

- 151 **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 what part of the story?**
- exposition and/or introduction
  - conclusion or denouement
  - climax or high point
  - resolution and/or conclusion
- 152 **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.
- 153 **Arriving in Norfolk, Holmes and Watson are stunned to learn that**
- both Elsie and Hilton are dead.
  - Hilton is dead and Elsie is wounded.
  - Both Hilton and Elsie are seriously wounded.
  - Elsie is hurt, and Saunders has escaped.
  - Wilson has escaped.
154. **The Policeman on duty when Holmes arrives at the country home is**
- Inspector Hargreaves
  - Inspector Jones
  - Inspector Martin
  - Inspector Moriarty
  - Inspector Wilson.
155. The word, **inference**, means
- the act of guessing or hoping or feeling that something might happen in the near future.
  - the act of suspecting or suspicion about something or someone.
  - the act of scaring or frightening someone - to gain control over someone.
  - the act of coming to a conclusion from logically using evidence.
156. **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?**
- Cubitt telegraphed him with a description of the violent incident.
  - Elsie telegraphed Holmes with a description of the violent incident.
  - Holmes anticipated the event from his interpretation of the “dancing men.”
  - Inspector Martin warned him.
  - Inspector Hargreaves warned him.
157. **According to the servants,**
- gunpowder could not be smelled the night of the incident.
  - a strong smell of gunpowder could be smelled the moment they emerged from their rooms.
  - a strange smell that did not smell like gunpowder could be smelled the moment she emerged from her room.
  - she and the other servant smelled strong smell of *candle wax* the moment they emerged from their rooms.
158. **According to Holmes, the doors of the study had to be opened when the incident occurred, because**
- Open windows would provide a draft that would spread the smell of gunpowder quickly. This smell was the smell experienced by the servants.
  - Open windows would freshen the air so quickly that no one would ever smell any gunpowder at all.
  - The murderer could never have gotten away without open doors in the study.
  - The open doors would allow the bullet shot by Elsie to pass out of the house without hitting anything.

159. **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 Elsee 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.
160. **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.
161. **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
162. **Inside Elsie's purse, Holmes finds**
- a gun
  - a candle
  - a knife
  - a lot of money
  - a burned letter to Hilton Cubitt.
- 163 **According to Holmes,**
- one shot was fired.
  - two shots were fired.
  - three shots were fired.
  - four shots were fired.
  - five shots were fired.
- 164 **"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.
165. **It turns out that Elsie**
- was told by her family in Chicago to marry Abe Slany.
  - was determined to get revenge on Hilton Cubitt.
  - was obligated to marry Saunders
  - killed Hilton Cubitt.
  - was shot by Abe Slaney - though accidentally.

166. **Holmes is able to persuade the killer of Hilton Cubitt to return to the scene of the crime by**

- a. telling Elsie that she'll be prosecuted for the murder.
- b. sending the code of the dancing men to Chicago for analysis by the police.
- c. sending Watson the solution of the dancing men code.
- d. sending the killer a message in code telling him to come to the Cubitt's house.
- e. telling the killer that Cubitt is still alive.

167. **In the setting and with the cast of this story, which characters are able to *understand and use* the code - the dancing men?**

- a. Holmes and Cubitt .
- b. Holmes, Watson, and Slaney.
- c. Holmes, Slaney, and Hilton Cubitt.
- d. Holmes, Elsie, and Slaney and Watson.
- e. Holmes, Elsie, Slaney, Saunders, and Cubitt.

168. **The flags served a special purpose within the secret code. Their purpose was to**

- a. show the ends of messages
- b. show the ends of words
- c. show questions - as opposed to statements
- d. show which code translating device to use.
- e. show where the sentences ended.

169 **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?**

- a. Elsie has telegraphed Holmes, threatening suicide
- b. The police informed Holmes that a suspicious man had arrived at Riding Thorpe Manor
- c. Cubitt has telegraphed Holmes, telling him that the new code has been found
- d. Holmes translates a message that says, "Elsie, prepare to meet thy god"
- e. The Police Inspector has sent an urgent letter - a letter telling of violence against the couple.

170 **It turns out that Saunders is**

- a. a servant with limited knowledge of what happened
- b. the killer of Cubitt
- c. the killer of Martin
- d. the farmer who happened to be there the night of the event
- e. the cop pursuing Slaney all the way from America

171 **The killer wants**

- a. Hilton Cubitt to die
- b. wants Elsi to die
- c. simply wants to scare Elsie into going with him
- d. just wants to get back to America with the money

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

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

173 **The killer is staying**

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

174 **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

175 **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.

