

III BA -ENGLISH

V SEMESTER

UNIT-V: FICTION- (Non detailed study)

1. Far from the Madding Crowd- Thomas Hardy
2. Oliver Twist –Charles Dickens

Far from the Madding Crowd Summary

The novel opens with a chance encounter between [Gabriel Oak](#) and [Bathsheba Everdene](#) just outside the town of Casterbridge. Gabriel comes from humble origins as a shepherd, but has recently leased his own farm and seems to have good economic prospects. He is immediately struck by Bathsheba's beauty, although he quickly becomes aware that she is proud and headstrong. Although Bathsheba has been well-educated, she has fallen on hard times and is now required to take a very hands-on role helping her aunt to take care of her farm. The close proximity of their farms leads to a series of encounters between the two, including an incident in which Bathsheba saves Gabriel's life.

After only knowing her for a short time, Gabriel proposes to Bathsheba and is surprised when she turns him down, explaining that she does not love him and is reluctant to give up her independence. Shortly after this conversation, Bathsheba moves away to the town of Weatherbury. A short time later, Gabriel experiences a dramatic reversal of fortune when he loses the majority of his sheep in a disastrous accident. He loses all of his money and has to give up his farm and seek work in whatever capacity he can find. While he is looking for work near the town of Weatherbury, he happens to come across a fire that is threatening to destroy a large amount of valuable crops. Gabriel takes charge of the situation and helps to get the fire under control, only to learn later that the owner of the farm is Bathsheba. She has inherited it from her uncle, and has taken the unusual step of managing it herself, even though this was uncommon for a woman at the time. She hires Gabriel to work as a shepherd.

Bathsheba attracts a great deal of attention as an attractive, single, and prosperous woman with unconventional ideas, but she is dismayed to notice that William

Boldwood, a successful middle-aged farmer, does not seem curious about her. On a whim, Bathsheba sends him a Valentine's Day card as a prank; when she does so, she unwittingly sets the stage for Boldwood, who is lonely and shy, to fall deeply in love with her. Boldwood proposes to Bathsheba a short time later, leaving her surprised and uncomfortable. She turns down the offer but is not entirely sure how to proceed in the future, since she knows some aspects of the marriage would be advantageous.

Boldwood's courtship leads to disagreement between Gabriel and Bathsheba, to the point where she initially dismisses him from his job, but quickly hires him back when he saves many of her sheep after they eat poisonous plants and become ill. Boldwood proposes to Bathsheba a second time and although she does not accept, she gives him reason to be hopeful that she will. That same night, however, Bathsheba meets the handsome and charismatic Sergeant Troy, who quickly stirs her emotions. Knowing that Bathsheba is attracted to Troy, whom he is suspicious of, Gabriel encourages her to choose to marry Boldwood instead.

Nonetheless, Bathsheba's growing feelings for Troy lead her to tell Boldwood she can never marry him. Boldwood is angry and jealous, and even threatens violence against Troy, especially since Troy has a bad reputation as a womanizer. Bathsheba is nervous about what will happen when Troy, who is currently away in Bath, returns and she decides to go to Bath herself to end the relationship and tell him not to come back. However, when Troy and Bathsheba return from Bath, they are married, a fact which Troy reveals to Boldwood only after playing a cruel trick on him and deceiving Boldwood into offering to pay Troy to marry the woman he loves. Both Boldwood and Gabriel are deeply upset by this reckless decision.

Their worries seem well-founded, since Troy quickly proves to be lazy and unmotivated to help with running the farm. Gabriel narrowly averts disaster when a severe thunderstorm takes place on the night of the harvest celebrations and he takes the initiative to protect the uncovered crops since everyone else at the farm has gotten too drunk to help out. With Troy showing no signs of wanting to change his behavior, and spending money recklessly, the relationship between him and Bathsheba becomes worse and worse. In October, about 9 months after the beginning of the novel, Troy and Bathsheba meet a young woman walking on

the road. She seems to be ill and impoverished, and the sight of her triggers strange behavior from Troy, which he refuses to explain to his wife.

Troy is determined to hide the identity of the woman: [Fanny Robbins](#), who was formerly a servant at the Everdene farm. She and Troy had an affair the previous winter while he was stationed with his troops in Melchester, and Fanny ran away believing she and Troy were going to elope. However, he abandoned her and she found herself pregnant. Now close to giving birth, she is trying to make her way to a local poorhouse. Troy arranges to meet her in a few days time, hoping to give her money and help her. However, after making an agonizing journey to the poorhouse, Fanny and her baby both die during childbirth.

