1 Arthur Conan Doyle was Scottish, but he worked in England.
2 He started writing stories about Sherlock Holmes at university.
3 Conan Doyle lived at 221b Baker Street in London.
4 In 1893 he didn't want to write more Sherlock Holmes stories.
5 Sherlock Homes didn't die in Austria.
6 Sherlock Holmes is very popular today.

b Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

The man who wrote
SHERLOCK HOLMES

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh on 22nd May 1859. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and as a student he began writing short stories. He became a doctor in the south of England, but at first he didn't have many patients. So in his free time he began writing stories about a brilliant detective, Sherlock Holmes. Conan Doyle based Holmes' personality on his professor at university. Holmes, who lives at 221b Baker Street in London, is famous for solving difficult crimes and mysteries using his great intelligence. The Sherlock Holmes stories soon became very popular, but in 1893 Conan Doyle became tired of his detective, and decided to 'kill' him. In *The Final Problem* Sherlock Holmes and his enemy, Professor Moriarty, die when they fall off the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. But people were very unhappy to lose Sherlock Holmes, and there were letters in many newspapers asking for him to c[illegible]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the article, then mark the sentences T(true), F(false), NG(not given)

1. Arthur Conan Doyle was Scottish, but he worked in England.
2. He started writing stories about Sherlock Holmes at university.
3. Conan Doyle lived at 221b Baker Street in London.
4. Conan has many best friends.
5. In 1893 he didn't want to write more Sherlock Holmes stories.
6. Sherlock Holmes didn't die in Austria.
7. Sherlock Holmes has a love story with Irene Adler.
8. Sherlock Holmes is very popular today.

The man who wrote SHERLOCK HOLMES

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University and as a student he began writing short stories. He became a doctor in the south of England, but at first he didn't have many patients. So in his free time he began writing stories about a brilliant detective, Sherlock Holmes. Conan Doyle based Holmes' personality on his professor at university. Holmes, who lives at 221b Baker Street in London, is famous for solving difficult crimes and mysteries using his great intelligence. The Sherlock Holmes stories soon became very popular, but in 1893 Conan Doyle became tired of his detective, and decided to kill him. In The Final Problem Sherlock Holmes and his enemy, Professor Moriarty, die when they fall off the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. But people were very unhappy to lose Sherlock Holmes, and there were letters in many newspapers asking for him to come back

Finally, in 1901 Conan Doyle brought him back in a new story, The Hound of the Baskervilles. He explained that Holmes did not die in the Reichenbach Falls, but miraculously survived.

Conan Doyle died on 7th July 1930, but Sherlock Holmes continues to live both in the stories and in many film versions. Recently he was the inspiration for the character Dr Gregory House in the TV

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading styles: ghi âm bài ngữ liệu này và nộp bài lên cmt trước 7a.m.

Reading a book or an article used to be so easy for me. I would get fully involved in the narrative. In fact, I used to love reading long texts but I don't now. After reading two or three pages my concentration starts to drift. I never used to think like this. I didn't use to have a problem with deep reading, but recently I've been spending a lot of time online, surfing the Internet. Research that in the past would require days searching through books can now be done in minutes. But when I'm reading online, I'm 'power browsing' instead of deep reading in the way I used to. A recent study of online habits suggests that new ways of reading are emerging. Researchers found that users would hop from one source to another and that they wouldn't necessarily go on to read texts that they had saved. The style of reading promoted by the Internet may be weakening our capacity to think; to interpret text and to make the mental connections that form when we read books and other printed material.

LIVEWORKSHEETS