

**1 Peterson gave Holmes**

- a. a hat and a goose
- b. a hat and a pie
- c. a hat and cake
- d. a hat and a payment of a debt of 20 pounds
- e. a hat with an unexplained human corpse

**2 Baker thought that Peterson was**

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

**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

**6 The man who owns the hat probably**

- a. Steals small items
- b. Drinks too much
- c. Refuses to pay bills.
- d. Hates his wife

**7 John Horner is the**

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

**8 James Ryder is**

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

**9 Peterson is**

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

**10 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.

**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 Oakshott is**

- a. Guilty
- b. Not guilty
- c. Partially guilty
- d. Having an affair with Baker
- e. Having an affair with Bradstreet

**13 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 is dead.

**14 Baker spends time during the day at**

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

**15 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

**16 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.

**17 What must Holmes learn from the salesman?**

- a. Whether Ryder or Horner or Peterson was in the countess' room that night..
- b. Who sold the goose to him?
- c. Who had the necklace on that night?
- d. Who had the ring on that night?

**18 Another title for this story might have been**

- a. "The Murder of Countess Morcar."
- b. "The Goose and the Gander"
- c. "A Melody for Inspector Thompson"
- d. "A Stolen Christmas"
- e. "Snakes on a Plane"

**19 The thief originally got the goose from**

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

**20 How did the thief set up the crime?**

- a. Steal it at night as the countess sleeps
- b. Have his girlfriend steal it during the countess' bath.
- c. Bring in an innocent ex-convict as a plumber; steal the jewel; blame it on that plumber.
- d. Let the countess go shopping; shout "FIRE!" in the building; steal the jewel while everyone runs out of the building.

**21 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.

**22 Who will gets the reward?**

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

**23 Who must get the carbuncle in the end?**

- a. Ryder
- b. Bradstreet
- c. Oakshott
- d. The Countess
- e. Peterson

**24 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.

**25 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.

**26 A crop is**

- a. the lower leg of a goose
- b. a farm
- c. the beak of a goose
- d. the lower throat area of a goose
- e. a drink enjoyed by the British during cold winters

**27 Baker belongs to a strange club - but one that makes sense for a man in his position.**

- a. His club translates Egyptian Hieroglyphics at the British Museum.
- b. His club helps poor children during the Holiday Season
- c. His club sets up goose races as a sport.
- d. His club collects a little bit of money each week for each member - so as to receive a goose for holiday dinner.

**28 In the end, we can infer that**

- a. Peterson is freed
- b. Horner is freed
- c. the countess would have died anyway
- d. Oakshott is sent to prison

**29 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.

**30 The reader of The Blue Carbuncle must follow something very carefully. It is**

- a. The shifting sets of names for the jewel that comes to be called the "blue carbuncle"
- b. the motive for Oakshott to take the jewel in the first place.
- c. the trail of possession of the goose.
- d. the cost of jewels in the England of the 1800's.

**31 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.

**32 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.

**33 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

**34 As for Ryder, he'll**

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

**35 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

**36 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

**37 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.

**38 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

**39 The Blue Carbuncle was**

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

**40 Any reasonable person would agree that James Ryder is a**

- a. wicked coward
- b. innocent victim
- c. master of criminal strategy
- d. both a & c are true
- e. both b and c are true

**41 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

**42 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

**43 The antagonist in the story is**

- a. Morcar
- b. Ryder
- c. Horner
- d. Baker
- e. Bradstreet

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

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

**45 One could say that a NECESSARY CONDITION of this story is**

- A Ryder's arrest
- B Horner's arrest
- C The theft of the carbuncle
- D The death of Oakshott

**46 "The Blue Carbuncle" was written in the**

- a. 17<sup>th</sup> century
- b. 18<sup>th</sup> century
- c. 19<sup>th</sup> century
- d. 20<sup>th</sup> century

**47 If Holmes were not a detective, he might well be...**

- a. an artist
- b. a politician
- c. a horseman
- d. a scientist

**48 Which sequence best represents the story's plot development (on the pages of the book)?**

- a Examining the hat, finding the gem in the goose, examining Baker, investigating at the Alpha Inn, tricking Breckinridge, interrogating Ryder, making a moral decision.
- b Questioning the witnesses, the attack on Baker, finding Ryder, interviewing Baker, catching the goose.
- 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 Watson; Peterson delivers the goose; Peterson brings in the carbuncle. Holmes questions Baker; Holmes and Watson visit the pub Holmes and Watson visit Breckinridge; Holmes interrogates Ryder.

