‘Oliver Twist’ self-quizzing

Year 7 homework booklet



Name: _____

Form: _____

Teacher: _____

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How to self-quiz

Self-quizzing is an **important strategy** to help you remember key information about a topic.

Quizzes

You can use the **quizzes** within the booklet to **test your knowledge** of the novel. Listen carefully to the instructions your teacher gives you on how to complete the quizzes. They might ask you to complete the quiz at home and then hand it in for checking or mark as a class. Alternatively, you could use the quizzes to practise before completing the in-class checkpoint assessment.

Knowledge organisers

You can also use the **knowledge organiser** to quiz yourself on 'Oliver Twist.' Hide sections to check what you do and don't know:

1. **Read** each section out loud.
2. **Cover** the section.
3. **Write** what you can remember.
4. **Check** if you got it right and correct any mistakes.

Another good way to quiz yourself is with **a partially empty knowledge organiser.** The example in the booklet is for the **plot summary.** One side is the whole thing, the other side has gaps to fill. You can build up to having one side totally blank.

Also, you could **make your own knowledge organiser about a specific character.** You should choose your own ideas, vocabulary, and quotations to fill it in. There is an example of one that has been started for you in this booklet.

Notes page

For your assessment, you can take in a notes page. Your teacher might ask you to create this at home. You can use the examples in this booklet to help you come up with some ideas on how you might want to make your page look. You might want to include:

- key vocabulary about Bill Sikes
- relevant quotations
- a reminder of the essay structure
- a reminder of the question

Quizzes

Quiz 1

1. Dickens wrote Oliver Twist in the early Victorian era. In which century did Dickens write this novel? (**1**)

   a. 15th Century
   b. 19th Century
   c. 20th Century
   d. 18th Century

2. Oliver Twist is a novel. What is a novel? (**1**)

   a. A novel is a piece of dramatic writing.
   b. A novel is a long speech by one character.
   c. A novel is an extended work of fiction telling a story.
   d. A novel is the expression of ideas through rhyme and rhythm.

3. One of these statements about Victorian London is wrong. Which one is it? (**1**)

   a. The population of London increased massively.
   b. There were lots of factories and London was very polluted.
   c. Overcrowding resulted in poverty and disease.
   d. Everybody in Victorian London had a high standard of living.

4. What was one reason that London's population grew rapidly in the Victorian era? (**1**)

   a. The population grew rapidly because London had become wealthy and prosperous.
   b. The population grew rapidly because Charles Dickens wrote the famous Oliver Twist.
   c. The population grew rapidly because it was overcrowded, unsanitary and unhygienic.
   d. The population grew rapidly because Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament were built.

5. Which statements about Charles Dickens are correct? (**3**)

   a. Charles Dickens's father was sent to prison.
   b. Charles Dickens spent time with his father in prison.
   c. His books were not popular in his own lifetime.
   d. He lived in the 19th century.

6. Thinking about Dickens's life, why did he write Oliver Twist? (**1**)

   a. Dickens wanted to show orphans would be better off in workhouses.
   b. Dickens wanted to show that rich people deserved to live a better life than poor people.

c. Dickens wanted to show what life was really like for poor people in Victorian London.
d. Dickens wanted to show how dirty and polluted London was.

7. What was the impact of The Poor Law? (**1**)

a. The Poor Law stopped people from begging.
b. The Poor Law got rid of poverty.
c. The Poor Law got rid of the divide between rich and poor.
d. The Poor Law treated poor people like criminals.

8. Which statement about Victorian workhouses is correct? (**1**)

a. Only orphans were sent to the workhouse.
b. Workhouses were made so unpleasant that only the most desperate would seek help there.
c. Everybody got enough food in a workhouse.
d. Families were given their own rooms to sleep in.

9. Oliver says this line:
"*Please, sir, I want some more.*"

Why does he say this? (**1**)

a. He loves gruel and wants more to eat.
b. He wants to be naughty and upset Mr. Bumble for fun.
c. The other boys pressure him in to asking for more.
d. He knows he deserves more because he has worked hard.

10. Why might Dickens have made Oliver Twist an orphan in the novel? (**3**)

a. To show all poor children were orphans in the Victorian era.
b. To make Oliver's happy ending more satisfying.
c. To show how hard life was for orphans in the Victorian era.
d. To create sympathy for Oliver.

Quiz 2

1. Which situation describes someone being corrupt? (**1**)
a. Your friend is so impressed by your solo that they vote for you in the talent show.
b. You offer to pay £20.00 to anyone who will vote for you in the talent show.
c. You spend your own money making posters for the talent show.
d. You tell your friend to vote for whoever is best in the talent show.

