

1 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

2 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

3 The setting for The Resident Patient is

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

4 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

5 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

6 The strange patients who come to the doctor are

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

7 Catalepsy is an old-fashioned word for

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

8 The Resident Patient is narrated by

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

9 Trevelyan is

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

10 Trevelyan was a

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

11 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

12 Blessington is

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

13 Sutton is

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

14 Blessington is afraid that

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

15 The doctor in need of help is

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

16 The Russian supposedly suffers from

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

17 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

18 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

19 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

20 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

21 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.

22 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.

23 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

24 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

25 Catalepsy is an instance of

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

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

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

27 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

28 Blessington was actually

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

29 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

30 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.

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

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

32 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.

33 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.

34 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.

35 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!

36 The protagonist of THE RESIDENT PATIENT is

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

37 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.

38 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

39 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.

40 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

41. 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."

42 The investigating police detective is

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

43 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.

44 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.

45 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.

46 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.

47 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.

48 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.

49 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

50 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.

51. Sutton

- a. An avenging gang member

52. Tobin

- b. A murder victim – at the bank

53. Cartwright

- c. An innocent doctor

54. Biddle

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

55. Hayward

- e. The gang member who was hanged.

56. Moffat

57 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.

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

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

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

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

60 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

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

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

62 When Holmes talks with Watson, he engages in

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

63 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

64 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

65 In this story, a “page” is a

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

66. a lens is...

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

67. catalepsy

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Careful, thoughtful, restrained speech

68. lesion

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Careful, thoughtful, restrained speech

69. tact

- a. Injury
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Limp
- d. Careful, thoughtful, restrained speech

70. sitting room

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

71. guinea

- a. A pet rodent popular in the 19th century
- b. A cute teenage girl in the slang of 19th century British speech
- c. A cute teenage boy
- d. 19th 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

72. 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.

73. assent

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

74. 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.

75. 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

76. 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

77. superfluous

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

78. 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 19th century

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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