**Exercises on COKETOWN P.291-292-293**

1. **Look at the pictures on pages 292-293. What characteristics of the urban habitat you have just read about are visible**

The two figures are very similar to the town described by Dickens, in fact, seem built from red brick, also the atmosphere is polluted by smoke coming from chimneys.
The buildings seem to be all the same, just as the inhabitants of that as you can see from the picture in black and white seem to wear the same clothes.

1. **Read “Coketown” and point out the features of the pictures on pages 292-293 in the passage.**

**1 “It was a town of red brick, or of red brick that would have been red if the smoke and the ashes had allowed it” picture 1**

**2“It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled” picture 2**

**COMPREHENSION**

1. **Read up to line 18 and say what kind of town Coketown was and what it contained.**

Coketown more than a city looks like an industrial area, where everything seems to be produced in series, even people. The city is defined by 'author as "a triumph of the facts" perhaps because it reflects the mentality of the citizens who live there, who think only to the facts, numbers, work, therefore, to something concrete. Thus emerges the 'idea of a humdrum town, where there is no imagination, dirty, where the walls are dirty from the smoke of smokestacks, the waters are polluted by factory waste products, and where to reign is only noise of the pistons.

1. **Underline the list of the public buildings in Coketown in the fourth paragraph and say if there are any differences among them.**

**The New Church and Chapels ;The prison ;The town-hall;The M’Choakumchild school;The hospital**

**The cimitery**

every place is the same as another, and both are indicated by the same signs, whites and blacks, not allowing the residents to recognize the different places, in fact, Dickens says:

 **“the jail might have been the infirmary, the infirmary might have been the jail, the town-hall might have been either, or both, or anything else, for anything that appeared to the contrary in the graces of their construction”.**

1. **Answer the following questions. The last two paragraphs deal with the effect of such a town on its inhabitants.**
2. **What did a native organization of Coketown want to do?**

-the native organization of Coketown, the House of Commons, demands that all citizens should take part in the religious life of the city.

**2) What did the Teetotal society show in tabular statements?**

**- The Teetotal society** takes care of alcoholic persons, and obliges them to stop drunk

**3) How did the chemist and druggist show that the inhabitants of Coketown took opium?**

**- chemists and druggist show that inhabitants of coketown took opium through a tabular statements**

**4) What was the aim of the jail chaplain?**

**- The aim of jail chaplain is to prove that people would resort to low hunts, hidden from the public eye, where they heard low singing and saw low dancing, and mayhap joined in it.**

**5) What did Mr Gradgrind and Mr Bounderby want to prove?**

**-The two “gentlemen” wanted to rpoove by their real experience that the inhabitants are restless and unmanageable**

**ANALYSIS**

1. **Define the type of narrator.**

**-The narrator is a third-person omniscient one.**

1. **Decide What is the keyword of this passage, in your opinion?**

**The key word in my opinion is “coketown was a triumph of fact”**

1. **Find the images used by Dickens to describe Coketown in the second paragraph and group them according to:**

**Simile: “Like the painted face of a savage” “Like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness”**

**Metaphors:“Interminable serpents of smoke”**

**What do they have in common? Is the process of industrialization approved of or criticized?**

I think that through these rhetorical forms the writer wants to make fun of the stereotypes of the industrial cities, assigning a negative meaning to what he says.

1. **The description gradually takes on an interior quality, since it moves its focus from the street to the people (lines 13-18). The mechanical repetition of words and phrases and of the syntax combine to express the main psychological features of the inhabitants of Coketown.**

**ind and underline the repetitions in the text.**

**3 Red (lines 4-5)**

**2 Brick (line 4,27)**

**2 Jail (lines 31-32)**

**10 Fact (lines 1,33,35,36,40**

**5 statements (lines 53,55,57,59,70)**

**4 Gentlemen (lines 70,72,73,74)**

**2 Black (lines 5,8)**

**2 Another (lines 13,15)**

**2 Religious (lines 25,26)**

**2 Infirmary (line 31)**

**2 Get drunk (lines 53,55)**

**What aspects of the inhabitants of Coketown do these linguistic devices underline? Tick as appropriate and explain your choice.**

**Monotony , alienation (submitting)**