



**grammar dog.com**

grammar, style, and proofreading exercises

**The Grammar Dog Guide to  
Dr. Jekyll and  
Mr. Hyde  
by Robert Louis Stevenson**

**All exercises use sentences from the novel.  
Includes over 250 multiple choice questions.**

## About Gramwardog

Gramwardog was founded in 2001 by Mary Jane McKinney, a high school English teacher and dedicated grammarian. She and other experienced English teachers in both high school and college regard grammar and style as the key to unlocking the essence of an author.

Their philosophy, that grammar and literature are best understood when learned together, led to the formation of Gramwardog.com, a means of sharing knowledge about the structure and patterns of language unique to specific authors. These patterns are what make a great book *a great book*. The arduous task of analyzing works for grammar and style has yielded a unique product, guaranteed to enlighten the reader of literary classics.

Gramwardog's strategy is to put the author's words under the microscope. The result yields an increased appreciation of the art of writing and awareness of the importance and power of language.



Gramwardog.com L.L.C.  
P.O. Box 299  
Christoval, Texas 76935  
Phone: 325-896-2479  
Fax: 325-896-2676  
fifi@gramwardog.com

Visit the website at [www.gramwardog.com](http://www.gramwardog.com)  
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E-mail us at [fifi@gramwardog.com](mailto:fifi@gramwardog.com)

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Exercise 1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b> <b>25 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>.... 3</b>
<b>Exercise 2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Proofreading: Spelling, Capitalization, Punctuation</b> <b>12 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>.... 5</b>
<b>Exercise 3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Proofreading: Spelling, Capitalization, Punctuation</b> <b>12 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>.... 6</b>
<b>Exercise 4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences</b> <b>25 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>.... 7</b>
<b>Exercise 5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Complements</b> <b>25 multiple choice questions on direct objects,</b> <b>predicate nominatives, predicate adjectives,</b> <b>indirect objects, and objects of prepositions</b>	<b>.... 9</b>
<b>Exercise 6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Phrases</b> <b>20 multiple choice questions on prepositional,</b> <b>appositive, gerund, infinitive, and participial</b> <b>phrases</b>	<b>... 11</b>
<b>Exercise 7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Verbals: Gerunds, Infinitives, and Participles</b> <b>20 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 13</b>
<b>Exercise 8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Clauses</b> <b>20 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 15</b>
<b>Exercise 9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>Style: Figurative Language</b> <b>20 multiple choice questions on metaphor,</b> <b>simile, personification, hyperbole, and</b> <b>onomatopoeia</b>	<b>... 17</b>

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Exercise 10 --</b>	<b>Style: Poetic Devices 20 multiple choice questions on assonance, consonance, alliteration, repetition, and rhyme</b>	<b>... 19</b>
<b>Exercise 11 --</b>	<b>Style: Sensory Imagery 20 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 21</b>
<b>Exercise 12 --</b>	<b>Style: Allusions and Symbols 20 multiple choice questions on literary, mythological, religious, and historical allusions and symbols</b>	<b>... 23</b>
<b>Exercise 13 --</b>	<b>Style: Literary Analysis – Selected Passage 1 6 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 25</b>
<b>Exercise 14 --</b>	<b>Style: Literary Analysis – Selected Passage 2 6 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 27</b>
<b>Exercise 15 --</b>	<b>Style: Literary Analysis – Selected Passage 3 6 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 29</b>
<b>Exercise 16 --</b>	<b>Style: Literary Analysis – Selected Passage 4 6 multiple choice questions</b>	<b>... 31</b>
<b>Answer Key</b>	<b>Answers to Exercises 1-16</b>	<b>... 33</b>
<b>Glossary --</b>	<b>Definitions of Terms Used in Literary Analysis</b>	<b>... 35</b>

**SAMPLE EXERCISES - DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE** by Robert Louis Stevenson

**EXERCISE 5            COMPLEMENTS**

Identify the complements in the following sentences. Label the underlined words:

d.o. = direct object

i.o. = indirect object

p.n. = predicate nominative

o.p. = object of preposition

p.a. = predicate adjective

- \_\_\_1.        The street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays.
  
- \_\_\_2.        The people who had turned out were the girl's own family; and pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent, put in his appearance.
  
- \_\_\_3.        The fellow had a key; and what's more, he has it still.

**EXERCISE 6            PHRASES**

Identify the phrases in the following sentences. Label the underlined words:

par = participial

ger = gerund

inf = infinitive

appos = appositive

prep = prepositional

- \_\_\_1.        Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town.
  
- \_\_\_2.        It was a night of little ease to his toiling mind, toiling in mere darkness and besieged by questions.
  
- \_\_\_3.        "Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again."

**EXERCISE 9            STYLE: FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

Identify the figurative language in the following sentences. Label underlined words:

*p = personification*

*s = simile*

*m = metaphor*

*o = onomatopoeia*

*h = hyperbole*

- \_\_\_1.        His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object.
  
- \_\_\_2.        It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common.
  
- \_\_\_3.        I sat in the sun on a bench; the animal within me licking the chops of memory; the spiritual side a little drowsed, promising subsequent penitence, but not yet moved to begin.

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**EXERCISE 12      STYLE: ALLUSIONS AND SYMBOLS**

Identify the type of allusion or symbol in the following sentences. Label the underlined words:

- a. history      b. religion      c. law and order      d. crime      e. folklore/superstition

- \_\_\_ 1.      “I incline to Cain’s heresy,” he used to say quaintly: “I let my brother go to the devil in his own way.”
- \_\_\_ 2.      It wasn’t like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut.
- \_\_\_ 3.      I took the liberty of pointing out to my gentleman that the whole business looked apocryphal, and that a man does not, in real life, walk into a cellar door at four in the morning and come out with another man’s cheque for close upon a hundred pounds.

**EXERCISE 13      STYLE: LITERARY ANALYSIS – SELECTED PASSAGE 1**

Read the following passage the first time through for meaning.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London. The street was a small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their grains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighborhood, like a fire in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.

Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east, the line was broken by the entry of a court; and just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages. (From *Story of the Door*)

Read the passage a second time, marking figurative language, sensory imagery, poetic devices, and any other patterns of diction and rhetoric, then answer the questions below.

- 1 It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London.
- 2 The street was a small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays. The
- 3 inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the
- 4 surplus of their grains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of
- 5 invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and

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6 lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighborhood, like a fire  
7 in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness and gaiety  
8 of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.  
9 Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east, the line was broken by the entry of a court; and  
10 just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two  
11 storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of  
12 discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence.  
13 The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps  
14 slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the  
15 schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to  
16 drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.

- \_\_\_1. Line 5 contains examples of . . .  
a. metaphor and simile    b. simile and personification    c. simile and hyperbole
- \_\_\_2. The underlined words in Lines 6-7 are an example of . . .  
a. simile    b. metaphor    c. personification    d. hyperbole
- \_\_\_3. Line 10 contains an example of . . .  
a. metaphor    b. simile    c. personification    d. hyperbole