

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

SIR ARTHUR CONON DOYLE

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY ARTHUR HEAGNEY

SYNOPSIS

Sherlock Holmes, in discussion with his assistant Dr. Watson, uses his inductive reasoning powers to make conclusions about Watson's visitor, a Mr. James Mortimer. From Mortimer's walking stick, Holmes concludes that Mortimer is a country doctor, from Caring Cross Hospital, a rather young man, who owns a dog. Dr. James Mortimer, from Grimpen-Dartmoor-Devon, visits both Holmes and Watson that day. He tells the detective a story about the Baskerville curse. Mortimer has in his possession a manuscript, dated 1742, which was entrusted to him by the recently deceased Sir Charles Baskerville.

The manuscript reads: Near the time of the Great Rebellion, the evil Hugo Baskerville abducted an unwilling maiden to be his wife. When this young girl tried to run away from the Baskerville estate, Hugo sent his men and his hounds in pursuit of her. In the midst of this pursuit, the men found both Hugo and the young woman dead on the moor. A gigantic, black, diabolical hound had killed them, and the men saw the hound standing over the body of Hugo, eating at Hugo's throat. It was rumored that Hugo had prayed to the Powers of Evil that he would render to them both his body and soul if he might overtake the girl. He did overtake her, and apparently the Powers of Evil took possession of their claim.

This diabolical hound has been said to roam the moor ever since. The local inhabitants of Devon County live in fear of it. Recently, Mortimer's neighbor and friend, Sir Charles Baskerville, was killed at the Baskerville grounds, mysteriously, at the gate of the Moor. At the time of his death, neighbors heard the cry of a hound, and screams of a man. Mortimer's conclusion is that Sir Charles had become an innocent victim of the Baskerville curse. Now Mortimer fears for the life of the remaining Baskerville heir, the baronet Henry Baskerville who had been living in the Americas.

Because of the implication of the supernatural element, Holmes agrees to investigate. He, with Watson and Mortimer, meet Henry Baskerville at his arrival from America to London. Three strange happenings occur to Sir Henry while in London. He receives an anonymous note which reads: "As you value your life or your reason, keep away from the moor." A new boot is stolen from his hotel room, later to be found and an older boot stolen instead. He is followed by a strange man with a black beard. At this point Holmes instructs Watson to accompany Hugo to the Baskerville estate while Holmes himself remains behind on business in London.

So far Holmes includes in his list of possible suspects

(1) Perkins, a groom at Baskerville Hall, (2) a neighbor Mr. Frankland of Lafter Hall, (3) another neighbor Mr. Stapleton, who lives with his sister (4) Miss Stapleton at Merripit House, (5) the butler of Baskerville Hall—Mr. Barrymore, (6) and the maid, his wife, Mrs. Barrymore. It is also known that the (7) convicted Notting Hill Murderer is at large. His name is Selden, and is said to be hiding somewhere on the Moor.

Watson makes observations and reports to Holmes. He describes Baskerville estate as a hushed, sombre place of shadow and gloom, surrounded by the moor and Grimpen Mire, with little green patches everywhere on the Mire into which one may sink. The whole area is a God-forsaken corner of the world. Watson has seen the unfortunate death on the Mire of a pony, has heard the weird sound which has been associated with the grim legend of the Baskervilles. He also reports that Sir Henry seems to be falling in love with Miss Stapleton, and, most oddly, he has observed the Barrymores in the middle of the night doing suspicious things. Mrs. Barrymore sobs, and Mr. Barrymore holds a candle to a window which overlooks the moor. Watson reports to Holmes that a confrontation with the Barrymores has resulted in the knowledge that the escaped convict Selden is indeed hiding on the moor and being clothed with Sir Henry's clothes and fed with Sir Henry's food—with the help of Mrs. Barrymore, the convict's sister. And finally, Watson hears of a Laura Lyons of Coombe Tracey, who had apparently written a letter to Sir Charles, requesting Sir Charles to meet her on the same evening of Charles's death.

One evening, Watson investigates the sighting of a man on the Moor—the silhouette of whom he could see only vaguely. He finds Holmes to be the man—who has not been in London at all, but rather in Coombe Tracey investigating on his own. While they are speaking they hear a cry—and find Selden dead—apparently murdered by the diabolical Hound.

