterson and Poole hear when the door was falling?
- 2) Who did they find in Jekyll's cabinet?
- 3) Where was he?
- 4) Did they find Jekyll?

CHAPTER 9

The Death of Hyde

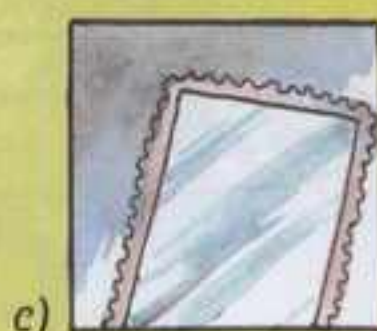
Utterson struck the door with an axe four times and each time a horrible scream came from within the cabinet! 1



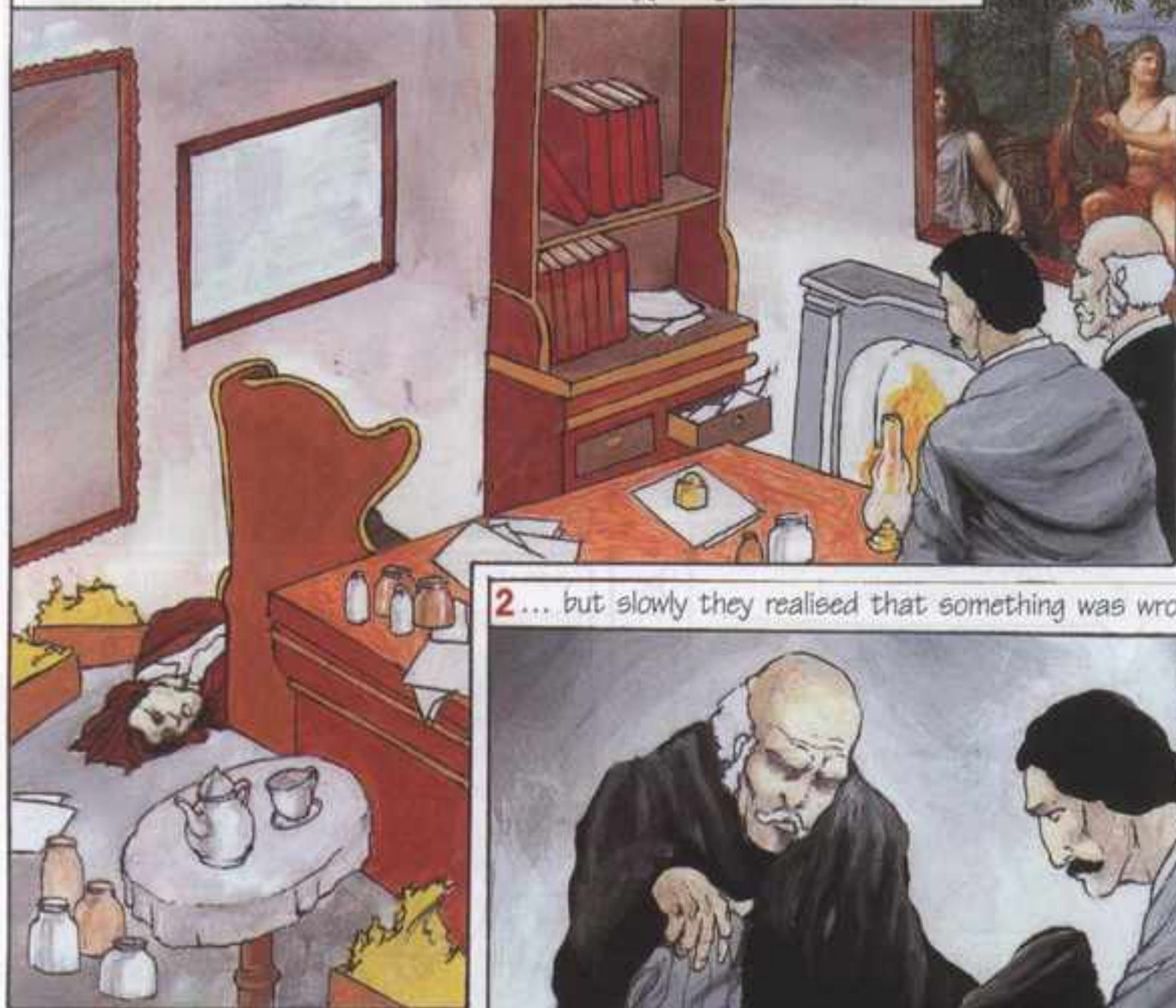
Words

2 Match each word (1-3) with its corresponding picture (a-c).

- 1) scream
- 2) axe
- 3) mirror



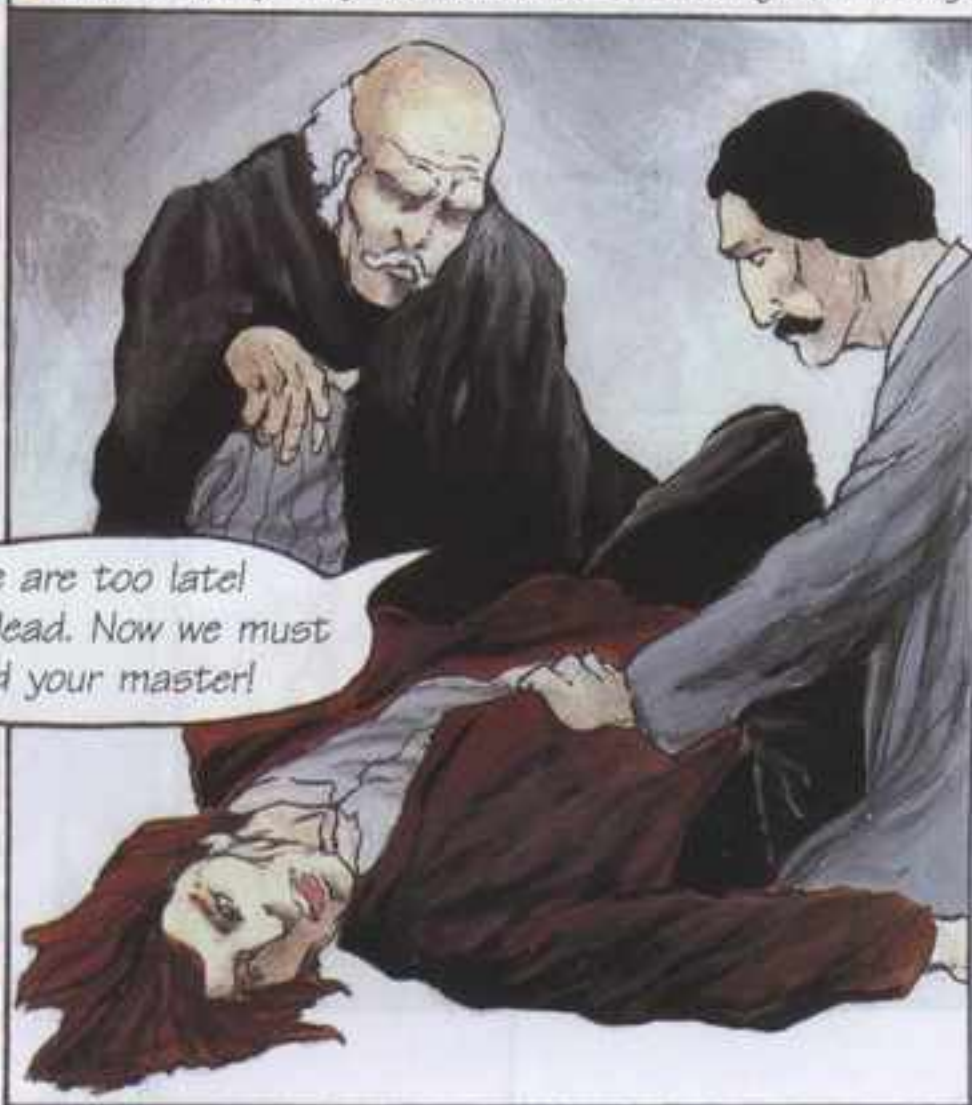
1 The two men entered the room. At first, everything seemed normal...



2 ... but slowly they realised that something was wrong!

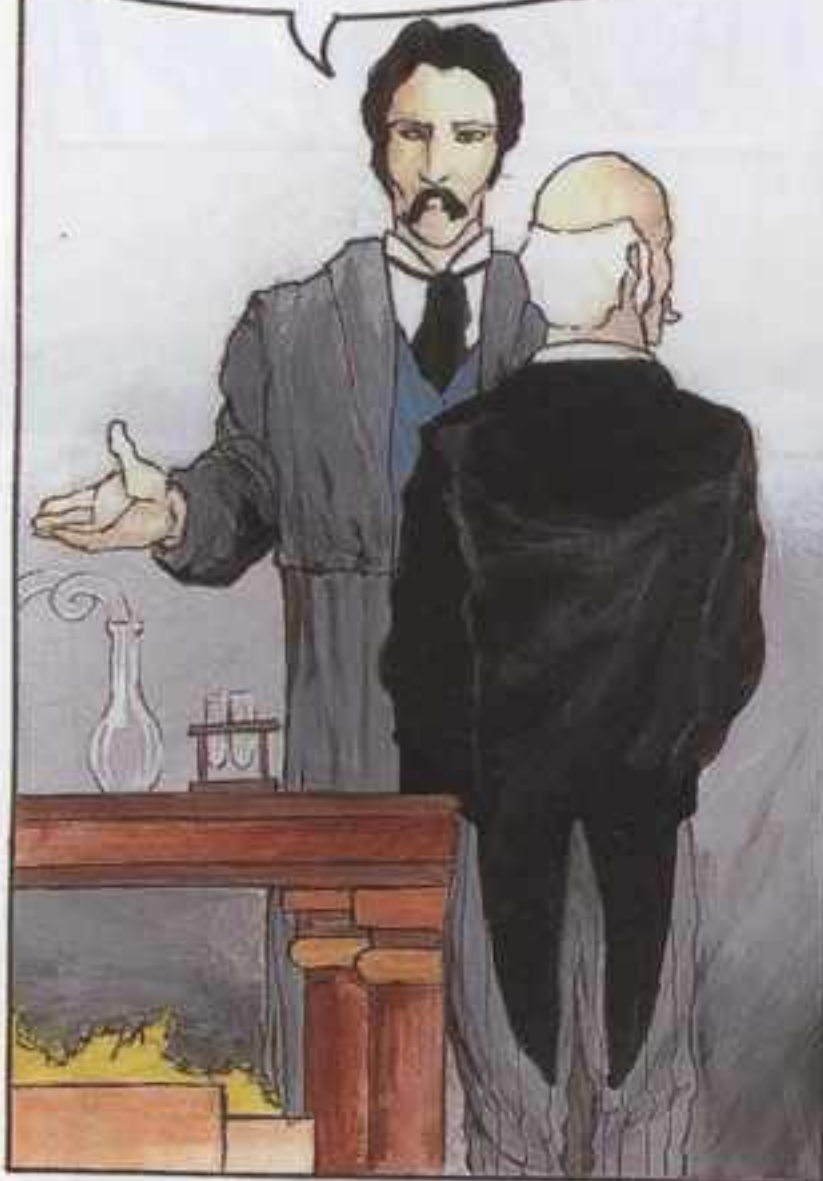
We are too late!

3 He is dead. Now we must find your master!

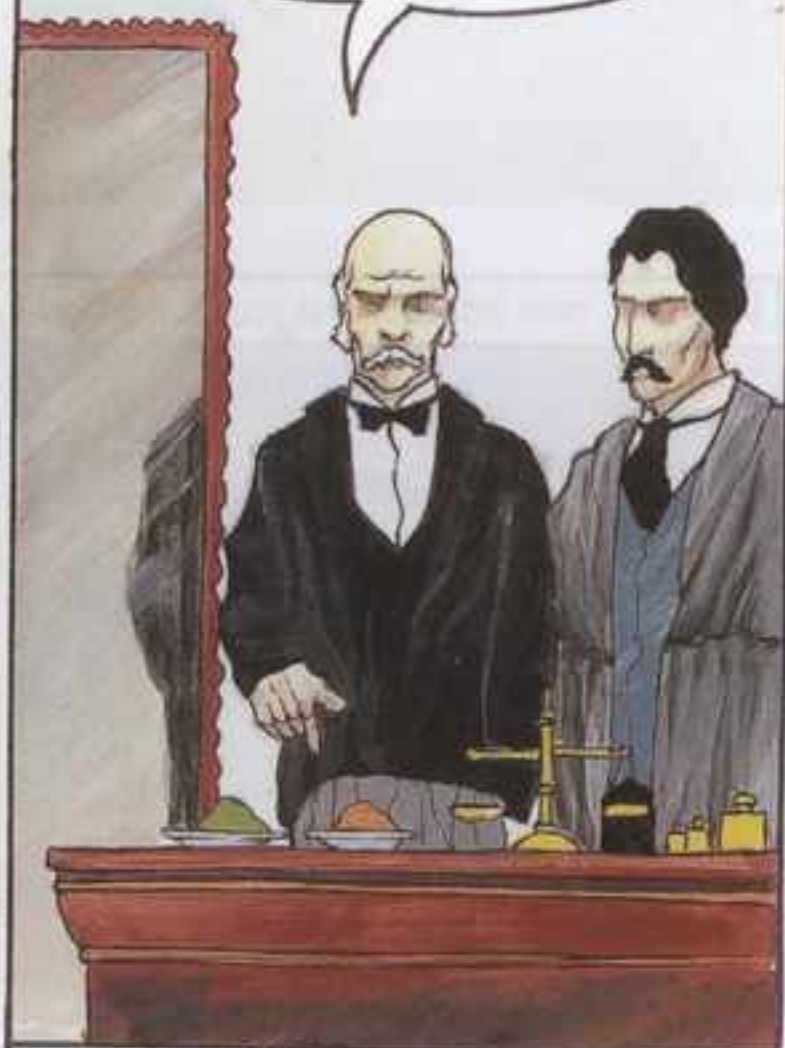


1 Poole and Utterson looked everywhere, but they could not find Jekyll. They did discover, however, that nobody had entered or left the laboratory.

2 I don't understand it. Let's go back to the cabinet.

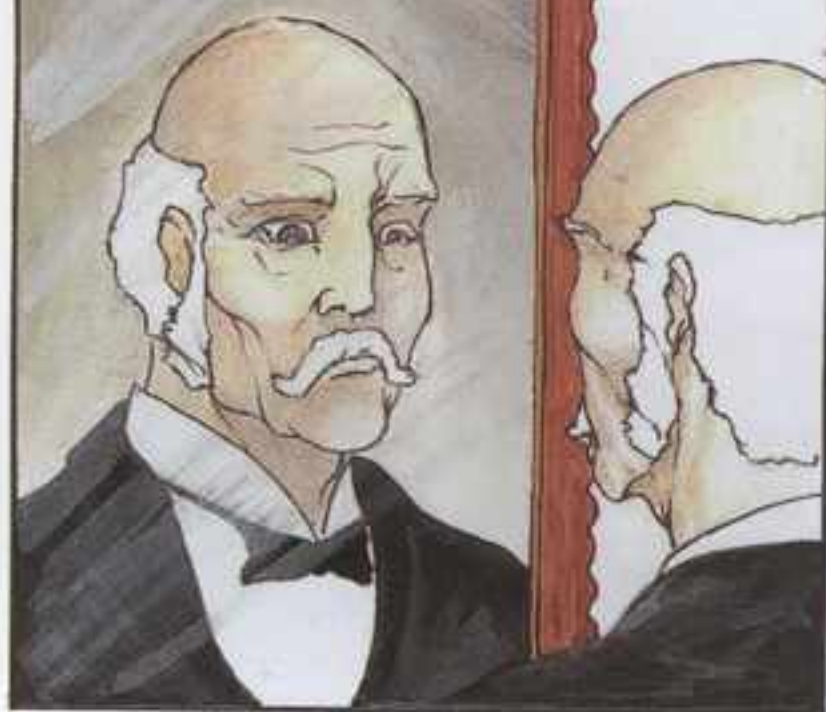


Look! This is **3** the drug that I bought from the chemist's.



