

APPENDICES

Summary of The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

There is a lawyer whose name is Mr. Utterson. One day, his friend, Enfield tells that a figure named Mr. Hyde tramples a young girl. He disappears for a while and then come back to give her relatives with a check signed by Hyde. The name rreminds him of one of Utterson's clients and close friends, Dr. Jekyll, who has written a will which says that he will transfer all his property to that name.

Mr. Utterson comes to visit Jekyll and their friend Dr. Lanyon because of his curiosity.. Lanyon says that he never sees Jekyll again since they heve a dispute over the Jekyll's research. Utterson then points out a building that Hyde visits which he later recognizes as a laboratory which is on the back of Jekyll's home.

In the following year, a servant witnesses Hyde beats an old man, Sir Danvers Carew, to death. Once again he visits Jekyll, but now he claims to have ended all relations with Hyde. He shows Utterson a note written by Hyde to Jekyll. Utterson sees that the handwriting is similar to Dr. Jekyll's handwriting.

For a few months, Jekyll acts friendly and sociably, but then Jekyll suddenly begins to refuse visitors, and Lanyon dies from a shock that has a connection with Jekyll. But before he dies, he gives Utterson a letter with instructions that he will not open it until Jekyll's death.

One day, Jekyll's butler, Mr. Poole, visits Utterson to tell him that Jekyll has isolated himself in his laboratory for several weeks, and the voice that comes from the room is different from Jekyll's voice. Utterson and Poole break into Jekyll's laboratory and find the body of Hyde, wearing Jekyll's clothes and he dies of suicide. They also find a letter from Jekyll to Utterson that promises to explain everything.

Utterson takes the letter home. At first he reads Lanyon's letter. It reveals that Lanyon's death is caused by the shock of seeing Mr. Hyde take a potion and metamorphose into Dr. Jekyll. The second letter is a testament by Jekyll. It explains how Jekyll, seeking to separate his good side from his darker side. He finally discovers a way to transform himself periodically into a monster free of conscience, Mr. Hyde.

At first, Jekyll reports, he is delighted in becoming Hyde and rejoiced in the moral freedom that the creature has. Eventually, however, he finds that he is turning into Hyde in his sleep, even without taking the potion. One night the urge grips him too strong, and after the transformation he immediately rushes out and violently kills Sir Danvers Carew. Jekyll tries harder to stop the transformations, and for a time he proves successful. One day, however, while sitting in a park, he suddenly turns into Hyde, the first time that a metamorphosis happens while he was awake.

The letter continues describing Jekyll's cry for help. Far from his laboratory and is hunted by the police as a murderer, Hyde needs Lanyon's help to get his potions and become Jekyll again. But when he transforms in front of Lanyon, Lanyon dies because of the shock.

Then Jekyll returns to his home, only to find himself even more helpless and trapped as the transformations increased in frequency and necessitated even larger doses of potion in order to reverse themselves. Eventually, the potion begins to run out, and Jekyll was unable to find a key ingredient to make more. His ability to change back from Hyde into Jekyll slowly vanishes. Jekyll writes that even as he composes his letter he knows that he will soon become Hyde permanently, and he wonders if Hyde will face execution for his crimes or choose to kill himself.

Summary of The Dark Half

Thad Beaumont was still a young boy when two big things happened to him. The first thing was he was awarded an Honorable Mention in the contest's Fiction category. His mother was very happy while his father only complained because Thad did not receive money. The second thing was he occasionally had terrible headaches which brought him to the operation room. He was diagnosed to have a brain tumor. During surgery, it turns out that it is not a brain tumor. It was his unborn twin which is thought to be absorbed into him and later removed from his skull.

When Thad grows up, he becomes a writer. His own books are not really successful, but under the pen name George Stark, he becomes a successful and popular writer. He writes crime novels about a violent killer named Alexis Machine. But when someone blackmails him, he "buries" George Stark publically and from then on he will write novels under his own name again.

But then the empty grave of George Stark is found to have been dug as if someone gone out from there. From that point on a series of violent murder happens and Thad becomes the prime suspect as his fingerprint is found at the murder scene.