At this point in the story Holmes acts quickly to solve the mystery. As it turns out, Stapleton and his sister are really Mr. and Mrs. Vandeleur, Stapleton being a distant nephew of Sir Charles, and therefore an heir to the Baskerville estate, next in line after Sir Henry. Stapleton took advantage of the superstitious curse story, bought a large hound, and used it to scare the heart-troubled Sir Charles to his death. He used Laura Lyons's letter to get Sir Charles near the moor the evening of the murder. Selden died accidentally because he had been wearing the clothes of Sir Henry and the hound had the wrong man with the right scent. In fear, Selden ran from the hound and fell to his death from a cliff. Holmes sets a trap, and when Stapleton attempts to lure Sir Henry to his death, Holmes nets the murderer and exposes all.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author and creator of Sherlock Holmes, did many things other than write detective stories. From birth he was an aristocrat, and his lifestyle is reflected in his aristocratic characters . . . especially Sherlock Holmes. Doyle was a doctor of medicine and a political diplomat. He wrote his first story about Sherlock Holmes in 1887—*A Study in Scarlet*. In all, he wrote sixty stories and novels about the detective.

He died in 1930.

CRITIC'S CORNER

A pertinent comment by Watson is a passage on page 196 which reads: "One of Sherlock Holmes's defects—if, indeed one may call it a defect—was that he was exceedingly loth to communicate his full plans to any other person until the instant of their fulfillment." Such is true of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. The story is narrated in the first person by Dr. Watson. It is he who goes through most of the activity in the story; Holmes stays out of the picture almost entirely until the very end. In other words, the solving of the mystery is done by Holmes outside of the story. Holmes appears in the first part of the novel, and in the last part. He spends the middle section of the novel unseen by both other characters and by the readers. He sleuths around Devonshire, and gathers facts for which his inductive reasoning may be displayed in the last chapters of the book.

The novel is written at the eighth grade reading level, and appeals to the interest of grades eight and up. At times, vocabulary can be difficult. The reading of the novel requires the reader's acceptance of the fantasy—for most of the plot centers around the belief in a supernatural hound and the diabolical curse of the Baskervilles. It is this superstition and fantasy which allows all of the action to happen at night on the melancholy property of the Baskerville estate.

Most of the mystery is held together by means of hidden identities. Selden turns out to be Mrs. Barrymore's brother. Miss Stapleton and Mr. Stapleton turn out to be not sister and brother but husband and wife . . . actually the Vandeleurs, heirs of the Baskerville fortune. Laura Lyons is a mystery lady, and Sherlock himself is the mysterious stranger on the Tor.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the literary character of Sherlock Holmes.
2. To understand inductive reasoning and to practice observatory powers.
3. To create interest in mystery stories, especially those which involve famous fictitious detectives.
4. To understand the necessity of accepting fantasy as a part of a literary plot.

5. To study vocabulary which is relevant to Doyle's style.
6. To study character traits: to find the stereotype traits of protagonists and antagonists, loyalty and betrayal in detective fiction.

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, sentences or thought units that have particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this book. Page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. "I had hardly suspected so doliocephalic a skull or such a supraorbital development. I confess that I covet your skull." (p. 16)
(Dr. James Mortimer meets Sherlock Holmes and is surprised to see such a "long-headed" man. Apparently, Mortimer expected to see a man whose head was much different of a shape—possibly dealing with the idea of a large brain—because of Holmes's high level of intelligence.)
2. "In these days of nouveaux riches it is refreshing to find a case where the scion of an old county family which has fallen upon evil days is able to make his own fortune and to bring it back with him to restore the fallen grandeur of his line." (p. 24)
(Again—Dr. Mortimer. He expresses approval of Sir Henry Baskerville and his "earned" riches, in spite of the fact that he was born into a family with money. "Nouveaux riches" refers to the people who became newly rich, having come into money due to hard work at the onset of the industrial revolution.
3. "His heart was, I knew, affected, and the constant anxiety in which he lived, however chimerical the cause of it may be, was evidently having a serious effect upon his health." (p. 30)
(This statement establishes a groundwork for the superstition which is necessary for the plot. Both Sir Charles and also the convict Selden do not die because of the terror of the hound. Rather both are frightened to death. In Sir Charles's case, his superstition and fear of the diabolical curse caused his heart to fail when he was pursued by the hound.)
4. "I therefore spent the day at my club and did not return to Baker street until evening." (p. 39)
(221 Baker Street is the famous address of the quarters which Sherlock Holmes shares with Dr. Watson. It was when he first rented these quarters that Holmes was looking for someone to share them when he met Watson.)
5. "We had a line of inexplicable incidents all within the limits of two days." (p. 67)
(Even before Sir Henry arrives at Baskerville Hall, suspicious things happen: (1) the receipt of the newspaper-printed letter of warning, (2) the black-bearded man in the carriage, (3) the loss of Henry's