2. Which of the following characters in 'Oliver Twist' are corrupt? (**1**)
a. Mrs Bumble is corrupt because she takes money to feed the orphans but keeps most of it for herself.
b. Dick is corrupt because he lets Oliver feed him his gruel even though Oliver is also starving.
c. Charles Dickens is corrupt because he hates to see innocent children being abused by those who are paid to care for them.

d. Mrs Sowerberry is corrupt as she feeds Oliver meat for the first time in his life.

3. Which statements about chapters 3 and 4 are correct? (**3**)
   a. The board wants to get rid of Oliver so much that they will pay someone to take him away.
   b. An undertaker is someone who prepares dead bodies for the grave.
   c. Mrs. Sowerberry is not happy that Oliver has joined their business.
   d. Oliver thinks living with the Sowerberrys will end in disaster.

4. What makes Oliver so vulnerable? (**3**)
   a. His mother died just after he was born so cannot protect him.
   b. During the Victorian era, thousands of orphans lived their entire lives in workhouses.
   c. Corrupt adults, such as Mrs Bumble, can control what he wears and what he eats.
   d. He cannot easily defend himself from bullies like Noah Claypole.

5. Which of these things should a topic sentence always do? (1)
   a. It should focus on two things.
   b. It should include a quote.
   c. It should say something accurate.
   d. It shouldn't answer the question.

6. In this section, Noah is speaking to Oliver and talking about Oliver's mother: *'And it's a great deal better, Work'us, that she died when she did, or else she'd have been hard labouring in Bridewell, or transported, or hung; which is more likely than either, isn't it?'*

   What is Noah trying to make Oliver feel? (**1**)
   a. Noah reassures Oliver that Oliver's mother avoided a hard life.
   b. Noah realistically tells Oliver the truth about what would happen.
   c. Noah maliciously describes what a workhouse in Bridewell is like.
   d. Noah bullies Oliver and is unkind about Oliver's hardships.

7. After Oliver attacks Noah, why does Mr Bumble think Oliver has changed? (**1**)
   a. Mr Bumble thinks that Oliver has eaten too much meat.
   b. Mr Bumble thinks Noah has been a bad influence.
   c. Mr Bumble thinks Oliver has been stealing meat.
   d. Mr Bumble thinks Oliver tries to run away to London.

8. What do Noah Claypole and Oliver have in common? (**3**)
   a. They both work for Mr Sowerberry.
   b. They are both poor.
   c. They insult each other's families.
   d. They dislike each other.

9. Which statements about Chapters 6 and 7 are correct? (**2**)
   a. Mr Bumble thinks it is dangerous to feed poor children meat in case they get enough strength to rebel.
   b. Oliver misses his friend, Dick, so wants to go back to the workhouse.
   c. Only Noah treats Oliver badly at the undertaker's premises.
   d. Oliver goes to London because he thinks there will be better opportunities for him there.

10. Which of these characters are vulnerable? (**2**)
    a. Dick

b. Mr Bumble
c. Oliver
d. Noah Claypole

Quiz 3

1. Which of these statements about Dodger are correct? (**3**)

a. He lives in a workhouse.
b. He has spotted how vulnerable Oliver is.
c. He is a thief.
d. He offers Oliver somewhere to sleep.

2. Which words or phrases accurately describe Oliver when he meets The Artful Dodger for the first time? (**2**)

a. Full of energy
b. Innocent
c. Vulnerable
d. Corrupt

3. What impression of London is created in this description? (**1**)

"The street was very narrow and muddy, and the air was impregnated with filthy odours… little knots of houses, where drunken men and women were positively wallowing in filth; and from several of the door-ways, great ill-looking fellows were cautiously emerging."

a. The lower class lived in dirty, polluted conditions.
b. The houses in some parts of London were small.
c. London was a prosperous city for everyone.
d. There were people who needed to be in a workhouse.

4. This is when Dodger meets Oliver for the first time. What does this description suggest about Dodger's character? (**2**)

"A boy, who had passed Oliver carelessly some minutes before, had returned, and was now surveying him most earnestly from the opposite side of the way."

a. Dodger is minding his own business and ignoring Oliver.
b. Oliver is curious about Dodger.
c. Dodger is acting in a suspicious way.
d. Dodger is curious about Oliver.

5. Here is a description of the Artful Dodger:

He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in the bluchers.

