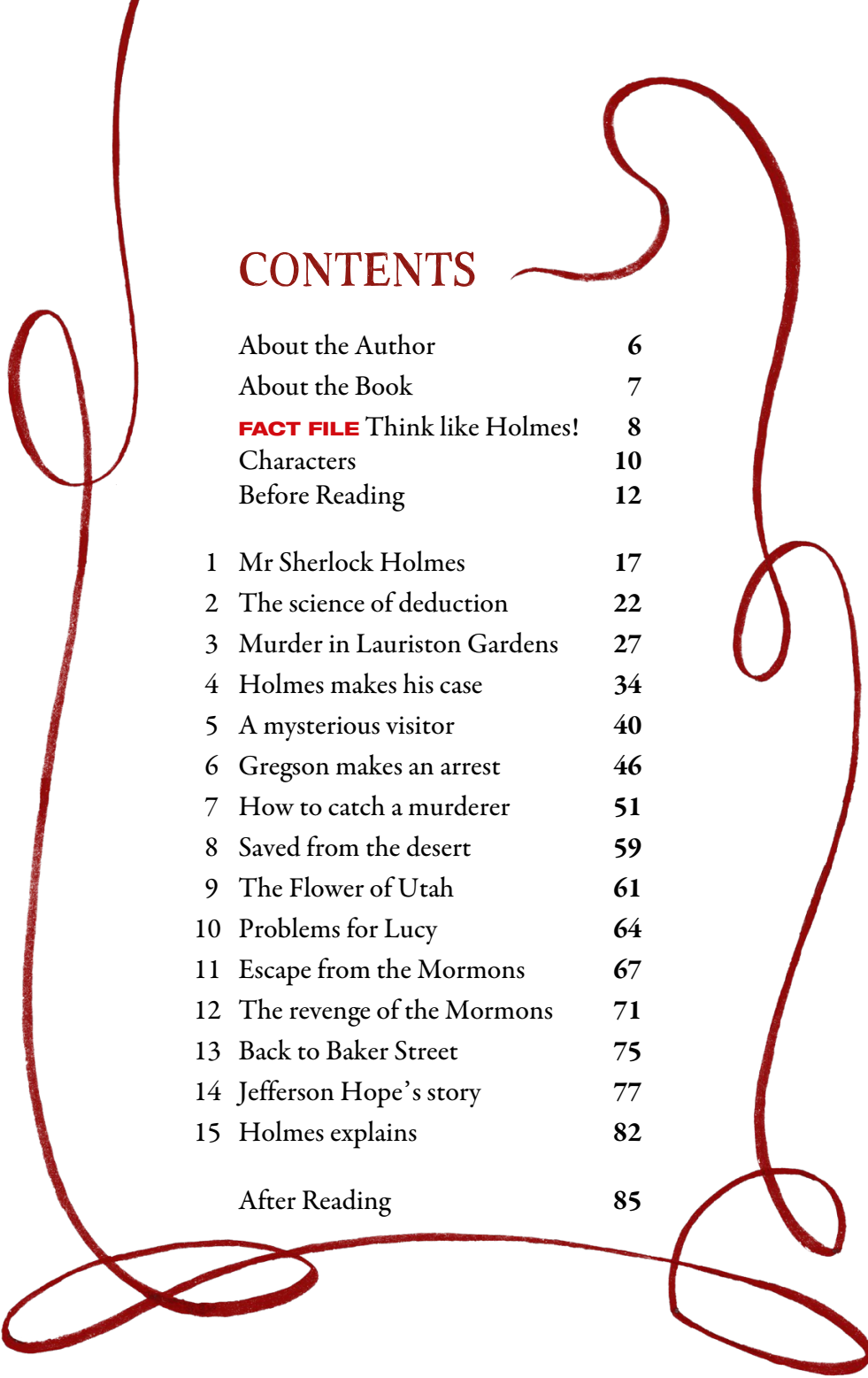




CONTENTS

About the Author	6
About the Book	7
FACT FILE Think like Holmes!	8
Characters	10
Before Reading	12
1 Mr Sherlock Holmes	17
2 The science of deduction	22
3 Murder in Lauriston Gardens	27
4 Holmes makes his case	34
5 A mysterious visitor	40
6 Gregson makes an arrest	46
7 How to catch a murderer	51
8 Saved from the desert	59
9 The Flower of Utah	61
10 Problems for Lucy	64
11 Escape from the Mormons	67
12 The revenge of the Mormons	71
13 Back to Baker Street	75
14 Jefferson Hope's story	77
15 Holmes explains	82
After Reading	85

BEFORE YOU
START, CHECK
THE MEANING
OF THE
FOLLOWING
WORDS IN A
DICTIONARY:

- * deduction
- * investigation
- * observation
- * solution

Think like Holmes!

