

A Study in Scarlet

A man lies dead in an empty room and the mysterious word RACHE is written in blood on the wall. To solve this case, Sherlock Holmes must uncover a story which began years before in Salt Lake City, USA.

This reader uses the **EXPANSIVE READING** approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text. As well as the story, this reader contains:

- An introduction about the life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- A wide range of activities practising the four skills
- Dossiers: *The Mormons* and *London in the 1880s*
- Internet projects
- FCE-style activities
- Trinity-style activities (Grade 7)
- A full recording of the text
- An exit test with answer key



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READING & TRAINING

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

A Study in Scarlet



Step Four B2.1

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

A Study in Scarlet

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
A STUDY IN SCARLET
ISBN 978-88-530-0295-2
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CIDEB

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FCE	First Certificate in English Examination-style exercises
T: GRADE 7	Trinity-style exercises (Grade 7)



This story is recorded in full.
These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the extracts linked to the listening activities.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
(1927)
by Henry L. Gates.

Sir Arthur *Conan Doyle*

Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born on 22 May 1859 in Edinburgh. He was the second of ten children of Charles Doyle and Mary Foley. In 1885 Conan Doyle received a degree in medicine from the University of Edinburgh. He was taught by Joseph Bell, a surgeon at the Edinburgh Infirmary. Much of the character of Sherlock Holmes is based on Joseph Bell, particularly his powers of deduction.

One of Conan Doyle's first jobs was as a doctor on an Arctic whaler,¹ an experience he enjoyed. He then became a doctor on a

1. **whaler** : ship used to hunt and catch whales.

different ship that travelled to Africa. However, he did not like Africa and returned to England. He started his own doctor's practice in Southsea, near Portsmouth. It was while he was waiting for patients to arrive that he first began writing crime fiction.

Conan Doyle had many different talents; during his lifetime he was a medical doctor, a politician, a spiritualist and, of course, an author. However, he is best known for the creation of the two characters we meet in *A Study in Scarlet*, Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson. *A Study in Scarlet* was the first of many novels and short stories based around these two characters and the mysteries they solved together.

Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson almost seemed to have a life of their own, and overshadowed many of Arthur Conan Doyle's more serious works. His first historical novel, *Micah Clarke*, was well received but is now almost forgotten. Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to be recognised and remembered as a serious author, but the Holmes and Watson novels are what he is most famous for.

A Study in Scarlet was first published in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* in 1887. In 1890 the second Sherlock Holmes novel, *The Sign of Four*, was published, establishing Holmes and Watson in literary history. Shortly after, a series of short stories featuring Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson were published in *The Strand* magazine. These stories were very successful, making the author, the characters and the magazine world famous. Conan Doyle felt that his life was being taken over by Sherlock Holmes, and in a story called 'The Final Problem' he tried to eliminate Sherlock Holmes. In the story, the character falls to his death in the Reichenbach Falls, a waterfall in Switzerland. But, because of the 'death' of Sherlock Holmes, over twenty thousand readers stopped

buying *The Strand* magazine.

Later, Conan Doyle wrote a new Sherlock Holmes novel, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*; instead of bringing Sherlock Holmes back to life, he decided to write it as if it was an adventure which happened before he died. *The Strand* published the first episode in 1901; it was a huge success.

While his writing career developed, Conan Doyle married Louise Hawkins, and had two children, Mary and Kingsley. But he was so busy working, both as a doctor and a writer, that he did not notice that his wife was very ill. In 1893 she was diagnosed with tuberculosis. Conan Doyle lost both his father and his wife in a short space of time and it was perhaps this which caused his interest in spiritualism and life after death.

It might seem strange that a person with such interest in logic and reason would in later life have such interests as spiritualism and proving the existence of fairies. Although the press made fun of Conan Doyle and the Church disapproved of him, he continued his research, taking it as seriously as he took everything else he did in life.

Arthur Conan Doyle was a broad-minded, highly intelligent man, whose achievements were many and varied. He was given the title 'sir' in 1902 for his work in a hospital in south Africa. Although Sherlock Holmes perhaps was not Conan Doyle's favourite character, he certainly was for the general public. He remains a fascinating character, with museums, books, films and websites devoted to him and his friend, Doctor Watson.

1 How are these dates connected to Arthur Conan Doyle's life? Look at the example and write a sentence for each one.

A 1859 B 1885 C 1887 D 1890 E 1893 F 1901

A Conan Doyle was born in 1859.

2 Answer the questions below.

- A Where did Conan Doyle work before starting his doctor's practice in Southsea?
- B What other interests did Conan Doyle have?
- C Did Conan Doyle want to be remembered as the creator of Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson?
- D What started Conan Doyle's interest in spiritualism?
- E Are people in your country still interested in Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson today?

3 What do you know about Sherlock Holmes? Which of these pictures are connected with him? Two objects are connected with another famous detective. Do you know who it is?

1



2



3



4



5



The Characters

John Ferrier

Lucy Ferrier

Joseph Stangerson

Gregson

Sherlock Holmes

Lestrade

Jefferson Hope

Enoch Drebber

Dr. Watson



PART ONE

Dr Watson Remembers



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTIONS

I

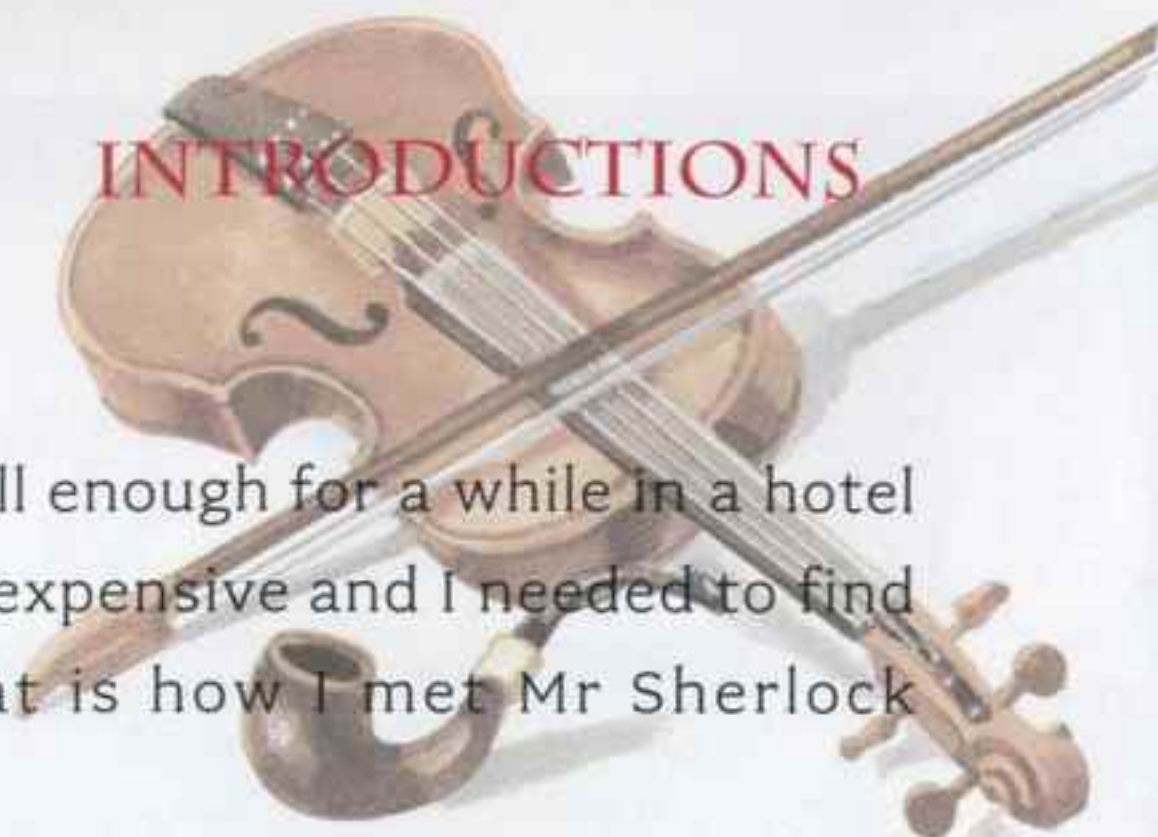
n the year 1878 I became a doctor of medicine at the University of London, and then joined the Army as a surgeon. My first job was in Afghanistan, where I was

shot in the shoulder. I went to hospital and started to recover, but then I became ill with a fever. For many months I was close to death, but finally I was strong enough to make the journey back to England.

My health was very weak and I had no friends or family in England. The Government gave me a small allowance ¹ for each

1. **allowance** : amount of money given to someone regularly.

INTRODUCTIONS



day and with this money I lived well enough for a while in a hotel in London. But it soon became too expensive and I needed to find somewhere cheaper to live. That is how I met Mr Sherlock Holmes.

One day, I left the hotel and by chance I met a young man I knew called Stamford.

'Why, you're very thin and as brown as a nut, ¹ Watson. What have you been doing?'

We went to lunch together and I told him about my adventures and my current money problems.

'I may be able to help you,' said Stamford. 'I know a man who needs someone to share some nice rooms he's found. They're too expensive for him on his own.'

'I'm just the right man for him. When can I meet him?'

Stamford gave me a strange look. 'You don't know Sherlock Holmes yet,' he said. 'You might not get on with ² him.'

'But why?' I asked. I was extremely curious about him.

'He's a decent man,' said Stamford, 'but he has some strange ideas. He studies many different things; medicine, science, anatomy... but apparently with no reason.'

'I'd still like to meet him,' I said.

After lunch we went to meet Sherlock Holmes at the laboratory where he worked.

'Dr Watson, Mr Sherlock Holmes,' said Stamford, introducing us.

'How are you?' he said, shaking my hand firmly. 'You've been in Afghanistan, I perceive.'

1. **brown as a nut** : Watson's skin is brown from the sun in Afghanistan.

2. **get on with** : like or enjoy someone's company.





A STUDY *in Scarlet*

'How did you know that?' I asked in great surprise.

'Never mind,' he said laughing to himself.

'We came here on business,' interrupted Stamford. 'My friend here needs somewhere to live and I know that you need someone to share your rooms.'

Mr Holmes seemed pleased.

'I've seen some rooms in Baker Street,' he said. 'Do you mind the smell of tobacco?'

'I'm a smoker myself,' I answered.

'That's good. I also usually have chemicals about and sometimes do experiments. Would that be a problem for you?'

'No,' I replied.

'Hmm... What about you? We need to know the worst things about each other before we can live together.'

'I don't like noise, and I get up at strange times, and I'm very lazy.'

'Oh, that's alright!' he laughed. 'Come to see the rooms tomorrow. I'll meet you here at noon.'

On our way out, I suddenly remembered something.

'How did he know that I'd been in Afghanistan?' I asked.

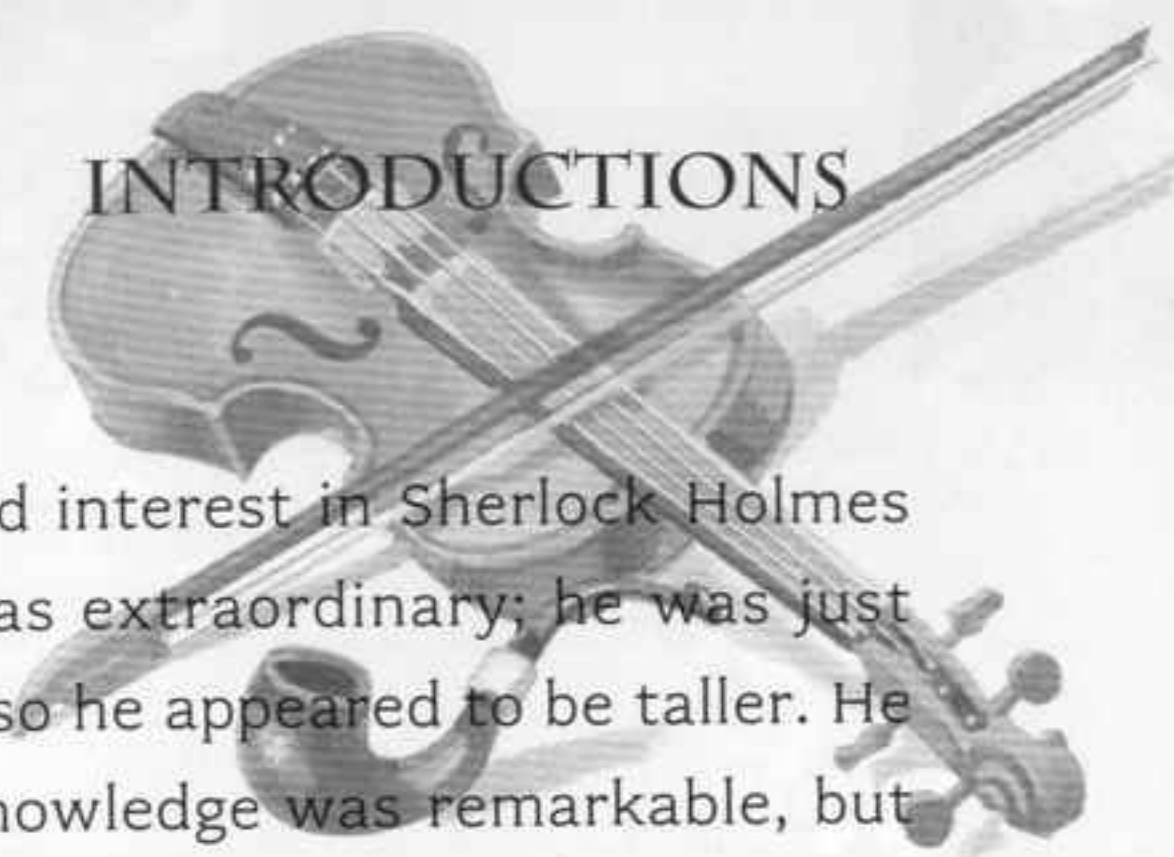
Stamford smiled. 'Many people want to know how he finds things out.'

'Oh, a mystery is it? How very interesting!' I left Stamford and walked to my hotel, intrigued by my new acquaintance.¹

The rooms were at 221B Baker Street; two comfortable bedrooms and a large sitting room. We moved in immediately. As

1. **acquaintance** : person who you know but who is not a close friend.

INTRODUCTIONS



the weeks passed, my curiosity and interest in Sherlock Holmes increased. Even his appearance was extraordinary; he was just over six feet tall,¹ but he was thin so he appeared to be taller. He studied all kinds of subjects; his knowledge was remarkable, but so was his ignorance. For example, he did not know that the Earth travelled around the sun. 'But what do I care?' he said. 'If we go around the moon, it makes no difference to me or my work.'

'But what was his work?' I thought to myself.

During the first week we had no visitors and I thought that Holmes, like myself, had few friends. But soon I found that he had many acquaintances from all different classes of society. When these people came to visit, Holmes asked to use the sitting room and I went to my bedroom.

'I have to use this room as a place of business,' he explained, 'and these people are my clients.' Again, I wanted to ask him what his business was and soon my question was answered by Holmes himself.

While we were eating breakfast one morning, I was reading an article in a magazine. The article said that by looking carefully, a person could learn a lot from everyday details. The writer said that from an expression, a tiny movement or a look of an eye, one person could read another person's thoughts. With a lot of study, one could learn to tell what happened in a person's past. If you were good at observation, you could look carefully at their clothes and the way they looked. Then it would be easy to say what they did for a living.²

1. **six feet tall** : about 1m 82cm.

2. **what... living** : what kind of work they did.



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

I threw the magazine down. 'What absolute rubbish!' I exclaimed.

'What is it?' asked Sherlock Holmes.

'This article!' I replied. 'It's well written but it isn't practical. I'd like to see the writer on a train on the Underground.¹ Could he successfully guess the jobs of all the other travellers?'

'I wrote that article,' said Sherlock Holmes calmly.

'You!'

'Yes, I'm very good at observation and deduction. You could say it was my job, really.'

'How? I don't understand.'

'Well, I suppose I'm unique. I'm a consulting detective. Here in London we have government detectives and private detectives. When they are confused, they come to me for help. They tell me all the details of the crime. By using my knowledge and skills, I can usually tell them what to do to solve it.'

'But how can you explain a problem without leaving your room when other men who have seen every detail cannot?'

'Sometimes I *do* have to see the evidence with my own eyes. To me observation comes naturally. You were surprised on our first meeting. How did I know that you came from Afghanistan?'

'Somebody told you.'

'Of course not. From your manner, I knew that you were an army doctor. Afghanistan is a hot place and your face was brown from the sun. This wasn't your natural colour because your arms were white. Your face looked tired. This meant that you hadn't been well during your stay in Afghanistan. Your left arm was

1. **Underground** : the underground railway of London.





A STUDY in Scarlet

injured because you held it in an unnatural way. Where could an English army doctor have been ill and wounded? Obviously in Afghanistan. All these details went quickly through my mind and led me to the correct conclusion.'

'It's very simple when you explain it,' I said, smiling. I looked out of the window.

'I wonder who that is,' I said, pointing to the street, where a man was looking at the street numbers. He had a large envelope in his hand. Sherlock Holmes looked out.

'You mean the retired sergeant of the Marines?' he said.

'Hmm, very clever,' I thought to myself. 'How do I know if he's right?' But soon I had the chance to find out; the man knocked on the door and came up the stairs.

'For Mr Sherlock Holmes,' he said, handing him the envelope.

'Can I ask,' I said to the man, 'what it is that you do?'

'I was a sergeant, sir, in the Marines. Is that all, sir? Right, sir.'

'Sherlock Holmes was right again,' I thought, as the man left the room. 'Maybe he is as clever as he thinks he is.'

Meanwhile Sherlock Holmes was reading the letter. 'Here,' he said, giving it to me. 'Look at this.'

'But this is terrible!' I exclaimed after reading it. 'There's been a murder!'

Go back to the text

FCE 1 Comprehension

For questions 1-4, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Which is the best description of Doctor Watson's situation at the beginning of Chapter One?
A ☐ He has no money and is living with a friend.
B ☐ He is very ill and still in hospital.
C ☐ He has just returned to London and is looking for cheaper accommodation.
D ☐ He has just arrived in London and is looking for a hotel room.
- 2 What do we know about Sherlock Holmes from Watson's friend Stamford?
A ☐ He smokes a pipe.
B ☐ He is a man with strange ideas.
C ☐ He is an intellectual and a scientist.
D ☐ He does not like the company of other people.
- 3 What does Watson tell Sherlock Holmes about his own character?
A ☐ He is a smoker, does not like noise and gets up very early.
B ☐ He makes a lot of noise at night, but is very lazy during the day.
C ☐ He does not like noise, gets up at strange times and is lazy.
D ☐ He does not like noise, but likes doing chemical experiments.
- 4 Which of these sentences best describes the rooms at 221B Baker St?
A ☐ There were two bedrooms and a sitting room where guests were interviewed.
B ☐ There was one bedroom and a sitting room used as a second bedroom.
C ☐ There were three bedrooms and an office used to welcome guests.
D ☐ There were two bedrooms and a sitting room used by Watson for his work.

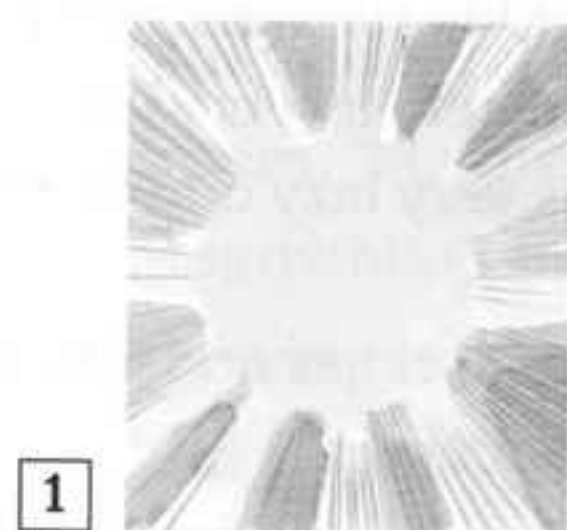
2 Summary

Put these events in the order they happen in the story (the first one is done for you). One of them does not happen — do not write a number next to this sentence.

- A ☐ A marine hands Sherlock Holmes an envelope.
- B ☐ Watson reads a strange newspaper article at breakfast.
- C ☐ Sherlock Holmes, Watson and Stamford are in the laboratory.
- D ☐ Holmes talks to Watson about the rooms in Baker Street.
- E ☒ 1 Watson is in hospital in Afghanistan.
- F ☐ Holmes and Watson are present at the scene of a murder.

Use the true sentences as a basis to make a short summary of Chapter One in your own words. Use the past tense.

- 3 Use the pictures to explain how Holmes knew that Watson had been in Afghanistan. If you met Watson today, where would you guess he had been, if you had the same information as Holmes did?



