

**101 A resident patient is**

- a. A sick person who lives at home
- b. A resident of a hospital
- c. A sick person who lives alone
- d. A patient who lives with his doctor

**102 The Adventure of the resident patient was written by**

- a. Joseph Conrad
- b. Conrad Adenaur
- c. Arthur Constable Radford
- d. Arthur Conan Doyle
- e. Allen Ridley Scott

**103 The setting for The Resident Patient is**

- a. London
- b. Birmingham
- c. Liverpool
- d. Manchester
- e. Edinborough

**104 The historical time of this story – The Resident Patient - is**

- a. The seventeenth century
- b. The eighteenth century
- c. The nineteenth century
- d. The twentieth century
- e. The twenty-first century

**105 The Doctor and his patient reside in a**

- a. Run down part of the city
- b. Fashionable part of the city
- c. Neighborhood at the outskirts of the city
- d. Hospital
- e. Rest home

**106 The strange patients who come to the doctor are**

- a. Greeks
- b. Hungarians
- c. Belgians
- d. Russians
- e. Estonians

**107 Catalepsy is an old-fashioned word for**

- a. Alzheimers disease
- b. Senility
- c. Parkinson's disease
- d. Epilepsy
- e. Cerebral palsy

**108 The Resident Patient is narrated by**

- a. Trevelyan
- b. Blessington
- c. Sutton
- d. Watson
- e. Hilton Cubitt

**109 Trevelyan is**

- a. the Doctor
- b. the patient
- c. the Russian nobleman
- d. the son of the Russian nobleman

**110 Trevelyan was a**

- a. promising student
- b. criminal from the beginning
- c. friend of Blessington
- d. criminal working with Worthingdon

**111 The "Russians" know to fake**

- a. a cataleptic illness
- b. schizophrenic malady
- c. ulcerative colitis
- d. an acquaintance with Greek literature
- e. a knowledge of British nobility

**112 Blessington is**

- a. The Doctor
- b. The patient
- c. The Russian nobleman
- d. The son of the Russian nobleman

**113 Sutton is**

- a. really Trevelyan
- b. really Blessington
- c. the Russian
- d. the son of the Russian

**114 Blessington is afraid that**

- a. He'll get sick
- b. His money will be stolen
- c. He'll be killed

**115 The doctor in need of help is**

- a. Dr. Trevelyan
- b. Dr. Blessington
- c. Dr. Sutton
- d. Dr. Worthingdon

**116 The Russian supposedly suffers from**

- a. Autism
- b. Egotism
- c. Aryanism
- d. Kleptomania
- e. Catalepsy

**117 The Russians are actually**

- a. Suttons old friends
- b. Trevelyan's old friends
- c. Watson's old friends
- d. Hilton Cubitt's old friends
- e. agents from Russia

**118 Blessington knows that his bedroom has been invaded because**

- a. Trevelyan has the key.
- b. Holmes made a key
- c. the hinges of the door were broken
- d. the footprints tell him
- e. the fingerprints tell him

**119 Sutton's big offense was that he**

- a. Helped the authorities convict the thieves
- b. Killed Blessington
- c. Killed Blessington's brother
- d. Lied to Holmes
- e. Lied to Watson

**120 Blessington claims (incorrectly) that he's worried about intruders because**

- a. His health is in danger
- b. His wife is in danger
- c. His money is in a box in the bedroom
- d. The deed to his house is in a box in the bedroom

**121 Biddle, Hayward, and Moffat, are the**

- a. The police Commission
- b. Worthingdon gang
- c. The streets where Watson was assaulted
- d. The streets down which Holmes and Watson must travel to find the murderer.

**122 A brougham is**

- a. a unit of 19th century British currency.
- b. a decorative 19th century repeating pistol.
- c. a cigar that was popular in 19th century Britain
- d. an assistant police inspector in the London of Sherlock Holmes' time.
- e. a variety of horse drawn carriage.

**123 Thanks to that traitor - that Sutton - someone was hanged by the authorities. That man was**

- a. Blessington
- b. Tobin
- c. Cartwright
- d. Moffat
- e. Biddle

**124 A gineau is**

- a. unit of 19th century British currency
- b. a 19th century repeating pistol
- c. a snake from India
- d. an assistant police inspector
- e. a horse drawn carriage

**125 Catalepsy is an instance of**

- a. schizophrenia
- b. dropsy
- c. epilepsy
- d. paranoia
- e. psychosis

**126 Everyone except Holmes thinks that the scene of the terrible event is an instance of**

- a. homicide
- b. suicide
- c. accidental overdose
- d. disease

**127 According to Holmes, what happened in that bedroom was conducted in the manner of**

- a. a brutal slashing of one man by others
- b. an obvious suicide by a depressed man
- c. a judicial proceeding or a revenge ceremony
- d. a simple stabbing caused by an avenging agent
- e. a carefully placed explosive device

**128 Blessington was actually**

- a. Sutton
- b. Worthingdon
- c. Pilkington
- d. Moffat
- e. Trevelyan

**129 What terrible thing did Sutton do?**

- a. He testified against his friends
- b. He murdered his friends' sister.
- c. He murdered his friend's lover
- d. He ran away from the scene of the crime

**130 Blessington is ACTUALLY (in truth) afraid that...**

- a. that his old friends will find him
- b. that the London police will find him.
- c. that the Parisian police will find him.
- d. that Trevelyan will find him
- e. that his wife will find him.

