



Ark Kings  
Academy



Year 7 English  
Weeks 1-4  
Distance Learning  
Quiz and Learn Booklet

Name :

Form :

## Week 1- Context

### **The Victorian Era**

The Victorian era is a period in British history named after Queen Victoria, who was Britain's queen from 1837 until 1901. During this time, Britain was the most powerful nation in the world.

### **The British Empire**

During the Victorian era, Britain ruled many other countries in the world. Together, these countries made up the British Empire. India, Egypt and South Africa all used to be part of the British Empire. They were all ruled by Britain.



The British Empire

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The Houses of Parliament

### **Victorian London**

Victorian London became the largest city in the world. It was a very bustling and busy place. It was very exciting because there were lots of things to do and see there. It had some of the best shops and theatres in the world and lots of impressive science and technology. Many of London's most famous buildings and landmarks

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Houses of

century, including Trafalgar Square, the

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Parliament, Tower Bridge and Victoria Station.

### **Rich and Poor**

There were big differences in what life was like for rich and poor people in Victorian England. Many poor families lived in *slums* and life was a constant struggle. There often weren't enough jobs so people couldn't afford food and medicine. Many children didn't get to go to school or play because they had to work or were too ill. Lots of people lived on the streets.



A poor family in Victorian England

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Life was different for rich families. They lived in large houses and had servants to do everything for them. Many rich people even paid people to look after their children. Rich Victorian children didn't see their parents very much. Most Victorians thought children should be 'seen and not heard'.

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expensive clothes.

A rich family in Victorian

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### **Population and disease**

The number of people living in England went up a lot during the Victorian Era. In 1800, there were about 1 million people living in London. 100 years later, in 1900, there were 7 million people. The city became *overcrowded* and *polluted*.

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Not many people had running water or proper toilets. A lot of waste went straight into the River Thames. People would still use the water from the river to drink. Drinking this dirty water caused nasty killer diseases.

Both rich people and poor people got diseases and died because there were lots of diseases that didn't have cures. However, poor people died from diseases much more because they didn't have enough food and lived in very dirty places. You had to pay a lot of money to see a doctor in Victorian England so lots of poor people couldn't afford medicine or treatments.



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Poor children living on the dirty streets of London

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### **Glossary:**

*era* – a period of history that's considered special in some way e.g. the period of time when Victoria was queen

*empire* – when one country is in charge of many others

*slums* – an area of a city where living conditions are very bad and where the houses are in bad condition

*population* – the number of people living in a place

*over-crowded* – when there are too many people

*polluted* – extremely dirty

*disease* – a disease is a very serious illness

### **Read these two different accounts of life during the Victorian Era.**

#### **Emily**

My name is Emily. My father is a wealthy man. He works as a doctor and has lots of rich clients who visit him. I live with my father and my two younger brothers in a big house in Mayfair in London. My mother died when I was five years old, so I don't really remember her. She died whilst giving birth to my youngest brother. Every Sunday I go to church and pray for my mother in heaven. As well as my father and brothers, there are five servants who live in our house and look after us. We have a cook who makes all of our meals and servants who wait on us at the table. My brothers and I also have a governess who teaches us lessons. Our governess also takes us on special trips and treats. We get to go to the theatre and concerts in London. I like living in London but sometimes it can be very dirty and crowded. Last summer I went for a walk along the river Thames with my governess. The smell of the river was so bad that I fainted!

#### **Jack**

My name is Jack. I live with my older sister and her family in a tiny place in Camden. Our parents both died of tuberculosis when I was 7. It was terrible – I would hear them coughing and coughing all night long, and then in the end they got so weak they died. My sister told me they'd be happy in heaven and we'd see them again in the afterlife. After they died there wasn't enough money for us all to live on, and there was hardly any food for us all. I had to go out to work as a chimney sweep. The work was horrible. I had to squeeze my way up dirty chimney pots to try and clear them. Sometimes it was so dark and dirty in the chimney that I wasn't able to breathe. The soot and the dirt would get all over my clothes and in my hair and mouth. Whatever I would eat would taste of soot! My boss wasn't good to me either. If I didn't work fast enough or hard enough he'd hit me. I did that job for ages, but last year my sister got me a better job. Now I work as a message boy. I carry messages all over London. Some days you have to fight your way through all the crowds of people on the roads. In the winter the roads are muddy and you get covered in dirt. In the summer the smell coming from the river and the horse manure on the streets is terrible. Sometimes I see the rich people queuing up to go the theatres and eat in nice restaurants. I can't afford any of that.

