

### Worksheet 3 – The Opening Paragraph

#### Review: Lecture 2: The Title

Which Latin word does the word 'case' derive from?

#### Recall: Lecture 3: The Opening Paragraph

**Answer these questions after watching the video lecture to check how much you remember.**

1. Which character is described in the opening paragraph?  
a) Mr Enfield                                  c) Mr Utterson  
b) Mr Poole                                     d) Dr Lanyon
2. What does the phrase 'never lighted a smile' suggest about this character?  
a) He is grumpy                                  c) He is serious  
b) He is antisocial                              d) He is objective
3. Which addictive substance appears in the opening paragraph, and frequently throughout the novel?  
a) Wine    c) Opium  
b) Beer    d) Sleeping pills
4. What feature does the character described in the opening paragraph have that Mr Jekyll lacks?  
a) Optimism                                        c) Self-control  
b) Rationality                                      d) Compassion

#### Analysis

5. Using your own knowledge and what you have learnt from the lecture, write two PEE / PEA paragraphs answering the following question:

How does Stevenson use language and structure techniques to develop characterization in the opening paragraph of the novel?

#### Evaluation

6. Now let's think more about the structure of the novel. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is split into 10 chapters, and Stevenson has given each chapter a title:

1. Story of the Door
2. Search for Mr Hyde
3. Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease
4. The Carew Murder Case
5. Incident of the Letter
6. Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon

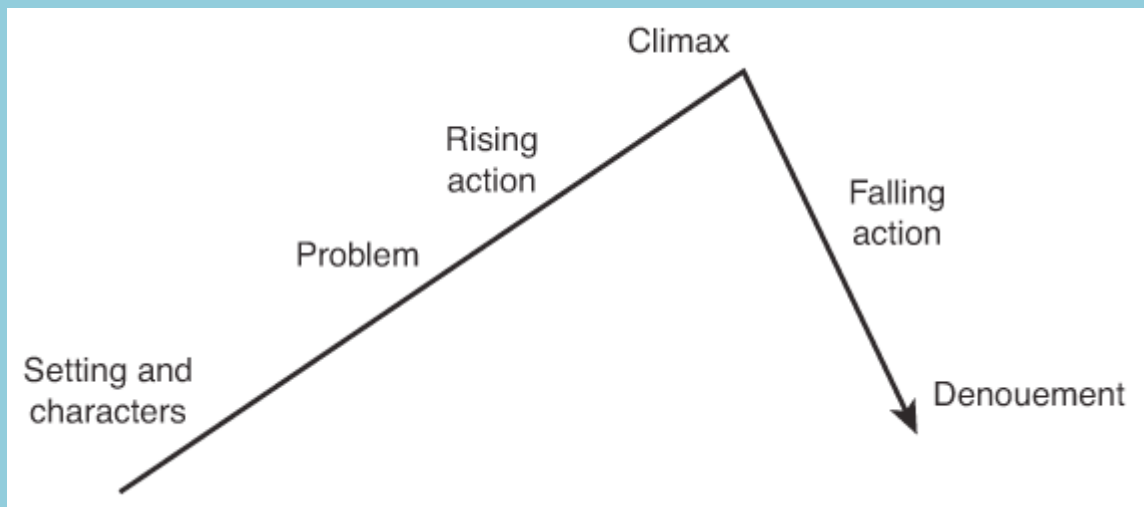
**7. Incident at the Window**

**8. The Last Night**

**9. Dr Lanyon's Narrative**

**10. Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case**

- a) What do you notice about the title of each chapter? How do the titles hint at where the most tense, and least tense, parts of the novels will be?
- b) Think back to lecture 1 about genre. How do these titles use tropes of both Gothic and detective fiction?
- c) How would you map the different chapters onto the tension graph below?



**Glossary**

- **Disorientating** – Causing someone to lose their sense of direction; causing a feeling of confusion.  
*e.g. Going to a restaurant completely in the dark was inevitably going to be disorientating.*
- **Spectral** – Like a ghost.  
*e.g. In her dreams she imagined spectral shadows in the corners of the room.*
- **Taciturn** – Saying little; uncommunicative.  
*e.g. The teenager became very taciturn when questioned.*
- **Abundance** – A very large quantity of something.  
*e.g. The island hosted an abundance of wildlife.*
- **Sub-clauses** – A subordinate clause (a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence)  
*e.g. Victorian writers tend to use a lot of subordinate clauses.*
- **Exuberance** – Full of energy and excitement.  
*e.g. On her birthday she was full of exuberance.*

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