1



2



3



4

4 Understanding the story

Who is the narrator of *A Study in Scarlet*?

- A Sherlock Holmes
- B Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- C Doctor Watson
- D Stamford

5 Writing

A Study in Scarlet is written in the first person. The narrator simply tells us the events as they happen. Write your own account of the events that have happened to you in the past week. You can make it more personal and write your own feelings about the events if you want, or you can simply write about the most important details and how they happened. You choose!

Before you read

1 Looking at pictures

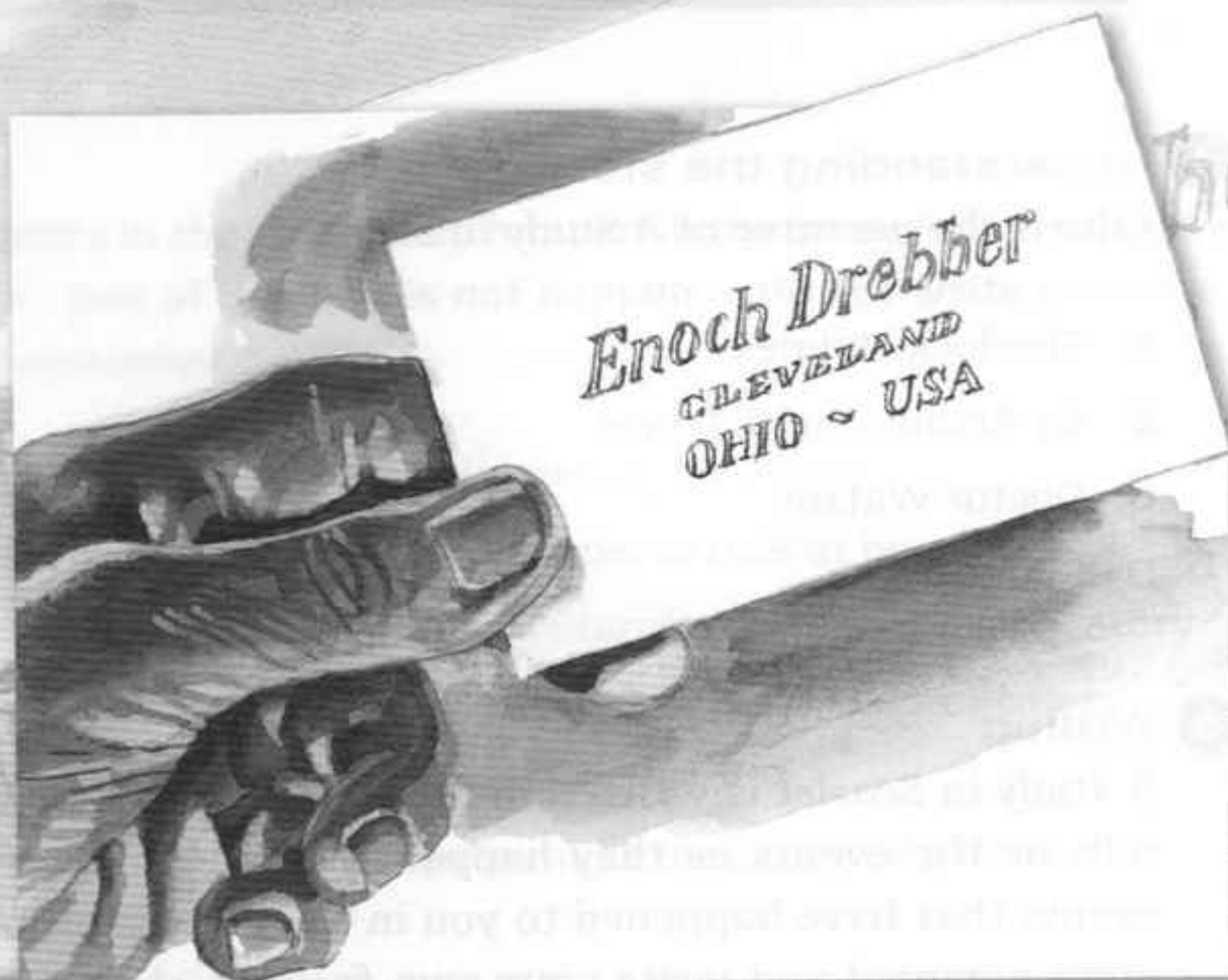
Look at the picture on page 25. Discuss these questions with a partner.

- A Do you think someone normally lives in this house?
- B How do you think the man died?
- C Can you see any clues that will help the detectives?



2 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter Two. Who was the letter from and why did they send it?



CHAPTER TWO

MURDER IN BRIXTON

The letter stated that the circumstances of the murder were very strange. A policeman had seen a light in a house that he knew was empty. The front door was open. The policeman went in and discovered the body of a man on the floor of the empty room. The man was well dressed and had a business card in his pocket with the name 'Enoch Drebbler, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.' written on it. Nothing was stolen from the man and, although there were marks of blood in the room, there was no injury on the body. It was a mystery how he had died.

The letter was from a Mr Gregson, who was a detective for Scotland Yard. He wanted Sherlock Holmes to visit the scene of the crime and help him solve the mysterious murder.

Sherlock Holmes seemed calm after I had read the letter to him.

MURDER IN BRIXTON

221B
Baker Street

'Shall I order you a cab?' ¹ I asked.

'I'm not sure if I'll go,' he said. 'Gregson and Lestrade, another detective, are working on the case. They need me to help them solve it, but then they'll get all the approval for it. But let's go. I can solve the mystery and laugh at Gregson and Lestrade, if nothing else.'

A minute later we were in a cab on our way to the murder scene.

The murder had taken place in Brixton Road. There was something extremely unpleasant about the house when we arrived there. No one lived in it and the windows looked empty and sad. The garden was small and untidy, and full of mud ² because it had rained the night before.

We stopped about a hundred yards ³ before the house. Sherlock Holmes walked slowly down the pavement, looking at the area around us. He continued walking down the garden path, looking carefully at the ground. He stopped twice and seemed pleased about something, but I could see nothing except a lot of footprints. ⁴ Mr Gregson met us at the door.

'Did you come here in a cab?' Holmes asked him.

'No, sir.'

'Did Lestrade?'

'No, sir.'

'Then let's go into the room.'

1. **cab** : taxi.

2. **mud** : wet earth.

3. **a hundred yards** : about 300 metres.

4. **footprints** : marks left on the ground by feet.



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

The room seemed very large because there was no furniture in it. The wallpaper was old and torn. There was one window but it was so dirty it made the light look grey, like the dust that covered everything. Everything except the motionless body which lay on the floor, its eyes staring¹ at the ceiling. It was the body of a man about forty-three years old. On his face there was an expression of horror and, it seemed to me, of hatred. I have never seen such an ugly and frightening corpse.²

Sherlock Holmes examined the body, which was surrounded by many splashes³ of blood.

'Are you sure there's no injury?' he asked.

'Positive!' said both the detectives.

'Then the blood must belong to a second person, probably the murderer.'

Sherlock Holmes continued to examine the body closely. Finally he sniffed the dead man's lips.

'I've finished. Take the body away,' he said.

When the body was lifted, a ring fell from it and rolled across the floor.

Lestrade grabbed⁴ it, saying, 'A woman's been here, it's a woman's wedding ring!'

'What else did you find in his pockets?' asked Holmes.

'A gold watch and two letters, one addressed to E. J. Drebbler and one to Joseph Stangerson, both at the American Exchange, Strand. They are from a steamship company, tickets for boats

1. **staring** : looking intensely.

2. **corpse**: dead body.

3. **splashes** : (here) traces.

4. **grabbed** : took hold of suddenly.





A STUDY in Scarlet

from Liverpool to New York.'

'Have you made inquiries about this Stangerson?'

'Yes, but we've heard nothing yet,' said Gregson.

At this moment Lestrade appeared, looking pleased.

'I've made a very important discovery. Come with me.'

He took us back into the room.

'Look at that!' he said, pointing to the wall. In blood red letters, a single word was written: RACHE.

'The murderer has written this in his or her own blood. The writer was going to write the female name 'Rachel' but he or she didn't have time to finish it. You can laugh, Mr Holmes, but when this case is solved, I'm sure we'll find that a woman named Rachel had something to do with it.'

'I'm sorry,' said Holmes, who had offended Lestrade by laughing at his deductions. 'I haven't examined the room myself. Can I examine it now?'

Holmes moved around the room with a measuring tape and a magnifying glass. ¹ In one place he picked up a little pile of grey dust, which he put into an envelope. He examined the word on the wall with his magnifying glass. Then he put the tape and the glass back in his pocket.

'What do you think of it, sir?' the two detectives asked.

'You don't need me; you two are doing very well on your own,' he said. 'I want to talk to the policeman who found the body. Can you tell me where to find him?'

Lestrade gave him the name and address.

1. **magnifying glass** : lens which makes objects look larger.

MURDER IN BRIXTON

221B
Baker Street

'Come, Doctor Watson. I'll tell you one thing which may help,' he said to the two detectives. 'The murderer is a man. He's a tall man, he has small feet, and he smokes cigars. He came here in a cab with his victim. He has a red face and long fingernails on his right hand.'

'But how was he murdered?' asked Lestrade, confused.

'Poison,' said Sherlock Holmes. 'One other thing: *Rache* is the German word for 'revenge', so don't waste your time looking for Miss Rachel. Goodbye.'

We left, leaving the two detectives lost for words ¹ behind us.



1. **lost for words** : unable to speak.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Look at the clues on these notes. Use the clues to form questions about the murder. Then look at the text and find the answers to your questions.

- A take place? murder
- B investigate the case? who?
- C house look like?
- D Lestrade the murderer a man?
- E the man in pocket?
- F the word the wall?

2 Vocabulary – crime solving

In this story you will meet some words connected to crime solving. Match the words (A-F) to their definitions (1-6).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 something that helps you solve a crime | A <input type="checkbox"/> evidence |
| 2 an intelligent guess based on what you know or can see | B <input type="checkbox"/> case |
| 3 the reason someone does something or commits a crime | C <input type="checkbox"/> clue |
| 4 the proof that something is true | D <input type="checkbox"/> deduction |
| 5 this person can be hurt or killed as the result of a crime | E <input type="checkbox"/> motive |
| 6 events being investigated by the police, a detective or a lawyer | F <input type="checkbox"/> victim |

Which of these words can you find in Chapter Two?

'How was he murdered?'

Remember that the passive is formed by using a form of the verb 'to be' + past participle.

Active

→ Passive

The police **have found** a body. → A body **has been found** (by the police).

We use the passive when:

- We are more interested in the action or the object than the person doing the action.

A business card **was found** on the floor.

(We are interested in the business card, not who found it).

- We do not know who the subject is, or do not want to say.

The man **was murdered**.

(We do not know the identity of the murderer).

Remember: We often use the Present Perfect to tell someone the news.

He **has been arrested**. (It has happened recently and you are telling me the news for the first time).

3 The passive

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (active or passive) and the correct tense. Then complete the other gaps with one of the words from exercise 2, page 28. There is one word you do not need.

A white man, believed to be around 45, 1 (find) dead in a house in Brixton Road. The 2 3 (think) to be an American citizen. Although the police 4 (say) there is enough 5 to confirm that the man 6 (murder) , the 7 for the murder 8 (be) still unclear and the police 9 (look) for 10 as to where the suspect is. It 11 (believe) that detectives from Scotland Yard 12 (ask) to investigate the 13

4 Are you a good detective?

Look at the picture of the room on page 25 for two minutes. Now look at the picture below. Can you find the eight differences?



5 Characters

Look at these questions from Chapters One and Two. Who asks them? What do you notice about Sherlock Holmes's questions?

- A Shall I order you a cab?
- B What else did you find in his pockets?
- C What do you think of it, sir?
- D Do you mind the smell of tobacco?
- E How did you know that?
- F Are you sure there's no injury?

Imagine you are a detective and have just walked into the house. In pairs ask each other the questions you still want to know about this case.

T: GRADE 7

6 Speaking

Topic – Early memories

Look at this photo of the Brixton area, taken in the early 20th century. What things do you think have changed since this photo was taken? Find an old photo of an area you know and compare it to how the area is today. Then tell someone else in the class. Think about:

- Your memories of this place, e.g. What did it used to be like?
- Compare it to how it is today and say how you feel about the changes. Is the area better/worse?



Before you read

- 1 At the end of Chapter Two Holmes tells Gregson and Lestrade what he knows about the crime. In pairs, list the details Holmes gives about the murderer. For each fact try and explain how he might know this information.



- 2 Listen to the first part of Chapter Three. Can you give an answer for everything on your list from question 1?



CHAPTER THREE

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR

A

fter we left the house, we went to the nearest telegraph office, where Holmes sent a long telegram to America. We then went to talk to the policeman who found the body. On the way, I asked Holmes how he was so sure of the details of the murderer.

'Well,' he replied, 'I know he and the victim came in a cab, because there were two marks from the wheels. Gregson said that nobody else arrived in a cab in the morning, so it must have been the murderer. He must have gone there during the night.'

'How do you know he was tall?' I asked.

'From the distance between the footprints in the mud outside and in the dust inside the room. Anything else?'

'The fingernails and the cigar?' I asked.

'The writing on the wall was done in blood with a man's

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR

finger. With the magnifying glass, I saw that the wall was scratched, meaning that he had a long fingernail. Do you remember the grey dust I put in the envelope?'

I nodded. 'The ash from a cigar. That all makes sense,' I admitted, 'but I still feel confused. How did one man make the other take the poison? Where did the blood come from? What was the reason for the murder? Why was the woman's ring there? And why did the second man write the German word RACHE before leaving?'

Holmes smiled approvingly. 'You're right,' he said. 'There are still many things about this which remain a mystery. The word RACHE, however, was simply a trick to confuse the police. It'll make them think that Socialism and secret societies ¹ are involved. But now I've told you all I know for certain.'

We arrived at the policeman's house. We went in and he told us his story.

'... After I'd discovered the body, I went outside and signalled for help. Three more policeman arrived at the scene—'

'Was the street empty then?' interrupted Sherlock Holmes.

'Well, there was a very drunk man outside when I came out, singing and falling over. I had to help him stand up. He couldn't speak.'

'What did he look like?' asked Holmes.

'He was tall, with a red face—'

'That'll do!' said Holmes. 'What happened to this man?'

'There was enough to do without looking after him!' said the policeman. 'I think he went home.'

1. **Socialism and secret societies** : revolutionary political groups of the time.



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

'You fool! That drunk man holds the clue ¹ to this mystery; he's the man we're looking for!' cried Holmes.

We left the policeman. 'But why did the murderer come back to the house?' I asked.

'For the ring; he came back for the ring! And that's how we can catch him,' said Holmes.

Holmes put a notice in every newspaper, saying that a gold wedding ring had been found in Brixton Road. He put my name and our address and invited people to call between eight and nine that evening to claim ² it.

'But I don't have a ring!' I said.

'This one will do,' he said, giving me a plain gold ring. 'The murderer doesn't want to lose it. He didn't know it was lost until after the murder and that's why he went back to the house last night. He pretended to be drunk when he found the police were already there. But he'll think that maybe he lost the ring in the road. He'll see our advertisement and will come to claim his ring.'

That evening, we waited for the murderer to arrive. There was a knock at the door. We heard a voice.

'Does Doctor Watson live here?'

'Come in,' I said.

To our surprise, a very old woman came slowly into the room. Sherlock Holmes looked disappointed.

'The ring belongs to my daughter Sally,' she said. 'She lost it last night and—'

'Is this her ring?' I asked.

1. **clue** : something that helps you solve a problem or mystery.

2. **claim** : ask for.



A STUDY in Scarlet

'Oh, thank goodness! Sally will be so pleased.'

Holmes asked for her name and address and I gave her the ring. The old woman put it in her pocket and walked slowly down the stairs. As soon as she was gone, Sherlock Holmes put on his coat. 'I'll follow her,' he said. 'She must be helping the murderer, she'll lead me to him. Wait for me.'

He was away for a long time, but I did not feel at all sleepy so I did as he asked. It was midnight when he returned and told me what happened.

After the old woman left, she took a cab, asking to go to the address she gave to Sherlock Holmes. Holmes jumped onto the back of the cab where no one could see him. The cab reached the address and Holmes jumped off and watched. The driver opened the cab door but no one got out. His passenger had disappeared.

'But how did an old woman jump out of a moving cab?' I asked in surprise.

'That wasn't an old woman! It was a young man dressed up as an old woman. We were stupid not to see it. Doctor Watson, you look tired. Go to bed.' After such a long day, I did as he told me.

A C T I V I T I E S

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Go back to the first part of Chapter Three (up to '...and will come to claim his ring,' page 36). Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Holmes sent a long letter to America. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Holmes knows that the victim arrived at the house at the same time as the murderer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C The fingernail scratch on the wall was obvious to anyone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D After he discovered the body, the policeman waited for the detectives to arrive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E The murderer returned because he had left a pocket knife on the floor. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Holmes believes the drunk man is probably the murderer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Summary

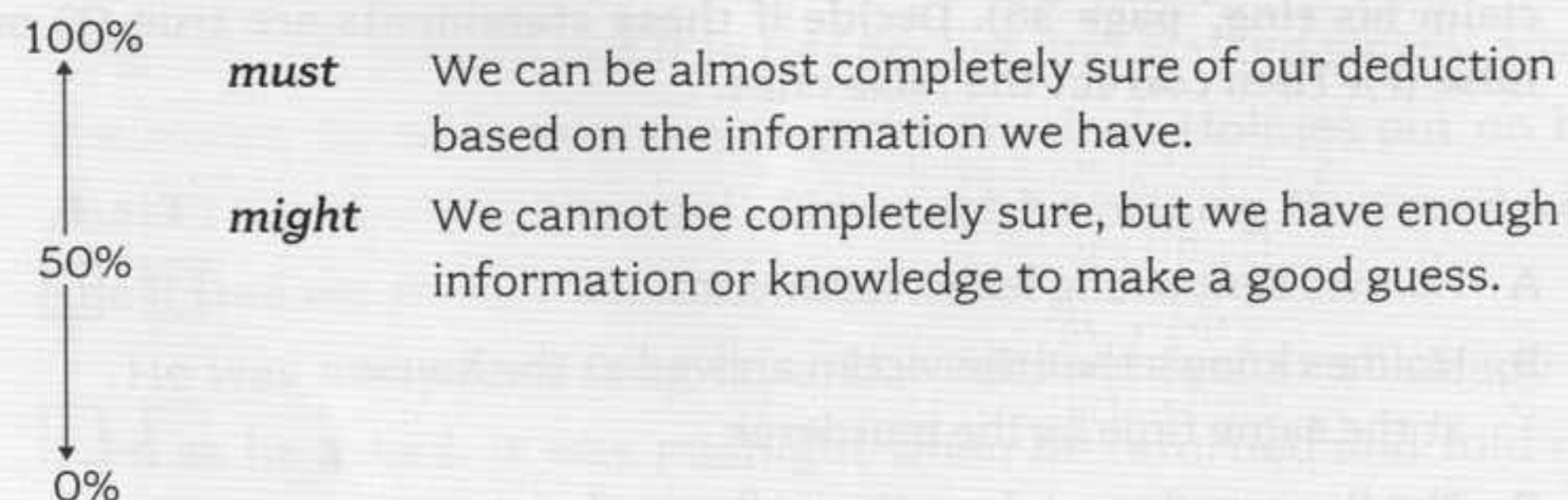
Put the last events of Chapter Three in the correct order.

- A ☐ The old woman takes a cab.
- B ☐ There is a knock at the door of 221B Baker Street.
- C ☐ Holmes jumps onto the back of the woman's cab.
- D ☐ An old woman comes in.
- E ☐ The cab stops but no one gets out.
- F ☐ The old woman takes the ring.

Use the true sentences from exercise 1 as a basis to make a short summary of Chapter Two in your own words. Use the past tense.

'It must have been the murderer'

We often make guesses based on the information we have about a situation. The word we use depends on how certain we are about our 'deduction'.



FCE 3 Must and might

For questions 1-4, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- It is obvious that he and the victim came in a cab.
must
He and the victim in a cab.
- It is possible that secret societies were involved.
might
Secret societies involved.
- Maybe he lost the ring in the road.
might
He in the road.
- I'm sure from this clue that the murderer was a woman.
must
The murderer a woman.



4 Listening

You will hear an interview between Sherlock Holmes and the policeman. For questions 1-6, complete the sentences.

- John Rance walked along Brixton Road at
- In the street he saw
- He stopped at the house because
- After he found the body he
- The drunk man was
- Holmes thinks that John Rance is

5 Writing

Complete the form below with the details you have learned from Chapters One to Three.