When Bathsheba learns of the death of her former servant, although not the cause, she sends for the body to be brought back to Weatherbury and buried there. Meanwhile, Troy sets out to meet Fanny, unaware of her death. Gabriel arranges for the fact that Fanny died giving birth to be hidden from Bathsheba, but the combination of rumors and her husband's suspicious behavior lead her to open the coffin and find the corpses of both Fanny and the infant inside. Bathsheba also realizes that Troy must be the father of Fanny's child, and when he comes home, the two of them have a heated argument. Bathsheba flees from the house and does not return until the coffin has been taken away. By that time, Troy has also left the house and he is seen leaving town a short time later.

Troy makes his way to the seashore, where he gets caught up in a strong tide while taking a swim. He is rescued by some sailors and impulsively decides to join them on their voyage to America. As a result of this sudden disappearance, Troy is presumed to have drowned, and Bathsheba is declared a widow. This train of events leads Boldwood to hope that he will be able to marry her eventually, although Bathsheba insists that because Troy's death was only established circumstantially, she wants to wait a full 7 years after his death. Time passes, and at the end of the summer, almost a year after his vanishing, Troy secretly returns to Weatherbury. He has gotten tired of living in poverty and is considering reuniting with his wife, although he does not immediately reveal his identity or presence. Meanwhile, Boldwood has mentioned his hopes of marriage to Bathsheba and she has agreed to tell him at Christmas whether or not she will begin the 6-year engagement.

Troy has learned that Bathsheba is considering remarrying, and on Christmas Eve, he makes a surprise appearance at the lavish party Boldwood is throwing. He tries to reclaim Bathsheba as his wife, but Boldwood flies into a rage and shoots and kills him. Boldwood is initially sentenced to death for this crime, but is eventually found to be insane and sentenced to life in prison. Bathsheba is traumatized by these events but slowly recovers, becoming more and more dependent on Gabriel to help her run the farm. She is shocked and unhappy to learn that he plans to leave England and move to America. This news leads Bathsheba to reflect on how valuable and loyal Gabriel has been. One night, she goes to his cottage to ask him why he is determined to leave, and as the two talk, it becomes clear that they both love each other, but have each been confused about the feelings of the other. A short time later, Gabriel and Bathsheba finally marry with much rejoicing from the local people and farm workers.

OLIVER TWIST

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.

Characters

Character List

- **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**

A young prostitute and 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. Sikes is Nancy's pimp and lover, and he treats both her 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**

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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.
- **Mr. Grimwig**
Brownlow's pessimistic, curmudgeonly friend. Mr. Grimwig is essentially good-hearted, and his pessimism is mostly just a provocative character quirk.
- **Mr. Giles**

Mrs. Maylie's loyal, though somewhat pompous, butler.

- **Mr. Brittles**

A sort of handyman for Mrs. Maylie's estate. It is implied that Mr. Brittles is slightly mentally handicapped.

- **Mrs. Mann**

The superintendent of the juvenile workhouse where Oliver is raised. Mrs. Mann physically abuses and half-starves the children in her care.

- **Mr. Gamfield**

A brutal chimney sweep. Oliver almost becomes Mr. Gamfield's apprentice.

- **Bet**

One of Fagin's former child pickpockets, now a prostitute.

- **Mr. Fang**

The harsh, irrational, power-hungry magistrate who presides over Oliver's trial for pickpocketing.

- **Barney**

One of Fagin's criminal associates. Like Fagin, Barney is Jewish.

- **Duff and Blathers**

Two bumbling police officers who investigate the attempted burglary of Mrs. Maylie's home.

- **Tom Chitling**

A rather dim member of Fagin's gang. Tom has served time in jail for doing Fagin's bidding.

Oliver Twist Essay Questions

1. 1

Most of the characters in *Oliver Twist* are very flat. Provide evidence of this, and explain why Dickens might have chosen to write the novel in this way.

Suggested answer: Describe how Oliver, Rose, Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Mr. Bumble are flat characters, and Nancy is one of the only complex characters. This makes the story much

more black and white morally, which allows for Dickens to give an explicit moral message. In this case, the explicit goodness or badness of the main characters makes the social messages about the failings of society to take care of the poor and helpless more clear and more powerful.

2. 2

Close read the scene where Nancy and Rose meet for the first time in Chapter 40.

How does this scene show the precarious position of women in Dickens's time?