4 This mirror has seen some strange things!

Nothing stranger than Hyde! But why did Jekyll want this drug? **5**

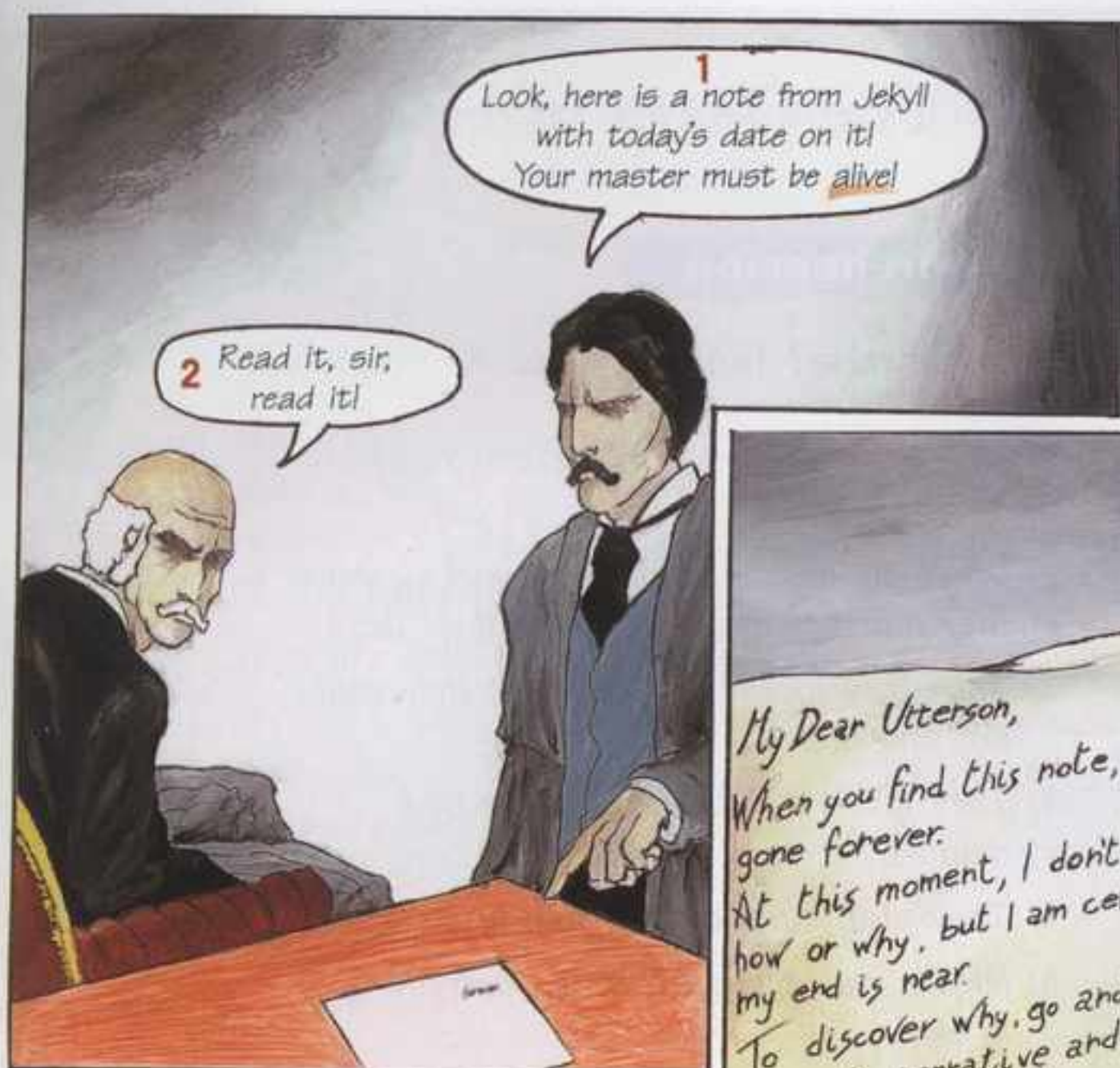


Then the two men looked among the papers under the paperweight and found Henry Jekyll's will, but now Utterson noticed some changes... **6**

7 Here is Jekyll's will, but now he says he wants to leave everything to me, so why didn't Hyde destroy it?



THE DEATH OF HYDE

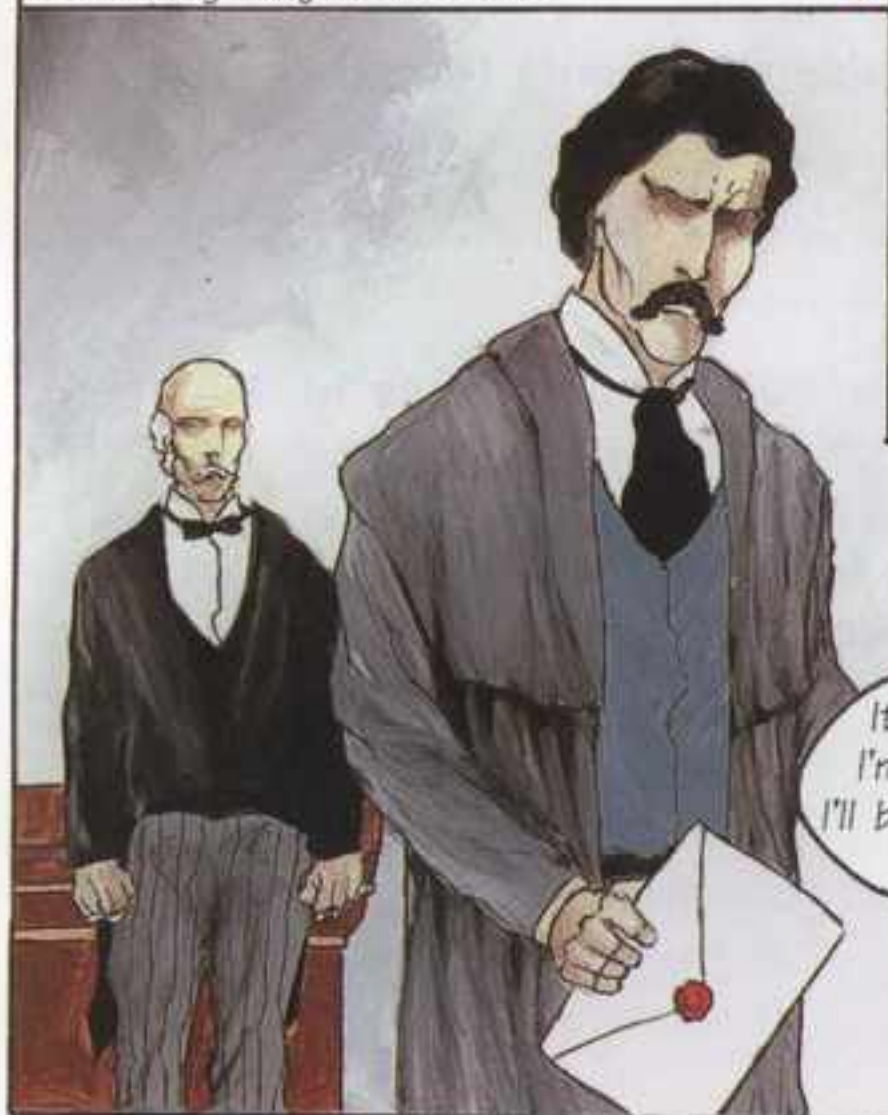


3

My Dear Utterson,
When you find this note, I will be gone forever.
At this moment, I don't know how or why, but I am certain that my end is near.
To discover why, go and read Lanyon's narrative and then read mine, which I leave you here.

your unhappy friend,
Henry Jekyll

Then Utterson found the large envelope containing Jekyll's narrative.



5

It is ten o'clock now, Poole. I'm going home to read this. I'll be back at midnight, then we can contact the police.



The Death of Hyde

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Somebody or something screamed each time Utterson hit the door with an axe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) When the two men entered Jekyll's cabinet they found Hyde lying on the floor dead. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Then they looked for Jekyll but they could not find him. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) They found the drug that Hyde had wanted. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) They also found a note from Jekyll. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Jekyll's will, though, still left everything - to Hyde. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) They discovered that nobody had entered or left the cabinet. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Mr Utterson went home to read Jekyll's narrative and Dr Lanyon's narrative. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them correct.

Beyond the story

4 Match each of the following products (1-6) with the business in which it might be purchased (a-f).

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) some sugar | a) baker's |
| 2) a magazine | b) stationer's |
| 3) writing paper | c) newsagent's |
| 4) some aspirin | d) chemist's |
| 5) some bread | e) grocer's |
| 6) a steak | f) butcher's |

Characters

5 Who says the following sentences in Chapter 9?

- 1) "Why didn't Hyde destroy it?" _____
- 2) "I am going home to read this." _____
- 3) "Read it, sir!" _____
- 4) "But why did Jekyll want it?" _____

6 Note the pronouns underlined in exercise 5 above. What do they refer to? Indicate the sentence (1-4) and its pronoun that match each of the following.

- a) Jekyll's will _____
- b) Jekyll's narrative _____
- c) the drug _____
- d) Jekyll's note _____

Language

7 In the story, find the past-tense form of each of the following verbs.

- 1) come _____
- 2) seem _____
- 3) can _____
- 4) find _____
- 5) bring _____
- 6) strike _____

8 In each of the following sentences, insert the past-tense form (positive or negative) of one of the verbs from exercise 7 above.

- 1) Mr Hyde _____ the old man many times with his cane.
- 2) You _____ here to see me last night.
- 3) He _____ very happy to be there.
- 4) I _____ three bottles of wine for Mr Guest.
- 5) I _____ call you because the phone was broken.
- 6) We _____ any evidence of the crime.

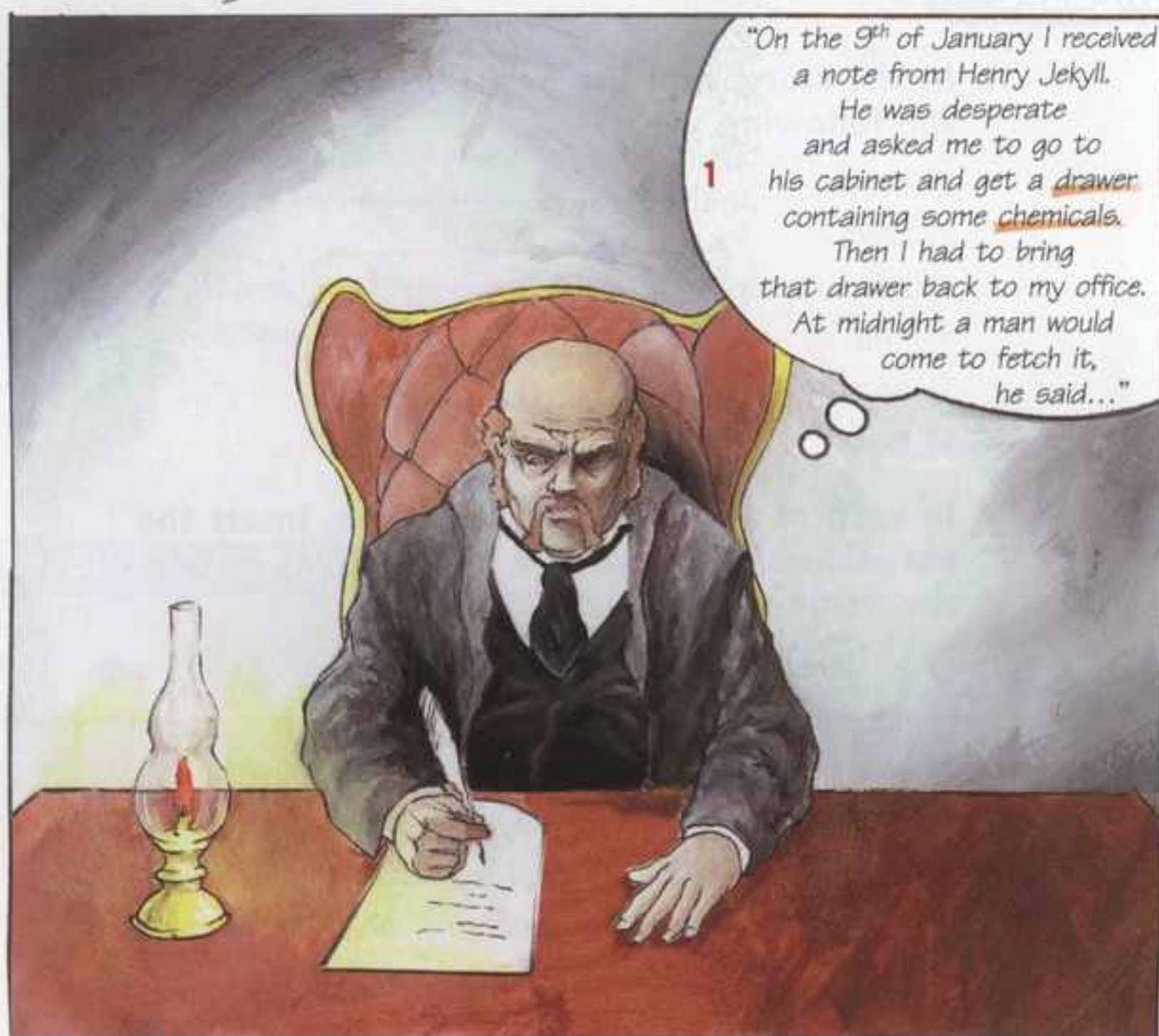
Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 10 and answer the questions.

- 1) What does Lanyon use for protection?
- 2) Who comes to Lanyon's door at midnight?
- 3) What is he wearing?
- 4) What does this person do?
- 5) How does he feel when he sees the contents of the drawer?
- 6) What does he do with them?
- 7) Who is Mr Hyde really?

CHAPTER 10

Dr Lanyon's Narrative



Words

2 Match the each word (1-5) with its corresponding picture (a-e).

- 1) load
- 2) chemicals
- 3) midnight
- 4) revolver
- 5) drawer

a)



b)



c)



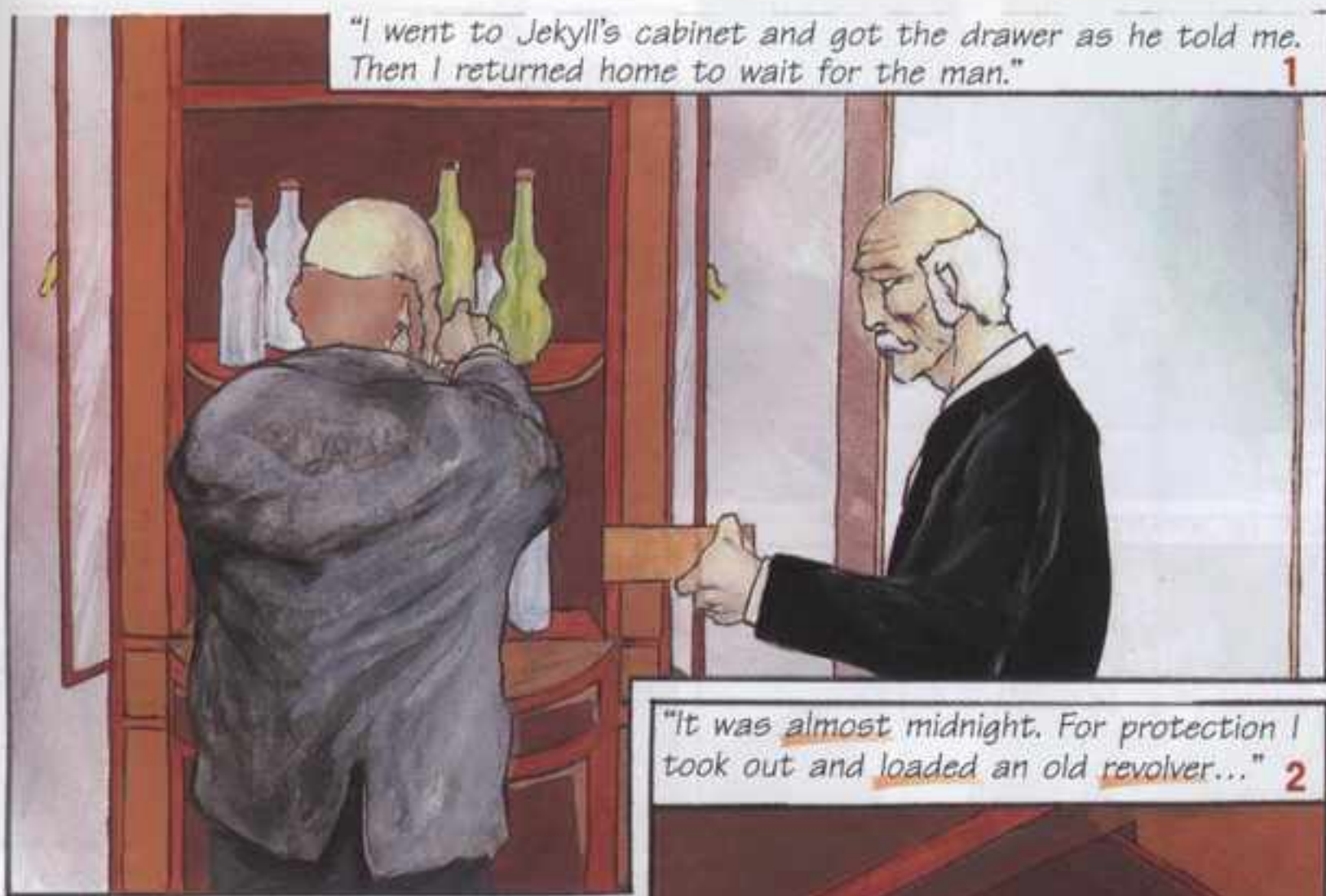
d)



e)



"I went to Jekyll's cabinet and got the drawer as he told me. Then I returned home to wait for the man." **1**



"It was almost midnight. For protection I took out and loaded an old revolver..." **2**



"At midnight somebody knocked on the door. I opened it and there was a very strange and repulsive little man. He was dressed in a peculiar way..." 1



2 Have you got it?
Have you got it?

3 Come, sir, be calm!
I have not yet met
you.



"I sat down and so did the little man, but he was very agitated..." 4



5 Yes,
I have come on some very urgent
business for Dr Jekyll.
I understood that
a drawer...

DR LANYON'S NARRATIVE



"The man then mixed together some of the substances from the drawer..."

3

4 Now, sir, I can go away with this potion or I can stay here. If I stay, you will see something very horrible but very incredible. It is your decision.



"I told him to stay and it was then that I discovered..."

5

"... that this horrible man was really..."

6



"... Henry Jekyll! My colleague Dr Jekyll was also Edward Hyde, the man wanted for the murder of Sir Danvers Carew!"

7





Dr Lanyon's Narrative

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the questions.

- 1) What did Jekyll ask Lanyon to fetch from his cabinet?
- 2) Who came to Lanyon's house to get it?
- 3) Why did Lanyon take out his revolver?
- 4) How did Hyde seem that night?
- 5) What did Hyde do with the things in the drawer?
- 6) What choice did Hyde give Lanyon?
- 7) What did Lanyon discover about Hyde?

Words

4 Indicate all of the correct responses.

Which of the following objects can you load in English?

- ☐ a gun
- ☐ a glass of water
- ☐ a camera
- ☐ a video camera
- ☐ a lorry

Characters

5 Match the name of each character (1-8) with his or her profession (a-h).

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1) Sir Danvers Carew | a) a butler |
| 2) Poole | b) a lawyer |
| 3) Mr Guest | c) a doctor |
| 4) Dr Jekyll's maid | d) a gentleman |
| 5) Inspector Newcomen | e) a servant |
| 6) Mr Utterson | f) a detective |
| 7) Dr Jekyll | g) a clerk |
| 8) Mr Hyde | h) a criminal |

Language

HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS - FIRST CONDITIONAL

*If I stay, you will see something very horrible.
If it rains, we'll eat indoors.*

6 Use the given words to write sentences in first conditional. As needed, use the contracted form of "will not": *won't*.

E.g.: I / be / happy / if / she / come
I'll be happy if she comes.

