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## Oliver twist questions

Oliver Twist was born in a workhouse in 1830s England (A). This early life and birthplace are crucial to understanding his character, as it sets the stage for his struggles and hardships. Oliver's transfer from the home for young orphans to the workhouse for adults occurs when he reaches the age of nine (C), marking a significant shift in his life. The workhouse is marked by hardships, further shaping Oliver's character. Mr. Bumble, the parish beadle, offers five pounds to take Oliver away from the workhouse (D), highlighting Mr. Bumble's role in Oliver's early life. This event has a lasting impact on Oliver's journey. Oliver attacks Noah Claypole due to Noah making disparaging comments about his mother (A), demonstrating Oliver's loyalty and devotion to his mother. Oliver meets Jack Dawkins outside London, while traveling (D), marking the beginning of his journey to London and a turning point in his life. 1. Oliver's resemblance is to a portrait of a young woman, which hangs in the house of Brownlow. 2. The idyllic summer was spent with Mrs. Maylie and her niece Rose in the countryside. 3. Monks obtained and destroyed a gold locket left by Oliver's mother. 4. Monks pursued Oliver because he wanted to ensure his half-brother deprived of family inheritance. 5. Rose is Oliver's aunt, as she is Agnes's younger sister. 6. Fagin was hung for his crimes at the end of the story. 7. Mr. Brownlow adopted Oliver at the end of the story. 8. Sikes accidentally hanged himself while trying to escape London. 9. Nancy secretly met with Rose to inform her of Fagin's designs. The Poor Law of 1834 aimed to inspire the poor to better their circumstances through harsh conditions, as it believed that poverty was a consequence of laziness. The economic dislocation of the Industrial Revolution made it difficult for many people to improve their economic situation, leading to separation of families and meager rations in workhouses. Charitable workers like Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Mann were portrayed as greedy, lazy, and arrogant by Dickens, who depicted them as inefficient but well-intentioned. The workhouses reproduced the awful conditions in which the poor lived anyway, failing to provide a means for social and economic betterment. The labor required in the workhouses was meant to inspire the poor to improve their circumstances, but this ultimately did not happen. Families in the workhouses were often separated, and rations were meager, with no provision for education or job training. They thought poverty came from having too little time to work (D). In Dickens' time, the government believed that people were poor because they didn't have enough jobs. The main criticism of charitable institutions during Dickens' era was that they kept things as bad for the poor as before anyway (C). Dickens criticized charitable organizations for replicating the awful conditions faced by the poor. Workhouse officials in Dickens' time were greedy, lazy, and dishonest, which made them contradict their own values (C). Dickens portrayed workhouse officials as corrupt, cruel, and arrogant. The main problem facing the poor in workhouses was that they couldn't improve their circumstances due to economic difficulties (D). The Industrial Revolution caused significant economic disruption, making it hard for people to get better. According to Fagin, individualism in Victorian times focused on personal interests and self-gain (C). Fagin emphasized the importance of prioritizing one's own needs and desires. Oliver and his friends formed a group based on kindness, friendship, and selflessness, while Fagin's family was built around greed and selfishness (D). The contrast highlights the difference between groups that value selflessness versus those driven by personal interests. The urban environment had a corrupting influence on characters' moral values, according to Dickens (A). 1. Who wrote the novel "Oliver Twist"? Charles Dickens, a renowned author of the Victorian era, penned this classic tale. 2. Where did the story take place? The plot unfolds in the industrialized city of London, which served as the backdrop for Charles Dickens' critique of social conditions during the 19th century. 3. What was the time period depicted in "Oliver Twist"? The novel is set against the backdrop of the Victorian Period, specifically during the Industrial Revolution, highlighting the stark contrasts between wealth and poverty in urban England. 4. Where was Oliver born? He entered this world as an orphan in a workhouse situated near London, a grim testament to the harsh realities faced by those trapped in the cycle of poverty. 5. Who bestowed the name "Oliver" upon him? The kindly old nurse, who played a pivotal role in his early life, gave Oliver his name at birth. 