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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název školy	Gymnázium, Šternberk, Horní nám. 5
Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0218
Šablona	II/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky cizích jazyků na středních školách
Označení materiálu	VY_22_INOVACE_Mrh19
Vypracovala, Dne	Mgr. Jitka Mrhačová, 5.3.2013
Ověřeno (datum)	6.3.2013
Předmět	Anglický jazyk
Třída	3.B
Téma hodiny	Literature
Druh materiálu	Dokument
Anotace	Materiál slouží k získání znalostí o jednom z nejznámějších britských spisovatelů Charlese Dickense. V první části hodiny studenti vyplní cloze. Slova do textu najdou v prostorách třídy, první, kdo najde a vyplní správně, získává žolíka. Po společné kontrole doplněného textu studenti ve dvojicích odpovídají na přiložené otázky.

## EUPŠ

### Literature I

#### Part I. Cloze

Find the missing words. They are hidden in the classroom. After you find them put them in the correct place.

**1870, Victorian, Portsmouth, David Copperfield, loneliness, journalist, autobiography, children, died, characters, London, river, streets, evils, orphan, food, undertaker, people, murdered, after, inheritance**

**Charles Dickens (1812 - \_\_\_\_\_)**

Charles Dickens was a Romantic and \_\_\_\_\_ author. His epic stories, vivid characters and description of contemporary life are unforgettable.

He was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on 7 February 1812, to John and Elizabeth Dickens. The good fortune of being sent to school at the age of nine was short-lived because his father, inspiration for the character of Mr Micawber in '\_\_\_\_\_', was imprisoned for bad debt. The whole family, apart from Charles, were sent to Marshalsea. Charles was sent to work in Warren's blacking factory and endured appalling conditions as well as \_\_\_\_\_ and despair. After three years he returned to school, but the experience was never forgotten and was used in two of his better-known novels 'David Copperfield' and 'Great Expectations'.

Like many others, he began his literary career as a \_\_\_\_\_. His own father became a reporter and Charles began with the journals 'The Mirror of Parliament' and 'The True Sun'. Then in 1833 he became parliamentary journalist for The Morning Chronicle. With new contacts in the press he was able to publish a series of sketches under the pseudonym 'Boz'. In April 1836, he married Catherine Hogarth, daughter of George Hogarth who edited 'Sketches by Boz'. Within the same month came the publication of the highly successful 'Pickwick Papers'.



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As well as a huge list of novels he published \_\_\_\_\_, edited weekly periodicals including 'Household Words' and 'All Year Round', wrote travel books and administered charitable organisations. He was also a theatre enthusiast, wrote plays and performed before Queen Victoria in 1851. He spent much time abroad - for example lecturing against slavery in the United States and touring Italy.

He was estranged from his wife in 1858 after the birth of their ten \_\_\_\_\_, but maintained relations with his mistress, the actress Ellen Ternan. He \_\_\_\_\_ of a stroke in 1870. He is buried at Westminster Abbey.

Dickens' \_\_\_\_\_ are among the most memorable in English literature and certainly their names are among the most familiar. The likes of Ebenezer Scrooge, Fagin, Mrs. Gamp, Charles Darnay, Oliver Twist, Wilkins Micawber, Pecksniff, Miss Havisham, Wackford Squeers, and many others are well known. One "character" most vividly drawn throughout his novels is \_\_\_\_\_ itself. From the coaching inns on the outskirts of the city to the lower reaches of the \_\_\_\_\_ River, all aspects of the capital are described by someone who truly loved London and spent many hours walking its \_\_\_\_\_.

In *Oliver Twist* (1837–1839) he uses a child protagonist exposed to the \_\_\_\_\_ of industrial society as a social commentary. The protagonist is an \_\_\_\_\_ – a slave in a child workhouse. One day his fellow child workers force him into asking for an extra helping of \_\_\_\_\_, and his employer is so offended that he sells young Oliver off to be an apprentice to a cruel \_\_\_\_\_. Oliver experiences only more abuse and flees to London where he meets the world of crime and becomes (unwittingly) the lackey of a boy criminal. As Oliver continues to spiral into London's underworld, however, he is rescued by two virtuous \_\_\_\_\_. Nancy, the sister of a crime-leader, and Mr. Brownlow, a wealthy nobleman. Although Nancy is tragically \_\_\_\_\_ by her criminal brother, Oliver himself goes on to live happily ever \_\_\_\_\_, once it has been revealed that he is a distant relative of Mr. Brownlow, and heir to a grand \_\_\_\_\_. The coincidences and the sentimental righting of wrongs in *Oliver Twist* are characteristic of Dickens' novels.

**Major novels:** *The Pickwick Papers* (1836), *Oliver Twist* (1837–1839), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838–1839), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840–1841), *Barnaby Rudge* (1841), *David Copperfield* (1849–1850), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Great Expectations* (1860–1861)

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The key:

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### Part II. :

In pairs. Ask and answer following questions:

1. Which century did Charles Dickens live in?
2. Where was he born?
3. Did he have a happy childhood?
4. In which books did he use his experience from his childhood?
5. How did his literary career start?
6. What was his pseudonym when writing for the newspaper?
7. What kind of literature did he write?
8. How many children did he have?
9. What are his most famous books?
10. Can you name any characters from his books?
11. Have you read anything by Charles Dickens?
  - a. If yes, what? Did you like it? What was it about?
  - b. If no, can you compare Charles Dickens to any other writer (may be Czech)?
12. Who is your favourite writer? Talk about him/her.
13. What is your favourite book? Talk about it.

### Part III. Homework: Read or watch “Oliver Twist”

*Wikipedia: the free encyclopedia* [online]. San Francisco (CA): Wikimedia Foundation, 2001- [cit. 2013-04-03].