## Workhouses

### **What was life like for people who couldn't work in Victorian London?**

During the Victorian Era, there were lots of people living in poverty. Lots of people couldn't work because they were too old or ill. There were no pensions or benefits so these people would often starve. Sometimes, there weren't enough jobs for people who could work.

There was also a lot of disease and there was no free healthcare. People who couldn't work could not afford medicine. Children were particularly in danger. Nearly half of all children died before the age of five. Not only that, but childbirth was very dangerous for women. Lots of women would die whilst giving birth.

### **What is an orphan?**

If both of a child's parents are dead, we call that child an orphan. In Victorian England, there were a lot of orphans. They had tough lives. Sometimes, they would be looked after by another member of their family. If they didn't have someone like this, they would grow up on the streets and beg for food.

### **What were workhouses and what were they like?**

Workhouses were big buildings where desperate people could go. They were supposed to be so horrible that no one would want to go to them unless they really had to. The work was very hard and often dangerous. Punishments for disobeying the rules were extremely harsh.

People in the workhouses were not paid any money for the work they carried out. They were given food and a bed in exchange for the work they did. However, the living conditions were terrible. The most common meal was gruel, which is a very watery porridge. Many people died from disease, hunger or exhaustion.

**in poverty** –

when you are extremely poor

**pensions** –

money to help you live when you are too old to work.

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In the workhouses, there were separate parts for men, women and children. Families were split up and often never saw each other again. It was very difficult to leave and most people ended up dying there. Many orphans were sent there and lived there for their whole lives.

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### **What did Dickens think about workhouses? Why?**

Charles Dickens strongly disagreed with workhouses. He said that they were barely any different to prisons, even though the people who went there hadn't done anything wrong. Dickens pointed out that workhouses treated poor people like criminals instead of helping them. He wrote books that revealed just how terrible life was for poor people in Victorian London.

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**criminals** - people who break the law.

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### **Activities.**

Answer these questions about Victorian England:

#### **The British Empire**

1. What was the British Empire?

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2. Name at least two countries that were part of the British Empire. (lines 5 – 10)

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#### **Victorian London**

3.Name at least two buildings that were built during the Victorian Era.

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### **Rich and Poor**

4.Give at least three differences between the lives or rich people and the lives of poor people.

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### **Population and Disease**

5.What happened to the population in Victorian England?

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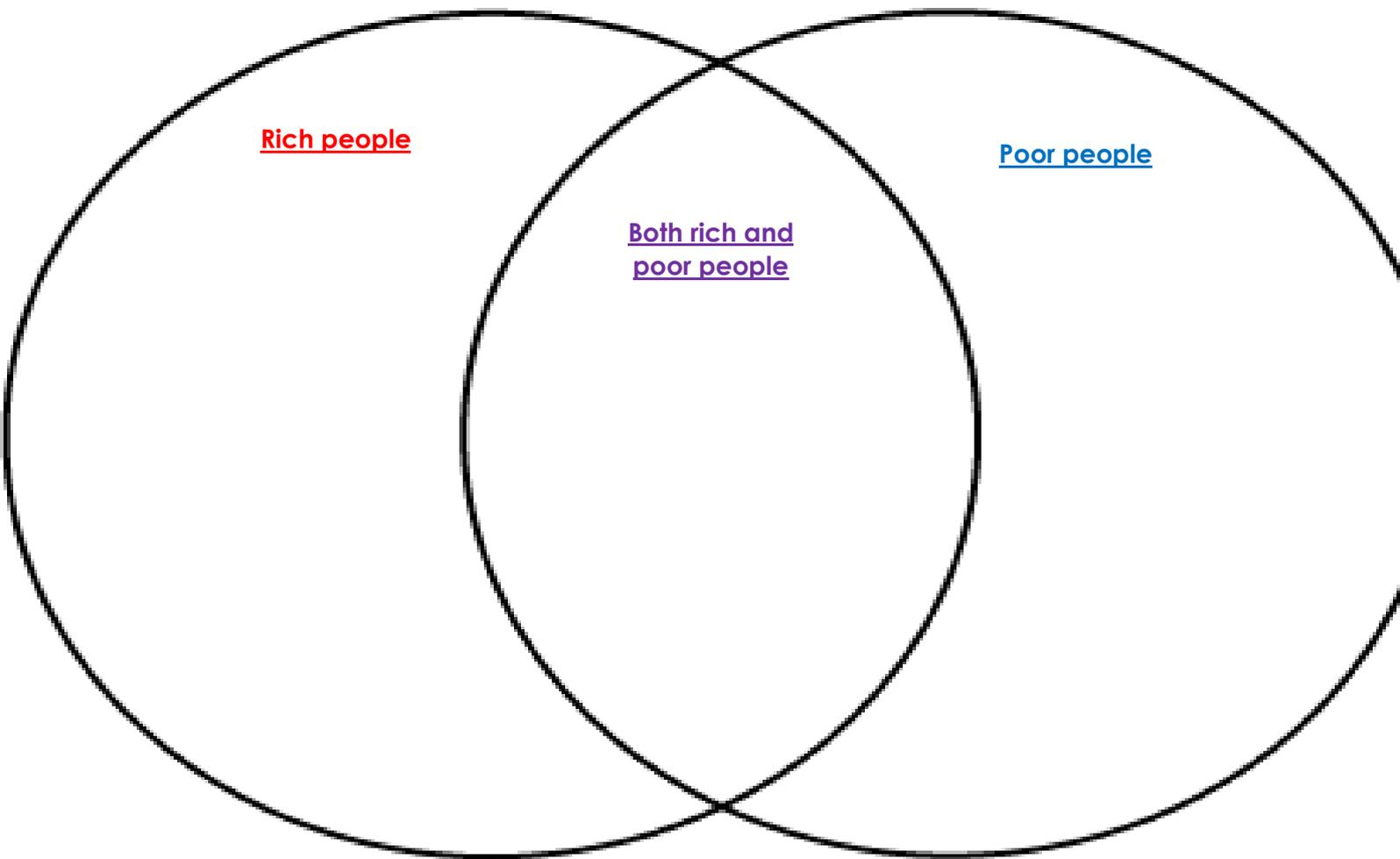
6.Why did more poor people die of disease than rich people? Give at least two reasons.

