



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

Literature Individual Subject Test Study Guide



Literature Individual Subject Test Study Guide
created by Education Test Creators

Based on

The Hound of the Baskervilles

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

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The Hound of the Baskervilles

The Hound of the Baskervilles uses very descriptive and advanced vocabulary. Encourage the decathletes to look over the vocabulary list with the definitions of all the words for each chapter before reading the chapter. (Note – if you are teaching this as a literature unit, there is a list of vocabulary words, without definitions, included in the study guide to use as vocabulary worksheets.) Have the decathletes keep the definitions handy and refer to them as they read. Have them make notes on the any words they do not know that are not included on the vocabulary list and look up the definitions of these words. Advise them of the electronic flashcards included in the Quizlet literature classroom website. Some of the test questions at the Decathlon will include vocabulary.

Also require decathletes to become familiar with each of the terms in the Glossary of Literary Terms. Encourage them to read over the terms frequently until they feel they know and understand them. Such knowledge will aid them in discussing the novel.

There are 15 chapters in the Table of Contents. The Review Questions and Reading Quizzes are grouped to average 32 pages per sections. Specifically, Chapters 1–3, 4–6, 7–9, 10–12, and 13–15 which cover 26, 31, 37, 36, and 30 pages, respectively. You could cover the reading in five meetings. If you need or want more meetings, divide the reading assignments up to suit your needs.

Prior to discussing each section, administer the Reading Quiz included for each section. These quizzes can help decathletes assess for themselves whether or not they are reading and preparing well enough to succeed.

Each section has numerous review questions and follow-up questions to encourage readers to closely read the author’s work. Study questions cover materials directly from the text. Follow-up questions are denoted with a bullet and require thinking and postulating about the material that arises in the answers to the study questions. The first section, Chapters 1–3, has 64 study questions.

If only one decathlete is going to read and study *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in preparation for the decathlon, and he or she does not have a study buddy, the decathlete should complete all the study questions and follow-up questions in preparation for the tests. You, the coach, should set aside time to have conversations with your decathlete to be sure the decathlete grasps the content and is comfortable with his or her answers to questions. Where decathlete’s answers differ from suggested answers, be prepared to help your decathlete understand why and whether the decathlete’s answers are reasonable based on the facts and reasoning.

2017 IT Literature – Study Guide Directions

When two or more decathletes are reading *The Hound of the Baskervilles* and preparing for the decathlon, each decathlete should, of course, read all of the chapters in the book. However, decathletes may elect to share responsibility for preparing answers to study questions and follow-up questions and then share their answers as they discuss the materials. They need to develop a familiarity with the facts of the story and the answers to the questions.

MLA standards call for discussing literature in the present tense. Encourage decathletes to treat events as if they are happening in the moment, both when speaking and writing about the events in the book. Note past tense verbs can be part of a sentence written in present tense. For example, in writing about Huck Finn, a decathlete might say, “Huck tells Jim that an hour ago he saw an alligator in the river.”

Knowing the facts in a story is crucial to a decathlete being able to work at the next level of literary scholarship, discerning the author’s message—which can have several parts—and how the author helps a reader to come to an understanding of the message. The author’s message is synonymous with the themes that become evident in the reading. By the end of the book, decathletes should be able to articulate the author’s messages, also referred to as themes.

Please note that there is a difference between a theme and a theme topic. A theme should be a complete statement, i.e., Love is what makes life worthwhile. A theme topic can be a word or a phrase, such as “Love.” Holding decathletes to these definitions will help them to crystallize the lessons the author is trying to impart. The follow-up questions are generally where decathletes will have discussed issues that give rise to themes, although some of the facts are straightforward enough to give rise to conclusions about themes. Some of the themes appear in multiple chapters. By the story’s end, decathletes can compare their identified themes to the themes itemized at the head of the worksheets regarding themes. Remember, these themes need to be stated in complete sentences

Implicit in this approach, which asks decathletes to come to conclusions about themes, is the idea that writing is an art form, and a writer uses his or her art to share understanding of the human condition and universal truths. In order to unfold the message, the author uses the tools of the trade—literary devices. When decathletes understand the way devices work, they can see and appreciate the talent a writer has utilized as well as understand the message. Often-used devices and devices Sir Arthur Conan Doyle uses in his novel are included in the Glossary of Literary Terms which is a part of these materials.

After decathletes read all five sections, take all five Reading Quizzes, discuss the review questions and follow-up questions, determine the themes for each of the five sections, and discuss literary devices prevalent in each section, the decathletes, either by themselves or together, should work on the accompanying Literary Devices and Themes worksheets for the book.

2017 AJHD Literature Individual Subject Test: Quizlet Classroom Instructions

- J For access to the Quizlet.com classroom for the Literature Individual Subject Test, go to <https://quizlet.com/> and click on the “Sign Up” tab to create your own account.
- J Once you have set up your account, click on the “continue to free Quizlet” tab (in small letters located below the “Add superpowers to your account!” banner) to access the free version of the Quizlet.com classroom.
- J Use the link below to go directly to the 2017 AJHD Literature Individual Subject Test classroom or type in 2017 AJHD Literature Individual Subject Test in the search field and click on the Classroom tab to locate the classroom.

<https://quizlet.com/class/3320094/>

- J Once you reach the 2017 AJHD Literature Individual Subject Test classroom, click on the “Request to Join” button. A message will be sent to Education Test Creators to add you to the classroom. Please note that it may take up to two days for your “Request to Join” to be approved and activated.
- J In the classroom, you will find files to access for practice. Click on the title of the file to access the information.
- J Note the icons at the top of the Quizlet page. Try out the different study aids by clicking on an icon.
 - Cards = flashcards
 - Learn = fill-in quizzes
 - Speller = pronounces word and asks for its spelling
 - Test = short-answer, multiple-choice, and true/false tests
 - Scatter = match terms to definitions
 - Race = game based on the terms
- J For help with using the Quizlet.com site, click on your username in the upper right hand corner of the home page. Click on the “Help Center” tab on the dropdown menu.

Have fun and check for updates to the classroom!

2017 IT Literature – Study Guide Directions

Again, once their worksheets are completed, review the work and discuss any discrepancies between their work and the included answer keys. Consult the answer keys for examples in order to keep a discussion properly focused, but be mindful that decathletes will have great insights beyond what is suggested as answers.

We recommend that your decathlete make up multiple-choice flashcards as he or she reads the book. Also, use the flashcards and quizzes available on the AJHD Quizlet literature classroom website for additional practice.

The concluding activity for *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is, obviously, taking the practice tests in advance of the Decathlon. It is recommended that your decathlete take the practice tests in the same format as the test is administered at the Academic Decathlon competition. Set a time limit of 50 minutes to complete the test and use the bubble-answer sheet to fill in the answers. Results for the test can either help your decathlete breathe a huge sigh of relief or send the decathletes back to comb over the materials in order to better prepare themselves for the big day.

Good luck, decathletes!

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 1: Mr. Sherlock Holmes
Vocabulary list

bulbous (3)

ferrule (3)

perplex (3)

deduction (4)

erroneous (4)

fallacy (4)

inference (4)

dolichocephalic (6)

fulsome (6)

asperity (7)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 2: The Curse of the Baskervilles
Vocabulary list

carouse (8)

circumspect (8)

gainsay (8)

profane (8)

wanton (8)

bemused (9)

perchance (9)

hackles (10)

nouveaux (10)

roisterer (10)

forbear (11)

scion (11)

corroborate (12)

inquest (12)

post-mortem (13)

prosaic (13)

chimerical (14)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 3: The Problem
Vocabulary list

claimant (17)

diabolical (17)

farrier (17)

spectral (17)

flippant (18)

vestry (18)

congenial (19)

miry (19)

surmise (20)

coherent (21)

inclement (21)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 4: Sir Henry Baskerville
Vocabulary list

pugnacious (21)

ruddy (21)

cajole (22)

expedient (22)

foolscap (22)

bourgeois (23)

maxillary (23)

water mark (24)

trifle (25)

languid (26)

hansom (27)

loiterer (27)

malevolent (27)

vexation (27)

wily (27)

indiscreet (28)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 5: Three Broken Threads
Vocabulary list

articulate (30)

conjunction (30)

dialect (30)

ascertain (31)

repair (31)

entail (32)

legacy (32)

provision (32)

besmirch (33)

inexplicable (33)

sovereign (34)

foil (35)

audacious (36)

conjecture (36)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 6: Baskerville Hall
Vocabulary list

injunction (36)

imprudent (37)

luxuriant (37)

gnarled (38)

prosaic (38)

tinge (38)

wayside (38)

cairn (39)

commutation (39)

malignancy (39)

spur (39)

tor (39)

baulk (40)

crenellated (40)

mullioned (40)

balustrade (41)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 7: The Stapletons of Merripit House
Vocabulary list

efface (42)

pallid (42)

propitious (43)

ruse (43)

placid (45)

reprove (45)

undulate (46)

writhing (46)

bittern (47)

supersede (47)

uncanny (47)

irretrievable (49)

vexation (49)

wizened (49)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 8: First Report of Dr. Watson
Vocabulary List

monolith (51)

transcribe (51)

antiquarian (52)

approbation (52)

fortnight (52)

harried (52)

barrow (53)

onerous (53)

choleric (54)

effigy (54)

litigation (54)

furtive (55)

pacify (55)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 9: The Light upon the Moor
Vocabulary list

clandestine (56)

pretext (57)

reproach (57)

gesticulate (58)

haughty (58)

peremptory (58)

woo (59)

brusque (60)

extricate (60)

skein (60)

confederate (62)

stolid (62)

unmitigated (63)

inscrutable (67)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 10: Extract from the Diary of Dr. Watson
Vocabulary list

fancies (67)

indelible (67)

postscript (69)

morass (70)

blackguard (71)

pittance (71)

faculties (senses)

craniology (72)

tempestuous (72)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 11: The Man on the Tor
Vocabulary list

graven (73)

almoner (75)

abhor (76)

rash (76)

infernal (77)

magnate (77)

reticent (77)

constabulary (78)

uncouth (79)

cleft (80)

curt (80)

curlew (80)

immutable (81)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 12: Death on the Moor
Vocabulary list

contrive (81)

incisive (81)

lintel (81)

tenacity (82)

atrocious (84)

entomology (84)

scholastic (84)

gorse (85)

vehemence (85)

grotesque (86)

irrevocable (86)

piteous (86)

beetling (87)

paroxysm (87)

precipitous (87)

dapper (88)

jaunty (88)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 13: Fixing the Nets
Vocabulary list

connoisseur (91)

incriminate (91)

wretch (91)

roisterer (92)

bode (93)

implicit (93)

junction (93)

criminology (96)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 14: The Hound of the Baskervilles
Vocabulary list

delirious (100)

dewlap (100)

defile (102)

dupe (102)

swath (102)

hale (103)

miasmatic (103)

quagmire (103)

daub (104)

fathom (104)

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Chapter 15: A Retrospection
Vocabulary list

succession (104)

barrister (105)

consumptive (105)

disrepute (105)

infamy (105)

purloin (105)

finesse (106)

specious (106)

accomplice (107)

confidant (108)

elucidate (108)

supposition (108)

accessory (110)

fidelity (110)

2017 IT Literature - Glossary of Literary Terms

Adage, aphorism, or axiom: A short, pithy statement or figure of speech that reflects a generally accepted truth about life.

Allegory: The presentation of an abstract idea through more concrete means. Typical allegories have two levels of meaning: the story itself and a lesson (or lessons) behind the story. Allegories are generally (1) either political or historical or (2) develop an abstract theme or themes.

An example of an allegory is the story of the fox, the bird, and the grapes. When the bird will not share his grapes with the fox, the fox asks the bird instead for a song because his songs are so magnificent. Falling for the flattery, the bird opens his mouth to sing, drops the grapes, and the fox scampers away happily after grabbing them! The abstract theme, or allegory, is for people to realize they shouldn't be taken in by flattery. The story is both entertaining and instructive.

Characters can also be allegorical. In one of American's earliest books, *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), the main character represents the abstract nature of a Christian. The main character is named Christian, and he travels from place to place, encountering problems, yet overcoming them in a way that upholds and holds up the principles of Christianity.

Alliteration: The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words

Allusion: An indirect reference to a person, event, statement, or theme found in literature, the other arts, history, mythology, religion, or popular culture. For example: a teen-age boy spends hours building a Lego castle. His girlfriend comes over, accidentally bumps it, and it tumbles down. He looks at her and says, "Ah love, my labor's lost." He has just made a clever allusion to the title of Shakespeare's play, *Love's Labor's Lost*.

Analogy: A comparison between two objects, situations, or ideas where one is well-known or understood, made for the purpose of explanation or clarification about a second less well-known or understood item.

Antagonist: The primary character or entity who acts to frustrate or prevent the goals of the protagonist.

Antithesis: A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something.

Assonance: The repetition of vowel sounds in adjacent or closely connected words.

Biography: A form of nonfiction literature whose subject is the life of an individual.

2017 IT Literature - Glossary of Literary Terms

Characterization: The act of describing the character or qualities of someone or something; the way a writer makes a person in literature seem like a real person.

Colloquialism: An informal or slang expression particular to a region.

Connotation: An additional idea or emotion that is connected with a word, as opposed to its dictionary definition.

Context: The parts of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word or passage, usually influencing its meaning or effect. It may also mean the set of circumstances or facts that surround an event.

Denotation: The dictionary definition of a word; the literal meaning of a word.

Figurative language: Language that contains or uses figures of speech, especially metaphors.

Figure of speech: Words and phrases not used in their literal sense but that listeners know convey a certain meaning. For example, saying "I could eat a horse" means a person is hungry, or that "a little bird told me" means the speaker is not going to reveal the source of information.

Flashback: The occurrence in a story or novel of a scene that is not in chronological order but that happened at a previous time.

Hyperbole: A deliberate exaggeration of fact to add emphasis to a point.

Imagery: The use of particular words that create visual representations or mental pictures of ideas.

Irony: Generally speaking, irony is a discrepancy between expectations and reality. There are three types of irony: verbal, situational, and dramatic.

Verbal irony: When the speaker intends the opposite of what he or she says. The irony is indicated by the speaker's tone. A listener understands that the words are not to be interpreted literally. For example, a mother enters her child's messy room and says, "This room is so clean, I could eat off the floor!"