As he often says during his investigations, Sherlock Holmes's favourite tools are **observation** and **deduction**. Holmes starts all investigations by observing the facts, and then he uses thinking skills (deduction) to arrive at a solution.

Think backwards*

We can also call this the art of thinking backwards, because the detective must find a reason for something, starting from a clue* he has observed. In the story you are about to read, Holmes looks at some footprints* he sees in the mud*, and from these, he can tell the age and size of the person who made them.

GLOSSARY

- **appearance:** what one looks like
- **backwards:** in the opposite way
- **behaviour:** how one acts
- **clue:** something that can help solve a mystery
- **details:** small but important things
- **eliminate:** remove; delete
- **footprints:** marks left by feet
- **mud:** soft, wet earth
- **poison:** food or drink that can kill
- **truth:** real fact
- **unlikely:** not probable



Observe

Observation means looking carefully at the smallest details[•], details that most of us would normally not see. As you read the story, you will see how Holmes learns about the characters and their lives by observing their appearance[•] and behaviour[•]. He asks questions to get more information.

Eliminate[•]

Once Holmes has got all the information he needs, he then starts finding a solution. In order to do this, he often needs to eliminate some of the more unlikely[•] ideas. “When you have eliminated the impossible, what remains, however improbable, must be the truth[•],” says Holmes.

Check

We usually find out more about the detective’s ways through his friend and assistant Dr Watson. Watson often doesn’t understand Holmes’s thinking. So, Holmes explains everything carefully. This also allows us to follow the detective’s way of deducing facts. By explaining his deductions to Watson, Holmes can check that his thinking is correct.



Be like Holmes!

A killer gives five different people two pills and a glass of water. He says that taking one of the pills will poison[•] them. He will take the other one. All the people die. Is the killer lucky, or is there a reason?

ANSWER: The poison is in the water.



A STUDY IN SCARLET

1000
1000
1000
1000
1000

VOL 12 NO 25

LONDON THURSDAY 11 MAY 1894

WILLIAM C. CARTER



DETECTIVES
GREGSON AND LESTRADE

Illustration of a man, Jefferson Hope, sitting in a chair and reading a book. He is wearing a brown coat and a hat.

JEFFERSON HOPE



WIGGINS

SHERLOCK HOLMES
DR WATSON

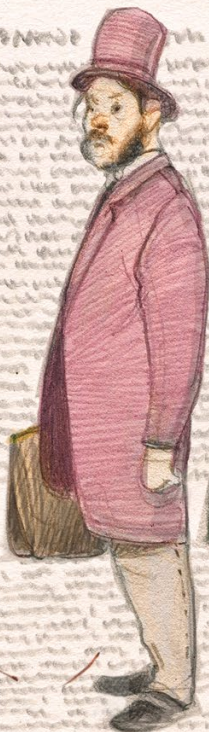


Illustration of a man, Wiggins, running. He is wearing a red coat and a hat, and is carrying a bag.