Which topic sentence would be the best one to use if you were going to write about how Dodger is presented in this paragraph? (**1**)

a. Dickens presents Dodger as a fashionable man.
b. Dickens presents Dodger as a confident boy.

c. Dickens presents Dodger as a thief who gets sent away to Australia.
d. Dickens presents Dodger as 'roystering and swaggering'.

6. Which statement about Dodger is correct? (**1**)

a. He is kind and tries to protect Oliver from danger.
b. He tricks the vulnerable Oliver into joining the gang.
c. He is a corrupt villain who wants to kill Oliver.
d. He is much older than Oliver, so he tries to look out for him.

7. Which statements about Fagin are correct? (**2**)

a. Fagin is corrupt because he doesn't share the things the boys steal for him.
b. Oliver doesn't realise that Fagin is a villain who is training Oliver to be a thief.
c. Fagin is a villain because he is kind to Oliver and gives him food.
d. Fagin gives Oliver food because he is a generous person.

8. How is Oliver naïve? (**1**)

a. Oliver is naïve because he is chosen to ask for more food.
b. Oliver is naive because he fights Noah.
c. Oliver is naïve because he doesn't realise that people make money from stealing.
d. Oliver is naïve because he fears Fagin.

9. Which of the following statements are correct about crime and punishment in the Victorian era? (**2**)

a. The police force had been around for many hundreds of years.
b. Charles Dickens understood that his own childhood experiences might have led him to a life of crime.
c. Children who lived on the streets would never have dared to steal.
d. Children who lived on the streets were in danger of being used by criminal gangs like Fagin's.

10. Which statements are correct? (**2**)

a. Young children could be punished for crimes the same way as adults.
b. There were lots of crimes which were punished by death.
c. The judge is a responsible and wise man.
d. Oliver is guilty so he'll probably hang.

Quiz 4

1. What do you think is the main reason why Dickens shows us Bill Sikes fighting with his dog? (**1**)

a. To show us how childish Bill Sikes is.
b. To show us Bill Sikes's attitude to animals.
c. To show us what a nasty dog Bull's Eye is.
d. To show us how easily Bill Sikes can lose his temper.

2. When Bill Sikes suggests kidnapping Oliver, what is Nancy's reaction? (**1**)
a. She offers to help.
b. She doesn't care one way or the other.
c. She tries to get Sikes to leave Oliver alone.
d. She doesn't want to help, but when Sikes offers her money she changes her mind.

3. Which statements best describe Oliver's emotions on the night of the crime? (**2**)
a. Oliver is not frightened about committing the crime.
b. Oliver is nervous because he might get caught.
c. Oliver is nervous because he is frightened of what Bill Sikes might do to him.
d. Oliver is proud that he has been given so much responsibility.

4. What does 'annotating a quotation' mean? (**2**)
a. Writing a paragraph that explores Dickens's language.
b. Focusing on a quotation in great detail.
c. Underlining, circling and writing notes next to key words.
d. Using quotation marks.

5. What have we learned about the painting in Mr Brownlow's house? (**3**)
a. It's a picture of a young woman.
b. Mr Brownlow's friend gave it to him.
c. Oliver thinks that it looks like him.
d. It is worth a lot of money.

6. What do you think Dickens means when he says that Monks looked like 'a man in disguise?' (**2**)
a. Monks is wearing a mask.
b. Monks is wearing a fake moustache.
c. It seems as though Monks has something to hide.
d. Monks is mysterious.

7. This paragraph describes how Bill Sikes treats his dog:
"This resistance only infuriated Mr. Sikes the more; who, dropping on his knees, began to assail the animal most furiously. The dog jumped from right to left, and from left to right; snapping, growling, and barking; the man thrust and swore, and struck and blasphemed; and the struggle was reaching a most critical point for one or other; when, the door suddenly opening, the dog darted out: leaving Bill Sikes with the poker and the clasp-knife in his hands."

Which two words tell us that Bill Sikes is angry with his dog? (**2**)
a. Infuriated
b. Furiously
c. Snapping
d. Growling

8. This extract describes Bill Sikes and his dog:

This resistance only infuriated Mr. Sikes the more; who, dropping on his knees, began to assail the animal most furiously.

Which topic sentence would be the best one to use if you were going to write about how Bill is presented in this extract? (**1**)

a. a. In this extract, the animals are fighting each other and hurting each other.
b. b. In this extract, Dickens shows that Bill Sikes is an angry character.
c. c. In this extract, Dickens shows his readers that Bullseye is Bill Sikes' only friend.
d. d. In this extract, Bullseye is barking, snapping and growling at Bill Sikes.