Situational irony: When what actually occurs is the opposite of what a person expects. For example, a fire station burns down.

Dramatic irony: When a reader, or audience member in a play, knows something that a character, or characters, does not. A classic example occurs when Romeo stabs himself believing Juliet is dead. Audience members or readers know she is not, that she is in a deep sleep.

2017 IT Literature - Glossary of Literary Terms

Metaphor: A figure of speech that makes a direct comparison between two things which are not similar but share something in common. Readers are generally familiar with the characteristics of one of the two things which makes understanding the second thing more comprehensible. Metaphors and similes are often interesting historical windows as often-used expressions reflect historical times and can be helpful when determining setting.

Metaphorical language: Language with poetic characteristics that draws a comparison between two subjects.

Mood: Mood and tone often get used together but have two distinct meanings. Tone is an author's attitude toward his subject and his or her vocabulary choices help to set the tone. Mood is the general atmosphere an author creates with words, evoking a certain feeling in the reader.

Onomatopoeia: The use of words such as "pow," "hiss," and "purr" that sound like the thing they are describing.

Oxymoron: An oxymoron is two unlike things mentioned side by side, such as *jumbo shrimp*, *open secret*, and *alone in a crowd*. The things together create a new, unique image.

Paradox: A paradox is a statement that appears contradictory but is in fact true. In *Hamlet*, the prince says, "I must be cruel to be kind." His statement seems contradictory, but if he carries out what he has in mind, his "cruel" act is actually a "kind" act. A classic paradox is that "Christ is dead, Christ is risen, Christ will come again." All three things are true but technically contradict one another.

Personification: Giving non-human animals or objects the characteristics of humans.

Plot: The actions and events that make up a literary work.

Point of view: The perspective from which a person views a subject. Also, the perspective from which an author tells a story.

Pun: A pun occurs where there is a playful use of words. Some puns occur when a person uses a word in a way that emphasizes one of its meanings when such use is unexpected, or uses a homonym so both meanings suit a statement, or uses words to be witty that sound alike or are nearly alike. A pun is not easy to explain but with practice, both identifying and creating puns is fun and an indication of intelligence!

Setting: The time and place in which a story unfolds.

Simile: A form of metaphor that uses the words *like* or *as* in comparing two unlike objects. See the definition of "Metaphor."

2017 IT Literature - Glossary of Literary Terms

Suspense: The tension a reader experiences as a plot unfolds, creating a desire to know the outcome of a challenging situation or situations.

Symbolism: The use of an object to represent an idea or concept.

Synecdoche: The representation of a whole object by a part of the object or the representation of a part of an object by the whole object. Example: "Lend me a hand" is a request for help that involves a person's entire body.

Theme: An underlying meaning in a literary work; an important point or idea an author wishes to convey.

Tone: Mood and tone often get used together but have two distinct meanings. Tone is an author's attitude toward his subject and his or her vocabulary choices help to set the tone.

Understatement: Understatement is the opposite of hyperbole. Deliberately underemphasizing an occurrence or subject calls attention to the outlandish characteristics or heightened significance of the subject. For instance, describing terrible food: "I wouldn't say it tastes great."

Studying rhetorical devices and logical fallacies allow a person to recognize common pitfalls in arguments and to identify errors in reasoning, thus avoiding both in practice. Below is a list of common rhetorical devices and logical fallacies used in persuasive arguments.

Affirming the Consequent - *if A, then B; B, therefore A (A is the antecedent and B is the consequent)*

Example: People who are Catholic attend church on Sundays. The Lee family attends church on Sundays. Therefore, the Lees are Catholic.

Appeal to Hypocrisy - *countering a charge with a charge*

Example: How can you accuse me of stealing a donut? You take food from the cafeteria all the time!

Slippery Slope - *discrediting a proposition by arguing that its acceptance will lead to a series of undesirable consequences. The slippery slope fallacy assumes all consequences are inevitable.*

Example: Voting for Paul Blank will lead to increases in property taxes, a slowdown in the economy, and loss of jobs in the area.

Appeal to the Bandwagon (*Argumentum ad populum*) - *A proposition is claimed to be true or good solely because many people believe it to be true or good.*

Example: Everyone knows that Notre Dame will win the football game this weekend.

Groupthink - *substituting pride of membership in a group for reason or deliberation in arriving at a position on an issue.*

Example: I am a member of the Republican Party. I vote for the Republican candidates in every election.

Scapegoating - *blaming a certain group or an individual for the problems of others.*

Example: All of the problems in our national legislature are the doing of the Democratic Party and its inability to send a clear message to its party members on what needs to be done to pass important legislation.

Ad Hominem - *A person's character is attacked instead of the person's arguments.*

Example: He is a convicted felon. You can't believe a thing he says. I don't believe he is innocent of this crime, despite the evidence.

Faulty Cause/Effect - *A happened, then B happened, therefore A caused B.*

Example: The apple fell off the tree. The tree died. Therefore the apple falling off the tree caused the tree to die.

False Dilemma or Black and White Fallacy - limiting possibilities to only two alternatives, even though other alternatives exist

Example: I thought you were a good person, but you weren't in church yesterday.

Two Wrongs Make a Right - Wrongful behavior on someone else's part does not change wrongful behavior on your part into justified or rightful behavior.

Example: I don't know why I'm in trouble. Jenny hit me with the ball. So, I hit her back.

Appeal to Fear - playing on the fears of an audience by bringing up possible unpleasant consequences if the proposition is adopted

Example: If Mr. Blank is elected as mayor, we will have more taxes, lose our jobs, and the city will suffer.

Cherry-picking - a form of generalization in which individual cases that confirm a position are pointed out while ignoring a significant number of cases that contradict the position.

Example: Benjamin and Sydney like chocolate ice cream, but Jennifer and Truman like bubble gum ice cream. I like bubble gum ice cream, too. Bubble gum ice cream must be the most popular flavor at the ice cream parlor.

Composition - A whole must have an attribute because its parts have that attribute.

Example: Jeremy has one arm, two eyes, and five fingers. Jeremy is an American. Americans must all have one arm, two eyes, and five fingers.

Division - A part must have an attribute because the whole to which it belongs has that attribute.

Example: Humans have hair. Bobby is human. Therefore, Bobby has hair.
(In fact, Bobby is bald. Therefore, the statement is false.)

Appeal to Ignorance - a proposition is true because there is no evidence against it or a proposition is false because there is no evidence for it.

Example: Alien life forms exist in our solar system.

Appeal to Authority – *believing that something is true because an expert says that the statement is true. (X says that Y is true. X is an expert. Therefore, Y is true.)*

Example: Prior to 1492, European sailors believed that the Earth was flat. The queen of Spain accepted this premise, because the extensive travels of the sailors made them experts (at the time) in geography.

Guilt by Association – *because two things share a property, they are the same. Guilt is automatically assumed because of a relationship with an unsavory group.*

Example: Jamie cheated on his English exam. Tiffany is Jamie’s best friend. Tiffany probably cheated on the English exam, too.

Red Herring/Obfuscation – *when a person brings a topic into a conversation that distracts from the original point, especially if the new topic is introduced in order to distract.*

Example:

Reporter: “Mr. President, has there been progress in reforming the guidelines for granting visas to foreign students?”

President: “I am happy to report that our country is the safest country in the world and we have many foreign students who come to this country to earn college and graduate degrees.”

The Character Analysis Graphic is a tool to help you organize information regarding the characters in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Complete the sheets as you read the story.

In the chart next to each character's name, answer some of the following questions:

Who is the character?

What words are used to describe the character?

Why is the character significant to the story?

What is the character's relationship to the protagonist?

What are some of the character's thoughts?

What are some statements made about the character?

What events are most associated with the character?

How is the protagonist influenced by this character?

How does the character change during the story?

What issues concern the character?

What other information do you have about the character?

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:
Sherlock Holmes					
Dr. John Watson					
Dr. James Mortimer					
Sir Charles Baskerville					

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:
Hugo Baskerville					
Sir Henry Baskerville					
John Barrymore					
Mrs. Eliza Barrymore					

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:
Mr. Jack Stapleton					
Miss Beryl Stapleton					
Cartwright					
John Clayton					

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:
Selden					
Perkins					
Mr. Frankland					
Laura Lyons					

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:
Inspector Lestrade					
Rodger Baskerville					
Anthony					

IT Literature: The Hound of the Baskervilles - Character Graphic

Character:	Description	Role in story	Thoughts	Events	Statements made about character:

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

Chapter 1 – Mr. Sherlock Holmes

1. Who is the narrator of the account of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*? _____
_____ (3)

2. What article are Holmes and Watson discussing? _____
_____ (3)

3. What details do the two men note about the walking stick? _____

_____ (3)

4. What does Holmes challenge Watson to do regarding the stick? _____

_____ (3)

5. How successful is Watson in his description? _____

_____ (3-5)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

6. Based on Holmes' comment to Watson that "most of your conclusions were erroneous" (4), how would you describe Holmes' opinion of himself? _____

_____ (4)

) Based on Holmes' deductions to this point, are you impressed with Holmes' powers of deduction? _____

7. Using the information of the date on the stick and Holmes' observation that the owner received it five years ago, what is the date of the setting of this novel? _____ (3-4)

8. Using Holmes observation regarding Charring Cross Hospital and his reference to London, where, obviously, is the geographic setting for this novel? _____ (5)

9. Who arrives at Holmes' door as he and Watson are discussing the walking stick? _____ (5)

10. Why did friends of Dr. Mortimer's present him with the stick? _____ (6)

11. How does Holmes introduce Dr. Watson to Dr. Mortimer? _____ (6)

12. What unusual request did Dr. Mortimer ask of Holmes just after meeting him? _____ (6)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

) Look up the term “phrenology” in an on-line search. Briefly surmise why Dr. Mortimer wanted to feel Holmes’ skull. _____

) Check the title page of your book. What year was *The Hound of the Baskervilles* first published? _____

) Did Arthur Conan Doyle successfully integrate the thinking of his times into the context of his story? _____

13. In his appeal to Holmes for his assistance, how does Dr. Mortimer refer to Holmes’ expertise as an investigator? _____
_____ (7)

14. What indication is there that Holmes is not flattered by Dr. Mortimer’s initial assessment of his skill? _____
_____ (7)

15. Dr. Mortimer tells Holmes that “it is acknowledged that” Holmes does what? _____
_____ (7)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

Chapter 2 – The Curse of the Baskervilles

1. What is in Dr. Mortimer’s pocket when he arrives that Holmes visually analyses?

(7)

J The document is headed “Baskerville Hall, 1742” (12). What can you infer about the Baskerville family from this heading? _____

2. What does the content of the manuscript summarize? _____

(7)

3. What does the document reveal about the character of a former Baskerville named “Hugo”? _____

(8)

4. What immoral act or acts did Hugo commit with what results? _____

(8-10)

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Review Questions

5. To whom does Holmes suggest this account might be of interest? _____
_____ (11)

6. What is the next account that Dr. Mortimer produces to read to Holmes? _____
_____ (11)

7. How did Sir Charles Baskerville amass a fortune? _____
_____ (11)

) The news article suggests that Sir Charles Baskerville’s amassing of a fortune in South Africa was admirable. How do you suppose or do you suppose other people today would view his success? _____

8. Was Sir Charles Baskerville admired in his community? _____ (13)

9. What are the circumstances of Sir Charles Baskerville’s death? _____

_____ (13-15)

10. What is Dr. Mortimer’s feeling about the accuracy of the coroner’s determination? _____
_____ (13-15)

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Review Questions

11. What was Dr. Mortimer’s motive for withholding his observations from the coroner?

(13)

12. Three weeks prior to Sir Charles Baskerville’s death, what did Dr. Mortimer notice when he arrived to visit in the evening? _____

(14)

13. What did Sir Charles share that night with Dr. Mortimer? _____

(14)

14. Who sent word to Dr. Mortimer on the night of Sir Charles Baskerville’s death?

(14)

15. What did Dr. Mortimer see when he arrived on the scene of the death? _____

(15-16)

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Review Questions

Chapter 3 – The Problem

1. Is Holmes interested in Dr. Mortimer’s account? How do you know? _____

_____ (15)
2. What word does Mortimer use to describe the footprints? _____ (15)
3. What sort of night was it? _____ (15)
4. Describe the alley—the walkway leading from Sir Charles’ house. _____

_____ (15-16)
5. How far from the end of the alley was the body? _____
_____ (16)
6. Are the prints on the same side of the path as the moor-gate? _____
_____ (16)
7. Was the wicket-gate open or closed? _____ (16)
8. How high was the gate? _____ (16)
9. Did Mortimer see any particular marks near the wicket-gate? _____ (16)

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Review Questions

10. Dr. Mortimer surmises that Sir Charles had stood in the spot from about five to ten minutes.

Why is this his thought? _____
_____ (16)

11. Other than the marks left by Sir Charles in the gravel, what other marks did Mortimer see?

_____ (16)

12. What events in the area of Sir Charles' home have occurred to confirm Mortimer's belief in the hound?

_____ (17)

13. Why exactly has Dr. Mortimer come to see Sherlock Holmes? _____

_____ (17-18)

14. What does Holmes advise Mortimer to do? _____

_____ (18)

15. Where does Dr. Mortimer make a note of the appointment? _____ (18)

16. What is the last question Holmes asks Mortimer? _____

_____ (18)

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Review Questions

17. What is Mortimer’s answer? _____ (18)

18. After Mortimer’s first visit with Holmes ends, what does Holmes ask Watson to do for him as he is leaving the house? _____

_____ (19)

19. Where does Watson spend the rest of his day? _____ (19)

20. What does Watson realize Holmes will want to do that afternoon? _____

_____ (19)

21. What assaults Watson’s senses when he re-enters Holmes apartment? _____

_____ (19)

) Do you find it odd that Holmes was such a scientific person who could ferret out wonderful, accurate theories about circumstances using the vaguest of clues and yet did not see any detrimental connection between smoking tobacco and the health of one’s lungs? _____

