

#### CHARLES DICKENS

## **OLIVER TWIST**



# Contents

	About the Author		
	About the Book		
	FACT FILE Hard Times in Workhouses	8	
	Characters	10	
	Before Reading	12	
1	Oliver enters the world	17	
2	Oliver gets a job	22	
3	Oliver makes new friends	25	
4	Oliver learns some skills	28	
5	The portrait	33	
6	Missing person	35	
7	The truth about Oliver	40	
8	The robbery	41	
9	Old Sally's secret	44	
10	A meeting with Monks		
11	The wounded thief is looked after	47	
12	Mr Bumble and the stranger	50	
13	Nancy's plan	54	
14	New discoveries	57	
15	Fatal consequences	61	
16	The meeting with Monks		
17	The chase	64	
18	Oliver learns more	66	

After Reading

## HARD TIMES IN WORKHOUSES

During Charles Dickens's lifetime (1812-1870), England enjoyed the prosperity that the **Industrial Revolution** was bringing. Even a very short list of the major inventions during Dickens's lifetime is impressive. These inventions certainly made life easier for upper-class Victorian society. The inventions meant factories and factories meant workers and a new social class of industrial workers was born. Life was difficult for these people. They were poor and lived in terrible conditions and often children and women worked too. Dickens was aware of the price man was paying in the name of progress. In *Oliver Twist* and in many other novels, he describes with sharp realism the gloomy and polluted industrial areas of his time. What is more important, he condemns the terrible working and living conditions of the working classes. In Dickens's eyes, this was not progress, it was decline<sup>•</sup>.

FACTE

HOT

Dickens was particularly sensitive to the problem of child labour. When he was a child his father went to a debtors' prison and the young Dickens had to work in a factory. Oliver's words:

#### "Please, sir, I want some more"

on page 20 of this book and the punishment he gets for his request have become a universal symbol of social injustice. Dickens often visited factories and wrote newspaper articles in which he expressed his disgust<sup>•</sup> at what he saw there. In Oliver Twist he strongly attacks the **New Poor Law** of 1834, which established<sup>•</sup> the workhouse system and encouraged unmarried mothers to place their children in baby-farms in return for a regular, small sum of money. The **workhouse** orphan Oliver therefore symbolizes the effects of this act, and Dickens shows how the law was hardest on children.

## WORKHOUSES

OUNCI

Workhouses were places where very poor people could stay in exchange for work. Find out more about workhouses during Dickens's time in the book and online.

BLOCK

## THE INDUSTRIAL **revolution**

What was the Industrial Revolution? Write words you know, then find out more online.

#### GLOSSARY.

 condemns: says it is bad

- decline: the process of becoming worse
- disgust: strong physical dislike
- established: (here) created
- gloomy: dark and sad
- impressive: (here) amazing
- meant: (here) brought; resulted in
- polluted: dirty; unsafe (because it is dirty)
- prosperity: period of success and richness
- was aware of: knew about

# **Oliver** Twist



Agnes



Mrs Bedwin



Dr Losberne



Mr Brownlow

Rose



Monks



Old Sally



Mr Bumble



Sikes

Nancy

Fagin

810

The Dodger

## HARD TIMES IN WORKHOUSES

During Charles Dickens's lifetime (1812-1870), England enjoyed the prosperity that the **Industrial Revolution** was bringing. Even a very short list of the major inventions during Dickens's lifetime is impressive. These inventions certainly made life easier for upper-class Victorian society. The inventions meant factories and factories meant workers and a new social class of industrial workers was born. Life was difficult for these people. They were poor and lived in terrible conditions and often children and women worked too. Dickens was aware of the price man was paying in the name of progress. In *Oliver Twist* and in many other novels, he describes with sharp realism the gloomy and polluted industrial areas of his time. What is more important, he condemns the terrible working and living conditions of the working classes. In Dickens's eyes, this was not progress, it was decline<sup>•</sup>.

FACTE

HOT

Dickens was particularly sensitive to the problem of child labour. When he was a child his father went to a debtors' prison and the young Dickens had to work in a factory. Oliver's words:

#### "Please, sir, I want some more"

on page 20 of this book and the punishment he gets for his request have become a universal symbol of social injustice. Dickens often visited factories and wrote newspaper articles in which he expressed his disgust<sup>•</sup> at what he saw there. In Oliver Twist he strongly attacks the **New Poor Law** of 1834, which established<sup>•</sup> the workhouse system and encouraged unmarried mothers to place their children in baby-farms in return for a regular, small sum of money. The **workhouse** orphan Oliver therefore symbolizes the effects of this act, and Dickens shows how the law was hardest on children.

## WORKHOUSES

OUNCI

Workhouses were places where very poor people could stay in exchange for work. Find out more about workhouses during Dickens's time in the book and online.

BLOCK

## THE INDUSTRIAL **revolution**

What was the Industrial Revolution? Write words you know, then find out more online.

#### GLOSSARY.

 condemns: says it is bad

- decline: the process of becoming worse
- disgust: strong physical dislike
- established: (here) created
- gloomy: dark and sad
- impressive: (here) amazing
- meant: (here) brought; resulted in
- polluted: dirty; unsafe (because it is dirty)
- prosperity: period of success and richness
- was aware of: knew about

# **Oliver** Twist



Agnes



Mrs Bedwin



Dr Losberne



Mr Brownlow

Rose



Monks



Old Sally



Mr Bumble



Sikes

Nancy

Fagin

810

The Dodger



#### 1 Oliver enters the world

Oliver Twist was born in a workhouse. When Oliver was born, there was no one to look after him except for an old nurse and a doctor. They didn't care about him.