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

new brown boot, (4) the loss of Henry's old black boot, and (5) the return of the new brown boot.)

6. "Mr. Holmes drove with me to the station and gave me his last parting injunctions and advice." (p. 72)
(It is important to understand that Holmes's relationship with Watson is one of employer-employee more than it is of friend to friend. Watson is a good friend of Holmes, but as his assistant, the author makes Watson's character to be subservient to Holmes, and at times even serve as a comic-relief.)
7. "A dim line of ancestors stared down upon us and daunted us by their silent company." (p. 83)
(When Holmes views the Baskerville ancestry, he notices a strong resemblance between the Baskerville line and Stapleton.)
8. "The effect of the whole place was mean and melancholy." (p. 98)
(The moor and the Baskerville estate is hushed, sombre, and dark. The Hall is crenelated, like a ghost, full of heavy, mullioned windows and age-blackened oak. The mire is muddy, slushy, grim, and evil.)
9. "The longer one stays here the more does the spirit of the moor sink into one's soul, its vastness, and also its grim charm." (p. 102)
(A difficult concept for students to grasp. There is a certain irony at work with the moor. The evil and sombre moor is so "complete", that it, in itself, has a certain evil charm or identity. If one stays there long enough, the moor "grows" on an individual, and in a strange way—the moor dominates and consumes the personality, and makes a person, part of itself.)
10. "I have observed that he has taken pains to prevent them from being tete-a-tete." (p. 106)
(Translated, "tete-a-tete" means "face-to-face" or one-on-one—private. Because Stapleton's wife is pretending to be his sister, there is nothing wrong when Henry begins innocently to fall in love with her. Mr. Stapleton realizes this, and therefore takes steps so that Henry and his wife are never left alone. A friendly relationship that might develop between Henry and Mrs. Stapleton would surely jeopardize Stapleton's plans. In fact, exactly that happens. It was Mrs. Stapleton who first sent the letter of warning to Henry when he first arrived—and it is Mrs. Stapleton who later helps Holmes to expose her husband.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the book.

Questions 1-5 Literal Level

1. What exactly is the "curse" of the Baskervilles?
(The curse of the Baskervilles is a superstition that exists in Devon County. Sir Charles Baskerville's ancestor, Hugo, was an evil man who sold his soul to the devil. The devil is said to have appeared one night in the form of a huge, black, hound. The hound killed Hugo. Since that death long ago, the "Hound" is rumored to roam the moor. Sir Charles was apparently chased and killed by this hound.)
2. Who is Sir Henry Baskerville?
(Sir Henry Baskerville is the nephew of Charles Baskerville and the only heir to the estate. He comes from the Americas to continue his uncle's work of restoring the Baskerville estate to its original state. His life is in jeopardy however, if the curse of the Baskerville's is a reality. If not—his life is in jeopardy due to a murderer.)
3. What mysteries did Watson himself uncover?
(Watson describes the melancholy of the moor, the death of the frightened pony, the weird sound which has been associated with the grim legend of the Baskervilles, and the warning by "Miss" Stapleton.)
4. What is "Grimpen Mire"?
(Grimpen Mire is the area of the moor which is full of quagmires. It has spots in it which are so soft that a man can sink away beneath the level of the ground and disappear forever. It is here where the convict Selden hides, and also where Stapleton hides his hound.)
5. What is a "tor"? Who is the stranger on the tor?
(A tor is a high, craggy hill. Watson sees the silhouette of a man up on a tor. The strange man turns out to be Sherlock Holmes.)