22. How does Holmes accurately perceive that Watson was at his club all day? _____

_____ (19)

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Review Questions

23. Where does Holmes say he has been, although in spirit, not in actuality? _____

_____ (19–20)

24. How many dwellings does Holmes note in a five mile radius? _____ (20)

25. What adjective does Watson use to describe the place? _____ (20)

26. What two questions does Holmes say are facing them? _____

_____ (20)

27. What is Holmes' rationale for the change in the appearance of the footprints at the scene of the death from full prints to ones appearing to be tip-toeing? _____

_____ (20–21)

28. Why does Holmes surmise that Sir Charles was terrified when he began running?

_____ (21)

29. Who else was in the vicinity the night Sir Charles died and has given evidence regarding events? _____ (21)

30. Why does Holmes surmise that Sir Charles was waiting to meet someone the night he died?

_____ (21)

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Review Questions

31. Holmes ponders why Sir Charles was waiting to meet someone in the Yew Alley rather than where? _____ (21)

32. Where was Sir Charles supposed to go the morning after he died? _____
_____ (21)

33. What does Holmes apparently do to entertain and relax himself? _____
_____ (21)

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Review Questions

Chapter 4 - Sir Henry Baskerville

1. Who shows up at Holmes' door at ten o'clock for their appointment? _____
_____ (21)

2. What was ironic about Dr. Mortimer bringing Sir Henry Baskerville to see Sherlock Holmes?

_____ (21 - 22)

J In what way was Sir Henry's decision ironic? _____

3. How was Sir Henry's letter addressed? _____

_____ (22)

4. Who knew that Sir Henry Baskerville would be staying at the Northumberland Hotel?

_____ (22)

5. How had the single sentence of the note Sir Henry received been created and what does it say? _____

_____ (22)

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Review Questions

6. What does Holmes deduce about the nature of the newsprint words in Sir Henry’s mysterious note? _____
_____ (23)

7. What is Holmes’ deduction about the scissors used to cut out the words? _____

_____ (23)

8. Does Holmes feel the creator of the mysterious note is educated or not? _____
_____ (24)

9. What else does Holmes think is true of the person who wrote the letter? _____
_____ (24)

10. What does Holmes surmise is true from the fact that the word “Life,” is not aligned with the rest of the sentence? _____

_____ (24)

11. What does Holmes deduce from the consistency of the ink in the words of the address?

_____ (24)

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Review Questions

12. How does Holmes think they might learn the identity of the writer of the anonymous letter to Sir Henry? _____

_____ (24)

13. What questions does Holmes ask of Sir Henry that Sir Henry answers in the affirmative?

_____ (25)

14. What is Sir Henry’s answer? _____

_____ (25)

15. How much did a pair of new boots cost, circa 1889? _____ (25)

16. What do both Holmes and Mortimer think might be the fate of the stolen boot? _____

_____ (25)

17. Do Holmes and Mortimer believe Sir Henry should hear the story that Mortimer unfolded the day before to Holmes? _____

_____ (26)

18. Who states that he believes someone “knows more than we do about what goes on upon the moor”? _____ (26)

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Review Questions

19. Does Holmes believe that the person Dr. Mortimer alludes to is a danger to Sir Henry?

(26)

20. Is Sir Henry Baskerville amenable to staying away from Baskerville Hall until the dangerous circumstances are identified and cleared away? _____ (26)

21. What does Sir Henry ask of Holmes and Watson? _____

_____ (26)

22. Once Mortimer and Sir Henry leave, what do Holmes and Watson proceed to do?

_____ (26)

23. What does Holmes see on the street when he is following Mortimer and Sir Henry?

_____ (27)

24. What is a prominent feature of the man in the hansom cab? _____
_____ (27)

25. Why does the man in the hansom cab rise up and yell at his driver? _____

_____ (27)

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Review Questions

26. What important piece of information does Holmes note about the cab? _____

_____ (28)

27. What does Holmes wish he had done rather than try to pursue Cab 2704? _____

_____ (28)

28. What is the name of a teenaged messenger Holmes hires to do some work for him?
_____ (28)

29. What is the object of Holmes hiring Cartwright? _____

_____ (29)

30. How much is Cartwright supposed to tip each hotel worker who aids him in his search?
_____ (29)

31. Once Holmes and Watson determine the identity of the cabman who drives No. 2704, what does Holmes propose they do while waiting for Cartwright's report? _____

_____ (29)

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Review Questions

Chapter 5 - Three Broken Threads

1. After viewing the pictures in the gallery in Bond Street, Holmes and Watson arrive at the Northumberland Hotel to meet with Mortimer and Sir Henry and ask the hotel clerk if they may see what? _____ (29)

2. How many guests have registered at the Northumberland Hotel within the 20 or so hours since Sir Henry registered? _____ (29)

3. Does the hotel clerk allow Holmes to view the register and thus learn the names of the newly-registered guests? _____ (29)

4. What clever ploy does Holmes use to learn details about the two newly-registered guests?

_____ (29)

5. Holmes realizes that the two newly-registered guests are not likely to be following him, and from the fact that the follower is not a registered hotel guest, what does Holmes presume?

_____ (30)

6. What recent event has occurred to upset Sir Henry, a state Watson and Holmes find him in when they reach the top of the stairs in the hotel? _____ (30)

) How has a thief gotten access to Sir Henry's boots? (You may need to refer to page 25.)

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Review Questions

7. What metaphor does Holmes use on page 31 to explain the leads he is pursuing in this case? _____

_____ (31)
8. Why is a thread an apt metaphor for a lead in solving a mystery? _____

9. When does Sir Henry propose to leave the Northumberland Hotel and travel to the Baskerville estate at Dartmoor? _____ (31)
10. In answer to his question to Mortimer if anyone at the Baskerville estate has a black beard, what does Holmes learn? _____
_____ (31)
11. Did Barrymore profit from Sir Charles's death? _____ (31)
12. Did Barrymore know he would profit from Sir Charles's death? _____
_____ (31)
13. Did Mortimer profit from Sir Charles's will? _____ (32)
14. What is the value of Sir Charles estate? _____

_____ (32)

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Review Questions

14. What does Sir Henry say he would do with any cash he is now entitled to as a result of Sir Charles's death? _____

_____ (32)

15. Is Holmes concerned about Sir Henry traveling to the Baskerville estate by himself?

_____ (32)

16. What advantage is there to Holmes of Watson being at the Baskerville home with Sir Henry?

_____ (33)

17. Just before the four men leave the dining hall at the Northumberland Hotel, what does Sir Henry discover? _____ (33)

) Why is this discovery particularly noteworthy? _____

_____ (33)

18. What five items does Watson list as "inexplicable incidents all within the limits of two days"? _____

_____ (33)

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Review Questions

19. How many telegrams does Holmes receive just before dinner that evening? _____ (34)

20. What is the substance of the two telegrams? _____

_____ (34)

) Why is Barrymore being at Baskerville Hall significant? _____

21. What metaphor does Holmes then use as a lament? _____

_____ (34)

22. Who knocks on Holmes' door just after Holmes receives the telegrams? _____ (34)

23. Summarize the information the cab driver relates to Holmes. _____

_____ (34-35)

24. How does the cab driver of Cab 2704 describe his passenger? _____
_____ (35)

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Review Questions

25. What metaphor does Holmes use at this point regarding possible clues? _____
_____ (36)

26. What is Holmes' assessment of his adversary in the Baskerville mystery? _____
_____ (36)

27. Is Holmes concerned about sending Watson to the Baskerville estate in Dartmoor?

_____ (36)

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Review Questions

Chapter 6 - Baskerville Hall

1. What does Holmes want of Watson while he is at Baskerville Hall, and what does Holmes in turn cite as his responsibility? _____

_____ (36)

2. What person is Holmes quite comfortable about eliminating as suspicious in Sir Charles's death? _____ (36)

3. Whom does Holmes list as possible suspects? _____

_____ (36)

4. Has Watson taken a gun with him for the journey? _____ (37)

5. What does Holmes warn Sir Henry against doing? _____

_____ (37)

6. Has Sir Henry found his old black boot? _____ (37)

7. Where in particular does Holmes warn Sir Henry not to go? _____

_____ (37)

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Review Questions

8. How does Sir Henry feel about being back in Devon, and what evidence supports your opinion? _____

_____ (37)

9. When Has Sir Henry last seen Baskerville Hall? _____

_____ (37-38)

10. How long have Baskervilles lived at the Hall? _____ (40)

11. In Watson’s opinion, would Sir Henry Baskerville be a good man with whom to undertake a risk? _____
_____ (38)

12. Who or what does Watson see when pulling into the station that surprises him?

_____ (38)

13. Watson describes the scenery as they approach Baskerville Hall, noting “the long, gloomy curve of the moor, broken by the jagged and sinister hills.” What kind of tone do the words “gloomy,” “jagged” and “sinister” help to set? _____

_____ (38)

14. Contrast the difference in the appearance of the scenery to Sir Henry and to Watson.

_____ (38)

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Review Questions

15. When the travelling party sees another armed soldier, what does the driver tell them?

(39)

16. Was Watson familiar with the convict? _____

(39)

17. Name two reasons why the travelling party shivered at that moment. _____

(39)

18. What icon surmounts the Baskerville Hall gates? _____

(39)

19. What plan does Sir Henry voice that will ward off the scary look of his new home?

(40)

20. Who do you suppose are the tall man and the woman who step from the shadow of the porch to greet the carriage? _____

(40)

21. Does Dr. Mortimer stay to have dinner at the Hall? _____

(40)

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Review Questions

22. When Sir Henry stands in the main room of Baskerville Hall, “the light beat upon him,” but “long shadows trailed down the walls and hung like a black canopy above him.” What literary device might be at work here? _____
_____ (40)

23. Describe Barrymore. _____
_____ (41)

) Who else has been mentioned as having this same description? _____
_____ (35)

24. The Barrymores inform Sir Henry that they do not wish to stay on at Baskerville Hall as employees once Sir Henry can find suitable replacements. Why? _____

_____ (41)

) Do you think that this information would be of interest to Sherlock Holmes. Why?

_____ (36)

25. Which room does Watson describe as opening out of the hall and being “a place of shadow and gloom”? _____ (41)

26. Why is Watson happy when the meal they eat in the dining room is over? _____

_____ (41)

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Review Questions

27. Does Sir Henry think that Baskerville Hall is a cheery place? _____

_____ (42)

28. Does Watson sleep well his first night at Baskerville Hall? Why or why not?

_____ (42)

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Review Questions

Chapter 7 – The Stapletons of Merripit House

1. How does Baskerville Hall appear to Sir Henry and Watson on their first morning? _____
_____ (42)

2. The “baronet” says, “I guess it is ourselves and not the house that we have to blame!” Who do you suppose the “baronet” refers to? _____

_____ (42)

3. What odd sounds in the night do both Sir Henry and Watson believe they hear? _____

_____ (42)

4. What is the butler Barrymore’s response when asked if he could explain the sobbing?

_____ (43)

5. When Watson meets Mrs. Barrymore after breakfast, what does he note about her appearance? _____
_____ (43)

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Review Questions

6. Watson is quick to wonder why Barrymore would lie about his wife’s crying in the night.

What does Watson then set out to confirm at the Grimpen post office? Why is the answer to this question important? _____

_____ (43)

7. What does Watson learn at the Grimpen post office regarding the delivery of the telegram to Barrymore? _____

_____ (43)

8. What is the significance of this news? _____

_____ (43-44)

9. What is Watson hoping for, more and more? _____

_____ (44)

10. As Watson is headed back to Baskerville Hall, who surprises him? _____

_____ (44)

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Review Questions

11. How does Stapleton know who Watson is, and why is calling out to Watson unusual?

(44)

12. What do some of the peasants in the vicinity swear they have seen out on the moor?

(44)

13. How does Stapleton believe Sir Charles died? _____

(45)

14. Who does Stapleton hope will come to Dartmoor to look into Sir Charles' death? _____

(45)

15. What does Stapleton first offer to Watson? _____

(45)

16. What is Watson's response to Stapleton's offer? _____

(45)

17. Why would Watson not want to accept any help from Stapleton? _____

(45)

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Review Questions

18. What is Stapleton's second offer to Watson? _____

_____ (45)

19. Why does Watson decide to leave Sir Henry by himself and accompany Stapleton to Merripit? _____

_____ (46)

20. Describe the moor. _____

_____ (46)

21. Why are the bright green spots that Watson can see, that Stapleton calls bog-holes, so dangerous? _____

_____ (46)

22. What tragic event does Watson actually witness while near the bog? _____

_____ (46)

23. What does Stapleton like to search for on the moor? _____
_____ (46)

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Review Questions

24. When Watson exclaims that one day he “shall try [his] luck” to look for rare plants and birds, what is Stapleton’s reaction? _____

_____ (47)

) Would you be inclined to set out across the moor after hearing such a warning?

25. When Watson hears a “melancholy, throbbing murmur,” sweeping over the moor, how does Stapleton account for the sound? _____

_____ (47)

26. What unusual sight does Watson see that he thinks might be sheep-pens? _____

_____ (47)

) On your computer, search for information on “English moor Neolithic houses” and read about the ancient civilizations. In what two places in England are such remains found? What years do the Neolithic period span? _____

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Review Questions

27. What is the name of the small fly or moth that Stapleton pursues? _____

(47-48)

28. While Stapleton is chasing after the moth, why does Watson hear footsteps approaching?

_____ (48)

29. How does Watson describe Miss Stapleton? _____

_____ (48)

30. What are Miss Stapleton's first words to Watson? _____

_____ (48)

31. Is she able to offer Watson an explanation why he should follow her command?

_____ (48)

32. With what name does Stapleton greet his sister, and is he altogether pleased to see her?

_____ (48)

33. What is Beryl keeping from her brother's knowledge? _____

_____ (49)

34. Who does Beryl think the visitor is? _____

_____ (49)

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Review Questions

35. How does the outside of Merripit House contrast with its inside? _____

_____ (49)

36. What does Watson wonder about “this highly educated man and this beautiful woman”?

_____ (49)

37. When Stapleton tells Watson that the place is a “queer spot” but that “they” “manage to make [themselves] fairly happy” what is missing in Beryl’s response? _____
_____ (49)

38. What two fields of study particularly interest Stapleton? _____
_____ (49)

39. Does Watson think Sir Henry would welcome an afternoon call from the Stapletons? _____
_____ (50)

40. What does Stapleton invite Watson to stay and examine? _____
_____ (50)

) What are Lepidoptera? _____

41. Is Watson eager to view the Lepidoptera collection? Why? _____

_____ (50)

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Review Questions

42. To what does Watson attribute Miss Stapleton’s ability to be on the path ahead of him?

(50)

) Do you as a reader sense a suggestion that Miss Stapleton has supernatural powers?