LAMBETH POLICE

Crime type:

Case number: SX 030479 5621

Reported by: Constable John Smith

At: 23, London SW2 6ER

Time reported:

Victim: M ☐ F ☐ Name:

State of victim on arrival: injured, died after the call ☐ already dead ☐
☐ other

Time of death: Cause of death:

Names of other officers or people notified:

Suspect*: M ☐ F ☐ Name*:

Other information:

* If known

6 A report

You work at Lambeth Police Station and you have been asked to make a report (120-180 words) describing the events in Brixton Road from the time the body was discovered. Your report should include precise details such as times, dates and descriptions of people involved.

7 Vocabulary

Look back at Chapter Three and find the opposite meanings to the words below. The highlighted letter of each word is a clue to what happens next.

- A furthest
- B victim
- C certain/sure
- D sober
- E find
- F pleased
- G woman
- H energetic
- I old

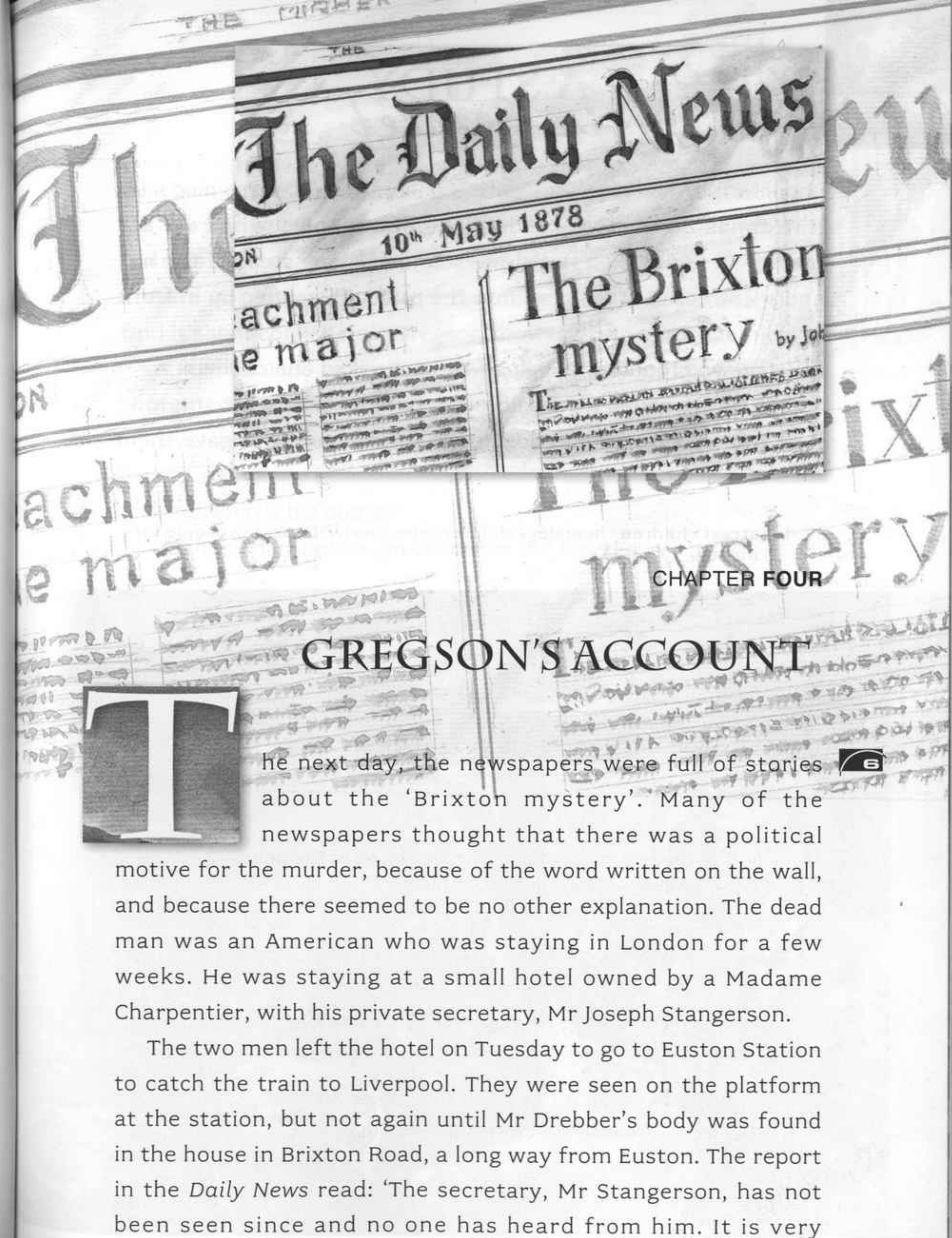
8 Are you a good detective?

Look at the advertisement that Holmes placed in the newspapers. Five details are wrong. Find and correct them.

• FOUND •

Silver engagement ring found in the Old Kent Road.

Apply Doctor Watson, 221C Baker Street,
between seven and eight this evening.





A STUDY *in Scarlet*

important to find him.'

Holmes and I were reading the newspapers while we ate breakfast. Suddenly, I heard the sound of many steps in the hall and six street children¹ ran into the room. They lined up in front of Holmes.

'Have you found it, Wiggins?' Holmes asked one of them.

'No sir, we haven't,' he said.

'Keep trying until you do. Here's your money.' He gave them

1. **street children** : homeless children who survive by asking people for money.



GREGSON'S ACCOUNT



all a coin each. 'Now off you go.' They ran down the stairs.

'They're better than the police force at finding things out,' Holmes said to me. 'They go everywhere and hear everything. There's one thing I need to know to help with this case. They'll find it soon. Look, here's Gregson coming down the road.'

A few seconds later, Gregson was in our living room, smiling contentedly.

'I've solved the case!' he announced. 'We have the murderer locked away!'

'And what's his name?'

'Arthur Charpentier, an officer in the Royal Navy.'





A STUDY *in Scarlet*

Holmes seemed relieved. 'Sit down and tell us all about it,' he said, giving Gregson a cigar and a drink.

'The funny thing is that Lestrade has got it completely wrong. He's been looking for the secretary, Mr Stangerson, who has nothing to do with the crime!' Gregson laughed. 'I'll tell you what happened.'

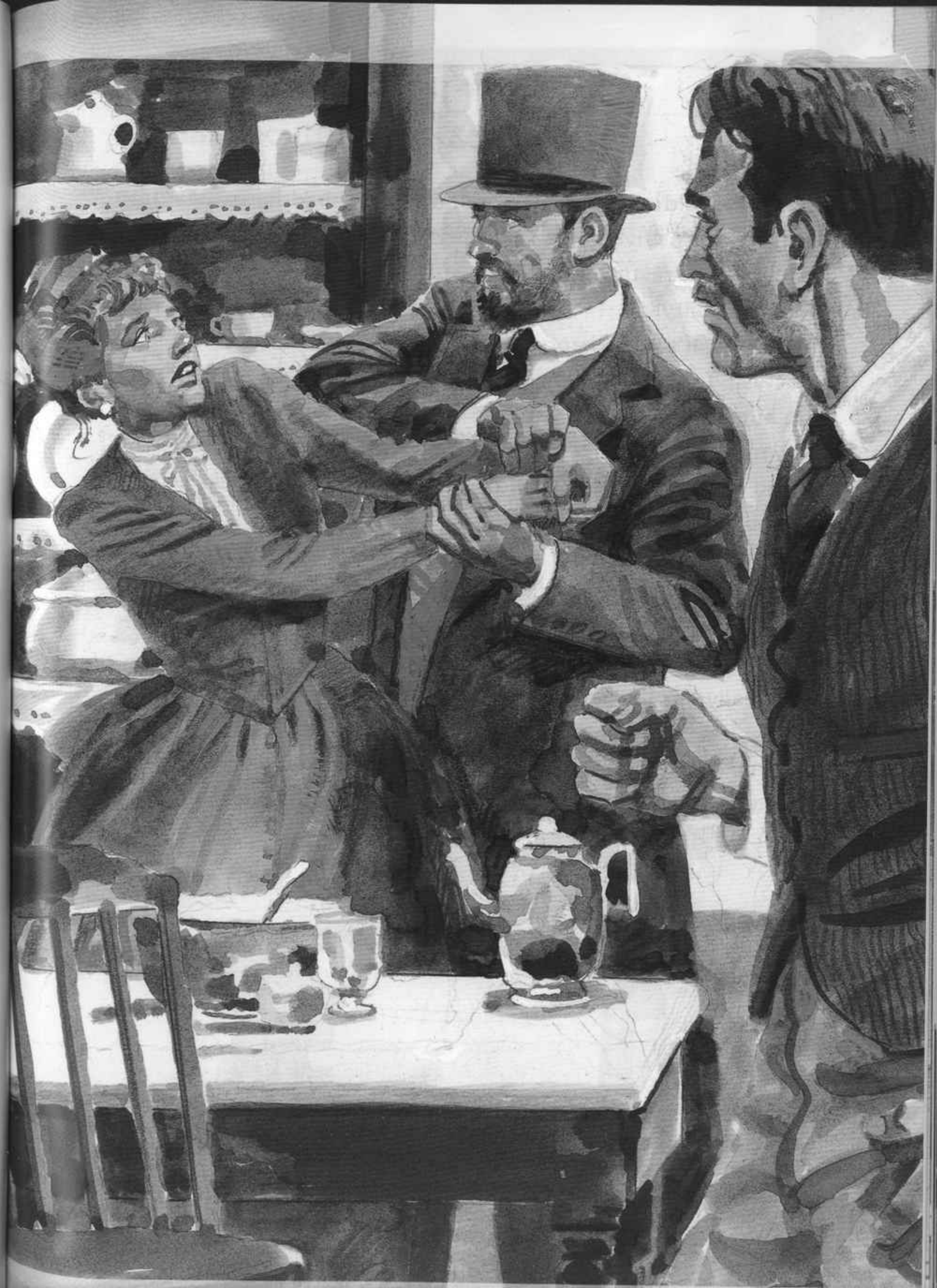
Gregson had found out that Drebber was staying at Charpentier's hotel before he was murdered. Gregson had gone to speak to Madame Charpentier and her daughter. They both looked very upset. Gregson asked at what time Drebber left to catch the train and if that was the last time they saw him. The mother said yes it was, but then her daughter, Alice, stopped her, saying, 'No good comes from lying, Mother. We *did* see Mr Drebber again. You must tell him everything.' So she did.

Madame Charpentier did not like Mr Drebber; he was rude and often drunk. He also tried to grab Alice and embrace her. Madame Charpentier told him to leave and was very pleased when he finally left.

She did not tell her son Arthur about Mr Drebber's actions. If she told him, he would become angry and maybe violent. But Mr Drebber returned to the house. He had missed the train and was drunk. He grabbed Alice's arm and wanted her to leave with him to become his wife. He was trying to pull her out of the door when Arthur came back. He stopped Drebber and took him outside. Then he came back with a stick in his hand.

'I don't think he'll trouble us again,' he said. 'I'll just follow him to see where he goes.' The next day they heard about Mr Drebber's death.

'I then asked her at what time her son returned,' said Gregson, 'but she didn't know. I questioned her again and again



A STUDY in Scarlet

until she told me that Arthur Charpentier had been away for maybe four or five hours and she didn't know where he was. So of course I arrested him. He was still carrying the heavy stick. He must be guilty!

'So, what's your theory?' asked Holmes.

'Well, I think he followed Drebbler as far as Brixton Road and hit him in the stomach with the stick, to kill him without leaving any mark. Charpentier pulled the body into the empty house. The blood, the ring and the writing on the wall were all tricks to give the police the wrong idea.'

Just then, Lestrade walked into the room. He had come upstairs while we were talking. He looked unhappy.

'This is a most extraordinary case,' he said. 'I can't understand it.'

'Really, Mr Lestrade?' said Gregson, looking pleased. 'Did you find the secretary, Mr Stangerson?'

'The secretary, Mr Stangerson,' said Lestrade seriously, 'was murdered at Halliday's Hotel about six o'clock this morning.'

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Make the questions using the correct tense of the verb in brackets and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

- Where/the dead man? (*stay*)
A with a friend B in a hotel C in Brixton Road
- Who/Holmes/to help him? (*ask*)
A Watson B Gregson C some children
- What/Drebbler and his secretary's/next destination? (*be*)
A Liverpool B Euston station C Brixton
- According to Gregson, what/Arthur Charpentier/to kill Drebbler? (*use*)
A a stick B a knife C a rope

2 Summary

How are these pictures connected to Gregson's theory?

1



2



3



4



- Now describe what happened in the correct order to make a summary of his theory.

4 Understanding the story

Many novels of this period were published as a series in magazines and newspapers. Look at the last line of Chapter Four. Why do you think the writer ends the chapter in this way?

Find some more examples of this type of ending in Chapters One to Three. What information does the reader want to know at the end of the chapter?

FCE 5 Writing – a detective story

You have been asked to write a detective story as part of a series for a student magazine. Write the first episode in the story, including details of the people, the location and the main facts. Remember to leave the ending open so that it can be continued.

Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

6 Crossword

Read the clues and complete the crossword with words from the text.

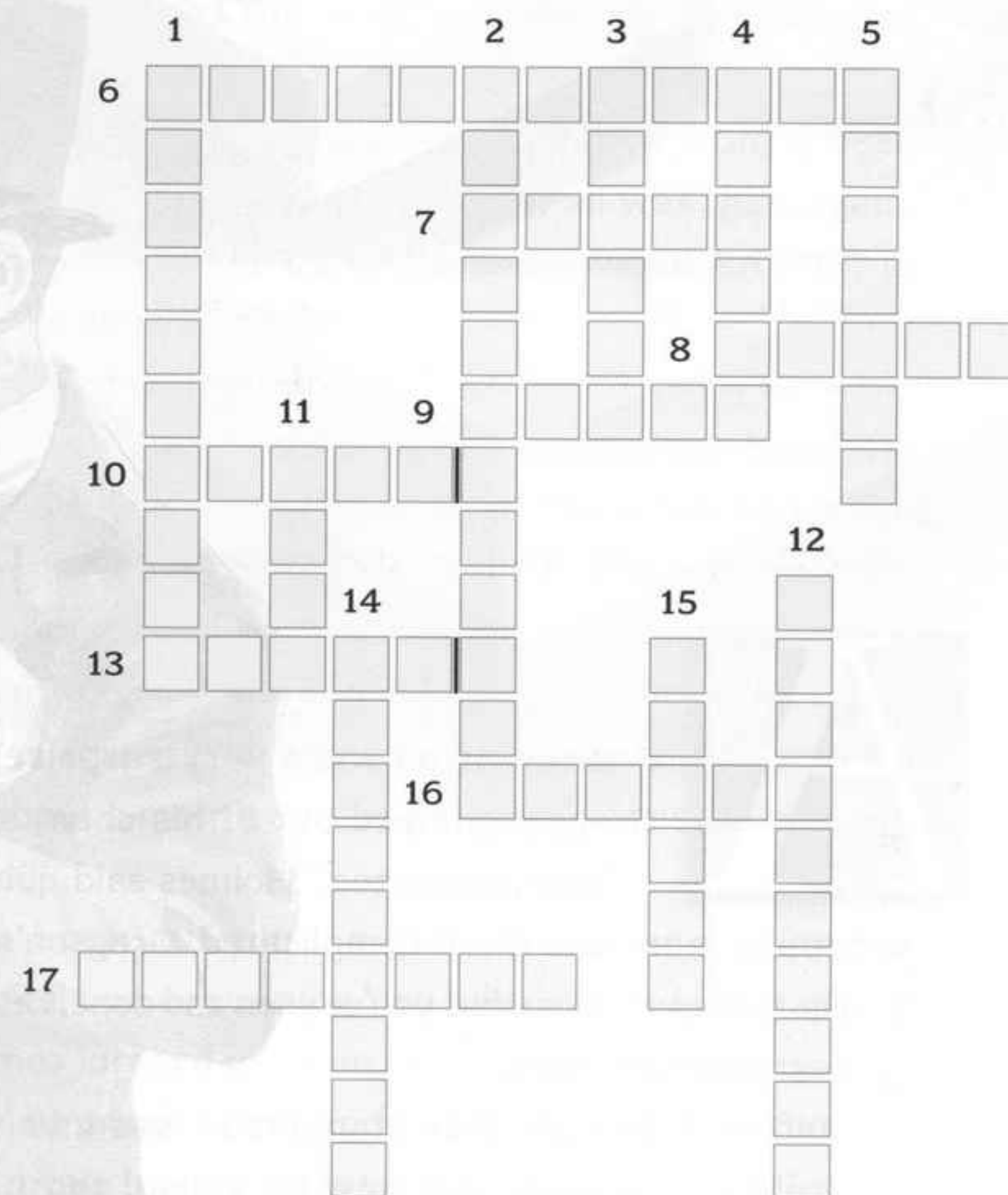
Across

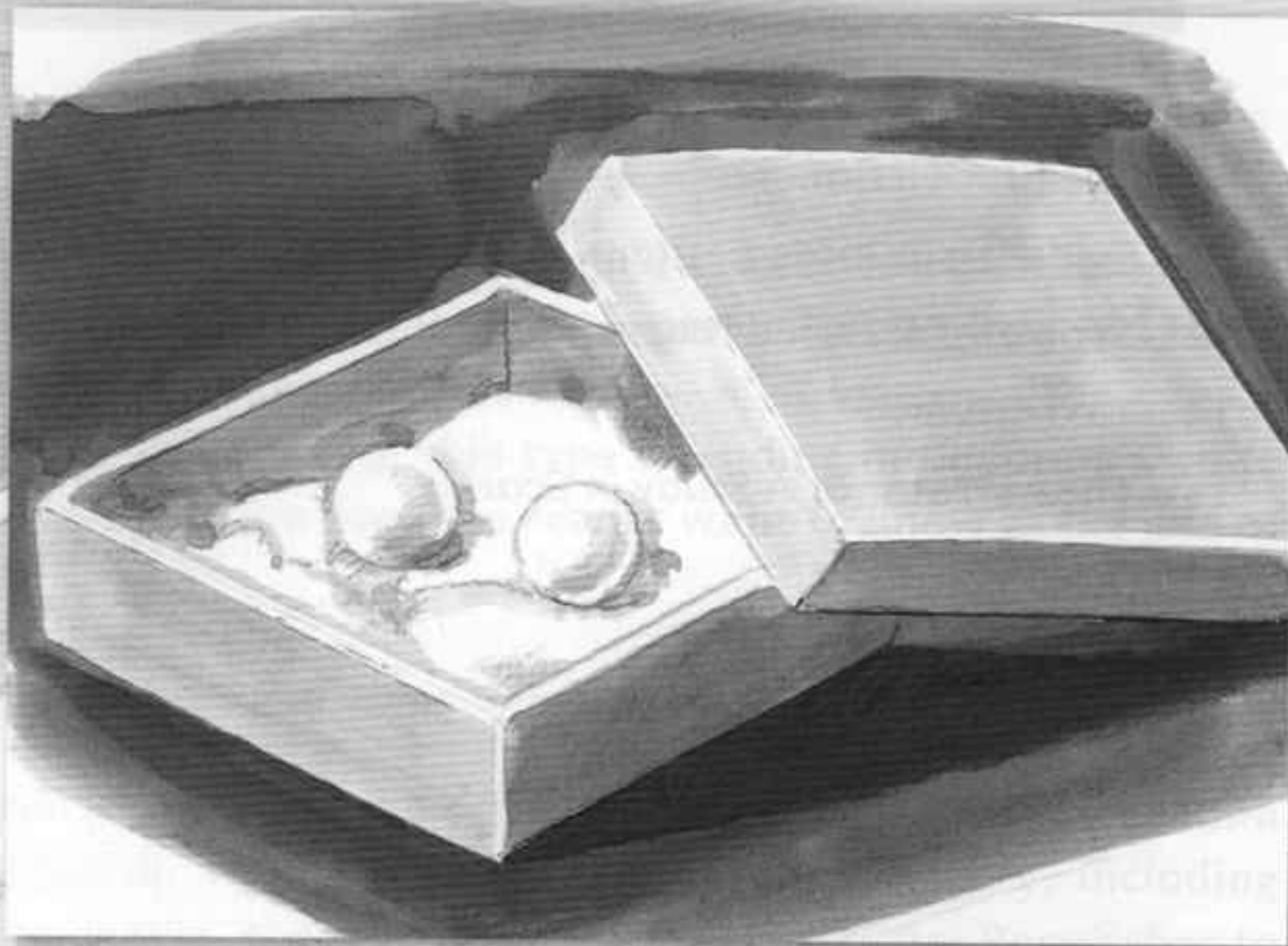
- 6 The home of the British Police Force.
- 7 Silent.
- 8 A city or a town area.
- 9 Not outer.
- 10 The writing on the wall.
- 13 The daughter of someone's brother or sister.
- 16 London railway station.
- 17 Mr Drebber's nationality.