- 1) you / be / shocked / if / I / remain
- 2) if / he not call / I / call him
- 3) he / lose / his job / if / he / stay
- 4) you / understand / everything / if / you / read /
the end of the book
- 5) if / I / call her / she / get / angry
- 6) if / you / not help / me / I / ask / Edward
- 7) if / we / see / them / we / tell / them / about
the party
- 8) if / it / not rain / tomorrow / we / go / to the seaside

Story summary

7 Put these events in the correct order.

- a) He told him someone would come to fetch it at midnight.
- b) In the note Jekyll asked him to fetch a drawer from his house.
- c) He mixed the chemicals together.
- d) The man was extremely agitated.
- e) He told Lanyon he could watch if he liked.
- f) Lanyon received a note from Jekyll.
- g) The strange little man who arrived was Edward Hyde.
- h) He drank the mixture.
- i) Hyde turned into Henry Jekyll!

Pictures

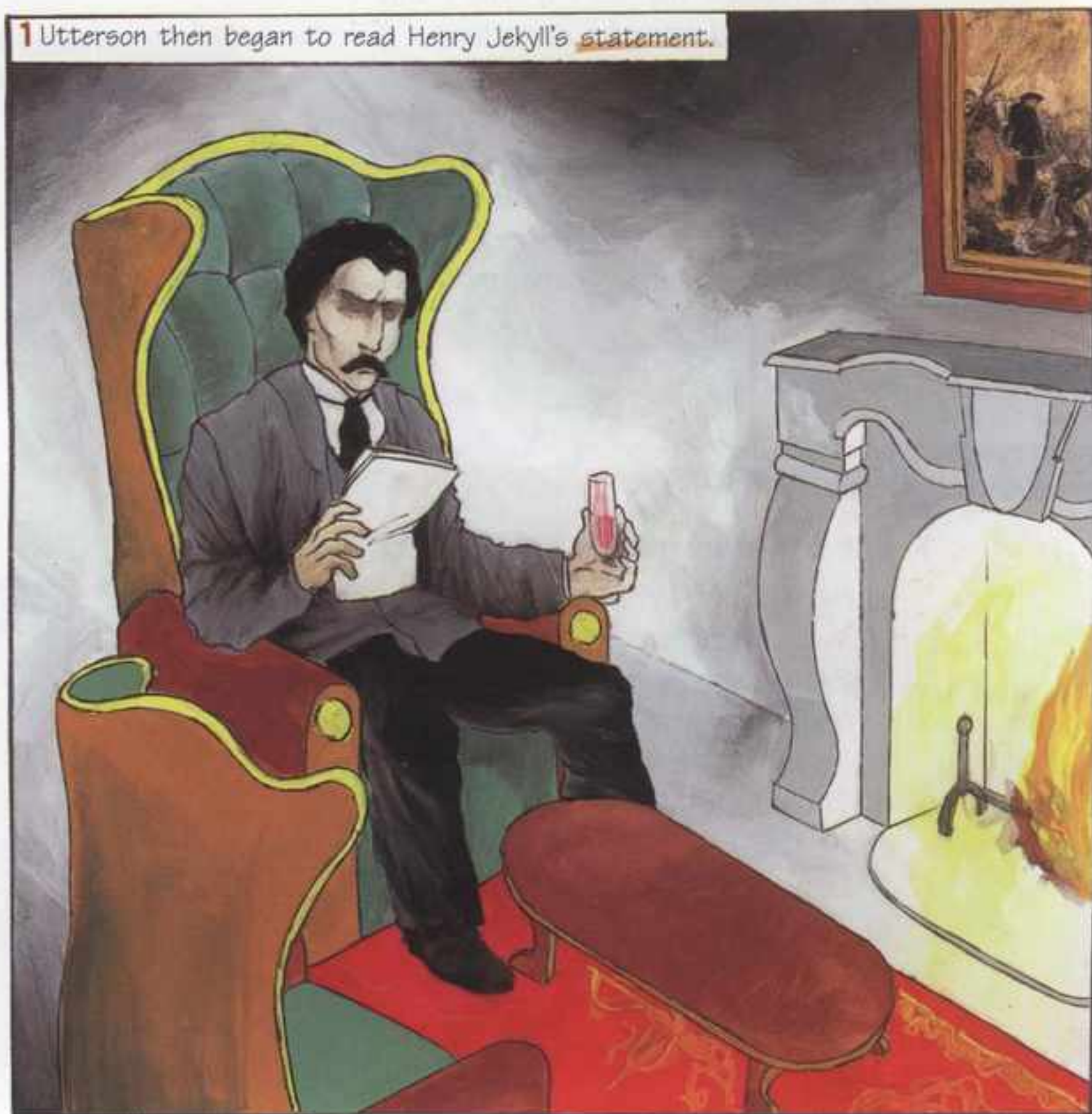
1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 11 and answer the questions.

- 1) What "good" things did Henry Jekyll do before he discovered the drug?
- 2) What "bad" things did Henry Jekyll do before he discovered the drug?
- 3) What first happened when Henry Jekyll took the drug?
- 4) When did Henry Jekyll first see Edward Hyde?

CHAPTER 11

Henry Jekyll's Full Statement

1 Utterson then began to read Henry Jekyll's statement.



Words

2 Complete the sentences with the following adjectives.

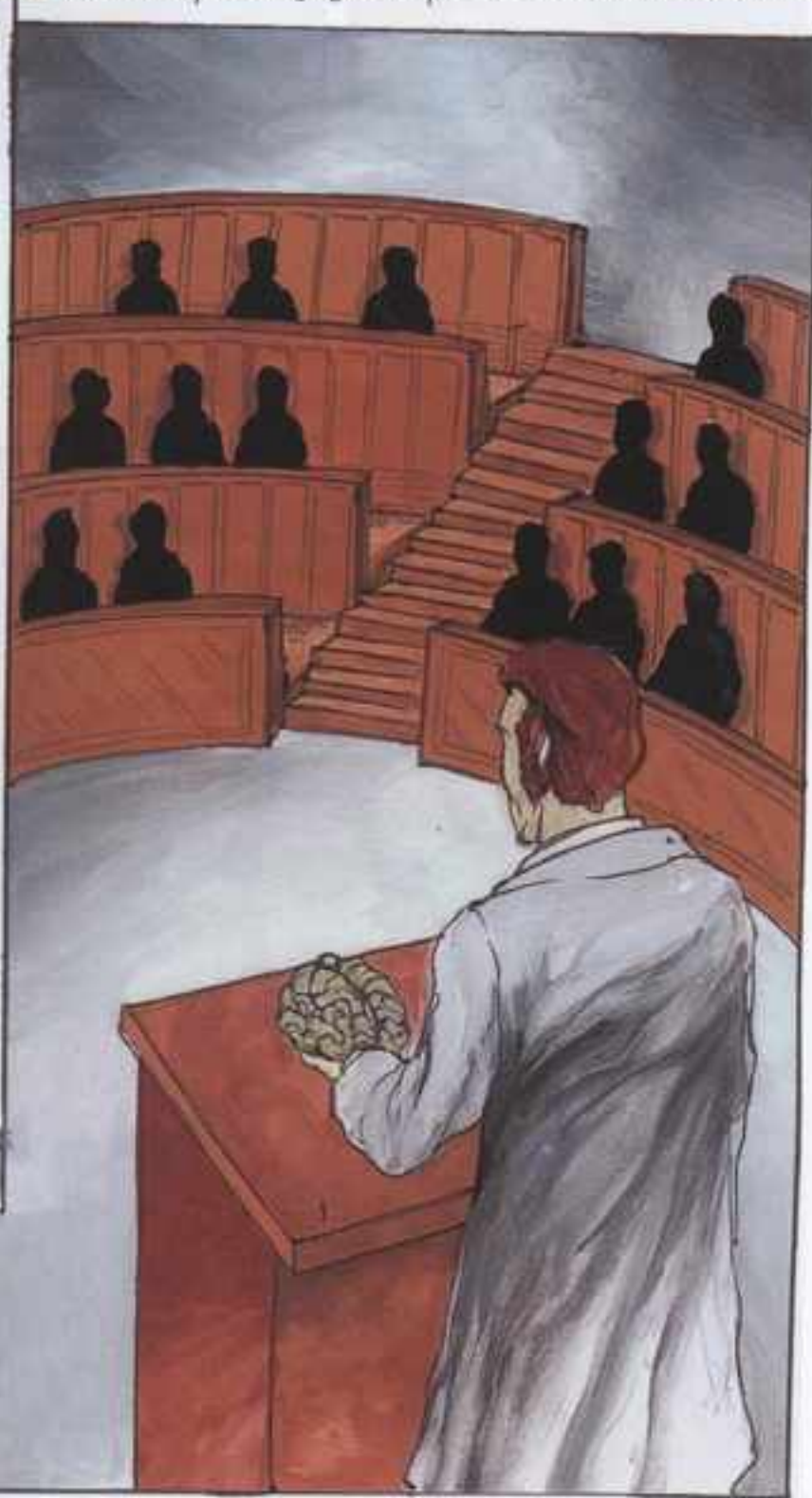
ambitious free impatient wealthy

- 1) A/an _____ man has great difficulty waiting for things; he wants to obtain things immediately.
- 2) A/an _____ man is not blocked by anything.
- 3) A/an _____ man has a lot of money.
- 4) A/an _____ man wants to do great things in his life.

1 "I was born in 1845. I had everything. I was wealthy, intelligent and very ambitious."



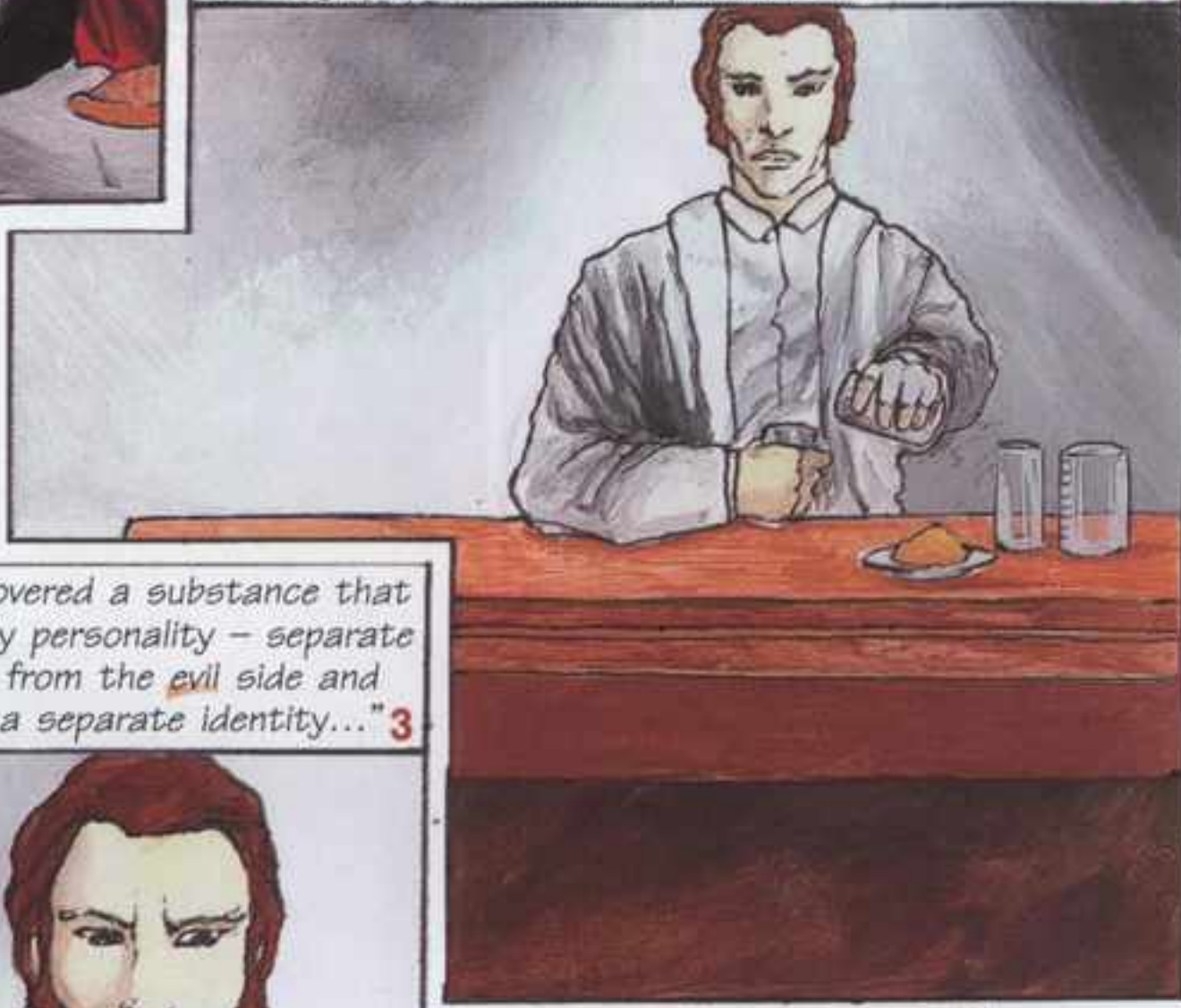
2 "But despite my great professional success..."



1 "... I was always impatient with studying and I had a secret life that was at odds with my life as a respected doctor."



"For some men, this is not a problem, but for me there was always a terrible conflict. I wanted to be free, so I began to do certain experiments..." 2



"Finally, I discovered a substance that could divide my personality – separate the good side from the evil side and give each one a separate identity..." 3



HENRY JEKYLL'S FULL STATEMENT

"The first time I took this drug I felt a horrible pain..."

1



"At that time, I did not have a mirror in my laboratory so I could not see the result..."

2



"That was the first time that I saw Edward Hyde!"

4

"It was late at night and all the servants were sleeping. I went quickly and silently to my room."

3





Henry Jekyll's Full Statement

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) As a young man Henry Jekyll was very wealthy, intelligent and ambitious. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) He also liked going to casinos and going out with immoral women. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) He didn't want to be a famous, respected doctor. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) He solved his conflict by working very hard and becoming religious. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) After taking the drug he went to his bedroom because he wanted to go to bed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) He saw Dr Jekyll's face in the mirror after taking the drug. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them correct.

4 Which of the following mysteries are solved by piecing together the information in Dr Jekyll's statement in this chapter? Indicate S (solved) or U (unsolved).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) Why the police could never find Edward Hyde. | _____ |
| 2) Why Edward Hyde's clothes often were too big for him. | _____ |
| 3) Why Jekyll left everything to Hyde in his will. | _____ |
| 4) The shock that killed Lanyon. | _____ |
| 5) The name of the famous man whose name was on the cheque that Hyde gave to the little girl's father. | _____ |
| 6) Why Henry Jekyll changed his will in favour of Mr Utterson. | _____ |
| 7) Why Hyde killed Lord Carew with such violence. | _____ |
| 8) Why Edward Hyde killed himself. | _____ |

Words

5 Match each word (1-6) with its opposite (a-f).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) good | a) stupid |
| 2) wealthy | b) patient |
| 3) intelligent | c) poor |
| 4) impatient | d) imprisoned |
| 5) respectable | e) evil |
| 6) free | f) disreputable |

Language

CONJUNCTIONS – BECAUSE AND SO

I ran away *because* I was afraid.
I was afraid *so* I ran away.

6 Find a sentence in Chapter 11 that uses *so* to express a consequence. Then rewrite the sentence using *because*.

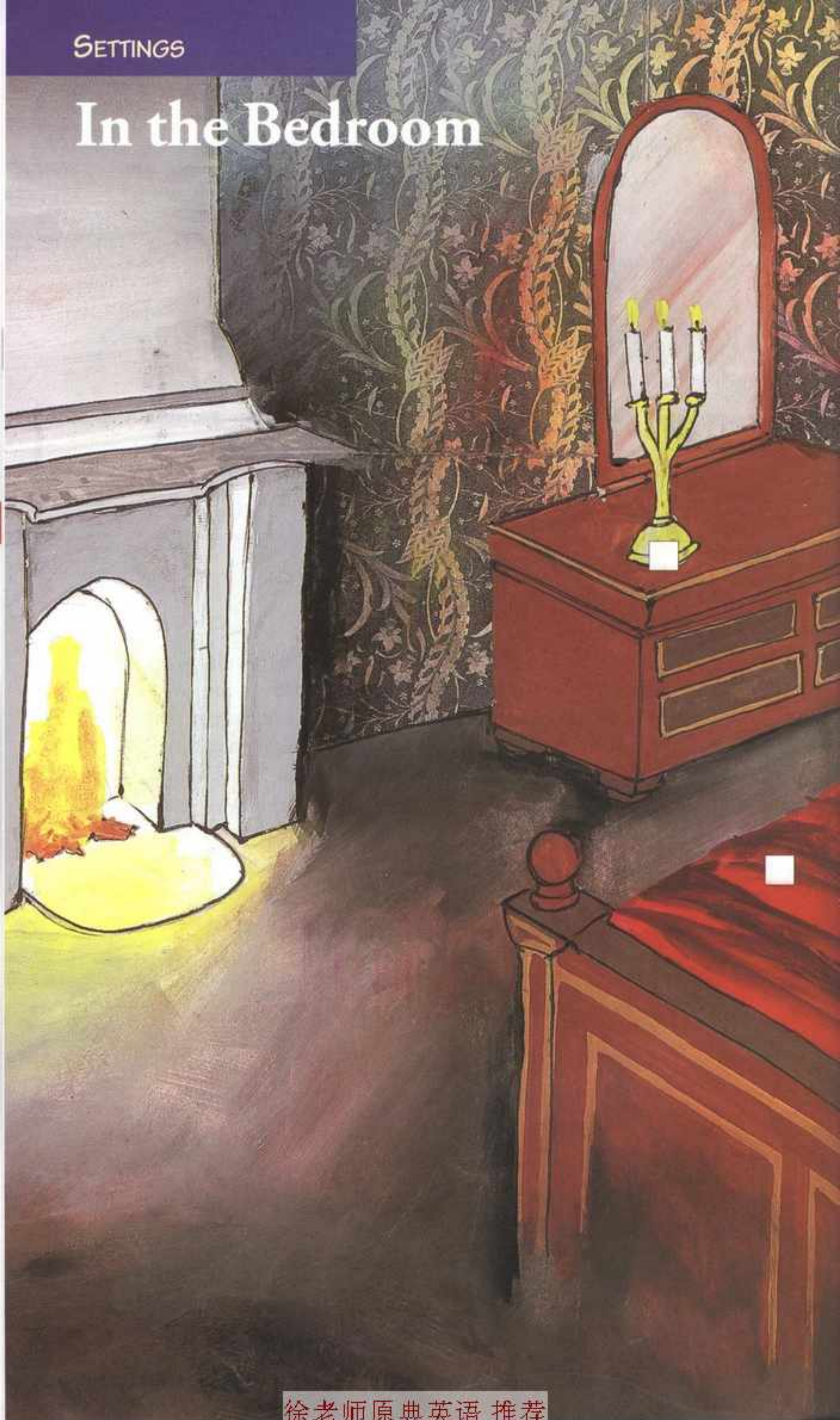
7 Correctly combine the two parts of each sentence – for example, 1-e as shown below. Which of these combined sentences begin with the motive for an action, and which begin with the consequence? Indicate M or C.