9. This is the description of the pub where Bill Sikes likes to drink.

In the obscure parlour of a low public-house, in the filthiest part of Little Saffron Hill; a dark and gloomy den, where a flaring gas-light burnt all day in the winter-time; and where no ray of sun ever shone in the summer: there sat, brooding over a little pewter measure and a small glass, strongly impregnated with the smell of liquor, a man in a velveteen coat, drab shorts, half-boots and stockings, whom even by that dim light no experienced agent of the police would have hesitated to recognise as Mr. William Sikes.

What two words or phrases accurately describe this place? (**2**)

a. Shadowy
b. Airy
c. Unpleasant
d. Clean

10. Which statement about Bill Sikes is correct? (**1**)

a. Bill is a stupid character who never plans anything carefully.
b. Bill feels guilty about the malicious and cruel things he has done.
c. Bill is a skilled criminal who knows how to avoid being caught.
d. Bill kills his dog Bullseye just because he was in a bad mood.

Quiz 5

1. In this passage, Fagin has discovered that Nancy has told Mr Brownlow about Monks. The passage tells the reader how Fagin is feeling.

"Hatred of the girl who had dared to palter with strangers; an utter distrust of the sincerity of her refusal to yield him up; bitter disappointment at the loss of his revenge on Sikes; the fear of detection, and ruin, and death; and a fierce and deadly rage kindled by all; these were the passionate considerations which shot through the brain of Fagin, as every evil thought and blackest purpose lay working at his heart."

What does this extract imply about Fagin? (**1**)

a. Fagin feels ashamed of his criminal behaviour.
b. Fagin isn't scared of being caught and punished.
c. Fagin is heartbroken because he loved Nancy.
d. Fagin is angry and has dark thoughts of revenge.

2. What does the phrase '*savage resolution*' tell us about Bill Sikes? (**1**)
a. He is full of violent thoughts, but is not quite sure how to act.
b. He knows exactly what he has to do, and as a result he is calm and peaceful.
c. He doesn't know what to do, but he is not that upset either.
d. He is full of violent thoughts and he knows exactly what he is going to do.

3. Which sentence uses the word 'corrupt' correctly? (**1**)
a. Nancy is corrupt because she betrays Bill Sikes.
b. Mr Brownlow is corrupt because he cares about Oliver.
c. Bill Sikes is corrupt because he is violent towards Nancy.
d. Fagin is corrupt because he exploits children for his own benefit.

4. What evidence is there that Oliver is loyal? (**3**)
a. When he is kidnapped, the thing that upsets him the most is the thought of letting down Mr Brownlow.
b. He makes sure he says goodbye to his ill friend Dick before he leaves for London.
c. He runs away to London.
d. He defends his mother when she is insulted by Noah.
e. He thinks that Fagin and his gang make handkerchiefs for a living.

5. What do Oliver and the Artful Dodger have in common? (**1**)
a. Nothing.
b. They are both transported to Australia.
c. They are both not brought up by their parents.
d. They are both naïve.

6. What **morals** do you think Dickens was trying to communicate in 'Oliver Twist'? (**3**)
a. Poor people should be treated harshly to stop them committing crimes.
b. Poor people shouldn't be treated like criminals when they haven't done anything wrong.
c. Even good people can be forced into a life of crime if they are not looked after properly.
d. Society should be kinder and more generous to the poor and weak.

7. Why might Dickens have chosen to have Nancy murdered? (**2**)
a. Dickens thought Nancy should be punished because she wanted to use Oliver to make money.
b. Dickens thought that Nancy deserved to be punished because she loved a criminal like Bill Sikes.
c. Dickens wanted his readers to feel sorry for people like Nancy, who try to escape crime but cannot.
d. Dickens wanted to create a dramatic moment to shock his readers and show Nancy as a victim.

8. Which sentences use the word 'villain' correctly? (**2**)
a. Nancy is a villain because she worked with Fagin and broke the law.
b. Fagin is a villain because he turns children into criminals.
c. Bill Sikes is a villain because he murders Nancy.

d. Mrs Sowerberry is a villain because she feeds Oliver meat for the first time in his life.

9. What do Mr Brownlow and Nancy have in common? (**1**)

a. They both risk their life to help Oliver.
b. They are both kind to Oliver.
c. They both love Bill Sikes.
d. They are both cold and uncaring.

