

1. Baker thought that Peterson was

- a. The thief\
- b. A policeman
- c. The man with the jewel
- d. Holmes' assistant
- e. Horner

2 The Point of View of the story is:

- A First Person
- B Second person
- C Third Person
- D Fourth Person

3. The hat belongs to a once prosperous man who is now poor. How does Holmes know?

- a. The hat was out of fashion three years ago
- b. The hat was almost white when new; now it is brown from constant use on the streets.
- c. The hat is expensive, but shabby and old
- d. It's a derby hat – owned generally by the prosperous.

4. The man who owns the hat has had his lights turned off for non-payment of bills. How does Holmes know?

- a. There is an unpaid bill hidden in the brim of the hat.
- b. There is a mirror attached to the hat.
- c. There is candle wax on the hat - indicating a man who lights his environment with candles.
- d. An unpaid bill was attached to the hat

5. The man who owns the hat has

- a. A wife who is disappointed in him
- b. A boss who is disappointed in him
- c. A friend who wants to steal from him
- d. A need for great wealth
- e. A girlfriend who is greedy

6. The man who owns the hat probably

- a. Steals small items
- b. Drinks too much
- c. Stole the carbuncle
- d. Stole the carbuncle

7. John Horner is the

- a. thief
- b. falsely accused
- c. security guard
- d. dead body
- e. husband of the Countess

8. Catherine Cusack is the

- a. countess
- b. wife of the man falsely accused
- c. servant to the countess.
- d. wife of the security guard
- e. lady who raises geese for sale in London.

9 One could argue that Breckinridge's greatest irritation lately is about

- A solving a problem that might make him famous
- B telling a story to satisfy the questions of the police
- C dealing with people who keep bothering him about the source of his geese
- D becoming free of poverty and unemployment by using geese to improve his situation
- E how he can track down and find the blue carbuncle hidden within the crop of one of the geese

10 Bradstreet is under pressure to

- a. Find a Cusack – the one person who knows where the carbuncle is hidden
- b. to find John Horner – who, he thinks, stole the carbuncle.
- c. become a person who raises geese and sells to Breckinridge
- d. find the blue carbuncle
- e. find Holmes – who is the only person who is likely to find the carbuncle.

11. Henry Baker...

- a. used to be prosperous; now he has fallen on hard times
- b. used to be poor; now, he's suspiciously wealthy. Where'd the money come from?
- c. often helps Holmes from his position within the police department.
- d. would have been fifty-five in February - had he not been murdered
- e. did not really love the countess; he wanted her jewels.

12. James Ryder is

- a. the thief
- b. the falsely accused
- c. security guard
- d. dead body
- e. husband of the Countess

13. Peterson is

- a. the thief
- b. the falsely accused
- c. security guard
- d. dead body
- e. message delivery man

14. Oakshott is

- a. Guilty of the crime
- b. Not guilty of the crime
- c. Partially guilty of the crime

15. Holmes tests Baker's knowledge of the theft by

- a. telling him about the marriage of the countess
- b. stealing his notes
- c. checking to see whether he is really in the museum each afternoon
- d. asking him whether he wants the feathers and the crop of the goose.
- e. telling him (falsely) that the countess' jewel has been found.

16. Baker spends time during the day at

- a. police headquarters (Scotland Yard).
- b. the goose farm
- c. the British Museum
- d. bars
- e. hotels

17 Baker spends time at night at

- a. jail
- b. Scotland Yard
- c. a pub (a bar) known as The Alpha
- d. a farm
- e. the countess' place – at the Cosmopolitan

18 Why did Baker run?

- a. He was the assistant of the thief
- b. He was chasing the thief
- c. He thought he'd be blamed
- d. He stole the goose - but not the carbuncle.

19 When questioning people to find out where the goose came from, Holmes has to trick a salesman into telling him from whom the bird was purchased.

How does he do it?

- a. He offers the salesman a bribe of one hundred pounds.
- b. He falsely tells the salesman that the police suspect HIM as the thief in this crime.
- c. He sets up a bet with the salesman about the source of the bird's breeding.
- d. Holmes knows that the salesman is breaking parole; if he doesn't talk, Holmes will have the courts revoke parole.
- e. He tells the salesman where he can find better geese.