Questions 6 and 7—Interpretive Level

6. What language and choices of diction does the author use in his description of the moor and Baskerville Hall?
(The degree to which the student answers will depend on his effort to isolate all of the negative, black imagery that is created in chapter six. How the student interprets the meaning of the word will be how the student lists the word. Some of the image words appear on page 79: hushed, sombre, shuddered, dark, glimmered like a ghost, fading light, heavy, dark veil, dull light. Other images appear on page 80: heavy mullioned windows, black column of smoke, door clanged heavily.)
7. What are the purposes for the character Selden? What does his character contribute to the story?
(The answer rests in the notion of "mistaken identity." If there is no hound, then the idea of murder shifts to the escaped convict, the Notting Hill murderer. This man also provides the cause for the mysterious sobbing at night by Mrs. Barrymore, and

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

the mysterious action at night by Mr. Barrymore. Selden's death also happens in the midst of Watson and Holmes while they are on the moor. Holmes's observance of the incident gives him ideas concerning the hound, especially since Selden was chased by the hound because he had the scent of Henry Baskerville on his clothing.)

Questions 8 to 10—Critical Level

8. Is there a weakness in the novel's structure?
(Apparently yes. It is difficult to believe that Stapleton would go through such a round-about process in order to claim what is, after all, a part his. Having lived so close to the Baskerville estate, it would be difficult for him to suddenly claim himself as a Baskerville without suspicion.)
9. How should the reader know that Holmes never did consider Mortimer as a suspect?
(Holmes cannot make a mistake. His first impressions are always accurate. When he speaks to Watson after the first meeting with Mortimer, he says to Watson: "There is our friend, Dr. Mortimer, whom I believe to be entirely honest." (p. 73)
10. Does Sherlock Holmes have any defects?
(Watson narrates on page 196: "One of Sherlock Holme's defects—if indeed, one may call it a defect—was that he was exceedingly loth to communicate his full plans to any other person until the instant of their fulfillment. Partly it came no doubt from his own masterful nature, which loved to dominate and surprise those who were around him.")

Question 11—Creative Level

11. What were Stapleton's mistakes? If you were the author, how would you have gone about making Stapleton more cautious and less likely to be caught in his enterprise?

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Consider the popular detective shows on television. Choose one show which the majority of the students consider to be the best. Examine the main detective or detectives in the show and compare their methods with those of Sherlock Holmes. Find contrasts between the "modern" detective and the "classic" detective.
2. Write a radio play based on *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Have students include sound effects. Make sure that the element of the "unknown" is retained until the end.
3. Discuss the use of violence as it appears in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, and compare how it relates in degree with the violence used in modern novels and movies.
4. With the help of the local librarian, locate a Sherlock Holmes society—a club dedicated to the reading and

preserving of the image of the famous detective. One group calls itself "The Baker Street Irregulars."

5. With the help of the local librarian, select another "classic" detective hero and compare the person with Holmes. You might choose Rex Stout's Nero Wolfe, or G.K. Chesterton's Father Brown, or Ian Fleming's James Bond, or Agatha Christie's Miss Marple.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OTHER DETECTIVE NOVELS

- Arthur Conon Doyle: Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Case Book of Sherlock Holmes
Return of Sherlock Holmes
Sign of the Four
Adventure of the Speckled Band
- G. K. Chesterton: Complete Father Brown
- Ellery Queen: Cat of Many Tails
- Agatha Christie: Murder on the Orient Express
Poirot Investigates
At Bertram's Hotel

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Vocabulary (20 points)

Match each underlined word with its definition listed below. Write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The scion of an old country family has been able to make his own fortune.
- _____ 2. In your opinion, there is a diabolical agency which makes Dartmoor an unsafe abode for a Baskerville.
- _____ 3. "I've been checkmated in London," said Holmes.
- _____ 4. Beyond, two copses of trees moaned and swung.
- _____ 5. The effect of the whole place was mean and melancholy.
- _____ 6. An expression of irresolution passed for an instant over her face.
- _____ 7. We found a short valley between tors.
- _____ 8. But the moor with its inhabitants remains inscrutable as ever.
- _____ 9. Holmes was exceedingly loth to communicate his full plans to any other person.
- _____ 10. Water plants sent an odour of decay and a heavy miasmatic vapour into our faces.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. sadness of mood | f. small grove |
| b. mysterious | g. completely stopped |
| c. uncertainty | h. full of disgust |
| d. diseased and poisonous | i. of the devil |
| e. descendant | j. high, rocky hill |

Part II: True or False (10 points)

In the space provided, write TRUE if the statement is completely true, or write FALSE if any part of the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Dr. Mortimer was a friend and partner of Dr. Watson.
- _____ 2. The "crying" at night which was heard by Watson was the cry of the Hound.
- _____ 3. While in London, Sir Henry lost his boot.
- _____ 4. Henry Baskerville falls in love with Mrs. Stapleton.
- _____ 5. Holmes refers to Sir Henry as "the baronet."