6. What are Mrs. Mann's notable traits? She was a cruel and heartless woman who ruled her workhouse with an iron fist, meting out harsh punishments to those under her care. 7. In what context was "Oliver Twist" written? It emerged as a critique of the Industrial Revolution, which had brought about significant social change in England during the 19th century. 8. How did Oliver begin his life? He began his life as an orphan in a workhouse near London, a fate shared by countless others due to the harsh realities of poverty and lack of support systems at that time. 9. What happened to Oliver's mother after giving birth to him? Tragically, she passed away soon after his birth, leaving her child destitute and vulnerable. 10. How did Oliver celebrate his ninth birthday? His ninth birthday was a somber affair, marked by his being locked in a room with other boys as punishment for requesting more food. 11. What were the consequences of asking for more food according to Mrs. Mann? She responded with anger, famously declaring, "How dare you say you are hungry?" before subjecting them to harsh punishments. 12. Who is Mr. Bumble and what role does he play in Oliver's life? Mr. Bumble, the pompous beadle of the workhouse where Oliver was raised, played a pivotal role in shaping his future by taking him under his care at the age of nine. 13. Why did Mr. Bumble visit Mrs. Mann's workhouse? He came to take Oliver for the workhouse of older boys as he had reached the age of nine and needed to start working. 14. How did Mr. Bumble's visit change Oliver's life? Oliver left behind the harsh conditions at Mrs. Mann's workhouse and moved to live and work in Mr. Bumble's care, marking a significant turning point in his life. 15. What was Mrs. Mann's attitude towards Oliver when Mr. Bumble visited? She presented a more benevolent side of herself, offering Oliver a generous portion of bread as a gesture of goodwill. 16. Who were the individuals who benefited from the workhouse system? The boys working under these conditions faced long hours and tedious labor with little respite or reward for their efforts, highlighting the harsh realities of life in such institutions. The boys at Mr. Bumble's workhouse went hungry with very little food to eat. One of them suggested asking for more, but they were punished for doing so. Oliver Twist, one of the boys, asked a man with a big pot for some more food and was subsequently hit with a wooden spoon and locked in a dark room. The managers at Mr. Bumble's workhouse discussed what to do with Oliver, calling him ungrateful and lazy, and decided to send him away. As a result of asking for more food, Oliver was punished twice - first by being hit with the spoon and locked away, and then because someone offered 5 pounds to take him in. After his stint at Mr. Bumble's workhouse, Oliver became an apprentice undertaker under Mr. Sowerberry. However, he was not treated well by his new master's family, especially Mrs. Sowerberry, who gave him scraps of food from the dog's plate and made him sleep among coffins. Oliver's struggles did not end there, as he was also bullied and mistreated by Noah Claypole, a senior apprentice under Mr. Sowerberry, who called Oliver "Workhouse" and physically abused him. The final straw came when Noah insulted Oliver's mother, prompting Oliver to knock him to the ground. Throughout his experiences in Mr. Bumble's workhouse and under Mr. Sowerberry, Oliver demonstrated resilience and determination, ultimately turning his sorrow into anger as he fought back against those who wronged him. Oliver, having been punished for asking for more food in workhouses, decided to escape from Mr. Sowerberry after being punished for hitting Noah. He walked for six days before reaching London. During his journey, he begged for food and water in a small town near London and met Jack Dawkins, also known as the Artful Dodger, who took him to meet Fagin, the leader of the gang. Upon meeting Fagin, Oliver was taught how to steal items from pockets by playing a game with Fagin. However, when people on the street thought he was the thief who stole Mr. Brownlow's handkerchief, Oliver was almost sent to prison. Luckily, a man intervened and told the magistrate that he had seen two other boys steal Mr. Brownlow and escape, saving Oliver from imprisonment. Oliver met Jack Dawkins, who took him to Fagin, the leader of the gang, in London. His house felt like home, and he was well taken care of.58-Who was Mrs. Bedwin?She was an elderly lady who took care of Mr. Brownlow's household.59- Who was Mr. Grimwig ?He was Mr. Brownlow's old friend, a man with a red face who appeared angry.60-"Mr. Grimwig and I would like to hear your story Tell us about yourself." CommentThese words were said by Mr. Brownlow to