E.g.: 1-e All the servants were sleeping *because* it was late at night.

- 1) All the servants were sleeping *because*...
 - 2) Lanyon was afraid of Hyde *so*...
 - 3) Jekyll's good side and evil side were in conflict *so*...
 - 4) Hyde became Jekyll again *because*...
 - 5) Jekyll wanted to see what had happened after taking the drug *so*...
 - 6) Hyde came to Lanyon's house *because*...
 - 7) Hyde took the drug in front of Lanyon *because*...
-
- a) ... he loaded an old revolver. _____
 - b) ... he took the drug. _____
 - c) ... he ran to the mirror. _____
 - d) ... he began to do experiments with drugs. _____
 - e) ... it was late at night. _____
 - f) ... the doctor didn't tell him to go away. _____
 - g) ... he desperately needed the drug. _____

SETTINGS

In the Bedroom



徐老师原典英语 推荐



1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

1) nightshirt

2) pillow

3) sheet

4) night table

5) candleholder

6) bedcover

7) blanket

8) night cap



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 12 and answer the questions.

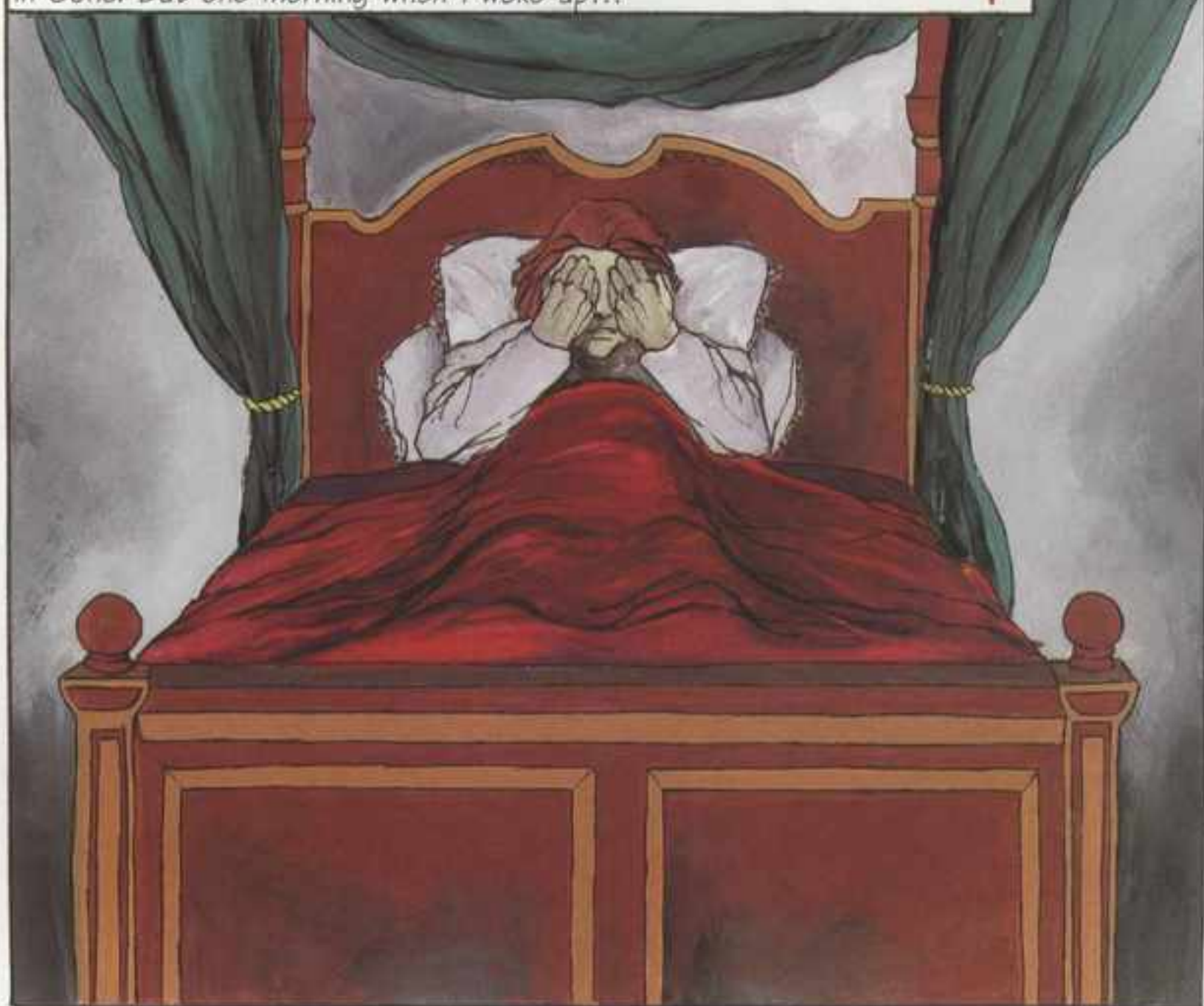
- 1) Who is in picture number 2?
- 2) How do we know?
- 3) After the Carew murder, how does Jekyll feel?
- 4) What does Hyde do in the end?

CHAPTER 12

The Sad End of Henry Jekyll

"Now I was free! I could live a double life! Except for the unfortunate accident with the little girl, everything was perfect. I lived my respectable life and Hyde lived his life in the house with the black door in Soho. But one morning when I woke up..."

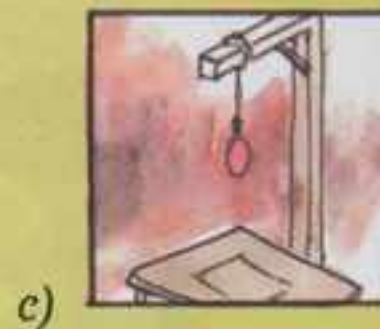
1



Words

2 Match each word (1-3) with its corresponding picture (a-c).

- 1) scaffold
- 2) accident
- 3) poison



"... I was still in bed, dressed in my nightshirt, but I had turned into Hyde without taking the drug!"

1



"Hyde was becoming stronger and stronger. I had to make a decision. I decided to live only my good life and renounce the other one."

2



"I managed to do this for two months, but in October I gave in and took the drug again..." 1



"I was almost happy about this murder. Surely Hyde could not come out now because the police knew he was the killer of Carew. I thought that I was finally free of Edward Hyde." 3



"After two months locked up, Hyde was especially evil when I liberated him. That is why he killed Sir Danvers Carew with such violence." 2



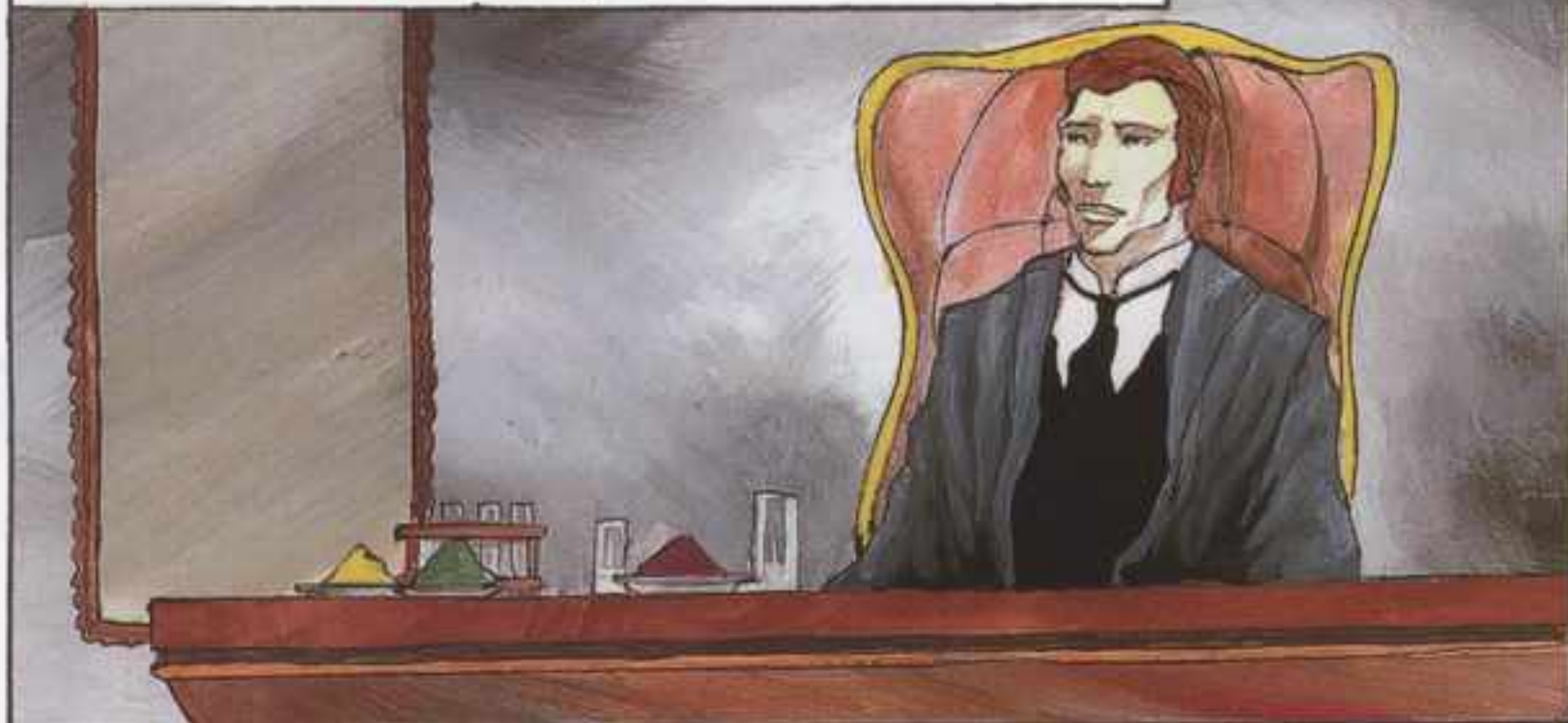
"All went well until January. I was in Regent's Park and again, without the drug, I suddenly became Hyde!" 4



THE SAD END OF HENRY JEKYLL

"From that moment on, I had to take more and more of the drug to become Jekyll again. But soon it was finished. It was then that I sent for Lanyon..."

1



"Now it is March, and I cannot stay in this cabinet any longer. I do not know how this will end. Will Hyde die on the scaffold? Or will he have the courage to end it all? In any case, this is the sad end of Henry Jekyll."

2





The Sad End of Henry Jekyll

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct response.

- 1) *Why does Jekyll say that he was "free" and had a "wonderful double life"?*
 - ☐ Because he was a successful doctor and could do what he wanted.
 - ☐ Because as Hyde he could do bad things without worrying about being good; and as Jekyll he could do good things without the desire to do bad things.
 - ☐ Because he could see his friends at parties and be happy; and then he could work in his laboratory as much as he wanted.
- 2) *What did Jekyll decide after he became Hyde without taking the drug?*
 - ☐ That he always wanted to be Hyde.
 - ☐ That he wanted to live in Soho.
 - ☐ That he wanted to live only his respectable life and never become Hyde again.
- 3) *Why did Hyde kill Carew with such violence?*
 - ☐ Because Jekyll had not taken the drug for two months and Hyde emerged more evil than before.
 - ☐ Because Carew had said bad things to him.
 - ☐ Because Carew wanted to send him to prison.
- 4) *Why did Jekyll ask Lanyon for help?*
 - ☐ Because he had become Hyde while he was outside his home, and he could not return home as Hyde.
 - ☐ Because Lanyon wanted to see Hyde become Jekyll.
 - ☐ Because Jekyll wanted to give Lanyon a terrible shock.
- 5) *What was Hyde's final choice?*
 - ☐ To remain as Hyde or become Jekyll again.
 - ☐ To let the police catch him and die on the scaffold, or kill himself.
 - ☐ To stay in the cabinet forever or run away to another country.
- 6) *What did Hyde decide in the end?*
 - ☐ He decided to kill himself.
 - ☐ He decided to become Jekyll.
 - ☐ He decided to run away.

Words

4 Match each phrasal verb (1-3) with its correct definition (a-c).

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) to turn into | a) to renounce a thing or a habit |
| 2) to give up | b) to change to another form or behavior |
| 3) to give in | c) to surrender to something or someone |

Beyond the story

Henry Jekyll's conflict is typical of the dilemma faced by respectable gentlemen in 19th-century England. During that period a very severe moral code evolved, which obliged men to dedicate themselves completely to their professions and to live according to the principles of Christianity and Puritanism. A stable family life was considered the fulcrum of society. But in fact many gentlemen simultaneously lived another "hidden" life. This type of behaviour came to be tolerated, as long as it was done with discretion.

5 Choose the correct response.

- 1) How does Henry Jekyll react to the strict morality of the times?
 - ☐ He tries to eliminate his bad side and to dedicate himself only to work.
 - ☐ He decides to give his good side and bad side separate identities so he can live them both.
 - ☐ He stops working and starts going to casinos.
- 2) What aspect of Victorian hypocrisy is presented in Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde?
 - ☐ Many Victorian gentlemen who were respected professionals led secretly immoral lives.
 - ☐ Many Victorian gentlemen drank a lot of alcohol.
 - ☐ Many Victorian gentlemen were drug addicts.

Themes

6 Answer the questions.

- 1) Why is Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde a detective story?
- 2) What does it have in common with other detective stories?
- 3) What is surprising about the end of the story?

About the Author

The Voyager

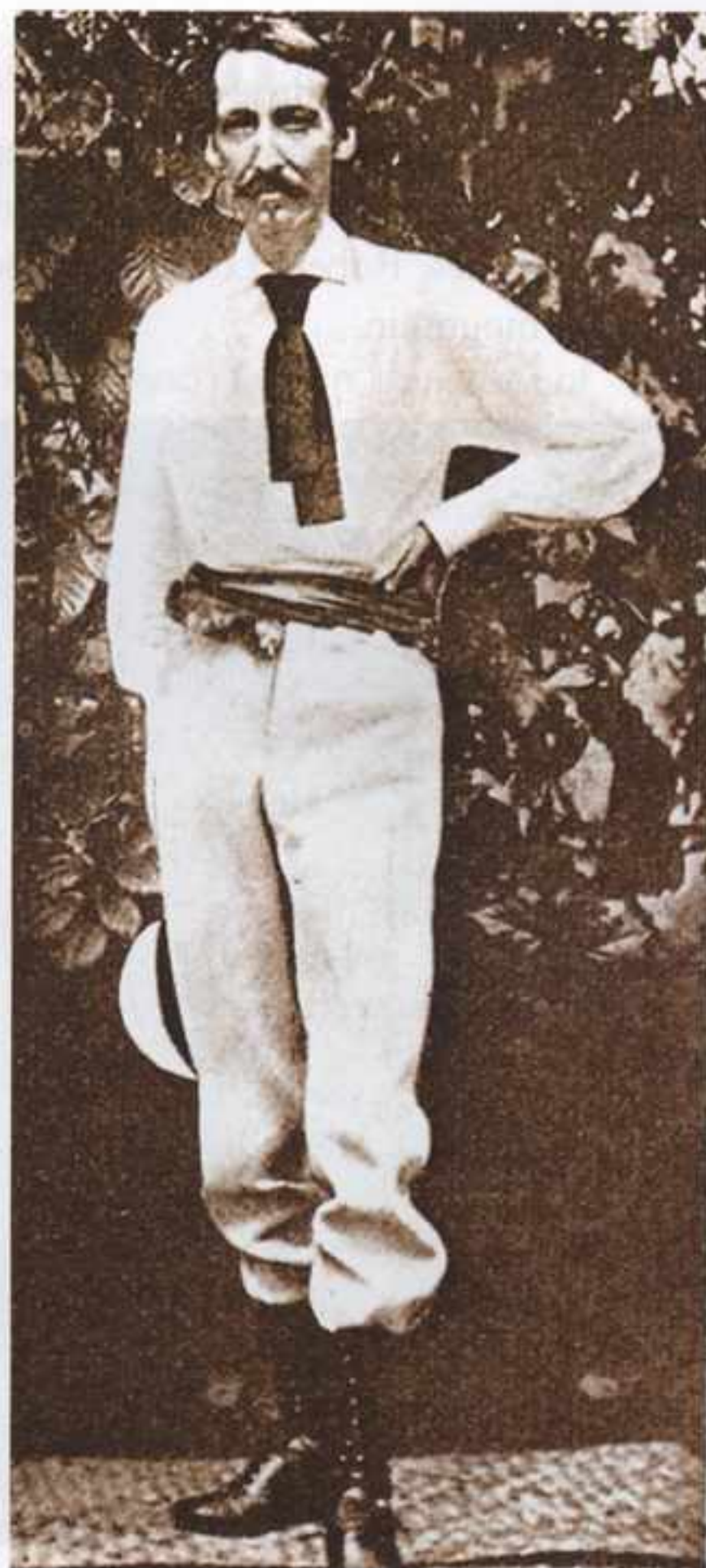
Robert Louis Stevenson was born on November 30, 1850, in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father, Thomas, was an engineer who built lighthouses, and his mother, Maggie, was a jovial woman, ten years younger than her husband. Robert was a rather sickly child who spent a lot of time in bed, but he was very imaginative and invented many stories to amuse himself during his illnesses.