**49 In the end, the carbuncle**

- a. disappears – dropped to the bottom of the river
- b. becomes Peterson's payment for helping solve the case
- c. is going to be returned to the countess
- d. is placed in Holmes' collection of investigative triumphs.
- e. is crushed beneath the wheels of a carriage

**50 One could argue that Catherine Cusack's great desire is to**

- a. find an occupation
- b. find a husband
- c. become wealthy
- d. become free
- e. provide for the bare necessities of life

**51 One could argue that Holmes' deepest desire in life is to**

- A solve a problem
- B tell a good story
- C become wealthy
- D become free
- E provide for the bare necessities of life

**52 One could argue that Ryder's deepest desire is to**

- A solve a problem
- B tell a story
- C become wealthy
- D become famous
- E provide for the bare necessities of life

**53 One could argue that Baker's deepest desire is to**

- A solve a problem
- B tell a story
- C become wealthy
- D become free
- E provide for the bare necessities of life

**54 One could argue that Horner's deepest desire is to**

- A solve a problem
- B tell a story
- C become wealthy
- D become free
- E marry Catherine Cusack

**55 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

**56 Bradstreet's desire is to**

- a. win a bet
- b. solve a case
- c. become rich
- d. raise geese

**57 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 Oakshott to Windigate to Breckinridge to Windigate to Baker to Peterson to Holmes, then back to Peterson
- C From Ryder to Breckinridge to Windigate to Peterson to Oakshott to Holmes to Peterson to Baker to Holmes back to Peterson
- D From to Oakshott to Breckinridge to Peterson to Ryder to Baker to Holmes then back to Peterson to Baker.
- E From Oakshott to Breckinridge to Ryder to Windigate to Baker to Peterson to Holmes to Baker to Peterson to Peterson's wife

**58 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 to Morcar in the end.
- B From Morcar to Ryder to Oakshott to Breckinridge to Windigate to Baker to Peterson to Holmes then back to Morcar
- C From Horner to Ryder to Oakshott to Breckinridge to Windigate 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 Holmes then back to Morcar.

**59 The protagonist of this story is**

- A Ryder
- B Morcar
- C Holmes
- D Horner
- E Baker

**60 The man who is attacked by the mob of rough guys is**

- A Horner
- B Baker
- C Watson
- D Peterson
- E Ryder

**61 Which item in the story best represents a “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 microscope – a symbol of investigative science
- E the cold weather – a symbol of human needs

**62 The Point of View of the story is:**

- A First Person
- B Second person
- C Third Person
- D Fourth Person
- E. Fifth Person

**63 An Assizes is a**

- a. jewel
- b. jail
- c. court
- d. bird cage
- e. pub

**64 Retrogression is**

- a. theft
- b. lying
- c. backward movement
- d. explanation
- e. logic

**65 To be sedentary is to be**

- a. criminal
- b. rich
- c. inactive
- d. intelligent
- e. greedy

**66 foresight is**

- a. generosity
- b. greed
- c. intelligence
- d. prediction

**67 deduction is a process that is within the field of**

- a. jewelry
- b. theft
- c. the breeding of fowl
- d. logic

**68 Breckinridge is**

- a. a newspaper publisher
- b. happy to own the Alpha Inn
- c. a person who raises geese
- d. a police officer
- e. a person who sells geese

**69 Bradstreet is**

- a. a court reporter
- b. happy to own the Alpha Inn
- c. a person who raises geese
- d. a police officer
- e. a person who sells geese

**70 Breckinridge is sick and tired of dealing with**

- a. Horner
- b. Ryder
- c. Oakshott
- d. Cusack

**71 That which is *plausible* is that which is**

- a. interesting
- b. certain
- c. Legal
- d. believable
- e. unbelievable

**72 To be bonny is to be**

- a. Friendly
- b. Sparkling
- c. Pretty
- d. Ugly
- e. Legal

**73 Vitriol is**

- a. Jewelry
- b. Money
- c. Acid
- d. Diamond shaped

**74 A tremor is a**

- a. Trembling
- b. Diamond
- c. Illegal act
- d. Slang for a policeman
- e. Slang for a thief