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You have read two accounts of life in Victorian England. One is describing the life of a rich person (Emily) and one a poorer person (Jack). Fill in this venn diagram about the differences between rich and poor.





Quiz-Week One- Tick the correct answer.

**1. Which statement about Victorian London is correct?**

- There were lots of nasty diseases caused by the dirt and overcrowding.
- Rivers were full of clean water that you could use for drinking.
- The Victorian era was from 1737-1801.
- There were hardly any new buildings in London in the Victorian era.
- Everybody in Victorian London had a comfortable life.

**2. Which statement about Victorian London is correct?**

- Both rich and poor people died of disease.
- Rich people never died of disease.
- Queen Elizabeth I was the Queen of England during the Victorian Era.
- Rich people did their own cooking and cleaning.
- Everybody was taught to read.

**3. Which statement about Victorian workhouses is correct?**

- Gruel was a very filling and delicious meal.
- The workhouses were large, comfortable places to live in.

- In Victorian England, if you were too ill or old to work you were given help to live.
- Families were allowed to stay together in workhouses.
- Workhouses treated people like criminals.

**4. What is an orphan?**

- When someone lives in the workhouse.
- When someone only has one parent.
- When someone has two parents.
- When both a persons parents are dead.

**5. What happened to London's population during the Victorian Era?**

- It increased.
- It decreased.
- It stayed the same.

**6. What does the word 'empire' mean?**

- When a country rules itself.
- When one country rules one other country.
- When country is in charge of many other countries.

**7. What did Dickens think of the workhouse?**

- He supported the workhouse.
- He did not have an opinion on the workhouse because it did not affect him.
- He strongly disagreed with the workhouse.

**8. Name at least 2 buildings built during the Victorian Era.**

**9. How many children died before the age of 5 in the Victorian Era?**

**10. Name at least two countries that were part of the British Empire.**

## **Week 2- Oliver Twist Plot.**

### **Plot Summary.**

Oliver Twist is born in a workhouse in 1830s England. His mother, whose name no one knows, is found on the street and dies just after Oliver's birth. Oliver spends the first nine years of his life in a badly run home for young orphans and then is transferred to a workhouse for adults. After the other boys bully Oliver into asking for more gruel at the end of a meal, Mr. Bumble, the parish beadle, offers five pounds to anyone who will take the boy away from the workhouse. Oliver narrowly escapes being apprenticed to a brutish chimney sweep and is eventually apprenticed to a local undertaker, Mr. Sowerberry. When the undertaker's other apprentice, Noah Claypole, makes disparaging comments about Oliver's mother, Oliver attacks him and incurs the Sowerberrys' wrath. Desperate, Oliver runs away at dawn and travels toward London.

