

## DANCING MEN TEST

1 The protagonist of the DANCING MEN is

- a. Watson   b. Holmes   c. Cubitt   c. Patrick   d. Slaney   e. Martin

2 The antagonist of the DANCING MEN is

- a. Watson   b. Holmes   c. Cubitt   c. Patrick   d. Slaney   e. Martin

3 The century within which the events of THE DANCING MEN takes place is the

- a. eighteenth century   b. nineteenth century   c. twentieth century

4 The 1887 buying power of a British POUND would be approximately equal to

- a. one dollar   b. ten dollars   c. one hundred dollars   d. a thousand dollars

5 Arriving in Norfolk, Holmes and Watson are stunned to learn that

- a. both Elsie and Hilton are dead.   b. Hilton is dead and Elsie is wounded.  
c. Both Hilton and Elsie are seriously wounded.   d. Elsie is hurt, and Saunders has escaped.

6. The Policeman on duty when Holmes arrives at the country home is

- a. Inspector Hargreaves   b. Inspector Jones   c. Inspector Martin   d. Inspector Moriarty   e. Inspector Wilson.

7. This officer is stunned to see Holmes in Norfolk to investigate the incident, when that incident occurred quite recently – at 3AM the night before. How did Holmes know to rush to Norfolk?

- a. Cubitt telegraphed him with a description of the violent incident.   B. Elsie telegraphed Holmes with a description of the violent incident.  
c. Holmes anticipated the event from his interpretation of the “dancing men.”   d. Inspector Martin warned him.   e. Inspector Hargreaves warned him.

8. The servants claim that

- a. no sound could be heard the night of the event   b. one loud shot or explosion occurred. It was followed by another shot  
c. two barely audible shots were fired.   d. three shots were fired.   e. only one shot was fired

9. According to the servants,

- a. gunpowder could not be smelled the night of the incident.   B. a strong smell of gunpowder could be smelled the moment they emerged from their rooms.   C. a strange smell that did not smell like gunpowder could be smelled the moment she emerged from her room.   D. she and the other servant smelled strong smell of *candle wax* the moment they emerged from their rooms.

10. According to Holmes, the doors of the study had to be opened when the incident occurred, because

- a. Open windows would provide a draft that would spread the smell of gunpowder quickly. This smell was the smell experienced by the servants.   b. Open windows would freshen the air so quickly that no one would ever smell any gunpowder at all.   c. The murderer could never have gotten away without open doors in the study.  
d. The open doors would allow the bullet shot by Elsie to pass out of the house without hitting anything.

11. **The doctor and the local police inspector say that two bullets are involved – one bullet in Elsie, one in her husband. Why does Holmes disagree?**
- Holmes knows that *one* bullet passed through Elsie and Cubitt.
  - Holmes knows that four shots were fired - and that those bullets flew away, and cannot be found.
  - Holmes knows that three shots were fired - and that one shot missed.
  - Holmes knows that Elsie shot Cubitt accidentally, and that she tried to cover up this tragic mistake by firing another shot harmlessly into the wall.
  - Holmes knows that the intruder shot both people.
12. **Everyone agrees that the husband was shot**
- in the head.
  - in the heart
  - in the back.
  - in the stomach.
  - in the arm.
13. **Wilson Hargreaves informs Holmes that Abe Slaney was one of the most dangerous criminals in America. Hargreaves is**
- Slaney's landlord from Chicago.
  - an American Police Commissioner.
  - Slaney's brother from New Jersey.
  - Elsie's former boyfriend from America.
  - an American criminal in English prison to whom Holmes speaks in connection with the case.
14. **According to everyone in Norfolk, Elsie and her husband were**
- "always fighting"
  - "a most united couple"
  - hardly ever together at the mansion - leading separate lives
  - almost always with Saunders.
  - Elsie was "seeing a man from America."
15. **According to the servants,**
- the door to the study was open and a candle was burning.
  - the door to the study was closed and the candle had been extinguished.
  - the door to the study was broken and the candle was overturned.
  - they had no memory of what the study was like the night
16. **Inside Elsie's purse, Holmes finds**
- a gun
  - a candle
  - a knife
  - a lot of money
  - a letter to Hilton Cubitt.
17. **For whom were the contents of Elsie's purse intended?**
- The gun in her purse was to shoot Slaney.
  - The money was to pay off Saunders.
  - The Candle was to light her way into the study.
  - The letter was to give to Cubitt.
  - The money was to pay off Slaney.
18. **According to Holmes,**
- one shot was fired.
  - two shots were fired.
  - three shots were fired.
  - four shots were fired.
19. **"Elriges" is**
- The Hotel where Holmes and Watson stay while in Norfolk
  - The mansion where the Slaney's lived in America
  - the mansion where the Cubitt's currently live
  - The farm where Slaney is staying while in England.
  - The scene of the murder in America – and the real reason why Elsie escaped to England.
20. **It turns out that Elsie**
- was told by her family in Chicago to marry Abe Slaney.
  - was determined to get revenge on Hilton Cubitt.
  - was obligated to marry Saunders
  - killed Hilton Cubitt.
  - was shot by Abe Slaney - though accidentally.