When he was a young man he went on his first adventures with his cousin Bob into the poor areas of Edinburgh. There, among the criminals and vagabonds of the capital, he earned the nickname "Velvet Coat" because of his extravagant way of dressing.



He also often went to France and it was there that he met the love of his life, the American Fanny Van de Grift.

She was not a typical choice for a young gentleman of that time: she was ten years older than Robert, separated from her husband and already had two children. When she left France unexpectedly to travel to California, Robert decided that he must follow her. He too sailed to America and travelled west by train across the prairies until he arrived in San Francisco. The story had a happy ending, however, and the two were married. They spent two adventurous months living in an abandoned silver mine before moving back to Europe, but Robert's



continuing bad health and his love of adventure convinced him that it was time to realize his dream: a journey to the South Seas! In May of 1887, Robert, his mother, Fanny and her two grown children left on a schooner called the *Casco* for the South Pacific. They visited the Marquesas Islands, Hawaii and Tahiti. Robert, like the great French painter Paul Gauguin who arrived there a few years later, fell in love with the spectacular beauty of those islands and the gentleness of their inhabitants and decided to stay. In December of 1889 Robert and his family settled in Apia, the capital of Upolou in the Samoan Islands, where he built his large

wooden house called "Vailima". Here he spent the happiest years of his life. Also, his health, which had been a problem since he was a little boy, finally improved. However in December of 1894 he died suddenly of a brain hemorrhage at the age of 44. In accordance with his wishes, Robert Louis Stevenson was buried on the top of a nearby mountain.

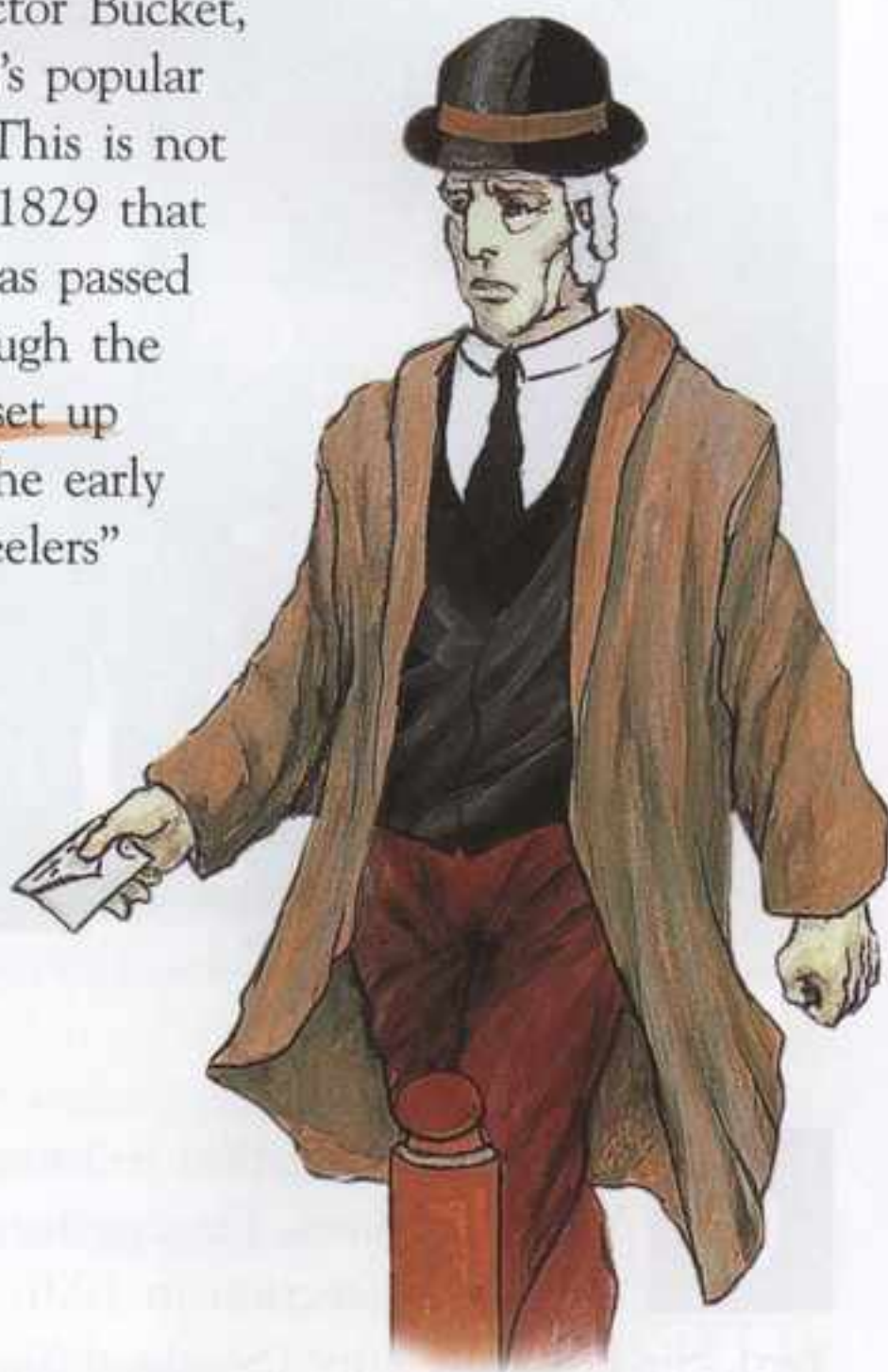


1 Answer the questions.

- 1) Where was Robert Louis Stevenson born?
- 2) What type of boy was he?
- 3) Who was Fanny Van de Grift?
- 4) Where did Robert Louis Stevenson get married?
- 5) Why did he decide to go to the South Seas?
- 6) Why did he decide to stay there?
- 7) What was the name of Robert Louis Stevenson's house?
- 8) How did he die?

The Metropolitan Police Force

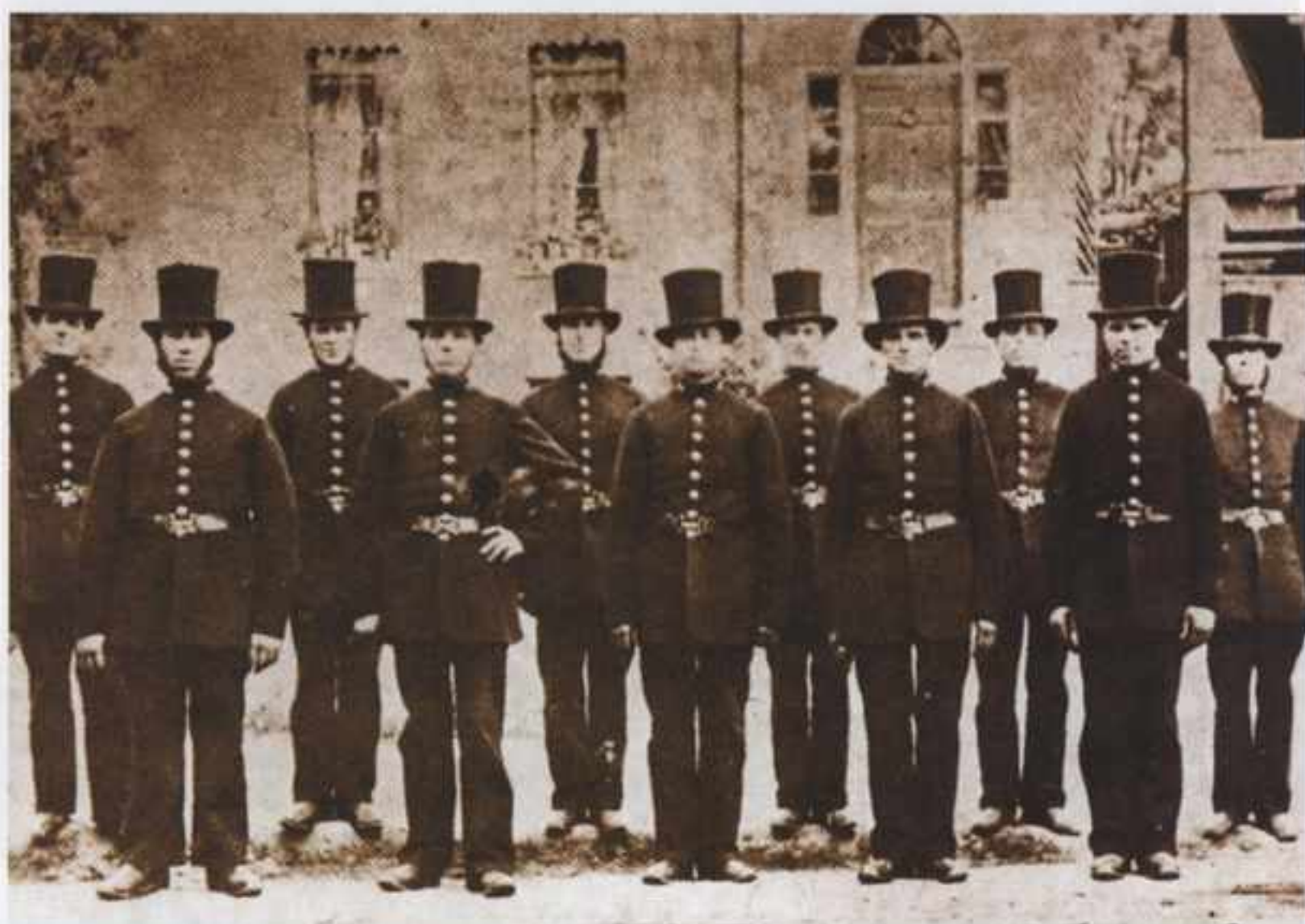
Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard in the story of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is an early example of a fictional detective. The first one to appear in English literature was Inspector Bucket, a character in Charles Dickens's popular novel *Bleak House* (1852-53). This is not surprising since it was only in 1829 that the Metropolitan Police Act was passed in the British parliament (through the efforts of Robert Peel), which set up the first official police force. The early policemen were nicknamed "Peelers" or "Bobbies" after Robert Peel, their founder, and wore a full uniform including top hats! At first many people believed that an organized police force was a threat to civil liberties. However, they were efficient in imposing law and order and soon many other cities followed London's example.



In 1842 the Detective Department of the Metropolitan Police Force was established. It had only two inspectors and six sergeants. Once again, people did not trust the new detectives. In one famous case, a police sergeant disguised himself as a poor artist in order to investigate a subversive group.

When the public heard about these methods they protested that they were “underhand” and “not British”!

Still, the use of detectives grew and, in 1878, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) was founded. Initially it had 250 men but by the mid-1880s (at the time of the murders of Jack the Ripper and the publication of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*) it had around 800 men.



Criminal investigation techniques were not very advanced in Victorian times. Fingerprinting, for example, was only used for crime detection in 1901. The new head of Scotland Yard, Sir Edward Henry (Scotland Yard is the popular name for the CID), had been the Inspector General of Police in Bengal, India, and there he had used thumb-prints to identify illiterate workers. He now used the same technique to identify criminals. As always, many people protested against the use of fingerprints, but in 1905 they were first used to convict someone of murder. The brothers Alfred and Albert Stratton were accused of murdering an old man and woman while they were robbing their shop. During the crime, Alfred Stratton left a bloody fingerprint on

the cash box. Stratton's counsel said sarcastically that the use of fingerprints was like something more typical "of French courts than English justice". But in the end both men were hanged on this evidence.



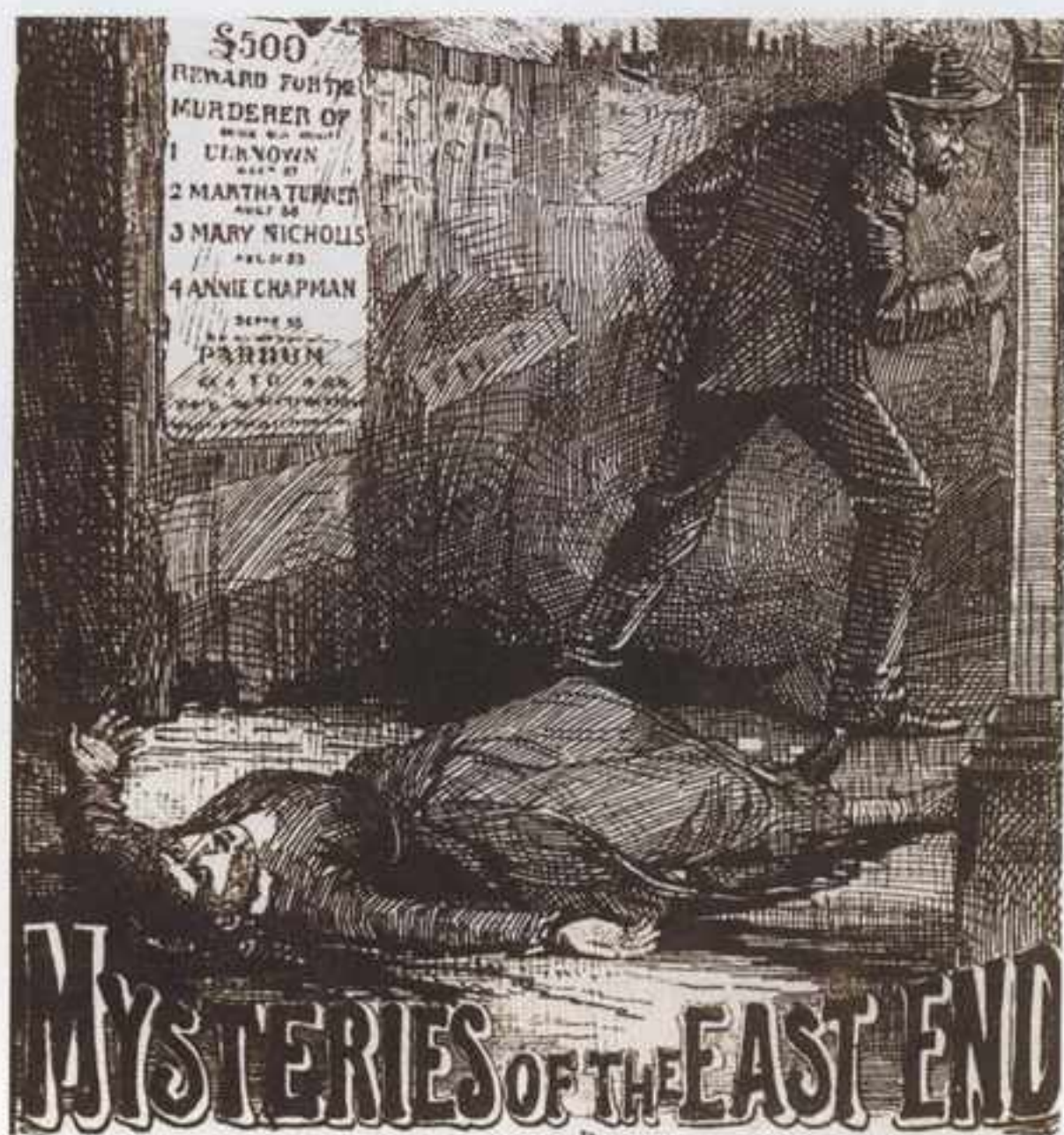
1 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) Inspector Newcomen was the first fictional detective in English literature.
- 2) Robert Peel was responsible for setting up the first organized police force in Britain.
- 3) People were happy when this police force was established in London.
- 4) "Bobby" is a nickname for a policeman.
- 5) In 1842 the Detective Department was very large.
- 6) Police methods were quite advanced in Victorian times.
- 7) Fingerprinting was first developed in Bengal to help identify workers who could not write their names.
- 8) Many people protested against the use of fingerprinting to convict criminals.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Jack the Ripper

In 1888 (two years after the publication of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*) seven (or perhaps more) women were brutally murdered in the poor East End of London. The killer, who has never been identified, was nicknamed “Jack the Ripper” because of the horrible way he mutilated his victims. Everybody was talking about these horrendous murders in the capital and the Metropolitan Police Force tried everything to catch the killer.



They photographed the eyes of one of the victims because people believed then that the last thing a person saw before he died was imprinted on his eyes and they thought they could obtain an image of the murderer. They used two bloodhounds named Burgho and Barnaby to search for the killer, but these two dogs found no-one. Somebody even suggested sending young boxers dressed as women (and wearing steel bands around their necks!) into the dark streets of the East End of London as decoys.

In the end, however, the Detective Department never found Jack the Ripper. Queen Victoria, who, like her subjects, followed these bloody crimes with great interest, complained that the police force “is not as efficient as it might be”, and the satirical magazine *Punch* called them the “Defective Department”.

One reason perhaps that Jack the Ripper was never caught was because the police never investigated anybody who was considered “respectable”, only people from the poorer classes of society. This meant that anyone living in an upper-class area of London was above suspicion. Unofficial investigations, however, have indicated several aristocratic gentlemen as possibly the real Jack the Ripper, including Prince Albert Edward, the heir to the throne, and Sir William Gull, Queen Victoria’s personal doctor. Stevenson anticipated a similar situation in his novel: Henry Jekyll is certain that no-one will suspect him of Edward Hyde’s horrible crimes because he is a “respectable” gentleman. His upper-class friends are so horrified at the idea of his behaviour that Dr Lanyon becomes ill and eventually dies, while Utterson refuses to believe the evidence before his eyes until it is too late.



1 Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was Jack the Ripper?
- 2) Why was he given this nickname?
- 3) How did the police try to catch him?
- 4) What did Queen Victoria think about the Detective Department's performance?
- 5) What did the magazine *Punch* call the Detective Department?
- 6) What kind of people were not considered suspects in the case of Jack the Ripper?
- 7) Why did Henry Jekyll feel sure that the police would never suspect him?
- 8) What did his friends think about the possibility of Jekyll murdering someone?

Edinburgh: Mr Hyde's Real Home?

Although in his book Robert Louis Stevenson says that Mr Hyde committed his horrible crimes on the streets of London, many readers believe that the real inspiration for Mr Hyde's city was Edinburgh, Stevenson's home town. Indeed, no matter where Stevenson travelled in the world, he thought about his beloved Scotland, and Edinburgh in particular. "Go where they will," he once wrote about his native city, "[the natives of Edinburgh]" take pride in their old home".