Down

- 1 The second victim.
- 2 Someone you know, but not a close friend.
- 3 The past participle of 'drive.'
- 4 Madame Charpentier's son.

- 5 The first victim.
- 11 Evidence or information.
- 12 Type of glass used for making things look larger.
- 14 Taxi driver.
- 15 The narrator of *A Study in Scarlet*.





CHAPTER FIVE

POISON

A

ll three of us were very surprised by this news. Gregson jumped out of his chair, spilling his drink.

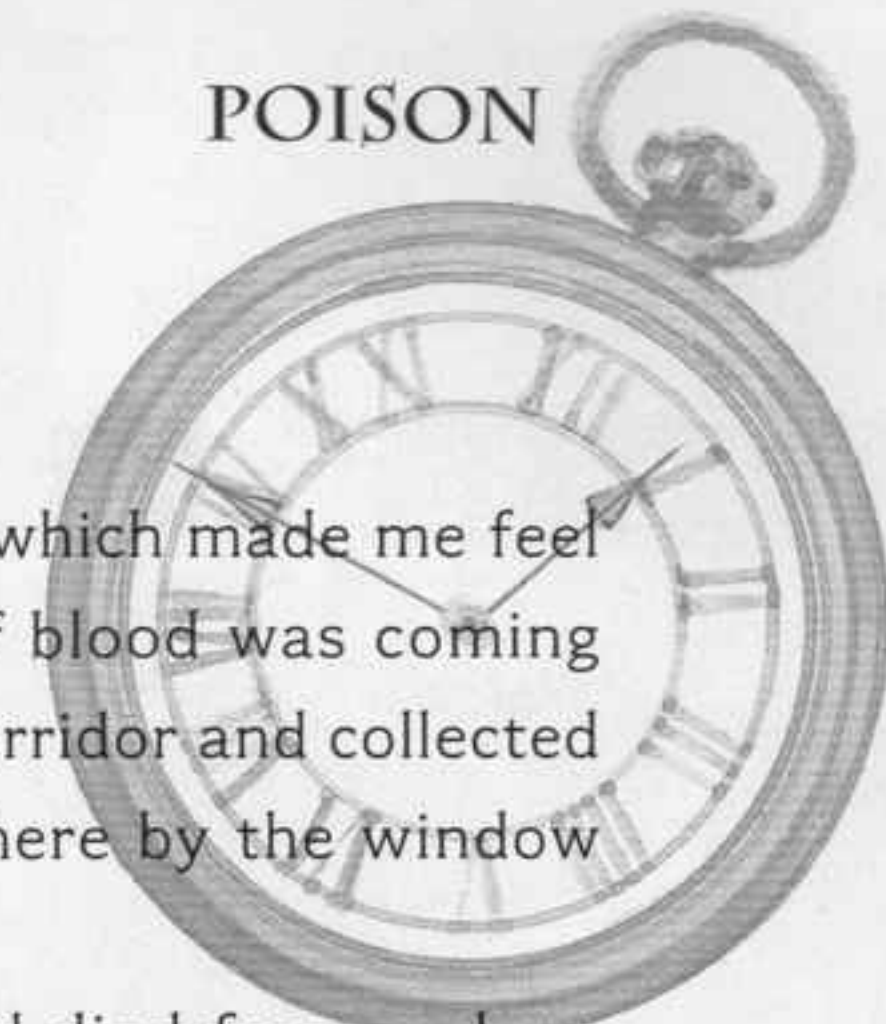
'Stangerson too,' Holmes said quietly. 'This story's becoming more and more complicated. Gregson's told us what he thinks. Can you tell us what you've seen and done, Lestrade?' he asked.

Lestrade sat down.

'Before, I thought that Stangerson was involved in the death of Drebbler,' he said, 'but now he's dead too I know he wasn't responsible. But that was my theory, so I tried to find him.'

Lestrade told us that he had gone to many hotels near Euston station and asked if a Mr Stangerson was there. When Lestrade asked at the Halliday Hotel, they said yes, a Mr Stangerson was there and that he was expecting another gentleman to join him. They thought Lestrade was this gentleman, and sent him up to

POISON



Stangerson's room.

'When I got to the door, I saw something which made me feel sick,' said Lestrade. 'A small, red stream of blood was coming from under the door. It had run across the corridor and collected on the other side. I opened the door, and there by the window was the body of a man.'

The man was Joseph Stangerson. He had died from a deep knife injury in his side. The strangest thing of all was that, again, above the murdered man, was written the word RACHE, in letters of blood. We were all silent.

Lestrade continued with his story.

'The murderer was seen by a young boy passing the hotel. He saw a ladder against one of the windows of the hotel, and when he looked back he saw a man coming down it. The man was tall, with a red face, and wore a long brown coat.'

'Did you find any clues in the room?' asked Holmes.

'There was a telegram in the dead man's pocket. It was from Cleveland, sent about a month ago, and it said "J. H. is in Europe."'

'Anything else?'

'There was a book, his pipe, a glass of water and by the window was a small box containing two pills,' replied Lestrade.

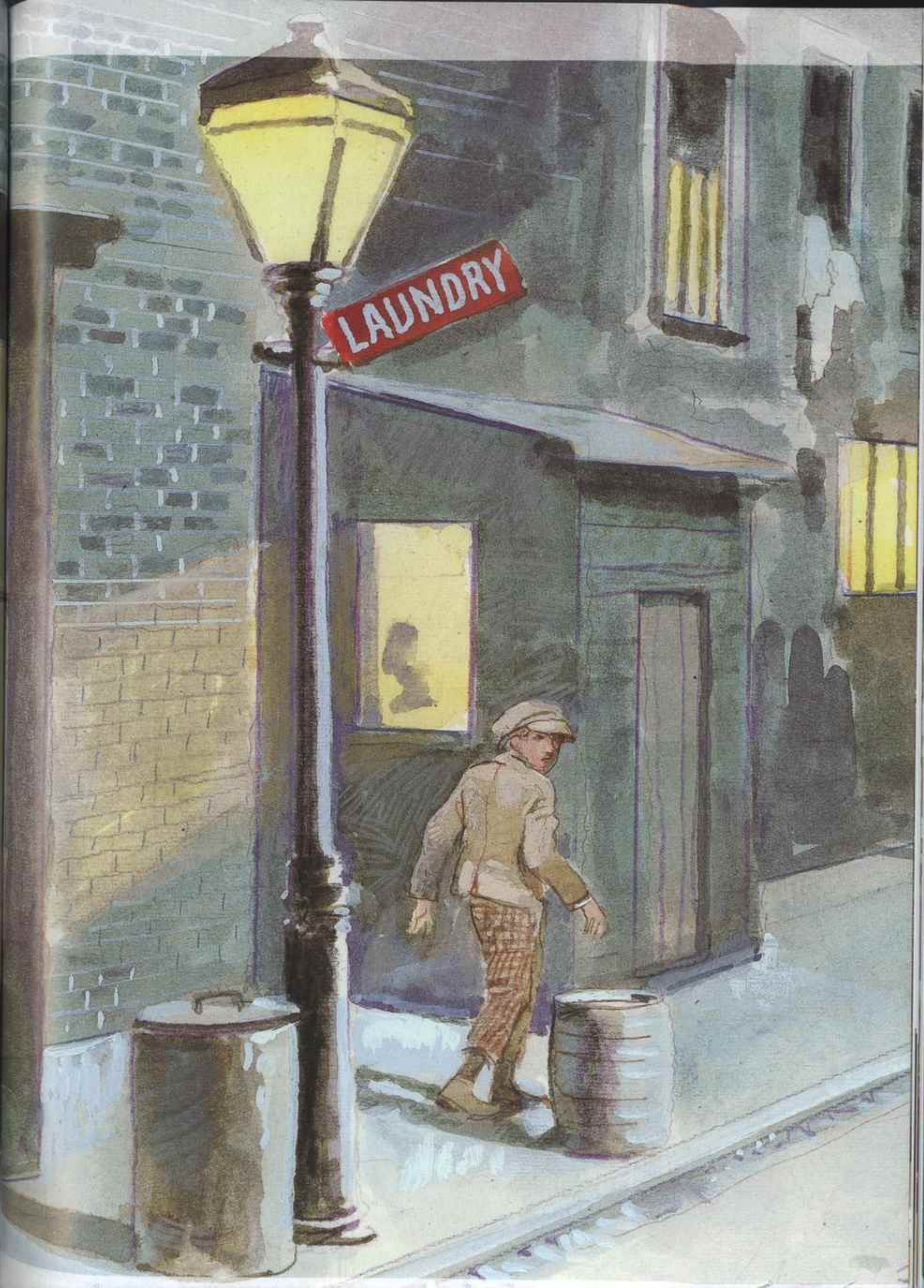
Sherlock Holmes jumped up from his chair in delight.

'The last link!' he cried. 'I now understand all the main facts of this case and I'll prove it to you. Do you have the two pills?'

'Here they are,' said Lestrade, giving Holmes a small white box.

'Doctor Watson,' said Holmes, 'can you get the poor dog from downstairs? It's been ill for so long. Only yesterday the landlady asked you to end its pain.'

I went downstairs and carried the dog up in my arms. It was very old and was breathing with great difficulty. Sherlock



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

Holmes cut one of the pills in half and gave one half to the dog. Nothing happened.

'I don't understand how this is connected with the murder of Mr Stangerson,' said Lestrade as we sat there watching.

Holmes looked at his watch.

'This is impossible!' he cried. 'The pills which I thought were used on Drebber are found after the death of Stangerson, but they aren't poisonous. What can this mean? Surely I can't be wrong... Ah, I have it, I have it!'

He rushed to the box, cut the other pill in half and again gave half to the dog. Only seconds after it had eaten the pill, the dog was dead.

'I should have known,' said Holmes. 'One of the pills was deadly poison and the other was entirely harmless. Sometimes, gentlemen, it's a mistake to confuse strangeness with mystery. The strange details of this case have really made it easier to solve, not more difficult.'

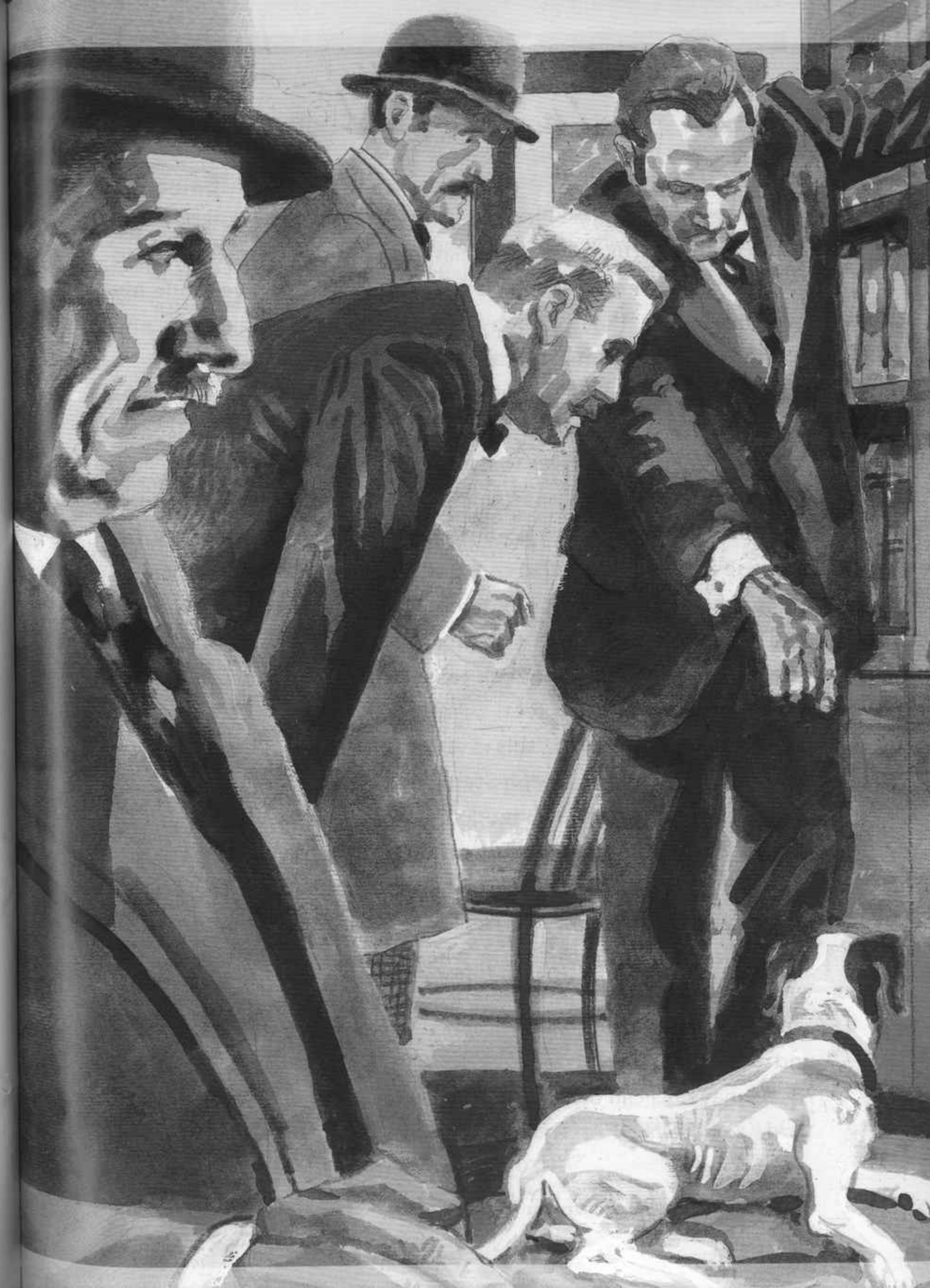
Mr Gregson was tired of listening to Sherlock Holmes.

'Look, Mr Holmes, we know you are a very clever man and you have your own way of working. I've told you what I thought of the case, but it seems I was wrong. Arthur Charpentier isn't the murderer. Lestrade went after his man, Stangerson, and he was wrong too. You say you know this and you know that, and you seem to know more than we do. Tell me now, what do you know about this case? Can you name the man who did it?'

Lestrade nodded in agreement.

'I think Gregson is right, sir. We've both tried and we've both failed. Tell us what you know,' he said.

'If we wait any longer to arrest the murderer, he may kill somebody else,' I added. We waited as Holmes walked up and





A STUDY in Scarlet

down, lost in thought.

'There'll be no more murders,' he said finally. 'I do know the name of the murderer, but that isn't the same as knowing how to catch him. But I expect this to happen very soon; I've made my own arrangements.' Just then there was a knock at the door, and young Wiggins ran into the room.

'Please, sir,' he said, 'I have the cab downstairs.'

'Good boy,' said Holmes. He took a pair of handcuffs ¹ from a drawer. 'Ask the cabdriver to come up and help me, Wiggins.'

I was surprised to hear this. I did not know that Sherlock Holmes was planning to go on a journey. Holmes pulled out a suitcase and bent over it as the cabdriver stepped into the room.

'Just help me with this a moment, driver,' he said.

The cabdriver walked forward and put his hands down to help. At that moment Sherlock Holmes put the handcuffs on his hands and jumped to his feet.

'Gentlemen,' he cried, 'this is Mr Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch Drebber and Joseph Stangerson.'

Everything seemed to stand still for a second: the cabdriver looked in surprise at the handcuffs. Then with an angry cry, he threw himself at the window. The glass smashed, but before he could escape, Gregson, Lestrade and Holmes grabbed him. He was pulled back into the room where a terrible fight began. He was so strong all four of us had difficulty holding him. At last, he realised he was trapped and stopped fighting. We tied up his feet and stood back, exhausted.

'We have his cab outside. We can use it to take him to Scotland Yard,' said Holmes. 'And now I'll be happy to explain everything.'

1. **handcuffs** : metal rings used to lock together a suspect's hands.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Watson's friend Stamford is curious to know about the murder and he asks Watson some questions. Match his questions to the correct answers. Then practise the dialogue between Watson and Stamford with a partner.

- 1 ☐ How did the first victim die?
- 2 ☐ How did the murderer get to Brixton Road?
- 3 ☐ How did the second victim die?
- 4 ☐ Where did they find him?
- 5 ☐ Why do the detectives think the murderer is the same man?
- 6 ☐ How did Holmes know the murderer was a cab driver?

- A The word 'RACHE' was written in blood again.
- B In the Halliday Hotel.
- C Well, that I still have to find out!
- D In a cab.
- E He was poisoned.
- F He was stabbed.

2 Understanding the story

Look at the story so far. What do we know? Put a tick (✓) if we know the answer.

- A ☐ Where did the murder happen?
- B ☐ Who is the victim?
- C ☐ What is the cause of death?
- D ☐ Who is the owner of the wedding ring?
- E ☐ Who is Joseph Stangerson?
- F ☐ Is the murderer a man?
- G ☐ What does the murderer look like?
- H ☐ Why did the murderer write the word 'RACHE' on the wall?
- I ☐ What does the word 'RACHE' mean?
- J ☐ What is the motive for the murder?

- 3 Complete the table below with the details you know. If you do not know yet, put a question mark.

Name and description of the murderer (or Holmes's suspect)	The victims	Where the bodies were found	Cause of death (if known)	Clues
	Enoch Drebber			The smell of poison
	Stangerson	Halliday Hotel		

Look at the table again. What do the two murders have in common? What things suggest the murderer is the same man?

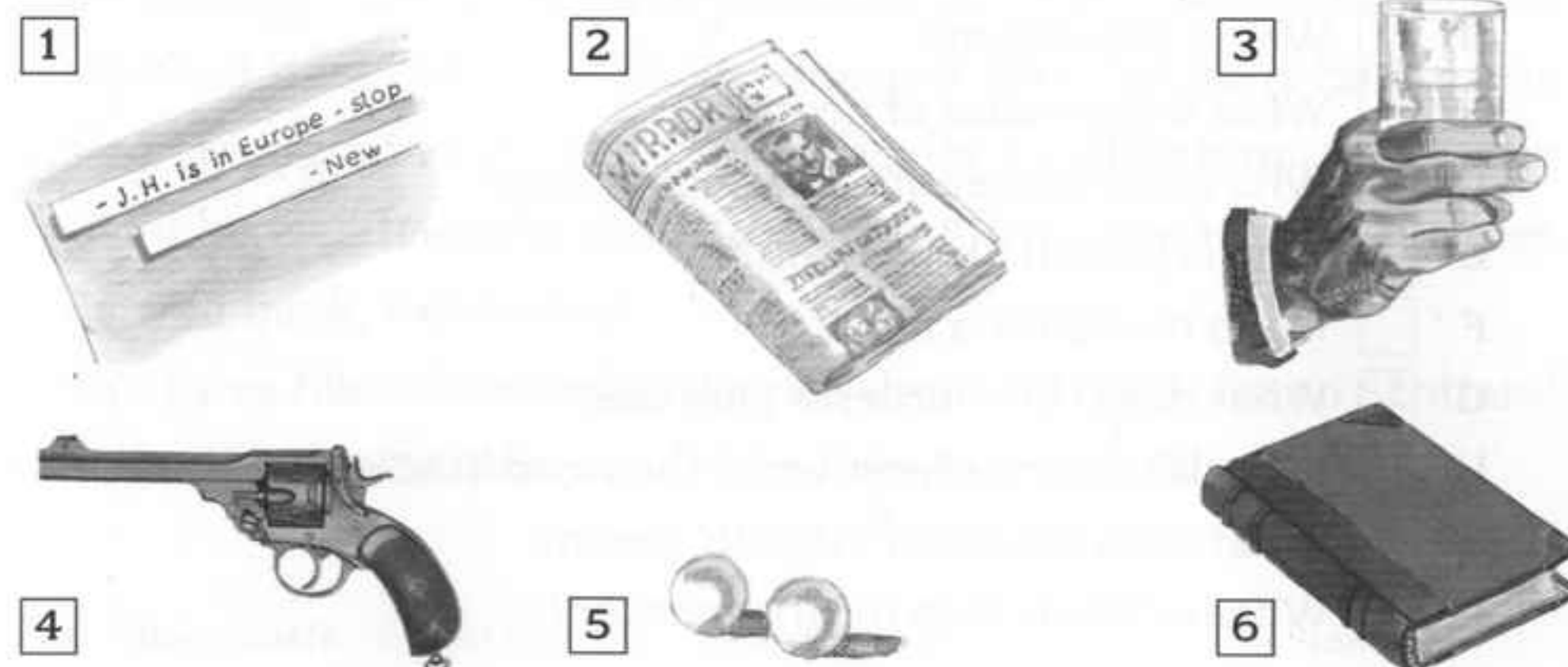
- 4 Choose the best answer, A, B or C. In *A Study in Scarlet* we know

- A ☐ the facts that Watson tells us.
 B ☐ all the facts, including some Watson does not know.
 C ☐ the same facts that the police know.