Outside London, Oliver, starved and exhausted, meets Jack Dawkins, a boy his own age. Jack offers him shelter in the London house of his benefactor, Fagin. It turns out that Fagin is a career criminal who trains orphan boys to pick pockets for him. After a few days of training, Oliver is sent on a pickpocketing mission with two other boys. When he sees them swipe a handkerchief from an elderly gentleman, Oliver is horrified and runs off. He is caught but narrowly escapes being convicted of the theft. Mr. Brownlow, the man whose handkerchief was stolen, takes the feverish Oliver to his home and nurses him back to health. Mr. Brownlow is struck by Oliver's resemblance to a portrait of a young woman that hangs in his house. Oliver thrives in Mr. Brownlow's home, but two young adults in Fagin's gang, Bill Sikes and his lover Nancy, capture Oliver and return him to Fagin.

Fagin sends Oliver to assist Sikes in a burglary. Oliver is shot by a servant of the house and, after Sikes escapes, is taken in by the women who live there, Mrs.

Maylie and her beautiful adopted niece Rose. They grow fond of Oliver, and he spends an idyllic summer with them in the countryside. But Fagin and a mysterious man named Monks are set on recapturing Oliver. Meanwhile, it is revealed that Oliver's mother left behind a gold locket when she died. Monks obtains and destroys that locket. When the Maylies come to London, Nancy meets secretly with Rose and informs her of Fagin's designs, but a member of Fagin's gang overhears the conversation. When word of Nancy's disclosure reaches Sikes, he brutally murders Nancy and flees London. Pursued by his guilty conscience and an angry mob, he inadvertently hangs himself while trying to escape.

Mr. Brownlow, with whom the Maylies have reunited Oliver, confronts Monks and wrings the truth about Oliver's parentage from him. It is revealed that Monks is Oliver's half brother. Their father, Mr. Leeford, was unhappily married to a wealthy woman and had an affair with Oliver's mother, Agnes Fleming. Monks has been pursuing Oliver all along in the hopes of ensuring that his half-brother is deprived of his share of the family inheritance. Mr. Brownlow forces Monks to sign over Oliver's share to Oliver. Moreover, it is discovered that Rose is Agnes's younger sister, hence Oliver's aunt. Fagin is hung for his crimes. Finally, Mr. Brownlow adopts Oliver, and they and the Maylies retire to a blissful existence in the countryside

## **Activities.**

- 1. Decide what the 6 key moments of Oliver Twist are.**

1.

2.

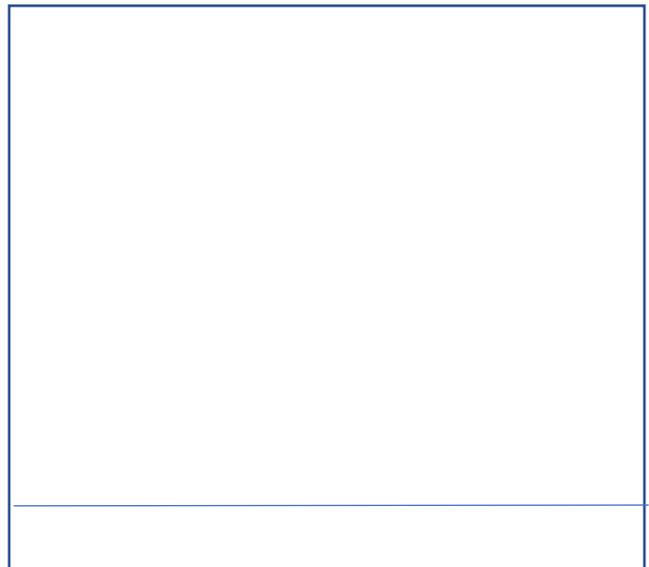
3.

