

Skills:

Can give elaborate descriptions and narratives, integrating sub-themes, developing particular points and rounding them off with an appropriate conclusion.

Adults

Group



1 Look at these words and define them. Guess the character they are associated with and explain how.

mystery

clues

investigation

evidence

case

Baker Street

magnifying glass

deduction

pipe

archnemesis (archenemy)

2 Watch the video about this character and complete the summary:

He is a well-known figure, recognizable by his _____(1) such as _____(2).

Despite his _____(3) features, many of these elements do not actually appear in Arthur Conan Doyle's _____(4).

Doyle's great detective solves crimes using _____(5), not just _____(6).

Mrs. Hudson is barely mentioned, the catchphrase "_____ (7)" is not used, and Holmes and Watson live apart for much of the time.

_____ (8), only appears in two stories, and Holmes' drug use is _____(9).

Holmes has been _____(10) in various forms over the years, making him one of _____(11)

3 In pairs, brainstorm and discuss:

1. What qualities do you think are essential for a successful detective like Sherlock Holmes?
2. Why do you think Sherlock Holmes continues to captivate audiences worldwide despite being a fictional character created over a century ago?
3. Can ordinary individuals apply any of Sherlock Holmes' methods to improve their problem-solving abilities in real life? Have you ever done that? In which situations?

4 In small groups, come up with the second part of a detective story.

1. The Case of the Missing Heirloom

Detective Julia Hartley was enjoying a quiet evening at home when she received a call from an old friend, Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson explained that her family's heirloom, a valuable diamond necklace, had gone missing. She suspected that one of her guests at a recent dinner party was the thief, but she had no proof. Intrigued by the mystery, Julia agreed to take on the case and began her investigation...

2. The Strange Disappearance

Private investigator Jack Marshall arrived at the small coastal town of Harborview to solve a baffling case. A prominent businessman named Mr. Anderson had vanished without a trace, leaving behind his worried wife and children. The only clue was a cryptic note that read, "The answer lies beneath the waves." As Jack delved deeper into the mystery, he discovered a web of secrets and betrayal that would lead him to the shocking truth.

3. The Murder in Room 405

It was a stormy night when Detective Mike Sullivan received a call about a murder at the luxurious Grand Hotel. He hurried to Room 405, where he found the lifeless body of a young woman. The room showed no signs of forced entry, and all the windows were locked from the inside. As Mike interviewed the hotel staff and guests, he realized that everyone had an alibi. Determined to catch the killer, Mike followed the trail of clues that would ultimately lead him to a shocking revelation.

4. The Stolen Painting

Renowned art detective Alex Ramirez was called to investigate a daring heist at the city's most prestigious museum. A priceless painting by renowned artist Vincent Van Gogh had been stolen during a special exhibit. Security footage revealed a mysterious figure wearing a black mask, but their identity remained unknown. As Alex examined the crime scene, he noticed a small detail that others had missed - a faint smell of lavender. With this clue in hand, he set out to track down the elusive thief and recover the stolen masterpiece.

Share the story with the rest of the class.

Glossary

- **archnemesis (archenemy)** - a person's main enemy or rival, typically in fiction or mythology.
- **Baker street** - a famous London street known as the fictional residence of Sherlock Holmes.
- **case** - an instance of a particular situation or problem that requires investigation.
- **clues** - pieces of information that help solve a mystery or crime.
- **deduction** - the process of reaching a logical conclusion based on available information.
- **evidence** - facts or information that prove something is true or false.
- **investigation** - the process of examining evidence and gathering facts to uncover the truth.
- **magnifying glass** - a tool used to make small objects appear larger for closer examination.
- **mystery** - something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain.
- **pipe** - a tube with a bowl at one end used for smoking tobacco.

Correct answers

Teacher tip: It is highly recommended to show the students only the first task and cover the rest of the lesson, or write the words from the first task on the board before showing other tasks and pictures. This way, the character discussed in the lesson won't be revealed, and the students can guess who it is.

1

Made in “Essential vocabulary”.

They are associated with Sherlock Holmes.

Mystery: Sherlock Holmes stories often revolve around complex mysteries that need to be solved.

Clues: Holmes gathers clues to piece together the solution to a case.

Investigation: The process Holmes undertakes to solve the mysteries, involving detailed investigations.

Evidence: Holmes relies on physical and circumstantial evidence to draw his conclusions.

Case: Each story typically involves a particular case that Holmes is asked to solve.

Magnifying Glass: A common tool associated with Holmes, symbolizing his attention to detail.

Deduction: Holmes is famous for his logical reasoning and deductive skills.

Pipe: Holmes is often depicted smoking a pipe, adding to his iconic image.

Archnemesis (Archenemy): Professor Moriarty is Holmes's famous archnemesis.

Baker Street: Holmes lives at 221B Baker Street, London, which is central to many of his stories.

2

Made in “Summary GapFill”. Possible answers:

1. wardrobe and accessories
2. the Inverness Cape, deerstalker hat, and calabash pipe
3. iconic
4. original stories
5. speculation, guesses, and false assumptions
6. deduction
7. elementary my dear Watson
8. Moriarty, the main villain
9. infrequent after the first two novels
10. adapted
11. the most adapted fictional characters in the world.

3

Made in the “Discussion Questions” tool.

4

The idea is generated in “Lead-in activities”. The stories were generated in “Create a text”.

Teacher tip: Divide your students into groups and assign each group one of the story beginnings. Give them 10 minutes to come up with an interesting ending, then let them share it with the rest of the class.