Why? _____

43. What does Miss Stapleton ask Watson to do regarding the words she previously spoke in warning to him? _____ (50)

44. What is Miss Stapleton’s reason for asking Watson to forget the warning she spoke to him upon their initial encounter? _____ (50)

45. Why does Miss Stapleton say she is eager for Sir Henry to return to London? _____ (50)

46. Does Miss Stapleton believe in the legend of the hound? _____ (51)

47. What does Miss Stapleton again ask Watson to do for Sir Henry? Why? _____ (51)

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Review Questions

48. Why does Miss Stapleton not want her brother to hear her beg for Sir Henry to leave the area? _____

_____ (51)

49. When Miss Stapleton leaves Watson this time, what somewhat ominous words does she say in parting? _____

_____ (51)

) What makes these parting words ominous? _____

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Review Questions

Chapter 8 - First Report of Dr. Watson

1. What do you note about the source of the information you as a reader are now receiving?

_____ (51)

2. What oxymoron does Watson use to describe the lure of the moor to Holmes? _____

_____ (51)

3. What remnants are there of the prehistoric people who once lived upon the moor?

_____ (51-52)

4. What unusual adjective does Watson use to describe the prehistoric people along with their being “harried”? _____ (52)

) Why do you suppose Watson describes them in this way? _____

5. Why do the local people believe that the Notting Hill convict has left their area? _____

_____ (52)

6. What causes Watson to worry about the Stapletons? _____

_____ (52)

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Review Questions

7. What deduction has Watson come to regarding the interests of Sir Henry and Beryl Stapleton in each other? _____
_____ (52)
8. What does Watson feel Miss Stapleton often seeks from her brother? _____
_____ (52)
9. Why do Watson, Sir Henry, and the Stapletons venture out on an excursion of some miles across the moor to an exceptionally dismal place? _____

_____ (53)
10. Does Watson think that Sir Henry believes in the legend of the hound? _____
_____ (53)
11. Does Watson think that Stapleton believes in the legend of the hound? _____

_____ (53)
12. Does Watson believe that Stapleton favors a marriage between Sir Henry and his sister?

_____ (53)
13. What immediate effect would a love affair between Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton have on Watson? _____

_____ (53)

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Review Questions

14. What has Dr. Mortimer found recently of interest to him as a scientist? _____

_____ (53)

15. What does Sir Henry ask Mortimer to show him, Watson, and the Stapletons when Mortimer is visiting at Baskerville Hall? _____

_____ (53)

16. Has Watson had any reason to suspend his suspicion of Barrymore? _____

_____ (54)

17. What other neighbor does Watson report on in pursuit of his assignment from Holmes to learn about the Baskerville Hall neighbors? _____

_____ (54)

18. What characteristics does Watson report are possessed by Mr. Frankland? _____

_____ (54)

19. What employment has Mr. Frankland recently secured and why? _____

_____ (54)

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Review Questions

20. What rumor exists about the possibility of Mr. Falkland’s next legal suit? _____

_____ (54)

21. What does Sir Henry proceed to do regarding Barrymore and the issue of whether or not Barrymore actually took possession of the telegram when it was delivered?

_____ (54)

) Do you recall where Mrs. Barrymore told the delivery boy her husband was at the time of the delivery? _____ (43)

22. Who does Barrymore say wrote the responding telegram? _____

_____ (55)

23. When Barrymore asks Sir Henry if he has “done anything to forfeit [Sir Henry’s] confidence,” what is Sir Henry’s reply? _____

_____ (55)

24. How does Watson describe Mrs. Barrymore? _____

_____ (55)

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Review Questions

25. Does Mrs. Barrymore cry frequently? _____
_____ (55)

26. What does Watson wonder about Mrs. Barrymore? _____

_____ (80)

27. What odd behavior does Barrymore exhibit one night that adds to Watson’s unease about him? _____

_____ (55)

28. What other odd thing does Watson note on the night he sees Barrymore skulking about? _____
_____ (55)

29. What steps does Watson plan to pursue? _____

_____ (55-56)

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Review Questions

Chapter 9 - The Light upon the Moor

1. How many days have passed since Watson sent his first letter? _____ (51, 56)

2. What opposite terms does Watson use to describe the events of the last forty-eight hours?

_____ (56)

3. What is noteworthy about the window Barrymore looked out of a few nights earlier?

_____ (56)

4. What has Watson deduced as Barrymore's purpose for looking out the window?

_____ (56)

5. What is one theory Watson develops but abandons regarding Barrymore's conduct?

_____ (56)

6. Does Watson keep his thinking regarding Barrymore to himself? _____
_____ (56)

7. What pertinent question does Sir Henry ask Watson regarding Holmes? _____
_____ (56)

8. What do the two men agree to do as they both feel it is what Holmes would do? _____
_____ (57)

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Review Questions

9. What favors their success in following Barrymore without being detected? _____
_____ (57)

10. What changes are about to occur to the house? _____

_____ (57)

11. What does Watson feel would be the crowning achievement to complete the manor home?

_____ (57)

12. What does Sir Henry intend to do that morning that worries Watson? _____
_____ (57)

13. Does Watson insist on accompanying Sir Henry to the moor as Holmes has commanded
him? _____ (57)

14. Does Watson accompany Sir Henry to the moor? _____
_____ (57)

15. Does Watson wait at Baskerville Hall for Sir Henry's return? _____

_____ (58)

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Review Questions

16. Why does Watson stay put, observing them rather than going to them? _____

_____ (58)

17. Who else does Watson observe from his perch on the hill? _____

_____ (58)

18. What are the actions of the three people, and what can Watson surmise from the gestures he can see each of the three people making? _____

_____ (58)

19. Does Watson alert Sir Henry that he is present? Why? _____

_____ (58)

20. What irony does Sir Henry note about his chosen place to meet Miss Stapleton?

_____ (59)

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Review Questions

21. When Watson asks Sir Henry if he had ever thought Stapleton was crazy, what is Sir Henry's reply? _____

_____ (59)

) What does Sir Henry's remark about one or the other needing to be in a straight jacket imply? _____

22. Do Watson and Sir Henry have similar views about Sir Henry's suitability as a husband?

_____ (59)

23. Does Sir Henry believe that Miss Stapleton has given signs that she favors him?

_____ (59)

24. What did Miss Stapleton want to discuss with Sir Henry instead of love? _____

_____ (59)

25. Does Sir Henry actually let Miss Stapleton know that he wants to marry her? _____ (59)

26. Does Sir Henry tell Stapleton that he wishes to make Stapleton's sister his wife?

_____ (59)

27. What result does this knowledge have on Stapleton? _____

_____ (59)

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Review Questions

28. What one thing might, in Watson’s opinion, deter Stapleton from wanting his sister to marry Sir Henry? _____

_____ (60)

29. What remarkable thing occurs in the afternoon? _____

_____ (60)

30. Summarize Stapleton’s reasons for acting so rudely on the moor. _____

_____ (60)

) Do you think that Stapleton’s reason for his rudeness is believable? Why or why not?

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Review Questions

31. Summarize the reason for Barrymore holding a candle in a window in the wee hours of the night. _____

_____ (61-62)

32. What did Watson and Sir Henry learn about the sobbing they sometimes heard in the wee hours of the night? _____

_____ (62-63)

33. Is Sir Henry angry at Barrymore for his conduct? _____

_____ (63)

34. After Sir Henry advises the Barrymores to return to their bedroom and that he will discuss the matter further in the morning, does Sir Henry return to his bed? _____

_____ (63-64)

35. How long do Sir Henry and Watson take to dress and leave the house in pursuit of the convict? _____ (64)

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Review Questions

36. Did Sir Henry and Watson have any difficulty seeing in the dark of the night? Why or why not? _____
_____ (64)

37. With what do the men arm themselves for the convict pursuit? _____
_____ (64)

) What is a hunting crop? _____

38. What tactic do the men plan to employ in order to “have him at [their] mercy before he can resist”? _____
_____ (64)

39. Immediately upon establishing this plan, what surprises Sir Henry and Watson?

_____ (64)

40. What does Sir Henry believe is the source of the sound? _____
_____ (64)

41. At that moment, what makes Watson’s blood “[run] cold in his veins”? _____
_____ (64)

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Review Questions

42. What does Watson tell Sir Henry when he asks what the local people think of the sound?

_____ (64)

43. When Sir Henry tells Watson that it was “one thing to laugh” about the legend while “in London,” but “another to stand out here in the darkness of the moor and to hear such a cry as [it],” why does he ask Watson to feel his hand? _____

_____ (65)

44. When Watson asks Sir Henry if they should turn back, what is Sir Henry’s response?

_____ (65)

45. How do the men know that they are headed in the correct direction to pursue the convict?

_____ (65)

46. Where had the convict lodged the candle that is burning? _____

_____ (65)

47. What conceals Sir Henry and Watson’s approach toward the light? _____

_____ (65)

48. When the two men spot the convict, how does he appear? _____

_____ (65)

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Review Questions

49. Do Sir Henry and Watson succeed in capturing the convict? _____
_____ (66)

50. As the two men sit on two rocks to revive themselves, what does Watson see? _____
_____ (66)

51. Describe the man Watson sees upon the tor. _____
_____ (66)

52. As Watson grabs Sir Henry's arm to turn him to see the man, what becomes of the man?
_____ (66)

53. Do the two men pursue the tall, thin man? Why or why not? _____

_____ (66)

54. What do Sir Henry and Watson intend to do regarding the convict? _____

_____ (66)

55. What does Watson believe Holmes will do with all of the information reported in his letter?

_____ (66-67)

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Review Questions

56. What does Watson believe would be the best course of future action regarding this particular mystery? _____

_____ (67)

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Review Questions

Chapter 10 - Extract from the Diary of Dr. Watson

1. According to Watson’s diary, what is the date of the day following their chase of the convict upon the moor? _____ (67)

) On page 11, Mortimer reads Holmes a recent article that is dated June 14. Therefore, about how much time has gone by since Holmes first took an interest in this case?

2. Describe the moods of Sir Henry and of Watson. _____

_____ (67)

3. Enumerate the sequence of events that Watson sets out in his diary as “[pointing] to some sinister influence which is at work around [them]”. _____

_____ (67)

4. Why will Watson NOT “fall in” with believing the superstition regarding the hound?

_____ (67)

5. What three things does Watson list as actual odd occurrences that merit their investigation?

_____ (68)

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Review Questions

6. Does Watson think the tall, thin man on the tor could be one of the neighbors?

_____ (68)

7. What does Watson intend to focus all his energies to learn? _____

_____ (68)

8. Does Watson share his plan with Sir Henry to discover the identity of the stranger? _____

(68)

9. What disagreement does Barrymore have with Sir Henry regarding the convict Selden, Barrymore's brother-in-law? _____

_____ (68-69)

10. What reasons does Barrymore list to persuade Sir Henry not to report Selden's location?

_____ (68-69)

11. What advantage does Watson see to keeping silent until Selden is on a boat to South America? _____

_____ (69)

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Review Questions

12. What reasons do Sir Henry and Watson discuss that persuade them to keep silent regarding Selden’s location? _____

_____ (69)

13. In repayment for Sir Henry’s kindness in agreeing not to report Selden’s whereabouts, what information does Barrymore share with Sir Henry? _____

_____ (69)

14. How does Barrymore know this information? _____

_____ (69)

15. Where is this piece of a letter now? _____

_____ (70)

16. Why did Barrymore keep this information from investigators? _____

_____ (70)

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Review Questions

17. What is Watson’s advice to Sir Henry regarding the next step to be taken? _____

_____ (70)

18. What is the weather like on October 17? _____ (70)

19. Who does Watson think of as he stares out the window at the rain? _____

_____ (70)

20. When Watson goes out that evening for a walk on the moor, does he see any traces of the tall, thin man he had seen two nights before? _____ (71)

21. While walking back to Baskerville Hall from his walk on the moor, who does Watson see in a dog-cart? _____ (71)

) What is a dog-cart? _____

22. Has Mortimer stayed away from Baskerville Hall during Watson’s stay? _____

_____ (71)

23. What is currently troubling Mortimer? _____

_____ (71)

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Review Questions

24. What chance does Watson think exists of the dog's return? _____

_____ (71)

25. What is Mortimer able to tell Watson about a woman who might live in the vicinity with the initials L. L.? _____
_____ (71)

26. What other details does Watson learn about Laura Lyons? _____

_____ (71)

27. How does Watson divert Mortimer from further inquiry regarding Watson's desire to learn about Laura Lyons? _____

_____ (72)

28. After dinner, what update does Watson get from Barrymore regarding his brother-in-law, Selden? _____

_____ (72)

29. What does Barrymore mention while speaking of Selden that especially interests Watson? _____
_____ (72)

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Review Questions

30. What details does Barrymore know of the other man? _____

(72-73)

31. What does Watson wonder as he stares out the window into the blackness? _____

(73)

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Review Questions

Chapter 11 - The Man on the Tor

1. What is the date when “these strange events began to move swiftly toward their terrible conclusion”? _____ (73)

2. What does Watson set out as two facts of great importance? _____

_____ (73)

3. Why does Sir Henry decide not to accompany Watson to Coombe Tracey to speak with Mrs. Lyons? _____

_____ (73-74)

4. Does Mrs. Lyon live in squalor or relative comfort, and what is her reaction to seeing Watson? _____

_____ (74)

5. How does Watson describe Mrs. Lyons? _____

_____ (74)

6. Does Mrs. Lyons relate to Watson that she is not fond of her father? _____ (74)

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Review Questions

7. What does Mrs. Lyons tell Watson when he asks if she knew Sir Charles Baskerville?

(74)

8. What does Watson tell Mrs. Lyons is the reason for his questions to her? _____

(74)

9. Does Mrs. Lyons admit that she wrote to Sir Charles asking him to meet her? _____

(74)

10. What does Mrs. Lyons tell Watson was her reason for suggesting a meeting at ten o'clock at night outside, by the gate? _____

(75)

11. What does Mrs. Lyons finally tell Watson was her pressing need to speak to Sir Charles? _____

(76)

12. What interesting fact regarding the requested meeting by the gate at ten o'clock at night does Watson learn from Mrs. Lyons? _____

(76)

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Review Questions

13. Why did Mrs. Lyons not write to explain her absence to Sir Charles? _____

_____ (76)

14. Why is Watson inclined to believe that Mrs. Lyons did not go from Coombe Tracey to Dartmoor on the night of Sir Charles' death? _____

_____ (76)

15. What three things make Watson feel that Mrs. Lyons was holding back information?

_____ (77)

16. What lucky break does Watson get that helps him know somewhat specifically which hut among hundreds to look in for the stranger on the tor? _____

_____ (77-79)

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Review Questions

17. What does Mr. Frankland tell Watson that lets Watson know where to look for the tall, thin man he saw on the tor? _____

_____ (78-79)

18. Why does Mr. Frankland share his knowledge with Watson? _____

_____ (78-79)

19. What does Mr. Frankland insist upon after he's divulged such interesting information to Watson? _____

_____ (79)

) Do you think that Mr. Frankland is in a good position to insist upon secrecy at this point?