Oliver's mother arrived at the workhouse the night before she gave birth to her son. She asked to see her baby and then died. No one knew where she came from or who she was. But the doctor noticed• that she had no wedding ring on her finger.

When the doctor left and the old nurse dressed him, Oliver cried loudly. He was an orphan and he was all alone. There was no one to look after baby Oliver at the workhouse so he was sent to an orphanage<sup>•</sup>. Life was hard here, with little food or love.

By the age of nine, Oliver was a small pale thin child, but he had a strong spirit. The housekeeper<sup>•</sup> of the orphanage was cruel<sup>•</sup> and hard. She often beat<sup>•</sup> Oliver and locked him up. This was usually for saying he was hungry.

One day the housekeeper was surprised by a visit from Mr Bumble, the head of the workhouse.

'Oliver Twist is nine years old now. He's too old to stay here at the orphanage with you,' Mr Bumble said. 'So, we have decided to move him to the workhouse. I have come here myself to collect him and take him there.'

#### GLOSSARY\_

- beat: hit
- cruel: unkind
- housekeeper: person employed to look after a house
- noticed: saw

- **orphanage:** home for children with no mother or father
- **workhouse:** place where poor people worked in exchange for food and a place to sleep

As soon as they arrived at the workhouse, Mr Bumble took Oliver to meet the Board<sup>•</sup>. The Board consisted of nine or ten fat gentlemen sitting around a table.

'Boy,' said one of the fat gentlemen to Oliver, 'you are an orphan and you must be grateful<sup>•</sup> for the charity<sup>•</sup> of the town. Pray hard for the people who feed<sup>•</sup> you. You are here to learn a trade<sup>•</sup>, and you will begin your work tomorrow morning. Goodnight.'

And poor little Oliver was sent to sleep on a hard cold bed in a room full of other boys, to be ready for work the next morning.

There was even less food at the workhouse than at the orphanage. The boys got three meals of thin soup a day, with an onion in it twice a week, and half a piece of bread on Sundays. The boys got hungrier and hungrier until one day they decided to do something. One boy had to ask for more food at supper that evening. They drew lots<sup>•</sup>: Oliver Twist was that boy.

## Drawing lots

Work in groups of six.

Put together a collection of 'lots.' They can be pencils with one shorter than all the others or pieces of paper, one marked with a sign.

Then draw lots.

Decide on a question to ask the teacher. The student with the shortest pencil or with the paper with a mark must ask the teacher the question.

#### GLOSSARY.

- **Board:** group of people who manage an institution
- charity: help given to poor people
- drew lots: played a game of chance to choose someone
- feed: give someone food
- grateful: thankful
- trade: job



The evening arrived and the boys took their places in the dining hall. The master of the workhouse stood by the cooking pot and served out the soup. Soon there was no more soup and the boys were desperate with hunger.

Oliver rose<sup>•</sup> from the table and walked up to the master. He held up his bowl<sup>•</sup> and said, 'Please, sir, I want some more.'

The master turned very pale when he heard Oliver's request. The boys froze with fear as they waited for his answer.

'What?' said the master.

'Please, sir,' repeated Oliver. 'I want some more.'

The master hit Oliver on the head with his serving spoon, and called Mr Bumble.

The Board was in a meeting when Mr Bumble rushed in• and interrupted them.

'Excuse me, sir!' said Mr Bumble to the gentleman in the high chair. 'Oliver Twist has asked for more!'

'For more?' said the gentleman. 'The boy is an ungrateful criminal<sup>•</sup> and he must leave the workhouse!'

They locked Oliver up. For a whole week, he was locked in a dark, solitary room, crying all day and having nightmares<sup>•</sup> all night.

### Hunger

When you are hungry how do you feel? Tell a friend.

#### GLOSSARY.

• bowl:



- criminal: person who has committed crimes
- nightmares: bad dreams
- rose: stood up
- rushed in: entered in a great hurry



### AFTER READING VOCABULARY

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

apprentice grip pavement trade illegitimate undertaker evidence ditch

- a An ..... is a person who buries dead people.
- **b** An..... is a person learning a job.
- **c** A ..... is that part of a street where people walk.
- **d** A ..... is a long hole by the side of a road.
- e The parents of an ..... child are not married.
- 2 (...) Complete the word formation table below. Make sentences with a partner.

VERB	NOUN
PAY	PAYMENT
BLEED	
	ADVERTISEMENT
BETRAY	
	PROOF
TREAT	
	INSTRUCTION
SUFFER	
	FAILURE

### AFTER READING CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH EXAMS

#### **K** A2 Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 4

1 Read the sentences and choose the best word (A, B, or C) for each space.

1	Oliver set in the direction of London.				
	A off	B up	C to		
2	He climbed out of a window and the roof.				
	A over	B onto	C along		
3	'You can't anything against me,' said Monks.				
	A show	B prove	C tell		
4	'Tell me where to find like.'	Monks and tell me	e he looks		
	A what	B which	C how		
5	The clock struck eleven she went into the hotel.				
	A like	B but	C as		
6	'Let's go back time to a winter's night, nine or ten years ago.'				
-					
	A with	Bon	C in		
7		move him to the w			
1	'We have decided to move him to the workhouse. I have come here to collect him and take him there.'				
			<b>C</b> for		
	A only	B myself			
8		There was less food at the workhouse than at the			
	orphanage.				
	A just	<b>B</b> only	C even		
9	The master of the workhouse stood the cooking pot.				
	A by	B on	C besides		
10		liver was locked in a dark, solitary room, crying all day			
	and nightmar				
	A having	<b>B</b> making	C doing		