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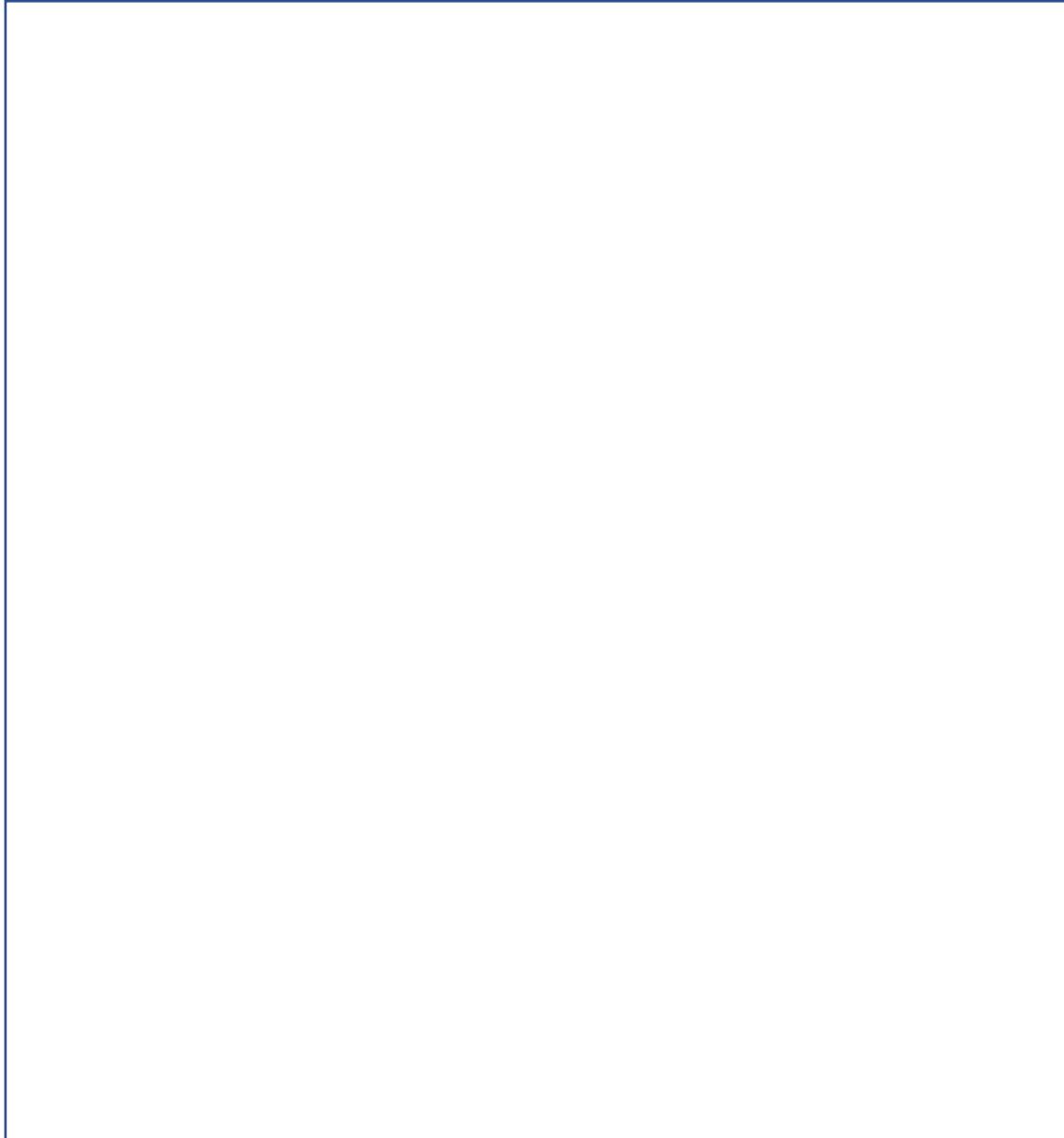
**Now create a story board for these 6 key moments. What picture do you think best shows what is happening in that scene?**



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Which scene or part of Oliver Twist is your favourite?

Draw an image below to represent this scene:



Week 2 Plot-Quiz.

1. **Oliver Twist takes place in England during what decade?**
  - 1830's
  - 1890's
  - 1900's
  - 1950's
2. **Where does Oliver Twist live for the first nine years of his life?**
  - On the street.
  - In the workhouse.
  - With his aunt.
  - In an orphanage.
3. **Fagin, who shelters Oliver in London, is a career criminal who trains orphan boys as \_\_\_\_.**
  - Metalworkers
  - Chimney sweeps.
  - Pickpockets.
4. **At the end of the novel, Fagin is\_\_\_\_\_**
  - Hung.
  - In jail.
  - On the run.
5. **Who adopts Oliver at the end of the play?**
  - Mr Brownlow
  - Mr Maylie
  - Bill Sikes
  - Fagin.
6. **Who kills Nancy?**
  - Fagin
  - Oliver
  - Bill Sikes.
7. **What is the name of the family Oliver lives with when he first leaves the workhouse?**
  - The Sikes'
  - The Sowerberrys
  - The Maylies

## Week 3- Characters.

### **Oliver Twist**

The novel's protagonist. Oliver is an orphan born in a workhouse, and Dickens uses his situation to criticize public policy toward the poor in 1830s England. Oliver is between nine and twelve years old when the main action of the novel occurs. Though treated with cruelty and surrounded by coarseness for most of his life, he is a pious, innocent child, and his charms draw the attention of several wealthy benefactors. His true identity is the central mystery of the novel

### **Fagin**

A conniving career criminal. Fagin takes in homeless children and trains them to pick pockets for him. He is also a buyer of other people's stolen goods. He rarely commits crimes himself, preferring to employ others to commit them—and often suffer legal retribution—in his place. Dickens's portrait of Fagin displays the influence of anti-Semitic stereotypes.