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Review Questions

20. Does Watson agree to the secrecy pledge? _____ (79)

) Why would Watson agree to the secrecy pledge? _____

21. After begging off Mr. Frankland’s invitation to stay for dinner and more wine, does Watson head to Sir Henry’s home? _____
_____ (79)

22. What does Watson see from the summit of a hill? _____

_____ (80)

23. What does Watson discard, and what does he wrap his hand around that will help him in a confrontation with the occupant of the hut? _____

_____ (80)

24. What does Watson find upon entering the hut? _____

_____ (80)

25. Does Watson find any other notes in the hut? _____ (81)

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Review Questions

26. As Watson looks at the gaping roof and considers the stormy weather and rough conditions present in the hut, what conclusion does he draw about the man's motives? _____

_____ (81)

27. Not finding the man, does Watson leave? _____

_____ (81)

28. When a man does enter the hut, what words does he speak? _____

_____ (81)

) Who do you guess is speaking to Watson? _____

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Review Questions

Chapter 12 – Death on the Moor

1. To whom does the “cold, incisive, ironical voice” belong? _____(81)

) Are you surprised that Holmes has been out on the moor, ostensibly gathering information? Why or why not? _____

2. Is Watson pleased to see Holmes? _____(81)

3. How did Holmes know twenty paces before entering the hut that Watson was inside?

_____ (82)

4. What is Watson’s reply when Holmes asks if Watson believed the occupant of the hut was the criminal? _____
_____ (82)

5. What does Watson reveal when Holmes asks if Watson had to search every hut on the moor to find the one occupied? _____

_____ (82)

6. Who is the boy, specifically? _____

_____ (82)

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Review Questions

7. Was Watson’s ego bruised at first to learn that Holmes had been uncovering the same facts as Watson? _____ (82)

8. What soothes Watson’s hurt feelings? _____

_____ (82-83)

9. Because Watson is such a kind man, what might he have done that would have unmasked Holmes? _____
_____ (83)

10. What does Holmes tell Watson when Watson asks if his efforts to write reports have been wasted? _____
_____ (83)

11. What two specific character traits does Holmes compliment Watson for having? _____ (83)

12. Does Watson agree with Holmes that for their purpose, Watson not knowing of Holmes presence was the best course of action? _____ (83)

) How important is trust between two people who work in a partnership?

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Review Questions

13. Whom does Holmes rightly presume Watson went to Coombe Tracey to see?
_____ (83)

14. What facts about Mrs. Lyons and Stapleton is Holmes able to convey to Watson?

_____ (83)

) What kind of relationship do you suppose two people have whose relationship is intimate? _____

15. What fact about the Stapletons does Holmes reveal to Watson that greatly surprises him?

_____ (83)

16. What two advantages does Holmes suggest such a ruse would offer the Stapletons?

_____ (84)

17. What does Holmes confirm to Watson regarding the “hansom cab” rider? _____

_____ (84)

18. Who does Watson correctly deduce wrote the warning letter? _____ (84)

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Review Questions

19. How does Holmes actually determine Stapleton's, and his sister's, true identity?

(84)

20. How does Mrs. Lyons purportedly fit into Stapleton's scheme, in Holmes opinion?

(84)

21. Why does Holmes feel that Mrs. Lyons will help them develop a case against Stapleton?

(84)

22. Where does Holmes tell Watson he belongs at that point? _____

(84)

23. When Watson asks Holmes what Stapleton is after, does he receive a satisfactory answer at that point? _____

(84)

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Review Questions

24. At just that point, what do Watson and Holmes hear? _____
_____ (85)

) What do you as a reader suppose the men hear? _____

_____ (85)

25. How many more times does an agonized cry reach the two men's ears? _____ (85)

26. What do the two men do when they hear the cry of an agonized man and the supernatural cry? _____ (85)

27. What alerts the two men into thinking they are too late to be of help? _____
_____ (85)

28. What does Holmes blame himself for and what does he mention as a shortcoming of Watson's? _____

_____ (85)

29. What does one last, low moan direct the men toward? _____

_____ (86)

30. What does the gleam of a match further reveal to the two men? _____

_____ (86)

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Review Questions

31. Who do the two men believe is dead and why? _____

_____ (86)

32. How does Holmes describe this unfortunate turn? _____

_____ (86)

) Why might Holmes characterize Sir Henry's death in this way? _____

33. What is the main reason Holmes will not agree with Watson that they immediately charge Stapleton with the deaths? _____

_____ (86)

34. What extraordinary discovery does Holmes make when he bends over the body to examine it closely? _____
_____ (87)

35. Who is the dead man and why have Holmes and Watson mistaken his identify?

_____ (87)

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Review Questions

36. What does Holmes mean when he says, “the hound [had] been laid on from some article of Sir Henry’s”? _____

_____ (87)

37. What article would Stapleton have had that belonged to Sir Henry? _____

_____ (87)

38. Why would Stapleton have presumed that Sir Henry would be out on the moor and thus have let the hound out to track him down? _____

_____ (87)

39. What do Holmes and Watson agree to do with the body for the time being? _____

_____ (88)

40. Not surprisingly, who do the two men see approaching them? _____ (88)

) Why is Stapleton’s approach not surprising? _____

41. What do Holmes and Watson note about Stapleton’s appearance when they tell him that the dead man is “Selden, the man who escaped from Princetown”? _____

_____ (88)

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Review Questions

42. What reason does Stapleton offer for his being out on the moor? _____

_____ (88)

43. Why in particular is Stapleton uneasy about Sir Henry? _____

_____ (88)

44. Do Holmes and Watson reveal to Stapleton that they too heard unusual cries upon the moor? _____

_____ (88)

45. What do Holmes and Watson tell Stapleton is their theory of the man's death?

_____ (88)

) Why would Watson and Holmes not admit to hearing cries from a hound? _____

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Review Questions

46. What does Stapleton give as his reason for correctly guessing Holmes' identify? _____

_____ (88)

47. What does Holmes tell Stapleton regarding Selden's death, why does he say it, and where does he say he is headed? _____

_____ (89)

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Review Questions

Chapter 13 - Fixing the Nets

1. What did Holmes tell Watson in London that he repeats again about this adversary?

_____ (89)

2. What are the two possible outcomes of Stapleton knowing that Holmes has been in Dartmoor? _____

_____ (89)

3. Why does Holmes advise Watson to say nothing to Sir Henry about the possibility of a hound having been the cause of Selden's death? _____

_____ (90)

4. What alteration to the plan does Holmes want Watson to make? _____

_____ (90)

5. Why might Holmes want Sir Henry to go alone to the Stapletons' home? _____

_____ (90)

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Review Questions

6. What do the two men again discuss that they regrettably lack? _____

_____ (90)

) As a reader, do you have any theory for a motive for Stapleton's crimes?

7. What part of Sherlock Holmes' arrival at Baskerville Hall surprises Sir Henry? _____

_____ (90)

8. How much of their recent adventure upon the moor that ends in finding Selden's body do Holmes and Watson share with Sir Henry? _____

_____ (90)

9. Who breaks the news of Selden's death to the Barrymores? _____ (90)

10. What reactions do they have? _____

_____ (90)

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Review Questions

11. When Sir Henry tells Holmes and Watson that had he not “kept [his] promise” to Holmes “not to go about alone” on the moor, he might have had a livelier night—referring of course to his missed opportunity to witness any of the excitement surround Selden’s death— what is Holmes reply? _____

_____ (91)

) What element of “dry humor” is akin to irony? _____

12. Upon hearing that Selden was dressed in his cast off clothes, what does Sir Henry tell Holmes to indicate that he did not feel the police would trace the clothes to him?

_____ (91)

Note: Commonly in the early 19th century, clothes that were laundered by a laundress or laundry were marked to identify the owner so that clothes got returned to their owners.

) Why might Sir Henry’s clothes not have had any marks? _____

13. What does Holmes tell Sir Henry is the status of their investigation? _____

_____ (91)

14. Of what does Sir Henry remind Holmes regarding the hound? _____

_____ (91)

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Review Questions

15. What promise does Sir Henry make to Holmes regarding any requests of him?

(91)

16. What is there in the dining room that captures Holmes' attention to such an extent that "his eyes shone with amused exultation"? _____

(91-92)

17. What two artists does Holmes recognize from their styles of painting? _____

(92)

) Use a computer search engine to look up information on Kneller and Reynolds. What do you learn about these two painters?

) Can you guess at a motive for Stapleton wanting to murder the owners of Baskerville Hall? _____

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Review Questions

18. Who is the “Cavalier” wearing black velvet and lace in his portrait? _____
_____ (92)

19. What in particular is noteworthy about the appearance in the painting of Sir Hugo?

_____ (92)

) Why is this realization important to solving the current case? _____

20. Upon discovering the connection between Stapleton and the Baskervilles, Holmes uses an extended metaphor, saying, “I dare swear that before tomorrow night he [Stapleton] will be fluttering in our net as helpless as one of his own butterflies. A pin, a cork, and a card, and we add him to the Baker Street collection.” To what does “the Baker Street collection” refer? _____ (138)

) Why does Holmes refer to “a pin, a cork, and a card”? _____

21. What does Watson reveal about Holmes’ rare fit of laughter? _____

_____ (93)

) Who is most likely going to suffer some ill? _____

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Review Questions

22. Of what is Holmes sufficiently confident to make him feel that none of the others at Baskerville Hall will be in any legal trouble? _____

_____ (93)

23. What does Holmes continue to assert as his and Watson’s plan for the day, much to the dismay of their host, Sir Henry? _____

_____ (93)

) Do you in fact think Holmes and Watson will go to London? Why or Why not?

24. What does Holmes direct Watson to send to Stapleton? _____

_____ (94)

25. What specific directions regarding his attendance at dinner that evening at the Stapletons’ does Holmes give Sir Henry that surprises Sir Henry? _____

_____ (94)

) What do you suppose Holmes intends to happen? _____

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Review Questions

26. What path does Holmes tell Sir Henry to follow? _____

_____ (94)

27. When Holmes and Watson arrive at the station at Coombe Tracey, who is waiting for them? _____

_____ (94)

28. What are Holmes' directions to Cartwright? _____

_____ (94-95)

) What age do you suppose Cartwright to be? _____

) Look up the word *pocketbook* in a dictionary. What definition do you suppose applies in this case? _____

29. When Holmes directs the boy to ask at the station office if there are any telegrams for him, Holmes, what does the telegram say with which the boy returns? _____

_____ (95)

) Who do you guess "Lestrade" must be? _____

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Review Questions

30. What three points does Watson sum up when he says that Holmes' "plan of campaign was beginning to be evident"? _____

_____ (95)

31. With whom do Holmes and Watson proceed to visit? _____

_____ (95)

32. What two adverbs does Watson use to describe the manner of Holmes interview?

_____ (95)

33. What three things does Holmes disclose to Mrs. Lyons that make her immediately forthcoming regarding her actions that affected Sir Charles' death? _____

_____ (95)

34. Why does Holmes' revelation regarding Stapleton's married state make Mrs. Lyons willing to answer any of Holmes' questions? _____

_____ (96)

35. Does Mrs. Lyons insist that Holmes prove Stapleton's married state to her? _____ (95)

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Review Questions

36. What does Holmes show Mrs. Lyons to convince her of Stapleton’s marriage?

(95)

37. What does Mrs. Lyons swear to Holmes was her intent when she wrote the letter to Sir Charles to meet him at night by the gate? _____

(96)

38. What facts does Holmes suggest to Mrs. Lyons that she agrees with? _____

(96)

39. What further facts are added by Mrs. Lyons to Holmes educated guesses? _____

(96)

40. What does Holmes suggest to Mrs. Lyons that might give her nightmares for a while to come? _____

(96)

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Review Questions

41. After leaving Mrs. Lyons and returning to the station, who alights from the London Express?

_____ (97)

42. Describe Lestrade. _____

_____ (97)

43. What is Holmes remark to Lestrade that can be described as “dry”? Why is this so?

_____ (97)

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Review Questions

Chapter 14 - The Hound of the Baskervilles

1. In regard to his cases, what characteristic of Holmes does Watson find trying, hard to accept? _____

_____ (97)

 2. As Watson himself explains, what is it about this characteristic of Holmes to withhold the full spectrum of his plan that is upsetting? _____

_____ (97)

 3. How do Watson, Lestrade, and Holmes arrive at Merripit? _____

_____ (97)

 4. Is Lestrade armed with a weapon? _____ (97)

 5. What is Lestrade’s comment about the appearance of the house? _____

_____ (98)
- J Are you surprised that the police agent expresses surprise over the lack of cheeriness of the home? _____

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Review Questions

6. What does the group of three men do about two hundred yards from the house?
_____ (98)

7. When Holmes directs Watson to creep up and peek into the house, what does Watson come back and report seeing? _____

_____ (98)

) Knowing what you know about the Stapletons, are you worried at this point for Mrs. Stapleton's safety? _____

8. What natural phenomenon is occurring that worries Holmes because it may interfere with his plan? _____
_____ (99)

) Why is this occurrence a concern to Holmes? _____

9. Why does Watson presume that the servants have left the kitchen at Merripit? _____

_____ (99)

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Review Questions

10. As a result of the arrival of the fog bank, how far back do the three watchers shift their position? _____
_____ (99)

11. What action does Holmes take to confirm his thought that Sir Henry is at last upon the path back to his house? _____
_____ (99)

12. As Sir Henry is walking, what is he doing “continually”? _____
_____ (99)

13. What does Watson hear as Holmes yells “Look out! It’s coming!”? _____
_____ (99)

14. What is Holmes’ reaction when he sees the hound? What is Lestrade’s? _____

_____ (100)

15. How does Watson describe the hound? _____

_____ (100)

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Review Questions

16. What do Holmes and Watson do simultaneously and what is the result? _____

_____ (100)

17. Do the shots stop the beast from running? _____
_____ (100)

18. What knowledge do Holmes and Watson gather from the yowl that dispels some of their fear? _____
_____ (100)

19. In what order do the three men pursue the beast? _____
_____ (100)

) Is this order surprising? _____

20. What sounds do the men hear? _____
_____ (100)

21. Does the beast attack Sir Henry before the three men are able to subdue it? _____

_____ (100)

22. How many shots does Holmes fire into the beast? _____ (100)

23. Do the shots succeed in killing the beast? _____ (100)

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Review Questions

24. What has become of Sir Henry? _____

_____ (100)

J Do you as a reader feel that the rescue was in time? Why or why not?