21. **Holmes is able to persuade the killer of Hilton Cubitt to return to the scene of the crime by**
- telling Elsie that she'll be prosecuted for the murder.
  - sending the code of the dancing men to Chicago for analysis by the police.
  - sending Watson the solution of the dancing men code.
  - sending the killer a message in code telling him to come to the Cubitt's house.
  - telling the killer that Cubitt is still alive.
22. **The person who shot Hilton Cubitt was**
- Abe Slaney
  - Elsie
  - He shot himself - accidentally
  - Saunders.
  - Martin, from the old "gang."
23. **The "dancing men" were**
- Elsie's attempt to protect Hilton.
  - The secret code of Elsie and her real husband.
  - the secret code used by the old gang in Chicago.
  - The secret telling where the treasure was hidden.
  - Elsie's attempt to communicate with Sherlock Holmes about the danger she faced.
24. **In the setting and with the cast of this story, which characters are able to *understand and use* the code - the dancing men?**
- Holmes and Cubitt .
  - Holmes, Watson, and Slaney.
  - Holmes, Slaney, and Hilton Cubitt.
  - Holmes, Elsie, and Slaney.
  - Holmes, Elsie, Slaney, Saunders, and Cubitt.
25. **The flags served a special purpose within the secret code. Their purpose was to**
- show the ends of messages
  - show the ends of words
  - show questions - as opposed to statements
  - show which code translating device to use.
  - show where the money was.
- 26 **As Holmes works on the code in London, Watson is surprised to hear Holmes insist that the two men rush to Ridling Thorpe Manor. Why does Holmes feel the need to rush?**
- Elsie has telegraphed Holmes, threatening suicide
  - The police informed Holmes that a suspicious man had arrived at Riding Thorpe Manor
  - Cubitt has telegraphed Holmes, telling him that the new code has been found
  - Holmes translates a message that says, "Elsie, prepare to meet thy god"
  - The Police Inspector has sent an urgent letter - a letter telling of violence against the couple.
- 27 **It turns out that Elsie**
- dies.
  - survives
  - committed the murder - but survives because it was self defense.
  - was murdered by Slaney.
  - was murdered by Saunders
28. **It turns out that Slaney**
- dies.
  - is found innocent – and returns home a free man – but without his Elsie.
  - is sentenced to a long term in prison.
  - is shot by Inspector Martin.
  - is shot by Holmes.
- 29 **It turns out that Saunders is**
- a servant with limited knowledge of what happened
  - the killer of Cubitt
  - the killer of Martin
  - the farmer who happened to be there the night of the event
  - the cop pursuing Slaney all the way from America.
- 30 **The killer wants**
- Hilton Cubitt to die
  - wants Elsie to die
  - simply wants to scare Elsie into going with him
  - just wants to get back to America with the money

31. **According to Holmes, the most commonly used letter in the English language is**

- a. "A" b. "B" c. "C" d. "O" e. "E"

32. **The killer is staying**

- a. in London b. in Kent c. at Victoria Station d. at Elriges e. at Riding Thorpe Manor

33. **Holmes somehow makes the killer comes to the scene of the crime; that killer comes with the intention of**

- a. turning himself in b. killing Cubitt c. seeing Elsie d. killing Elsie e. killing Holmes

34. **Holmes makes the the killer come to the scene of the crime by**

- a. arresting him b. sending him a message. c. sending Elsie to fetch him d. sending Saunders to fetch him. e. sending the police.

