

The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde

- All of the following are the works of Robert Louis Stevenson except _____.
A. *Travels with a donkey in the Cavennes* B. *The adventures of Robinson Crusoe*
C. *Treasure Island* D. *Kidnapped*
- Which of the following was NOT true about Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield?
A. They were remote relatives to each other. B. They enjoyed each other's company.
C. **They shared similar interests and tastes.** D. Neither of them seemed to be talkative.
- What did the word "stroll" suggest about the two gentlemen?
A. They were rushing towards the run-down building.
B. **They were walking along in an unhurried manner.**
C. They were searching through the street watchfully.
D. They were doing routine exercise good for health.
- "Perhaps he is being blackmailed by this evil person for something he did wrong in his youth." The underlined word is closest in meaning to _____.
A. posted B. **threatened** C. beaten D. bullied
- What does the idiom "let sleeping dogs lie" mean?
A. Don't cry over spilled milk. B. **Do not look for trouble.**
C. Let bygones be bygones. D. Out of sight, out of worry.
- Judging from the look and voice, which word cannot describe Mr Hyde?
A. Unfriendly. B. Mysterious. C. Unpleasant. D. **Mischievous.**
- What can we know about Dr Jekyll at the beginning of the novel?
A. He was dead and his will had been written already. B. He kept in touch with Dr Lanyon all the time.
C. **He left all of his possessions to Mr Hyde in his will.** D. He was at home doing scientific experiments.
- When did Mr Utterson see Jekyll again after meeting Hyde?
A. **Two weeks later.** B. The next day. C. A year later. D. A week later.
- Who was murdered in London?
A. Poole. B. A servant girl. C. **A member of Parliament.** D. A well-known scientist.
- What did Mr Hyde use to murder in this case?
A. A gun. B. **A walking-stick.** C. A sword. D. His hands.
- Which of the following couldn't be found in Mr Hyde's house by Mr Utterson and the police?
A. Many clothes all over the floor. B. Half of a walking-stick.
C. A cheque book. D. **Shabby decoration.**
- Why did Mr Utterson go to Dr Jekyll's house again after the murder?
A. Because he was invited by Dr Jekyll to talk about this murder.
B. Because the policeman asked him to visit Dr Jekyll.
C. Because Mr Hyde led him to the house of Dr Jekyll.
D. **Because he wanted to know whether Dr Jekyll was stupid enough to hide Mr Hyde.**
- Which statement was **wrong** about the letter?
A. It was written in a strange upright style.
B. It was signed by Hyde, but written by Jekyll actually.
C. **The handwriting in this letter was different from that in the note.**
D. The letter made Mr Utterson suspicious of Dr Jekyll.
- Why did Lanyon stop all contact with Dr Jekyll?
A. Because he was jealous of the success of Jekyll's experiments.
B. Because he disapproved of Jekyll's will.
C. **Because he was shocked when he realized that Hyde was a part of Jekyll.**
D. Because he had an argument with Jekyll about scientific beliefs.
- Why did Dr Jekyll suddenly slam the window shut when talking with Utterson and Enfield in the courtyard?
A. Because he was in bad need of rest after spending too much time experimenting.
B. Because he found it exciting that he should talk to his friends.
C. Because he was angry that his friends didn't invite him out.
D. **Because he fell into a frenzy that really terrified his two kind-hearted friends.**

16. What did Mr Utterson mean by crying out “God forgive us”?
- A. What a bad thing they have done to their friend!
B. They felt really sorry for their friend.
 C. Their friend was really hopeless and not worth their help.
 D. They shouldn’t have treated their friend so coldly!
17. Why did Poole ask Utterson to come to Jekyll’s house?
- A. Because he thought someone had murdered Dr Jekyll.**
 B. Because he couldn’t open Dr Jekyll’s office door.
 C. Because he didn’t know where Dr Jekyll had gone.
 D. Because he thought there was a burglar in Dr Jekyll’s office.
18. Dr Jekyll had problems reproducing the effect of the drug because _____:
- A. People couldn’t find enough supplies in London.
B. he didn’t realize the original ingredients were impure.
 C. the chemist didn’t want to help him because the drug was illegal.
 D. he became immune to the drug and needed greater quantities.
19. Poole and Utterson thought that Hyde had killed himself because _____:
- A. he was unhappy. **B. he had already killed Dr Jekyll.**
 C. Jekyll could not replicate the drug. D. he had murdered Sir Danvers Carew.
20. How many letters did Mr Utterson find in Jekyll’s office?
- A. One. B. Two. **C. Three.** D. Four.
21. Why would Mr Utterson go home and read the papers privately?
- A. Because he was quite afraid to read now.
 B. Because Dr Jekyll asked him to do so.
 C. Because he needed tools to open the sealed envelope.
D. Because he wanted to protect Jekyll’s reputation.
22. What did Dr Lanyon die from?
- A. The poisonous potion he took. **B. The confusion and fear he suffered.**
 C. His bad life habit and poor health. D. The strong desire to help his friend.
23. What was the purpose of Dr Jekyll’s “scientific experiment”?
- A. To prove the possibility of separating a person’s good and bad natures.**
 B. To help himself overcome the bad nature and become a better person.
 C. To free himself from moral discipline.
 D. To discover the complexity of human beings and keep them from living a ruined life.
24. Which of the following statements about Dr Jekyll is **NOT True**?
- A. He had a strong belief in the spiritual power. **B. He had succeeded in his adventurous experiment.**
 C. He was well aware of the danger in his experiment.
 D. The lure of discovery made him fearless and reckless.
25. At first, how did Dr Jekyll feel about his double-dealing with two totally different identities?
- A. Cautious. B. Guilty. **C. Secure.** D. Regretful.
26. Which of the following statements is **NOT True**?
- A. Henry Jekyll realized that he was losing control of his original virtues.
 B. It seemed to Henry Jekyll that it was time for him to choose one identity over the other.
 C. Henry Jekyll was pushed to think more deeply about his double existence.
D. Henry Jekyll became a mixture of two sides, which equally interested him.
27. At what stage of the story are we told that Br Jekyll and Mr Hyde are parts of the same person?
- A. The Carew murder case. **B. Dr Lanyon’s narrative.**
 C. The incident of the Letter D. Henry Jekyll’s full statement of the case.
28. All the following adjectives can be used to describe Utterson **except** _____.
- A. Revengeful** B. Determined C. Loyal D. Serious
29. What are the possible themes to the story? (MORE THAN ONE CHOICE)
- A. The importance of keeping secrets. **B. The duality of human nature.**
C. The battle of good against evil. D. The importance of reputation.