



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

**Literature Individual Subject Test**

**Study Guide**

**Answer Keys**



2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*  
Vocabulary List Answer Key

The page numbers refer to the Black & White Classics edition of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* and may vary from the text you are using. However, you should be able to utilize the glossary even if your pages vary from these. Studying the words in each chapter before reading the chapter in the book should help you understand a word when you come across it. Please note that many words in our language have more than one definition. Each definition given below matches Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's use of the word in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.

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

**bulbous** [adj.] – swollen or bulging (3)

**ferrule** [noun] - a metal ring around the end of a cane (3)

**pique** [verb] - affected by irritation or resentment (3)

**deduction** [noun] - a conclusion based on something known or assumed (4)

**erroneous** [adj.] - incorrect, wrong (4)

**fallacy** [noun] - a false idea or belief (4)

**inference** [noun] – an educated guess (4)

**dolichocephalic** [adj.] – having a relatively long head (6)

**fulsome** [adj.] - offensive, insincere (6)

**asperity** [noun] - severe tone, harshness (7)

*The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Chapter 2: The Curse of the Baskervilles  
Vocabulary List

**carouse** [verb] - steady drinking and acting objectionably while drunk (8)

**circumspect** [adj.] - cautious, watchful; heedful of potential consequences of actions (8)

**gainsay** [verb] - contradict, dispute (8)

**profane** [adj.] - irreverent, common (8)

**wanton** [adj.] - done without justification or reason (8)

**bemused** [adj.] - confused (9)

**perchance** [adv.] - perhaps, maybe (9)

**hackles** [noun] - hair on the back of an animal's neck standing straight up (10)

**nouveaux** [adj.] - new, recent (10)

**roisterer** [noun] - a person engaging in a boisterous manner, making merry (10)

**forbear** [verb] - to refrain from, to abstain from doing (11)

**scion** [noun] - descendant or heir (11)

**corroborate** [verb] - to confirm, to make certain (12)

**inquest** [noun] - a legal or judicial inquiry, often into the cause of death (12)

**post-mortem** [adj.] - after death; [noun] - an examination of a corpse (13)

**prosaic** [adj.] - ordinary, commonplace, dull (13)

**chimerical** [adj.] – highly improbable; given to unrealistic fantasies (14)

*The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Chapter 3: The Problem  
Vocabulary List

**claimant** [noun] - a person who makes a legal claim to something (17)

**diabolical** [adj.] - having the qualities of a devil (17)

**farrier** [noun] - a person who shoes horses (17)

**spectral** [adj.] - ghostlike (17)

**flippant** [adj.] - disrespectful (18)

**vestry** [noun] - a meeting of members of a local parish (18)

**congenial** [adj.] - agreeable (19)

**miry** [adj.] - swampy (19)

**surmise** [verb] - guess (20)

**coherent** [adj.] - clear, sound, logical (21)

**inclement** [adj.] - stormy weather (21)

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

**pugnacious** [adj.] - mean, combative (21)

**ruddy** [adj.] - reddish complexion (21)

**cajole** [verb] - to coax, using flattery (22)

**expedient** [noun] - tactic, means, or device (22)

**foolscap** [noun] - inexpensive writing paper (22)

**bourgeois** [adj.] - characteristic of the middle class (23)

**maxillary** [adj.] - relating to a jaw (23)

**water mark** [noun] - a faint mark integrated into high-quality paper by the maker, often visible when held up to light (24)

**trifle** [noun] - an item with little value; something insignificant (25)

**languid** (26) [adj.] - sluggish, without spirit (26)

**hansom** [noun] - a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, maneuvered by a driver on an elevated, rear seat, with the reins running over its roof to the horse (27)

**loiterer** [noun] - a person hanging around a place, seemingly wasting time (27)

**malevolent** [adj.] - evil, harmful (27)

**vexation** [noun] - something annoying or troubling (27)

**wily** [adj.] - cunning, skilled in caginess, sly like a fox (27)

**indiscreet** [adj.] - careless, rash, unwise (28)

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

**articulate** [adj.] clear, lucid (30)

**conjunction** [noun] - the state of being joined (30)

**dialect** [noun] - language representative of a particular area (30)

**ascertain** [verb] - to learn, to discover with certainty (31)

**repair** [verb] – to go to a place, especially with company (31)

**entail** [adj.] - a limitation upon real property so that it passes in a specific line of descent (32)

**legacy** [noun] - a gift of property, usually personal, via a will (32)

**provision** [noun] - a condition, a specific arrangement (32)

**besmirch** [verb] - tarnish or soil, especially a person's good reputation (33)

**inexplicable** [adj.] - not explainable (33)

**sovereign** [noun] - a gold coin in Great Britain worth a pound sterling (34)

**foil** [noun] - a fencing sword (35)

**audacious** [adj.] - bold, gutsy (36)

**conjecture** [verb] – guess (36)

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

**injunction** [noun] - a command, an order (36)

**imprudent** [adj.] - rash, crazy, lacking caution (37)

**luxuriant** [adj.] - lush, abundant (37)

**gnarled** [adj.] - bent, twisted, or weather-beaten (38)

**prosaic** [adj.] - ordinary, commonplace, dull (38)

**tinge** [noun] - a hint, a slight trace (38)

**wayside** [noun] - land immediately beside a road (38)

**cairn** [noun] - a pile of stones set up as a marker (39)

**commutation** [noun] – reduction of a penalty to a less severe one (39)

**malignancy** [noun] - a harmful or dangerous condition (39)

**spur** [noun] – a ridge or rocky projection from a mountain range (39)

**tor** [noun] - a rocky peak (39)

**balk** [noun] – a beam in the roof of a house that unites and supports the rafters (40)

**crenellated** [adj.] - having open spaces in a wall for positioning defensive weapons (40)

**mullioned** [adj.] - having stone or wooden partitions in windows (40)

**balustrade** [noun] - a railing (41)

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

**efface** [verb] - erase (42)

**pallid** [adj.] - pale, faint, lacking vitality (42)

**propitious** [adj.] - favorable (43)

**ruse** [noun] - a trick (43)

**placid** [adj.] - calm, peaceful (45)

**reprove** [verb] – to correct or criticize, but in a gentle manner (45)

**undulate** [verb] - to move with a wavelike motion (46)

**writhing** [adj.] - twisting as if in pain (46)

**bittern** [noun] - a type of heron, often brown, that inhabits a marsh (47)

**supersede** [verb] - to cause to be set aside, to replace (47)

**uncanny** [adj.] - eerie, magical (47)

**irretrievable** [adj.] - not capable of being recovered (49)

**vexation** [noun] - irritation (49)

**wizened** [adj.] - shriveled, aged (49)



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

**monolith** [noun] - large stone pillar (51)

**transcribe** [verb] - make a written copy (51)

**antiquarian** [noun] - person with knowledge of ancient people and cultures (52)

**approbation** [noun] - approval (52)

**fortnight** [noun] - a period of two weeks (52)

**harried** [adj.] - annoyed or worried (52)

**barrow** [noun] - in Britain, a hill (53)

**onerous** [adj.] - burdensome (53)

**choleric** [adj.] - cranky, irritable (54)

**effigy** [noun] - a representation of a person usually made to ridicule the person (54)

**litigation** [noun] - a lawsuit or lawsuits (54)

**furtive** [adj.] - done secretly (55)

**pacify** [verb] - to appease, to calm (55)

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

**clandestine** [adj.] - done secretly (56)

**pretext** [noun] - excuse (57)

**reproach** [verb] - censure, find fault with (57)

**gesticulate** [verb] - gesture dramatically rather than speak (58)

**haughty** [adj.] - arrogantly superior, snobbish (58)

**peremptory** [verb] - indicating a prior claim or right (58)

**woo** [verb] - to seek someone's affection with a goal of marriage (59)

**brusque** [adj.] - abrupt, blunt (60)

**extricate** [verb] - free from difficulty, liberate (60)

**skein** [noun] - a length of wound thread (60)

**confederate** [noun] - an accomplice, one who conspires with another (62)

**stolid** [adj.] - unemotional (62)

**unmitigated** [adj.] - not softened or lessened (63)

**inscrutable** [adj.] - not easily understood, mysterious (67)

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

**fancies** [noun] - imagined beings or things (67)

**indelible** [adj.] - inerasable, enduring (67)

**postscript** [noun] - a brief note added to a letter after the signature (69)

**morass** [noun] - marshy ground, a bog (70)

**blackguard** [noun] - an obsolete word for scoundrel (71)

**pittance** [noun] - a meager allowance, a small sum (71)

**craniology** [noun] - the science dealing with characteristics of human skulls (72)

**tempestuous** [adj.] - stormy, volatile (72)

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

**graven** [verb] - an archaic word for “engraved”—permanently fixed (73)

**almoner** [noun] - an official person who distributed alms—charity for the poor (75)

**abhor** [verb] - detest, hate (76)

**rash** [adj.] - done hastily, without careful thought (76)

**infernal** [adj.] - diabolical, extremely troublesome (77)

**magnate** [noun] - an influential person (77)

**reticent** [adj.] - reluctant to share one’s feelings or thoughts (77)

**constabulary** [noun] - the body of officers making up a peace organization having judicial or police power (78)

**uncouth** [adj.] - awkward, clumsy (79)

**cleft** [noun] - a space or opening (80)

**curt** [adj.] - brief, concise (80)

**curlew** [noun] - a shorebird with a long, slender, downward curved bill (80)

**immutable** [adj.] - unbending, unchangeable (81)

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

**contrive** [verb] - devise or plan using skill and artifice, plot (81)

**incisive** [adj.] - quick and direct (81)

**lintel** [noun] - top beam of a door (81)

**tenacity** [noun] - characteristic of keeping a firm hold, sticking with something (82)

**atrocious** [adj.] - shocking, dreadful (84)

**entomology** [noun] - branch of zoology dealing with insects (84)

**scholastic** [adj.] - pertaining to schools or education (84)

**gorse** [noun] - a spiny shrub with yellow flowers that grows in sandy soil (85)

**vehemence** [noun] - ardor, fervor, fury (85)

**grotesque** [adj.] - shockingly inappropriate (86)

**irrevocable** [adj.] - settled, final, permanent (86)

**piteous** [adj.] - heartbreaking (86)

**beetling** [adj.] - overhanging, projecting (87)

**paroxysm** [noun] - violent outburst, eruption (87)

**precipitous** [adj.] - steep, nearly vertical (87)

**dapper** [adj.] - dashing, well-dressed (88)

**jaunty** [adj.] - springy, bouncy (88)

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

**connoisseur** [noun] - aficionado, one with sufficient qualifications in an area to pass judgment (91)

**incriminate** [verb] - accuse with credible evidence of support (91)

**wretch** [noun] - a person with a contemptible character, an unsavory individual (91)

**bode** [verb] - suggests something undesirable (93)

**implicit** [adj.] - unquestioning, absolute, used with "obedience" (93)

**junction** [noun] - a point in time (93)

**criminology** [noun] - study of crime and criminals (96)

*The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Chapter 14: The Hound of the Baskervilles  
Vocabulary List

**delirious** [adj.] - in a state of wild excitement (100)

**dewlap** [noun] - loose fold of skin beneath a dog's throat (100)

**defile** [verb] - pollute, violate (102)

**dupe** [noun] - a person easily fooled, deceived, a pushover (102)

**swath** [noun] - a long, narrow piece of anything (102)

**hale** [adj.] - able-bodied, hearty (103)

**miasmatic** [adj.] - having noxious, polluting qualities (103)

**quagmire** [noun] - a boggy area, wet and spongy (103)

**daub** [verb] - pat with sticky matter (104)

**fathom** [verb] - understand (104)

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

**succession** [noun] - a continuous appearance of things (104)

**barrister** [noun] - a lawyer (105)

**consumptive** [adj.] - the condition of having tuberculosis—a disease formerly referred to as *consumption* (105)

**disrepute** [noun] - disfavor, disgrace (105)

**infamy** [noun] - a condition of disreputability, a state of being ill regarded (105)

**purloin** [verb] - to steal (105)

**finesse** [noun] - the ability to navigate a difficult situation well, adeptness (106)

**specious** [adj.] - pleasing yet lacking in merit (106)

**accomplice** [noun] - one who purposefully helps another commit a wrongdoing or crime (107)

**confidant** [noun] - a person in whom another person confides private or secret information (108)

**elucidate** [verb] – make something clear, explain the meaning of (108)

**supposition** [noun] – an assumption, a hypothesis (108)

**accessory** [noun] – someone who gives assistance to the perpetrator of a crime (110)

**fidelity** [noun] – faithfulness, loyalty (110)



## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Chapter 1 – Mr. Sherlock Holmes

1. Who is the narrator of the account of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*? Watson, a companion of Sherlock Holmes (3)
2. What article are Holmes and Watson discussing? The two are discussing a walking stick. (3)
3. What details do the two men note about the walking stick? It is (1) a fine, thick piece of wood, (2) has a bulbous-headed, (3) is banded in silver about an inch across, (4) is inscribed "To James Mortimer, MRCS, from his friends of the CCH," and (5) carries the date "1884." (3)
4. What does Holmes challenge Watson to do regarding the stick? Holmes asks Watson to describe the owner of the stick by using the information the stick imparts. (3)
5. How successful is Watson in his description? Watson suggests the owner is James Mortimer, a middle-aged country doctor, someone who hunts. Holmes points out that the owner most likely was not on the staff of any London hospital and the date suggests a senior student as only a middle-aged person could be on the staff of a London hospital and a doctor with such a position would not leave it for the country. Likely the owner was not a hunter but affiliated with Charring Cross Hospital, hence the CCH. Furthermore, bites across the stick suggest the owner has a dog. (3-5)
6. Based on Holmes' comment to Watson that "most of your conclusions were erroneous" (4), how would you describe Holmes' opinion of himself? Holmes obviously thinks of himself as having superior analytical powers. (4)  

) Based on Holmes' deductions to this point, are you impressed with Holmes' powers of deduction? Students should be so impressed.
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? 1884 plus 5 is 1889 (3-4)
8. Using Holmes observation regarding Charring Cross Hospital and his reference to London, where, obviously, is the geographic setting for this novel? London, England (5)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

9. Who arrives at Holmes' door as he and Watson are discussing the walking stick? The owner of the stick, Dr. James Mortimer (5)
10. Why did friends of Dr. Mortimer's present him with the stick? the occasion of his marriage (6)
11. How does Holmes introduce Dr. Watson to Dr. Mortimer? Holmes describes Watson as "his friend." (6)
12. What unusual request did Dr. Mortimer ask of Holmes just after meeting him?  
Mortimer wanted to run his fingers over Holmes' skull. (6)
- ) Look up the term "phrenology" in an on-line search. Briefly surmise why Dr. Mortimer wanted to feel Holmes' skull. Phrenology was a popular theory in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that held that bumps and indentations on a person's skull could convey information about a person's personality and behavior patterns. Dr. Mortimer might have felt he could gain significant information about Holmes by "reading" his skull.
- ) Check the title page of your book. What year was *The Hound of the Baskervilles* first published? 1902
- ) Did Arthur Conan Doyle successfully integrate the thinking of his times into the context of his story? Yes.
13. In his appeal to Holmes for his assistance, how does Dr. Mortimer refer to Holmes' expertise as an investigator? Dr. Mortimer refers to Holmes as the "second highest expert in Europe". (7)
14. What indication is there that Holmes is not flattered by Dr. Mortimer's initial assessment of his skill? Holmes replies, "Indeed, sir!" (10) with some "asperity" in his tone. (7)
15. Dr. Mortimer tells Holmes that "it is acknowledged that" Holmes does what? "[S]tands alone"—meaning he is unparalleled in his achievements as an investigator. (7)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Chapter 2 – The Curse of the Baskervilles