Suggested answer: This scene juxtaposes Nancy and Rose, thereby emphasizing both their similarities and their differences. Nancy is a prostitute, crude, and with questionable morals, while Rose is angelic and pure. Yet in this scene Nancy's good core is emphasized, and thus so is the effect her upbringing has had on her. Nancy's inability to leave her current situation, even with Rose's offer of assistance, in turn demonstrates how little power women in her situation have: she is completely reliant on Bill, even though he abuses and mistreats her. Yet even though Rose is considerably better off, she too is reliant on men: she does not do anything on her own with the information that Nancy gives her but goes to Mr. Brownlow with it instead.

3. 3

Using evidence from the text, argue that the novel is either for or against the death penalty.

Suggested answer: *Oliver Twist* presents a world in which the justice system is highly irregular and unreliable. Oliver is almost sentenced to hard labor for a crime he didn't commit, and the trials we see seem dangerously close to being run by a mob mentality, rather than by any unbiased system. Thus, even though the characters do finally get what they deserve, for a man's life to be decided by such an unreliable system is dangerous. Additionally, the executions themselves become spectacles, more about entertaining the crowd than about meting out justice.

4. 4

Is Fagin truly a flat character, or is there any complexity in Dickens's portrayal of him?

Suggested answer: Fagin, at times, is a kind of father-figure for Oliver, and takes him in when he is on the verge of dying from exhaustion and starvation. There are also moments when he seems to care about Nancy. All of Fagin's good moments, however, are later shown to be motivated purely by self-interest: he encourages Nancy not to take Bill's brutality because it would serve him to be rid of Bill; he worries about Oliver because Monks is paying him well to do so. Thus, Fagin can indeed be argued to be a flat character.

5. 5

Two of the most memorable scenes in *Oliver Twist* have to do with mobs - when Oliver is thought to have stolen the handkerchief, and when the police and the mob descend on Bill Sikes. How does the scene with Oliver inform the scene with Sikes?

Suggested answer: Dickens is preoccupied with the danger of the mob mentality, which both of these scenes portray. Oliver is innocent, and a young, weak, and scared boy, but he is hunted by the crowd as if he were the most hardened villain. Sikes is a hardened villain, who has committed the worst crime, but because we have seen that the mobs are rarely interested in the truth, it seems to be more luck than anything else that the correct man is punished in this case. Thus, although the latter scene shows justice being served, the latter mob is not a moral one: € it is as amoral as the first, and as all mobs inherently are.

6. 6

The richer characters in *Oliver Twist* are, on the whole, happier than the poor characters. Is Dickens arguing that money leads to happiness? Why or why not?

Suggested answer: Money is only good in *Oliver Twist* in the hands of characters who do not care about it. The most moral characters in the novel each renounce money in some way, or show generosity with it—Oliver splits his inheritance with the half-brother who tried to destroy him, Harry Maylie chooses the humble life of a country cleric rather than an ambitious life, and Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Maylie are both very generous with their resources. Poverty is dangerous, not because money leads to happiness but because poverty often leads to desperate attempts to get money, often through immoral means.

7. 7

Choose an urban and a rural description scene, and compare and contrast them.

Suggested answer: In both his urban and his rural descriptions, Dickens is very one-sided. The descriptions of areas of London are always bleak, presenting a poverty-stricken, corrupt, at best amoral and at worst immoral city. Rural descriptions are much more romantic, cheerful, pure, and moral. There are poor in the country too, but they are clean, happy, and religious. The distinction between rural and urban seems to reflect a distinction between community and mob.

8. 8

What is the importance of Sikes's visions of Nancy's eyes?

Suggested answer: Nancy's eyes, and looking and seeing in general, are important motifs in the plot line surrounding Nancy's death. The sight of Nancy praying as she is about to die is so ghastly that Sikes cannot stand it, and so he covers his eyes with his hands as he delivers the fatal blow. He is then haunted by the vision of Nancy's eyes, which symbolizes his inability to forget what he has done, to look away from it. Thus, he does indeed have a conscience. This is finally important in the way that he dies; although it is an accident, he hangs himself as he slips with fear because of the ghost eyes; his conscience therefore delivers its own justice.

9. 9

What is the importance of physical appearance in the novel?

Suggested answer: For the most part in *Oliver Twist*, a character's appearance reflects his moral fiber. Oliver is noted for having an especially innocent looking face, and Fagin is described as horribly ugly. Sikes is hulking, and Rose is perfectly beautiful. This reflects the novel's general tendency towards flat characters and moral extremes, but also the idea that morality and character are essential, for they affect even your outward appearance.