JOHN FERRIER



LUCY



ENOCH J. DREBBER
JOSEPH STANGERSON

BEFORE READING



1 Listen and number the words in the order you hear them.

☐ blood

☐ murderer

☐ body

☐ police officer

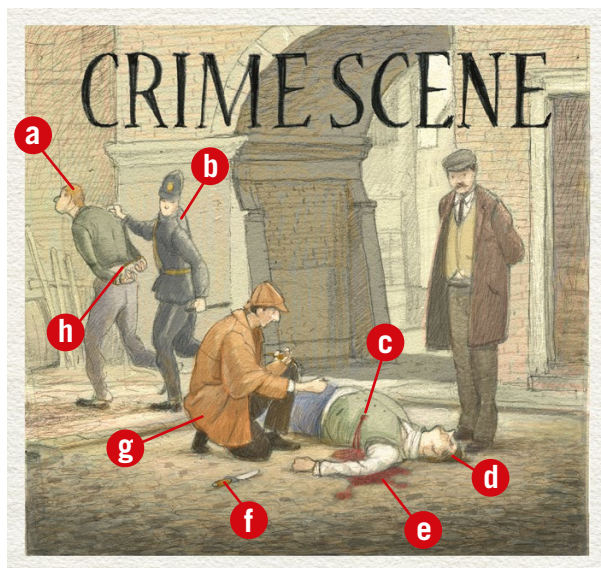
☐ clue

☐ to arrest

☐ detective

☐ wound

2 Match the things in the picture to the words from Exercise 1.



a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

3 Use the words from Exercise 1 to complete the sentences below.

a 'I know the name of the, and I hope him very soon.'

b There was a man's on the floor. There was on his body, but no

c 'I would like to speak to the who found the body.'

d 'I looked carefully at the road outside the house. I found the marks of a cab. This was the first '

e 'No detail is too small for a great '



- 4** The first part of this story is set in London in the 1880s. Match the descriptions to the characters. Label the pictures a-f.



Sherlock Holmes



Dr John Watson



Detectives Gregson
and Lestrade



John Rance



Madame
Charpentier



Arthur Charpentier

- a** She owns Charpentier's Guesthouse.
- b** He is arrested for murder. His mother owns a guesthouse.
- c** The police need his help to solve a mystery.
- d** They are detectives. But sometimes they need help from Sherlock Holmes to solve crimes.
- e** He is an army doctor. He has recently returned from a war in Afghanistan. He lives with Sherlock Holmes.
- f** He is a police officer. He is the first person to find the body.

- 5** Guess. Who solves the murder?

1 MR SHERLOCK HOLMES



My name is John Watson, and this is a true story.

In 1878, I became a doctor, and I decided to join the army[•]. At that time, there was a war between India and Afghanistan. So, the army sent me there. Unfortunately, I was badly wounded[•] and nearly died. So, I went back to England to get better.

I had no family in the town where I was born, so I decided to go to London. At first, I stayed in a small hotel in the Strand. But soon, money became a problem, and I needed to find a cheaper place to live.

One day, I was in the Criterion Bar when somebody touched[•] my shoulder. I turned round and saw an old friend from university called Stamford. We had lunch together, and I told him about my adventures in Afghanistan.

‘Poor you!’ he said. ‘What are you doing now?’

‘I am looking for a cheap place to stay,’ I answered.

‘That’s strange! You are the second person to say that today,’ he answered.

‘Who was the first?’ I asked.

‘A man who is working in the laboratory[•] at the hospital. He has found nice rooms, but he wants to share with somebody,’ said Stamford.

‘That is perfect!’ I said.

GLOSSARY

- **army:** large group of people who fight to defend their country
- **laboratory:** room where one does science experiments
- **touched:** put one’s hand on
- **wounded:** (here) badly hurt in fighting

Stamford looked at me. 'You don't know Sherlock Holmes yet. He is very strange. He knows a lot about chemistry and the human• body. But nobody knows anything about him.'

'I would like to meet him,' I said.

'Don't be angry with me, if you do not like him,' said Stamford.

'It seems• that *you* do not like him,' I answered.

'It's hard to explain,' said Stamford. 'He is too scientific for me. He seems to care more about science than people. But he loves to discover• things.'

'That's good!' I said.

'Yes, but sometimes he exaggerates•. I think he could ask a friend to drink a chemical• just to see the reaction•! But he would also drink the chemical himself. Now, let's go to the laboratory, and you can decide for yourself!'