25. What does Lestrade offer to Sir Henry? _____

_____ (100)

Note: A popular view in the early 20th century, the setting of the novel, is that a drink of alcohol would help an insensible person regain his or her presence.

26. Now that the men get a better look at the dead hound, what do they see? _____

_____ (100-101)

27. What does Watson realize the dog has had applied to its muzzle and eyes?
_____ (101)

28. How does Holmes describe Stapleton’s concoction of the substance? Why does Holmes think this? _____
_____ (101)

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Review Questions

29. Why does Holmes offer Sir Henry a “deep apology”? _____
_____ (101)

30. What excuse does Holmes make for not getting to Sir Henry before he is attacked?

_____ (101)

31. What do Holmes, Watson, and Lestrade do next? _____

_____ (101)

32. Why do the three men think Stapleton will NOT be in the house? _____

_____ (101)

33. Who do they find in the house? _____
_____ (102)

34. How does Mrs. Stapleton appear? _____

_____ (102)

35. What does Mrs. Stapleton say her husband has done to her? _____

_____ (102)

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Review Questions

36. What does Holmes tell Mrs. Stapleton she can do to help them and to “atone”?

(102)

37. Where does Mrs. Stapleton believe her husband has gone? _____

(102)

38. What have the Stapletons done to mark the entrance and exit to the tin mine?

(102)

39. Do the three men set out then into the mire? Why or why not? _____

(102)

40. Does Sir Henry recover from his ordeal? _____

(103)

) Do you have any response to Holmes subjecting Sir Henry to the threat of the hound, and, in reality, the hound traumatizing Sir Henry? _____

) Do you know modernly what therapists might call Sir Henry’s experience? _____

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Review Questions

41. What occurs the following morning that both helps Holmes and Watson to realize “the horror of [Mrs. Stapleton’s] life” and leads the men “to the point where they . . . find a pathway through the bog”? _____

_____ (103)

42. What does “more than [one]” “false step” cause the men to do? _____

_____ (103)

43. What “dark thing” is “projecting” from the slime? _____

_____ (103)

44. What would have been impossible for the men to find in the mire? _____
_____ (103)

45. Finding no sign of Stapleton, what do the men presume? _____

_____ (103)

46. What do the men find that makes them believe they know what became of Mortimer’s spaniel? _____
_____ (154)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

47. How do the men account for people hearing the howls coming across the moor?

(104)

48. What evidence did the men find that helps explain the fiery appearance of the hound?

(104)

49. In Holme’s opinion, why was Stapleton’s conception of the fiery hound “a cunning device”?

(104)

50. What is Holmes’ opinion, which he shared with Watson in London and now expresses again, of Stapleton? _____

(104)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

Chapter 15 - A Retrospection

1. At the end of November, “upon a raw and foggy night, on either side of a blazing fire in [their] sitting room in Baker Street,” what are Holmes and Watson discussing? _____

_____ (104)
2. What literary device describes what made the “whole course of events” “simple and direct” to Stapleton yet apparently “exceedingly complex” to Holmes and Watson? _____

3. As Holmes guessed from a portrait at Baskerville Hall, Stapleton indeed was a Baskerville. What was his connection to Sir Charles? _____

_____ (105)
4. What alias did Stapleton use that, combined with his expertise in entomology, helped Holmes to identify him as the probable suspect in the case? _____ (105)
5. Using his previous alias, what legitimate contribution to science did Stapleton make?

_____ (105)
6. In particular, what was Stapleton—using a previous alias—the first to identify?
_____ (105)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

7. What fact does Holmes cite to support his notion that Stapleton “meant mischief” when he arrived in Devonshire? _____

_____ (105-106)
8. What important fact to his developing scheme to acquire the Baskerville estate did Stapleton learn from Dr. Mortimer? _____
_____ (106)
9. What does Holmes consider “was a flash of genius upon [Stapleton’s] part”? _____

_____ 106)
10. What was Stapleton’s wife unwilling to do “which might deliver him over to his enemy”?

_____ (106)
11. What strenuous efforts does Holmes believe Stapleton used to persuade his wife to do his bidding to entangle Sir Charles? _____
_____ (106)
12. How did Sir Charles unwittingly give Stapleton the means and idea of a way to hasten Sir Charles’ own death? _____

_____ (106)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

13. What part in Sir Charles' death did Stapleton convince Mrs. Lyons into playing?

(106)

14. What did Sir Charles see when he went to the gate at the appointed time? _____

(107)

15. How did Sir Henry's existence affect Stapleton's plan to inherit Baskerville Hall?

(107)

16. Why did Stapleton likely take his wife with him to London rather than leave her behind when Stapleton followed Dr. Mortimer and Sir Henry? _____

(107)

17. Whom does Holmes believe sent the letter cut and pasted with words from the *Times*, and why did the person send it? _____

(107)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

18. Why did Stapleton steal two of Sir Henry's boots? _____

_____ (107-108)

19. How did the two stolen boots aid Holmes' investigation? _____

_____ (108)

20. Was the criminal activity of this case Stapleton's first brush with the law? _____
_____ (108)

21. Why does Holmes believe Stapleton retreated from harming Sir Henry in London?

_____ (108)

22. Who most likely looked after the hound when Stapleton was away? _____

_____ (108)

23. When Holmes first examined the letter concocted with words cut from the *Times*, what observation did he make when holding the letter close to his face? _____
_____ (109)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

24. What conclusion did Holmes make from identifying this scent? _____

_____ (109)

25. Why did Holmes keep secret, especially from Watson, his presence in Dartmoor?

_____ (109)

26. Whose presence was especially helpful to Holmes when he was hiding in Dartmoor?

_____ (109)

27. What two things “considerably complicated” the case for Holmes? _____

_____ (109)

28. Although Holmes had satisfied himself that he had figured out the particulars of the case, what kept him from publicly revealing his conclusions? _____

_____ (109)

29. What risk did Holmes have to insist upon in order to capture Stapleton “red-handed”?

_____ (109)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

30. What two things does Holmes say were unexpected and unforeseeable that interfered with his ideal management of the case? _____

_____ (109)

31. What knowledge helps to ease Holmes disquiet regarding Sir Henry's shock?

_____ (109)

32. To Sir Henry himself, what has been the most upsetting part of his experience to date at Baskerville Hall? _____ (109)

33. What likely caused Mrs. Stapleton to turn against her husband? _____

_____ (110)

34. How did Stapleton prevent his wife from warning Sir Henry? _____

_____ (110)

35. Why is the fact that the beast was "savage and half starved" significant? _____

_____ (110)

2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Review Questions

36. What short answer does Holmes tell Watson when asked how Stapleton would explain the fact that he, the newest heir, had been living under another name very close to the property? _____

_____ (110)

37. What are three possible ways Holmes guesses that Stapleton could have managed to inherit the property other than claiming it directly, in person, as an heir? _____

_____ (110-111)

38. What does Holmes suggest to Watson as a pleasant way to end the evening? _____

_____ (111)

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Reading Quiz, Chapters 1 – 3

1. Who arrives at Sherlock Holmes' door as he and Watson are discussing the walking stick?
 - A. Dr. Cecil Bean
 - B. Dr. James Mortimer
 - C. Sir Henry Baskerville
 - D. Perkins
 - E. Mrs. Laura Lyons

2. What does Sherlock Holmes examine that is dated 1742?
 - A. a silver porringer
 - B. a birth certificate
 - C. a document entitled, "Baskerville Hall, 1742"
 - D. a theater program featuring Sir Henry Baskerville
 - E. a medicine bottle

3. Evidence at the scene of Sir Charles' death contradicts the accuracy of what?
 - A. the coroner's report
 - B. a hospital report of Sir Charles' recent physical
 - C. a description of Sir Charles
 - D. the butler's report of Sir Charles' dinner
 - E. a jeweler's assessment of Sir Charles' pocket watch

4. What does Dr. Mortimer report seeing "some little distance off, fresh and clear" when he discovers Sir Charles' body?
 - A. an urchin
 - B. a giant hole in the ground
 - C. a man's ring
 - D. paw prints made from a large animal
 - E. a black lily

5. What does cigar ash dropped on the ground near Sir Charles' body suggest?
 - A. that Sir Charles was probably nervous
 - B. that Sir Charles was hiding his smoking from people in the house
 - C. that someone other than Sir Charles had been smoking
 - D. that a woman had been smoking
 - E. that Sir Charles had been waiting for five to ten minutes

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

6. What does Sherlock Holmes ask Watson to purchase and have sent up to him at his home before Watson returns that evening?
 - A. a 20x magnifying lens
 - B. some bleach
 - C. a pound of shag tobacco
 - D. a spool of wool thread
 - E. a screw driver

7. What are two reasons that make determining the manor of Sir Charles' death of importance to the visitor who wishes to hire Sherlock Holmes?

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Reading Quiz, Chapters 4—6

1. How is the letter addressed that Sir Henry has recently received?
 - A. Sir Henry Baskerville, Northumberland Hotel
 - B. Sir Henry Baskerville, Plaza Hotel
 - C. To the Nephew of Sir Charles Baskerville, Fairfax Hotel
 - D. To the Legatee of Sir Charles Baskerville, Baskerville Hall
 - E. Guest in Room 218

2. What does Sir Henry tell Sherlock Holmes when asked if anything out of the ordinary routine of life has happened to him recently?
 - A. that he recognized a Canadian staying in his hotel
 - B. that the hotel sent up two breakfasts, not just one
 - C. that he just missed having a flower pot drop on his head
 - D. that he had a brand new boot stolen
 - E. that the piano music at dinner was by his favorite composer

3. How many telegrams does Sherlock Holmes receive before dinner on the day he meets Sir Henry?
 - A. none
 - B. one
 - C. two
 - D. three
 - E. four

4. Who knocks on Sherlock Holmes' door after dinner on the night he meets Sir Henry?
 - A. Sir Henry returns
 - B. a milliner delivers a hat
 - C. Sherlock Holmes receives flowers from an unknown admirer via a delivery boy
 - D. a cab driver calls on Sherlock Holmes
 - E. a chimney sweep seeks work

5. Who is Sherlock Holmes quite confident is not a suspect in Sir Charles' sudden death?
 - A. Mr. James Desmond
 - B. the butler
 - C. the butler's wife
 - D. Mrs. Laura Lyons
 - E. Dr. Cecil Bean

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

6. What is the name of the escaped prisoner known as “the Notting Hill murderer”?
 - A. Sanders
 - B. Seldon
 - C. Leadsom
 - D. Thatcher
 - E. Cameron

7. What might explain Watson NOT sleeping well the first night he spends at Baskerville Hall?

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Reading Quiz, Chapters 7—9

1. Who takes receipt of the telegram that Sherlock Holmes sends to Barrymore at Baskerville Hall?
 - A. Barrymore himself
 - B. Barrymore's wife
 - C. a scullery maid
 - D. Sir Henry
 - E. Dr. Mortimer

2. What tragic event does Watson actually witness while walking through the moor with Stapleton on the way to Merripit House?
 - A. He watches a wolf catch up to and eat a rabbit.
 - B. Watson sees a hawk swoop to the ground and take up a squirrel in its talons.
 - C. Watson sees a wagon overturn, trapping the driver underneath and paralyzing him.
 - D. Watson witnesses a rider having to shoot his horse which has fallen and broken a leg.
 - E. He watches a pony drown in a bog hole.

3. In Watson's opinion, who appears to be against a relationship between Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton?
 - A. Sir Henry
 - B. Miss Stapleton
 - C. Mr. Stapleton
 - D. Barrymore
 - E. Mr. Frankland

4. What does Mr. Frankland possess that recently has resulted in income for him?
 - A. a telescope
 - B. a flatbed wagon
 - C. a team of dray horses
 - D. 12 spare acres of crop land
 - E. an anvil

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

5. Who is related to the escaped convict—the “Nottingham murderer”?
 - A. Mr. Frankland
 - B. Dr. Mortimer
 - C. Mr. Stapleton
 - D. Mrs. Barrymore
 - E. The postmaster

6. When Sir Henry and Watson travel out upon the moor toward the small light that they see, what makes Sir Henry’s hand turn as cold as a block of marble?
 - A. A freezing rain is falling.
 - B. Sir Henry loses his gloves scrambling over a footbridge.
 - C. Sir Henry has to plunge his hand into a freezing stream to keep himself from falling in it completely.
 - D. His hand is freezing from gripping his handgun so tightly.
 - E. Sir Henry hears a strange cry that makes his blood run cold.