35. **Holmes learns the code by**

- a. Just figuring it out b. uncovering the code translation in Elsie's room c. uncovering the code translation in Saunders' room d. writing to the police in America e. showing Elsie that, only by helping him can she hope to keep her husband safe.

36. **The killer**

- a. didn't mean to kill Elsie b. didn't originally mean to kill Cubitt c. didn't mean to kill Saunders d. didn't mean to kill everyone in the room – as he in fact ended up doing e. meant only to wound the husband and wife.

37. **The "dancing men" were used**

- a. by Elsie and her former husband privately b. were used by Elsie and her current husband c. was used in the army - where Elsie's father learned it d. were used as a way of counting stolen securities. e. were used as a secret code by the "gang in America."

38. **We know who the protagonist of the story is. Who is the antagonist?**

- a. Hargreaves b. Slaney c. Saunders d. Elsie e. Inspector Martin - who struggles with Holmes for control of the crime scene, the evidence, and the glory of solving the case.

39. **When all is said and done, we learn that Elsie**

- a. accidentally shot her husband b. shot Saunders c. shot Slaney d. shot herself e. shot and missed Saunders

40. **When all is said and done, we learn that**

- a. Cubitt shot Slaney and Slaney missed Cubitt b. Slaney shot Cubitt and Cubitt missed Slaney  
c. Saunders shot both - killing Cubitt and wounding Elsie d. Elsie tried to shoot Slaney, but accidentally shot her husband e. Elsie tried to shoot Saunders, but accidentally shot herself. Then her husband shot himself.

41. **When all is said and done...**

- a. Cubitt dies, but Elsie lives. b. Elsie dies, but Cubitt lives. c. Elsie and Cubitt live, and Slaney dies  
d. Elsie lives, but Cubitt and Saunders die e. Elsie, Cubitt, Slaney, and Saunders die.

42. **How many bullets were involved in the shooting?**

- a. one b. two c. three d. four

43. **When the servants heard that "explosion," they were actually hearing**  
a. the falling bodies      b. The thunder      c. the two two simultaneous gunshots      d. the three simultaneous gunshots      e. the gunshot plus the dynamite across the yard
44. **Where does Holmes find the "missing bullet"?**  
a. in Slaney      b. in Saunders      c. in the window sill      d. in the tree      e. still in the chamber of the gun in the garden
45. **Elsie was supposed to marry**      a. Saunders      b. Slaney      c. the congressman      d. Thorpe      e. no one.
46. **The person who *most clearly* experiences an "internal conflict" is**  
a. Saunders      b. Watson      c. Slaney      d. Elsie      e. Martin
47. **Cubitt keeps finding examples of the dancing men**  
a. in letters addressed to Elsie      b. in various locations about his property      c. in his own drawer      d. in Elsie's drawer      e. in Elsie's purse
48. **Why does Holmes take it for granted for that the killer will respond to a message written by Holmes himself?**  
a. The killer knows he must face his opponent sooner or later  
b. The killer assumes that only Elsie could know the code of the dancing men; he will conclude that Elsie wrote the message  
c. Holmes is offering in the message "one last chance to escape"  
d. The message promises a means of escaping England  
e. The message has as its return address "The United States of America"
49. **To translate the message, Holmes relies - among other things - upon**  
a. the translating machine he found among Elsie's things  
b. his knowledge of the frequency of certain letters in the English alphabet  
c. knowledge of American English as opposed to British English  
d. the mathematics of alphabetic variables  
e. Watson's knowledge from the languages of India
50. **In the end**  
a. Slaney gets away      b. Slaney dies      c. Slaney is arrested      d. Slaney is shot
51. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", what happened when Hilton Cubitt's wife Elsie saw the dancing men?**      a. She danced with them.  
b. She fainted.  
c. She hit her husband.  
d. She stole them.
52. **What did Elsie Cubitt tell her husband about her past before he married her in "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"?**  
a. She had served time in prison for a crime she didn't  
b. He used to be a music hall singer.  
c. She didn't want to talk about it – while assuring him that she had nothing to be ashamed of.  
d. She had worked as an American spy.  
e. She told him ONLY about her profession

53. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", what was written in Slaney's note that Hilton Cubitt forwarded to Sherlock Holmes – the one that brought Holmes to Norfolk?**
- "Bring Watson to Norfolk"
  - "Elsie prepare to meet thy God"
  - "The end is upon us"
  - "How much money will you offer me to leave?"
54. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", what did the telegram that Sherlock Holmes received from an American colleague reveal about Abe Slaney?**
- He was a dangerous crook from Chicago.
  - He was an escaped jewel thief.
  - He was Elsie Cubitt's brother.
  - He was a dancer with the New York ballet.
55. **Upon arriving in Norfolk, why was Sherlock Holmes unable to interview Elsie Cubitt in "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"?**
- She was dead.
  - She was unconscious.
  - She had disappeared.
  - Abe Slaney wouldn't allow it.
56. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", why did Abe Slaney return to the Cubitt's home after Sherlock Holmes arrived in Norfolk?**
- Hilton Cubitt invited him to a surprise party for his wife.
  - He wanted to get evidence that he had left at the house.
  - He wanted to steal the racehorse.
  - Holmes sent him a message with the dancing men.
57. **What happened to Abe Slaney at the end of "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"?**
- He was executed.
  - He was sentenced to penal servitude.
  - He escaped.
  - Sherlock Holmes let him go.
58. **How does Holmes know that the window was only open for a minute?**
- The room was not cold
  - The candle was not guttered
  - The curtains were not disturbed
  - The papers on the table were not scattered
59. **One thing Abe Slaney knows is**
- that Elsie wrote a note saying, "Come here at once."
  - that Elsie loves him
  - the code of the dancing men.
  - The Chicago bosses will help him take Elsie back.
60. **One thing Abe Slaney doesn't know is**
- Elsie is not at home.
  - Holmes has written the note.
  - Martin is on the way
  - Watson knows the code.

61. **Holmes knows that Abe Slaney won't run away. Why?**
- To run away would be a confession of guilt.
  - Slaney thinks he can defeat Holmes
  - He has missed the last train
62. **The crime boss back in America was**
- Old Hargreaves
  - Old Patrick
  - Eddie Dane
  - Martin O'Reilly
63. **Holmes made his first progress decoding the dancing men by deducing that**
- Elsie's name has two Es in it – in the first position and in the last position.
  - The 'L' in Elsie's name is repeated five time in one note.
  - Since A is the most common letter. The words Abe Slaney provided the key.
  - The dancing men code was a variety of the Morse Code
  - The dancing men code was a variety of the semaphore code..
64. **Complete the following note – Slaney's last knowing note to Elsie: Elsie...**
- I love you - as always.
  - Come back to me.
  - This is Abe of Chicago; do as Father said.
  - Prepare to meet thy god.
  - I am the agent of revenge upon you.
65. **Until Holmes arrives, the legal authorities think that**
- Cubitt might survive
  - Elsie is dead
  - Slaney is an Englishman
  - Elsie is guilty of murder
  - Cubitt is guilty of murder.
66. **Holmes' message to Slaney reads**
- I still love you.
  - Cubitt and I are departing
  - I' will return to you.
  - Come here at once.
  - Go away now.
67. **Who invented the dancing men code**
- Elsie
  - Abe
  - Old Patrick
  - Old Hargreave
  - Martin the con man
68. **Holmes has written an article on**
- Chicago crime bosses
  - New York Crime bosses
  - Secret codes
  - The New York Police force
  - The American dialect

