**OLIVER WANTS SOME MORE: exercises**

1. The children are afraid of the master who is furious with one of them. They are astonished by the master’s behaviour.
2. 1. The scene takes place in a huge room with a large stone hall where the boys were fed.

2. The boys’ greatest problem is starvation.

3. The main event of the passage is Oliver’s requestion for more soup after the first bowl.

4. The consequences of Oliver’s act are the anger of the master, as the boy represents the disturbing element of the perfect system and his consequent decision to send the boy away from there, offering him to any man or woman for only five pounds.

1. 1. The story is told by a third person external narrator adopting Oliver point of view.

2. At the beginning of the story the narrative voice makes a description of the room where the story takes place. Besides is told the children’s very bad conditions of starvation. Among all of them, Oliver Twist represents the disturbing element since he asked the master for some more food. Moving on the narrator highlights the

master’s reaction after the boy’s request and the consequences of his act. The story develops through dialogues, narration and descriptions.

3. The description is detailed and its function is to create a realistic scenary in order to make the reader understand the hard life of children during the Victorian age.

4. The narration is used to compare the two world: from one hand the world of the children and on the other hand the world of the institutions. Dialogues increase reader’s interest in the story.

5. Boy’s world: fear, starvation, rebellion

 Adult’s wolrd: sense of superiority, authority, power.

6. The passage presents some antithetical images and ideas such as the contrast between boys and adults, poor and rich, starvation and fatness, submission and power.

4. The episode draws its attention to the conditions of poor orphans, their way of living and the consequences of their normal behaviour. However the episode highlights a political action as well. Indeed the narrator presents the awareness of the social problems of the children during the XIX century and also the different levels of the varoius part of the society; the poor part of the society, the children are obliged to live in the workhouses in terrible conditions without facilities and with small rations of food. Therefore they are oppressed by the dominant class and his will.