Edinburgh, which is located on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, is now Scotland's capital and second largest city, with a population of about 500,000. It is also its financial, cultural, and educational centre. Edinburgh also attracts many tourists with its splendid medieval and Georgian architecture, its picturesque hills and cliffs and its world-famous Edinburgh International Festival, an important arts festival held in August.



In Stevenson's time Edinburgh had already won the name of the "Athens of the North" because of its Neo-classical architecture and its university which attracted the sons of English gentry who came there to study during the 1700s and early 1800s. The list of Edinburgh's great men includes Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet; James Boswell, the famous biographer; Sir Walter Scott, the historical novelist; Adam Smith, the economist; David Hume, the philosopher; and Allan Ramsay, the painter. Still, Edinburgh in Stevenson's time was a city of marked contrasts.

The quarter of the city where the wealthy classes lived was called the "New Town", built during the 18th century by order of the town council and characterized by wide, clean streets and elegant architecture. Then there was the Old Town dating from medieval times where great poverty still ruled and criminals, vagabonds and prostitutes lived next to poor families. Stevenson himself often visited this area and knew its people well. The divided nature of Scotland's capital with its highly moral professional classes, doctors, lawyers and clergy in the New Town, and the desperately poor in its older quarters, is reflected in the double identity of the main character in Stevenson's book. Dr Jekyll is a respected, morally unquestionable doctor but his gentleman's appearance conceals a dark, corrupt, evil side – Mr Hyde!

1 Answer the questions.

- 1) Where did Robert Louis Stevenson grow up?
- 2) What is the Edinburgh International Festival?
- 3) Why was Edinburgh known as the "Athens of the North" in the past?
- 4) Name three of the city's famous sons.
- 5) What are the New Town and the Old Town?
- 6) In what ways were they different one from the other?
- 7) Why do some readers believe Edinburgh was the inspiration for Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?

1 In the wordsquare, find eight verbs.

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

A

above suspicion _____
 alive _____
 almost _____
 to amuse oneself _____
 at least _____
 at odds with _____
 axe _____

B

back way _____
 to be better _____
 behaviour _____
 beloved _____
 bloodhound _____
 bloody _____
 body _____
 boxer _____
 to break down _____
 to burn _____
 butler _____

C

cabinet _____
 cane _____
 to catch _____
 chemical _____
 cheque _____
 choice _____
 clergy _____
 cliff _____
 to collar _____
 to collide _____
 to conceal _____
 conflict _____
 to convict _____
 creature _____
 to cry _____

D

dead _____
 death _____
 decoy _____
 deformed _____

2 Use the following words to complete the sentences (1-8).

cheque handwriting will postmark

feeling stroll incident disappears

- 1) The policeman looked at the _____ on the envelope to see when the letter was sent.
- 2) When my grandmother died she left me this house in her _____.
- 3) There was a violent _____ last night at the football match between Arsenal and Liverpool.
- 4) I have a strange _____ that something bad is going to happen today.
- 5) If you haven't got any cash, you can write me a _____.
- 6) My cat often _____ for weeks but he always comes home eventually.
- 7) During our weekend in London, we can _____ around the city and look at the beautiful buildings.
- 8) I didn't write this letter! Look, that's not my _____.

despair _____

to destroy _____

devil _____

to disappear _____

disappearance _____

disease _____

distinguished _____

disturbed _____

drawer _____

drawing room _____

to dress _____

drug _____

dwarf _____

E

effort _____

even _____

even less _____

evil _____

F

to faint _____

feeling _____

fingerprinting _____

fit _____

For God's sake! _____

to forge _____

foul play _____

founder _____

free _____

G

to gather _____

gave in (v. past), to give in _____

gentleness _____

gentry _____

glad _____

God forgive us! _____

to greet _____

H

hand _____

handbill _____

handwriting _____

3 Read the following definitions. They will help you to solve the anagrams.

1) A tool with long handle and heavy blade used for cutting down trees.

EXA _____

2) To lose consciousness.

TANIF _____

3) The opposite of good.

LIVE _____

4) Inside a building.

SORIDON _____

5) You put money and gold things in here.

EFAS _____

6) Money offered to anyone who can catch a criminal.

DERRAW _____

to hang _____

head clerk _____

health _____

heir _____

held (p.p.), to hold _____

to hit _____

to hope _____

I

I believe so _____

illness _____

impatient _____

to imprint _____

to improve _____

incident _____

indeed _____

indoors _____

injured _____

inspector _____

J

journey _____

just _____

K

to kill _____

to knock _____

L

to last _____

lawyer _____

to lay (v. past), to lie _____

lighthouse _____

to load _____

locked _____

locked up _____

M

maid-servant _____

main _____

to manage _____

to matter _____

mercy _____

messenger _____

mine _____

4 Fill in the crossword puzzle.

Down

- 1) A kind of policeman who doesn't wear a uniform.
- 2) A pharmaceutical substance.
- 3) A murderer.
- 6) To cry.
- 7) To illegally copy somebody else's signature.

Across

- 4) The money offered to someone who catches or helps catch a criminal.
- 5) The person professionally qualified to defend people in court or to give legal advice.
- 8) A substance that can kill if you drink it.



to mix together _____
my dear chap _____

N

nickname _____
nicknamed _____
nightmare _____

O

odd _____

P

pain _____
peculiar _____
pleasant _____
pocket _____
postmark _____
prairie _____
present _____
prostitute _____

R

really? _____

to recover _____
to remind _____
to renounce _____
repulsion _____
revolver _____
reward _____
to rob _____
to rule _____

S

safe _____
scaffold _____
schooner _____
scream _____
to scream _____
to seek _____
sent for (*v. past*), to send for _____
to set up _____
to settle _____
shadow _____
shore _____
to shout _____
shut up _____
sickly _____
side street _____
so _____
square _____
statement _____
steel _____
still more _____
straight _____
to strike _____
to stroll _____
surely _____

T

to take a turn _____
to take pride in _____
taken away _____
threat _____
throne _____
thumb-print _____
to trample _____
trouble _____
to trust _____
truth _____
to turn around _____
to turn into _____

U

underhand _____
unexpectedly _____
unseemly _____
useful _____

W

wealthy _____
What is wrong? _____
will _____
wish _____
to witness _____
won (*v. past*), to win _____
worried _____

人物简介

Dr. Jekyll(杰基尔博士): 是一个拥有双重人格的典型。在社会上,他是一个受人尊敬、道德上无可挑剔的医生,但是他绅士外表下却隐藏着阴暗的、败坏的、邪恶的另一面——海德先生。

Hyde(海德): 杰基尔博士邪恶一面的化身,是一个残暴的恶魔。

Mr. Utterson(厄特森先生): 杰基尔博士的朋友和律师,也是本书唯一知道蓝尼恩和杰基尔博士死亡真相的人。

Dr. Lanyon (蓝尼恩医生): 杰基尔博士的同事,因发现杰基尔博士双重身份的真相受惊吓而死。

Poole(普尔): 杰基尔博士的管家。

Mr. Enfield (恩菲尔德先生): 律师厄特森的朋友,也是第一位见到杰基尔博士邪恶一面的人。

Inspector Newcomen(纽科门警官): 负责卡鲁爵士凶杀案的警官。

第1章 一起奇怪的事件

p. 4

1. 一个星期天的早晨,律师厄特森先生和他的朋友恩菲尔德先生在伦敦的街上散步。

2. 恩菲尔德先生开始向厄特森讲述他在那条街上亲眼目睹的一起奇怪的事件。

3. 你看到那栋有扇黑门的房屋吗? 每次看到它,都会让我想起最近在这里看到的那起奇怪的事件……

p. 5

1. 那是一个寒冷的早晨,我正从这条路步行回家,突然看到一个模样奇怪、身材矮小的男人急匆匆地沿着大街走过来……

2. ……与此同时,一个小姑娘正顺着小巷奔跑过来。

3. 不幸的是,他俩撞到了一起。

p. 6

1. 但是那个矮小男人不但没有停下来,还趁小女孩躺在地上喊叫时故意踩踏她,然后扬长而去……

2. 啊,啊,啊!

3. 我追上去,扭住他的衣领把他抓回到那个受伤女孩面前。

4. 杀了他!
5. 绞死他!
6. 他是个魔鬼!
7. 你必须付给这个可怜的女孩家里 100 英镑, 否则我会将这件丑事公之于众!
8. 好, 我……我会拿钱给你。

p. 7

1. 使我感到震惊的是, 他给我的支票是由一个受人尊敬的先生签名的。
2. 可是这张支票不是你签的。
3. 那不重要——重要的是它有效。
4. 我不相信他, 所以我们一起去了银行, 令人难以置信的是, 那张支票**确实**有效。
5. 我不会要求你告诉我签支票的那位受人尊敬的先生的名字……
6. 不, 当然不会, 那不对。
7. ……但那个奇怪的矮小男人叫什么名字?
8. 他叫海德, 爱德华·海德。

第 2 章 杰基尔博士的遗嘱

p. 10

1. 厄特森先生是一位律师, 他回到办公室, 从保险箱里取出一些东西。
2. 他抽出几份文件开始读了起来。那文件是杰基尔博士的遗嘱!
3. 如果亨利·杰基尔死了或失踪了, 他所有的财产都归爱德华·海德所有。
4. 呃……我以前就不喜欢这份遗嘱, 但是现在在听了恩菲尔德的故事之后, 我更不喜欢了。

p. 11

1. 厄特森先生决定去见杰基尔博士的朋友和同事蓝尼恩医生。
2. 关于我们的朋友亨利·杰基尔, 你能告诉我些什么吗?
3. 说实话, 我已有些时日没有见过他了。
4. 为什么呢?
5. 因为我绝对不赞同他那些疯狂的科学想法!

p. 12

1. 厄特森先生经常到那栋有扇黑门的房屋附近去……
2. 如果他是海德, 那我就是那个找他的人。
3. 但是他没有再见到海德, 直到有一天……
4. 海德先生吗?
5. 我是, 有何贵干?
6. 我是厄特森, 亨利·杰基尔的朋友。
7. 请你转过身让我一睹尊容好吗?

8. 这是我在苏荷的地址,也许对你会有用。

p. 13

1. 见到奇怪的海德先生后,厄特森先生决定去跟杰基尔博士谈谈。

2. 晚上好,普尔,杰基尔博士在家吗?

3. 先生,他不在。

4. 那,海德先生呢?

5. 什么? 呃……哦,杰基尔博士允许他可以随时来这里……

6. 真的吗?

7. 那天晚上,厄特森先生并没有见到海德,但是他后来却做了一个可怕的噩梦,是有关海德和他的朋友杰基尔博士的……

第3章 卡鲁爵士凶杀案

p. 16

1. 杰基尔博士暂时离开他的科研工作,又开始会见他的老朋友了。有天晚上他开了一个派对……

2. 你必须答应我:如果我死了或者失踪了,你会尽你所能帮助爱德华·海德。

3. 不过……如果你坚持,我答应你。

4. 我很不情愿这么做……

p. 17

1. 一年后的10月,杰基尔博士的女仆目击了一起可怕的凶杀案,她去警察局讲述了情况……

2. 你为什么在那个时刻望着窗外?

3. 因为昨天晚上的夜色很美,我在想,“这是一个多么奇妙和美丽的世界啊!”

4. 接着我看到了下面路灯下有一个很高贵的老先生……

p. 18

1. 他跟在阴暗处的另外一个男人打了声招呼,那个人来过我主人家很多次……他叫海德。

2. “晚上好,先生。”

3. 我听不清楚他们的谈话,但我想那位老先生是在向海德问路。接着,因为某种原因,海德变得狂怒起来……

4. ……他开始发疯似地殴打那位老先生,而且当老先生摔倒在地时,他还用脚踩踏他……接着……

p. 19

1. ……我就晕倒了。

2. 后来,警察在卡鲁的口袋里找到了一个皮夹和一块金表。他们还找到了海德用过的一截手杖,手杖是断的,因为海德曾用它非常凶狠地殴打过卡鲁爵士。警察

还找到了一个写着厄特森先生地址的信封。

3. 第二天一大早, 纽科门警官去见厄特森先生。

4. 这是你的名字和地址吗?

5. 在未看到尸体之前我什么也不会说。事情可能会很严重。

第4章 海德房间

p. 22

1. 厄特森先生穿好衣服, 匆忙吃完早餐, 然后直接去了警察局。

2. 怎么样?

3. 是的, 我想这是丹弗斯·卡鲁爵士的尸体。

p. 23

1. 厄特森先生认出了那支手杖——那是他多年以前作为礼物送给亨利·杰基尔的。

2. 那位女仆说那凶手的名字叫海德。这就是凶器的一截。

3. 这不可能, 但这确实是杰基尔的手杖!

4. 我可以带你到海德家去。

5. 厄特森和纽科门警官去了位于苏荷的海德家。

6. 海德先生在家吗?

7. 不, 他不在。

8. 我们可以看看他的房间吗?

9. 不可以。

p. 24

1. 夫人, 这位先生是伦敦警察厅的纽科门警官。

2. 哦? 那么海德先生有麻烦了? 这次他做了什么事?

3. 女仆带厄特森和纽科门去爱德华·海德的房间。

4. 这就是海德的房间。

p. 25

1. 看, 这是凶器的另半截!

2. 看, 海德曾试图烧毁这些支票, 他一定很绝望! 也许他根本没有什么钱!

3. 现在事情就比较简单了! 我们要散发印有海德形象的传单, 我们很容易就能抓到他!

4. 但是, 警官的工作并非如此简单。所有见过海德的人都认为海德在某些方面长得很丑陋, 但是每个人对他的长相的描述却各不相同……

第5章 笔迹

p. 30

1. 当天的晚些时候, 厄特森先生又亲自去了杰基尔博士那儿想找他谈谈。管家

普尔带他穿过实验室来到博士的私人书房。

2. 先生，就在这儿。

p. 31

1. 你听说卡鲁被杀的事了吗？

2. 当然，大家都在广场上大声议论这件事。

3. 可怜的卡鲁也是我的当事人。你……你没有把海德藏起来，对吧？

4. 没有。事实上，我还确定我再也不会看见他了。

5. 今天我收到了海德的信，在信里他说他不会再回来了。

6. 可是信纸不是装在信封里的吗？邮戳可以帮助我们找到海德。

7. 哦，我……呃……我把信封烧了。总之，是一个……一个信差带来给我的。

p. 32

1. 杰基尔，你已经很幸运了，我认为海德为了你的钱想杀你。你的遗嘱说……

2. ……是的，是的，也许是这样。但是不仅如此，我已经得到了一次很深刻的教训。

3. 在离开之前，厄特森先生问了普尔一个问题。

4. 今天把信带给杰基尔博士的信差长得什么样？

5. 你说什么，先生？今天根本没有信差来过，我非常确定。

6. 真是越来越不可思议了！

7. 厄特森先生现在非常苦恼。当晚，他决定去他的首席办事员格斯特先生那儿，征询一下他对海德那封信的意见。格斯特先生是个笔迹鉴定专家。

8. 丹福斯·卡鲁爵士真是太不幸了。

9. 是的，此事让公众感到很不安。这个海德，简直是疯了。

10. 是的，确实是这样。我有一封凶手的亲笔信，我想听听你对笔迹的看法。

p. 33

1. 噢，这封信的笔迹无疑很古怪，但是写这封信的人并没有发疯。

2. 就在这时，管家拿着一封给厄特森先生的邀请函走了进来。

3. 先生，这是什么条子？是很私密的吗？

4. 不是，是杰基尔博士发的邀请函。

5. 我可以看一下吗？

6. 当然可以。

7. 亲爱的厄特森：

明天晚上我在家里开派对，请前来参加。

亨利·杰基尔

8. 杰基尔：

我发誓你再也不会看到我了，我要永远地离开了。

爱德华·海德

9. 这两个笔迹几乎是一样的！看！

10. 什么？亨利·杰基尔竟然为一个杀人凶手伪造信件！我简直不能相信！

第6章 蓝尼恩之死

p. 36

1. 日子一天天过去了。为警察提供杀害丹福斯·卡鲁爵士的凶手的线索的人将获得数千英镑的赏金。目击者告诉警察海德做过的很多恐怖事情。但是没有人能够找到他，他好像真的失踪了。

p. 37

1. 这时候，杰基尔博士离开了实验室的工作，又开始会见他的老朋友们了。1月8号，他、蓝尼恩和厄特森一起参加了派对——犹如往常一样！

2. 接着，1月12号，厄特森去看望呆在家里的杰基尔，但是……

3. 对不起，先生，但是杰基尔博士不想见任何人。

p. 38

1. 厄特森在1月12号当天以及14号、15号又去了杰基尔的家，每一次普尔都告诉他相同的话。

2. 厄特森开始感到难过和困惑，他决定第二天去看他的另一个老朋友——开朗乐观的蓝尼恩医生。

3. 我经历了一次非常恐怖的惊吓，我想我再也恢复不过来啦。我一直生活得很快乐，我也很热爱生活，但是现在……

4. 我亲爱的朋友！亨利·杰基尔也病了，他不愿意意见任何人……

5. 不要跟我提杰基尔！我不想听到这个名字！对我来说，他已经不存在了——他已经死了！

p. 39

1. 可是……为什么？我们三个是老朋友啊！

2. 不要问了！我死了以后，你就会知道一切的，但是现在我什么也不能告诉你……

3. 蓝尼恩拒绝再说下去，厄特森非常不安地回了家。他不明白蓝尼恩为什么会对杰基尔如此的愤怒。一星期后，蓝尼恩死了。

4. 葬礼的第二天，厄特森回到他的工作室，打开保险箱，拿出蓝尼恩给他的一个大信封。

5. “只属于厄特森的秘密”，我很害怕看到里面的内容，但是……我**必须**看。

6. 信封里面还有一个小一些的信封。

7. 这是什么？“只有在亨利·杰基尔博士死了或者失踪之后才能打开”，我很想知道里面的内容……但是我必须尊重蓝尼恩的愿望，我必须等待！

第7章 在窗口

p. 42

1. 几个星期后，恩菲尔德先生和厄特森先生又一起出去散步，他们又来到了苏荷那扇奇怪的黑门前……

2. 我们再也不会见到海德了。
3. 但愿如此。我不是告诉过你我见过他了，而且我和你一样很讨厌他吗？
4. 你说过吗？我告诉过你我发现这个庭院是通往杰基尔博士家的后门吗？

p. 43

1. 我们进去看看，我担心我的朋友杰基尔。

p. 44

1. 嗨，杰基尔，希望你现在好一些了。
2. 我情绪不好，厄特森，非常不好。但是感谢上帝，现在这种状况也不会持续太久了。
3. 你在室内呆得太久了，你应该和我们一起出来转转呼吸一下新鲜空气。现在，出来吧。戴上帽子，跟我们出去走一会儿。
4. 谢谢你。但是，不，不，不用了，已经不可能了。我很高兴见到你们，我不能请你们进来，因为……真的是不方便。
5. 没关系，我们就呆在下面跟你聊一会儿。

p. 45

1. 但是，杰基尔博士的脸突然很奇怪地起了变化……
2. ……而且他的脸一直在变形，直到露出完全恐怖和绝望的神情，接着……
3. ……他快速关上窗户不见了。
4. 恩菲尔德和厄特森只能默默地离开了。
5. 主啊，请饶恕我们吧！主啊，请饶恕我们吧！