Part III: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Complete each of the following statements with the best response. Indicate your choice by writing the letter of the appropriate response in the space provided.

- _____ 1. A note saying "As you value your life or your reason, keep away from the moor," was delivered to (a) Holmes (b) Watson (c) Henry Baskerville (d) Charles Baskerville.
- _____ 2. The "Curse of the Baskervilles" was explained in a detailed manuscript in the possession of (a) Sir Hugo (b) Sir Charles (c) Sir Henry (d) Dr. Mortimer.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

- _____ 3. The character who was not a member of the Baskerville family was (a) Stapleton (b) Mortimer (c) Hugo (d) Henry.
- _____ 4. The person who approached Sherlock Holmes and asked for his help was (a) Sir Charles (b) Sir Henry (c) Stapleton (d) Mortimer.
- _____ 5. The "hound" caused the death of all but (a) Sir Hugo (b) Sir Charles (c) Sir Henry (d) Selden.
- _____ 6. Selden was related to (a) the Baskervilles (b) the Stapletons (c) the Barrymores (d) the Franklands.
- _____ 7. Mrs. Stapleton pretends to be (a) Laura Lyons (b) Mrs. Barrymore (c) Miss Stapleton (d) Mrs. Mortimer.
- _____ 8. Barrymore made contact with Selden by means of (a) a candle in the window (b) a note sent by telegram (c) Laura Lyons (d) Mrs. Barrymore.
- _____ 9. Clues indicated that, before his death, Sir Charles seemed to be (a) struck with a bludgeon (b) walking on his toes (c) praying (d) defending himself.
- _____ 10. The person who claimed to have heard cries on the evening of Sir Charles's death was (a) Stapleton the naturalist (b) Mrs. Barrymore (c) Murphy the horse dealer (d) Sexton, the nearby minister.

Part IV: Matching (20 points)

Match each of the following descriptive phrases to the proper name to which the phrase applies. In the space provided write the letter corresponding to the appropriate name.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. first to die by the curse | | |
| _____ 2. the escaped convict | | |
| _____ 3. his death begins the story | A. Hugo Baskerville | F. Mrs. Barrymore |
| _____ 4. Holmes's first assistant | B. Charles Baskerville | G. Selden |
| _____ 5. Holmes's residences near the moor | C. Dr. Watson | H. Mr. Vandeleur |
| _____ 6. sister of the convict | D. Coombe Tracey | I. Perkins |
| _____ 7. Stapleton residence | E. Mrs. Stapleton | J. Merripit House |
| _____ 8. Stapleton's real name | | |
| _____ 9. the horseman at Baskerville | | |
| _____ 10. wrote a note from newsprint | | |

Part V: Essay (30 points)

1. List and explain the characters in the novel who at one time or another are suspects in the Baskerville murders.

2. Describe Grimpen Mire on the moor.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Vocabulary (20 points)

Match each underlined word with its definition in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The cause of his anxiety, however chimerical it may be, was having a serious effect on his health.
- _____ 2. Holmes turned to me with the shrug of the shoulders and a rueful smile.
- _____ 3. A dim line of ancestors stared down upon us and daunted us by their silent company.
- _____ 4. It is extraordinary how credulous the peasants are.
- _____ 5. Grimpen Mire, with little green patches everywhere . . . and with no guide to point the track.
- _____ 6. She talked as if seeking approbation for what she said.
- _____ 7. To allow Sir Henry to go out alone will become very much more onerous if a love affair were to be added to our other difficulties.
- _____ 8. Charles Baskerville had made Stapleton his almoner upon several occasions.
- _____ 9. The baronet looked pale and distract.
- _____ 10. The quivering mire shook for yards in soft undulations around our feet.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. believing | f. superstitious |
| b. wavelike motions | g. make fearful—intimidate |
| c. swamp | h. distributor of charity |
| d. praise | i. troublesome |
| e. distracted | j. pitiful or regretful |

Part II: True or False (10 points)

In the space provided write TRUE if the statement is completely true, or write FALSE if any part of the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The "curse" of the Baskervilles was originally put on Sir Charles.
- _____ 2. This story is a mystery in which the murderer turns out to be the butler.
- _____ 3. The last murder to happen was that of Selden.
- _____ 4. The strange message made from newspaper clippings was sent by Mrs. Stapleton.
- _____ 5. While in London, Sir Henry lost his coat.