**131 Who asks - insists - that Holmes be brought into this case?**

- a. Trevelyan
- b. Holmes himself
- c. Watson
- d. Blessington
- e. Worthingdon

**132 Why won't Holmes help Blessington with his mysterious problem?**

- a. Holmes knows that Blessington deserves to be captured.
- b. Holmes knows that Blessington is trying to hurt Trevelyan
- c. Holmes is protecting Worthingdon.
- d. Holmes knows that Blessington is lying to him.
- e. Holmes hopes to use Blessington's mistakes as a way to catch Trevelyan.

**133 The man who broke into Blessington's bedroom was**

- a. one of the so called Russians.
- b. Holmes
- c. the police inspector
- d. No one actually broke into Blessington's room - he staged the burglary.

**134 The "page" is actually**

- a. working for Holmes.
- b. working for Blessington.
- c. working for the Worthingdon bank gang.
- d. working for the police.
- e. working for Sutton.

**135 The old gang got away with**

- a. only one hundred pounds
- b. fully 700,000 pounds
- c. no money at all - after murdering a man!

**136 The protagonist of THE RESIDENT PATIENT is**

- a. Holmes
- b. Watson
- c. Trevelyan
- d. Blessington
- e. Sutton

**137 The antagonist of THE RESIDENT PATIENT is**

- a. one could argue that either Holmes or Watson is the antagonist.
- b. One could argue that either Blessington or the Worthingdon gang is the antagonist.
- c. One could argue that Trevelyan alone is the antagonist.
- d. One could argue that the police are the antagonists.

**138 The conflict in THE RESIDENT PATIENT is best described as**

- a. man against man.
- b. man against nature.
- c. man against society
- d. man against Holmes

**139 The torn up remnant of a newspaper clutched by Blessington contained**

- a. an advertisement for poisons
- b. a wanted dead or alive notice for HIM.
- c. news that he would be prosecuted
- d. news that the police were about to move in on him.
- e. news of the release of the old criminal gang.

**140 The old gang wants**

- a. to get out of England
- b. to get revenge on Trevelyan
- c. to get revenge on Blessington
- e. to get news of Worthingdon

**141. Holmes knows that two or three men did the deed, because**

- a. the footprints and the cigar butts show at least two - perhaps three men were there.
- b. the names on the paper sitting on Sutton's chest of draws point to at least three perpetrators.
- c. three different messages were recieved by Trevelyan from two different messengers.
- d. The page saw several men ascend the stairs - "At least two and maybe thee."

**142 The investigating police detective is**

- a. Lanier
- b. Lambert
- c. Lanner
- d. Leplante
- e. Lafontaine

**143 It seems clear from his behavior that Blessington**

- a. wanted to get out of London the night after the Russians visited
- b. knew he was being pursued.
- c. Cared more about his money than about his own life
- d. cared more about his money than about Trevelyan's safety.

**144 STRANGELY,**

- a. the murderers get away - and only later die of natural causes.
- b. the gang is shot by Blessington
- c. both Blessington and the gang members kill each other.
- d. the gang loses to Blessington, and it takes Sherlock Holmes to subdue and capture Blessington.

**145 STRANGELY,**

- a. only the page dies
- b. the page helps Holmes catch the perpetrators
- c. the page is released by the authorities for lack of evidence
- d. the page once worked for Holmes - and so provides critical evidence.

**146 The steam ship NORA CREINA plays a strange and surprising role in the story's conclusion. It seems that the NORA CREINA was**

- a. where Holmes met Watson ten years earlier.
- b. Where Holmes and Watson vacation after the case is solved.
- c. where the crime was originally committed – ten years ago.
- d. where the gang probably dies in a ship wreck after escaping from the police.
- e. where Trevelyan goes at the end of the story – to recuperate.

**147 It should be very clear from the story that Brook Street was and is**

- a. one of London's most dangerous streets
- b. one of London's dirtiest streets
- c. a street in Manchester - not London.
- d. one of London's rich and exclusive streets.
- e. One of New York's streets.

**148 Trevelyan would have gone directly from medical school to a lucrative doctor's practice were it not for the fact that**

- a. he had committed that crime in his youth
- b. he lacked the money to set up a practice
- c. he was committed by contract to work for Blessington
- d. he owed money to Worthingdon, and could only work for them for a five year period.
- e. he owed money to Moffat, and could only work for him for a five year period.