第8章 暴行

p. 48

1. 3月一个寒冷的夜晚，厄特森先生正坐在火炉旁，非常意外地看到普尔来找他。
2. 怎么了，普尔？
3. 哦，先生！博士从上周日起一直把自己关在书房里。
4. 请尽量说清楚些。
5. 我想那儿曾发生过暴行！

p. 49

1. 普尔说服了厄特森来到杰基尔博士的家里。他们到的时候，发现所有的仆人都聚集在客厅的火炉旁。
2. 感谢上帝，是厄特森先生！
3. 太不正常了！太不相配了！
4. 他们都很害怕。
5. 先生，现在我想带你到他的书房去，我想让你听听。

p. 50

1. 普尔带着厄特森穿过实验室和楼梯来到杰基尔博士的私人书房门前。
2. 先生，厄特森先生来看你了。
3. 告诉他，我不能见任何人！
4. 先生，那是我主人的声音吗？
5. 声音好像变了。
6. 变了？我已经为博士工作了 20 年，我熟悉博士的声音。八天前，我的主人就失踪了，现在里面向上帝哭喊的是另外一个怪兽。
7. 那个怪兽还给我们留下了到药房买药的药方。他需要某种药，这些药方不是我主人写的。看！
8. 但是，这确实是你主人的笔迹啊，普尔，至少也是很相似的。博士可能病了，也许他得了某种很可怕的病！

p. 51

1. 笔迹并不重要！我见过屋子里面的那个怪兽，他是个可怕的侏儒！
2. 那让我们再说清楚点——里面的那个怪兽可能是爱德华·海德吗？
3. 是的，先生，我想是的！
4. 书房的门锁上了，厄特森和普尔决定他们必须破门而入。
5. 杰基尔，我一定要见你！如果你不开门，我就破门而入了。
6. 厄特森，看在上帝的面上，求求你可怜可怜我吧！
7. 那是海德的声音，普尔，把门砸开。

第 9 章 海德之死

p. 56

1. 厄特森用斧头往门上砍了四下，每砍一下，都会从书房里面传来恐怖的尖叫声。

p. 57

1. 两个人进了屋子，乍一看好像一切照旧……
2. ……但是，慢慢地他们意识到出事了！
3. 我们来得太迟了！他已经死了，现在我们必须找到你的主人！

p. 58

1. 普尔和厄特森四处寻找，但是都没能找到杰基尔。然而，他们也发现根本没有人进入或离开过实验室。
2. 我想不明白，我们还是回到书房吧。
3. 看！这就是我从药房买回来的药。
4. 这面镜子目睹过一些奇怪的事情！
5. 没有比海德更奇怪的事了！可是杰基尔为什么需要这种药？
6. 接着，两个人翻了翻压纸器下面的文件，找到了亨利·杰基尔的遗嘱，但是厄特森马上注意到了一些修改……

7. 这是杰基尔的遗嘱，但是现在他说把所有的一切都留给**我**，既然如此，为什么海德没有毁掉遗嘱呢？

p. 59

1. 看，这儿有一张杰基尔写的便条，日期是今天，你的主人一定还活着！

2. 读出来吧，先生，读出来吧！

3. 我亲爱的厄特森：

当你看到这张便条的时候，我已永远离你而去了。

此时此刻，我不知道会怎样，也不知道为什么，但是我很确信我已经走到了尽头。

要知道为什么，回去看看蓝尼恩的陈述，以及我在这里留给你的告白。

你不幸的朋友，

亨利·杰基尔

4. 接着，厄特森找到了里面装着杰基尔告白的那个**大信封**。

5. 现在已经 10 点了，普尔，我要回家去看这封信。午夜前我会赶回来，然后我们可以报警。

第 10 章 蓝尼恩医生的陈述

p. 62

1. 1 月 9 号，我收到了亨利·杰基尔的便条。他很绝望，他请求我到他的书房去取一个装了一些化学药品的抽屉。于是，我只好去把那个抽屉带回我的办公室。他说，半夜会有人来取……

p. 63

1. “我去了他的书房，按照他的要求我拿到了那个抽屉，接着我就回家去等那个人。”

2. “差不多是午夜的时候了。为了保险，我拿出了左轮手枪并装上了子弹……”

p. 64

1. “半夜时分，有人敲门。我打开门，看到门外站着一个长得很奇怪而且面目可憎的矮小男人，他的穿着也很古怪……”

2. 你拿到了吗？你拿到了吗？

3. 来，先生，你冷静一下。我还从来没有见过你呢。

4. “我坐下了，那个矮小的男人也坐下了，但是他却很烦躁不安……”

5. 是的，我是为了杰基尔博士的非常紧急的事情而来的。我知道，那个抽屉……

p. 65

1. 是的，是的，我知道，它在这儿！

2. 啊！现在……

3. “接着那个人把从抽屉里拿出的一些药品混合在一起……”

4. 先生，现在我可以带着这些药离开，也可以留在这里。如果我留下来，你会

看到一些可怕的但又令人难以置信的事情，你来做决定吧。

5. “我让他留下来，就在那时，我发现……”

6. “……那个可怕的人实际上是……”

7. “……亨利·杰基尔！我的同事杰基尔博士也就是那个爱德华·海德，那个警察正在寻找的杀害丹福斯·卡鲁爵士的凶手！”

第 11 章 亨利·杰基尔的全部告白

p. 68

1. 厄特森接着开始读亨利·杰基尔的告白。

p. 69

1. “我出生于 1845 年。我拥有了一切，我富有、聪明、很有抱负。”

2. “尽管我事业上很成功，但是……”

p. 70

1. “我总是对研究没有耐心，而且我还过着一种与令人尊重的医生身份不符的生活。”

2. “对于一些男人来说，这不算什么，但是对我来说，内心却总存在着可怕的冲突。我渴望解脱，于是我开始做一些实验……”

3. “最后，我发现了一种能够把我的个性分开的物质，这种物质可以把善的一面与邪恶的一面分开，并且给每一面以不同的身份……”

p. 71

1. “第一次吃那药的时候，我感到难以忍受的疼痛……”

2. “那时候我实验室还没有镜子，所以我看不到结果……”

3. “夜深时分，当所有的仆人都睡着了。悄无声息地，我飞快地溜进了我的房间。”

4. “那是我第一次看到爱德华·海德的样子！”

第 12 章 亨利·杰基尔的悲惨结局

p. 76

1. “现在，我终于自由了！我可以过着双重生活！除了那次和小女孩发生的不幸事件以外，一切都很完美。我过着体面的生活，而海德住在苏荷那栋带有黑门的房子里过着他的生活。但是有天早晨，当我醒来的时候……”

p. 77

1. “……我仍然躺在床上，穿着睡衣，但是我没有吃药竟然就变成了海德！”

2. “海德变得越来越强壮，我不得不做出决定，放弃另一面而只过我体面的生活。”

p. 78

1. “两个月以来,我一直设法遵从我的决定。但是到了 10 月份,我屈服了,我又一次吃下那种药……”

2. “海德被关了两个月的‘禁闭’后,我把他放了出来,他比以前更加邪恶了。这也是他为什么用如此暴力的手段杀害丹福斯·卡鲁爵士的原因。”

3. “对于这次谋杀,我多少有点高兴。毫无疑问,海德现在不能出去了,因为警察知道他是杀害卡鲁的凶手,我想我终于可以摆脱海德了。”

4. “直到 1 月份,一切都很顺利。但在摄政公园的时候,我再一次在没有吃药的情况下突然就变成了海德!”

5. 不!

p. 79

1. “从那个时刻起,我不得不吃更多的药来变回杰基尔。但是不久我就又变成了海德。于是我派人去请蓝尼恩……”

2. “现在是 3 月份了,我再也没办法在这个书房呆下去了。我不知道这一切将会怎样结束。海德会死在绞刑台上吗?或者他有勇气结束这一切吗?不论哪种情况,都是亨利·杰基尔的悲惨结局。”

背景知识

作者简介

航海者

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森于1950年11月30日出生在苏格兰的爱丁堡。他的父亲托马斯是建造灯塔的工程师，而他的母亲玛吉是一个比自己丈夫小十岁的乐观女性。孩提时代，罗伯特大部分时间都是在病床上度过的，他的身体很虚弱，但是他富有想象力，在得病期间编造了很多故事来自娱自乐。

年轻时，他的第一次探险是和他的表哥鲍勃去了爱丁堡的贫困地区。在那儿，在首都的罪犯和流浪汉中间，他因奢侈讲究的穿着而得到“天鹅绒外套”的绰号。

他还经常到法国去，就是在那里他遇到了他一生的珍爱，美国姑娘范妮·范德格里夫特。范妮并不是那个时代小伙子们追求的理想对象：她比罗伯特大十岁，已经和丈夫离婚而且有两个孩子。当她出人意料地离开法国到加利福尼亚旅行时，罗伯特决定他必须去跟随她。他也乘船去了美国，又坐火车经过西部草原来到了旧金山。然而，这个故事有个幸福圆满的结局——两人结婚了。在回欧洲之前，他们冒险在一个废弃的银矿度过了两个月。但是罗伯特每况愈下的身体状况以及对冒险的热爱，让他确信该是他实现梦想——“南部海洋”之旅——的时候了。1887年3月，罗伯特与他的母亲、范妮以及两个已经成年的孩子一行，乘着“卡斯科号”帆船驶往南太平洋。他们走访了马克萨斯群岛、夏威夷和塔希提岛。与几年后去到那里的法国著名画家高更一样，罗伯特深深地爱上了那些群岛的壮丽美景和当地居民的亲切友好，他决定留下来。1889年12月，罗伯特和家人定居在位于萨摩亚群岛的乌波卢岛的首都阿皮亚，在那里他建造了一座被称作“维利玛”的巨大木屋。他在此地度过了一生中最幸福的时光。从孩提时代以来就一直困扰他的健康状况终于好转了。然而，1894年12月，他突发脑溢血病逝，享年44岁。遵照他的遗愿，罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森埋葬在附近的山顶上。

都市警察部队

《化身博士》故事中伦敦警察厅的纽克曼警官是侦探小说的早期代表人物。英国文学史上出现的第一个警官是狄更斯的畅销小说《荒凉山庄》中的布克特警官。这不足为奇，因为1829年英国议会才通过了“都市警察法案”（在罗伯特·皮尔的努力下），建立了第一支警察部队。早期的警察有“皮尔”和“鲍比”的绰号，就是源自于他们的创办者罗伯特·皮尔。他们全身穿戴制服，甚至包括大礼帽！

最初，许多人认为这支有组织的警察部门是对公民自由的一种威胁，但是，他们有效地执行法律、维护秩序，所以不久之后，很多其他城市也纷纷效仿伦敦。

都市警察部队的侦探部门成立于1842年，当时只有两名警官和六名警员。人们再一次不信任新的侦探。在一起著名的案件中，一个警员为了调查一伙破坏分子，把自己化装成一个贫困潦倒的画家。当民众获悉这些方法，他们抗议警察“不

光明正大”，称这不是“英国人”的做法！

然而，侦探的人数还是不断地增长，1878年刑事侦查局(CID)成立了。最初，刑事侦查局只有250人，但是到了19世纪80年代（发生“开膛手杰克谋杀案”和《化身博士》出版的时期），它有大约800人。

在维多利亚时代，刑事侦查手段并不是很发达。比如，1901年时犯罪侦查的唯一手段是指纹识别法。伦敦警察厅新厅长（伦敦警察厅是刑事侦查局的通俗名称）爱德华·亨利爵士曾经是印度孟加拉邦的警察总长，在那里，他运用拇指指纹识别文盲工人，现在他仍然用同样的手段来识别罪犯。

如往常一样，很多人抗议使用指纹识别法，但是，1905年指纹第一次被用来给谋杀者定罪。艾尔弗雷德和艾伯特·斯特拉顿兄弟被控在抢劫商店时杀害了一位老头和老太太。作案期间，艾尔弗雷德在装现金的盒子上留下了带血指纹。斯特拉顿的辩护律师嘲讽地说，运用指纹更像是法国法庭的典型做法，而不像是英国司法的做法。不过最终这两个人就是靠这个证据被处以绞刑。

开膛手杰克谋杀案

1888年（《化身博士》出版两年后），七个（也许更多）妇女在穷人居住的伦敦东区被残忍地杀害了，凶手至今仍未查明。凶手因肢解受害者的可怕做法而被称为“开膛手杰克”。那时候在首都，人人都在谈论这些可怕的凶杀案，都市警察部队也在竭尽全力捉拿凶手。他们还为一个受害者的眼睛拍了照，因为那时的人们相信人在死前见到的最后影像会在眼睛里留下烙印，警察认为他们能够获知凶手的长相。他们还动用了两只名叫伯格奥和巴纳比的大警犬去寻找凶手，但是这两只大警犬没有找到任何嫌疑人。有人甚至还建议派年轻的拳击手装扮成女人（在他们脖子上戴上钢圈作为保护！）到伦敦东区的黑暗街道去作诱饵。

然而，侦探科最终也没有找到开膛手杰克。维多利亚女王像她的臣民一样，非常关注这起血腥的杀人事件，还抱怨警察的效率不是人们期待的那么高。讽刺类杂志《笨拙》把刑事侦查局称作“‘缺陷’局”。

开膛手杰克没被抓到的一个原因，可能是因为警察从未对那些被认为是“体面”的人进行过调查，他们调查的对象仅限于贫穷阶层的人们。这也就意味着生活在伦敦上层社会区域的任何一个人都没有被怀疑。然而，非官方调查却表明几个贵族很可能就是真正的开膛手杰克，这些人包括王位的继承人——艾伯特·爱德华王子、威廉·格尔爵士，以及维多利亚女王的私人医生。史蒂文森在他的小说中预设了相似的场面：亨利·杰基尔确信没有人会怀疑他就是犯下滔天罪行的爱德华·海德，因为他是一位体面的绅士。他的上层社会朋友想到他的这种行为是如此恐惧，结果导致蓝尼恩医生受到惊吓而患病死去，而厄特森也不愿相信眼前的证据，等到他相信的时候已经太迟了。

爱丁堡：海德先生的真正故乡？

尽管罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森在他的书中讲述了海德先生在伦敦街头犯下了滔天罪行，但是许多读者认为真正给他带来灵感创作海德先生这个人物形象的城

市是爱丁堡——史蒂文森的故乡。的确，无论史蒂文森走到世界哪个地方，他都会思念他深爱着的苏格兰，特别是爱丁堡。“不论走到哪里，”他曾经这样写过他的故乡，“（爱丁堡人）都会为他们古老的故乡而感到自豪。”

位于福斯湾南海岸的爱丁堡，现在是苏格兰的首府及第二大城市，拥有 50 万人口。它还是苏格兰的金融、文化和教育中心。爱丁堡以其富丽堂皇的中世纪和乔治王朝建筑、美丽如画的群山和岩石峭壁以及每年 8 月举办的重要的艺术节——闻名世界的爱丁堡国际艺术节，吸引了很多的游客。

在史蒂文森时代，爱丁堡就因为它的新古典式建筑和大学已经赢得了“北方的雅典”的美称，它的大学在 18 世纪和 19 世纪早期吸引了很多英国的贵族子弟。爱丁堡的名人录上有苏格兰民族诗人罗伯特·彭斯、著名的传记作家詹姆斯·博斯韦尔、历史小说家沃尔特·斯科特爵士、经济学家亚当·史密斯、哲学家戴维·休姆，以及画家艾伦·拉姆齐。尽管如此，在史蒂文森时代，爱丁堡是一个存在着显著差异的城市。

富人居住的城区称为“新城”，是 18 世纪时按照市政会的指示建造的，拥有宽阔干净的街道和优雅的建筑。老城的来历要追溯到中世纪时期，那里穷人聚居，罪犯、流浪汉以及妓女与贫穷的家庭比邻而居。史蒂文森本人也经常去这一地区，非常了解那里的人们。所以，苏格兰首府这种互相对立的特质——道德高尚的专业人士阶层、医生、律师和牧师住在新城，极端贫困的穷人则住在老城——通过史蒂文森书中主人公的双重身份折射了出来。杰基尔博士是一个受人尊敬、道德上无可挑剔的医生，但是他绅士外表下却隐藏着阴暗、败坏、邪恶的另一面——海德先生。