1. What is in Dr. Mortimer's pocket when he arrives that Holmes visually analyses?  
In Mortimer's pocket is a manuscript dated 1742 given to him by the late Sir Charles Baskerville. (7)  
  
J The document is headed "Baskerville Hall, 1742" (12). What can you infer about the Baskerville family from this heading? That the family has a "hall" conveys that they have an estate.
2. What does the content of the manuscript summarize? It is "a statement of a certain legend which runs in the Baskerville family." (7)
3. What does the document reveal about the character of a former Baskerville named "Hugo"? Hugo was a "wild, profane, and godless man." (8)
4. What immoral act or acts did Hugo commit with what results? He kidnapped a young woman from a working family on his estate and imprisoned her in an upstairs room while he and his friends drank and caroused. The woman escaped, climbing down a trellis of ivy. Hugo set his hounds out to run her down. The drinking party set out on their horses across the moor to follow the woman and the hounds. Three men on horses came upon the hounds, at the head of a "deep dip or goyal" out on the moor, whimpering with their hackles raised. There were the bodies of the maid where she had fallen, dead of fright as well as the body of Hugo Baskerville. Standing over Hugo "plucking at his throat" was a "great, black beast, shaped like a hound yet larger" (15). One of the three died himself that night of "what he had seen" and the other two were "broken" for "the rest of their days." (8-10)
5. To whom does Holmes suggest this account might be of interest? "To a collector of fairy-tales." (11)
6. What is the next account that Dr. Mortimer produces to read to Holmes? An article from the *Devon County Chronicle* of June 14 of [that] year about Sir Charles Baskerville, the most recent owner of Baskerville Hall. (11)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

7. How did Sir Charles Baskerville amass a fortune? He “made large sums of money in South African speculation.” (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? Answers will vary, but students might note that modernly, people do not believe a situation to be moral where a colonizer makes a fortune at the expense of native peoples.
8. Was Sir Charles Baskerville admired in his community? Yes. He was charitable. (13)
9. What are the circumstances of Sir Charles Baskerville’s death? On June 4, 1889, he took an evening stroll on his property down what was known as Yew Alley, a walkway composed of a path bordered by grass on either side and the grass bordered by a hedge of yew trees. He died at the far end of the walk. A coroner determined that he died a natural death. (13-15)
10. What is Dr. Mortimer’s feeling about the accuracy of the coroner’s determination? Dr. Mortimer himself examined the scene of the death while the body was still there and noticed things that might contradict the accuracy of the coroner’s report. (13-15)
11. What was Dr. Mortimer’s motive for withholding his observations from the coroner? As a man of science, Dr. Mortimer hesitated to bring up the legend of the hound of the Baskervilles, and he did not want to spook the community or the next inhabitant of the house by bringing up the legend. (13)
12. Three weeks prior to Sir Charles Baskerville’s death, what did Dr. Mortimer notice when he arrived to visit in the evening? Sir Charles was looking over Dr. Mortimer’s shoulder as he alighted from his gig. His “expression” was one “of the most dreadful horror” (20). The doctor noticed what he assumed was a “large black calf passing at the head of the drive.” (14)
13. What did Sir Charles share that night with Dr. Mortimer? Sir Charles told Mortimer of the legend and as he had no children, he asked Mortimer to take charge of the written account. (14)

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles***

**Review Questions Answer Key**

14. Who sent word to Dr. Mortimer on the night of Sir Charles Baskerville's death? the butler, Barrymore. (14)
15. What did Dr. Mortimer see when he arrived on the scene of the death? He noted that the footprints did appear to change from full prints to prints of one walking on his toes. Sir Charles lay on his face, his arms out, his fingers digging into the ground, and his features convulsed. He had no physical injury. A ways off, Dr. Mortimer saw the footprints of a gigantic hound. (15-16)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Chapter 3 – The Problem

1. Is Holmes interested in Dr. Mortimer's account? How do you know? Holmes is interested. Watson reports Holmes was excited and had a glitter in his eye. (15)
2. What word does Mortimer use to describe the footprints? enormous (15)
3. What sort of night was it? damp and raw (15)
4. Describe the alley—the walkway leading from Sir Charles' house. In the center of the alley, the path is about eight feet across. A strip of grass on each side is about six feet. Then there is a border of old yew hedge, twelve feet high and impenetrable, although there is a wicket-gate that leads to the moor. There is a summer house at the end of the alley. (15-16)
5. How far from the end of the alley was the body? about fifty yards from the summer house (16)
6. Are the prints on the same side of the path as the moor-gate? Yes, on the edge of the path. (16)
7. Was the wicket-gate open or closed? closed and padlocked (16)
8. How high was the gate? about four feet (16)
9. Did Mortimer see any particular marks near the wicket-gate? No. (16)
10. Dr. Mortimer surmises that Sir Charles had stood in the spot from about five to ten minutes. Why is this his thought? Ash had dropped twice from his cigar. A smoker would be able to correlate those two occurrences with the timing. (16)
11. Other than the marks left by Sir Charles in the gravel, what other marks did Mortimer see? none (16)
12. What events in the area of Sir Charles' home have occurred to confirm Mortimer's belief in the hound? Several people have seen a creature on the moor that looks like the hound, luminous, ghastly, and spectral. (17)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

13. Why exactly has Dr. Mortimer come to see Sherlock Holmes? Dr. Mortimer is the trustee and executor of Sir Charles' will. The estate is being inherited by a nephew, Henry Baskerville, a likeable young Canadian who is coming on a train in one and a quarter hours. Dr. Mortimer does not want to publicize the danger because the welfare of the town will suffer if the estate goes uninhabited. Evidently, Dr. Mortimer does not want to send the young man into a dangerous situation, so if Holmes can explain the phenomenon of the hound, perhaps everyone can sleep well and safely! (17-18)
14. What does Holmes advise Mortimer to do? Holmes suggests Mortimer pick up the nephew and return at ten o'clock the next morning. Homes will think about the problem till then. (18)
15. Where does Dr. Mortimer make a note of the appointment? on his shirt-cuff (18)
16. What is the last question Holmes asks Mortimer? "Did any [people] see [the apparition] after [the the three previously mentioned]?" (18)
17. What is Mortimer's answer? "I have not heard of any." (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? Holmes asks Watson to ask the tobacconist, Bradley, to send up a pound of strong shag tobacco, and asks Watson not to come back before evening. (19)
19. Where does Watson spend the rest of his day? at his club (19)
20. What does Watson realize Holmes will want to do that afternoon? Holmes will utilize intense mental concentration to weigh every particle of evidence, construct alternative theories, balance them against each other, and conclude what the essential points are in the Baskerville matter. (19)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

21. What assaults Watson's senses when he re-enters Holmes apartment? Watson's senses are assaulted by acrid fumes of strong, course tobacco smoke! (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? Answers will vary, but students may wonder that the author did not have Holmes make such a connection, or if he did, that he ignored it!
22. How does Holmes accurately perceive that Watson was at his club all day? (1) Watson is not rain soaked so was thus inside. (2) Watson has no intimate friends he would have visited. (19)
23. Where does Holmes say he has been, although in spirit, not in actuality! Holmes has been viewing maps of the Devon area where the Baskerville estate is located, pouring over them, studying them. (19—20)
24. How many dwellings does Holmes note in a five mile radius? very few (20)
25. What adjective does Watson use to describe the place? wild (20)
26. What two questions does Holmes say are facing them? (1) Whether any crime has been committed at all? and (2) What is the crime and how was it committed? (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? Holmes says Sir Charles was running, desperately. (20—21)
28. Why does Holmes surmise that Sir Charles was terrified when he began running? Because Sir Charles headed away from his house rather than toward it and presumably safety. (21)
29. Who else was in the vicinity the night Sir Charles died and has given evidence regarding events? a gypsy (21)



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**Review Questions Answer Key**

30. Why does Holmes surmise that Sir Charles was waiting to meet someone the night he died? Sir Charles might go out on a rainy, damp night for a stroll but would only wait around for five to ten minutes in one spot, near the moor gate, if he were going to meet someone. (21)
31. Holmes ponders why Sir Charles was waiting to meet someone in the Yew Alley rather than where? in his own house (21)
32. Where was Sir Charles supposed to go the morning after he died? He was to go to London. (21)
33. What does Holmes apparently do to entertain and relax himself? He plays the violin. (21)

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#### Chapter 4 - Sir Henry Baskerville

1. Who shows up at Holmes' door at ten o'clock for their appointment? Dr. Mortimer and the young baronet, Sir Henry Baskerville (21)
2. What was ironic about Dr. Mortimer bringing Sir Henry Baskerville to see Sherlock Holmes? Sir Henry himself would have come on his own to see Holmes because that very morning he had received a mysterious note. (21 - 22)

) In what way was Sir Henry's decision ironic? Situational irony is the existence of a difference between what one expects to happen and what actually does happen. Dr. Mortimer did not expect that Sir Henry would that very morning want to contact Sherlock Holmes and yet Sir Henry did.
3. How was Sir Henry's letter addressed? 'Sir Henry Baskerville, Northumberland Hotel' was printed on the envelope, the posting date the preceding evening from Charring Cross (a section of London). (22)
4. Who knew that Sir Henry Baskerville would be staying at the Northumberland Hotel? No one could have known as Dr. Mortimer and Sir Henry only had decided upon that hotel for Sir Henry when he arrived that morning! (22)
5. How had the single sentence of the note Sir Henry received been created and what does it say? The sentence was created almost entirely with words cut from a newspaper. The note says, "As you value your life or your reason keep away from the moor." (22)
6. What does Holmes deduce about the nature of the newsprint words in Sir Henry's mysterious note? Holmes realizes that all of the words, except for the word "moor," appear in an article from the previous days' *Times*. (23)
7. What is Holmes' deduction about the scissors used to cut out the words? Holmes feels the scissors used to cut the words from the *Times* are nail scissors as the blades are short—a fact he deduces from the cutter having to take two snips over "keep away," a phrase in the sentence. (23)
8. Does Holmes feel the creator of the mysterious note is educated or not? Holmes' guess is that the creator is educated as he or she reads the *Times*. (24)

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9. What else does Holmes think is true of the person who wrote the letter? Holmes feels the letter writer wanted to conceal his or her handwriting as he or she might have handwriting that someone would recognize. (24)
10. What does Holmes surmise is true from the fact that the word “Life,” is not aligned with the rest of the sentence? Holmes feels the letter writer was in a hurry and careless. (24)
11. What does Holmes deduce from the consistency of the ink in the words of the address? Holmes feels the letter was written in a hotel where the ink pots would go dry—something a person at home would not let happen to his or her inkwell. (24)
12. How does Holmes think they might learn the identity of the writer of the anonymous letter to Sir Henry? Holmes suggests they look at the wastepaper baskets of the hotels around Charring Cross for a *Times* with words cut from it and from there figure out the name of the writer, perhaps by looking at the guest registries. (24)
13. What questions does Holmes ask of Sir Henry that Sir Henry answers in the affirmative? Holmes asks Sir Henry if he has had anything happen to him that is out of the ordinary routine of life and hence worth reporting. (25)
14. What is Sir Henry’s answer? Sir Henry reports that he had a brand new boot stolen from him. (25)
15. How much did a pair of new boots cost, circa 1889? six dollars (25)
16. What do both Holmes and Mortimer think might be the fate of the stolen boot? That it will soon be found. (25)
17. Do Holmes and Mortimer believe Sir Henry should hear the story that Mortimer unfolded the day before to Holmes? Yes they do, and Mortimer fills Sir Henry in using both the 1742 document and the June 14, 1889 obituary. (26)
18. Who states that he believes someone “knows more than we do about what goes on upon the moor”? Dr. Mortimer (26)

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19. Does Holmes believe that the person Dr. Mortimer alludes to is a danger to Sir Henry? No, Holmes notes that “someone is not ill-disposed towards [Sir Henry] since they warn [him] of danger.” (26)
20. Is Sir Henry Baskerville amenable to staying away from Baskerville Hall until the dangerous circumstances are identified and cleared away? No, he is not. (26)
21. What does Sir Henry ask of Holmes and Watson? Sir Henry asks Holmes and Watson if they will give him a quiet hour and a half at his hotel and then come round to have lunch with him at two o’clock. (26)
22. Once Mortimer and Sir Henry leave, what do Holmes and Watson proceed to do? Holmes and Watson proceed to dash out to follow Mortimer and Sir Henry. (26)
23. What does Holmes see on the street when he is following Mortimer and Sir Henry? Holmes sees a man in a hansom cab following the pair as well. (27)
24. What is a prominent feature of the man in the hansom cab? He has a bushy black beard. (27)
25. Why does the man in the hansom cab rise up and yell at his driver? The bearded man realizes that Holmes has spotted him, and the bearded man yells for the driver to get out of the area. (27)
26. What important piece of information does Holmes note about the cab? Its number is 2704, a means of identifying the cab and its driver, who might recall something about the passenger. (28)
27. What does Holmes wish he had done rather than try to pursue Cab 2704? Holmes wishes he had quietly turned around and hailed a cab himself and quietly gone on to the Northumberland Hotel, Sir Henry’s destination, and then followed Cab 2704 once Sir Henry had gone inside. (28)
28. What is the name of a teenaged messenger Holmes hires to do some work for him? Cartwright (28)

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29. What is the object of Holmes hiring Cartwright? Holmes wants the boy to go around to the hotels in Charring Cross and see if he can find the *Times* among the trash that has cut out words missing. (29)
30. How much is Cartwright supposed to tip each hotel worker who aids him in his search? a schilling to each, the money supplied by Holmes (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? They will drop into one of the Bond Street picture-galleries. (29)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

#### 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? the hotel register (29)
2. How many guests have registered at the Northumberland Hotel within the 20 or so hours since Sir Henry registered? two (29)
3. Does the hotel clerk allow Holmes to view the register and thus learn the names of the newly-registered guests? Yes. (29)
4. What clever ploy does Holmes use to learn details about the two newly-registered guests? Holmes engages the porter (bellman) in conversation about the guests which prompts the porter to give Holmes details about the 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? Holmes states that the follower is anxious that he should not be seen. (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? Sir Henry is upset because one of his old black boots has been stolen. (30)
  - ) How has a thief gotten access to Sir Henry's boots? (You may need to refer to page 25.) Sir Henry has left his boots outside his door in order for a hotel employee to pick them up and polish them, a service hotels performed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
7. What metaphor does Holmes use on page 31 to explain the leads he is pursuing in this case? Holmes refers to several threads, the inspiration for the chapter title, "Three Broken Threads." (31)
  - ) Why is a thread an apt metaphor for a lead in solving a mystery? Answers will vary. One possible explanation is that a thread can be unwound off a spool and used to leave an obvious connection between two items.

