

**1. Mark these statements as TRUE or FALSE:**

1. In 1868 Wilkie Collins published the book called "The Sunstone". \_\_\_\_\_
2. Some people doubt that this book is a "true" detective story. \_\_\_\_\_
3. An expert says that cigars hold the key to the novel's plot. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Because of a cigar, the titular diamond was not stolen. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The hero, Franklin Blake, became sleepless and erratic because he stopped drinking. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Franklin committed the robbery that he wants to see solved. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The detective in the novel, Sergeant Cuff, is based on a real person. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Both the crime in the book and the crime that inspired it involved sleepwalking. \_\_\_\_\_
9. This novel has things that later became fixtures of the genre, such as a detective who comes to a complacent household where no one resists him. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The planting of the clue is another thing that looks forwards to detective stories. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Because this novel, cigars would always be important clues in detective fiction. \_\_\_\_\_
12. This book was part of a popular trend of the 1860s – crime novels aimed at higher-class readers. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Mary Elizabeth Braddon was a successful and prolific writer. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The plot of "Lady Audley's Secret" involves bigotry and murder. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Braddon's life was just as incredible as the events of her stories. \_\_\_\_\_
16. In the detective stories aimed at the middle class, the professional detectives always triumphed over amateur ones. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Female detectives were uncommon in XIX century detective novels. \_\_\_\_\_
18. In "The revelations of a Lady Detective", the heroine takes off her skirt in order to chase after a criminal. -  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. The heroines of these books are not very ladylike. \_\_\_\_\_
20. The two books about female detectives were groundbreaking, but couldn't start a lasting trend. \_\_\_\_\_

**2 . Answer the following questions.**

1. What new kind of hero appeared then to fight against crime? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who was at the top of the list of Orwell's perfect murderers?
  - a) Mr Collins
  - b) dr William Palmer
  - c) Sherlock Holmes
3. How did that perfect murderer kill his first victim? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did he kill the man?
  - a) for fun
  - b) he had huge debts
  - c) he was mad
5. How many days did the Palmer's trial last?
  - a) 15
  - b) 20
  - c) 12
6. In 1842 policemen began transforming into
  - a) detectives
  - b) scientists
  - c) doctors
7. Which famous writer was interested in detectives and wrote a series of articles about them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What happened in 1860 in the Rode Hill House where the Kent family lived?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Who was the murderer in the Rode Hill House?
  - a) the mother of the little boy
  - b) Constance Kent who killed her half brother
  - c) the servanrt

10. Which new type of detective appeared after this murder in the Rode Hill House?  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Who was inspired by this crime in the Rode Hill House and wrote a novel where it was partly described? \_\_\_\_\_

12. What does it mean "the sensation fiction"?

- a) love stories
- b) detective novels written to quicken the pulse of readers
- c) fantastic stories about the ghosts

13. Who became the queen of the sensation fiction?

- a) Artur Conan Doyle
- b) Mary Elizabeth Braddon
- c) Jane Austen

14. Which new type of detective stories appeared in the 1860s and was regarded with aversion?  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. Who was Fanny Adams ?

- a) a famous detective
- b) a little murdered girl
- c) a pseudonym of the writer

16. What thing did the sailors in the British Navy call a "sweet Fanny Adams"? \_\_\_\_\_

17. What new type of murderer did Robert Louis Stevenson introduce in his book «Strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde»?