词汇表

A

above suspicion 无需怀疑的

alive *adj.* 活着的

almost *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

to amuse oneself 自娱自乐

at least 至少

at odds with 与...不一致

axe *n.* 斧头

B

back way 后门

to be better 更好

behavior *n.* 行为

beloved *adj.* 心爱的

bloodhound *n.* 侦探犬; 大警犬

bloody *adj.* 血腥的

body *n.* 尸体

boxer *n.* 拳击手

to break down 打破

to burn *v.* 烧毁

butler *n.* 管家; 仆役长

C

cabinet *n.* 书房

cane *n.* 手杖

to catch *v.* 抓住

chemical *adj.* 化学的

cheque *n.* 支票

choice *n.* 选择

clergy *n.* 牧师

cliff *n.* 悬崖

to collar *v.* 抓住

to collide *v.* 碰撞

to conceal *v.* 隐藏

conflict *n.* 冲突

to convict *v.* 宣告...有罪

creature *n.* 怪兽; 生物

to cry *v.* 哭; 叫

D

dead *adj.* 死的

death *n.* 死亡

decoy *n.* 引诱

deformed *adj.* 丑陋的; 变形的

despair *n.* 绝望; 失望

to destroy *v.* 破坏

devil *n.* 恶魔

to disappear *v.* 失踪; 失踪

disappearance *n.* 失踪; 失踪

disease *n.* 疾病

distinguished *adj.* 高贵的; 卓著的

disturbed *adj.* 扰乱的

drawer *n.* 抽屉

drawing room 客厅; 休息室

to dress *v.* 穿

drug *n.* 药

dwarf *n.* 侏儒

E

effort *n.* 努力; 作用

even *adv.* 甚至;

even less 何况

evil *adj.* 邪恶的; 坏的

F

to faint *v.* 晕倒

feeling *n.* 感觉

fingerprinting *n.* 指纹识别

fit *adj.* 合适的; 适宜的

For God's sake! 看在上帝的面上!

to forge *v.* 伪造

foul play 暴行; 卑鄙的行径

founder *n.* 创立者

free *adj.* 自由的

G

to gather *v.* 聚集

gave in (*v. past*), to give in 屈服

gentleness *n.* 温柔; 温和

gentry *n.* 贵族们

glad *adj.* 高兴的

God forgive me! 上帝饶恕我吧!

to greet *v.* 跟...打招呼

H

hand *n.* 手

handbill *n.* 传单; 广告

handwriting *n.* 笔迹; 书法

to hang *v.* 绞死

head clerk 首席办事员

health *n.* 健康

heir *n.* 继承人

held (*p.p.*), to hold *v.* 举办; 举行

to hit *v.* 打

to hope *v.* 希望

I

I believe so. 我相信是这样。

illness *n.* 疾病

impatient *adj.* 不耐烦的

to imprint *v.* 刻上记号

to improve *v.* 提高; 改进

incident *n.* 事件

indeed *adv.* 的确

indoors *adv.* 在室内

injured *adj.* 受伤的

inspector *n.* 警长

J

journey *n.* 旅行

just *adv.* 正好; 恰好

K

to kill *v.* 杀害, 杀死

to knock *v.* 敲

L

to last *v.* 持续; 维持

lawyer *n.* 律师

lay (*v. past*), to lie *v.* 躺

lighthouse *n.* 灯塔

to load *v.* 给枪装子弹

locked *adj.* 上锁的

locked up 被监禁的; 被禁闭的

M

maid-servant *n.* 女仆

main *adj.* 主要的

to manage *v.* 设法做某事

to matter *v.* 有关系

mercy *n.* 怜悯; 宽恕

messenger *n.* 信使

mine *n.* 矿; 矿山

to mix together 混合在一起

my dear chap 我亲爱的朋友

N

nickname *n.* 绰号

nicknamed (*p.p.*), to nickname *v.* 给...
取绰号

nightmare *n.* 噩梦

O

odd *adj.* 古怪的; 奇怪的

P

pain *n.* 疼痛; 痛苦

peculiar *adj.* 古怪的; 奇特的

pleasant *adj.* 快乐的; 愉快的

pocket *n.* 口袋

postmark *n.* 邮戳

prairie *n.* 大草原; 牧场

present *n.* 礼物

prostitute *n.* 妓女

R

really? *adv.* 真的吗?
to recover *v.* 恢复
to remind *v.* 令...想起
to renounce *v.* 正式宣称与...断绝;
抛弃
repulsion *n.* 厌恶; 嫌恶
revolver *n.* 左轮手枪
reward *n.* 赏金; 奖金
to rob *v.* 抢劫
to rule *v.* 主宰; 支配

S

safe *n.* 保险箱
scaffold *n.* 绞刑台
schooner *n.* 纵帆船
scream *n.* 尖叫声
to scream *v.* 尖叫; 号叫
to seek *v.* 寻找
sent for (*v. past*), to send for 派人去请
to set up 成立; 建立
to settle *v.* 定居; 解决
shadow *n.* 阴影
shore *n.* 海岸; 海滨
to shout *v.* 大喊
shut up 关闭; 监禁
sickly *adj.* 有病的; 衰弱的
side street 小巷; 边道
so *conj.* 所以
square *n.* 广场; 正方形
statement *n.* 陈述
steel *n.* 钢铁
still more 何况; 更

straight *adv.* 直接地
to strike *v.* 击打
to stroll *v.* 散步; 闲逛
surely *adv.* 确实地; 毫无疑问地

T

to take a turn 转转; 转一圈
to take pride in 对...感到自豪
taken away (*p.p.*), to take away 带走
threat *n.* 威胁
throne *n.* 王位; 王权
thumb-print *n.* 拇指纹
to trample *v.* 踩踏
trouble *n.* 麻烦; 困难
to trust *v.* 信任
truth *n.* 事实; 真相
to turn around 转身
to turn into 变成

U

underhand *adj.* 不光明正大的; 欺瞒的
unexpectedly *adv.* 意外地
unseemly *adj.* 不体面的; 不适当的
useful *adj.* 有用的

W

wealthy *adj.* 富裕的
What is wrong? 出什么事了?
will *n.* 遗嘱
wish *n.* 愿望
to witness *v.* 目击; 亲眼见到
won (*v. past*), to win *v.* 赢得
worried *adj.* 担心的

参考答案

第1章

p. 4

- 1) She collided with a strange little man and was trampled by him.
2) He didn't feel sorry at all.
3) The crowd was very angry.
4) They wanted the little man to be killed and hanged.
5) He asked the little man to pay the little girl's family 100 pounds.
6) He went to the bank with the little man.
7) They went there to confirm that the check is good and to get the money.

p. 5

2. 1) b 2) a 3) d 4) c

p. 8

3. 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) F 7) F
4. 1) d 2) a 3) c 4) b

p. 9

5. 1) d 2) a 3) e 4) b 5) c
7. 9-7-2-3-8-4-1-6-5

第2章

p. 10

- 1) shouting
2) in front of the house where Mr. Enfield saw Hyde

2. angry

p. 11

3. 1) b 2) a 3) c

p. 14

- 1) Hyde, will
2) Lanyon, friends, ideas
3) Utterson, lawyer, Hyde

5. 1) hide and seek: a game where one child hides and the other children try to find him

2) to look for

- 3) Because if Mr. Hyde wants to play games, Mr. Utterson will play with him.

p. 15

6. 1) He pulled out some papers and began to read.

2) Mr. Utterson often went back to the building with the black door.

3) ...but later he had terrible nightmares about him and his friend Henry Jekyll.

4) Mr. Utterson, who was a lawyer, returned to his office to get something from his safe.

7. angry, disgusted, annoyed

第3章

p. 16

1. 1) Because he began to see his friends again and had a party.

2) She was talking to a policeman.

3) She saw a distinguished old gentleman.

4) He struck the old gentleman furiously and trampled on him.

5) The police found a wallet and a gold watch in Carew's pockets, and Hyde's cane.

6) He went to Mr. Utterson's home.

p. 17

2. 1) c 2) b 3) d 4) a

p. 20

3. 1) Mr. Utterson promised Dr. Jekyll to do everything he could for Edward Hyde if Dr. Jekyll died or disappeared.

2) Dr. Jekyll's maid-servant.

3) Edward Hyde.

4) By striking and trampling.

5) Mr. Utterson's name.

4. 1) policeman

2) Inspector Newcomen

3) the maid-servant

4) Mr. Utterson

5) Mr. Utterson

6) the maid-servant

5. a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1 e) 3 f) 6

p. 21

6. 1) strike 2) trample 3) greet

4) notice 5) faint

7. 1) What a handsome man Lord Carew is!

2) What a horrible man you are!

3) What a dangerous man Mr. Hyde is!

4) What a good lawyer he is!

5) What a frightening story this is!

8. 5-7-1-3-6-2-4

第4章

p. 22

1. 1) They went to Hyde's house in Soho.

2) He showed the weapon to Mr. Utterson.

3) No, he wasn't.

4) They found the other half of the cane and some cheques.

p. 23

2. 1) b 2) c 3) d 4) a

p. 26

3. 1) When 2) Where 3) Who

4) What 5) Why

1) e 2) b 3) a 4) c 3) d

4. 1) Mr. Utterson

2) the maid

3) Inspector Newcomen

5. a) 3) b) 1) c) 2

p. 27

6. old, pleasant

7. 1) He can't be a nice man!

2) He must be crazy!

3) He must be hungry!

4) She must be badly hurt!

5) He can't be poor!

6) He must be in a hurry!

8. a-f-d-e-b-c

第5章

p. 30

1. 1) He went to visit Dr. Jekyll.

2) Jekyll gave him a letter from Hyde.

3) He is looking at the handwriting of the letter.

4) No, it isn't.

p. 31

2. 1) a pencil or a pen

2) copy somebody else's writing for illegal purpose

p. 34-35

3. 1) A messenger

2) He said that he was going away and would never come back again.

3) Because Guest is a handwriting expert.

4) It is very odd, but the person who wrote it is not mad.

4. 1) somebody's handwriting

2) mentally ill, crazy

3) useful knowledge or information that you obtain from direct experience

5. 1) Mr. Guest 2) Dr. Jekyll
 3) Mr. Utterson 4) Poole
 6. a) 3) b) 4 c) 2) d) 1)
 7. 1) P 2) F 3) P 4) F 5) F

第6章

p. 36

1. 1) He is a demon who has done many terrible things.
 2) They are in a thoughtful mood and not very happy.
 3) He seems to be worried and troubled.
 4) He is in his studio.

p. 37

2. 3) 4)

p. 40

3. 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F
 7) F 8) T
 4. 1) c 2) e 3) f 4) d 5) b 6) a

p. 41

5. 1) was dead 2) died
 3) are dead 4) died
 5) were dead 6) died
 6. 3-6-1-5-2-4
 7. 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) a 5) c

第7章

p. 42

1. 1) They are in front of Hyde's house.
 2) He is at the window.
 3) He looks so tired and ill.
 4) He looks horrible and despaired.

p. 43

2. 1) e 2) c 3) a 4) b 5) d

p. 46

3. 1) e 2) b 3) d 4) f 5) a 6) c
 4. 1) Mr. Utterson

2) Dr. Jekyll

3) Mr. Utterson

5. a) 2) b) 1) c) 3)

p. 47

6. 1) Mr. Guest, handwriting
 2) Dr. Lanyon, crazy, shock
 3) Mr. Utterson, lawyer, client
 4) Mr. Enfield
 7. 1) Helen should go on a study tour to USA.
 2) You should make a study plan.
 3) You should eat more.
 4) You should buy flowers for your mother.
 5) Mark should have a party in the village.

第8章

p. 48

1. 1) Jekyll's butler, Poole.
 2) To Jekyll's cabinet.
 3) They look afraid.
 4) He wants to break down the door by an axe.

P. 49

2. 1) e 2) f 3) d 4) c 5) b 6) a

p. 52

3. 1) Because the voice of the person is not Jekyll's.
 2) Because the handwriting of the note seems to be Jekyll's.
 3) He thinks that Jekyll has some horrible disease.
 4) Poole tells him that he has seen the 'creature' inside the cabinet.
 4. 1) decisive
 2) worried
 3) terrified

p. 53

5. 1) I have been here since 1825.
 - 2) He has lived here for 12 years.
 - 3) My aunt has been married since last winter.
 - 4) Her brother has been in the army for five months.
 - 5) I have had a headache since this morning.
 - 6) Lanyon has known Jekyll since they were at university.
6. murder, letter, handwriting, hands, forged, reward, Lanyon, shock, dead, door, window, low, terrified, Poole, foul play, cabinet, creature, Hyde

第9章

p. 56

1. 1) They heard horrible screams.
- 2) Hyde.
- 3) In the cabinet.
- 4) No, they didn't.

p. 57

2. 1) b 2) a 3) c

p. 60

1. 1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F
- 7) T 8) T
2. 1) e 2) c 3) b 4) d 5) a 6) f

p. 61

5. 1) Mr. Utterson 2) Mr. Utterson
- 3) Poole 4) Mr. Utterson
6. a) 1) b) 2) c) 4 d) 3)
7. 1) ...and each time a horrible scream came from within the cabinet.
- 2) At first, everything seemed normal.
- 3) Poole and Utterson looked around everywhere, but they could not find Jekyll.
- 4) Then Utterson found the large enve-

lope containing Jekyll's narrative.

- 5) This is the drug that I brought from the chemist's.
- 6) Utterson struck the door with an axe.
8. 1) struck 2) didn't come
- 3) seemed 4) brought
- 5) couldn't 6) didn't find

第10章

p. 62

1. 1) An old revolver.
- 2) Hyde.
- 3) His wearing is very strange.
- 4) To get the drawer with some chemicals.
- 5) He is very excited.
- 6) He drunk the mixed chemicals.
- 7) Dr. Jekyll.

p. 63

2. 1) e 2) d 3) b 4) a 5) c

p. 66

3. 1) A drawer containing some chemicals.
- 2) A very strange and repulsive little man.
- 3) For protection.
- 4) He seemed agitated.
- 5) He mixed together some of the substances from the drawer.
- 6) To decide whether to let him leave or stay.
- 7) He discovered that Henry Jekyll was also Hyde.
4. a gun, a lorry
5. 1) d 2) a 3) g 4) e 5) f 6) b
- 7) c 8) h

p. 67

6. 1) You will be shocked if I remain.

- 2) I won't call him if he doesn't call.
 - 3) He will lose his job if he stays.
 - 4) You will understand everything if you read the end of the book.
 - 5) She will get angry if I call her.
 - 6) I will ask Edward if you don't help me.
 - 7) We will tell them about the party if we see them.
 - 8) We will go to the seaside if it doesn't rain.
7. f-b-a-g-d-c-e-h-i

第 11 章

p. 68

1. 1) He is a respectable doctor.
- 2) He had a secret life that was at odds.
- 3) He felt a terrible pain.
- 4) It was late at night.

p. 69

2. 1) impatient 2) free
- 3) wealthy 4) ambitious

p. 72

3. 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) F
4. 1) S 2) S 3) S 4) S 5) S 6) U
- 7) U 8) U

p. 73

5. 1) e 2) c 3) a 4) b 5) f 6) d
6. I wanted to be free so I began to do certain experiments.
- I began to do certain experiments because I wanted to be free.
7. 1) e 2) a 3) d 4) b 5) c 6) g 7) f
- a) M b) C c) M d) M e) C
- f) C g) C

第 12 章

p. 76

1. 1) Hyde.

- 2) From the terrible appearance.
- 3) He felt almost happy.
- 4) He killed himself. (He committed suicide.)

p. 77

2. 1) c 2) a 3) b

p. 80

3. 1) Because as Hyde he could do bad things without worrying about being good; and as Jekyll he could do good things without the desire to do bad things.
- 2) That he wanted to live only his respectable life and never become Hyde again.
- 3) Because Jekyll had not taken the drug for two months and Hyde emerged more evil than before.
- 4) Because he had become Hyde while he was outside his home, and he could not return home as Hyde.
- 5) To remain as Hyde or become Jekyll again.
- 6) He decided to kill himself.

p. 81

4. 1) b 2) a 3) c
5. 1) He decides to give his good side and bad side separate identities so he can live them both.
- 2) Many Victorian gentlemen who were respected professionals led secretly immoral lives.
6. 1) Because this story is also concerned with some crimes Hyde did.
- 2) The police tried to find the murderer according to the clues they found.
- 3) The police would never find the murderer because the murderer killed himself.

背景知识

p. 84

1. 1) He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 2) He was a rather sickly boy who spent a lot of time in bed, but he was imaginative.
- 3) She was an American and became Stevenson's wife later.
- 4) In San Francisco.
- 5) Because his health became bad.
- 6) Because he fell in love with the beauty of those islands and the gentleness of their inhabitants.
- 7) Vailima.
- 8) He died of a brain hemorrhage.

p. 87

1. 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F
- 6) F 7) T 8) T

p. 89

1. 1) He was the killer of seven women in the poor East End of London.
- 2) Because he mutilated his victims in a horrible way.
- 3) They used two bloodhounds to search for the killer.
- 4) She complained that the police force "is not as efficient as it might be".
- 5) The magazine called them 'Defective Department'.
- 6) The people living in an upper-class area of London were not considered suspects.
- 7) Because he is a respectable gentleman of upper-class.
- 8) They were surprised and shocked.

p. 91

1. 1) He grew up in Edinburgh.

- 2) The Edinburgh Festival is an important arts festival held in August.
- 3) Because the architecture was Neo-classical, and there was a university which attracted the sons of English gentry who came there to study during 1700s and early 1800s.
- 4) James Boswell, Robert Burns and Adam Smith.
- 5) The new town was the place where the wealthy classes lived, while the old town was the place where poor people live.
- 6) The new town was built during the 18th century and characterized by wide, clean streets and elegant architecture, while the old town was built in medieval times where great poverty still ruled.
- 7) Because the double identity of them reflects the marked contrasts of Edinburgh.

词汇表

p. 92

1. stroll, blame, kill, cry, dress, murder, forge, amuse, greet, knock

p. 93

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. 1) postmark | 2) will |
| 3) incident | 4) feeling |
| 5) cheque | 6) disappears |
| 7) stroll | 8) handwriting |

p. 94

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| 3. 1) axe | 2) faint | 3) evil |
| 4) indoors | 5) safe | 6) reward |

p. 95

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 4. 1) detective | 2) drug | 3) killer |
| 4) reward | 5) lawyer | 6) weep |
| 7) forge | 8) poison | |



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亨利·杰基尔博士是一个体面的、受人尊敬的医生，而爱德华·海德是一个异常丑陋、令人厌恶、残暴的杀人恶魔。为什么在爱德华·海德所出示的支票上有杰基尔博士的签名？为什么在杰基尔博士的遗嘱里他要把所有的财产都留给爱德华·海德，并再三请求他的律师厄特森在他死后或失踪后要尽其所能地为爱德华·海德做事？为什么杰基尔博士的同事和朋友蓝尼恩医生提起他就骤然暴怒？蓝尼恩到底受到了什么惊吓而身亡？律师厄特森面对一件件神秘而离奇的事件，他不得不相信……

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