# STUDENTS MUST CHOOSE ONE BOOK – <u>OLIVER TWIST</u> or <u>WUTHERING HEIGHTS</u> and complete the appropriate assignment.

Rising 12th Grade Summer Reading- Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens

**Overview:** The novel is the story of a young boy, Oliver Twist, whose mother dies after giving birth, so he is raised in an orphanage. At the age of 9, Oliver is sent out as an apprentice in a workhouse. In attempt to escape the horrid conditions of the orphanage and the workhouse, young Oliver runs away to London seeking a better life. Unfortunately, Oliver is taken in by a gang of criminals who try to convince him to join their gang and commit crimes on the streets of London. Resistant to this lifestyle, Oliver is eventually taken in by a kind gentleman who promises to give Oliver a better life. This is the story of a young boy's fight for survival, his fight for justice, and his never-ending search for a family to call his own.

### **ASSIGNMENT:**

- 1. You are to answer the Summer Reading Companion Questions using the attached chart. This chart may be downloaded and you may type directly on the chart, expanding boxes as needed to fit the information requested. If you choose to recreate the chart, it must include all of the same questions and explanations as required on the original. All work must be typed handwritten responses will not be accepted. Please follow the format for name, date, grade, subject (English IV), as shown at the beginning of the Summer Reading information.
- 2. Please answer the following questions regarding *Oliver Twist*. These responses must be typed and numbered. Use complete sentences and restate the prompt in your answer. Each answer must be a **minimum** of ½ page in length.
  - 1. Dickens used his popularity to bring to light many social issues facing England in the early 19th Century. We see this in novels such as *Hard Times* and *The Pickwick Papers*. To what extent is *Oliver Twist* a social commentary portraying Dickens' frustration at the hardships faced by many in England after the French Revolution such as child labor, children as criminals, and children living on the streets? Are there times when the commentary slips into propaganda? Explain. (you may find that a little research about the conditions in England at the time will help you answer this question)
  - 2. *Oliver Twist* is full of thievery. Some of it is committed by criminals like Sikes against respectable people like the Maylies, while some of it is committed by "respectable" people like Mrs. Mann and Mr. Bumble against the poor. How are these two types of thievery different? What do they have in common? Also, consider the various ways in which other people "rob" Oliver of his identity.
  - 3. In Chapter 4, Mr. Bumble states "By the bye, you don't know anybody who wants a boy, do you? A parochial 'prentis, who is at present a dead weight, a millstone, as I may say, round the parochial throat." This is an allusion to the gospels where Jesus describes the

- punishment for anyone mistreating young children. Discuss the irony of Mr. Bumble using this phrase to describe Oliver.
- 4. Also in Chapter 4, we seen another biblical allusion as Mr. Bumble is continuing to discuss with Mr. Sowerberry the opportunity to take Oliver off his hands and put him to work in a workhouse. "You know--dear me, what a very elegant button this is, Mr. Bumble! I never noticed it before. 'Yes, I think it rather pretty,' said the beadle, glancing proudly downwards at the large brass buttons which embellished his coat. The die is the same as the porochial seal--the Good Samaritan healing the sick and bruised man. The board presented it to me on Newyear's morning, Mr. Sowerberry". Discuss how this is ironic, considering the story of the Good Samaritan in the bible and Mr. Bumble's treatment of the children in his care.
- 5. This book was originally written and published in monthly installments in a magazine. Discuss how Dickens used chapter breaks, foreshadowing, and cliff-hanger endings to maintain reader suspense and interest.
- 6. Why do you think Fagin was not able to corrupt Oliver?

#### **FORMAT:**

## **REMINDER FOR ALL WRITTEN RESPONSES:**

> Type your responses.

> Send your work through spell and grammar check.

➤ Times New Roman—Font—Size 12 — double spaced

➤ Heading on top left of your paper

➤ Label each section

> Do not "share" any work with your peers.

NAME

Mrs. Vetter

English IV

Date (August 12, 2019)

Students must be prepared for a graded assessment on each novel read for their grade-level assignment during the first week of school.

As a reminder, all written work is due on the first day of school and late work will not be accepted.

## **How Do You Turn In Work?**

- Hard Copy on August 12, 2019 brought to class with you
- Email with attachment by 8:00 a.m. on August 12, 2019 (amy.vetter@cathedralemail.com)
- Shared Google Doc by 8:00 a.m. on August 12, 2019 (amy.vetter@cathedralemail.com)

<b>Setting:</b> The setting of a story defines the time, place and era of the action. A book can have multiple settings. List and label facts about each setting you know as you read. Include page numbers to support your ideas.										
	ory take place? Descr puntain so beach, dirt gor sleepy, etc.		What time period does the story take place in? Describe what you know and how you know it: Is it modern day because there is current technology? Is it wintertime because it's snowing? Do you know the decade, year or month?							
<b>Characters:</b> Characters are the "players" in the story who perform the action. List the Protagonist (main										
character), the Antagonist (the character the main character has a conflict with), and supporting or										
secondary characters (as many as needed – you are not limited by the space provided here). Include page numbers to support your ideas. <b>You must include at least 3 secondary characters</b> , but may include										
more if needed to adequately cover the key players in the novel.										
Character Name	Physical	How the	How the	Character Traits; Describe						
	Description	character feels about him or	character feels about others	qualities the character has: caring, selfish, conceited, etc.						
		herself	about others	caring, semsii, conceited, etc.						
Protagonist										
Antagonist										
Secondary Chara	cters									

have different n		-			the book. Different se story. Write down sp				
the boxes.  Introduction:	Die	ing	Clima	2V'	Falling Action(s):	Resolution:			
		- 0		-					
Setting, characters, and		Turning point in to the conflict is res		•	Part(s) where the	Part that arrives at a			
conflict are		where	wors		protagonist learns	natural, ironic,			
introduced	-	tagonist I with or	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1	to live with the	surprising, or thought			
iiii oaacca			7 3		consequences of	provoking end.			
	tries to solve the conflict		2mv		the conflict.				
Beginning of Story		Middle of Story		End of Story					
Thomas and S	Yennah al	iam A			G-11	Continue to believe			
<b>Themes and Symbolism</b> : As you read, list ideas about these following elements of fiction to help you discuss and writ about the literary work. Include page numbers to support your ideas.									
	The	mes:		Symbolism:					
The author's sta	atement o	or lesson a	bout life learned						
Ugly Duckling mi	ght be "d	on't judge	, the theme of <i>The</i> someone by their <b>t TWO examples</b> .		For example, a bird, l sed as a symbol for fre TWO example	edom. Provide at least			
Themes:		Character(s) that represent the lesson		Symbol		Significance			
Conflicts: As you read, identify problems or struggles between two opposing forces in the story. Provide at least two examples below. Remember, there are 4 main conflicts:  Man vs. Man – problem between two characters Man vs. Self – problem within the character's mind Man vs. Society – problem between a character and some force of nature (blizzard, fire, hurricane, etc)  Man vs. Society – problem between a character and the law, regulation, tradition, or other social norm									
Description of Conflict				Type of Conflict		choose this Conflict type?			
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			Man vs. M Man vs. N	fan Man vs. S fature Man vs. S					
Man vs. Man Man vs. Self Man vs. Nature Man vs. Society									