7. Why do the townspeople near Baskerville Hall believe that the Notting Hill convict has left the area?

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Reading Quiz, Chapters 10—12

1. What does Sir Henry intend to do that distresses his butler, Barrymore?
 - A. refurnish the main dining room
 - B. do without a scullery maid
 - C. notify the authorities at Princetown of the location of the convict on the moor
 - D. propose to Miss Stapleton
 - E. tear down Baskerville Hall

2. How does Barrymore know the initials of a woman that Sir Charles most likely met on the night of his death?
 - A. The woman is related to their laundress.
 - B. Mrs. Barrymore saw the initials on a charred letter in Mr. Charles' study on the day of his death.
 - C. Mr. Barrymore gave a woman a lift in his wagon as far as Baskerville Hall, and there were initials on her handbag.
 - D. At the post office, the post man told Barrymore that Sir Charles had had a letter with a fancy monogram on a pink envelope.
 - E. A telegram came for Sir Charles on the day of his death and Barrymore saw that it was signed with two initials.

3. Which of the following is NOT true of Laura Lyons?
 - A. Mrs. Lyons is a highly regarded dog trainer.
 - B. Mrs. Lyons is Mr. Frankland's daughter.
 - C. Laura Lyons was married to a man who deserted her.
 - D. Laura Lyons began a typewriting business with the help of people in town.
 - E. Three people who have given aid to Laura Lyons include Sir Charles, Dr. Mortimer, and Mr. Stapleton.

4. What does Mr. Frankland tell Watson that is of special interest to him?
 - A. Mr. Frankland is regarded as a proficient amateur astronomer.
 - B. Mr. Frankland served with the Scottish Guards and is somewhat of an expert on the local terrain.
 - C. Mr. Frankland himself is an excellent dog trainer.
 - D. While scanning the moor with his telescope, Mr. Frankland has seen a child taking food up onto the moor.
 - E. Mr. Frankland believes Dr. Mortimer is a busy-body.

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

5. When Watson goes out on the moor, what causes him to think that Sherlock Holmes is also there?
 - A. Watson sees Holmes backlit in sunshine and recognizes his hat.
 - B. Watson has received a telegram from Sherlock Holmes directing him to meet him on the moor.
 - C. Watson has deduced that a “tall, thin man” walking about on the moor is likely to be Sherlock Holmes.
 - D. Watson spies a discarded cigarette and recognizes the brand as Sherlock Holmes’ favorite.
 - E. Watson sees footprints with an unusual heel shape that he knows belong to Sherlock Holmes.

6. What is the name of the small town where Laura Lyons lives?
 - A. Stratford Upon Avon
 - B. Stowe on the Wold
 - C. Coombe Tracy
 - D. Chipping Camden
 - E. Gloucester

7. What fact had Watson related to Sherlock Holmes that helped Sherlock Holmes learn Stapleton’s true identity?

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Reading Quiz, Chapters 13—15

1. What is present in Sir Henry's dining room that captures Sherlock Holmes attention?
 - A. a 17th century silver bowl
 - B. French porcelain that had come from Versailles
 - C. a mouth-watering side of Beef Wellington
 - D. portraits of Baskerville ancestors
 - E. leaded glass windows, brilliant with red, setting sun light

2. What does Sherlock Holmes insist that Sir Henry tell the Stapletons when he arrives at their home for dinner?
 - A. that Sir Henry wishes to walk home across the moor
 - B. that he cannot stay longer than an hour and a half
 - C. that he has heard the Baskerville hound on his way there
 - D. that Sherlock Holmes plans to cut his London trip short
 - E. that he intends to sell Baskerville Hall

3. What do Sherlock Holmes, Watson, and Agent Lestrade do when they are 200 feet from the Stapletons' home?
 - A. They load their weapons.
 - B. They pass around binoculars to view the house.
 - C. They check their clothing to be sure nothing light-colored is showing.
 - D. They gather up some ball-shaped rocks into a pile.
 - E. They take shelter behind some large rocks.

4. What is of significant concern to Sherlock Holmes as they wait for Sir Henry to leave the Stapletons' home and begin his walk toward home?
 - A. The three can hear raised voices coming from the house.
 - B. A dense fog is drifting slowly in their direction.
 - C. They realize their bullets do not fit into Agent Lestrade's gun.
 - D. Watson has developed a cold and cannot stop sneezing.
 - E. They hear a sound that most likely is what the locals attribute to the Baskerville hound.

2017 IT Literature - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

5. What did the trio find in the form of paste in a jar that explained the fiery appearance of the hound?
 - A. phosphorus
 - B. arsenic
 - C. nitrogen
 - D. oxychloride
 - E. peroxide

6. Whom does Sherlock Holmes surmise wrote the letter to Sir Henry using the words from the London Times?
 - A. Mr. Stapleton
 - B. Mrs. Stapleton
 - C. Barrymore
 - D. Mrs. Barrymore
 - E. Mr. Frankland

7. Why did Stapleton steal not one, but two of Sir Henry's boots?

2017 IT Literature: *The Hound of the Baskervilles* – Literary Devices Worksheet

Three prominent literary devices that play a role in unveiling the themes of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* are characterization, plot, and suspense. Sherlock Holmes’ actions in the story are indicative of his character, especially his love of scientific inquiry and analysis. His stature as a renowned detective validates a belief in the benefits of observation and analysis, a prominent theme of the book. The fact that Sherlock Holmes wins his cases underwrites the morality of right vs. wrong, good vs. evil, another theme. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s choice of a suspenseful mystery story to unfold the themes underscores that reading is not only character building and illuminating for readers, it is also a highly enjoyable experience. Doyle also incorporates other devices with which you should be familiar, in order to help readers understand the main lessons or themes from his book.

Read the passage in the first column. Then circle the best choice for the literary device from either of the next two columns. In the fourth column, write a brief description of the way the device might help a reader to understand a main lesson or theme from the book.

Passage	Device	Device	Theme developed by device	Page Ref.
Holmes: “There are certainly one or two indicators upon the stick. It gives us the basis for several deductions.”	Symbolism	Characterization		6
Holmes: “And he left five years ago—the date is on the stick.”	Allusion	Setting		5, 7
Dr. Mortimer: “Mr. Holmes,” near Sir Charles’ body “were the footprints of a gigantic hound.”	Suspense	Hyperbole		21
Dr. Mortimer: “Sir Henry Baskerville . . . arrives at Waterloo Station . . . in exactly one hour and a quarter.”	Plot	Imagery		25
Dr. Mortimer to Holmes: “[T]hat is why I bring the case before you and ask for your advice.”	Plot	Characterization		26
Sir Henry: “[I]f my friend here had not proposed coming round to you this morning, I should have come on my own.”	Situational irony	Verbal irony		31

Passage	Device	Device	Theme developed by device	Page Ref.
Narrator: “. . . a single sentence had been formed by . . . pasting printed words upon [a paper]: ‘As you value your life . . . keep away from the moor.’”	Suspense	Simile		32
Sir Henry: “Last night they took one of my brown [boots], and today they have sneaked out one of the black.”	Plot	Paradox		44
Holmes: “[W]e hold several threads in our hands, and the odds are that one or [the] other of them guides us to the truth.”	Adage	Metaphor		45
Watson: “[L]ong shadows trailed down the walls and hung like a black canopy above [Sir Henry].”	Symbolism	Synecdoche		59
Watson: “The dark paneling glowed like bronze in the golden rays . . .”	Simile	Metaphor		62
When Watson meets Miss Stapleton, Mr. Stapleton comes upon them and says, “Halloa Beryl,” to his sister in what “seemed [to Watson] as a greeting in a “tone” that “was not altogether a cordial one.”	Plot	Characterization		71
Watson writes to Holmes that “the moor” has “its grim charm.”	Oxymoron	Simile		75
Watson writes in his report to Holmes: “Mr. Frankland . . . has an excellent telescope” and “is employed at present . . . in the hope of catching a glimpse of the escaped convict.”	Point of view	Plot		79

Passage	Device	Device	Theme developed by device	Page Ref.
Barrymore reveals to Watson that he saw part of a burned letter in Sir Charles' fire grate that read, "Please, please, as you are a gentleman, burn this letter and be at the gate by ten o'clock" and was signed "L. L."	Suspense	Symbolism		103
Sir Henry refers to the information of the note from "L. L." as "new light" and Watson says "[the new light] leaves the darkness rather blacker than before."	Paradox	Metaphor		104
Watson "struck off across the moor and made for the stony hill over which the boy [— Frankland had seen—with his telescope— carrying food across the moor—] had disappeared."	Setting	Plot		118
Holmes: "[W]hen I see the stub of a cigarette marked Bradley, Oxford Street, I know that my friend Watson is in the neighborhood."	Characterization	Point of view		122
Watson, as narrator, reveals that "over the great Grimpen Mire there hung a dense, white fog . . . drifting slowly in our direction . . . the one thing upon earth which could [disarrange Holmes' plans."	Metaphor	Suspense		147
Holmes says to Miss Stapleton, "If you have ever aided [your brother] in evil, help us now and so atone," to which she replies, "There is an old tin mine . . . in the heart of the Mire That is where he would fly."	Allegory	Characterization		152
Holmes speaking to Watson: The "whole course of events" was "simple and direct" to Stapleton yet was "exceedingly complex" to [us].	Paradox	Point of view		156

***The Hound of the Baskervilles* – Summary of Themes**

Sherlock Holmes' words and actions in the story are indicative of his character, especially his love of scientific inquiry and analysis. His stature as a renowned detective validates a belief in the benefits of observation and analysis, a prominent theme of the book. Holmes' critical thinking about facts leads to evidence-based conclusions. Actions by some of the other characters reveal that emotions can negatively affect critical thinking and scientific results. The tension of emotion vs. reason is a well-recognized condition of humans. What helps keep the balance between reason and emotion so that reason does not automatically trump emotion is that emotions do not always lead to irrational results! Some emotions, such as gut reactions in crises, lead to positive outcomes. Sociologists postulate that societies need emotional people to take risks that lead to advancements, but societies also need cool-headed rationalists to keep society balanced. Sherlock Holmes is the essence of a rational person. His examination and analysis of facts and details throughout the course of his case illustrate that scientific discovery—in this case the truth of the identity of the perpetrators—depends on facts and reason.

Another theme that arises in *Hound of the Baskervilles* is that crime doesn't pay! Holmes is convinced that while fleeing across Grimpen Mire, Stapleton dies—certainly the highest price to pay for crime. Other characters, too, pay a price for crimes.

A further theme is the importance of friends and loved ones. Both English and American society recognizes the strength that the support of a friend offers a person. As a solver of crime, Sherlock Holmes would have been aware of conspiracy law that punishes criminal collaboration. Many societies recognize that the support of another person is so important to people that support by helping to plan a criminal act is also criminal behavior. Many of the characters in *Hound of the Baskervilles*—both the upstanding and the criminal—enjoy the support of a friend.

Employ your power of analysis by examining the quoted materials below to identify the speaker and the effect of his or her actions on a developing theme. Is the character you identify acting reasonably, utilizing facts and analysis, or is the character acting emotionally and with what result; is your character advancing honesty and integrity or pursuing immoral or criminal behavior, with what result; or, is your character supporting or being supported by a friend or loved one, with what result?

Recap

Critical thinking and reasoning based on observation and facts lead to truth.

Untamed emotions generally overshadow reason with unreasonable results.

Some emotions such as gut reactions and instincts do lead to positive results.

Honesty and integrity lead to positive results, not criminal activity; crime doesn't pay.

The support of others, especially of friends and loved ones, empowers people.

The Hound of the Baskervilles – Quotes Worksheets Answer Key

Directions: (1) Identify the character who is being quoted. Consider who you believe is the speaker, and then check your assessment by referring to the given page number. You will find your understanding enhanced by referencing the SQs and looking for a matching page number and question whose subject touches on the quote. (2a) Identify the theme the quoted material helps to develop. You may use a shortened version of the theme, specifically what is underlined above, when writing your answer, but do remember that a theme actually should be a complete thought, hence, a complete sentence, as the themes above are expressed. (2b) Relate an insight about the character and the theme. The first quote is done for you as an example. The theme and result you come up with may well be different from the suggested answer. If possible, ask another student if he or she thinks your answer and reasoning are sound.

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
Sherlock Holmes	After Dr. Mortimer reads aloud the legend of the Hound of the Baskervilles, who says it would be of interest to “a collector of fairy tales”?	Critical thinking: Holmes knows through science that no such beast could exist, a belief that keeps his focus leveled during the subsequent investigation.	16
	In his account to Holmes about the local people’s belief in the legend, he says, “They all agree that it was a huge creature, luminous, ghastly, spectral.”		24
	“The world is full of obvious things which nobody by any chance ever observes.”		28

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
	<p>“There are points of distinction That change in footprints, for example.” “He was running . . . for his life.”</p>		29, 30
	<p>Who is the author of the note that reads, “As you value your life or your reason keep away from the moor”?</p>		32, 160
	<p>“The Times is a paper which is seldom found in any hands but those of the highly educated.”</p>		34
	<p>“We hurried together down the stairs and into the street. Dr. Mortimer and Baskerville were still visible . . . “</p>		38
	<p>“There is no devil in hell, Mr. Holmes, and there is no man upon earth who can prevent me from going to the home of my own people . . .”</p>		38
	<p>“I wish you simply to report facts in the fullest possible manner . . .”</p>		53

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
	<p>“I read upon [Sir Henry’s] eager face how much [the country] meant to him this was at least a comrade for whom one might venture to take a risk with the certainty that he would bravely share it.”</p>		55, 56
	<p>“You are perfectly right to be wary and discreet.”</p>		66
	<p>“I . . . examined the room in which Barrymore had been on the night before.” “[H]e must have been looking out for something or somebody upon the moor.”</p>		82
	<p>“My unhappy brother is starving on the moor. We cannot let him perish at our very gates.”</p>		91
	<p>“Well, I cannot blame you for standing by your own wife.” “We shall talk further about this matter in the morning.”</p>		92

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
	<p>Watson, "with an indifferent manner," says, "Some poaching case no doubt?" The speaker replies, "Ha, ha, my boy, a very much more important matter than that! What about the convict on the moor?" "I have seen with my own eyes the messenger who takes him his food."</p>		116
	<p>"A low moan had fallen upon our ears." "It was a prostrate man face downwards upon the ground, the head doubled under him at a horrible angle . . ."</p>		127
	<p>"But now I see that I was never anything but a tool in his hands. Why should I preserve faith with him who never kept any with me?" "Ask me what you like, and there is nothing that I shall hold back."</p>		142
	<p>"He was once a schoolmaster in the North of England. There are scholastic agencies by which one may identify any man who has been in the profession."</p>		163, 125