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8. When does Sir Henry propose to leave the Northumberland Hotel and travel to the Baskerville estate at Dartmoor? at the end of the week (31)
9. In answer to his question to Mortimer if anyone at the Baskerville estate has a black beard, what does Holmes learn? Sir Charles's butler, Barrymore, has a black beard. (31)
10. Did Barrymore profit from Sir Charles's death? Yes. He inherited 500 pounds. (31)
11. Did Barrymore know he would profit from Sir Charles's death? Yes. Sir Charles openly talked about the bequests in his will. (31)
12. Did Mortimer profit from Sir Charles's will? Yes. He inherited 1,000 pounds. (32)
13. What is the value of Sir Charles estate? The estate was valued at 740,000 pounds—meaning the home and the property. Sir Charles's total estate was close to a million pounds—meaning his cash was approximately a quarter of a million dollars. Note: English country homes were often encumbered, meaning that only a descendant could inherit the land and home. However, people's cash and personal property could be left to whomever they chose. (32)
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? Sir Henry says he would not leave the cash to anyone other than the person who inherits the property as he would want the property owner to have the means to maintain the home and lands. (32)
15. Is Holmes concerned about Sir Henry traveling to the Baskerville estate by himself? Yes. Holmes suggests that Sir Henry have a companion and suggests Watson as Sir Henry does not know anyone yet in Dartmoor or London other than Mortimer, Homes, and Watson.(32)
16. What advantage is there to Holmes of Watson being at the Baskerville home with Sir Henry? Watson can report details to Holmes that will help him solve the mystery of Sir Charles's death. (33)

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17. Just before the four men leave the dining hall at the Northumberland Hotel, what does Sir Henry discover? He sees his brown boot under a cabinet. (33)
- ) Why is this discovery particularly noteworthy? Both Sir Henry and Mortimer had searched the dining hall before their meal and not seen the boot. (33)
18. What five items does Watson list as “inexplicable incidents all within the limits of two days”?
- (1) the receipt of the printed letter, (2) the black-bearded spy in the hansom cab, (3) the loss of the new brown boot, (4) the loss of the old black boot, and (5) the return of the new brown boot. (33)
19. How many telegrams does Holmes receive just before dinner that evening? two (34)
20. What is the substance of the two telegrams? (1) Barrymore, the butler, is at Baskerville Hall, and (2) Cartwright could not find the Times newspaper with the cutout words. (34)
- ) Why is Barrymore being at Baskerville Hall significant? If he was at Baskerville Hall, he could not have been the man following Sir Henry and Mortimer down in London.
21. What metaphor does Holmes then use as a lament? “There go two of my threads.” (34)
22. Who knocks on Holmes’ door just after Holmes receives the telegrams? the cab driver of Cab 2704. (34)
23. Summarize the information the cab driver relates to Holmes. A man hired him to drive him around for the day and to speak of it to no one and to ask no questions. His pay would be two guineas (pounds). They went to the Northumberland Hotel and followed two guests. The first stop was near to Holmes’ residence. The driver and his passenger waited 1.5 hours and then followed two men who came out of Holmes’ residence. The passenger shouted at the driver to head for Waterloo Station. As the man left the cab, he shouted that he was Mr. Sherlock Holmes. (34-35)
24. How does the cab driver of Cab 2704 describe his passenger? He was about 45, middle height, dressed like a toff, had a black beard and pale face. (35)



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25. What metaphor does Holmes use at this point regarding possible clues? “Snap goes our third thread, and we end where we began.” (36)
26. What is Holmes’ assessment of his adversary in the Baskerville mystery? Holmes deems the man a worthy adversary—someone who is more clever than an impulsive crook. (36)
27. Is Holmes concerned about sending Watson to the Baskerville estate in Dartmoor? Yes, he is. Holmes knows that danger lurks. (36)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

#### 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? Holmes wants Watson to “report facts in the fullest possible manner” to him, and he will “do the theorizing.” (36)
2. What person is Holmes quite comfortable about eliminating as suspicious in Sir Charles’s death? the next heir after Sir Henry, Mr. James Desmond (36)
3. Whom does Holmes list as possible suspects? (1) a groom at the Hall; (2) two moorland farmers; (3) Dr. Mortimer—although he seems entirely honest; (4) Mrs. Mortimer; (5) Mr. Stapleton, a naturalist; (6) Miss Stapleton, an attractive young lady; (7) Mr. Frankland of Lafter Hall, and (8) one or two other neighbors. (36)
4. Has Watson taken a gun with him for the journey? Yes. (37)
5. What does Holmes warn Sir Henry against doing? Holmes warns Sir Henry not to go about alone as Holmes feels misfortune will befall Sir Henry. (37)
6. Has Sir Henry found his old black boot? No. (37)
7. Where in particular does Holmes warn Sir Henry not to go? Holmes suggests Sir Henry “avoid the moor in those hours of darkness when the powers of evil are exalted.” (37)
8. How does Sir Henry feel about being back in Devon, and what evidence supports your opinion? Sir Henry is happy to be in Devon because he “cried aloud with delight as he recognized the familiar features of the Devon scenery.” (37)
9. When Has Sir Henry last seen Baskerville Hall? He has never seen it. His family lived in a cottage on the south coast. He was a teenager when his father died, and he left for America. (37-38)
10. How long have Baskervilles lived at the Hall? for about 500 years (40)
11. In Watson’s opinion, would Sir Henry Baskerville be a good man with whom to undertake a risk? Yes, Watson feels that Sir Henry would “bravely share” a risky venture. (38)

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12. Who or what does Watson see when pulling into the station that surprises him? Watson sees “two soldierly men in dark uniforms who leaned upon their short rifles.” (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? Answers will vary. Students should note the negative quality to these words and that they help to set a threatening tone. (38)
14. Contrast the difference in the appearance of the scenery to Sir Henry and to Watson. To Sir Henry’s eyes, “all seemed beautiful,” but to Watson’s eyes, “a tinge of melancholy lay upon the countryside.” (38)
15. When the travelling party sees another armed soldier, what does the driver tell them? There is “a convict escaped from Princetown” by the name of “Seldon” who is known as “the Notting Hill” murderer. (39)
16. Was Watson familiar with the convict? Yes. The convict was well known as a result of “the peculiar ferocity of [his] crime and the wanton brutality which had marked all the actions of the assassin.” (39)
17. Name two reasons why the travelling party shivered at that moment. (1) A cold wind swept down from the moor, and (2) somewhere on that desolate plain lurked the fiendish man. (39)
18. What icon surmounts the Baskerville Hall gates? the boars’ heads of the Baskervilles (39)
19. What plan does Sir Henry voice that will ward off the scary look of his new home? Within six months, he plans to have a row of electric lamps on the drive. (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? Likely they are Mr. and Mrs. Barrymore, the butler and his wife. (40)
21. Does Dr. Mortimer stay to have dinner at the Hall? No. He leaves immediately for his home. (40)

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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? Answers will vary. Students might suggest foreshadowing or symbolism. (40)
23. Describe Barrymore. He is “a remarkable-looking man, tall, handsome, with a square black beard and pale distinguished features.” (41)
- ) Who else has been mentioned as having this same description? the passenger in the hansom cab who claimed to be Sherlock Holmes (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? Mr. Barrymore states that Sir Charles’s death “gave [them] a shock and made [the] surroundings very painful to [them].” (41)
- ) Do you think that this information would be of interest to Sherlock Holmes. Why? Answers will vary, but students should see that this information fits the description of facts Holmes told Watson to report to him. (36)
25. Which room does Watson describe as opening out of the hall and being “a place of shadow and gloom”? the dining room (41)
26. Why is Watson happy when the meal they eat in the dining room is over? Watson is happy to be able to “retire into the modern billiard-room,” probably a cheerier place. (41)
27. Does Sir Henry think that Baskerville Hall is a cheery place? No, but he thinks it “may seem more cheerful in the morning.” (42)
28. Does Watson sleep well his first night at Baskerville Hall? Why or why not? No, Watson does not sleep well that first night. He “[tosses] restlessly from side to side” and “in the very dead of the night” hears “the sob of a woman” seemingly “torn by an uncontrollable sorrow.” (42)

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#### Chapter 7 – The Stapletons of Merripit House

1. How does Baskerville Hall appear to Sir Henry and Watson on their first morning? The place seems much cheerier in the sunlight. (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? The term refers to Sir Henry. (It signals that Sir Henry is below a baron and is himself a commoner.) (42)
3. What odd sounds in the night do both Sir Henry and Watson believe they hear? Both men think they hear a woman sobbing. (42)
4. What is the butler Barrymore’s response when asked if he could explain the sobbing? He says that “the sound could not have come from [his wife] and notes that the scullery maid who sleeps in the other wing is the only other woman in the house.” (43)
5. When Watson meets Mrs. Barrymore after breakfast, what does he note about her appearance? Her eyes are red and her eyelids are swollen, as befits a person who has been crying. (43)
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? Watson wants to know whether or not the telegram Holmes sent was actually placed in Barrymore’s hands. If Barrymore accepted the telegram in person, he could not possibly have been the man following Mortimer and Sir Henry in the hansom cab. This information would be something worthwhile to report to Holmes. (43)
7. What does Watson learn at the Grimpen post office regarding the delivery of the telegram to Barrymore? Watson learns that the post master’s son delivered the telegram to the Baskerville estate and that Mrs. Barrymore took receipt of it saying that her husband was in the loft. (43)
8. What is the significance of this news? Watson and Holmes have “no proof that Barrymore had not been in London” at the significant time. (43-44)
9. What is Watson hoping for, more and more? That Holmes will come to Dartmoor to personally oversee the case. (44)

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10. As Watson is headed back to Baskerville Hall, who surprises him? A stranger calls out to Watson who introduces himself as “Stapleton of Merripit House.” (44)
11. How does Stapleton know who Watson is, and why is calling out to Watson unusual? Stapleton had been with Mortimer who pointed out Watson to him, leading Stapleton to introduce himself. In British society in the late 1800s, proper behavior called for a person to be formally introduced by someone they knew in common before a person spoke to another person. (44)
12. What do some of the peasants in the vicinity swear they have seen out on the moor? “Any number of them are ready to swear that they have seen such a creature” as the “fiend dog” out “upon the moor.” (44)
13. How does Stapleton believe Sir Charles died? Stapleton believes that Sir Charles was so unnerved by the legend that he might have seen a normal dog and in his mind believed that the dog was large and the dog of the legend. Sir Charles’ heart was weak, so he could have succumbed from fright. (45)
14. Who does Stapleton hope will come to Dartmoor to look into Sir Charles’ death? Stapleton too hopes that Holmes will come. (45)
15. What does Stapleton first offer to Watson? Stapleton offers to be of any help he can to Watson in the investigation of Sir Charles’ death. (45)
16. What is Watson’s response to Stapleton’s offer? Watson claims that he is merely in Dartmoor to visit his friend, Sir Henry, and that he needs no help of any kind. (45)
17. Why would Watson not want to accept any help from Stapleton? For all Watson knows, Stapleton could have caused Sir Charles’ death, and thus Watson would not want Stapleton to know anything of the investigation. (45)
18. What is Stapleton’s second offer to Watson? Stapleton invites Watson to walk up the moor-path to Merripit House and meet his sister. (45)

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19. Why does Watson decide to leave Sir Henry by himself and accompany Stapleton to Merripit? Watson knows Sir Henry is busy paying bills and by walking to Merripit, Watson can meet Miss Stapleton and give a report regarding her to Holmes. (46)
20. Describe the moor. The moor is a vast, barren, and mysterious place, of undulating downs, long green rollers, and jagged granite crests foaming up into fantastic surges. (46)
21. Why are the bright green spots that Watson can see, that Stapleton calls bog-holes, so dangerous? The bog-holes look like land but are wet and muddy and can suck down a person or animal who steps into one, killing the person or beast. (46)
22. What tragic event does Watson actually witness while near the bog? Watson hears and sees a pony being sucked into a bog-hole and dying. (46)
23. What does Stapleton like to search for on the moor? Stapleton looks for rare plants and butterflies. (46)
24. When Watson exclaims that one day he “shall try [his] luck” to look for rare plants and birds, what is Stapleton’s reaction? Stapleton is horrified and warns Watson to put such an idea out of his head immediately. Stapleton insinuates that the moor is deadly to those who are not skilled in its dangers. Stapleton claims he is successful only because he can remember “certain complex landmarks.” (47)
- ) Would you be inclined to set out across the moor after hearing such a warning? Answers will vary, but students should understand that the moor is a place filled with dangers.
25. When Watson hears a “melancholy, throbbing murmur,” sweeping over the moor, how does Stapleton account for the sound? Stapleton tells Watson that the locals believe the noise comes from the Hound of the Baskervilles but could be mud settling or water rising or even a rare bird called a “bittern booming.” (47)
26. What unusual sight does Watson see that he thinks might be sheep-pens? Watson sees gray circular stones that are remnants of ancient civilization. (47)

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- ) 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? Such remains are found in North Yorkshire and Dartmoor. The Neolithic era spans 4,000—2,500 BC.
27. What is the name of the small fly or moth that Stapleton pursues? Cyclopides (47-48)
28. While Stapleton is chasing after the moth, why does Watson hear footsteps approaching? Stapleton’s sister has walked out on the path from Merripit House to greet the visitor. (48)
29. How does Watson describe Miss Stapleton? She is a brunette, slim, elegant, and tall with a sensitive mouth and beautiful dark, eager eyes. She is wearing an elegant dress. (48)
30. What are Miss Stapleton’s first words to Watson? She says, “Go back! Go straight back to London, instantly.” (48)
31. Is she able to offer Watson an explanation why he should follow her command? No. But she adamantly insists he do as he is told. (48)
32. With what name does Stapleton greet his sister, and is he altogether pleased to see her? Stapleton calls out to “Beryl” in a “tone” that is “not altogether a cordial one.” (48)
33. What is Beryl keeping from her brother’s knowledge? Beryl does not want her brother to know that she has warned the visitor to leave. (49)
34. Who does Beryl think the visitor is? She thinks Watson is Sir Henry Baskerville. (49)
35. How does the outside of Merripit House contrast with its inside? The outside appears “mean and melancholy” while inside the rooms are “large” and “furnished with an elegance.” (49)
36. What does Watson wonder about “this highly educated man and this beautiful woman”? He wonders why they live in such a place. (49)



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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? There is “no ring of conviction in her words” that they are, “Quite happy.” (49)
38. What two fields of study particularly interest Stapleton? Botany and zoology. (49)
39. Does Watson think Sir Henry would welcome an afternoon call from the Stapletons? He does. (50)
40. What does Stapleton invite Watson to stay and examine? Stapleton’s Lepidoptera collection (50)
- ) What are Lepidoptera? Butterflies
41. Is Watson eager to view the Lepidoptera collection? Why? No. He is feeling down as a result of the melancholy of the moor, the death of the pony, the weird sound, and the warning from Miss Stapleton. (50)
42. To what does Watson attribute Miss Stapleton’s ability to be on the path ahead of him? Watson thinks she must have taken a different, shorter path to be able to beat him to the spot where he sees her. (50)
- ) Do you as a reader sense a suggestion that Miss Stapleton has supernatural powers? Why? Answers will vary, but the suggestion is that Miss Stapleton is somehow magically able to beat Watson to the place on the path where he encounters her. She also seems to know something that others don’t, something that she won’t explain—to wit, the reason Sir Henry must leave the area.
43. What does Miss Stapleton ask Watson to do regarding the words she previously spoke in warning to him? She asks him to forget them. (50)
44. What is Miss Stapleton’s reason for asking Watson to forget the warning she spoke to him upon their initial encounter? The words have “no application to [him]” whatsoever. (50)
45. Why does Miss Stapleton say she is eager for Sir Henry to return to London? She says it is “a woman’s whim,” and then when Watson knows her better, he will understand; “she cannot always give reasons for what [she] says or [does].” (50)

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46. Does Miss Stapleton believe in the legend of the hound? Yes. (51)
47. What does Miss Stapleton again ask Watson to do for Sir Henry? Why? She wants Watson to convince Sir Henry to leave the area. She feels it is a place that “has always been fatal to his family” and that “it is a place of danger.” (51)
48. Why does Miss Stapleton not want her brother to hear her beg for Sir Henry to leave the area? She knows he would be unhappy with her because he wants Sir Henry to stay for the benefit of the community. (51)
49. When Miss Stapleton leaves Watson this time, what somewhat ominous words does she say in parting? She says, “I have done my duty now, and I will say no more.” (51)
- ) What makes these parting words ominous? If Sir Henry meets his death, she can feel guiltless for having warned him.