20 What must Holmes learn from the Covent Garden goose salesman?

- a. Whether Ryder or Horner or Peterson was in the countess' room that night..
- b. Who sold the goose to him?
- c. Who stole the goose on that night?
- d. Who had the ring on that night?
- e. how much he was bribed to give up the goose.

21 The thief originally got the goose from

- a. Countess Morcar
- b. Mrs. Oakshott
- c. Mr. Peterson
- d. Holmes himself
- e. Watson

22 Consider the following sentence: "*Holmes cannot solve the mystery of the blue carbuncle until he traces the path of possession of the goose.*"

The sentence above is an example of

- a. a compound sentence
- b. an interrogative sentence
- c. a complex sentence
- d. an imperative sentence
- e. an emphatic sentence

23 Consider the following sentence: "*Holmes cannot solve the mystery of the blue carbuncle until he traces the path of possession of the goose.*"

Which clause is the **dependent** clause?

- a. Holmes cannot solve the mystery of the blue carbuncle
- b. The path of possession of the goose.
- c. Solve the mystery
- d. Until he traces the path of possession of the goose.
- e. Holmes cannot solve

24 Why on earth would the thief put the carbuncle down the throat of a goose?

- a. He knew that his master, evil Dr. Moriarty, would pick up the goose on a prearranged shopping trip
- b. He knew that Baker would get the bird - and deliver it to the hideout.
- c. While running away, the thief panics and sticks it down the gullet of a goose that had been set aside for him.
- d. The thief didn't purposely put it in the goose; the darned bird swallowed it when he turned away for a moment.

25 Who will receive the 1000 Pound reward?

- a. Ryder
- b. Horner
- c. Holmes
- d. Peterson
- e. Baker

26 Who must – according to law - get the carbuncle in the end?

- a. Sherlock Holmes
- b. Inspector Bradstreet
- c. Mrs. Oakshott
- d. The Countess Morcar
- e. Peterson

27 Holmes does a surprising thing at the end of the story; he...

- a. proposes marriage to the countess
- b. tells Watson that he'll never make a good private detective
- c. lets the thief go
- d. tells Watson that the countess who lost the carbuncle had, herself, stolen it some years before.
- e. refuses to accept the reward money for recovery of the blue carbuncle.

28 If Holmes had not taken an interest in this case,

- a. Horner would have gone to prison
- b. Baker would have gone to prison
- c. Oakshott would have gone to prison
- d. Peterson would have gone to prison
- e. The countess might have been blamed for the theft.

29 Which sequence best represents the story's **plot development?**

- a Examining the hat, giving Peterson a goose, finding the gem in the goose, examining Baker, investigating at the Alpha Inn, tricking Breckinridge, interrogating Ryder, freeing him.
- b Questioning the witnesses, the attack on Baker, finding Ryder, interviewing Baker, catching the goose, freeing the culprit, meeting the countess.
- c Losing the carbuncle in the goose, the theft, finding the carbuncle, finding Ryder, questioning witnesses.
- d The theft, the use of the goose, Holmes' taking the case, finding Horner, questioning witnesses, finding Bradstreet, catching Horner.
- e Holmes talks to the Countess; Peterson delivers the goose; Holmes questions Ryder; Holmes and Watson visit the pub
Holmes and Watson visit Breckinridge; Holmes interrogates Ryder.

30 Consider the following sentence: It is beyond question that Holmes **will solve the mystery of the blue carbuncle.**

The bold words in the sentence above form a / an

- a. Prepositional phrase
- b. Verb phrase
- c. Adjective
- d. Dependent clause
- e. Adverb phrase

31 In the end, we can infer that

- a. the carbuncle sank to the bottom of the river
- b. the carbuncle was discarded with the remains of some dead goose
- c. the carbuncle is safe within the body of some living goose.
- d. the countess gets her carbuncle back from Holmes.

32 Which item in the story best represents a material “symbol”?

- A The theft – a symbol of greed
- B The countess – a living symbol of greed
- C The stone – a symbol of temptation and greed
- D the magnifying lens – a symbol of investigative science
- E the cold weather – a symbol of human needs

33 Which of the following pathways *best represents* the pathway of possession followed by the goose who ate the carbuncle?