69. **The three great categories of conflict and problem in this story are**
- American crime, British crime, and Welsh crime.
  - The personal conflicts driving the plot, the interpreting the of the crime scene, deciphering the secret code
  - Inspector Martin's interpretation, Watson's interpretation, and Holmes' interpretation.
  - London, Darbyshire, and East Anglia
70. **Who *never* figures out the code of the dancing men?**
- Watson
  - Martin
  - Slaney
  - Both a and b
- 71 **At the beginning of the story, Holmes speaks of the importance of inference. What is inference?**
- Inspired guesswork that looks into the heart of humanity
  - Deep intuition of the spirit of crime and the Truth of human bonding.
  - Stepwise logic from careful observations to solid conclusions
  - A sweeping generalization that ignores troubling facts
  - Analytic and synthetic *a priori* reasoning of sort practiced by religious thinkers
72. **a cipher is**
- a gun
  - a horse drawn carriage
  - a method for translating secret codes
  - a detective
  - a bullet
73. **Consider the scene with Elsie and Cubitt and Slaney in the *study* (den or library) in the middle of night. That scene takes place around or during the**
- exposition and/or introduction
  - conclusion or denouement
  - climax and/or falling action
  - resolution and/or conclusion
74. **We learn of the killer, of Elsie's past, and of Elsie's plans to deal with him during the**
- exposition
  - rising action
  - climax
  - falling action
75. **We learn the meanings of the "dancing men" during the**
- Exposition
  - rising action
  - climax
  - falling action
  - resolution
76. **THE ADVENTURE OF THE DANCING MEN is written in the**
- first person point of view (POV)
  - second person POV.
  - third person omniscient POV
  - third person limited POV.
  - third person objective POV.

**Choose the correct verb form in bold**

77. Hilton Cubitt **respects** Sherlock Holmes.
78. An American policeman **corresponded** with Holmes.
79. Holmes **has solved** countless mysteries and criminal cases.
80. Many people say that Stephen King **will be** the 21<sup>st</sup> century version of Sherlock Holmes.
81. The police **are watching** in stunned silence as Holmes **is interpreting** the difficult crime-scene.
82. After more than a century, Sherlock Holmes **remains** the perfect literary example of a scientific detective.
- A. helping verb  
B. Past tense action verb  
C. linking verb  
D. Present tense action verb

**Identify the word class (the part of speech) of the bold words in the sentences**

83. **Holmes** aggressively solves the difficult cases he encounters in his career.  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
84. Holmes aggressively **solves** the difficult cases he encounters in his career.  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
85. Holmes aggressively solves the difficult **cases** he encounters in his career.  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
86. Holmes aggressively solves the **mystifying** cases he encounters in his career.  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
87. Holmes **always** solves the difficult cases he encounters..  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
88. The blood-soaked room held the bodies **of Elsie and Cubitt**.  
*a. noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. prepositional phrase*
89. Holmes often solves difficult cases **with** great ease.  
*a. Noun   b. pronoun   c. verb   d. adjective   e. adverb   a.b. preposition*
90. Holmes always seeks the real **truth**.  
*a. concrete noun   b. proper noun   c. pronoun   d. abstract noun*
91. The maid was horrified when she found the **smoke** in the hallway.  
*a. concrete noun   b. proper noun   c. pronoun   d. abstract noun*

92. When Holmes investigates the crime scene, **he** discovers an unnoticed bullet.

- a. Noun    b. pronoun    c. verb    d. adjective    e. adverb    a.b. preposition

93. To **skulk** is to

- a. kill in one's attempt to profit    b. deceive in one's presentation    c. hide oneself in one's movements    d. to hate an opponent

94. **malodorous** is

- a. evil    b. tricky    c. hateful    d. stinky

95. **We learn of Elsie's recovery during the**

- a. exposition    b. rising action    c. climax    d. falling action    e. resolution

of the story.

96. The author of the **DANCING MEN** was

- a. Joseph Conrad    b. Jules Verne    c. H. G. Wells    d. Arthur Conan Doyle    e. H.P. Lovecraft

97. The word, **haggard**, means

- a. tired, worn, out, and messy from fatigue of worry  
b. Lazy, uncooperative or troublesome in one's resistance  
c. Secretive or hard to discover in one's motivations  
d. vengeful or even criminal in one's dealings with opponents

98. **Holmes explains how he knows that Watson will not invest in South African Securities during the**

- a. resolution    b. climax    c. falling action    d. rising action    e. exposition

of the story.

99. Elsie **has** abandoned the old gang from Chicago.

Has is

- a. helping verb    b. linking verb    c. action verb    d. intransitive verb

100. **THE ADVENTURE OF THE DANCING MEN** is a story from the

- a. seventeenth century    b. eighteenth century    c. nineteenth century    d. twentieth century