10. This paragraph describes how Rose Maylie feels after Oliver is caught breaking into her house.

"Rose glided softly past, and seating herself in a chair by the bedside, gathered Oliver's hair from his face. As she stooped over him, her tears fell upon his forehead. 'But even if Oliver has been wicked, think how young he is, think that he may never have known a mother's love, or the comfort of a home; and that ill-usage and blows, or the want of bread, may have driven him to herd with men who have forced him to guilt.'"

What is the best summary of what Rose says? (**1**)

a. Criminals should be severely punished.
b. The individual is always responsible for their own actions.
c. If children are not looked after properly, they might turn to crime.
d. All children have human rights.

Knowledge Organiser – full

'Oliver Twist': Knowledge Organiser

Plot breakdown

Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.

He is kicked out of the workhouse and given away to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah, they fight and he is locked up.

Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.

Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.

The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.

Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.

Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.

When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.

Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.

Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.

Key words

morality – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called **moral** and people who do bad things can be called **immoral.**

vulnerable – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are **vulnerable.**

brutal – very violent or cruel.

corrupt – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.

villain – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.

malicious – meant to hurt or upset someone.

victim – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.

naïve – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.

society – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.

workhouse – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.

Background information

'Oliver Twist' was written in 1837-39.

It was written by Charles Dickens.

In was published chapter by chapter in a periodical (magazine).

Charles Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison.

Dickens wanted to criticise a new change to The Poor Law which happened in 1834 and created more workhouses and show how hard life was for poor people.

Characters

Oliver
He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.

Mr. Bumble
The man who runs the workhouse and gives Oliver his name. He is 'a fat man' who enjoys power and doesn't care about the people beneath him.

Noah Claypole
A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who bullies Oliver at the undertakers. He eventually runs away to London and joins the same gang as Oliver.

Fagin
An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.

Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)
A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.

Bill Sikes
A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.

Nancy
Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.

Mr. Brownlow
A wealthy older gentleman who takes Oliver in and looks after him. He believes in Oliver's goodness even when it looks like Oliver has stolen from him and eventually finds out the truth about Oliver's parents.

Knowledge Organiser – partial

Plot breakdown: full	Plot breakdown: partial
Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.	Oliver is born in the … He is nominated to ask for more … because …
He is kicked out of the workhouse and given away to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah. They fight and he is locked up.	He is kicked out of the workhouse and given to the …… family to work as an …… He is bullied by …… and responds by …… Then ……..
Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.	Oliver runs away to …….. He meets ……. who introduces him to …….
Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.	Oliver is taken out with ……. He is horrified to see …. Oliver gets arrested for …….
The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.	Mr Brownlow …… The gang plots to …. In case ….
Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.	Oliver is abducted by ……. When running an errand for ……
Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.	Oliver is taken by Sikes to commit …… Sikes runs away but the people who live there ……. They are called ……..
When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.	When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they …….. Nancy overhears and ……..
Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.	Fagin tells Bill that Nancy has …… Bill is angry and ……. Fagin is discovered and sent to .. Bill …. trying to run away
Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.	Oliver discovers ……. He joins Mr …… and the Maylies and lives …….

Knowledge Organiser – character example

Bill Sikes		
His actions	**Vocabulary about him**	**Quotations about Sikes**
Maliciously kicking and hurting his dog.	• villainous • abusive • bullying • vindictive • brutal • unpredictable • dangerous • violent • angry • furious • tense • vicious • reckless • malicious • cruel	"the effect was a kick and a curse, bestowed on the dog simultaneously"
		"I'd grind his skull under the iron heel of my boot into as many grains as there are on his head"

Knowledge Organiser – blank

Plot	Key words	Characters	Background information

Assessment revision

Notes page

The 'Oliver Twist' **extract** will be **unseen.**
The **assessment question** will be:
'How does Dickens present the character of Bill Sikes?'
You are allowed to take **one page** of notes into the assessment with you.

To create your notes page, you will need to know what to put on it!
On the next pages are some ideas on

- How to lay out your notes page
- How to revise and prepare for the assessment.

What could your notes page look like?



Ideas about Sikes

What people say about Sikes

What Sikes does

Who is Sikes attacking? Why is this unfair?

'bestowed' means a gift. How could this action by Sikes be seen as ironic? How is this not a good gift?

the effect was a kick and a curse, bestowed upon the dog simultaneously

'simultaneously' means at the same time. What is Sikes doing at simultaneously? What might this suggest?

Why might Dickens want to create a character like Sikes? What is the writer's message?

VOCABULARY

- villainous
- abusive
- bullying
- vindictive
- brutal
- unpredictable
- dangerous
- violent
- angry
- furious

Read	Annotate	Plan	Organise	Write	Review