## 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? Watson is no longer narrating the account. He is sending letters from which the reader can glean information. (51)
2. What oxymoron does Watson use to describe the lure of the moor to Holmes? Watson says the moor has a “grim charm.” (51)
3. What remnants are there of the prehistoric people who once lived upon the moor? There are the remains of houses, their graves, and their huge monoliths. (51-52)
4. What unusual adjective does Watson use to describe the prehistoric people along with their being “harried”? Watson says they were “unwarlike”. (52)  

) Why do you suppose Watson describes them in this way? Watson probably calls them “unwarlike” as he guesses that they were not willing to conquer other better lands. Hence, they eked out their existence in the inhospitable moor.
5. Why do the local people believe that the Notting Hill convict has left their area? No one has heard of him in two weeks, so he has not bothered anyone. Although he could find shelter on the moor, he could not find food there, so likely, he has departed. (52)
6. What causes Watson to worry about the Stapletons? They live miles from any help. (52)
7. What deduction has Watson come to regarding the interests of Sir Henry and Beryl Stapleton in each other? He believes they are attracted to one another. (52)
8. What does Watson feel Miss Stapleton often seeks from her brother? Watson feels she seeks her brother’s approval. (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? Stapleton wanted Watson and Sir Henry

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to see the exact spot where the legend of the hound had its origin, giving rise to the dismal story Sir Charles set down in his account that Mortimer read to Holmes. (53)

10. Does Watson think that Sir Henry believes in the legend of the hound? Watson suggests as much in the letter to Holmes. (53)
11. Does Watson think that Stapleton believes in the legend of the hound? Watson suggests in the letter that Stapleton evades an expression as to the existence or non-existence of the hound out of courtesy to Sir Henry. (53)
12. Does Watson believe that Stapleton favors a marriage between Sir Henry and his sister? Watson senses some disapproval of Sir Henry's attentions to his sister. (53)
13. What immediate effect would a love affair between Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton have on Watson? Holmes has told Watson not to leave Sir Henry alone. Watson would find leaving Sir Henry alone a much more difficult task if Sir Henry wanted to court Miss Stapleton. (53)
14. What has Dr. Mortimer found recently of interest to him as a scientist? A prehistoric skull he dug out of a barrow at Long Down. (53)
15. What does Sir Henry ask Mortimer to show him, Watson, and the Stapletons when Mortimer is visiting at Baskerville Hall? Sir Henry wishes Mortimer to show them the scene where Mortimer saw Sir Charles' body and the cigar ashes. (53)
16. Has Watson had any reason to suspend his suspicion of Barrymore? No, he still feels that Barrymore knows more than he cares to say. (54)
17. What other neighbor does Watson report on in pursuit of his assignment from Holmes to learn about the Baskerville Hall neighbors? Watson has met Mr. Frankland of Lafter Hall, whose residence is about four miles from Baskerville Hall. (54)
18. What characteristics does Watson report are possessed by Mr. Frankland? He is elderly and has a passion for British law. He enjoys law suits and is not particular about whether he is on the side of public good or private gain. Despite this passion, he seems like a "kindly, good-natured person." (54)

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19. What employment has Mr. Frankland recently secured and why? Mr. Frankland owns an “excellent telescope” and so has been hired to “lie upon the roof of his own house” and keep a lookout on the moor for the escaped convict. (54)
20. What rumor exists about the possibility of Mr. Falkland’s next legal suit? Supposedly, he will sue Mortimer for opening a grave without the consent of the next-of-kin! (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? Sir Henry asks Barrymore straight out whether or not he took possession of Holmes’ telegram when it was delivered, and Barrymore “considered for a little time” and then said, “No,” he had not because he “was in the box-room at the time, and [his] wife brought it up to [him].” (54)
- ) Do you recall where Mrs. Barrymore told the delivery boy her husband was at the time of the delivery? She told the boy her husband was in the loft. (43)
22. Who does Barrymore say wrote the responding telegram? Barrymore says he told his wife what to say and she wrote it. (55)
23. When Barrymore asks Sir Henry if he has “done anything to forfeit [Sir Henry’s] confidence,” what is Sir Henry’s reply? Sir Henry assures Barrymore he is still in good standing, and as a token gives him some of his old clothes as his new wardrobe has arrived from London. (55)
24. How does Watson describe Mrs. Barrymore? She is “a heavy, solid person, very limited, intensely respectable, and inclined to be puritanical.” (55)
25. Does Mrs. Barrymore cry frequently? Apparently she does. Watson has seen her more than once with traces of tears upon her face. (55)
26. What does Watson wonder about Mrs. Barrymore? Watson wonders if she carries some deep sorrow in her heart or whether Barrymore might abuse her. (80)
27. What odd behavior does Barrymore exhibit one night that adds to Watson’s unease about him? About two in the morning, Barrymore walks stealthily down the hall, barefooted, holding a candle, and disappears into a room. Once there, he crouches near a window, holding the candle against the glass and stares out across the moor. After a bit, he groans and puts out the light and returns to his room. (55)

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28. What other odd thing does Watson note on the night he sees Barrymore skulking about? After Barrymore returns to his room, Watson hears a key turn somewhere in a lock. (55)
29. What steps does Watson plan to pursue? Watson and Sir Henry have made a plan that he will “not speak about just now” but “should make [his] next report interesting reading.” (55-56)

### Chapter 9 - The Light upon the Moor

1. How many days have passed since Watson sent his first letter? two (51, 56)
2. What opposite terms does Watson use to describe the events of the last forty-eight hours? He says they are in some ways “clearer” and in other ways more “complicated.” (56)
3. What is noteworthy about the window Barrymore looked out of a few nights earlier? The window faces west and it “commands the nearest outlook onto the moor.” (56)
4. What has Watson deduced as Barrymore’s purpose for looking out the window? Watson feels Barrymore “must have been looking out for something or somebody upon the moor.” (56)
5. What is one theory Watson develops but abandons regarding Barrymore’s conduct? Watson wonders if Barrymore might be having a secret love affair. (56)
6. Does Watson keep his thinking regarding Barrymore to himself? No. Watson shares his thinking with Sir Henry. (56)
7. What pertinent question does Sir Henry ask Watson regarding Holmes? What would Holmes do if he were there? (56)
8. What do the two men agree to do as they both feel it is what Holmes would do? They agree to follow Barrymore to see what he does. (57)
9. What favors their success in following Barrymore without being detected? Barrymore is rather deaf. (57)

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10. What changes are about to occur to the house? Sir Henry is putting to use some architectural plans his uncle had drawn up and is planning to update the house, spending lavishly to restore the grandeur of his family. (57)
11. What does Watson feel would be the crowning achievement to complete the manor home? Watson feels Sir Henry should have a wife, and most likely that will occur as he happens to be enamored of Miss Stapleton. (57)
12. What does Sir Henry intend to do that morning that worries Watson? Sir Henry plans to walk out onto the moor, hinting at his intention to meet Miss Stapleton. (57)
13. Does Watson insist on accompanying Sir Henry to the moor as Holmes has commanded him? No. (57)
14. Does Watson accompany Sir Henry to the moor? No. Sir Henry sets off quickly by himself. (57)
15. Does Watson wait at Baskerville Hall for Sir Henry's return? No. Watson sets off after Sir Henry. After losing sight of Sir Henry, Watson climbs a hill and sees Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton off in the distance. (58)
16. Why does Watson stay put, observing them rather than going to them? Watson feels that the couple should have their privacy. He realizes he is in a difficult position, drawn by two opposing needs—(1) to follow Holmes command, and (2) to act as a gentleman would. (58)
17. Who else does Watson observe from his perch on the hill? Watson sees Stapleton with his butterfly net approach the couple. (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? Watson surmises that Stapleton is unhappy about the meeting. Watson sees Sir Henry put his arm around Miss Stapleton, but she strains away from him. Sir Henry looks to be explaining himself to Stapleton, who clearly is angry. Stapleton beckons to his sister and the two walk off. Sir Henry leaves, his head hanging in dejection. (58)

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19. Does Watson alert Sir Henry that he is present? Why? Yes. Watson feels he should tell Sir Henry that he is there because of his obligation to Holmes to watch out for Sir Henry. (58)
20. What irony does Sir Henry note about his chosen place to meet Miss Stapleton? Sir Henry notes that anyone would have thought that the “middle of that prairie” was a “fairly safe place for a man to be private.” (59)
21. When Watson asks Sir Henry if he had ever thought Stapleton was crazy, what is Sir Henry’s reply? Sir Henry thought Stapleton quite sane until just now but right now he feels one or the other of them should be in a straight jacket. (59)
- ) What does Sir Henry’s remark about one or the other needing to be in a straight jacket imply? The remark implies that Sir Henry thinks one of them is crazy, and Sir Henry isn’t sure if it’s him or Stapleton.
22. Do Watson and Sir Henry have similar views about Sir Henry’s suitability as a husband? Yes. Both think Sir Henry is well positioned to be a fine husband. (59)
23. Does Sir Henry believe that Miss Stapleton has given signs that she favors him? Yes. (59)
24. What did Miss Stapleton want to discuss with Sir Henry instead of love? She “kept coming back to it that this was a place of danger, and that she would never be happy until [Sir Henry] had left it.” (59)
25. Does Sir Henry actually let Miss Stapleton know that he wants to marry her? Yes. (59)
26. Does Sir Henry tell Stapleton that he wishes to make Stapleton’s sister his wife? Yes. (59)
27. What result does this knowledge have on Stapleton? He loses his temper and his composure. (59)
28. What one thing might, in Watson’s opinion, deter Stapleton from wanting his sister to marry Sir Henry? The curse of Baskerville Hall. Stapleton might rightly think that his sister could be endangered by living at Baskerville Hall. (60)



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29. What remarkable thing occurs in the afternoon? Stapleton arrives at Baskerville Hall and makes a “handsome apology.” (60)
30. Summarize Stapleton’s reasons for acting so rudely on the moor. Stapleton tells Sir Henry that his sister “is everything in his life” and “the thought of losing her was really terrible to him.” He thinks he will be “very lonely” without her. The thought gave him a “shock.” He was “foolish and selfish.” If his sister is to marry and leave his household, he’d rather it be to Sir Henry than to anyone else. Stapleton asks Sir Henry not to ask for Beryl’s hand in marriage sooner than three months, giving Stapleton time to compose himself. He will then withdraw any opposition. (60)
- ) Do you think that Stapleton’s reason for his rudeness is believable? Why or why not? Answers will vary. As this is a mystery, a reader might wonder if this strange behavior is in any way related to the mystery of the Hound of the Baskerville.
31. Summarize the reason for Barrymore holding a candle in a window in the wee hours of the night. Barrymore snuck down the hall to hold a candle in a particular window so that the escaped convict could light a candle in return, and Barrymore could find the man on the moor and sneak food to him so that he didn’t starve. Barrymore did this because the convict is the younger brother of Barrymore’s wife. (61-62)
32. What did Watson and Sir Henry learn about the sobbing they sometimes heard in the wee hours of the night? Mrs. Barrymore was crying because the escaped convict is her younger brother. She’s sad that he became a convict because she remembers him as her curly-haired baby brother. (62-63)
33. Is Sir Henry angry at Barrymore for his conduct? No. Sir Henry says he “cannot blame [Barrymore] for standing by [his] own wife.” (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? No, he and Watson

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resolve to go to the source of the light they see that the convict is using to signal and recapture the man. (63-64)

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

36. Did Sir Henry and Watson have any difficulty seeing in the dark of the night? Why or why not? They did have difficulty as the night was cloudy and a “thin rain” also fell. (64)

37. With what do the men arm themselves for the convict pursuit? Sir Henry brings a hunting-crop and Watson takes his revolver. (64)

) What is a hunting crop? A small, stiff whip, used in riding horses.