176 **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.

177 **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 will assume that only Elsie could know the code of the dancing men; the killer 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"

178 **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

179. **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.
- b. He used to be a music hall singer.
- c. She didn't want to talk about it.
- d. She had worked as an American spy.

180. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", what was written in the note that Hilton Cubitt forwarded to Sherlock Holmes that brought Holmes to Norfolk?**

- a. "Bring Watson to Norfolk"
- b. "Elsie prepare to meet thy God"
- c. "The end is upon us"
- d. "How much money will you offer me to leave?"

181. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", what did the telegram that Sherlock Holmes received from an American colleague reveal about Abe Slaney?**

- a. He was a dangerous crook from Chicago.
- b. He was an escaped jewel thief.
- c. He was Elsie Cubitt's brother.
- d. He was a dancer with the New York ballet.

182. **Upon arriving in Norfolk, why was Sherlock Holmes unable to interview Elsie Cubitt in "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"?**

- a. She was dead.
- b. She was unconscious.
- c. She had disappeared.
- d. Abe Slaney wouldn't allow it.

183. **In "The Adventure of the Dancing Men", why did Abe Slaney return to the Cubitt's home after Sherlock Holmes arrived in Norfolk?**

- a. Hilton Cubitt invited him to a surprise party for his wife.
- b. He wanted to get evidence that he had left at the house.
- c. He wanted to steal the racehorse.
- d. Holmes sent him a message with the dancing men.

184. **What happened to Abe Slaney at the end of "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"?**

- a. He was executed.
- b. He was sentenced to penal servitude.
- c. He escaped.
- d. Sherlock Holmes let him go.

185. **How does Holmes know that the window was only open for a minute?**

- a. The room was not cold – the fire was warm
- b. The candle was not guttered – dripping candle wax
- c. The curtains were not disturbed – they were neat
- d. The papers on the table were not scattered – no sign of draft

186. **One thing Abe Slaney knows is**

- a. that Elsie wrote a note saying, "Come here at once."
- b. that Elsie loves him
- c. the code of the dancing men.
- d. The Chicago boss will help him

187. **One thing Abe Slaney doesn't know is**

- a. Elsie is not at home.
- b. Holmes has written the note.
- c. Martin is on the way
- d. Watson knows the code.

188. **The crime boss back in America was**

- a. Old Hargreaves
- b. Old Patrick
- c. Eddie Dane
- d. Martin O'Reilly

189. **Holmes made his first progress decoding the dancing men by deducing that**

- a. Elsie's name has two Es in it – in the first position and in the last position.
- b. The 'L' in Elsie's name is repeated five times in one note.
- c. Since A is the most common letter. The words Abe Slaney provided the key.
- d. The dancing men code was a variety of the Morse Code
- e. The dancing men code was a variety of the semaphore code.

190. Until Holmes arrives, the legal authorities think that

- a. Cubitt might survive
- b. Elsie is dead
- c. Slaney is an Englishman
- d. Elsie is guilty of murder
- e. Cubitt is guilty of murder.

191. At the beginning of the story, Holmes speaks of the importance of inference. What is inference?

- a. Inspired guesswork
  - b. Deep intuition
  - c. Stepwise logic
  - d. A sweeping generalization.
  - e. Analytic and synthetic *a priori*
- .....

Identify the word class of the **bold** words in questions 77 – 81. What part of speech is the **bold** word?

192. **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

193. Holmes aggressively **solves** the difficult cases he encounters in his career.

- a. Noun
- b. pronoun
- c. verb
- d. adjective
- e. adverb
- ab. prepositional phrase

194. Holmes **aggressively** solves the difficult cases he encounters in his career.

- a. Noun
- b. pronoun
- c. verb
- d. adjective
- e. adverb
- ab. prepositional phrase

195. Holmes aggressively solves the **difficult** cases he encounters in his career.

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

196. Holmes aggressively solves the difficult cases he encounters **throughout his career.**

- a. Noun
- b. pronoun
- c. verb
- d. adjective
- e. adverb
- ab. prepositional phrase

197. Define **securities**

- a. secrets
- b. medicine
- c. code
- d. stocks
- e. 19<sup>th</sup> century term for criminals

198. Define **speculation**

- a. code
- b. educated guess
- c. stupidity
- d. puzzle
- e. stock market

199

Define **conundrum**

- a. crime
- b. gangster
- c. puzzle
- d. cipher
- e. killer

200. Define **inexorable**

- a. that which cannot be stopped
- b. that which cannot be started
- c. that which cannot be understood
- d. that which cannot be seen
- e. that which cannot be loved