- A. From Breckinridge to Windigate to Oakshott to Peterson to Baker to Holmes and back to Peterson
- B. From Oakshot to Ryder to Windigate to Breckinridge to Peterson to Baker to Holmes, then back to Peterson
- C. From Ryder to Breckinridge to Windigate to Peterson to Oakshott to Holmes
- D. From to Oakshott to Breckinridge to Peterson to Ryder to Windigate to Baker to Holmes then back to Peterson and back to Holmes.
- E. From Oakshott to Ryder - back to Oakshott - to Breckinridge to Windigate to Baker to Peterson .

34 The thief is not a typical antagonist for Holmes. He is, after all,

- a. very strong
- b. weak and pathetic
- c. only trying to help the poor of England.
- d. a relative of Holmes.
- e. a man who only accidentally got involved in this line of thievery.

35 As for Catherine Cusack, she...

- a. she will surely marry Horner
- b. at the least, she will probably be fired.
- c. she probably was murdered.
- d. she will never see the reward that she should receive.
- e. she might be given half of the reward.

36 As for Peterson, he'll

- a. go to jail
- b. slink away unpunished
- c. get the reward
- d. never be found
- e. return the jewel

37 As for Ryder, he'll

- a. go to jail
- b. slink away unpunished – thanks to Holmes
- c. get the reward
- d. return the jewel

38 As for Bradstreet, he'll

- a. Go to jail for his role – however small
- b. Get away with nothing more than a “Thanks” from Holmes.
- c. Take satisfaction in the ending of a case
- d. Lose his job as a consequence of his failure

39 Who narrates the story of “The Blue Carbuncle”?

- a. An unnamed, unseen narrator tells the story.
- b. Holmes tells the story
- c. Watson tells the story
- d. Countess of Morcar tells this particular story

40 How does Holmes solve this case of the blue carbuncle?

- a. With hatred for all things criminal.
- b. Logic and scientific thinking
- c. With Watson: without Watson’s behind the scenes footwork, Holmes probably could not solve this case.
- d. By reading up on the history of valuable gems.

41 In its history, the Blue Carbuncle has

- a. given many people their first real opportunity in life.
- b. been a focus of crime after crime
- c. revealed that it is not so valuable as once thought.
- d. given Holmes the wealth he needs to continue his work

42 The Blue Carbuncle was

- a. Carved from two previous stones belonging to the Blue Princess
- b. Found on the banks of the Amoy River in China
- c. Mined from the diamond mines of South Africa
- d. No one knows where it comes from

43 Within the context of the story, Watson is a necessary character to

- a. help Holmes solve the case
- b. protect Ryder from prosecution
- c. tell the story of Holmes’ brilliant detective work
- d. save Oakshott from harm

44 Any reasonable person would agree that James Ryder is a

- a. wicked coward
- b. innocent victim
- c. mastermind
- d. both a & c are true
- e. both b and c are true

45 Any reasonable person would agree that John Horner is a

- a. wicked coward
- b. innocent victim
- c. mastermind
- d. both a & c are true
- e. both b & c are true

46 Any reasonable reader would agree that Bradstreet

- a. is guilty
- b. is unfairly accused
- c. is unlikely to solve the case.
- d. provides Holmes essential information.
- e. Oakshott’s brother

47 Which of the following pathways *best represents* the pathway of possession followed by the blue carbuncle?

- A From Emoy to Morcar to Horner to Ryder to Holmes to Bradstreet then to (after the story ends) Morcar in the end.
- B From Morcar to Ryder to Oakshott goose to Breckinridge goose to Windigate goose to Baker goose to Peterson goose to Holmes then (after the story ends) certainly back to Morcar.
- C From Horner to Ryder to Oakshott to Breckinridge to Windiate to Baker to Peterson to Holmes to then back to Morcar
- D From Morcar to Ryder to Oakshott to Windigate to Baker to Peterson to Breckinridge to Holmes then back to Morcar.

48 Breckinridge is

- A sick and tired of being bothered by Horner
- B sick and tired of being bothered by Cusack
- C sick and tired of being bothered by Ryder
- D sick and tired of being bothered by Baker

49 The main conflict in THE BLUE CARBUNCLE is

- a. Man against man
- b. Man against himself
- c. Man against nature
- d. Man against Christmas

50 Who betrays Cusack to Holmes in the end?

- a. Cusack confesses
- b. The countess
- c. Breckinridge
- d. Ryder
- e. Horner