38. What tactic do the men plan to employ in order to “have him at [their] mercy before he can resist”? They plan to sneak up on the convict and “take him by surprise”. (64)

39. Immediately upon establishing this plan, what surprises Sir Henry and Watson? They hear “that strange cry” which Watson had heard earlier when out on the moor with Stapleton, near Grimpen Mire. (64)

40. What does Sir Henry believe is the source of the sound? Sir Henry believes the strange sound is coming from a hound. (64)

41. At that moment, what makes Watson’s blood “[run] cold in his veins”? There is a break in Sir Henry’s voice that tells Watson that Sir Henry has been “seized” by a “sudden horror.” (64)

42. What does Watson tell Sir Henry when he asks what the local people think of the sound? Watson replies that the local people believe the sound is a cry from the Hound of the Baskervilles. (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? Sir Henry says the sound has frozen his blood, and he wants Watson to feel its coldness. (65)

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44. When Watson asks Sir Henry if they should turn back, what is Sir Henry's response? They will press on trying to capture the convict. (65)
45. How do the men know that they are headed in the correct direction to pursue the convict? They are following the sight of the speck of light the convict has lit to signal Barrymore of his position. (65)
46. Where had the convict lodged the candle that is burning? In a crevice in a boulder that keeps it from being blown out and keeps it from being seen from too many directions. (65)
47. What conceals Sir Henry and Watson's approach toward the light? They hide behind a giant boulder. (65)
48. When the two men spot the convict, how does he appear? His face is an "evil yellow," and dirty. He's got a "bristling beard and "matted hair." (65)
49. Do Sir Henry and Watson succeed in capturing the convict? No. The convict sees the men and sprints away. He is faster than the men and outruns them. (66)
50. As the two men sit on two rocks to revive themselves, what does Watson see? Watson sees "the figure of a man upon a tor." (66)
51. Describe the man Watson sees upon the tor. The man is tall and thin. (66)
52. As Watson grabs Sir Henry's arm to turn him to see the man, what becomes of the man? He disappears. (66)
53. Do the two men pursue the tall, thin man? Why or why not? No they do not. In view of the legend surrounding his family, Sir Henry's nerves are still "quivering" from hearing the strange cry. He is not in the mood for "fresh adventures." (66)
54. What do Sir Henry and Watson intend to do regarding the convict? They will report the convict's whereabouts to the people from Princetown prison. (66)
55. What does Watson believe Holmes will do with all of the information reported in his letter? Watson believes Holmes will "select for [himself] those [facts] which will be of most service [to him] in helping [him] to [his] conclusions." (66-67)

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56. What does Watson believe would be the best course of future action regarding this particular mystery? Watson believes Holmes should come to Dartmoor and Baskerville Hall.  
(67)

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#### 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? The date is October 16. (67)  
  
J 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?  
about four months
2. Describe the moods of Sir Henry and of Watson. Sir Henry is having a "black reaction," and Watson has a sense of "impending danger." (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]". (1) The death of Sir Charles in a manner consistent with the family legend; (2) the reports of the locals of sightings of a strange creature upon the moor; (3) Watson himself has twice heard strange baying on the moor; and (4) the strange footprint left near Sir Charles' body. (67)
4. Why will Watson NOT "fall in" with believing the superstition regarding the hound? Watson says he has "common sense." (67)
5. What three things does Watson list as actual odd occurrences that merit their investigation? (1)The man in the hansom cab who followed Mortimer and Sir Henry, (2) the letter warning Sir Henry against living near the moor, and (3) Watson's sighting of the tall, thin man on the tor. (68)
6. Does Watson think the tall, thin man on the tor could be one of the neighbors? No. Watson has met them all and does not think any of them could be the tall, thin man. (68)
7. What does Watson intend to focus all his energies to learn? Finding out the identity of the stranger on the tor who is possibly the stranger in the hansom cab. (68)
8. Does Watson share his plan with Sir Henry to discover the identity of the stranger? No. (68)

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9. What disagreement does Barrymore have with Sir Henry regarding the convict Selden, Barrymore's brother-in-law? Barrymore is distressed that Sir Henry and Watson chased Selden out on the moor and that Sir Henry intends to notify the people at Princetown prison of Selden's whereabouts. (68-69)
10. What reasons does Barrymore list to persuade Sir Henry not to report Selden's location?  
(1) Barrymore gives his solemn word that Selden will not bother anyone in England again; (2) that in a few days Selden will be on a boat to South America; and (3) the Barrymores will get into legal trouble for having abetted Selden. (68-69)
11. What advantage does Watson see to keeping silent until Selden is on a boat to South America? The cost of Selden's imprisonment would not be a burden to the taxpayers. (69)
12. What reasons do Sir Henry and Watson discuss that persuade them to keep silent regarding Selden's location? They believe that Selden will commit no further crimes but will lay low till he can get on a boat to South America, and they believe Barrymore when he says his wife will suffer greatly if her brother is retaken. (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? Barrymore tells Sir Henry that Sir Charles was at the gate on the night of his death in order to meet a woman with the initials "L. L." (69)
14. How does Barrymore know this information? Barrymore noted that on the day of Sir Charles' death, he received only one letter in the mail and it was addressed in a woman's handwriting. It had come from a village called Coombe Tracey. When cleaning out Sir Charles' study after his death, Mrs. Barrymore saw a charred remainder of a letter that read, "'Please, please, as you are a gentleman, burn this letter, and be at the gate by ten o'clock,'" and (according to Barrymore) "it were signed the initials L.L." (69)
15. Where is this piece of a letter now? The letter crumbled to bits when moved. (70)
16. Why did Barrymore keep this information from investigators? Barrymore was distracted by the appearance of his brother-in-law, the convict, and since the letter was from a lady, Barrymore thought the information might damage Sir Charles' reputation and Barrymore wished to protect Sir Charles, even in death. (70)

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17. What is Watson's advice to Sir Henry regarding the next step to be taken? Watson advises that Holmes be notified at once of the information regarding the note from L. L. (70)
18. What is the weather like on October 17? quite rainy (70)
19. Who does Watson think of as he stares out the window at the rain? Watson thinks of the convict out on the "bleak, cold, shelterless moor" and of the other man that he saw on the tor. (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? No. (71)
21. While walking back to Baskerville Hall from his walk on the moor, who does Watson see in a dog-cart? Mortimer (71)
- ) What is a dog-cart? It is a small, one-horse carriage.
22. Has Mortimer stayed away from Baskerville Hall during Watson's stay? No. Mortimer has called almost daily at the hall to see how the men are getting along. (71)
23. What is currently troubling Mortimer? Mortimer's dog, a little spaniel, has wandered out on the moor and not returned. (71)
24. What chance does Watson think exists of the dog's return? None, given what he knows of the death of two ponies. (71)
25. What is Mortimer able to tell Watson about a woman who might live in the vicinity with the initials L. L.? Mortimer tells Watson that a woman named Laura Lyons, who lives in Coombe Tracey, is Frankland's daughter. (71)
26. What other details does Watson learn about Laura Lyons? Watson learns that Laura married an artist named Lyons who deserted her. Her father probably gives her "a pittance," meaning a very small allowance. Several of the townspeople, including Stapleton, Sir Charles, and Mortimer himself gave her enough money to start a typewriting business. (71)

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27. How does Watson divert Mortimer from further inquiry regarding Watson's desire to learn about Laura Lyons? Watson asks Mortimer a question about Frankland's skull, skulls being Mortimer's field of interest, and so Mortimer is happy to go on about that topic. (72)
28. After dinner, what update does Watson get from Barrymore regarding his brother-in-law, Selden? Barrymore reports that he has heard nothing from Selden since he left food out for him three days ago. The food was gone when Barrymore next went out to the moor to check. (72)
29. What does Barrymore mention while speaking of Selden that especially interests Watson? Barrymore mentions that there is another man out on the moor too, seemingly hiding as well. (72)
30. What details does Barrymore know of the other man? Barrymore knows from Selden that the other man is hiding, that he appears to be a gentleman, that he is staying among the old Nordic houses on the hillside, and that a lad works for the man, daily bringing him food, likely from Coombe Tracey. (72-73)
31. What does Watson wonder as he stares out the window into the blackness? He wonders what passion leads a man to lurk as the stranger does out on the moor. (73)



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#### Chapter 11 - The Man on the Tor

1. What is the date when “these strange events began to move swiftly toward their terrible conclusion”? October 18 (73)
2. What does Watson set out as two facts of great importance? (1) Mrs. Laura Lyons of Coombe Tracey had written to Sir Charles and made an appointment for the time and place where Sir Charles met his death, and (2) the man on the Tor would be found among the huts upon the hillside. (73)
3. Why does Sir Henry decide not to accompany Watson to Coombe Tracey to speak with Mrs. Lyons? The men feel that if the visit were too formal, Mrs. Lyon might divulge less information. (73-74)
4. Does Mrs. Lyon live in squalor or relative comfort, and what is her reaction to seeing Watson? Mrs. Lyons has a maid and lives in rooms that are “central and well appointed.” Mrs. Lyons face “fell, however, when she saw that [he] was a stranger,” not someone she knew. (74)
5. How does Watson describe Mrs. Lyons? She possesses “extreme beauty”; her eyes are hazel, her cheeks “flushed with . . . exquisite bloom,” her hair brunette. She does, however, have “some hardness” about her. (74)
6. Does Mrs. Lyons relate to Watson that she is not fond of her father? Yes, she does. (74)
7. What does Mrs. Lyons tell Watson when he asks if she knew Sir Charles Baskerville? Mrs. Lyons says she “[owes] a great deal to his kindness” and that she can support herself “largely due . . . to the interest which he took in [her] unhappy situation.” (74)
8. What does Watson tell Mrs. Lyons is the reason for his questions to her? Watson wants to avoid a public scandal. (74)
9. Does Mrs. Lyons admit that she wrote to Sir Charles asking him to meet her? Yes, she does. (74)

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10. What does Mrs. Lyons tell Watson was her reason for suggesting a meeting at ten o'clock at night outside, by the gate? Mrs. Lyons knew Sir Charles was headed to London for a long visit and felt she needed to speak with him before he left. As both of them were unmarried, meeting him inside his house would have been scandalous. (75)
11. What does Mrs. Lyons finally tell Watson was her pressing need to speak to Sir Charles? Mrs. Lyons' husband was going to force her to live with him, as he could do then under British law, but he apparently would accept some money rather than press his legal right. Having none, Mrs. Lyons was going to ask Sir Charles for help. (76)
12. What interesting fact regarding the requested meeting by the gate at ten o'clock at night does Watson learn from Mrs. Lyons? Mrs. Lyons did not keep the date. She got help from another source, and so she did not keep the appointment she had made with Sir Charles. (76)
13. Why did Mrs. Lyons not write to explain her absence to Sir Charles? Mrs. Lyons learned the next morning via the newspaper that Sir Charles had died. (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? She would have had to hire a horse-drawn conveyance, and such a rental could not readily be kept secret. Therefore, she most likely did not go. (76)
15. What three things make Watson feel that Mrs. Lyons was holding back information? (1) She had turned pale; (2) she only admitted to facts when she was backed into a corner; (3) she did not come forward at the time of the tragedy to offer any helpful 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? On his way home, Watson is stopped by Mr. Frankland, Mrs. Lyons parsimonious father and owner of the telescope, who is supposed to be scouring the moor to locate the escaped convict, on behalf of the local constable who is paying Frankland to do so. Mr. Frankland gives Watson important information. (77-79)

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17. What does Mr. Frankland tell Watson that lets Watson know where to look for the tall, thin man he saw on the moor? Mr. Frankland has spotted a child taking food up onto the moor. Mr. Frankland supposes the food is for the convict. Mr. Frankland divulges the exact spot the child goes and even rushes Watson up to his roof to look at the child who is even then on his way to the moor. (78-79)
18. Why does Mr. Frankland share his knowledge with Watson? Watson does two things to encourage Mr. Frankland to talk. First, Watson pretends disinterest in the subject so that Mr. Frankland supplies details to whet Watson's interest, and secondly, Watson suggests an alternate reason for the boy to be carting food on the moor so that again Mr. Frankland adds details and reasoning to persuade Watson of his belief of the truth of the matter. (78-79)
19. What does Mr. Frankland insist upon after he's divulged such interesting information to Watson? Mr. Frankland insists that Watson keep everything he's just heard in secret. (79)
- ) Do you think that Mr. Frankland is in a good position to insist upon secrecy at this point? Answers might vary. Students might realize that Mr. Frankland has nothing more of interest to bargain with to get a promise from Watson to remain silent.
20. Does Watson agree to the secrecy pledge? Yes. (79)
- ) Why would Watson agree to the secrecy pledge? Watson might still be protecting Selden in accordance with his promise to Barrymore, and secondly, Watson wants to confront the tall, thin man himself to learn why he is following Sir Henry.
21. After begging off Mr. Frankland's invitation to stay for dinner and more wine, does Watson head to Sir Henry's home? No. Watson heads to the moor to find the tall, thin man. (79)
22. What does Watson see from the summit of a hill? He sees "a circle of the old stone huts," including "one which retained sufficient roof to act as a screen against the weather." (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? Watson discards his cigarette and then closes his hand upon the butt of his revolver. (80)

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24. What does Watson find upon entering the hut? First, it is empty of another human. He sees blankets and ashes in a grate. He sees empty food containers. He sees the cloth bundle the young boy had toted up the hill, and beneath it is a note which says, “Dr. Watson has gone to Coombe Tracey.” (80)
25. Does Watson find any other notes in the hut? No. (81)
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? Watson feels the strength of the man’s purpose. (81)
27. Not finding the man, does Watson leave? No. Watson settles in to await the man’s return. (81)
28. When a man does enter the hut, what words does he speak? “It is a lovely evening, my dear Watson. I really think that you will be more comfortable outside than in.” (81)
- ) Who do you guess is speaking to Watson? Answers will vary. Students may very well guess that Holmes has finally come to Dartmoor.

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#### Chapter 12 – Death on the Moor

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

) Are you surprised that Holmes has been out on the moor, ostensibly gathering information? Answers may vary. Some readers might have guessed the identity of the tall, thin man.
2. Is Watson pleased to see Holmes? Yes. (81)
3. How did Holmes know twenty paces before entering the hut that Watson was inside? Holmes read the cigarette brand of “Bradley, Oxford Street” on the discarded cigarette and recognized it as Watson’s. (82)
4. What is Watson’s reply when Holmes asks if Watson believed the occupant of the hut was the criminal? Watson says he did not know the identity of the occupant but he “was determined to find out.” (82)
5. What does Watson reveal when Holmes asks if Watson had to search every hut on the moor to find the one occupied? Watson tells Holmes of seeing the boy head out on the moor, thus narrowing down the number of huts. (82)
6. Who is the boy, specifically? The boy is Cartwright, the young lad Holmes had hired to check all the hotel waste bins. Holmes brought him to Dartmoor. (82)
7. Was Watson’s ego bruised at first to learn that Holmes had been uncovering the same facts as Watson? Yes, his ego was bruised. (82)
8. What soothes Watson’s hurt feelings? Holmes explains that his presence would have given their “formidable opponents” a reason to be on guard, and to catch them, Holmes wants to be able to observe without their knowledge of his presence. (82-83)
9. Because Watson is such a kind man, what might he have done that would have unmasked Holmes? Watson might have felt the need to tell Holmes things or the need to bring him some comforts to ease his time out on the moor. (83)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

10. What does Holmes tell Watson when Watson asks if his efforts to write reports have been wasted? Holmes assures Watson that his reports are “well thumbed,” indicating that Holmes has read and reread them. (83)
11. What two specific character traits does Holmes compliment Watson for having? (1) “zeal” and (2) “intelligence”. (83)
12. Does Watson agree with Holmes that for their purpose, Watson not knowing of Holmes presence was the best course of action? Yes. (83)
- ) How important is trust between two people who work in a partnership? Answers will vary. Students might hypothesize that trust is necessary for a partnership to flourish.
13. Whom does Holmes rightly presume Watson went to Coombe Tracey to see? Mrs. Laura Lyons (83)
14. What facts about Mrs. Lyons and Stapleton is Holmes able to convey to Watson? Watson learns from Holmes that Mrs. Lyons and Stapleton have a “close intimacy.” (83)
- ) What kind of relationship do you suppose two people have whose relationship is intimate? Answers will vary. Intimacy usually means that people share secrets. Students might guess that such a relationship includes love.
15. What fact about the Stapletons does Holmes reveal to Watson that greatly surprises him? Holmes reveals that the Stapletons are actually husband and wife, not brother and sister. (83)
16. What two advantages does Holmes suggest such a ruse would offer the Stapletons? (1) Only Sir Henry would suffer any harm from falling in love with Miss Stapleton, and (2) she “would be very much more useful to [Stapleton] in the character of a free woman,” in other words, she could manipulate Sir Henry’s emotions if he were to fall in love with her. (84)
17. What does Holmes confirm to Watson regarding the “hansom cab” rider? Stapleton was the person following Sir Henry and Mortimer in the hansom cab. (84)
18. Who does Watson correctly deduce wrote the warning letter? Miss Stapleton (84)