### **Nancy**

One of Fagin's former child pickpockets. Nancy is also Bill Sikes's lover. Her love for Sikes and her sense of moral decency come into conflict when Sikes abuses Oliver. Despite her criminal lifestyle, she is among the noblest characters in the novel. In effect, she gives her life for Oliver when Sikes murders her for revealing Monks's plots.

### **Rose Maylie**

Agnes Fleming's sister, raised by Mrs. Maylie after the death of Rose's father. A beautiful, compassionate, and forgiving young woman, Rose is the novel's model of female virtue. She establishes a loving relationship with Oliver even before it is revealed that the two are related.

### **Mr. Brownlow**

A well-off, erudite gentleman who serves as Oliver's first benefactor. Mr. Brownlow owns a portrait of Agnes Fleming and was engaged to Mr. Leeford's sister when she died. Throughout the novel, he behaves with compassion and common sense and emerges as a natural leader.

### **Monks**

A sickly, vicious young man, prone to violent fits and teeming with inexplicable hatred. With Fagin, he schemes to give Oliver a bad reputation.

### **Bill Sikes**

A brutal professional burglar brought up in Fagin's gang. He treats both Nancy and his dog Bull's-eye with an odd combination of cruelty and grudging affection. His murder of Nancy is the most heinous of the many crimes that occur in the novel.

### **Mr. Bumble**

The pompous, self-important beadle—a minor church official—for the workhouse where Oliver is born. Though Mr. Bumble preaches Christian morality, he behaves without compassion toward the paupers under his care. Dickens mercilessly satirizes his self-righteousness, greed, hypocrisy, and folly, of which his name is an obvious symbol.

### **Agnes Fleming**

Oliver's mother. After falling in love with and becoming pregnant by Mr. Leeford, she chooses to die anonymously in a workhouse rather than stain her family's reputation. A retired naval officer's daughter, she was a beautiful, loving woman. Oliver's face closely resembles hers.

### **Mr. Leeford**

Oliver and Monks's father, who dies long before the events of the novel. He was an intelligent, high-minded man whose family forced him into an unhappy marriage with a wealthy woman. He eventually separated from his

wife and had an illicit love affair with Agnes Fleming. He intended to flee the country with Agnes but died before he could do so.

### **Mr. Losberne**

Mrs. Maylie's family physician. A hot-tempered but good-hearted old bachelor, Mr. Losberne is fiercely loyal to the Maylies and, eventually, to Oliver.

### **Mrs. Maylie**

A kind, wealthy older woman, the mother of Harry Maylie and adoptive "aunt" of Rose.

### **Harry Maylie**

Mrs. Maylie's son. Harry is a dashing young man with grand political ambitions and career prospects, which he eventually gives up to marry Rose.

### **The Artful Dodger**

The cleverest of Fagin's pickpockets. The Dodger's real name is Jack Dawkins. Though no older than Oliver, the Dodger talks and dresses like a grown man. He introduces Oliver to Fagin.

### **Charley Bates**

One of Fagin's pickpockets. Charley is ready to laugh at anything.

### **Old Sally**

An elderly pauper who serves as the nurse at Oliver's birth. Old Sally steals Agnes's gold locket, the only clue to Oliver's identity.

### **Mrs. Corney**

The matron of the workhouse where Oliver is born. Mrs. Corney is hypocritical, callous, and materialistic. After she marries Mr. Bumble, she hounds him mercilessly.

### **Noah Claypole**

A charity boy and Mr. Sowerberry's apprentice. Noah is an overgrown, cowardly bully who mistreats Oliver and eventually joins Fagin's gang.

### **Charlotte**

The Sowerberrys' maid. Charlotte becomes romantically involved with Noah Claypole and follows him about slavishly.

### **Toby Crackit**

One of Fagin and Sikes's associates, crass and not too bright. Toby participates in the attempted burglary of Mrs. Maylie's home.