Look at your answer. Why do you think the author chooses to let us know these facts?

5 Clues

Which of the following was *not* found in the room?



- 6 Which of these items most interests Holmes?
- 7 How does Holmes test the pills? In your own words describe the effects of both pills. Why do you think the murderer had two pills?
- 8 **Vocabulary**

Look at the words in the box. Which objects could be used as murder weapons? Write five sentences using the verbs given and an object.

Example: He stabbed the secretary with a knife.

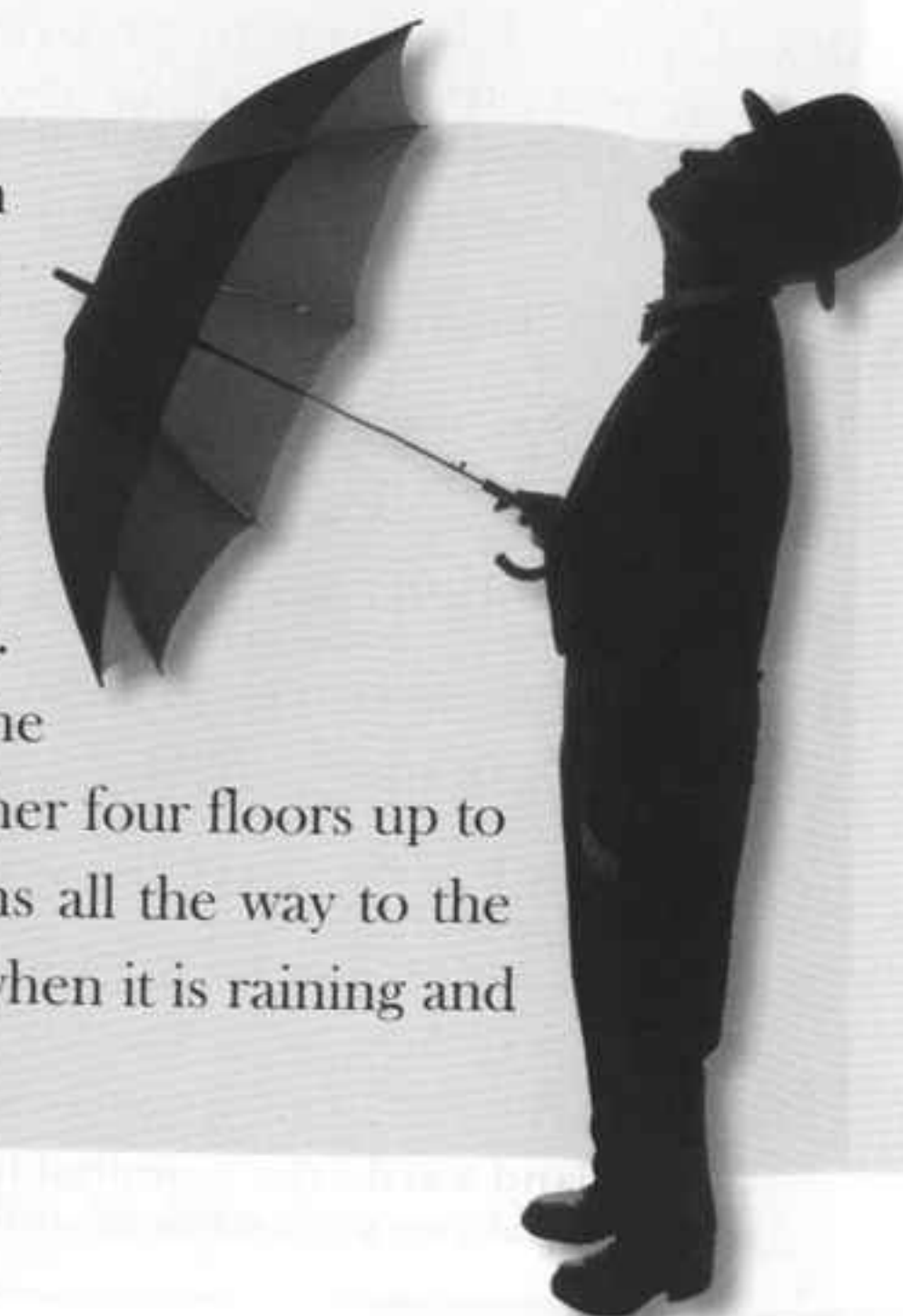
knife rifle candlestick rope
 letter money pills fingernail

A stab B shoot C poison D hit E hang

9 Are you a good detective?

Read this story. Can you guess why the man always gets out at the ninth floor? Discuss your conclusions with a partner.

A lazy, forgetful young man lives on the 13th floor of a tall building. In the morning he gets in the lift down to the ground floor, goes out of the building and drives to work. When he returns he goes to the 9th floor and then walks the other four floors up to his flat. Occasionally he returns all the way to the 13th floor in the lift. But only when it is raining and he remembers his umbrella!



London

in the 1880s

■ *Study in Scarlet* was published at a very interesting time for Britain. It was a time of development in all areas, the influences of which can still be seen in British society today. Education for everyone was available with the introduction of the Education Act in 1870. Seventeen years later, when *A Study in Scarlet* was published, most people could read and write.

This led to the rising popularity of newspapers and magazines such as *The Strand*, the magazine which made Sherlock Holmes and Arthur Conan Doyle famous. These types of magazines and newspapers were full of stories of crime and scandal.

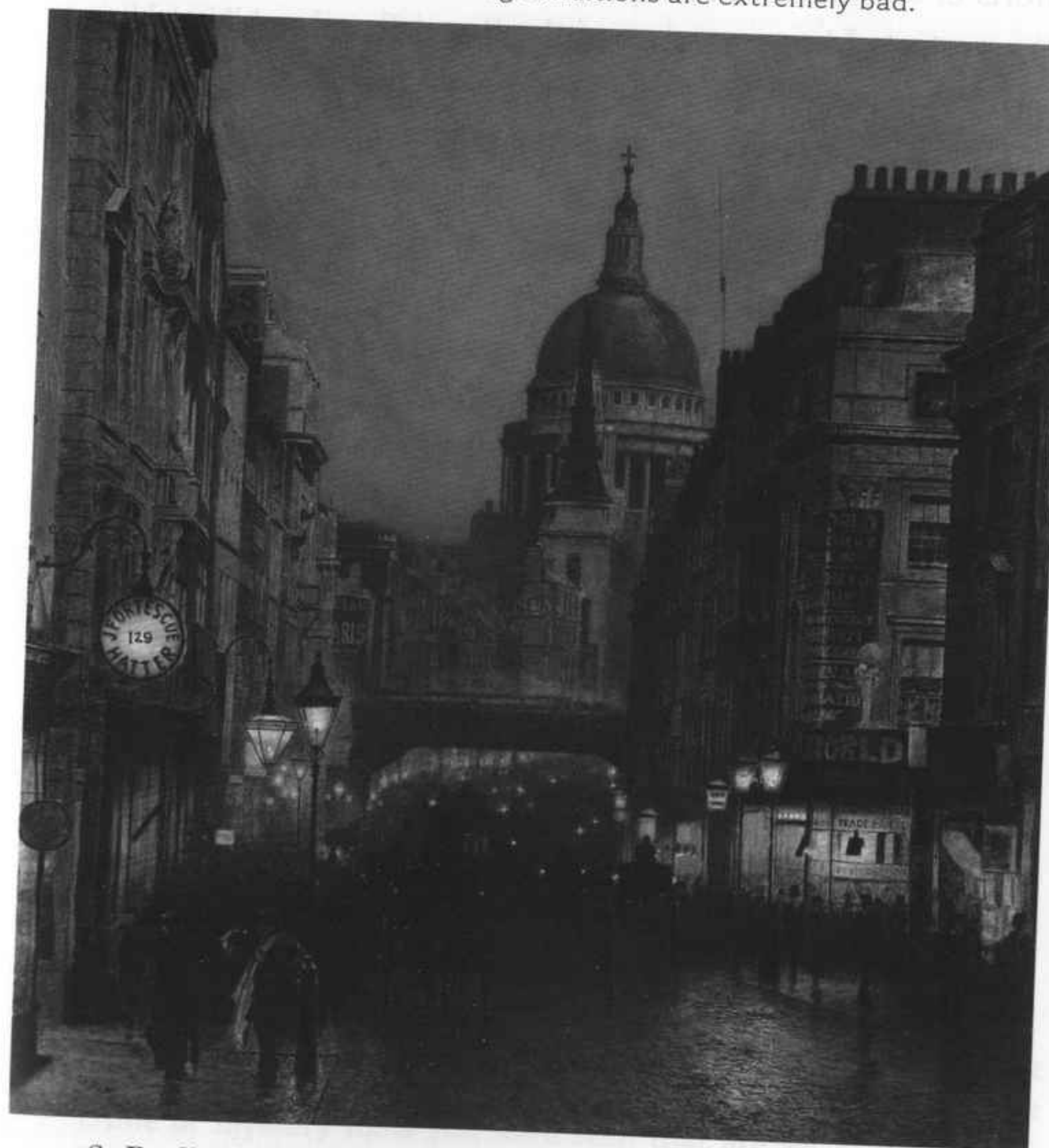
Methods used by the police to solve crimes at this time were also developing. Although fingerprints were first used by the ancient Chinese as signatures on documents, they were not used to help solve crimes until 1897, when a British police officer in India called Edward Richard Henry used fingerprints as forensic evidence. In 1901 Scotland Yard¹ also began using the fingerprinting system.

The need for a police force grew as the populations of Britain's cities increased. In 1851, for the first time in history, more people were living in cities and towns than in the country. London expanded very quickly. In the 1860s there were three and a half million people living in London. By 1881 there were four and a half million, and in 1911, there were seven million. Many stories and novels set in

1. **Scotland Yard** : the Criminal Investigation Department of London's Metropolitan Police Force.

London at this time describe it as a dark, smoky, dirty city. Although there was a huge increase in population at this time, there were not enough houses. This led to very poor living conditions for many people. Certain areas of London were particularly overcrowded, like the slums¹ of the East End. Here, as many as

1. **slums** : areas in which living conditions are extremely bad.

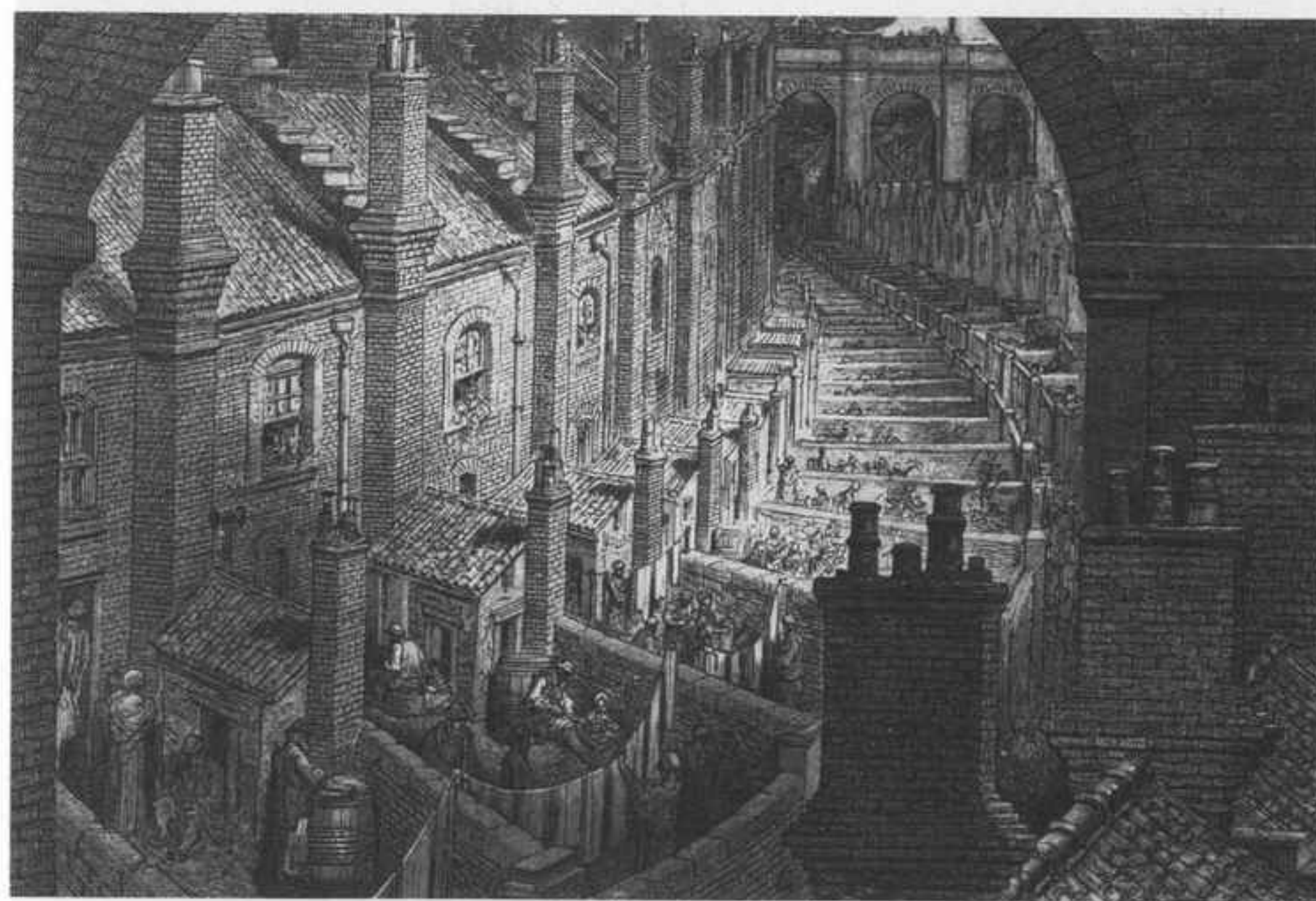


St Paul's Cathedral, London (1885), by John Atkinson Grimshaw.

thirty people lived in one small house. The East End was full of poverty, crime, theft and prostitution.

In 1888, the year after *A Study in Scarlet* was published, Jack the Ripper murdered at least seven women. They were all prostitutes and all killed in the same way: their throats were cut and their bodies mutilated. Jack the Ripper was never caught despite all the efforts of Scotland Yard. Many people believe that Jack the Ripper was protected by a member of the Royal Family. Albert Victor, grandson of Queen Victoria, is suspected of being the Ripper by some people. This is the theory explored in the recent film about Jack the Ripper, *From Hell*, with Johnny Depp.

However, for the richer classes of society in London, the 1880s were a time of peace and security, the age of house parties and long weekends in the country. Queen Victoria celebrated fifty years of her reign in the Jubilee year of 1887. Frank Harris, an Irish American



Backstreets of London from *London, a Pilgrimage* (1872) by Gustave Doré.

writer, described London as a city of 'varied delights... the queen city of the world without equal...'

But the values of Victorian society were disintegrating. Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859, and his later work, *The Descent of Man*, questioned the long established religious, philosophical and social beliefs of the Victorians. Perhaps, after all, humanity did not have a special role in the world, as proposed in the Bible.

But, as we see in *A Study in Scarlet*, these changes did not seem to worry our hero Sherlock Holmes. He remains convinced of his own importance, and as he says, 'You say that we go round the sun. If we went round the moon, it would make no difference to me or my work.'

1 Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A In the late 1800s very few poor people could read. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Stories like those published in <i>The Strand</i> are very different to the ones we read today. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C By 1901 Scotland Yard was using fingerprints as evidence in some crime cases. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D In 1911 the population of London was double that of the 1860s. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E The rise in population meant better housing for the poor. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F The late 1800s was a period of progress and change. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 There are several films that show some of the dark and violent aspects of crime which so worried readers in the 1800s. Think about crime or mystery films you have seen that are set in this period. Choose one and describe what happens to a partner, or to the class.

PART TWO

In the Country of the Saints



CHAPTER ONE

THE MORMONS

In the centre of North America there is a large desert, which for a long time stopped people crossing the continent. No one could live in the desert; many people died trying to cross it to reach more fertile lands.

In the year 1847, a traveller stood on a rocky cliff,¹ looking across this empty land. All he could see were the bones of other people who had tried to reach the West. The man was dying from hunger and thirst. With him he had a small child, a girl, who he

1. **cliff** : high area of land.

THE MORMONS



was carrying in a blanket. They were the only ones left of a group of twenty-one people who tried to travel to a better life; the others, including the little girl's mother, were dead. The man's name was John Ferrier, and as the little girl had no one else, he adopted her, and called her Lucy Ferrier. John knew that if he did not find food and water soon, both of them would die.

But he was very tired. He and Lucy sat down on the cliff above the desert. Before long both of them were asleep.

In the distance there was a cloud of dust. The cloud became bigger as it got nearer, until it was clear that it was made by a large group of moving creatures. It was a huge group of carts,¹ men and women, children, horses and animals, who were travelling across America to find a new place to live. One of the men saw Lucy and John, high up on their cliff. The great trail of wagons, men and women stopped while some of the men climbed up to see who they were. John Ferrier woke up and was shocked to see the empty desert now full of people and life. The men took the man and the little girl to the wagons.

'Who are you?' asked John Ferrier. 'There are so many of you.'

'There are nearly ten thousand of us,' said one of the young men. 'We're the Mormons.'²

'Where are you going?' asked John Ferrier.

'We don't know. The hand of God is leading us through our Prophet. You must come before him. He'll decide what to do with you.'

The Prophet, a man called Brigham Young, was in a large, brightly painted wagon, with six horses pulling it. Lucy and John

1. **carts** : wooden vehicles pulled by horses.

2. **Mormons** : religious group founded in 1830 (see the dossier on page 90).



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

stood before him.

'If we take you with us,' he said, 'you must become believers in our religion. Will you do that?'

'I don't think we have a choice,' said Ferrier. 'If we stay here, we'll die.'

'Take them then, Brother Stangerson,' said the Prophet 'and give them food and drink. It's your job to teach these two the way of the Mormons. Now let's move on!'

After a long and difficult journey the group of Mormons arrived in Utah, where they built Salt Lake City. The Prophet gave each person a piece of land to farm and to build on. He gave the biggest pieces of land to the two Elders ¹ of the Mormon religion; their names were Stangerson and Drebber.

He also gave land to John and Lucy Ferrier. On the journey, John proved he was very useful; he was a hard worker and a good hunter. John built a fine house for himself and Lucy and worked hard on his land and farm. Over twelve years he became rich and well known in the area.

There was just one thing that the Mormons did not like about John Ferrier. The Mormons practised polygamy; that is, having more than one wife. They wanted John to have many wives but John did not agree with this practice and preferred to stay unmarried.

As the years passed and John became rich, Lucy was also growing up. She became a very beautiful young woman, and this soon started to cause problems for the Ferriers.

One day, Lucy was riding into town to do some business for her father. She found herself surrounded by a herd of cattle. ²

1. **Elders** : (here) people with responsibility in the church.

2. **herd of cattle** : group of cows.





A STUDY *in Scarlet*

Her horse became frightened and nearly threw Lucy to the ground. But at this moment a strong brown hand grabbed the reins¹ of the frightened horse and brought the horse and Lucy to safety.

'I hope you're not hurt, Miss,' said the young man.

'I was very frightened,' she said. 'Thank you.'

'I guess you're the daughter of John Ferrier,' said the young man. 'Ask him if he remembers Jefferson Hope from St Louis. He and my father were good friends.'

'Why don't you come and ask him yourself?' said Lucy.

After Lucy left, Jefferson Hope realised that he had fallen in love with the beautiful young girl. He was determined to marry her and visited John Ferrier that same night. He visited the farm many times, telling stories of hunting, mining for silver and working on ranches. It was clear that Lucy, too, had fallen in love with the young man who had saved her.

One night, he came to the farm.

'I must go, Lucy,' he said. 'I won't ask you to come with me now, but will you be ready to come when I'm here again?'

'When will that be?' she asked.

'About two months. Your father's happy for us to get married, if I can make enough money to look after you.'

'If you and Father have arranged it all, there's nothing more to say,' she said, resting her head on his chest.

He kissed her. 'Goodbye my darling — in two months you'll see me again.' She watched him ride away, the happiest girl in all of Utah.

Three weeks passed before the trouble began. Brigham Young

1. **reins** : leather straps used to control a horse.

THE MORMONS



came to visit John Ferrier.