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*
Practice Test #1**

1. Who is the author of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*?
 - A. John Watson
 - B. Sherlock Holmes
 - C. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 - D. Ellery Queen
 - E. Agatha Christie

2. What is a "Penang lawyer"?
 - A. a police detective
 - B. a briefcase
 - C. a London apartment
 - D. a walking cane
 - E. an unauthenticated story

3. Where are Watson and Holmes at the beginning of the book?
 - A. Dr. Watson's club
 - B. their lodgings on Baker Street
 - C. Baskerville Hall
 - D. Grimpen
 - E. Charing Cross

4. Who is described as "a very tall, thin man, with a long nose like a beak, which jutted out between two keen, gray eyes"?
 - A. Dr. James Mortimer
 - B. Dr. John Watson
 - C. Sherlock Holmes
 - D. Sir Hugo Baskerville
 - E. Jack Stapleton

5. What unusual hobby does Dr. Mortimer practice?
 - A. entomology
 - B. craniology
 - C. logical deduction
 - D. palm reading
 - E. genealogy

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*
Practice Test #1**

6. What is the date on the document Dr. Mortimer brings to Sherlock Holmes regarding the Baskerville family curse?
 - A. 1492
 - B. 1730
 - C. 1742
 - D. 1810
 - E. 1882

7. Whose actions are responsible for the curse on the Baskerville family?
 - A. Sir Hugo Baskerville
 - B. Sir Rodger Baskerville
 - C. Sir Charles Baskerville
 - D. Sir Henry Baskerville
 - E. Mr. Stapleton

8. Which of the following details is NOT included in the story of Hugo Baskerville and the hound?
 - A. Hugo commits his body and soul to the Powers of Evil.
 - B. The maiden escapes by climbing down the ivy that covers the wall of Baskerville Hall.
 - C. Hugo's body is found in a goyal.
 - D. Hugo unleashes his hounds to hunt down the maiden.
 - E. Hugo repents for his actions before he dies.

9. Who discovers Sir Charles' body?
 - A. Dr. James Mortimer
 - B. John Barrymore
 - C. Eliza Barrymore
 - D. Beryl Stapleton
 - E. Jack Stapleton

10. When Sir Charles' body is discovered, where has he fallen?
 - A. in front of his house
 - B. beside his carriage
 - C. in the kitchen garden alongside the rosemary
 - D. near to the end of the Yew alley that leads to the moor
 - E. upon the moor

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11. What could be accessed through the wicket-gate at Baskerville Hall?
- A. the hen house
 - B. the kitchen garden
 - C. the moor
 - D. the carriage house
 - E. the tennis court
12. From what country is Sir Henry Baskerville coming in order to live at Baskerville Hall?
- A. the United States
 - B. Canada
 - C. Australia
 - D. New Zealand
 - E. Bermuda
13. What does Holmes ask Watson to purchase and have sent up to him at his home before Watson returns from his club?
- A. a 20x magnifying lens
 - B. some bleach
 - C. a pound of shag tobacco
 - D. a spool of wool thread
 - E. a screw driver
14. When Dr. Watson returns from his club, what does Sherlock Holmes show him?
- A. the official inquest report of Sir Charles' death
 - B. a large map of the district around Baskerville Hall
 - C. a newspaper story regarding Sir Henry Baskerville
 - D. Holmes' notes on the Baskerville case
 - E. Sir Charles Baskerville's will

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15. When the narrator describes the anonymous note Sir Henry received, he says, ". . . a single sentence had been formed by . . . pasting printed words upon [paper]: 'As you value your life . . . keep away from the moor'." What literary device is the author utilizing?
- A. simile
 - B. plot
 - C. characterization
 - D. setting
 - E. suspense
16. From the warning note written to Sir Henry Baskerville, Sherlock Holmes deduces that the writer is _____.
- A. uneducated
 - B. agitated and in a hurry
 - C. a servant at Baskerville Hall
 - D. illiterate
 - E. All of the above
17. Who does Sherlock Holmes employ to find the writer of the warning note to Sir Henry?
- A. Cartwright
 - B. Lestrade
 - C. Dr. Watson
 - D. Mr. Johnson
 - E. John Clayton
18. Who profited from Sir Charles' death?
- A. Eliza Barrymore
 - B. John Barrymore
 - C. Dr. Mortimer
 - D. Henry Baskerville
 - E. All of the above

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19. What does Sir Henry discover after returning to his hotel room with Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson?
- A. scraps of paper from a copy of *The Times*
 - B. a telegram from Baskerville Hall
 - C. his missing boot
 - D. a large paw print
 - E. his missing luggage
20. What does the man who follows Sir Henry and Dr. Mortimer tell his cab driver as he exits at Waterloo Station?
- A. Your driving is spot on!
 - B. I am Sherlock Holmes!
 - C. Cunning triumphs over conceit!
 - D. I'm off to meet my Waterloo!
 - E. Victory belongs to the swift!
21. What is the definition of a "toff"?
- A. a small piece of caramel candy
 - B. a piece of string
 - C. a gesture with a hat that indicates "I won"
 - D. an unfriendly dog
 - E. an upper-class sort of person
22. What does Holmes insist that Sir Henry do while residing at Baskerville Hall?
- A. He should not disturb the scene where his uncle died.
 - B. He should not eat any food unless it is prepared by his own cook.
 - C. He should not go around town or the area by himself.
 - D. He should ask the constable to make periodic checks at Baskerville Hall.
 - E. He should have 200 pounds on hand in case he has to leave his home in a hurry.
23. What is the name of the escaped prisoner known as "the Notting Hill murderer"?
- A. Perkins
 - B. Clayton
 - C. Cartwright
 - D. Selden
 - E. Johnson

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24. What English title does Sir Henry use to refer to himself?
- A. Baronet
 - B. Viscount
 - C. Earl
 - D. Marquis
 - E. Duke
25. What is Mr. Stapleton chasing when he first meets Dr. Watson on the moor?
- A. his sister, Beryl Stapleton
 - B. a cocker spaniel
 - C. a large hound
 - D. Henry Baskerville
 - E. moths and butterflies
26. Upon their first encounter, Miss Stapleton mistakes Dr. Watson for _____.
- A. Sherlock Holmes
 - B. Sir Henry Baskerville
 - C. Cartwright
 - D. Selden
 - E. Rodger Baskerville
27. In Watson's opinion, who appears to be against a relationship between Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton?
- A. Sir Henry
 - B. Miss Stapleton
 - C. Mr. Stapleton
 - D. Barrymore
 - E. Mrs. Barrymore
28. What does Barrymore take into a little-used room in the house one night that rouses Watson's curiosity?
- A. a candle
 - B. a book
 - C. a tray of food
 - D. a rocking chair
 - E. a pillow and blanket

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29. What do Watson and Sir Henry rightly deduce about Barrymore's recent, odd conduct?
- A. He is having an affair.
 - B. He is looking for something or somebody on the moor.
 - C. He sleepwalks.
 - D. He likes to get away from his wife now and then.
 - E. He is planning to leave Sir Henry's service.
30. What is Barrymore's relationship to the convict on the moor?
- A. There is none.
 - B. They are brothers-in-law.
 - C. They are cousins.
 - D. Barrymore is the convict's uncle.
 - E. They were school chums in their youth.
31. When Sir Henry and Watson set out at night upon the moor, what makes Sir Henry's hand turn icy cold?
- A. Sir Henry has a stroke.
 - B. Sir Henry reacts to the howling of a hound.
 - C. Sir Henry comes face to face with the convict.
 - D. An unidentified person sneaks up behind Sir Henry and Watson and commands them to "Halt."
 - E. Sir Henry and Watson see Miss Stapleton out upon the moor.
32. Why does Watson believe Laura Lyons has information regarding Sir Charles' death?
- A. She was seen on the moor on the night of Sir Charles' death.
 - B. She was having a secret affair with Sir Charles.
 - C. Her initials appeared on a partially burnt letter found in Sir Charles' fireplace.
 - D. She was blackmailing Sir Charles.
 - E. Watson discovers a set of gloves with her initials in Sir Charles' study.
33. Why does Watson travel to Coombe Tracey?
- A. to send a telegram to Sherlock Holmes
 - B. to interview Laura Lyons
 - C. to research the history of the Baskerville curse
 - D. to ascertain the whereabouts of the escaped convict, Selden
 - E. to meet Sherlock Holmes at the train station

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34. Upon learning from Mr. Frankland that a boy is taking food up to the moor, what is Watson's next move?
- A. Watson goes up upon the moor to try to learn the identity of the man receiving the food.
 - B. Watson telegrams Holmes that he needs to come to Grimpen to help bring the mystery to a close.
 - C. Watson returns to Baskerville Hall to alert Sir Henry of his plan to travel on the moor.
 - D. Watson goes into town to learn the identity of the boy transporting the food.
 - E. Watson decides to enlist Miss Stapleton's help.
35. When Dr. Watson discovers the hideout of the mysterious man on the moor, what message does he find on a piece of paper?
- A. "Leave Baskerville before it's too late."
 - B. "I have a lead on Sir Charles' murderer."
 - C. "Lestrade is on the way."
 - D. "Dr. Watson has gone to Coombe Tracey."
 - E. "Mr. Stapleton is a fraud."
36. Upon discovering evidence that someone has been inhabiting one of the old, stone huts, why does Watson settle in to await the return of its occupant?
- A. Watson has no fear of the convict.
 - B. Before heading out, Watson had sent word to the constable to join him.
 - C. Watson is determined to learn the identity of the hut's occupant.
 - D. Watson needs a rest before he goes any further on the case.
 - E. As long as he is in the vicinity, Watson hopes to catch sight of the hound.
37. When Watson and Holmes first meet upon the moor, what crucial piece of evidence in the Baskerville case is Holmes missing?
- A. Stapleton's true identify
 - B. Stapleton's motive for menacing the Baskervilles
 - C. Stapleton's true relationship to Miss Stapleton
 - D. the convict's true identify
 - E. the true identity of the London cab driver

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38. Why does the hound attack Selden?
- A. Selden looks similar to Sir Henry.
 - B. He is wearing Sir Henry's old clothes.
 - C. The hound is hungry.
 - D. Selden releases the hound from his chains. The hound then attacks Selden.
 - E. Selden threatens the hound and the hound attacks in retaliation.
39. Who do Holmes and Watson think will feel duped and deceived by Stapleton and thus want to testify against him?
- A. Mrs. Lyons
 - B. the laundress at Baskerville Hall
 - C. the cook at Baskerville Hall
 - D. Mrs. Barrymore
 - E. Dr. Mortimer
40. After the death of Selden on the moor, what do Holmes and Watson want Sir Henry to do?
- A. leave Grimpen
 - B. go alone to the Stapletons' home for dinner
 - C. go alone to consult with Dr. Mortimer about the hound
 - D. hire a personal body guard
 - E. propose marriage to Miss Stapleton
41. Who weeps at the news of the dead convict, remembering him from their childhood as a willful, but loveable, little boy?
- A. Mr. Barrymore
 - B. Mrs. Barrymore
 - C. Perkins
 - D. Dr. Mortimer
 - E. Sir Henry
42. What is the final clue that reveals Stapleton's motive for murdering Sir Charles?
- A. the portrait of Hugo Baskerville
 - B. the partially burnt letter from Laura Lyons
 - C. the Baskerville family Bible
 - D. the paw prints next to Merripit House
 - E. the identity of the mysterious man on the moor

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43. When Watson and Holmes visit Mrs. Laura Lyons, what does Holmes tell her that might persuade her to be totally truthful with him?
- A. His record for solving cases is unblemished.
 - B. Agent Lestrade is arriving to assist with the arrest of a suspect.
 - C. Stapleton is a married man.
 - D. Both (A) and (B)
 - E. Both (B) and (C)
44. When Watson leaves Holmes and Lestrade behind, creeps up to the Stapletons' house, and looks inside, what does he notice?
- A. Miss Stapleton, Mr. Stapleton, and Sir Henry are seated at the dining table.
 - B. Miss Stapleton is nowhere to be seen.
 - C. There is a portrait on the wall of an ancestor that looks familiar.
 - D. The entry to the main door has had a bar dropped across it.
 - E. There is a rather large dog asleep on the hearth.
45. How does Lestrade assist Sir Henry once the hound is killed and they have caught up to Sir Henry?
- A. Lestrade gives him mouth to mouth resuscitation.
 - B. Lestrade helps Sir Henry to his feet.
 - C. Lestrade tells him to, "Open your eyes, the worst is passed."
 - D. Lestrade offers Sir Henry brandy from his flask.
 - E. Lestrade bandages a bite wound.
46. What does the telegram that Holmes receives from Lestrade say?
- A. Coming down with unsigned warrant. Arrive five-forty.
 - B. Coming down with pistols for both you and Watson.
 - C. On 5:00 train. Do nothing until I arrive.
 - D. Plan is approved STOP Execute same STOP
 - E. Proceed with caution. Suspect is armed and dangerous.

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47. What proof does Holmes provide to Laura Lyons regarding the true identities of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton?
- A. a photograph of the couple with the names Mr. and Mrs. Vandeleur endorsed on it
 - B. written descriptions of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton from witnesses who knew the couple
 - C. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton's criminal records
 - D. the passports the Stapletons used to enter the country
 - E. Both A and B only
48. How is the hound eventually killed?
- A. Holmes fires five shots into it.
 - B. Lestrade drives a knife into its throat.
 - C. Sir Henry fires a shot into its skull.
 - D. The beast runs erratically over the cliff.
 - E. Holmes, Watson, and Lestrade lay a trap that snares the beast.
49. Where does Miss Stapleton tell Holmes Mr. Stapleton has most likely fled to evade capture?
- A. to London
 - B. to hop the train from Grimpen station
 - C. into Grimpen in order to steal a horse
 - D. to Mrs. Lyon's house
 - E. to an old tin mine out on the bog
50. What word means "to steal"?
- A. purloin
 - B. incriminate
 - C. curlew
 - D. gesticulate
 - E. abet