### **Mrs. Bedwin**

Mr. Brownlow's kindhearted housekeeper. Mrs. Bedwin is unwilling to believe Mr. Bumble's negative report of Oliver's character.

### **Bull's-eye**

Bill Sikes's dog. As vicious as his master, Bull's-eye functions as Sikes's alter ego.

### **Monks's mother**

An heiress who lived a decadent life and alienated her husband, Mr. Leeford. Monks's mother destroyed Mr. Leeford's will, which left part of his property to Oliver. Much of Monks's nastiness is presumably inherited from her.

### **Mr. Sowerberry**

The undertaker to whom Oliver is apprenticed. Though Mr. Sowerberry makes a grotesque living arranging cut-rate burials for paupers, he is a decent man who is kind to Oliver.

### **Mrs. Sowerberry**

Sowerberry's wife. Mrs. Sowerberry is a mean, judgmental woman who henpecks her husband



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Yours sincerely,

Nancy.

Although people would have written letters in the Victorian Era, it is much more common now to text or have a conversation over social media.

2. Translate the letters you have written into modern day language. How might these letters be changed to make sense in the modern world?

Cancel **New Message**

To:

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Attach Photo

**Week 3- Quiz.**

**1. What was the job of Mr Sowerberry?**

- A vicar
- A chimneysweeper
- An undertaker
- A banker.

**2. Which of these characters is a member of Fagins gang?**

- Mr Bumble
- Mr Maylie
- Artful Dodger

**3. What is the real name of the Artful Dodger?**

- Oliver Dawkins.
- Jack Twist
- Jack Dawkins.
- Charley Twist

**4. Who is the man Oliver is wrongly accused of stealing from?**

- Mr Brownlow
- Mr Bumble
- Mrs Bumble
- Rose

**5. What kind of animal is Bullseye?**

- A dog
- A cat
- A Guinea pig
- A bird

**6. What word does not describe Bill Sikes?**

- Cruel
- Brutal
- Kind.

**7. Why does this word not describe Sikes?**

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**Week 4-Key Scene and quotes.**

**Key Scene 1.**

<p>'Hullo, my covey! What's the row?'</p> <p>The boy who addressed this inquiry to the young wayfarer, was about his own age: but one of the queerest looking boys that Oliver had ever seen. He was a snub-nosed, flat-browed, common-faced boy enough; and as dirty a juvenile as one would wish to see; but he had about him all the airs and manners of a man. He was short of his age: with rather bow-legs, and little, sharp, ugly eyes. He wore a man's coat, which reached nearly to his heels. He had turned the cuffs back, half-way up his arm, to get his hands out of the sleeves: apparently with the</p>	<p><b>covey</b> – small friend</p> <p><b>row</b> – matter</p> <p><b>inquiry</b> – question</p> <p><b>wayfarer</b> – Oliver</p> <p>5 <b>queerest</b> – strangest</p> <p><b>snub-nosed</b> – short and flat nose</p> <p><b>flat-browed</b> – flat forehead</p> <p>10 <b>juvenile</b> – young person</p> <p><b>bow-legs</b> – legs that curve outwards</p> <p><b>ultimate</b> – final</p>
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ultimate view of thrusting them into the pockets of his corduroy trousers; for there he kept them.	15	<b>corduroy</b> – thick cotton
He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in the bluchers.	20	<b>roystering</b> – lively <b>swaggering</b> – walking in a way that shows confidence <b>bluchers</b> – leather boots
'Hullo, my covey! What's the row?' said this strange young gentleman to Oliver.		
'I am very hungry and tired,' replied Oliver: the tears standing in his eyes as he spoke. 'I have walked a long way. I have been walking these seven days.'	25	

## Key scene 2.

### Fagin, Original extract

5	The walls and ceiling of the room were perfectly black with age and dirt. There was a deal table before the fire: upon which were a candle, stuck in a ginger-beer bottle, two or three pewter pots, a loaf and butter, and a plate. In a frying-pan, which was on the fire, and which was secured to the mantelshelf by a string, some sausages were cooking; and standing over them, with a toasting-fork in his hand, was a very old shrivelled Jew, whose villainous-looking and repulsive face was obscured by a quantity of matted red hair. He was dressed in a greasy flannel gown, with his throat bare; and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and the clothes-horse, over which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.	<b>pewter</b> – metal  <b>villainous</b> – evil <b>repulsive</b> – disgusting <b>matted</b> – dirty
15	Several rough beds made of old sacks, were huddled side by side on the floor. Seated round the table were four or five boys, none older than the	<b>spirits</b> – alcohol

20 Dodger, smoking long clay pipes, and drinking spirits  
with the air of middle-aged men. These all crowded  
about their associate as he whispered a few words to  
the Jew; and then turned round and grinned at  
Oliver. So did the Jew himself, toasting-fork in hand.