'Brother Ferrier,' said Brigham Young, 'we've been very good to you. You've grown rich with our help. In return, we asked you to become a true believer in our faith. But you've failed us. You haven't taken any wives, and now I hear that Lucy's going to be married to a man who isn't one of us. This can't be allowed.'

Ferrier was nervous at these words. Brigham Young continued.

'We the Elders want Lucy to marry one of our sons, either Stangerson's or Drebber's. They're both young and rich. Lucy must choose between them.'

Ferrier was silent for some time. At last he said, 'You must give us time. My daughter's very young.'

'Lucy can have a month to choose,' said Brigham Young. 'After that she must give us an answer.' He turned and left.

Lucy came into the room. Her frightened face showed that she knew what the Prophet planned for her.

'What can we do?' she asked. 'There are such terrible stories of what happens to people who don't do what the Prophet asks.'

'We'll send a message to Jefferson,' said her father. 'He'll help us to escape from Utah and the Mormons.'

'Leave Utah?' cried Lucy.

'We have no choice,' said John. 'We'll wait for Jefferson to come back and then we'll leave.'

'But they won't let us leave!' said Lucy.

'Wait until Jefferson comes. There's nothing to be afraid of and there's no danger.'

That night, John Ferrier very carefully locked all the doors and cleaned and loaded his old gun.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Lucy and John were the only people left from their group. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B The Mormons were going to find their prophet. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C The Mormons took the Ferriers to Las Vegas. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D After the incident on the horse Lucy and Jefferson fell in love. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E John Ferrier opposed the marriage of Lucy and Jefferson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Jefferson left Utah to make money for the marriage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G The Mormons wanted Lucy to marry a Mormon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H Brigham Young gave Lucy a month to choose between Jefferson Hope and Joseph Stangerson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I Lucy was happy to leave Utah. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Why do you think the author is telling us this new story, based in North America, when the murders happened in London?
- Are John Ferrier's first twelve years in Salt Lake City a success? Why/Why not?
- Look at the picture on pages 68-9. How do you think the two characters, Lucy and Jefferson, are feeling?

3 The Mormons and other world religions

How much do you know about different world religions? Complete the table using these words and following the examples.

church The Holy Bible Abraham Joseph Smith
The Book of Mormon Siddharta Gautama The Qur'an
Mount Sinai Temple the Prophet Muhammad Tibet
synagogue Salt Lake City Jerusalem mosque Moses

Name of religion	Central figure(s)/ founder	Holy places	Place of worship	Holy text
Buddhism				The Four Noble Truths
Christianity	Jesus Christ			
Islam		Mecca		
Judaism			temple	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)				

INTERNET PROJECT

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine.

Open the page for *A Study in Scarlet*. Click on the internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Choose one of the religions from the table above and do some research of your own. Discover the most important dates and facts about the religion you chose and prepare to talk about them. Find out whether these religions are practised in your country.



4 Listening

FCE

You will hear five people talking about their religions. Choose from the list A-F what each person says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A ☐ It's like being part of a family.
- B ☐ I celebrate New Year in Autumn.
- C ☐ It's up to you if you want to be a vegetarian or not.
- D ☐ It's important to follow your grandparents' traditions.
- E ☐ My mum always cooks nice food in this month.
- F ☐ I help to organise events at university.

FCE 5 Read the text below about Salt Lake City and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only one word for each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In 1847 a small group of pioneers (0) *arrived* in the Salt Lake Valley in Utah. 'The pioneers' was the name given (1) the early European settlers in America. Some of (2) people were trying to find a land free from persecution, like the group (3) became known as the Mormons.

The Mormons arrived in the area (4) their leader Brigham Young on July 24th. This day became a local holiday (5) Pioneer Day. The new settlers worked hard. They broke the hard earth and changed the direction (6) the nearby rivers to water the dry land.

In the next century Salt Lake City grew quickly. Its fortunes started not long (7) the search for gold in California. Many people stopped there on their way to the west and it was known as the 'crossroads of the west'. Salt Lake City (8) precious metal too, and the mines soon replaced farming as the main industry.

Today the main industries are professional and business industries (9) as banking and information technology. Salt Lake City is a modern city and is attracting (10) tourists than ever. In 2002 it was chosen as the host of the Winter Olympics, a fact which its residents are naturally proud of, given its humble beginnings.



6 Writing – a letter

You are going to represent your country in the Winter Olympics. Read this letter from the Olympic Federation, on which you have made some notes. Then, using the information in your notes, write a suitable reply. Write your letter (120-150 words) in an appropriate style.

Mid-Dec?
no. of people

Congratulations! I can confirm that your application for your team to appear in the Games has been accepted. Please can you answer these questions and return this form?

What is your arrival date and how many are there in your party?

Do you intend to stay in the Olympic Village or make your own arrangements? Accommodation must be booked in advance.

Tell them!

Do you or your party have any special dietary requirements? Please write any additional requirements you have:

Some vegetarians

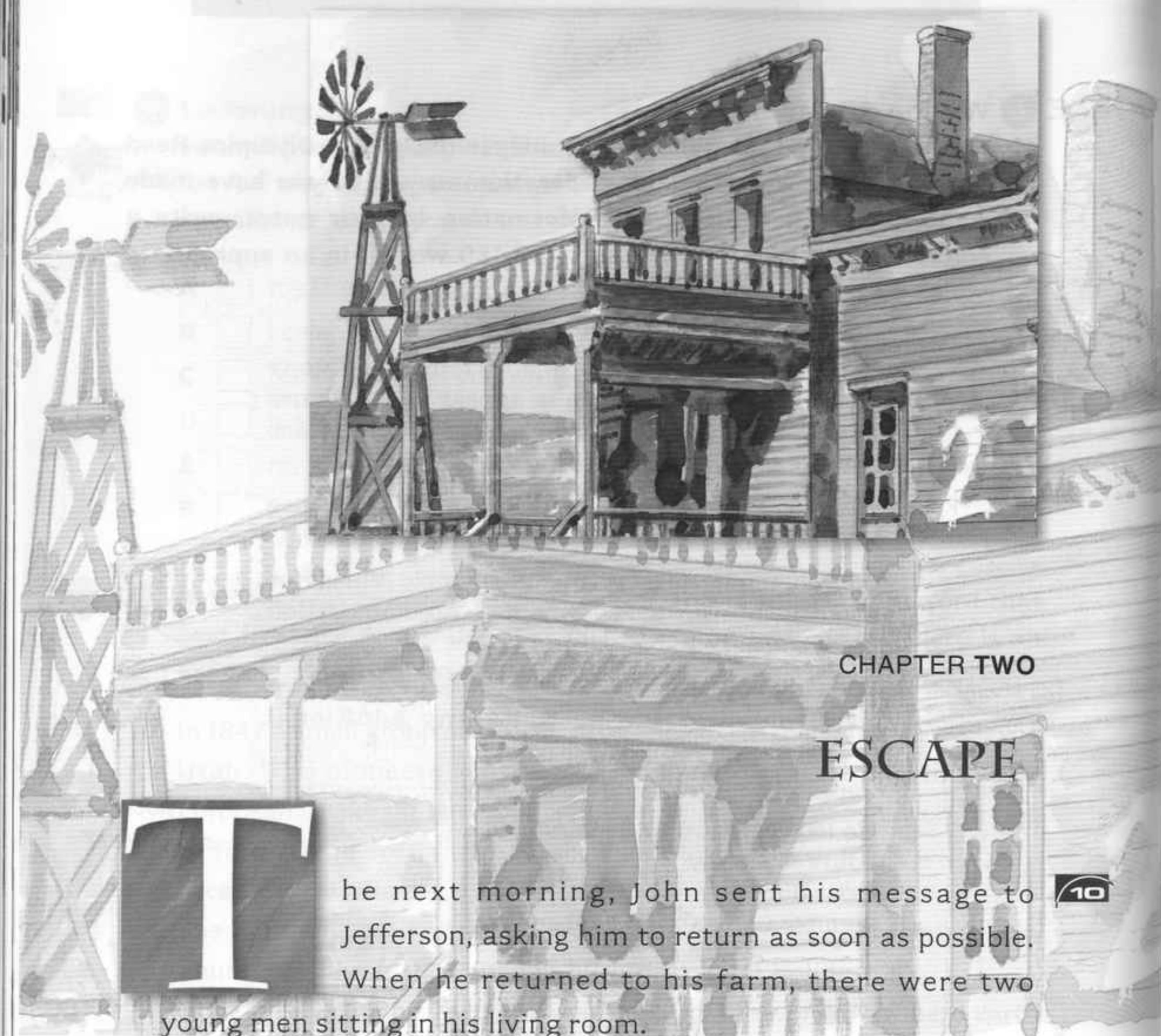
.....
We look forward to meeting you,
Yours sincerely
Peter Jones
Olympic Committee Member

Practice equipment?

Before you read

1 Which of these things do you think will happen in Chapter Two?

- A ☐ Lucy marries Drebbler, one of the Mormon elders.
- B ☐ Lucy and Jefferson run away to California.
- C ☐ Jefferson kills one of the Mormon elders.
- D ☐ Drebbler and Stangerson are followed by Jefferson.
- E ☐ Jefferson becomes a farmer in Europe.



CHAPTER TWO

ESCAPE



The next morning, John sent his message to Jefferson, asking him to return as soon as possible. When he returned to his farm, there were two young men sitting in his living room.

'Maybe you don't know who we are,' said one. 'This is the son of Elder Drebber and I'm Joseph Stangerson. We've come to help you decide which of us will marry Lucy.'

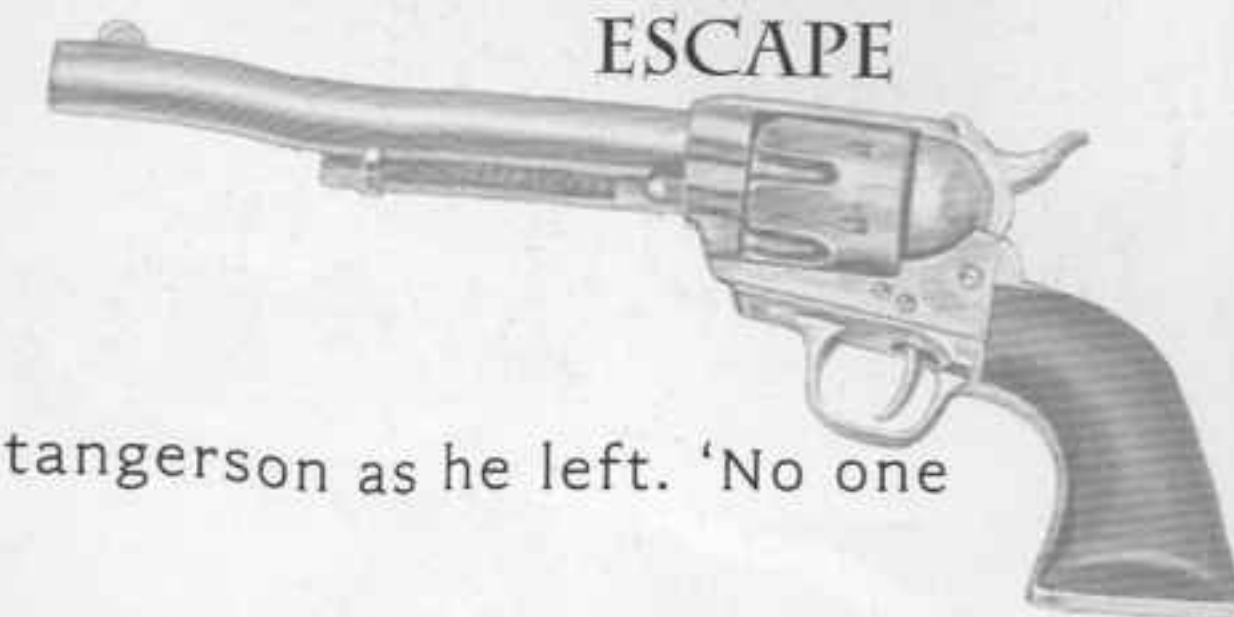
John Ferrier waited.

'As I have only four wives and Drebber has seven, I think it's better if Lucy chooses me,' said Stangerson.

'No, no,' said Drebber. 'I'm much richer than you. I can afford to keep more wives. She'll marry me.'

'For now, you can both stop fighting over my daughter and get out of my house!' shouted John. 'She has a month to choose.'

ESCAPE



Now go!

'You'll be sorry!' shouted Stangerson as he left. 'No one opposes the Prophet!'

The next morning, John woke up to find a note on his bed. It said, 'Twenty nine days left.' John did not know how this message was delivered as he slept. All the doors and windows were locked.

Every day John found another note, counting down the days until Lucy had to choose. There was still no news from Jefferson.

One evening John sat alone trying to think of a way out of his trouble. That morning the number two was written on the wall of his house. The next day was the last day of Lucy's freedom. Suddenly he heard a quiet scratching on the door to the house. John opened the door. He looked right and left and saw no one. Then he looked down; there on the ground was Jefferson Hope.

'You scared me!' said John. 'Why did you come like that?'

'How's Lucy?' asked Jefferson. 'Is she well?'

'She doesn't know the danger,' said John.

'That's good. The house is watched on every side. That's why I crawled¹ to the door like that. We must leave tonight. I have three horses waiting in the Eagle Canyon. Do you have money?'

John nodded.

'Go and wake Lucy. We must leave at once.'

They waited until a dark cloud covered the moon. Then they climbed out of the window into the small garden. Silently they crossed the garden into a field. Suddenly, Jefferson pulled them down into the shadow. They saw two men meet in the darkness.

'Tomorrow at midnight,' said one. 'Tell Brother Drebber.'

'Nine to seven!'

1. **crawled** : moved forward on hands and knees.



A STUDY in Scarlet

'Seven to five!' The two men separated and disappeared into the night.

Jefferson, Lucy and John quickly crossed the fields and came to the road. Soon the road led between two dark, rocky mountains: Eagle Canyon, where the horses were waiting for them. As they travelled further and further away from the Mormons, all three felt happier. But they were still inside the boundary of the Mormon city; a soldier stood on a cliff.

'Who goes there?' ¹ he shouted.

'Travellers for Nevada,' replied Jefferson.

'By whose permission?'

'The Holy Elders,' answered Ferrier.

'Nine to seven.'

'Seven to five,' replied Jefferson, remembering the code words he had heard earlier.

'You may pass,' said the figure.

The travellers knew that freedom lay ahead of them.

They continued through the night and at sunrise they stopped to eat and rest. But Jefferson did not want to wait long.

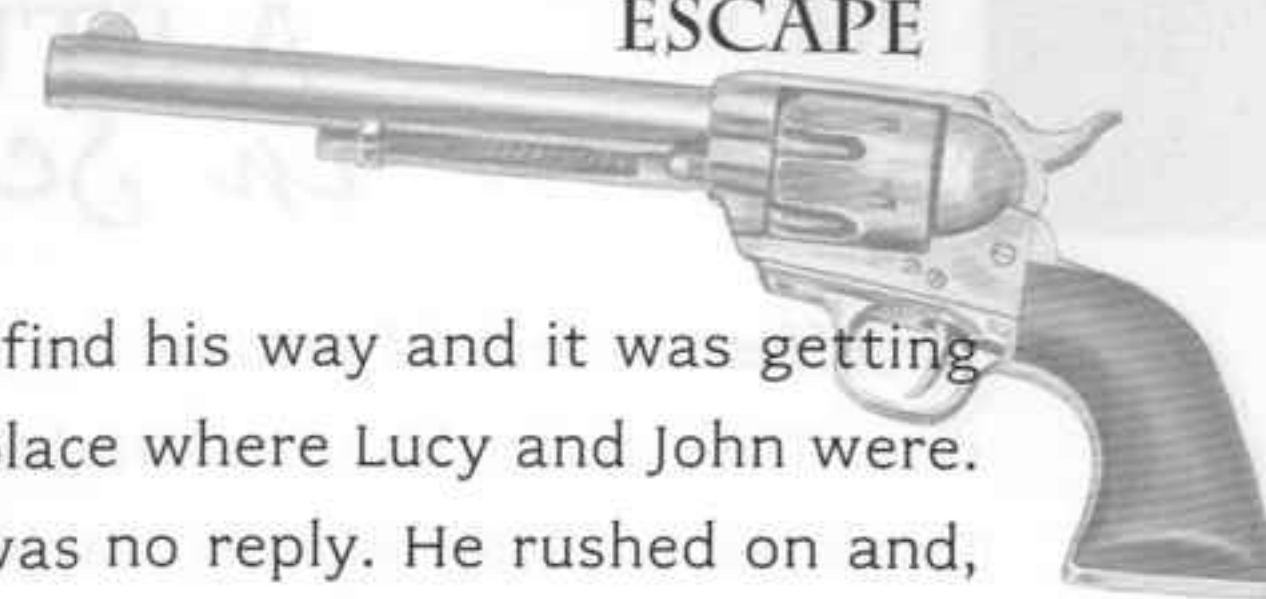
'They must be following us by now,' he said. 'We must get to Carson City and then we'll be safe.' They carried on.

On the second day, their food ran out and Jefferson knew that he must go hunting for food to survive. In a sheltered ² place, he built a small fire and left Lucy and John to rest while he went hunting. He searched for two or three hours without success; then he found and shot a wild sheep. He cut off as much meat as he could carry and started back to Lucy and John. But he was

1. **who goes there** : who is there.

2. **sheltered** : (here) protected from the rain and wind.

ESCAPE



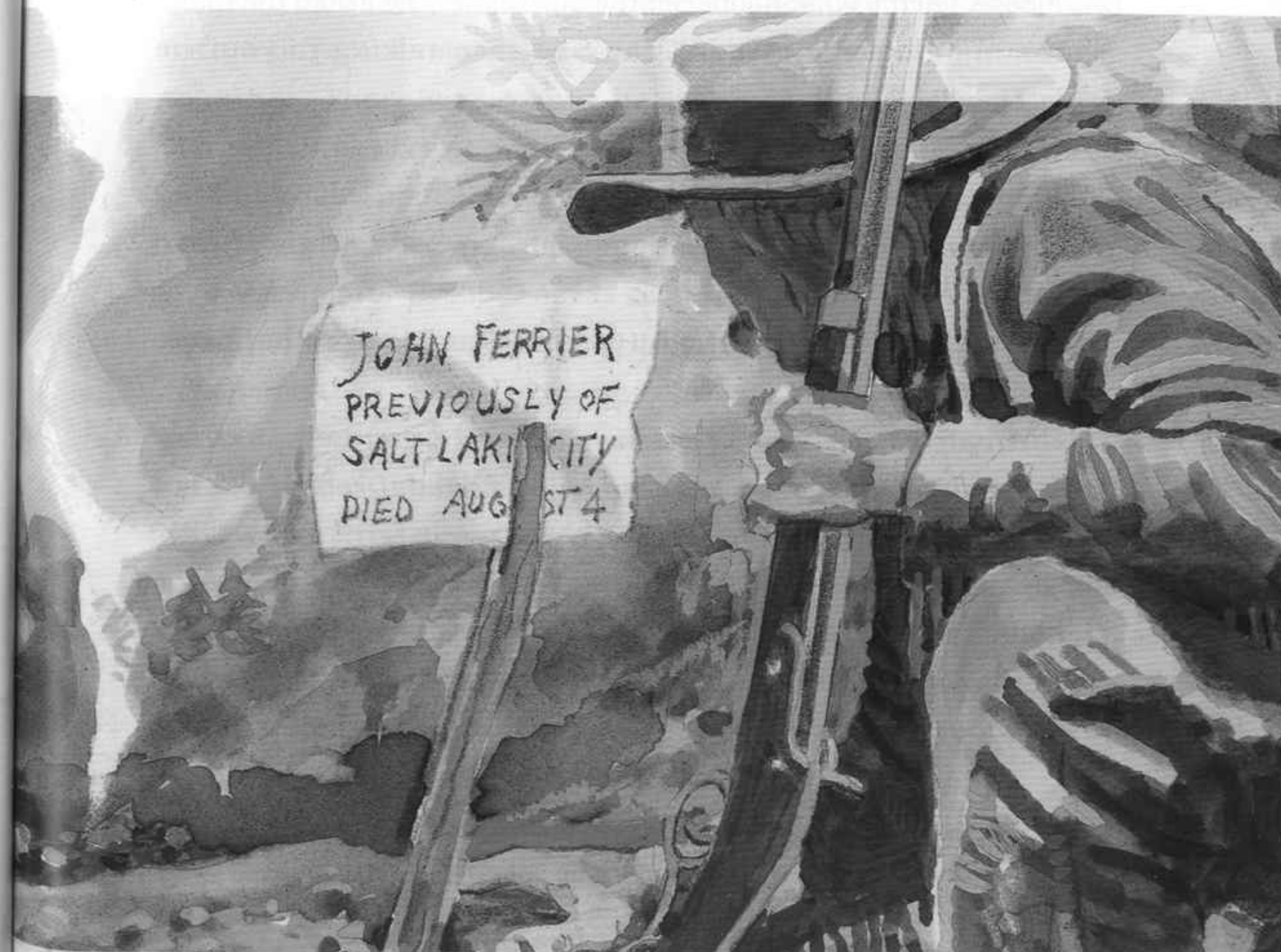
lost. It took him a long time to find his way and it was getting dark. Finally he recognised the place where Lucy and John were. He shouted to them but there was no reply. He rushed on and, turning the corner, found a pile of hot ashes from the fire but no sign of John and Lucy. Even the animals had gone.