**149 The old gang was known as the**

- a. Sutton Bank Gang.
- b. the Worthingdon Bank Gang
- c. the Moffat Group
- d. the Brook Street Mob.
- e. the Holding Company

**150 The original crime was in 1875. It was widely known as the**

- a. Sutton bank affair
- b. The great India Mutiny
- c. The Moffat Break In
- d. The Great Holding Company affair of '75.
- e. The Great Worthingdon Bank Business

**Match the following characters. Match letters may be repeated. Some items may not be used at all.**

**151. Sutton**

- a. An avenging gang member

**152. Tobin**

- b. A murder victim – at the bank

**153. Cartwright**

- c. An innocent doctor

**154. Biddle**

- d. The traitor to the criminal gang - who testified against his fellow gang members.

**155. Hayward**

- e. The gang member who was hanged.

**156. Moffat**

**157 Watson comes up with an interesting speculation about what happened in Blessington's Bedroom on the day Blessington found those footprints. He speculates that**

- a. The Russians broke in Blessington's bedroom
- b. The Page broke in to Blessington's bedroom
- c. The Doctor broke in to Blessington's bedroom
- d. The police broke into Blessington's bedroom

**Of course, Holmes quickly proves him wrong.**

**158. The story known as “The Resident Patient” is an example of**

- a. fiction
- b. nonfiction
- c. epic literature
- d. persuasive essay
- e. expository nonfiction

**159 Blessington was an “odd bird” according to Trevelyan. This is an example of**

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Simile
- c. Metaphor
- d. Understatement
- e. Overstatement

**160 The victim was hanging from the ceiling. “He looked like a skinned chicken.”**

**This is an example of**

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Simile
- c. Metaphor
- d. Understatement
- e. Overstatement

**161 Holmes has outsmarted criminals and police detectives *a million times* in these stories.**

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Simile
- c. Metaphor
- d. Understatement
- e. Overstatement

**162 When Holmes talks with Watson, he engages in**

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Simile
- c. Metaphor
- d. dialogue
- e. monologue

**163 The conflict of Holmes’ dealings with Blessington: it is a literary instance of**

- a. onomatopoeia
- b. metonymy
- c. external conflict
- d. internal conflict
- e. extroversion

**164 Holmes asks Trevelyan, “When did these clouds of suspicion begin to frown angrily upon you and your patient?”**

- a. hyperbole
- b. verisimilitude
- c. onomatopoeia
- d. personification



**165 In this story, a “page” is a**

- a. Servant
- b. Magnifying glass
- c. Scientific article
- d. Injury

**166. a lens is...**

- a. Servant
- b. Magnifying glass
- c. Scientific article
- d. Injury

**167. catalepsy**

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Accented speech

**168. lesion**

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Accented speech

**169. catalepsy**

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Accented speech

**170. Sitting room**

- a. Bedroom
- b. Living room
- c. Attic
- d. Porch
- e. bathroom

**171. guinea**

- a. A pet rodent popular in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- b. A cute teenage girl in the slang of 19<sup>th</sup> century British speech
- c. A cute teenage boy
- d. 19<sup>th</sup> century British unit of money – about a hundred dollars to us in America
- e. A colony owned by Britain – off the coast of Africa. It was made independent in 1979

**172. filial**

- a. Dietary fiber
- b. Pertaining to a child’s love of parents
- c. A breed of dog popular in Britain
- d. Mentally ill
- e. A type of heart attack involving a trembling heartbeat pattern.

**173. assent**

- a. To rise
- b. To descend
- c. To agree
- d. To disagree
- e. Stubbornness

**174. confederate**

- a. A person from South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, or Alabama
- b. A person who works toward a goal in cooperation with another person or group
- c. A traitor to some important moral cause or crusade.
- d. A type of flag design using a cross of some type as the major theme of that design.

**175. corroborate**

- a. To support an idea with evidence
- b. To disprove an idea with evidence
- c. To wear away some metal with a rusting process
- d. To execute a person

**176. deduce**

- a. To arrive at a conclusion using logical evidence
- b. To make a mistake because of irrationality
- c. To steal something from a trusted friend
- d. To take advantage of someone with romantic appeals or temptations

**177. superfluous**

- a. Super powered
- b. Extremely intelligent
- c. Something in excess of what is needed
- d. Doomed to die

**178. reverie**

- a. A beach in the South of England
- b. A beach in the south of France
- c. A logically strict means of coming to a mathematical conclusion
- d. A daydream or a casual and imaginative sequence of thoughts
- e. A type of hand gun popular in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

**For the following questions, identify the part of speech marked with the bolding:**

179. Holmes quickly **solves** the strange mystery of the resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

180. Holmes **quickly** solves the strange mystery of the resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

181. Holmes quickly solves the **strange** mystery of the resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

182. Holmes quickly solves the strange **mystery** of the resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

183. Holmes quickly solves the strange mystery of **the** resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

184. Holmes quickly solves the strange mystery **of** the resident patient.

- a. Noun
- b. determiner
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective
- e. Adverb
- ab. Preposition

185. Holmes quickly solves the strange mystery **of the resident patient.**

- a. Noun phrase
- b. determiner
- c. prepositional phrase
- d. adjective phrase
- e. verb phrase

186. Holmes **has solved** many difficult mysteries.

- a. noun phrase
- b. determiner phrase
- c. verb phrase
- d. adjective phrase
- e. adverb phrase