10. 10

Loyalty, and the lack thereof, comes up often in the novel. How does Dickens portray this trait?

Suggested answer: Loyalty in *Oliver Twist* is complicated. Nancy is, on the one hand, loyal to Fagin and Sikes, for which she pays her life, but she also betrays them, and it is this act of betrayal that makes her a moral character. Fagin's boys are for the most part loyal to him,

and Sikes's dog is so loyal as to jump to its death after Sikes. Oliver does not always exhibit loyalty—he runs away from the Sowerberry's, he does his best to desert Fagin—but he is eternally loyal to the characters with moral fiber. Loyalty is thus a virtue that is allowed to even the most base characters, but it is also not inherently a virtue—only when it is given to those who deserve it.

Objective Type Question:

1. Who runs the home for young orphans where Oliver lives for nine years?

- Mr. Bumble
- Mrs. Mann
- Agnes Fleming
- Miss Hannigan

2. How does Oliver violate the rules of the workhouse?

- By asking for more gruel
- By taking the Lord's name in vain
- By running a pickpocketing ring
- By spreading revolutionary ideology among the paupers

3. What is Mr. Gamfield's profession?

- Undertaker
- Chef
- Butler
- Chimney sweep

4. What is Mr. Sowerberry's profession?

- Undertaker
- Chef
- Butler
- Chimney sweep

5. How does Noah Claypole incur Oliver's wrath?

- By insulting his mother
- By insulting his clothes
- By mistreating Charlotte
- By stealing food from the larder

6. What is Jack Dawkins's nickname?

- Toby Crackit
- The Artful Dodger
- Loopy
- The Jackal

7. Of what ethnicity is Fagin?

- Irish
- Italian
- Mixed race
- Jewish

8. Mr. Brownlow notices that Oliver bears a close resemblance to whom?

- Mrs. Bedwin
- The woman in the portrait on his wall
- Queen Victoria
- The Christ child

9. What does Nancy pretend to be in order to drag Oliver back to Fagin?

- A truant officer
- Oliver's sister
- A workhouse official
- Oliver's mother

10. Who comes to Oliver's defense after Fagin recaptures him?

- Jack Dawkins
- Charley Bates

- Nancy
- Mr. Brownlow

11. Who is shot in the attempted burglary of the Maylie house?

- Oliver
- Bill Sikes
- Bull's-eye
- Toby Crackit

12. Which character falls deathly ill in the countryside?

- Oliver
- Mrs. Maylie
- Mr. Bumble
- Rose Maylie

13. Why does Mr. Bumble propose to Mrs. Corney?

- He wants to take revenge on Oliver
- She reminds him of his late wife
- He wants children
- He wants her money

14. What did Old Sally steal from Agnes Fleming?

- A will
- A marriage certificate
- An engraved watch
- A gold locket

15. Why does Rose refuse to marry Harry Maylie?

- Because they are related
- Because she does not want to stand in the way of his ambition
- Because she wants to marry someone who would be a better provider
- Because she is in love with Bill Sikes

16. To whom does the dog Bull's-eye belong?

- Bill Sikes
- Oliver
- Monks
- Mr. Brownlow

17. What is Nancy's profession?

- Flower-seller
- Nurse
- Prostitute
- Con artist

18. Where does Nancy meet Rose and Brownlow?

- London Bridge
- The Three Cripples
- The Old Victoria Theater
- A blacking factory

19. What image haunts Bill Sikes after he commits murder?

- Oliver's face
- A bloody club
- The gallows
- Nancy's eyes

20. Which three characters are all related to Oliver?

- Harry Maylie, Mrs. Maylie, Rose Maylie
- Rose Maylie, Monks, Agnes Fleming
- Agnes Fleming, Old Sally, Mr. Losberne
- Monks, Bill Sikes, Agnes Fleming

21. Where does Oliver last see Fagin?

- In a courtroom
- In the West Indies
- Underneath London Bridge
- In a jail cell

22. Which character's real name is Edward Leeford?

- Jack Dawkins
- Monks
- Oliver
- Noah Claypole

23. Which character is subject to violent spasmodic fits?

- Monks
- Fagin
- Bull's-eye
- Mr. Grimwig

24. Which of the following novels did Dickens not write?

- *Bleak House*
- *The Mill on the Floss*
- *The Pickwick Papers*
- *Great Expectations*

25. Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist* in response to what piece of legislation?

- The Law of Estates and Inheritance
- The Poor Law of 1834
- The institution of the death penalty
- The De

--- Good Luck-----