Jefferson looked around him. At one side of the fire was a pile of earth. It was a new grave. On it was a stick with a piece of paper on it. It said

John Ferrier

Previously of Salt Lake City

Died August 4



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

Jefferson looked around for a second grave but there wasn't one. They must have taken Lucy back to become the wife of Drebber or Stangerson. As Jefferson realised that he was powerless, he wished that he too was dead like John Ferrier.

But then he decided to fight back; if he could not have Lucy, he would have revenge.¹ He would kill Drebber and Stangerson.

For five days he walked back the way he had come with Lucy and John on horse days before. He was tired and hungry but still he kept going. On the sixth day he arrived in Eagle Canyon. From here he could see Salt Lake City, the home of the Mormons. A man on horseback was passing by. Jefferson knew him.

'Please, tell me what happened to Lucy Ferrier,' he asked the man.

The man looked scared. 'I can't be seen talking to you,' he said. 'They'll kill both of us.'

'Just tell me,' asked Jefferson.

'She was married yesterday to young Drebber,' he said. 'But I don't think he'll have Lucy for long. She's more like a ghost than a woman. What will you do?'

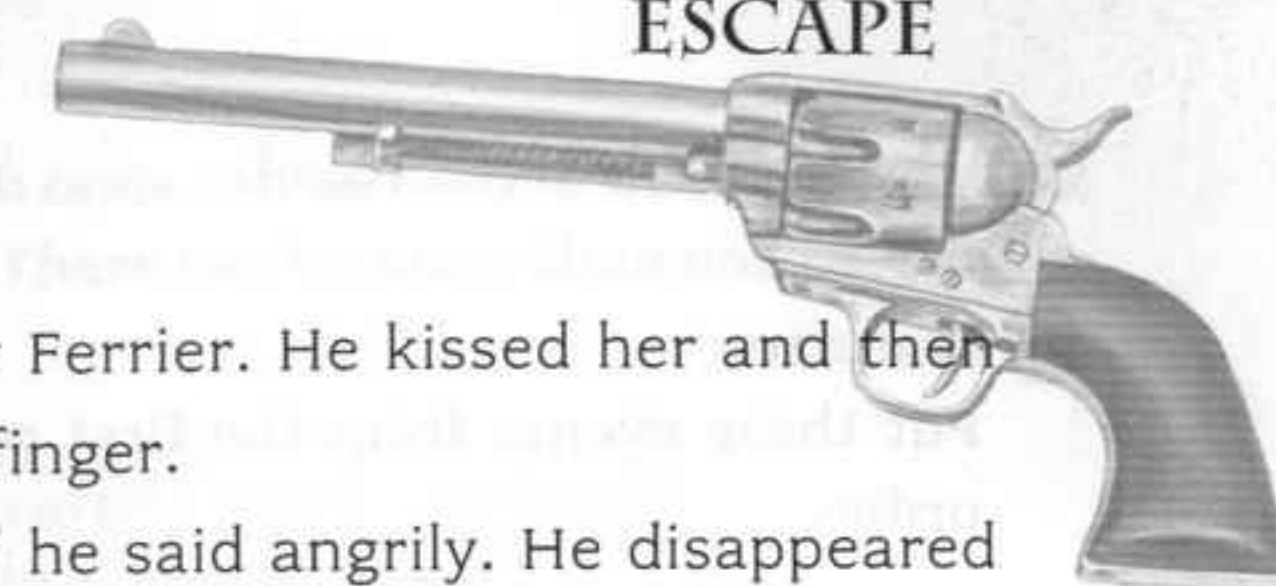
'I'm leaving,' said Jefferson. He turned and walked back into the mountains.

The man was right. Lucy never recovered from the loss of her father and Jefferson. In a month she was dead. Drebber did not seem sad. He only married her for her father's farm and wealth. But his other wives mourned for her,² and sat with her body the night before she was buried. Early in the morning, they were sitting around the body when the door was thrown open and a savage looking man walked in. He walked up to the body that

1. **would have revenge** : would punish the person who hurt him.

2. **mourned for her** : showed their sadness because she had died.

ESCAPE



once contained the soul of Lucy Ferrier. He kissed her and then took the wedding ring from her finger.

'She won't be buried in that,' he said angrily. He disappeared as suddenly as he came.

For several months, Jefferson stayed in the mountains around the Mormon city. There were stories of attempts to kill Drebber and Stangerson. They knew it was Jefferson and tried to find their enemy and kill him before he killed them. But they failed.

Jefferson was ill from living in the mountains. He decided that his revenge could wait while he regained his health and earned some money.

Five years later, he returned to Salt Lake City, disguised¹ and with a different name. However, the Mormons were no longer together. There was a split between the younger and older Mormons. Drebber and Stangerson were no longer Mormons and they left Salt Lake City. No one knew where they were. They only knew that Drebber was still very rich but Stangerson was not. He was working for Drebber as his secretary.

Jefferson travelled from city to city in America, searching for his enemies. Year after year, he continued his search until finally he found the two men in Cleveland, Ohio. But they managed to escape him again, by leaving for Europe. Jefferson worked for a while to earn the money to follow them, but he always just missed them. When he reached St Petersburg, they left for Paris; when he arrived in Paris, they went to Copenhagen. He followed them all over Europe until finally he found them in London. To know what happened there, we can return to the diary of Doctor Watson, where he recorded Jefferson Hope's story.

1. **disguised** [disgaɪzd] : dressed to look like someone else.

Go back to the text

1 Summary

Put these events from the first part of Chapter Two in the correct order.

- A ☐ Jefferson goes hunting for food.
- B ☐ Jefferson, John and Lucy leave the house in Salt Lake City.
- C ☐ John finds a note on his bed.
- D ☐ Jefferson finds John's grave in the desert.
- E ☐ Jefferson, John and Lucy overhear two men talking near their house.
- F ☐ Jefferson comes back to Salt Lake City.
- G ☐ Jefferson, John and Lucy arrive at Eagle Canyon.
- H ☐ John throws Drebber and Stangerson out of his house.

Use the sentences as a basis to make a short summary of Chapter Two in your own words. Use the past tense.

2 Understanding the story

Look back at Chapters One and Two. We now have some more information about the victims and the murderer. Tick (✓) the questions you can now answer about the murderer and the victims. Can you guess the answers to the rest?

- A ☐ Where did the victims come from?
- B ☐ In America, were the victims wealthy men?
- C ☐ How did Sherlock Holmes know the killer was Jefferson?
- D ☐ Why did the murderer want the ring back?
- E ☐ Why did Jefferson come to Europe?
- F ☐ Why did Jefferson kill his victims in the way he did?

3 Characters

Have our impressions of Jefferson Hope, Enoch Drebber and Joseph Stangerson changed since the first part of the book? In what way?

- 4 Look at the words below. Which ones can be used to describe A. Hope, B. Drebber and C. Stangerson? There can be more than one person for each one.

hard-working dedicated cruel powerful
drunk violent weak poor

- A Hope
- B Drebber
- C Stangerson

- 5 Now find the words from exercise 4 in the word search below.

Y	P	V	S	G	Y	F	D	D	D	I	X	G	V	I
M	V	C	I	G	S	Q	N	Y	S	N	M	N	N	R
X	U	R	F	O	X	Q	Q	U	B	M	D	I	G	U
V	K	U	G	S	L	M	E	Y	Y	E	A	K	E	H
M	T	E	C	L	F	E	X	P	T	G	D	R	J	P
H	N	L	E	S	U	Q	N	A	H	K	W	O	G	D
Z	V	N	B	E	U	E	C	T	W	V	Q	W	N	G
S	E	J	P	A	S	I	X	M	G	T	G	D	H	M
H	A	Z	U	K	D	Z	R	E	Z	Z	M	R	R	F
E	P	O	W	E	R	F	U	L	C	M	F	A	J	I
E	D	R	D	Z	R	D	N	K	J	R	M	H	U	R
T	R	Y	V	K	R	O	K	U	P	N	Z	S	W	N
R	Q	M	B	U	Q	Q	O	I	F	D	I	Q	F	F
Z	L	I	N	K	A	E	W	P	P	D	P	J	F	H
M	A	K	R	X	S	D	W	S	I	R	Q	M	W	O

- 6 Is the murderer really a victim? Imagine you are Hope's lawyer. What would you say to defend Hope in court?

7 **Pronunciation**

Have you noticed how many of the characters have names ending in -son? List them. What do you think this ending (suffix) means?

- 8 Do you have similar endings (suffixes) or prefixes in your language? Match the prefixes and suffixes to the languages below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Von | A English (Scots) |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Di | B Dutch |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> De | C German |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Mac | D French |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Van de | E Italian |

- 11 9 Son is pronounced [sʌn], but when it is at the end of a surname it is pronounced [s(ə)n]. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

- 1 Stangerson was Drebber's secretary.
- 2 Lucy was John's daughter, not his son.
- 3 Madame Charpentier's son didn't like Drebber.
- 4 Jefferson Hope was an honest man.
- 5 Watson is Holmes's assistant.
- 6 Gregson is a detective at Scotland Yard.

Where is son pronounced [sʌn] and where is it pronounced [s(ə)n]? Write your answers below.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

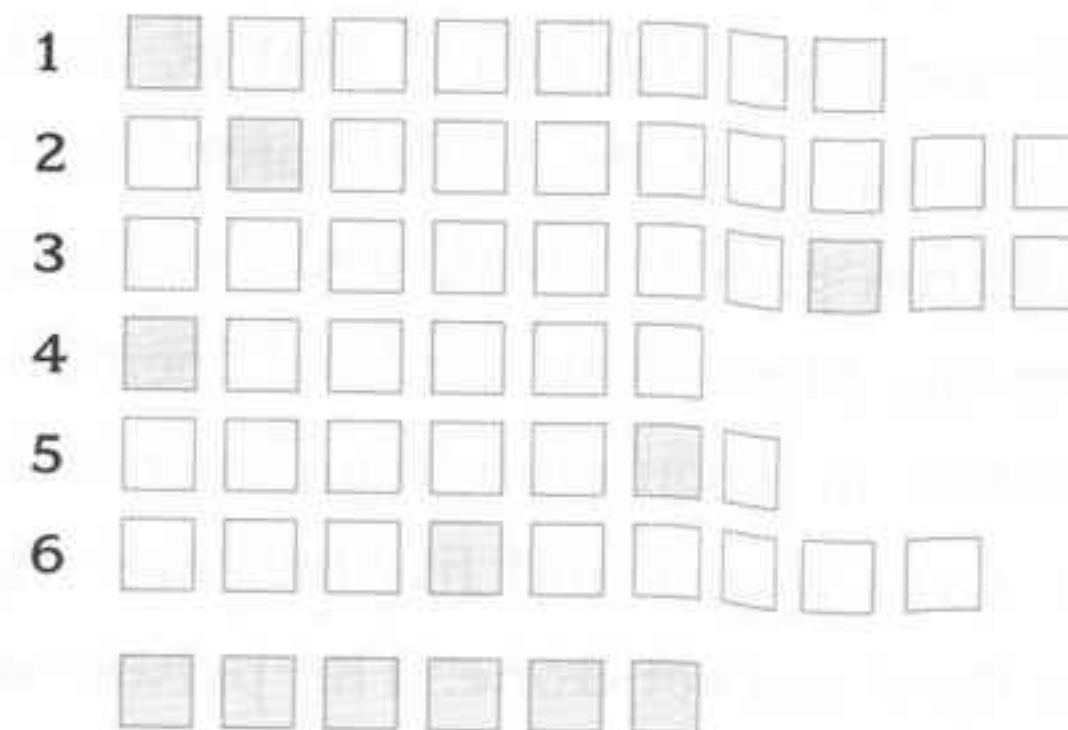
10 **Vocabulary – crime and criminals**

Jefferson Hope is a murderer. Match the types of criminals below to the descriptions A-F.

- 1 mugger 2 kidnapper 3 hijacker 4 pickpocket
5 burglar 6 shoplifter

- A ☐ Someone who takes over the control of a vehicle (usually a plane) by force.
- B ☐ Someone who steals from other people's pockets or bags.
- C ☐ Someone who steals from a shop or store.
- D ☐ Someone who steals from someone in the street after physically threatening or hurting them.
- E ☐ Someone who steals from a house or a building.
- F ☐ Someone who takes away another person by force and asks for money for their return.

- 11 Now rewrite the words in the puzzle. The shaded letters will reveal another criminal. Check in a dictionary and write a description for this criminal.



12 **Speaking**

Can you think of any stories you have heard in the news recently related to the crimes from exercise 10? Tell your partner or the class about what you remember.

The Mormons

Mormonism is the name of a religious group founded in 1830 in New York by a man called Joseph Smith (1805-44). The Mormons are also known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mormonism was expanded by Brigham Young, who we meet in the second half of *A Study in Scarlet*.

Mormons believe that a man called Joseph Smith received two revelations from God; one from an angel, and another written on golden plates. Joseph Smith translated the writing on the plates into what is now known as *The Book of Mormon*. It was published in 1830. Joseph Smith believed that God wanted him to restore the Church of Christ to its true form, as it was during the time of the Apostles.

Mormons give a tenth of their income to the Church. They oppose abortion, homosexuality, sex before marriage, pornography, gambling,¹ tobacco, alcohol, drugs, tea and coffee. When the religion was founded, Mormons also practised polygamy, that is, having more than one wife. As we see in the novel, this caused problems.

During Smith's life, the church grew to twenty-six thousand members. But from the beginning Mormonism attracted enemies as well as converts. Smith was put in prison more than thirty times because of his beliefs. In 1844 Joseph and his brother were imprisoned for something they had not done. The prison was attacked and both brothers were shot dead.

After Smith died, Brigham Young became the new leader. He knew that the Mormons were not safe. They were often attacked by crowds

1. **gambling** : placing money on the result of a game or competition.



A Mormon family with two wives and nine children (1870s).

of people who burned crops,¹ destroyed houses and made threats. This happened because many people thought that polygamy was wrong. People thought of them as outsiders, with a strange and different way of life.

Brigham Young decided that the future of the Mormons was in the American West. All the Mormons travelled together across America to find a safe place to live. This is when we, and John and Lucy Ferrier, meet them for the first time in *A Study in Scarlet*. It was a migration, like the migration of the Israelites who were forced to leave Egypt in search of the Promised Land. The Promised Land for the Mormons was Salt Lake City. This is still the headquarters of the church today. During Brigham Young's lifetime, the Mormons built

1. **crops** : plants grown for food in fields.



Mormons celebrate the 150th anniversary of the original migration.

not only Salt Lake City but also another three hundred and twenty-five towns. They asked the American government to make their area of land a new state. But the Mormon practice of polygamy again caused problems. Many Mormons were put in prison and were not allowed to vote. Finally the Mormons stopped the practice of polygamy. This allowed them to be accepted by the rest of America.

In 1896 Utah became the forty-fifth state of the USA.

Although there are some similarities between Mormonism and Christianity, there are also many differences in their teachings and beliefs; many people do not think the Mormons are Christians. The Mormons celebrate Christmas and Easter and also have a festival called Pioneer Day on July 24. This is the date when Brigham Young and his followers first arrived in Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

Today there are eleven million members of the Church of Latter-day Saints all over the world.

FCE 1 For questions 1-4, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Mormons do not
 - A ☐ drink any alcohol, tea or coffee.
 - B ☐ smoke tobacco, but do occasionally drink wine.
 - C ☐ drink any coffee or alcohol but do drink tea.
 - D ☐ drink any alcohol, tea or coffee but do smoke tobacco.
- 2 In the mid 1840s many Mormons were attacked because
 - A ☐ Brigham Young did not agree with other Christian leaders.
 - B ☐ people felt threatened by Mormon followers.
 - C ☐ the Mormons did not marry.
 - D ☐ people did not accept the practice of polygamy.
- 3 In 1896 Utah was legally recognised as
 - A ☐ the only state to be allowed to practise polygamy.
 - B ☐ a Mormon area but not as a state.
 - C ☐ an American state.
 - D ☐ an independent province.
- 4 On July 24 Mormons celebrate the date
 - A ☐ Mormonism was founded.
 - B ☐ Brigham Young and his followers arrived in Salt Lake Valley.
 - C ☐ the Mormons left for Salt Lake Valley.
 - D ☐ Joseph Smith and his brother died.

INTERNET PROJECT

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine.

Open the page for *A Study in Scarlet*. Click on the internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Work in groups.

Group 1: How do Mormons live today? Where are the largest communities of Mormons? Have things changed since this story was written?



Group 2: Find out more information about Salt Lake City. Write down some important events and places to visit.

When you have finished, exchange information.

2 Speaking

Do you think Conan Doyle gives a positive or negative impression of Mormonism? Explain in your own words why.

3 Discuss the questions below with a partner.

- A Very few Mormons have more than one wife today. How do you think life would be different in a family with several wives?
- B Have you ever seen a Mormon church? Try and find a picture of one. How is it different from religious buildings in your country?



CHAPTER THREE

REVENGE

A

fter we got our prisoner under control, he was very calm and did not try to hurt us any more.

'I guess you're going to take me to the police station,' he said to Sherlock Holmes. 'My cab's downstairs. If you free my legs, I can walk down to it.'

Sherlock Holmes did as he asked, although Gregson and Lestrade looked worried. Jefferson Hope stood up.

'I can drive the cab,' said Lestrade. 'The doctor and Gregson can travel with you two inside.' We went downstairs to the cab. Jefferson did not try to escape and soon we were at the police station.

'I'd like to tell my side of the story,' said Jefferson Hope. 'My heart is weak and I won't live many more days, now my work is done. I don't want to be remembered as a cold-blooded

A STUDY *in Scarlet*

murderer.’¹

He sat down and told his story.

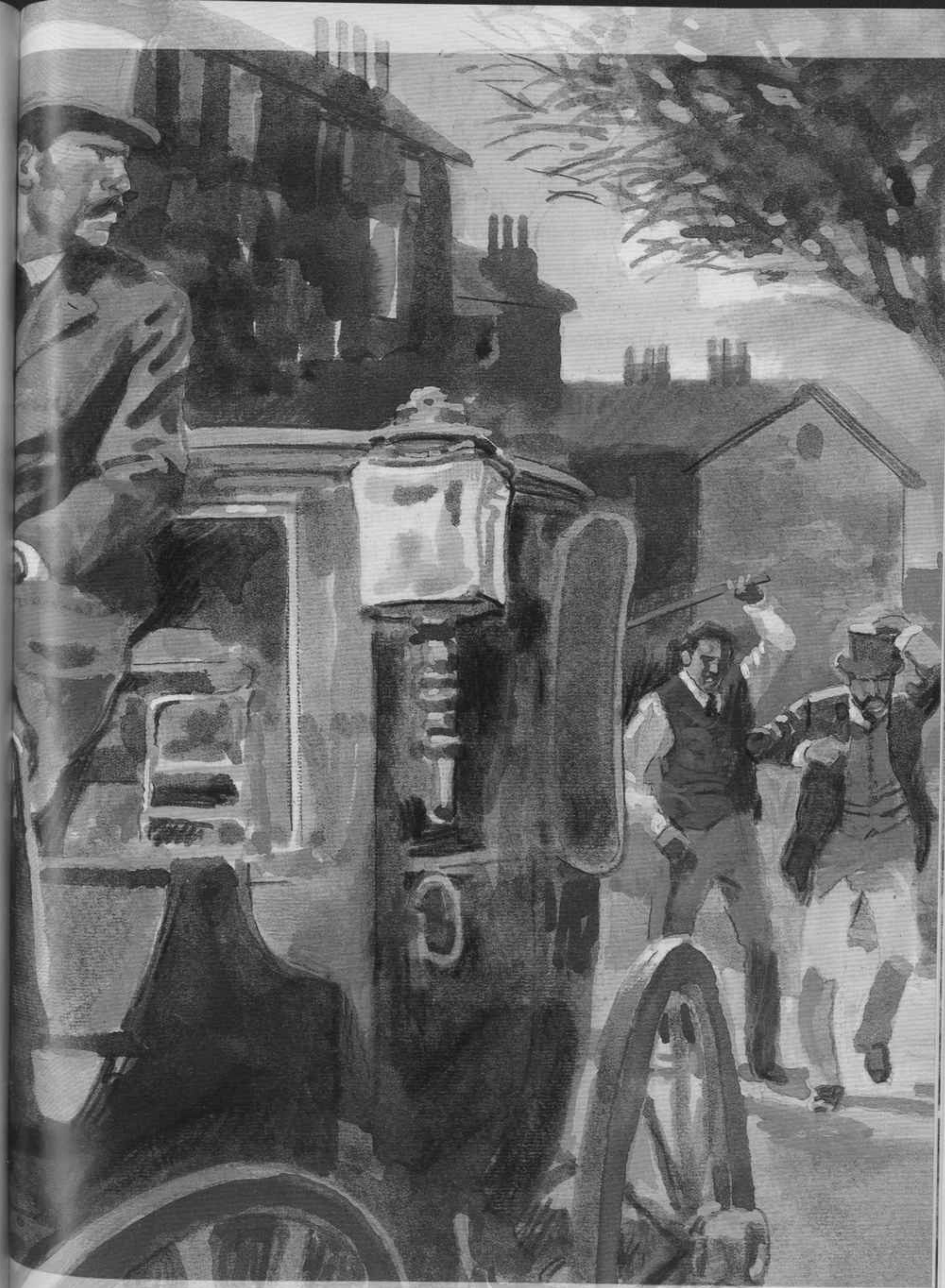
‘I hated these two men because they caused the death of two human beings, the girl I wanted to marry twenty years ago, and her father. That man Drebber forced her to marry him instead, and she died from a broken heart because of it. I’ve carried her wedding ring with me over two continents in my search for justice. Now the two men are dead and I killed them. My work is done.