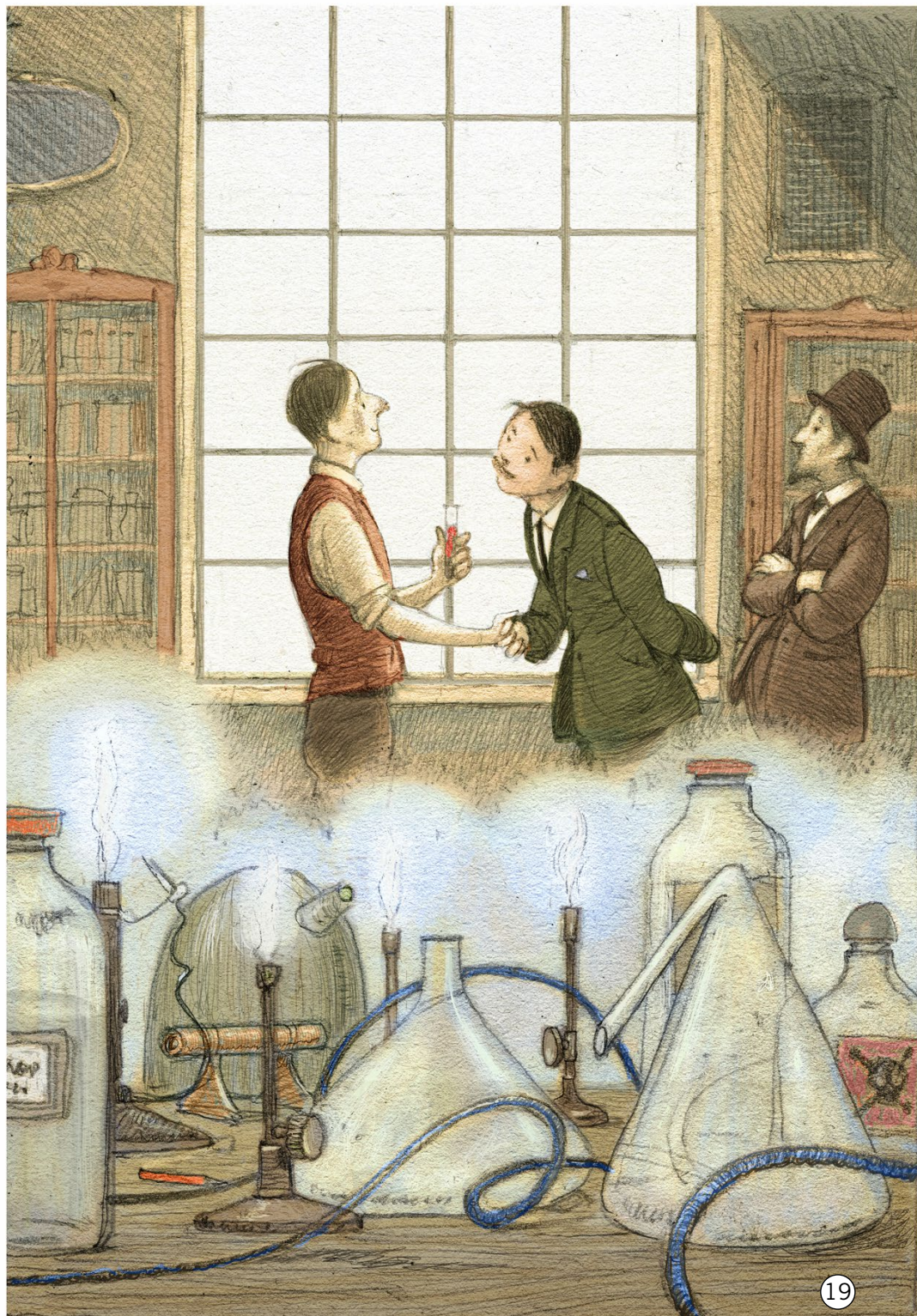
The laboratory at the hospital was a big room. There were low tables with bottles, glasses and lamps. There was one person in the room. He was working at a table. When he heard us, he jumped up.

'I've found it, I've found it!' he shouted, running over to us. 'I have found a chemical that reacts with blood•. It doesn't react with anything else, only with blood.'

'Dr Watson, this is Mr Sherlock Holmes,' said Stamford.

GLOSSARY

- **blood:** red liquid in the body
- **chemical:** (here) unknown drink
- **discover:** find or learn something for the first time
- **exaggerates:** makes something larger, better, or worse than it is
- **human:** of people (not animals)
- **reaction:** when something happens as a result of another thing
- **seems:** appears; is as if



Sherlock Holmes was tall and thin, with clever eyes and a long nose. 'How are you?' he said. 'I see you were in Afghanistan.'