Part III: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Complete each of the following statements with the best response. Indicate your choice by writing the letter of the appropriate response in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The man with "a bushy black beard and a pair of piercing eyes" turned out to be (a) Dr. Mortimer (b) Holmes (c) Stapleton (d) Watson.
- _____ 2. The Hound went after (a) Holmes (b) Sir Henry (c) Watson (d) Mortimer.
- _____ 3. Vandeleur was the real name of (a) Selden (b) Barrymore (c) Baskerville (d) Stapleton.
- _____ 4. The dark figure which Watson sees on the Tor happens to be (a) Holmes (b) Selden (c) the Hound (d) Stapleton.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST A ANSWER KEY

Part I: Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. e (p. 25) | 6. c (p. 100) |
| 2. i (p. 36) | 7. j (p. 106) |
| 3. g (p. 71) | 8. b (p. 134) |
| 4. f (p. 83) | 9. h (p. 196) |
| 5. a (p. 98) | 10. d (p. 208) |

Part II: True and False

1. false
2. false
3. true
4. true
5. true

Part III: Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. b |
| 2. d | 7. c |
| 3. b | 8. a |
| 4. d | 9. b |
| 5. c | 10. c |

Part IV: Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. f |
| 2. g | 7. j |
| 3. b | 8. h |
| 4. c | 9. i |
| 5. d | 10. e |

Part V: Essay

1. Answers may vary somewhat, but should include: (1) the groom at the Hall, Perkins (2) Dr. Mortimer (3) the naturalist Stapleton (4) Stapleton's sister (5) Mr. Frankland of Laffer Hall and (6) Selden, the Notting Hill murderer.
2. (p. 208) The Grimpen Mire . . . rank reeds and lush, slimy water plants sent an odour of decay and a heavy miasmatic vapour into our faces, while a false step plunged up more than once thigh-deep into the dark, quivering mire, which shook for yards in soft undulations around our feet. Its tenacious grip plucked at our heels as we walked, and when we sank into it it was as if some malignant hand was tugging us down into those obscene depths, so grim and purposeful was the clutch in which it held us.

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY

Part I: Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. f (p. 30) | 6. d (p. 105) |
| 2. j (p. 71) | 7. i (p. 107) |
| 3. g (p. 83) | 8. h (p. 151) |
| 4. a (p. 89) | 9. e (p. 198) |
| 5. c (p. 100) | 10. b (p. 208) |

Part II: True and False

1. false
2. false
3. true
4. true
5. false

Part III: Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. b |
| 2. b | 7. b |
| 3. d | 8. b |
| 4. a | 9. c |
| 5. a | 10. c |

Part IV: Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. f |
| 2. e | 7. g |
| 3. i | 8. j |
| 4. h | 9. b |
| 5. d | 10. a |

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY CONTINUED

Part V: Essay

- 1 . There was according to Watson's narration on page 67: a line of inexplicable incidents all within the limits of two days, which included (1) the receipt of the printed letter (2) the black-bearded spy in the hansom (3) the loss of the new brown boot (4) the loss of the old black boot (5) the return of the new brown boot.
- 2 . While Holmes has Watson go to the Baskerville estate to protect Sir Henry and to investigate, Holmes himself secretly goes out to the area and investigates on his own. He goes to Coombe Tracey and talks to "L.L." or Laura Lyons, and he finds out how she was supposed to meet Sir Charles at night—at least that is how Stapleton planned it. He also had the information about the Stapletons being husband and wife, previously known as the Vandeleurs. When, out on the moor with Watson, the convict Selden is chased and is caused to fall to his death, Holmes pieces everything together. Selden was chased because he was wearing the clothes of Sir Henry—hence the scent of Sir Henry, and the reason for the lost boot. Holmes then sets up a "chase", and nets Stapleton in the act.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

TEACHING NOTES



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