At first, Sheriff Alan Pangborn thinks that Thad is the killer as the fingerprints that were found in place of evidence matched with Thad's fingerprints. But, then he realizes that Thad's family also is in danger. The murderer who is believed to be George Stark threatens Thad's family. It is quite strange that Stark's voices and fingerprints are identical to Thad's.

Finally it is revealed that the murderer is Thad's alter ego that transforms into a new person whose appearance is similar to Thad, except his bigger body and blonde hairs. His name is George Stark, the name of Thad's pseudonym. Stark is mad and takes his wife and his twin children as a hostage. But in the end Thad is successful in killing Stark that actually was never born.

Biography of Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 13 November 1850. He was the only son of Thomas Stevenson, a prosperous joint-engineer to the Board of Northern Lighthouses, and Margaret Balfour, daughter of a Scottish clergyman. It was from this side of the family that he inherited his love of adventure, joy of the sea and for the open road. His maternal grandfather, Lewis Balfour, was a professor of moral philosophy and a minister.

Since his childhood, Stevenson suffered from tuberculosis. During his early years, he spent much of his time in bed, composing stories before he had

learned to read. He produced a short historical tale at the age of sixteen. In 1867 he entered Edinburgh University to study engineering. Due to his ill health, he had to abandon his plans to follow in his father's footsteps. Stevenson changed to law and in 1875 he was called to the Scottish bar. By then he had already started to write travel sketches, essays, and short stories for magazines. His first articles were published in *The Edinburgh University Magazine* (1871) and *The Portofolio* (1873).

Stevenson gained first fame with the romantic adventure story *Treasure Island*, which appeared first serialized in *Young Folks* (1881-1882).

Stevenson often traveled abroad in search of more healthful climates. His earliest works which are *An Inland Voyage* (1878) and *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes* (1879) are descriptions of his journeys. His long journey finally ended in Samoa, where he and his wife settled as a final effort to restore his health.

On 3 December 1894, Stevenson died of brain hemorrhage in Samoa and was buried on a mountaintop behind Vailima, his Samoan home.

Biography of Stephen King

Stephen King was born in 1947 in Portland, Maine. He was the second son of Donald and Nellie Ruth Pillsbury King. After his parents separated when he was a toddler, he and his older brother, David, were raised by his mother in Fort Wayne, Indiana. When Stephen was eleven, his mother brought her children back to Durham, Maine, for good.

Stephen has been writing since an early age. When in school, he wrote stories based on movies he had seen recently and sold them to his friends. At around the age of thirteen, Stephen discovered a box of his father's old books at his aunt's house, mainly horror and science fiction. After this, he started to love that genre. His first published story was In a Half-World of Terror published in a horror fanzine issued by Mike Garrett of Birmingham, Alabama.

Stephen attended the grammar school in Durham and then Lisbon Falls High School, graduating in 1966. At the University of Maine at Orono, he wrote a weekly column for the school newspaper, THE MAINE CAMPUS. He graduated from the University of Maine in 1970, with a B.A. in English and qualified to teach on the high school level.

He married Tabitha Spruce in January of 1971. As Stephen was unable to find placement as a teacher immediately, his family lived on his earnings as a laborer at an industrial laundry, and his selling his short stories to men's magazines.

In the fall of 1971, Stephen began teaching high school English classes at Hampden Academy. Writing in the evenings and on the weekends, he continued to produce short stories and to work on novels.

In the spring of 1973, Doubleday & Co. accepted his novel Carrie for publication. Then Stephen learned from his new editor at Doubleday, Bill Thompson, that a major paperback sale would provide him with the means to leave teaching and write full-time. Stephen has two pseudonyms which are Richard Bachman and John Swithen.

Carrie was published in the spring of 1974. In the fall of the same year, the Kings left Maine for Boulder, Colorado. They lived there for a little less than a year, during which Stephen wrote The Shining, set in Colorado. They returned to Maine in the summer of 1975.

In 1977, the Kings spent three months of a projected year-long stay in England and returned home in mid-December, purchasing a new home in Center Lovell, Maine. After living there one summer, the Kings moved north to Orrington, near Bangor, so that Stephen could teach creative writing at the University of Maine at Orono. The Kings returned to Center Lovell in the spring of 1979.

The Kings have three children: Naomi Rachel, Joe Hill and Owen Phillip, and three grandchildren.