**75 A fowl is**

- a. Dirty and stinky
- b. of the family of birds
- c. a person who steals - in old London slang
- d. another word for a London jail cell

**76 “The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle” was written by**

- a. Joseph Conrad
- b. Mark Twain
- c. Thomas William Hardy
- d. Arthur Conan Doyle
- e. O. Henry

**77 Oakshott is**

- a. The girlfriend of Ryder
- b. The wife of Horner
- c. The countess' maid
- d. The sister of Ryder
- e. The sister of Breckinridge

**78 One theme of the story may well be**

- a. Ignorance of the law is not sufficient to excuse a criminal deed committed during the holidays.
- b. Christmas is a time for merriment, not crime.
- c. Diamonds are always the most desirable goods for thieves – but not the easiest to get away with.
- d. You may THINK that you're smarter than anyone around, but something can always go wrong – and there's always SOMEONE who's smarter.

**79 The main conflict in THE BLUE CARBUNCLE is**

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

**80 Who betrays Cusack to Holmes in the end?**

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

**81 The Blue Carbuncle is a story written in the point of view known as**

- a. first person protagonist
- b. first person supporting
- c. third person omniscient
- d. third person limited
- e. third person objective

## Some Grammar

**82 The** brilliant detective always outsmarts the hasty criminals.

**The bolded word in the sentence above is a**

- a. preposition
- b. conjunction
- c. pronoun
- d. verb
- e. determiner

**83 The brilliant** detective always outsmarts the hasty criminals.

**The bolded word is a**

- a. preposition
- b. conjunction
- c. pronoun
- d. adjective
- e. adverb

**84 The brilliant detective always** outsmarts the hasty criminals.

**The bolded word above is a**

- a. adverb
- b. conjunction
- c. pronoun
- d. verb
- e. determiner

**85 John Watson, Holmes' loyal assistant,** is always on hand to narrate the story of the detective's work.

**The bolded words above are a**

- a. Noun phrase
- b. prepositional phrase
- c. verb phrase
- d. appositive phrase
- e. interrogative phrase

**86 John Watson, Holmes' loyal assistant, is always on hand to narrate the story of the detective's work.**

**The bolded phrase above is a**

- a. noun phrase
- b. prepositional phrase
- c. verb phrase
- d. appositive phrase
- e. interrogative phrase

87 **Even though Holmes is a recognized detective**, he is not an employee of the London Police Department.

**The bolded phrase above is a**

- a. appositive phrase    b. independent clause    c. dependent clause    d. sentence fragment

88 Throughout the years, Watson **has** narrated the events of Holmes' criminal casework.

**The bolded word above is a**

- a. adjective    b. determiner    c. helping verb    d. preposition    e. pronoun

89 Watson enjoys witnessing Holmes' detective work, but he sometimes has trouble understanding Holmes' reasoning.

**The sentence above is a**

- a. compound sentence    b. complex sentence    c. interrogative sentence    d. exclamatory sentence

90. "The Blue Carbuncle has proven to be the undoing of millions and millions of dishonest men."

**This sentence contains a literary device known as**

- a. simile    b. hyperbole    c. personification    d. onomatopoeia    e. irony

91 The winter wind laughed heartlessly at James Ryder – as he searched in vain for the valuable goose.

**This sentence contains a literary device known as**

- a. simile    b. hyperbole    c. personification    d. onomatopoeia    e. dialogue

92 James Ryder was a beast to do what he did to poor John Horner.

**This sentence above contains a literary device known as**

- a. simile    b. onomatopoeia    c. personification    d. metaphor

93. "As Holmes and I searched the freezing winter night for the source of the goose, the icy snow **crunched** and **slushed** beneath our feet while the bitter wind **whooshed** around us."

**The sentence above contains a literary device known as**

- a. irony    b. onomatopoeia    c. personification    d. dialogue    e. manifestation

94. "As Ryder begged for mercy, Holmes glared at the pathetic criminal with eyes as cold as ice."

**The sentence above contains a literary device known as**

- a. simile
- b. hyperbole
- c. personification
- d. onomatopoeia
- e. dialogue