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19. How does Holmes actually determine Stapleton's, and his sister's, true identity? Stapleton had told Watson that he once taught in a school in the North of England, a fact Watson passed on in a report to Holmes. Because teachers in England had to be registered with scholastic agencies, Holmes was able to learn from inquiries that a school "had come to grief under atrocious circumstances, and . . . the man who had owned it" although under a different name "had disappeared with his wife." The missing teacher "was devoted to entomology," convincing Holmes of Stapleton's identity. (84)
20. How does Mrs. Lyons purportedly fit into Stapleton's scheme, in Holmes opinion? Stapleton appeared as a single man to Mrs. Lyons, and he obviously ignited her interest in him. If she could get divorced, she would be free to become Stapleton's wife, something she was probably envisioning. (84)
21. Why does Holmes feel that Mrs. Lyons will help them develop a case against Stapleton? Holmes thinks that once Mrs. Lyons understands that Stapleton has deceived her by letting her think he is a single man who is courting her, she will turn against him. (84)
22. Where does Holmes tell Watson he belongs at that point? At Baskerville Hall, obviously guarding Sir Henry. The detective is not quite ready to ensnare his prey, and until Holmes is, they must see that Sir Henry does not get killed. (84)
23. When Watson asks Holmes what Stapleton is after, does he receive a satisfactory answer at that point? No. Not yet. Holmes has yet to deduce a motive for Stapleton's crimes. (84)
24. At just that point, what do Watson and Holmes hear? They hear a "prolonged yell of horror and anguish"—a "frightful cry" which turns Watson's blood "to ice" in his veins. (85)
- ) What do you as a reader suppose the men hear? Replies may vary. Students should guess that they are hearing what Watson has heard previously and been told is the cry of the Hound of the Baskervilles. (85)
25. How many more times does an agonized cry reach the two men's ears? four (85)
26. What do the two men do when they hear the cry of an agonized man and the supernatural cry? They run toward the sounds to see if they can be of help. (85)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

27. What alerts the two men into thinking they are too late to be of help? The cries stop. (85)
28. What does Holmes blame himself for and what does he mention as a shortcoming of Watson's? Holmes thinks he has "[held] his hand" too long. In other words, he should have acted sooner and he feels Watson abandoned his charge, meaning his order to guard Sir Henry. (85)
29. What does one last, low moan direct the men toward? The men spy the definite shape of a man, prostrate, with his head doubled under him at a horrible angle, "so grotesque" that Watson later realizes that the low moan "had been the passing of [the man's] soul." (86)
30. What does the gleam of a match further reveal to the two men? They see a widening pool of blood oozing from under the crushed skull of the victim. (86)
31. Who do the two men believe is dead and why? Holmes and Watson believe the dead man to be Sir Henry as the body is clothed in the "peculiar ruddy tweed suit" that Sir Henry had worn the morning the two men had met him. (86)
32. How does Holmes describe this unfortunate turn? Holmes calls it "the greatest blow which has befallen me in my career." (86)
- ) Why might Holmes characterize Sir Henry's death in this way? Answers will vary. Some students might guess that this is the first client Holmes has lost to death.
33. What is the main reason Holmes will not agree with Watson that they immediately charge Stapleton with the deaths? Holmes says, "[i]t is not what [they] know, but what [they] can prove," and they do not yet have enough facts to make a creditable case against Stapleton. (86)
34. What extraordinary discovery does Holmes make when he bends over the body to examine it closely? Holmes discovers that the man is bearded, and hence is not Sir Henry! (87)
35. Who is the dead man and why have Holmes and Watson mistaken his identify? The dead man is Selden, the convict. Sir Henry had given Barrymore his old clothes when his new wardrobe arrived, and Barrymore obviously passed on clothes to Selden to make him presentable for his boat trip. (87)



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36. What does Holmes mean when he says, “the hound [had] been laid on from some article of Sir Henry’s”? Holmes means that the hound that frightened Selden was given an article of Sir Henry’s to smell so that the hound would chase after a man who smelled like Sir Henry. (87)
37. What article would Stapleton have had that belonged to Sir Henry? Stapleton had kept one of the boots he stole in Sir Henry’s hotel and used its scent to alert the hound. (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? Holmes guesses that Stapleton would have invited Sir Henry out on the moor that night, although he cannot prove that yet. (87)
39. What do Holmes and Watson agree to do with the body for the time being? They will put it into one of the huts until they can notify the police and get help moving it to town. (88)
40. Not surprisingly, who do the two men see approaching them? Stapleton (88)
- ) Why is Stapleton’s approach not surprising? Stapleton is the obvious instigator of Selden’s death, and so he probably wants to see if his plan has succeeded.
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”? Stapleton “[turns] a ghastly face upon [them], but by a supreme effort, he [overcomes] his amazement and his disappointment.” (88)
42. What reason does Stapleton offer for his being out on the moor? Stapleton says he “heard cries upon the moor” and was “uneasy about Sir Henry.” (88)
43. Why in particular is Stapleton uneasy about Sir Henry? Stapleton tells the men that he had suggested Sir Henry come for a visit. (88)
44. Do Holmes and Watson reveal to Stapleton that they too heard unusual cries upon the moor? No. They deny having heard anything resembling cries from a phantom hound. (88)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

45. What do Holmes and Watson tell Stapleton is their theory of the man's death? The two men say, "anxiety and exposure" probably "[drove] him off his head," insinuating that Selden had gone crazy out on the moor and fallen over a cliff. (88)
- ) Why would Watson and Holmes not admit to hearing cries from a hound? They do not want Stapleton to guess that they suspect him of putting a plan into action that lead to Selden's death. They want Stapleton to continue trying to kill Sir Henry so that they can gather some real, concrete facts with which to convict him. Meanwhile, though, they'll have to guard Sir Henry extremely carefully!
46. What does Stapleton give as his reason for correctly guessing Holmes' identify? Stapleton says, "[they] have been expecting [him] in these parts since Dr. Watson came down." (88)
47. What does Holmes tell Stapleton regarding Selden's death, why does he say it, and where does he say he is headed? Holmes says he is confident that Watson's explanation of Selden's death "will cover the facts," because again, he does not want to alert Stapleton that they suspect him, and Holmes says he is headed to London so that Stapleton will feel free to carry out his wicked plan. (89)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Chapter 13 - Fixing the Nets

1. What did Holmes tell Watson in London that he repeats again about this adversary? Holmes says, “I will tell you now again, that we have never had a foeman more worthy of our steel.” (89)
2. What are the two possible outcomes of Stapleton knowing that Holmes has been in Dartmoor? Stapleton may now be either (1) “more cautious,” or (2) “too confident in his own cleverness” and thus “imagine that he has completely deceived [them].”(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? Holmes does not want Sir Henry to become unnerved, especially since he wants Sir Henry to go to dinner at the Stapletons’ home, keeping the invitation he has been extended. (90)
4. What alteration to the plan does Holmes want Watson to make? Holmes wants Watson to make an excuse to not go so that Sir Henry goes alone. (90)
5. Why might Holmes want Sir Henry to go alone to the Stapletons’home? Sir Henry will be most vulnerable to an attack if he is alone. Holmes wants to lure Stapleton into acting so that he can be caught *in the act*, thus providing the necessary proof of his guilt. (90)
6. What do the two men again discuss that they regrettably lack? They only have “surmise and conjecture”; they do not have real solid evidence that will stand up in court. And, they have not yet figured out the motive for Stapleton’s crimes. (90)

) As a reader, do you have any theory for a motive for Stapleton’s crimes? Answers will vary.
7. What part of Sherlock Holmes’ arrival at Baskerville Hall surprises Sir Henry? Holmes arrives with no luggage and no explanation for its absence. (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? They “explained . . . as much of [their] experience as it seemed desirable that he should know.” (90)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

9. Who breaks the news of Selden’s death to the Barrymores? Watson (90)
10. What reactions do they have? Watson noted no reaction from Mr. Barrymore, but Mrs. Barrymore “wept bitterly in her apron,” most likely as she did not see Selden as the world did—“a man of violence”—but as “the little willful boy of her own girlhood.” (90)
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? Holmes replies, “I have no doubt that you would have had a more lively evening.” (91)
- ) What element of “dry humor” is akin to irony? The speaker intends a meaning behind the words that goes beyond what their literal meaning conveys.
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? “There was no mark on any of them, so far as I know.” (91)
- Note: Commonly in the early 19<sup>th</sup> 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? Answers will vary. Perhaps Sir Henry had a laundress who did his clothes on site (at his home) so that there would be no chance of them being mislaid.
13. What does Holmes tell Sir Henry is the status of their investigation? That its conclusion is coming. (91)
14. Of what does Sir Henry remind Holmes regarding the hound? That he, Sir Henry, has himself heard the hound on the moor. (91)
15. What promise does Sir Henry make to Holmes regarding any requests of him? Sir Henry promises to do as Holmes asks, “blindly, without always asking the reason.” (91)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

16. What is there in the dining room that captures Holmes' attention to such an extent that "his eyes shone with amused exultation"? The portraits of Baskerville ancestors that adorn the walls. (91-92)

17. What two artists does Holmes recognize from their styles of painting? Holmes recognizes that one of the portraits is by Kneller and another is by Reynolds. (92)

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

Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646—1723) served as Principal Painter at the Royal Court and was the first artist in England to be made a baronet. Some of his portraits hang in London's national Portrait Gallery.

Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723—92) was the first President of the Royal Academy and deemed by Peter and Linda Murray as "historically the most important figure in British painting." Most major American and British museums have at least one Reynolds painting. He was raised in Plympton, just south of Dartmoor.

) Can you guess at a motive for Stapleton wanting to murder the owners of Baskerville Hall? Answers will vary, but since the hall contains very valuable paintings, greed seems a likely motive.

18. Who is the "Cavalier" wearing black velvet and lace in his portrait? He is "the wicked Hugo, who started the Hound of the Baskervilles" saga. (92)

19. What in particular is noteworthy about the appearance in the painting of Sir Hugo? Holmes first, and then Watson, both see a strong likeness between Sir Hugo and Stapleton. (92)

) Why is this realization important to solving the current case? If Stapleton is a Baskerville descendant, and both Sir Charles and Sir Henry are out of the way—murdered, Stapleton can inherit Baskerville Hall and its rich contents.

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

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? The criminals Holmes and Watson have uncovered. (138)

) Why does Holmes refer to “a pin, a cork, and a card”? Answers will vary, but some students may know that a butterfly is displayed with straight pins, generally on a stand or board made of cork, and labeled with a card.

21. What does Watson reveal about Holmes’ rare fit of laughter? Watson does not hear Holmes laugh often, but when he does, the laughter has “always boded ill to somebody.” (93)

) Who is most likely going to suffer some ill? Stapleton.

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? Holmes has sent a report to Princetown prison explaining the death of Selden. Holmes believes the authorities will accept his report as to Selden’s death without any further questions. (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? Holmes insists that he and Watson are returning that day to London. (93)

) Do you in fact think Holmes and Watson will go to London? Why or Why not? Students should guess that Holmes wants Sir Henry to believe he is leaving Dartmoor so that eventually Stapleton will believe the detective has left town .

24. What does Holmes direct Watson to send to Stapleton? A note announcing that he, Watson, is returning to London and cannot attend dinner at the Stapletons’ home that evening. (94)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

25. What specific directions regarding his attendance at dinner that evening at the Stapletons' does Holmes give Sir Henry that surprises Sir Henry? Holmes tells Sir Henry that upon arrival at the Stapletons' home, he should send his trap—his carriage and driver—back to Baskerville Hall and let the Stapletons know that he, Sir Henry, intends to walk home across the moor after dinner. (94)

) What do you suppose Holmes intends to happen? Holmes intends for Stapleton to set the hound upon Sir Henry as he walks home.

26. What path does Holmes tell Sir Henry to follow? Sir Henry should take the “straight path which leads from Merripit House to the Grimpen Road,” his “natural way home.” (94)

27. When Holmes and Watson arrive at the station at Coombe Tracey, who is waiting for them? a small boy, specifically Cartwright (94)

28. What are Holmes' directions to Cartwright? The boy is to take the train to town (London), and the moment he arrives, he is to “send a wire to Sir Henry Baskerville, in [Holmes'] name, to say that if he finds the pocketbook which I have dropped he is to send it by registered post to Baker Street.” (94-95)

) What age do you suppose Cartwright to be? Answers will vary. Perhaps students who have familiarity with Dickens' work will know that very young boys had to work. Chimney sweeps were very young, even as young as five or six years. For Cartwright to be nine or ten is entirely possible.

) Look up the word *pocketbook* in a dictionary. What definition do you suppose applies in this case? a notebook for carrying in one's pocket

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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? The telegram is from a man named “LESTRADE” and reads: Coming down with unsigned warrant. Arrive five-forty. (95)
- J) Who do you guess “Lestrade” must be? Answers will vary. Students should guess that Lestrade is a government agent who will arrest Stapleton. Holmes, after all, is a private detective. He can solve a case but he does not have government authority to make arrests.
30. What three points does Watson sum up when he says that Holmes’ “plan of campaign was beginning to be evident”? (1) Sir Henry will convince the Stapletons that Holmes and Watson have left the area, but (2) they should be in the needed area at the precisely correct instant, and (3) the telegram about the pocketbook will probably get mentioned by Sir Henry to the Stapletons, convincing them that Holmes is not in the area. (95)
31. With whom do Holmes and Watson proceed to visit? They call on Mrs. Laura Lyons. (95)
32. What two adverbs does Watson use to describe the manner of Holmes interview? frankness and directness (95)
33. What three things does Holmes disclose to Mrs. Lyons that make her immediately forthcoming regarding her actions that affected Sir Charles’ death? Holmes reveals (1) that Sir Charles’ case is one of murder, (2) that she might be implicated, and (3) that Stapleton is a married man. (95)
34. Why does Holmes’ revelation regarding Stapleton’s married state make Mrs. Lyons willing to answer any of Holmes’ questions? Stapleton had offered to marry Mrs. Lyons if she could get a divorce from her husband. She is incensed that Stapleton mislead her. (96)
35. Does Mrs. Lyons insist that Holmes prove Stapleton’s married state to her? Yes. (95)
36. What does Holmes show Mrs. Lyons to convince her of Stapleton’s marriage? Holmes shows Mrs. Lyons a photo taken four years earlier of the couple, in York, labeled “Mr. and Mrs. Vandeleur,” and he also shows her three written descriptions by trustworthy witnesses who knew Mr. and Mrs. Vandeleur when they ran St Oliver’s private school. (95)



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### Review Questions Answer Key