25 'This is him, Fagin,' said Jack Dawkins; 'my friend  
Oliver Twist.'

The Jew grinned; and, making a low obeisance  
to Oliver, took him by the hand, and hoped he should  
have the honour of his intimate acquaintance. Upon  
this, the young gentleman with the pipes came round  
30 him, and shook both his hands very hard—especially  
the one in which he held his little bundle. One young  
gentleman was very anxious to hang up his cap for  
him; and another was so obliging as to put his hands  
in his pockets, in order that, as he was very tired, he  
35 might not have the trouble of emptying them,  
himself, when he went to bed. These civilities would  
probably be extended much farther, but for a liberal  
exercise of the Jew's toasting-fork on the heads and  
shoulders of the affectionate youths who offered  
40 them.

'We are very glad to see you, Oliver, very,' said  
the Jew. 'Dodger, take off the sausages; and draw a  
tub near the fire for Oliver. Ah, you're a-staring at the  
pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear. There are a  
45 good many of 'em, ain't there? We've just looked 'em  
out, ready for the wash; that's all, Oliver; that's all. Ha!  
ha! ha!'

The latter part of this speech, was hailed by a  
boisterous shout from all the hopeful pupils of the  
50 merry old gentleman. In the midst of which they went  
to supper.

Oliver ate his share, and the Jew then mixed him  
a glass of hot gin-and-water: telling him he must drink  
it off directly, because another gentleman wanted  
the tumbler. Oliver did as he was desired.  
Immediately afterwards he felt himself gently lifted on  
to one of the sacks; and then he sunk into a deep  
sleep.

**obeisance** –  
respectful bow

**obliging** – willing to  
help

**civilities** – polite  
routines

**boisterous** – noisy

### Key scene 3.

#### Bill Sikes, Original extract

The man who growled out these words, was a stoutly-built fellow of about five-and-thirty, in a black velveteen coat, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings, which inclosed a bulky pair of legs, with large swelling calves; -- the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in an unfinished and incomplete state without a set of fetters to garnish them. He had a brown hat on his head, and a dirty belcher handkerchief round his neck: with the long frayed ends of which he smeared the beer from his face as he spoke. He disclosed, when he had done so, a broad heavy countenance with a beard of three days' growth, and two scowling eyes; one of which displayed various parti-coloured symptoms of having been recently damaged by a blow.

'Come in, d'ye hear?' growled this engaging ruffian.

**stoutly** – heavy, wide

**velveteen** – fake velvet

5 **soiled drab**

**breeches** – filthy trousers

**i.e.** look they are missing something without

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**fetters** – leg cuffs with a chain

**belcher** – necktie  
**countenance** –

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face

**parti-coloured** – different coloured

A white shaggy dog, with his face scratched and torn in twenty different places, skulked into the room.

'Why didn't you come in afore?' said the man. 'You're getting too proud to own me afore company, are you? Lie down!'

This command was accompanied with a kick, which sent the animal to the other end of the room. He appeared well used to it, however; for he coiled himself up in a corner very quietly, without uttering a sound, and winking his very ill-looking eyes twenty times in a minute, appeared to occupy himself in taking a survey of the apartment.

20 **afore** – before  
**own me** – admit  
you're mine **afore** –  
in front of

### **Activities.**

**1. Read through the extract and highlight key information describing:**

- In extract one Dodgers appearance.
- In extract two Fagins appearance.
- In extract three Bill Sikes' appearance.

**2. Select at least 3 key quotations from each key scene and explode the quotes. Think about:**

- What they tell us about the character.
- What the words are usually associated with.
- What we can learn from the quote.

**3. Answer one of the following questions:**

For extract 1: How does Dickens present the Artful Dodger?

For extract 2: How does Dickens present Fagin?

For extract 3: How does Dickens present Bill Sikes?

Remember you need to:

1. Write a topic sentence.
2. Introduce your quotation.
3. Write an analysis of this quotation. ( What did you learn about the character from the quotation).

### **Quiz**

1. **Write down one quote describing the appearance of Dodger?**

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2. **What does this quotation tell us about Dodger?**

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3. **Write down one quotation that suggest Fagin looks 'devil-like'.**

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4. **Why does this quotation suggest Fagin is like the devil?**

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5. Write down one quotation that tells us Sikes is cruel.

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