

APPENDICES

Synopsis of The Invisible Man

The story starts in the village of Iping. When a stranger arrives at Iping, he enters the Coach & Horses Inn and demands a room and a fire. When the stranger removes his hat, his entire head is covered in bandages. Mrs. Hall thinks he has suffered from an accident. She tries to get him to talk about himself, but he seems to be very secretive. Then, Teddy Henfrey, a clock repairman, comes to the inn for tea. Mrs. Hall asks him to repair the clock in the stranger's room. The stranger gets him to hurry up and leave. Offended, Teddy talks himself into believing that the stranger is someone of a suspicious nature, perhaps even wanted by the police and is wrapped up to conceal his real identity. After a few days, the luggage he has been waiting for arrives. The contents are bottles, which raises suspicions in the minds of the people of Iping. Because of this and the stranger's strange behavior, a general practitioner named Cuss interviews him, and he accidentally see the stranger's invisible hand, which makes him afraid. After this, a strange robbery happens at the vicar's house, and the next morning, the Halls realize the stranger is not in his room but there are strange noises in the room. Finally, Mrs. Hall demands an explanation and the stranger reveals himself to be the Invisible Man, which raises panic. After the villagers' attempt to apprehend him fail, he escapes the village. Then he meets Mr. Marvel, a tramp. He tries to use him as his

underling to take back his research notes but fails, and Mr. Marvel finally runs away from him. As a final attempt, he visits his colleague, Dr. Kemp, to get help. He reveals his name, Griffin, and tells him everything that has happened up to this point. But Kemp betrays him and secretly calls the police, causing a fight which ends with the Invisible Man's death.

Synopsis of The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

The story opens with Mr. Utterson and his cousin Mr. Richard Enfield. Enfield tells a story about a strange occurrence related to Dr. Jekyll's door. Late one night, while on his way home, Enfield sees a deformed, short man who trampled down a girl in the street on her way to fetch a doctor. After being forced to return the money he took from the little girl, the mysterious man goes into the cellar door and returns with a check bearing Dr. Jekyll's name. Although Enfield assumes the check would be a forgery, it proves to be legitimate. After hearing the story, Utterson returns to his home to see the mysterious will of his friend and client, Dr. Henry Jekyll. The will states that in the case of Dr. Jekyll's death, his substantial estate will pass to Mr. Edward Hyde, whom Utterson has never met and whom he assumes is the mysterious man in Enfield's story. Utterson concludes that Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll and resolves to seek the man out to understand why. After tracking the man down, Hyde is initially calm but turns angry when Utterson extends the conversation, asking about his relationship with Dr. Jekyll. After a series of murders and strange occurrences, it is finally revealed that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person as a result of Jekyll's failed experiment. Jekyll has been trying to recreate his potion, but he always fails because of lack of ingredients,

which results in Hyde's personality getting stronger, even transforming him without any help from the potion. Finally, realizing he will soon be Hyde forever, he leaves behind a testament before committing suicide by poison, pointing out how he feels between these two personalities, and especially how he feels like he is bound as Dr. Henry Jekyll and how free he is as Edward Hyde.

Biography of H. G. Wells

Herbert George Wells was born in Bromley, England, on September 21, 1866. His father, Joseph Wells, was a professional cricket player until he broke his leg and became a shopkeeper. His mother, Sarah Neal Wells, was a housekeeper. In early childhood he loved reading and developed a love for literature. When he was fourteen, his father's business failed and he became an apprentice to a draper, just like his brothers. He recorded his time as a draper in his future work, Kipps (1905). At sixteen he became a student teacher at Midhurst Grammar School. Then he was awarded a scholarship to the Normal School of Science in London and there he studied Darwinism and Biology under Thomas Henry Huxley. Wells was not able to complete the requirements for his degree and lost his scholarship, so he moved to London. He married his cousin Isabel Mary in 1891. Wells left her for one of his students, Amy Catherine Robbins (known as Jane) whom he married in 1895 and had a son with, George Philip, who was born in 1901. From then on, Wells devoted his life to writing full-time. He debuted with The Time Machine in 1895 and it became one of the most popular science fiction novels, which gave him the confidence to dramatize science using fiction, such as the fourth dimension, Darwin's theory of natural selection, and Marx's theory of class

struggle. Other novels, such as The Island of Dr. Moreau, The Invisible Man, and The War of the Worlds soon followed. In 1903, with concerns for society, Wells joined the Fabian society, which changed his writing style from science fiction to political and social writing. He died on August 13, 1946 in London.

Biography of Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Stevenson was born under the name Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson on 13 November, 1850. Unfortunately, he suffered chronic health problems during his childhood, making regular school a problem. It was during these times that he received literary influence from his nurse, Allison Cunningham, who often read him The Pilgrim's Progress and the Old Testament. When he was 17, Stevenson entered Edinburgh University as a science student, where he was expected to prepare himself to be a civil engineer, just like his father. But he had no desire to be an engineer; he was more interested in literature. So he told his father the truth, which caused them to have a painful difference. However, this was later settled with a deal that Stevenson would study for the bar exam should his dream of literature fail so he could still have a respectable profession. Then, Stevenson became interested in human nature, influenced by his environment, which eventually led him to write one of his greatest works, The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In 1873 Stevenson suffered from tuberculosis and often traveled abroad in search of more healthy climates. He recorded his journeys in his work An Inland Voyage (1878), describing a canoe trip through Belgium and France in 1876, and in Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes (1879), an account of a journey on foot through mountains in southern

France in 1878. Then he went on an immigrant ship and train to California (1879-80), where in 1880 he married Frances Osbourne; he went across the South Pacific on a pleasure cruise (1889), and finally to Samoa (1889), where he and his wife settled (1889-94) in a final effort to restore his health. He died in Samoa on December 3, 1894, and was buried on a mountaintop behind Vailima.