Oliver when He took Oliver to live in his house He asked Oliver to tell his story to him and his old friend, Mr. Grimwig.61-Why did Mr. Grimwig look angry while Oliver was telling his story?Mr. Grimwig looked angry because he didn't believe Oliver's story.62-"But I must send some books back. And I haven't paid the bookseller. CommentThese words were said by Mr. Brownlow to Oliver when He took Oliver to live in his house. He asked Oliver to take the books to the bookseller and give him 5 pound note for the new books.63- "Let me take the books, sir. Comment These words were said by Oliver to Mr. Brownlow in Mr. Brownlow's house when Mr. Brownlow asked Oliver to take the books to the bookseller and give him 5 pound note for the new books.64-"Do you really think he will come back? Comment These words were said by Mr. Grimwig to Mr. Brownlow in Mr. Brownlow's house when Mr. Brownlow asked Oliver to take the books to the bookseller and give him 5 pound note for the new books. Mr. Grimwig did not believe Oliver's story and thought that Oliver would take the books and the money and ran away.65-"Oliver is an honest boy. He will be back in twenty minutes. " CommentThese words were said by Mr. Brownlow to Mr. Grimwig in Mr. Brownlow's house when Mr. Brownlow asked Oliver to take the books to the bookseller and give him 5 pound note for the new books. Mr. Grimwig did not believe Oliver's story and thought that Oliver would take the books and the money and ran away.66-"Oliver will tell the police about us, you fool There will be Trouble for all of us, " CommentThese words were said by Fagin to Charley and Dodger in Fagin's shop when the two boys returned without Oliver. He was afraid that Oliver might tell the police about the gang.67-Who was Bill Sikes?He was one of Fagin's gang members. He was a strong-looking man with black hair and a cruel face.68-"We must find the boy and bring him back. CommentThese words were said by Fagin to Sikes in Fagin's shop when the two boys returned without Oliver. He was afraid that Oliver might tell the police about the gang.69-"Someone must go to the police station and find out what's happened to Oliver. CommentThese words were said by Sikes to Fagin in Fagin's shop when the two boys returned without Oliver. He was afraid that Oliver might tell the police about the gang.70-Who was Nancy?She was a member of the gang. Bill Sikes' girlfriend.71- Why was Fagin angry with Dodger and Charley?Because they had returned without Oliver, and he feared that Oliver would expose their activities to the police. Nancy was sent by the police to find out what happened, but instead, she found Oliver who had been pretending to be Oliver's brother. When Nancy went to the police station, one of the officers told her that Bill Skewes knew something about Oliver. In Fagin's shop, when Nancy and Sikes brought Oliver back, Skewes said to him, "Who are these books? Are you stealing them?" Oliver was caught again by Nancy who pretended to be his sister and shouted at him in the street. She then dragged him into Fagin's shop along with Sikes and their dog. When they returned Oliver to the gang, he told Fagin and Sikes that they should send back the books and money of Mr. Brownlow, saying "Keep me here if you like but send back the books and the money. They belong to an old gentleman who has been very kind to me." Fagin then warned Oliver that if they didn't do as Fagin said, he would be handed over to the police. Sikes told Oliver that since they had him now, "You have made him a thief like me. What do you want?" Nancy told Fagin and Sikes that they should keep Oliver and not send back the books and money of Mr. Brownlow because if they didn't, Mr. Brownlow would think they had stolen them. Fagin said to Oliver that he had got him now and was going to make him a thief like him. Nancy convinced Oliver to obey Sikes by telling him she had been hurt by Sikes and showing him the cuts on her neck. Sikes warned Oliver not to say anything or do anything unless Bill Skewes told him to, saying "You must do what Bill says. And don't say anything." Oliver begged Sikes not to make him steal and said he didn't want to be a thief. However, Sikes threatened him with his pistol. When they went to rob a large house in the country, Sikes told Crackit to break open the window and push the bay through it. Oliver was about to be taken part in the robbery but begged Sikes not to take him part in it saying "Please, sir let me go! Don't make me steal. I don't want to be a thief I won't say anything." Sikes commanded Oliver to take a lantern and navigate through the corridor, stairs, and street door to let them in. The robber threatened Oliver with his pistol when he begged not to participate in the robbery. This scene unfolded during their attempted theft of a large country estate.