Unit Exam Study Sheet

Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde (Stevenson)

I. Background/Pre-reading Material
Refer to the eWorksheet you completed on the introductory articles and be able to identify the important points of the following:

- Robert Louis Stevenson
- the Victorian era
- the elements of Gothic fiction
- Victorian Gothic architecture, the Houses of Parliament, etc.
- the Great Stink and the River Thames
- London fog, the neighborhood of Soho

II. Reading Comprehension:
You will be tested on how well you know and understand Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

Suggestions
- Re-read your annotations and notes on the novel
- Review the notes you took on each of our discussion days
- Review your “Literary Outline” eWorksheet + your Character data sheet

III. Quote Identification
You will be given quotations and asked either to identify the speaker, the person described, or the context of the quote. These are the characters you should now be familiar with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr. Jekyll</th>
<th>Mr. Hyde</th>
<th>Mr. Enfield</th>
<th>Mr. Utterson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Lanyon</td>
<td>Mr. Guest</td>
<td>Sir Danvers Carew</td>
<td>Poole the butler</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Suggestion
- Re-read your annotations and notes on both novels
- Review your Character data sheet

V. Extended Response Section
You will be given eight extended response prompts to answer in a well-developed and well-crafted paragraph pertaining to some of the following: theme, characterization, plot development, symbolism, foreshadowing, etc.

Be prepared to discuss the following:

- Why Stevenson uses a female child as Mr. Hyde’s first victim
- Contrast Mr. Hyde’s street and house to Dr. Jekyll’s street and house.
- What role London fog has to play in the setting of the novel.
- Contrast the characters of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Utterson
- What Mr. Utterson believes is the relationship between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
- Why Mr. Utterson refers to Mr. Hyde as a “human juggernaut”
- The role loyalty has to play in the novel
- What happens to Dr. Lanyon as a result of his contact with Jekyll and Hyde
- How and why Jekyll loses control over Hyde
- Jekyll’s scientific motivations
- Lanyon’s conflict with Jekyll
You will also have one question that pertains directly to the secondary source articles you read during this unit and one question that asks you to create according to proper MLA format, a “Works Cited” entry for one or more of the sources. I will give you the info and you will put it in proper MLA format.

Suggestions
- Review the MLA Style Guide that you created.
- Review the sample extended response question and tips (see below) to remind yourself of my expectations on the extended response section.

This is your final unit exam of the year. It is worth 400 points. Study well.

The following pointers provide an excellent guide to help you understand what I expect from your answers to the extended response prompts I give you on unit exams:

1. Your answers must be written in complete sentences and in a well-crafted paragraph.
2. Your answers should directly address the question. Use a thesis statement.
3. Answers must refer directly to the text of the story to support the thesis.
4. Do not assume your reader has any knowledge of the story. You must explain everything.
5. Be specific in your answers – again, reference the text to support your answers.
6. Do not use extensive quotations. Keep quotations brief or paraphrase – put your answers in your own words.
7. Always refer to characters and specific settings by their proper names.
8. Use proper punctuation, spelling, and grammar – it counts.

The following sample extended response prompt includes an exemplary student response. Again, this should give you a good idea about what I expect from your response to the prompts on this exam.

**Simile and metaphor** are two ways of making a comparison of two dissimilar things – either by using the verb "to be" (metaphor) or "like" and "as" (simile). In *Fahrenheit 451* Ray Bradbury often uses similes and metaphors to compare ordinary (or extraordinary) objects to animals or insects. Identify three instances of this and explain the effect of the similes/metaphors. In other words, why does Bradbury use them?

One example of an object being compared to an animal is the terrifying Mechanical Hound. This hound can be programmed to track and kill a person. It has some characteristics of a real dog; for example, it “sniffs” and “growls.” Another example is the snakelike machine that saves Mildred’s life. This invention slides down into her stomach and sucks out poison. It even has an “eye” that allows its operator to see inside the stomach. A third example is Mildred’s radio earpieces. These tiny devices are compared to a wasp hidden in its nest. Bradbury uses these similes and metaphors to show what the technology has become. People’s lives are ruled by their machines. rather than just using the technology, people depend on it entirely. It is almost as if the machines have life within them. The comparison to animals/insects shows us that the technology almost has a life of its own.