‘They were rich and I was poor. It wasn’t easy to follow them. When I got to London, I had no money and took work as a cabdriver. I found out where they were staying and followed them. But they were clever. They never went out alone and never after dark. Finally my chance came. They separated at Euston station. I was close enough to hear their plans. Stangerson went to the Halliday Hotel to wait while Drebber returned to their old hotel, Madame Charpentier’s. I followed Drebber, and waited outside.

‘Soon Drebber came out with a very angry young man, who was about to hit him with a stick. But Drebber ran away. He saw my cab, jumped in, and asked to go to the Halliday Hotel. Finally he was in my cab. I took him to the house in Brixton Road, which I knew was empty.

‘I didn’t want to kill him without giving him a chance. I wanted him to know who I was and why he was going to die. One of the jobs I did in America was working in a laboratory as a cleaner. In the laboratory there was a deadly poison, which I

1. **cold-blooded murderer** : killer who shows no pity.





A STUDY *in Scarlet*

made into a pill. I made some pills which were harmless and some with the deadly poison. With these I could give Drebber the chance to choose, and I would eat the other pill.

'When we arrived at the house, Drebber was still drunk and he thought it was the hotel. He followed me down the path and we went into the empty room. I lit a candle and turned to him. "Now Enoch Drebber, who am I?"

'He stared at me drunkenly, the horror showing in his face as he realised who I was.

'Are you going to murder me?' he stammered.¹

'Did you show mercy to Lucy and her father?' I cried. 'Let God judge between us. Choose and swallow,' I said, holding out the pills. 'There's life in one and death in the other. Let's see if there's justice on the earth.'

'I held my knife to his throat until he obeyed me. I swallowed the other pill and we waited. I'll never forget the look on his face as he felt the poison in his body. I held Lucy's wedding ring in front of his eyes before he fell to the ground. He was dead.

'Blood was running from my nose. I don't know why I wrote on the wall with it, perhaps to confuse the police. After I wrote the word on the wall, I returned to my cab and drove away. I put my hand in my pocket for Lucy's ring: it was gone. The ring was the only thing I had to remind me of Lucy so I returned to the house and walked straight into a policeman. I pretended to be drunk and got away.

'That's how Enoch Drebber died. Now I wanted to find Stangerson. I went to his hotel and I soon found out which was

1. **stammered** : spoke with difficulty.

REVENGE



his window. I climbed a ladder into his room and gave him the same choice of pills I gave Drebber. But Stangerson jumped up from his bed and attacked me. I stabbed him.

'My business was done and I wanted to work a little more to earn money to return to America. I was standing in the cabdriver's yard¹ when a poor young boy asked for a cabdriver named Jefferson Hope. He said that his cab was wanted at 221B Baker Street. I went there, suspecting nothing, and the next thing I knew, this man had put the handcuffs on me. That's my story, gentlemen. You may think I'm a murderer, but I think I'm as much an officer of justice as you are.'

We sat in silence for a minute after this man's story of justice and retribution.

'There's just one thing I want to ask,' said Sherlock Holmes. 'Who was your friend who came for the ring?'

Jefferson Hope smiled. 'I can tell my own secrets,' he said, 'but I don't cause other people trouble. He was a friend who offered to go in case it was a trap. He did it well, didn't he?'

'Yes, indeed,' said Sherlock Holmes.

'Now gentlemen,' said the officer in charge, 'the prisoner will be held here until Thursday, when he goes to court.' Jefferson Hope was taken off to a prison cell. Sherlock Holmes and I went back to Baker Street.

1. **cabdrivers' yard** : place where cabdrivers keep their cabs.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

On this picture of a cab, show where Holmes, Dr Watson, Jefferson Hope and the two detectives stood or sat according to the description in Chapter Three.



- 2 At the police station Hope tells his story. Much of the information he gives we already know from Watson's version. What new information does he give us about:

- A the wedding ring?
- B his financial situation and employment?
- C how he killed Drebbler and Stangerson?
- D how he was captured?

- 3 What piece of information does he refuse to give Holmes?

4 Speaking

Look at these taxis. Which city are they from? How are they different from the cab Jefferson Hope drove?



T: GRADE 7

5 Topic — Pollution

At the time of Sherlock Holmes few people had their own transport, and a horse-drawn cab was an ideal way of getting around. Today many people have their own cars and this causes problems in big cities because of the pollution they create.

Answer the questions below and prepare a five-minute talk on how public transport can help reduce pollution in big cities.

- A Do you think that your town has good public transport? If you worked for the local council, what suggestions would you make to improve the local transport?
- B What do you think are the major causes of pollution in your town/area?
- C Would collective taxis or shared cars help to reduce traffic problems?

Before you read

1 Looking at pictures

Look at the picture on page 105. Describe the expressions on Holmes and Watson's faces.



2 Listening



Listen to the beginning of Chapter Four. For questions 1-4, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 On which day was Hope expected in court?

- A ☐ Thursday
B ☐ Monday
C ☐ Tuesday

2 Why did Hope not attend court?

- A ☐ He was unwell.
B ☐ He was dead.
C ☐ He had escaped.

3 Where did Hope die?

- A ☐ at 221B Baker Street
B ☐ in prison
C ☐ in court

4 How many days did it take Holmes to discover the identity of the murderer?

- A ☐ two days
B ☐ five days
C ☐ three days

3 How do you think the story will end?



CHAPTER FOUR

A CASE SOLVED

W

e were expected in court with Jefferson Hope on Thursday. However, when Thursday came, Jefferson Hope was already dead. On the night after his arrest, his weak heart finally stopped beating and he was found the next morning in his prison cell, lying on the floor with a contented smile on his face.

Sherlock Holmes was cheerful.

'I'm so glad I didn't miss this investigation!' he said. 'It really has been a very interesting case. Although it was very simple, there are many useful things to be learned from it.'

'Simple?' I exclaimed.

'Of course,' said Sherlock Holmes. 'The proof is that, with only a few ordinary deductions, I was able to find the criminal in only three days.'



A STUDY *in Scarlet*

'That's true,' I said.

'This was a case where we had the result and had to work backwards. I knew that two men arrived at the house in a cab from the tracks of the wheels and the footprints outside. There was no injury on the dead man's body. I sniffed his lips and smelt a bitter smell: poison. Because of the expression on his face, I knew that someone had forced him to take the poison.'

'Now the question was why? There was no robbery. It was either politics or a woman. When the ring was found, that answered the question. The murderer used the ring to remind his victim of a dead or absent woman. At this point I asked Gregson if he had asked anything in particular about Drebbler's past in his telegram to Cleveland. He said no, so I did his work for him. When I contacted Cleveland, I asked only about the marriage of Enoch Drebbler. They told me that Drebbler asked for the protection of the law from an old rival in love called Jefferson Hope, and that this man Hope was in Europe. You remember the telegram in Stangerson's pocket: "J. H. is in Europe."

'I knew that the murderer was also the driver of the cab. If a man wanted to commit murder, he wouldn't do it with someone else, a cabdriver, waiting outside. Also, a cabdriver is the perfect job for following someone around London. That's why I asked young Wiggins to ask in every cab company in London for a driver named Jefferson Hope. As you know, he found him and brought him to me.'

'You really are wonderful, Holmes,' I said. 'Your achievements should be publicly recognised. I'll publish your account of the case.'

'You can try,' said Holmes, 'but look at this,' he said, handing me a newspaper.





A STUDY in Scarlet

It read: 'Jefferson Hope, suspected murderer of Mr Enoch Drebber and Mr Joseph Stangerson, has died. The details of the case will probably never be known, although we do know that the crimes were a result of an old feud,¹ in which love and Mormonism played a part. Both the victims belonged to the religious group the Mormons when they were young. Hope also comes from Salt Lake City, where the Mormons founded their religion.'

'Our police force has been very efficient in capturing the murderer. All credit must go to the well-known detectives, Gregson and Lestrade. The murderer was captured in the rooms of a Mr Sherlock Holmes, an amateur detective who has also shown some talent. Perhaps, in time, he will be as clever as Gregson and Lestrade.'

'Didn't I tell you at the start?' laughed Holmes. 'For all our hard work, Gregson and Lestrade take all the credit!'

'Never mind,' I answered. 'I have all the facts in my diary and the public will know them, even though no one else appreciates you!'

1. **feud** [fju:d] : long-lasting argument between two people or groups.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension

Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A On Thursday Jefferson Hope went to court. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Holmes knew about Hope's relationship with Lucy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C The telegram was to let Drebber know that Hope was still after him. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Holmes went to all the cab companies in London to find the murderer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Gregson and Lestrade were given the credit for solving the murder. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Sherlock Holmes was very angry about the newspaper article. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 In Chapter Four the case is solved. Look at these clues. What conclusion is Holmes able to arrive at by using these clues? The first one is done for you.

- A The tracks made by the wheels.
The people who arrived at the house in Brixton must have come in a cab.
- B The bitter smell on the dead man's lips.
- C The expression on the dead man's face.
- D The wedding ring.
- E The telegram, J. H. is in Europe.
- F A murderer would not leave a cab driver outside while he was inside killing someone.

FCE 3 Characters

For questions 1-6, read the text below. Use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Sherlock Holmes and the science of deduction

'The proof is that with only a few ordinary deductions, I was able to find the (0) *criminal* in only three days.'

We all read in (1) as Holmes tells us how he arrived at the only possible (2) from just a few clues. Conan Doyle's hero is somehow always right. How does he do it?

It is no coincidence that Conan Doyle himself was a doctor. A doctor is not so different from a detective. The 'clues' a doctor uses can then be checked by more (3) methods, but first he has to investigate the symptoms. Holmes's methods are really only scientific.

The second half of the nineteenth century was also the age of scientific progress. With Darwin's theory of (4) , even the origin of humans could be (5) If this was the case then surely a brilliant, rational man like Holmes could find the (6) to a crime by his own logic.

The question is, would Holmes's conclusions be scientific enough to convict someone today?

CRIME
AMAZE
CONCLUDE

SCIENCE

EVOLVE
EXPLAIN

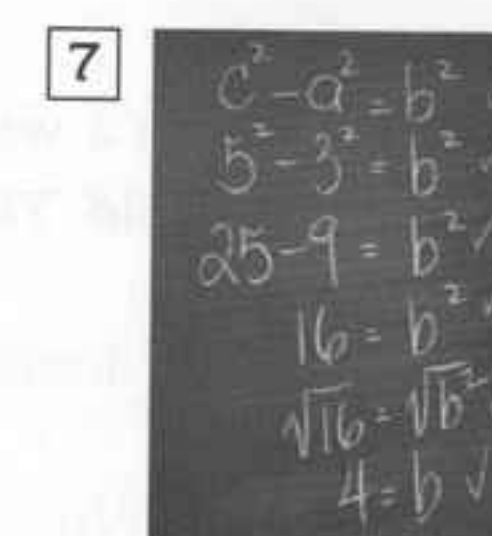
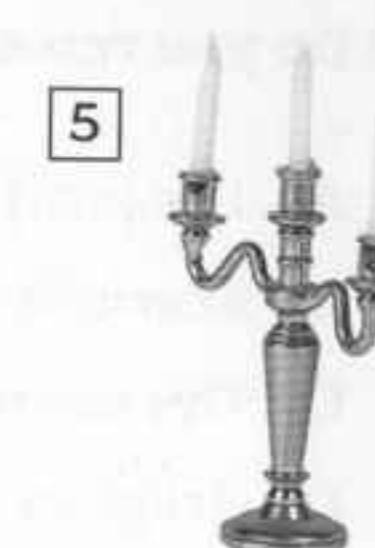
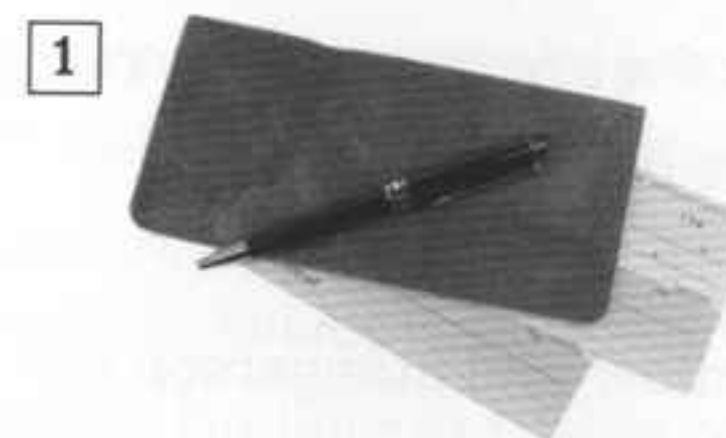
SOLVE

4 Your opinion

- What is your opinion of Sherlock Holmes? Is he a very clever man or is he just arrogant? Give reasons for your opinion.
- Do you think the detectives, Gregson and Lestrade, are really as stupid as the author makes us believe? Why/why not?
- Look at the clues in exercise 2. If you didn't have the same information, would there be any other possible solutions to the clues that we have?

5 Are you a good detective?

How do you think these objects could relate to a crime? With a partner invent a crime story using these objects.



6 Writing – a detective story

Now continue the detective story you began in Part One, Chapter Three. Remember to include:

- More detail about the characters, e.g. the detectives, the criminal, the victim.
- The main events of the crime: is someone killed, robbed...? How does it happen?
- The conclusion: does the murderer escape? Is s/he captured? Do we know what happens or does the story end with something for us to guess?

1 Complete the questions with the correct question word and then answer them.

- A does Watson go to live with Sherlock Holmes?
- B are the names of the two detectives from Scotland Yard?
- C does Sherlock Holmes know the man smokes cigars?
- D comes for the ring?
- E does Jefferson Hope follow Drebber and Stangerson to?

2 Do you remember these places from the story?

- A The location of the second murder.
- B Sherlock Holmes and Watson share rooms here.
- C The town the Mormons took Lucy and John Ferrier to.
- D Gregson and Lestrade work here.
- E Jefferson Hope dies here.

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box and number them in the order the events are told. The first one is done for you.

victim friend murderer justice case Mormons murder

- A ☐ Sherlock Holmes tells Watson his deductions about the after leaving the house in Brixton Road.
- B ☐ Jefferson Hope tells Holmes, Watson and the two detectives about how he committed the
- C ☐ Gregson explains his theory about how he thinks the was killed and who the murder is.
- D ☐ Lucy Ferrier dies of a broken heart and Jefferson is determined to see that is done.
- E ☐ The has been solved and Holmes is quietly satisfied.
- F ☒ 1 Watson's Stamford introduces him to Holmes.
- G ☐ Lucy and John Ferrier begin their lives with the in Salt Lake City.

4 True (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences with your own description of the characters.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Gregson and Lestrade are very intelligent and quick to notice even the smallest details. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Watson is interested in the case and how Sherlock Holmes solves it, but he does not solve it himself. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Enoch Drebber at first appears to be an innocent victim, but we soon find out that he is violent. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Jefferson Hope is a cruel, violent man. He had no intention of confessing his crimes but had no choice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Sherlock Holmes thinks he is very clever but in fact he always makes mistakes. He relies on Watson to give him his answers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F We know nothing about Stangerson. We only know his job and that he was murdered. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 1 A Why? Because he needs somewhere cheaper to live. B What? Gregson and Lestrade. C How? He sees the cigar ash on the carpet at Brixton Road. D Who? A young man. A friend of Jefferson. E Where? He follows them first in America and then to Europe.
- 2 A Brixton Road B 221B Baker Street C Salt Lake City D Scotland Yard
- 3 A-2 (murderer) B-6 (murder) C-3 (victim) D-5 (justice) E-7 (case)
- 4 A F - Gregson and Lestrade often seem slow, but are too quick to guess without noticing smaller details. B T C T D F - Jefferson Hope wants to confess his crimes now his work is done and he hasn't much longer to live. He might be cruel but he doesn't appear to be violent. E F - Sherlock Holmes thinks of himself as clever and he hardly ever makes a mistake. Watson does not help him in his enquiries. F F - Stangerson was one of the Mormon elders. He argues with Drebber about who should be Lucy's husband; Drebber employs him as his secretary.

The new structures introduced in this step of our **READING & TRAINING** series are listed below. Any one reader may not always include all of the structures listed, but it will certainly not include any structures from higher steps. Naturally, structures from lower steps will be included. For a complete list of all the structures used over all the six steps, consult the *Black Cat Guide to Graded Readers*, which is also available online at our website, www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it.

Apart from the structural control, we also take great care to grade the vocabulary appropriately for each step.

Step Four B2.1

All the structures used in the previous levels, plus the following:

Verb tenses

Present Perfect Simple: *the first / second* etc. *time that ...*

Present Perfect Continuous: unfinished past with *for* or *since* (duration form)

Verb forms and patterns

Passive forms: Present Perfect Simple
Reported speech introduced by precise reporting verbs (e.g. *suggest, promise, apologise*)

Modal verbs

Be / get used to + -ing: habit formation
Had better: duty and warning

Types of clause

3rd Conditional: *if + Past Perfect, would(n't) have*

Conditionals with *may / might*

Non-defining relative clauses with: *which, whose*

Clauses of concession: *even though; in spite of; despite*

Also available at Step Four:

- **American Horror** Edgar Allan Poe
- **Beowulf**
- **The Big Mistake and Other Stories** Nella Burnett-Stuart and Bruna Deriu
- **The Canterbury Tales** Chaucer
- **A Christmas Carol** Charles Dickens
- **Daisy Miller** Henry James
- **Dracula** Bram Stoker
- **Famous British Criminals from The Newgate Calendar**
- **Jack the Ripper** Peter Foreman
- **The Last of the Mohicans** James Fenimore Cooper
- **Macbeth** William Shakespeare
- **The Merchant of Venice** Shakespeare
- **A Midsummer Night's Dream** William Shakespeare
- **Le Morte d'Arthur** Sir Thomas Malory
- **Much Ado About Nothing** William Shakespeare
- **Othello** William Shakespeare
- **The Secret Agent** Joseph Conrad
- **A Study in Scarlet** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **Tom Jones** Henry Fielding
- **The Tragedy of Dr Faustus** Christopher Marlowe
- **The Turn of the Screw** Henry James
- **Washington Square** Henry James
- **Wicked and Humorous Tales** Saki •

This reader uses the **EXPANSIVE READING** approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text.

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- **Macbeth** William Shakespeare
- **The Merchant of Venice** William Shakespeare
- **A Midsummer Night's Dream** William Shakespeare
- **Moby Dick** Herman Melville
- **The Moonstone** Wilkie Collins
- **Le Morte d'Arthur** Sir Thomas Malory
- **Much Ado About Nothing** William Shakespeare
- **Othello** William Shakespeare
- **The Secret Agent** Joseph Conrad
- **The Sign of Four** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **A Study in Scarlet** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **Tom Jones** Henry Fielding
- **The Tragedy of Dr Faustus** Christopher Marlowe
- **The Turn of the Screw** Henry James
- **The Valley of Fear** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **Washington Square** Henry James
- **Wicked and Humorous Tales** Saki
- **The Woman in White** Wilkie Collins