'How do you know that?' I asked, in surprise.

'It's not important,' he smiled. 'Now, we are talking about blood. Can you see how important my discovery is?'

'It is interesting,' I said. 'But is it important?'

'It is very important. It is the first reliable test for blood stains. Come and see!' He took some blood from his own finger and put it in water. The water changed colour when he added the chemical.

'Ha! Ha!' he cried. 'The old test for blood was unreliable. This one is completely reliable. This test will put many criminals in prison.'

'Really?' I asked.

'Criminal cases often depend on blood stains. The police do not know if the stains are mud, or food, or blood. Why? Because there was no reliable test. But now, we have the Sherlock Holmes blood test!' He looked excited.

Discovery

Why is Sherlock Holmes's discovery important?

What do you learn about Sherlock Holmes here?

GLOSSARY

- **cases:** (here) events that police study
- **cried:** said loudly
- **criminals:** people who do bad things
- **mud:** soft wet ground
- **prison:** locked building for criminals
- **reliable:** that is true
- **smiled:** made a happy expression
- **stains:** marks

‘You know all about crime!’ said Stamford, laughing. ‘But we are here on business. Dr Watson is looking for somewhere to live.’

Sherlock Holmes was very happy.

‘I’ve found rooms on Baker Street. They are too expensive for one person, but perfect for two. I smoke, I work with chemicals, and I play the violin. Sometimes, I feel sad and do not speak for days. What about you?’

‘I hate fights• and I’m very lazy,’ I replied.

‘Oh, that’s alright!’ he laughed. And we agreed to go and see the rooms the next day.

What about you?



Use the text as an example and describe yourself to a partner.

Then Stamford and I left the laboratory, and we walked to my hotel.

‘How did he know that I was in Afghanistan?’ I asked.

Stamford smiled, ‘Sherlock Holmes knows a lot about people.’

‘Oh, a mystery!’ I said. ‘Thank you, Stamford. I will enjoy studying him!’

‘Ah! He will learn more about you than you learn about him,’ said Stamford, laughing.

-
- **fights:** angry talk or behaviour between two or more people

AFTER READING VOCABULARY

1 Use five of the words in the box to complete the sentences.

ash clue grave ladder
measure rude shot wound

- a** Holmes had a tape and a magnifying glass in his pocket.
- b** A young boy said he saw an open window and a man coming down a
- c** Mr Stangerson was a quiet man, while Mr Drebber was and often drunk.
- d** Holmes said he knew the of all types of cigars.
- e** Hope knew that Ferrier was dead because he saw his

2 Write three sentences with the words left out in Exercise 1.

3 Read the descriptions and complete the words.

- a** fast way of sending written information in the past T _ _ _ _ _
- b** event when two people get married W _ _ _ _ _
- c** find or learn something for the first time D _ _ _ _ _
- d** power, strength E _ _ _ _
- e** look at something carefully E _ _ _ _
- f** jacket with no sleeves W _ _ _ _ _
- g** nervous and unhappy T _ _ _ _ _
- h** small hotel G _ _ _ _ _
- i** opposite of innocent G _ _ _ _
- j** low area between hills V _ _ _ _

K Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 4

1 Read the sentences and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

- 1** 'It that *you* don't like Holmes,' Watson told Stamford.
A looks **B** seems **C** thinks
- 2** Holmes could even ask a friend to drink a just to see the reaction.
A blood **B** chemical **C** stain
- 3** He lit a match and showed us a word written blood.
A in **B** on **C** by
- 4** 'Criminal often depend on blood stains,' Holmes explained.
A killers **B** murders **C** cases
- 5** There was a red candle of the fireplace.
A on top **B** inside **C** at the end
- 6** People write on a wall at eye level.
A never **B** should **C** usually
- 7** When he saw the police, the killer to be drunk.
A pretended **B** thought **C** decided
- 8** He had a knife in his left side.
A print **B** wound **C** stain
- 9** Suddenly, a of dirt rose far away.
A rain **B** storm **C** cloud
- 10** The marks of many boots and horseshoes led Salt Lake City.
A towards **B** across **C** from