- a) a poisoner
- b) a murderer with a split personality
- c) a serial killer

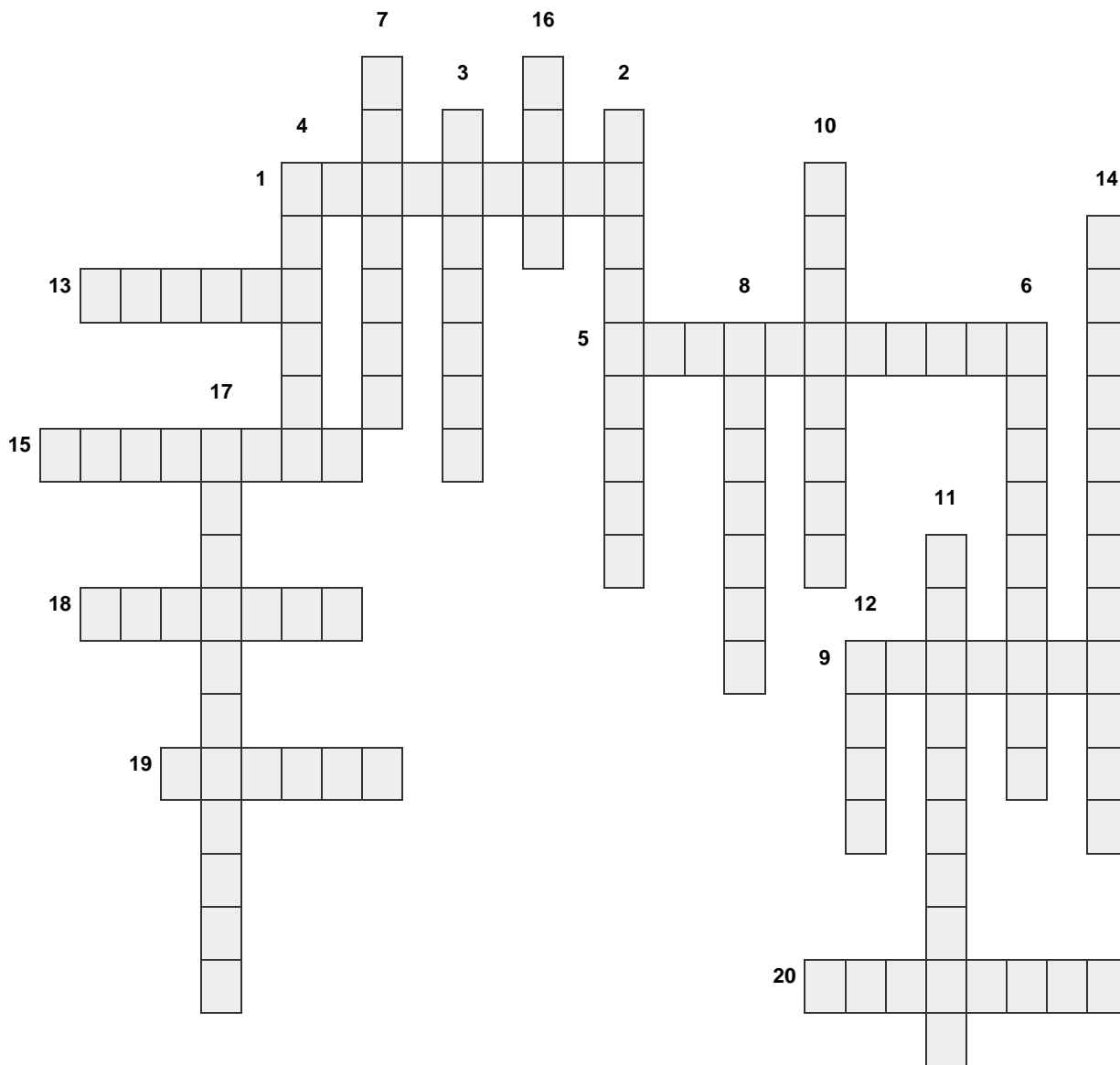
18. Who shocked London with a series of terrifying murders in 1888? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Who appeared in detective stories to calm down the nervous middle classes? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What was set up in 1901 to make the police detection more scientific? \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. hypocrisy
- 2. stagnant
- 3. powder
- 4. windfall
- 5. autopsy
- 6. forensic
- 7. arsenic
- 8. sophisticated

- a. a chemical element that is very poisonous, often used to kill rats
- b. a loose, dry substance that consists of extremely small pieces, usually made by breaking something up and crushing it
- c. (of water or air) not flowing or moving, and smelling unpleasant
- d. an amount of money that you win or receive from someone unexpectedly
- e. the cutting open and examination of a dead body in order to discover the cause of death
- f. related to scientific methods of solving crimes, involving examining the objects or substances that are involved in the crime
- g. intelligent or made in a complicated way and therefore able to do complicated tasks
- h. a situation in which someone pretends to believe something that they do not really believe, or that is the opposite of what they do or say at another time



Cross

1. (an example of) spoken or written statements that something is true, especially those given in a law court:
5. a woman employed in a hotel to clean and tidy bedrooms
9. A report, judgment, remark, etc. that includes a lot of criticism or shows clearly that someone is wrong, guilty, or has behaved very badly
13. the crime of intentionally killing a person
15. used to emphasize that there is only one of something, single
18. a serious disease caused by bacteria entering the human body through small cuts, causing the muscles, especially around the mouth, to become tight and stop working
19. a substance that can make people or animals ill or kill them if they eat or drink it
20. a type of small gun held in one hand that can be fired several times without putting more bullets in it

Down

2. behaviour which shows that someone does not really believe something that they say they believe or that is the opposite of what they do or say at another time
3. a bad person in a film, book, etc
4. violent action for political purposes, synonym – terrorism
6. someone, especially a police officer, whose job is to discover information about a crime
7. the system of laws that judges or punishes people
8. a story, often about a crime, in which the strange events that happen are explained at the end
10. relating to scientific methods of solving crimes
11. a situation in which you are forced to do something
12. a type of fight in the past between two people with weapons, used as a way of deciding an argument
14. a person who studies or knows a lot about poisons:
16. a secret plan made by several people to do something that is wrong, harmful, or not legal, especially to do damage to a person or a government:
17. someone who has a shop that sells tobacco, cigarettes etc