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? Mrs. Lyons swears she “never dreamed of any harm to the old gentleman, who had been her kindest friend.” (96)
38. What facts does Holmes suggest to Mrs. Lyons that she agrees with? (1) Stapleton suggested writing the letter; (2) Stapleton reasoned that Sir Charles would give Mrs. Lyons money to secure a divorce; (3) after she had sent the letter, Stapleton dissuaded her from keeping the appointment; (4) she heard nothing until reading of Sir Charles’ death in the paper; and (5) Stapleton frightened Mrs. Lyons into remaining silent so that she would not in any way be associated with Sir Charles’ death. (96)
39. What further facts are added by Mrs. Lyons to Holmes educated guesses? (1) Stapleton dictated the letter; and (2) Stapleton told her his self-respect would be hurt if another man had to help him get married by paying for his fiancé’s divorce. (96)
40. What does Holmes suggest to Mrs. Lyons that might give her nightmares for a while to come? Holmes says he thinks she has had a “fortunate escape” because she is alive. (96)
41. After leaving Mrs. Lyons and returning to the station, who alights from the London Express? Lestrade arrives. (97)
42. Describe Lestrade. Lestrade is a “small, wiry bulldog of a man.” (97)
43. What is Holmes remark to Lestrade that can be described as “dry”? Why is this so? Holmes says, “Never been there? Ah, well, I don’t suppose you will forget your first visit.” Holmes’ meaning behind these words goes beyond what their literal meaning conveys. Not only will the time be Lestrade’s first upon the moor, they are likely to interrupt a murder! (97)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Chapter 14 - The Hound of the Baskervilles

1. In regard to his cases, what characteristic of Holmes does Watson find trying, hard to accept? Holmes is loath (English spelling in the book is *loth*) to share with his companions or agents the full details of his plans until “the instant of their fulfillment.” (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? Watson could “only surmise what Holmes course of action would be” in a situation, which would naturally cause Watson discomfort. Following a person blindly is more difficult than following a person because of a total commitment to a plan. (97)
3. How do Watson, Lestrade, and Holmes arrive at Merripit? They are ferried in a wagon with a driver to “the gate of the avenue,” most likely the end of the driveway. (97)
4. Is Lestrade armed with a weapon? Yes. (97)
5. What is Lestrade’s comment about the appearance of the house? He says, “My word, it does not seem a very cheerful place.”(98)

) Are you surprised that the police agent expresses surprise over the lack of cheeriness of the home? Answers will vary. Given the homes location and its occupant’s character, for the police agent to be surprised that the home lacks cheer is surprising.
6. What does the group of three men do about two hundred yards from the house? They hide behind some rocks. (98)
7. When Holmes directs Watson to creep up and peek into the house, what does Watson come back and report seeing? Watson sees Stapleton “talking with animation,” Sir Henry “[looking] pale and distraight,” but no sign of Mrs. Stapleton. While crouched out of sight, Watson sees Stapleton come outside and approach an out-building. Watson hears a key turn as well as a curious scuffling noise. He again hears a key turn and sees Stapleton rejoin Sir Henry. (98)

) Knowing what you know about the Stapletons, are you worried at this point for Mrs. Stapleton’s safety? Answers will vary, but students may be worried about Stapleton’s wife given that he has killed in the past.

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### Review Questions Answer Key

8. What natural phenomenon is occurring that worries Holmes because it may interfere with his plan? A dense, white fog hanging over Grimpen Mire is drifting slowly in their direction. (99)  
  
J Why is this occurrence a concern to Holmes? Fog is moisture in the air that interferes with vision. If Holmes cannot see very far in the fog, he will not be able to see Sir Henry walking home nor see the hound catching up to Sir Henry, as Holmes suspects will happen.
9. Why does Watson presume that the servants have left the kitchen at Merripit? The three men see a light go out in the room they believe is the kitchen. (99)
10. As a result of the arrival of the fog bank, how far back do the three watchers shift their position? They move about “half a mile from the house.” (99)
11. What action does Holmes take to confirm his thought that Sir Henry is at last upon the path back to his house? Holmes drops to his knees and cups his ear to the ground. (99)
12. As Sir Henry is walking, what is he doing “continually”? As he walks, Sir Henry “[glances] continually over either shoulder, like a man who is ill at ease.” (99)
13. What does Watson hear as Holmes yells “Look out! It’s coming!”? Watson hears Holmes cocking his pistol. (99)
14. What is Holmes’ reaction when he sees the hound? What is Lestrade’s? Holmes’ face is “pale and exultant” and “his eyes [are] shining brightly in the moonlight.” Lestrade gives “a yell of terror” and “[throws] himself face downwards upon the ground.” (100)
15. How does Watson describe the hound? The hound was “an enormous coal-black hound” . . . Fire burst from its open mouth, its eyes glowed with a smouldering glare, its muzzle and hackles and dewlap were outlined in flickering flame”. He uses the adjectives “savage,” “appalling,” and “hellish.” (100)
16. What do Holmes and Watson do simultaneously and what is the result? Both men fire at the beast which gives a hideous howl. (100)

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17. Do the shots stop the beast from running? No. It continues to pursue Sir Henry. (100)
18. What knowledge do Holmes and Watson gather from the yowl that dispels some of their fear? They know that the beast is “mortal”—not supernatural as the legend would have people believe—and so the beast is also “vulnerable.” (100)
19. In what order do the three men pursue the beast? First is Holmes, then Watson, then Lestrade. (100)
- ) Is this order surprising? Answers will vary, but students should note that Holmes is definitely in charge and so for him to be first is what a reader would expect.
20. What sounds do the men hear? They can hear “scream after scream from Sir Henry and the deep roar of the hound.” (100)
21. Does the beast attack Sir Henry before the three men are able to subdue it? Yes. The beast “[springs] upon its victim, [hurls] him to the ground” and is at “his throat.” (100)
22. How many shots does Holmes fire into the beast? five (100)
23. Do the shots succeed in killing the beast? Yes. (100)
24. What has become of Sir Henry? He has fallen “insensible,” but with “no sign of a wound” so “the rescue [is] in time.” (100)
- ) Do you as a reader feel that the rescue was in time? Why or why not? Answers will vary. Some might feel that the rescue was late in that Sir Henry suffered for a long time after from the shock of the attack. Others might have the attitude that he was alive, so he was alright.
25. What does Lestrade offer to Sir Henry? Lestrade gives Sir Henry some brandy from Lestrade’s flask. (100)

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

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26. Now that the men get a better look at the dead hound, what do they see? The hound appears to be a cross between a bloodhound and a mastiff. It is gaunt, savage looking, and the size of a small lioness. The beast's jaw is dripping with what seems to be "a bluish flame," and its eyes seem to be "ringed in fire." (100-101)
27. What does Watson realize the dog has had applied to its muzzle and eyes? Phosphorus (101)
28. How does Holmes describe Stapleton's concoction of the substance? Why does Holmes think this? Holmes calls the concoction "cunning" as it has no odor to interfere with the hound tracing a scent. (101)
29. Why does Holmes offer Sir Henry a "deep apology"? For exposing him to "this fright." (101)
30. What excuse does Holmes make for not getting to Sir Henry before he is attacked? Holmes cites the fog as having prevented them from having time to adjust to the dog's presence. (101)
31. What do Holmes, Watson, and Lestrade do next? They leave Sir Henry, telling him they will be back to help him home, but they say they must continue with their case. (101)
32. Why do the three men think Stapleton will NOT be in the house? The shots would have alerted Stapleton that his plan had been foiled. (101)
33. Who do they find in the house? The three find Mrs. Stapleton, locked in a bedroom, and tied to a post. (102)
34. How does Mrs. Stapleton appear? She has "a whip-lash across her neck" and her arms are covered in bruises. (102)
35. What does Mrs. Stapleton say her husband has done to her? She says he has "tortured and defiled" her "mind and soul." (102)
36. What does Holmes tell Mrs. Stapleton she can do to help them and to "atone"? Holmes wants her to tell them the place to which Stapleton would have fled. (102)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

37. Where does Mrs. Stapleton believe her husband has gone? To “an old tin mine on an island in the heart of the Mire” which is where “he kept his hound” and “made preparations so that he might have a refuge.” (102)
38. What have the Stapletons done to mark the entrance and exit to the tin mine? Previously, they have “planted” “guiding wands” to “mark the pathway.” Wands are probably poles. (102)
39. Do the three men set out then into the mire? Why or why not? No, they do not pursue Stapleton that night as the fog is too heavy. (102)
40. Does Sir Henry recover from his ordeal? Sir Henry suffers a “high fever” which makes him “delirious,” and then he and Dr. Mortimer “travel together round the world before Sir Henry once more becomes the hale, hearty man that he had been before” taking over Baskerville Hall. (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? Answers will vary. Some students may object to Holmes’ method which causes Sir Henry enough anguish to “[shatter] his nerves,” an experience that he does not recover from until “[traveling] around the world,” a rather complicated and expensive undertaking.
- ) Do you know modernly what therapists might call Sir Henry’s experience? Answers will vary. Some students might guess PTSD, Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome.
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”? Mrs. Stapleton (1) “guides” the men to the “pathway” which winds “through the bog,” and (2) she does it with “eagerness and joy.” (103)
42. What does “more than [one]” “false step” cause the men to do? “[Plunge] more than once” thigh-high into the dark, quivering mire . . . (103)
43. What “dark thing” is “projecting” from the slime? The men find the “old black boot” with the words “Meyers, Toronto” printed on it, indicating it had belonged to Sir Henry. (103)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

44. What would have been impossible for the men to find in the mire? footsteps (103)
45. Finding no sign of Stapleton, what do the men presume? The men presume that Stapleton never reached the refuge he sought in the bog but rather got sucked down into the heart of the great Grimpen Mire. (103)
46. What do the men find that makes them believe they know what became of Mortimer's spaniel? They find "a skeleton with a tangle of brown hair." (154)
47. How do the men account for people hearing the howls coming across the moor? The men come across "an abandoned mine" and "remains of the cottages of the miners" where they find a "staple and chain" and "gnawed bones". They surmise that Stapleton hid the hound in this place, and when the hound howled, the sound spread out over the moor. (104)
48. What evidence did the men find that helps explain the fiery appearance of the hound? They found "paste in [a] tin" that undoubtedly was "the luminous mixture with which the creature was daubed," earlier identified by Watson as phosphorous. (104)
49. In Holme's opinion, why was Stapleton's conception of the fiery hound "a cunning device"? The device was clever because to see such a creature bounding through the darkness of the moor was indeed frightening and gave credence to the spooky legend. Furthermore, no one was likely to venture out into the moor to track such a beast. (104)
50. What is Holmes' opinion, which he shared with Watson in London and now expresses again, of Stapleton? Holmes says that "never yet have [they] helped to hunt down a more dangerous man than he [Stapleton] who is lying yonder." (104)

## 2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### 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? The details of the Baskerville mystery. (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? Point of view. Glossary
3. As Holmes guessed from a portrait at Baskerville Hall, Stapleton indeed was a Baskerville. What was his connection to Sir Charles? Stapleton was a son of Rodger Baskerville, the younger brother of Sir Charles; Rodger was the brother with a sinister reputation who had fled to South America. (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? Vandeleur (105)
5. Using his previous alias, what legitimate contribution to science did Stapleton make? Vandeleur was identified by the British Museum as a recognized authority upon the subject of entomology. (105)
6. In particular, what was Stapleton—using a previous alias—the first to identify? a certain moth (105)
7. What fact does Holmes cite to support his notion that Stapleton “meant mischief” when he arrived in Devonshire? Stapleton “took his wife with him in the character of his sister” with the “idea of using her as a decoy.” (105-106)
8. What important fact to his developing scheme to acquire the Baskerville estate did Stapleton learn from Dr. Mortimer? Stapleton learned of Sir Charles’ weak heart. (106)
9. What does Holmes consider “was a flash of genius upon [Stapleton’s] part”? The use of artificial means to make the creature diabolical. (106)



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### Review Questions Answer Key

10. What was Stapleton's wife unwilling to do "which might deliver him over to his enemy"?  
She was unwilling to lure Sir Charles into a romantic entanglement. (106)
11. What strenuous efforts does Holmes believe Stapleton used to persuade his wife to do his bidding to entangle Sir Charles? Holmes says Stapleton used threats and blows. (106)
12. How did Sir Charles unwittingly give Stapleton the means and idea of a way to hasten Sir Charles' own death? Sir Charles made Stapleton his "minister of charity"; in other words, his agent, to act as a go-between to deliver financial relief to Laura Lyons. Stapleton knew Mrs. Lyons wanted to divorce her husband, and so he established a romantic relationship with Mrs. Lyons to better control her as well as his own wife. (106)
13. What part in Sir Charles' death did Stapleton convince Mrs. Lyons into playing? He got her to write a letter imploring Sir Charles to meet her at the gate on the night before he was to leave for London, and then Stapleton talked her out of going. (106)
14. What did Sir Charles see when he went to the gate at the appointed time? He no doubt saw the hound Stapleton had acquired, smeared with the phosphorous and looking extraordinarily menacing. (107)
15. How did Sir Henry's existence affect Stapleton's plan to inherit Baskerville Hall? Sir Henry had a preferential right to Baskerville Hall over Stapleton's claim. (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? If Stapleton had left her behind, he could not keep her under his watch and control. (107)
17. Whom does Holmes believe sent the letter cut and pasted with words from the *Times*, and why did the person send it? Holmes believes Mrs. Stapleton sent the letter hoping Sir Henry would not come to Dartmoor, hence avoiding all danger. She likely used the paper words so that her handwriting would not be recognized. (107)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

18. Why did Stapleton steal two of Sir Henry's boots? Stapleton most likely had to have a hotel employee steal a boot. The unwitting employee didn't know Stapleton's purpose, so would not have guessed that a new boot would be of no use. Stapleton needed a boot so that he would have an item steeped with Sir Henry's scent to excite the hound to follow Sir Henry. The first boot was brand new and so had no scent! Therefore, he needed the second, old and worn boot to be stolen. (107-108)
19. How did the two stolen boots aid Holmes' investigation? Holmes was convinced that a real hound existed as "no other supposition could explain [Stapleton's] anxiety to obtain an old boot." (108)
20. Was the criminal activity of this case Stapleton's first brush with the law? No. Holmes believes that "for years" Stapleton "has been a desperate and dangerous man." (108)
21. Why does Holmes believe Stapleton retreated from harming Sir Henry in London? Stapleton realizes Holmes is on the case in London. (108)
22. Who most likely looked after the hound when Stapleton was away? The old manservant at Merripit, Anthony, was connected to the Stapletons when they were involved in the school-mastering scheme. Probably he was a helpmate. (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? Holmes smelled the scent of white Jessamine. (109)
24. What conclusion did Holmes make from identifying this scent? He suspected that a lady was involved, helping him to guess the Stapletons' involvement. (109)
25. Why did Holmes keep secret, especially from Watson, his presence in Dartmoor? Holmes wanted Stapleton to lower his guard and perhaps make a foolish mistake if he thought the famous detective was not close by. (109)
26. Whose presence was especially helpful to Holmes when he was hiding in Dartmoor? The young boy, Cartwright, whom Holmes had hired in London to search the hotel waste baskets. (109)

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### Review Questions Answer Key

27. What two things “considerably complicated” the case for Holmes? (1) “The incident of the escaped convict,” and (2) “the relationship between [the convict] and the Barrymores.” (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? Holmes did not have “a case which could go to a jury”; he could not prove what he had surmised. (109)
29. What risk did Holmes have to insist upon in order to capture Stapleton “red-handed”? Sir Henry had to walk across the moor “alone” and “unprotected, as a bait.” (109)
30. What two things does Holmes say were unexpected and unforeseeable that interfered with his ideal management of the case? (1) “The terrible and paralyzing spectacle which the beast presented” and (2) “the fog which enabled [Sir Henry followed by the beast] to burst upon us at short notice.” (109)
31. What knowledge helps to ease Holmes disquiet regarding Sir Henry’s shock? “Both the specialist and Dr. Mortimer assure [him]” that Sir Henry’s unfavorable condition “will be a temporary one.” (109)
32. To Sir Henry himself, what has been the most upsetting part of his experience to date at Baskerville Hall? Miss/Mrs. Stapleton's deception (109)
33. What likely caused Mrs. Stapleton to turn against her husband? She learned of the convict’s death and the circumstances, she knew her husband kept the hound, and she knew Sir Henry was coming alone to dinner. She could guess what might follow. (110)
34. How did Stapleton prevent his wife from warning Sir Henry? Stapleton tied her up [in an upstairs room]. (110)
35. Why is the fact that the beast was “savage and half starved” significant? Stapleton knew that Sir Henry did not have a weak heart, so he would need the beast to physically attack Sir Henry and injure him significantly. (110)

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**Review Questions Answer Key**

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? Holmes says that Watson “[asks] too much” if he expects Holmes to know that. (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? (1) Establish his claim before British authorities in South America; (2) adopt an elaborate disguise; or (3) hire an impersonator and split the income in some fashion.” (110-111)
38. What does Holmes suggest to Watson as a pleasant way to end the evening? That they should go to the opera and to Marcini’s for a little dinner. (111)

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

**Reading Quiz Answer Key, Chapters 1 – 3**

1. Who arrives at Sherlock Holmes' door as he and Watson are discussing the walking stick? (9)
  - 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? (12)
  - 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? (18-21)
  - 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? (20-21)
  - 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? (23)
  - 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

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6. What does Sherlock Holmes ask Watson to purchase and have sent up to him at his home before Watson returns that evening? (27)
- 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?

The estate is being inherited by Sir Charles' nephew. If the nephew is afraid to inhabit the estate, the welfare of the surrounding town will suffer. Furthermore, the visitor does not want the nephew to enter a dangerous situation. If Holmes can explain the cause of Sir Charles' death, his nephew and the town will live safer and happier lives.

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**Reading Quiz Answer Key, Chapters 4—6**

1. How is the letter addressed that Sir Henry has recently received? (31)
  - 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? (36)
  - 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? (49)
  - 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? (50)
  - 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

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5. Who is Sherlock Holmes quite confident is not a suspect in Sir Charles' sudden death? (53)
- A. Mr. James Desmond
  - B. the butler
  - C. the butler's wife
  - D. Mrs. Laura Lyons
  - E. Dr. Cecil Bean
6. What is the name of the escaped prisoner known as "the Notting Hill murderer"? (57)
- 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? (61)

In the "very dead of the night" he hears "the sob of a woman" seemingly "torn by an uncontrollable sorrow."



Reading Quiz Answer Key, Chapters 7—9

1. Who takes receipt of the telegram that Sherlock Holmes sends to Barrymore at Baskerville Hall? (64)
  - 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? (68)
  - 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? (77-78)
  - 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? (79)
  - A. a telescope
  - B. a flatbed wagon
  - C. a team of dray horses
  - D. 12 spare acres of crop land
  - E. an anvil

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5. Who is related to the escaped convict—the “Nottingham murderer”? (89)
- 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? (95)
- 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? (78)

No one has heard of him in two weeks, so he has not bothered anyone. Although he could find shelter on the moor, he could not find food there, so likely, he has departed.

Reading Quiz Answer Key, Chapters 10—12

1. What does Sir Henry intend to do that distresses his butler, Barrymore? (101)
  - 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? (103)
  - 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? (105-106)
  - 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? (116-117)
  - 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.

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5. When Watson goes out on the moor, what causes him to think that Sherlock Holmes is also there? (122)
- 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? (123-124)
- 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?

Watson had reported to Holmes that Stapleton said he had once taught in a school in the North of England. Because teachers in England had to be registered with scholastic agencies, Holmes was able to learn of a teacher who had disappeared under less than ideal circumstances who was devoted to entomology.

Reading Quiz Answer Key, Chapters 13—15

1. What is present in Sir Henry's dining room that captures Sherlock Holmes attention?  
(137)
  - A. a 17<sup>th</sup> 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? (140)
  - 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? (146)
  - 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? (147)
  - 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.

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5. What did the trio find in the form of paste in a jar that explained the fiery appearance of the hound? (155)
- 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? (160-161)
- 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?

Stapleton probably had a hotel employee steal the first boot. An employee would not know that a new boot was no good as it would not have accumulated a scent from the wearer. Stapleton needed a second, old boot so that he would have an item to excite the hound to follow Sir Henry and to attack him when Stapleton was ready to carry out his plan.

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

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	<u>Characterization</u>	The words indicate Holmes’ belief in the benefits of analytical inquiry.	6
Holmes: “And he left five years ago—the date is on the stick.”	Allusion	<u>Setting</u>	Adding 5 to 1884 gives a reader the time frame/setting, 1889.	5, 7
Dr. Mortimer: “Mr. Holmes,” near Sir Charles’ body “were the footprints of a gigantic hound.”	<u>Suspense</u>	Hyperbole	This fact raises a reader’s curiosity and interest in the story.	21
Dr. Mortimer: “Sir Henry Baskerville . . . arrives at Waterloo Station . . . in exactly one hour and a quarter.”	<u>Plot</u>	Imagery	His arrival is essential to the story’s plot.	25
Dr. Mortimer to Holmes: “[T]hat is why I bring the case before you and ask for your advice.”	Plot	<u>Characterization</u>	This fact reveals that Holmes’ advice is sought after and respected for his analytical talent.	26
Sir Henry: “[I]f my friend here had not proposed coming round to you this morning, I should have come on my own.”	<u>Situational irony</u>	Verbal irony	One would not expect for two people who have just met to both have an identical, unusual idea.	31

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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.’”	<u>Suspense</u>	Simile	A threat to a character’s life heightens tension and interest.	32
Sir Henry: “Last night they took one of my brown [boots], and today they have sneaked out one of the black.”	<u>Plot</u>	Paradox	The theft of the boot is essential to the story.	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	<u>Metaphor</u>	Holmes refers to the clues as “threads.”	45
Watson: “[L]ong shadows trailed down the walls and hung like a black canopy above [Sir Henry].”	<u>Symbolism</u>	Synecdoche	The dark image—like a black covering—above Sir Henry implies something evil hovering over him.	59
Watson: “The dark paneling glowed like bronze in the golden rays . . .”	<u>Simile</u>	Metaphor	Comparison using “like” to portray an image.	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	<u>Characterization</u>	This statement reveals that Stapleton can be rude and unkind to his sister.	71
Watson writes to Holmes that “the moor” has “its grim charm.”	<u>Oxymoron</u>	Simile	The juxtaposition of the words “grim” and “charm” seem at odds with each other, conveying a unique sense of the place.	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	<u>Plot</u>	Mr. Frankland catching sight of Cartwright on the moor propels Watson to discover Holmes upon the moor.	79



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

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."	<u>Suspense</u>	Symbolism	The appearance of an unnamed person who enticed Sir Charles out on the night of his death raises a reader's interest and curiosity.	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."	<u>Paradox</u>	Metaphor	The statement suggests that the "light" induces "darkness," a contradiction that suggests truth.	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	<u>Plot</u>	Watson goes to the moor which reintroduces Holmes into his role as detective, an event crucial to the story's unfolding.	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."	<u>Characterization</u>	Point of view	Holmes' analytical prowess is highlighted as he identifies Watson before even laying eyes on him.	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	<u>Suspense</u>	A problem in Holmes' plan just as Sir Henry is menaced by the beast raises a reader's curiosity and anxiety.	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	<u>Characterization</u>	Miss Stapleton aids the righteous cause, revealing her better nature.	152
Holmes speaking to Watson: The "whole course of events" was "simple and direct" to Stapleton yet was "exceedingly complex" to [us].	Paradox	<u>Point of view</u>	To the person who knows the plan, the plan is "simple," but to the person who must discover the plan, it is "complex." Here, knowledge determines the point of view.	156

*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
Dr. Mortimer	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.”	Untamed emotions/unreasonable results: The townspeople are being emotional. Their hysteria is perpetrating the legend.	24
Sherlock Holmes	“The world is full of obvious things which nobody by any chance ever observes.”	Critical thinking: Observation is important to analysis. Holmes’ observations help him solve the case.	28

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
Sherlock Holmes	“There are points of distinction . . . . That change in footprints, for example.” “He was running . . . for his life.”	Critical thinking: Observation is important to analysis. Holmes realizes that Sir Charles was afraid of something—that his death was not entirely natural; criminal activity was involved.	29, 30
Miss Stapleton	Who is the author of the note that reads, “As you value your life or your reason keep away from the moor”?	Crime doesn’t pay: Miss Stapleton is acting morally. She is abetting her brother yet understands that immoral behavior has negative consequences and is trying to avert them.	32, 160
Sherlock Holmes	“The Times is a paper which is seldom found in any hands but those of the highly educated.”	Critical thinking: Holmes’ analysis of the facts helps him realize that his adversary is well educated, helping to narrow the suspect pool.	34
Dr. Watson	“We hurried together down the stairs and into the street. Dr. Mortimer and Baskerville were still visible . . . “	Support empowers people: Holmes has Watson’s support which translates into his help when solving cases.	38
Sir Henry Baskerville	“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 . . .”	Untamed emotions/unreasonable results: Sir Henry is acting upon emotion, his sense that he is entitled to his home and will not let anyone rob him of his right, thus putting himself in danger.	38
Sherlock Holmes	“I wish you simply to report facts in the fullest possible manner . . .”	Critical thinking: Holmes needs facts to analyze to discover the truth, all very reasonable activity.	53

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
Dr. Watson	"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."	Some emotions/positive results: Watson is using his emotions to judge Sir Henry. Watson's assessment of Sir Henry's character is sound, revealing that emotions can be valuable.	55, 56
Mr. Stapleton	"You are perfectly right to be wary and discreet."	Critical thinking: Stapleton understands that exercising reason is a valuable characteristic.	66
Dr. Watson	"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."	Critical thinking: Watson is using observation and facts to arrive at a truth. Secondly, support empowers people; Barrymore is acting as a friend, helping Selden to survive.	82
Mrs. Barrymore	"My unhappy brother is starving on the moor. We cannot let him perish at our very gates."	Untamed emotions/unreasonable results: Mrs. Barrymore is acting emotionally, aiding her convict brother out of affection and not as a result of reason. Aiding a convict is illegal. Note that Selden survives for weeks on the moor because of his sister's support. Her support empowers him.	91
Sir Henry Baskerville	"Well, I cannot blame you for standing by your own wife." "We shall talk further about this matter in the morning."	Critical thinking: Sir Henry is acting reasonably, rethinking his plan to fire Barrymore, a loyal employee, now that he understands Barrymore's predicament.	92

Character	Quote	Theme	Page Ref.
Mr. Frankland	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."	Critical thinking: As a result of Mr. Franklin's vanity and need to prove his superiority, Watson provokes Mr. Frankland into revealing information helpful to the investigation.	116
Dr. Watson	"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 . . ."	Crime doesn't pay. Selden dies out on the moor.	127
Laura Lyons	"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."	Support empowers people, <i>and</i> crime doesn't pay <i>and</i> critical thinking all come into play here: Stapleton was able to perpetrate his illegal plan because he had the help of a person who loved him, but she turns against him once she realizes his intentions and plan are immoral and illegal, reinforcing the lesson that crime doesn't pay. Laura Lyons acts reasonably under the circumstances.	142
Sherlock Holmes	"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."	Critical thinking: Holmes uses available facts and reasoning to discover Stapleton's true identity.	163, 125

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

1. Who is the author of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*? (1)
  - A. John Watson
  - B. Sherlock Holmes
  - C. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
  - D. Ellery Queen
  - E. Agatha Christie
  
2. What is a "Penang lawyer"? (3)
  - 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? (3, 19)
  - 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"? (5)
  - 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? (6)
  - A. entomology
  - B. craniology
  - C. logical deduction
  - D. palm reading
  - E. genealogy

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

6. What is the date on the document Dr. Mortimer brings to Sherlock Holmes regarding the Baskerville family curse? (7)
- A. 1492
  - B. 1730
  - C. 1742
  - D. 1810
  - E. 1882
7. Whose actions are responsible for the curse on the Baskerville family? (10)
- 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? (8-10)
- 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? (12)
- 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? (13, 14)
- 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

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles***  
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11. What could be accessed through the wicket-gate at Baskerville Hall? (16)
- 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? (17)
- 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? (19)
- 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? (20)
- 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



**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*  
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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? (22)
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_. (24)
- 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? (28-29)
- A. Cartwright
  - B. Lestrade
  - C. Dr. Watson
  - D. Mr. Johnson
  - E. John Clayton
18. Who profited from Sir Charles' death? (31-32)
- 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? (33)
- 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? (35)
- 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"? (35)
- 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? (37)
- 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"? (38)
- 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? (42)
- 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? (44)
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_. (49)
- 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? (53)
- 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? (55)
- A. a candle
  - B. a book
  - C. a tray of food
  - D. a rocking chair
  - E. a pillow and blanket

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles***  
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29. What do Watson and Sir Henry rightly deduce about Barrymore's recent, odd conduct?  
(56)
- 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? (63)
- 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? (65)
- 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?  
(69)
- 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.

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33. Why does Watson travel to Coombe Tracey? (71)
- 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
34. Upon learning from Mr. Frankland that a boy is taking food up to the moor, what is Watson's next move? (80)
- 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? (80)
- 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? (81)
- 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.

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37. When Watson and Holmes first meet upon the moor, what crucial piece of evidence in the Baskerville case is Holmes missing? (84)
- 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
38. Why does the hound attack Selden? (87)
- 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? (90)
- 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? (90)
- 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

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*  
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41. Who weeps at the news of the dead convict, remembering him from their childhood as a willful, but loveable, little boy? (90)
- 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? (92)
- 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
43. When Watson and Holmes visit Mrs. Laura Lyons, what does Holmes tell her that might persuade her to be totally truthful with him? (95)
- 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? (98)
- 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.

**2017 IT Literature – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*  
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45. How does Lestrade assist Sir Henry once the hound is killed and they have caught up to Sir Henry? (100)
- 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? (95)
- 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.
47. What proof does Holmes provide to Laura Lyons regarding the true identities of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton? (95)
- 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? (100)
- 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.



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Practice Test #1 Answer Key**

49. Where does Miss Stapleton tell Holmes Mr. Stapleton has most likely fled to evade capture? (102)
- 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”? (105)
- A. purloin
  - B. incriminate
  - C. curlew
  - D. gesticulate
  - E. abet