

Oliver Synopsis (Act 1)

1. Noun
2. Adjective
3. Adjective
4. Noun
5. Number
6. Noun
7. Past Tense Verb
8. Adjective
9. Adjective
10. Adjective
11. Verb Ending In Ing
12. Verb
13. Plural Noun
14. Adjective
15. Verb Ending In Ing
16. Adjective
17. Noun
18. Adjective
19. Adjective
20. Verb Ending In Ing
21. Verb
22. Plural Noun
23. Adjective

24. Adjective
25. Adjective
26. Adjective
27. Verb
28. Verb Ending In Ing
29. Plural Noun
30. Adjective
31. Adjective

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The musical opens in the _____ Noun as the half-starved _____ Adjective boys are entering the _____ Adjective lunchroom for dinner ("Food Glorious Food"). They are fed only _____ Noun. Nine-year-old Oliver (actually identified as _____ Number in the libretto but generally played as much younger, as in the Dickens _____ Noun gathers up the courage to ask for more. He is immediately _____ Past tense verb and is told to gather his belongings by Mr. Bumble and the Widow Corney, the _____ Adjective and _____ Adjective caretakers of the workhouse ("Oliver!"). Mr. Bumble and Widow Corney are left alone, and Mr. Bumble begins to make _____ Adjective advances. Mrs. Corney pretends to resent his attentions ("I Shall Scream!"), but ends up on Mr. Bumble's lap, _____ Verb ending in ing him. Oliver comes back and is promptly sold ("Boy for Sale") and apprenticed to an undertaker, Mr. Sowerberry. He and his wife taunt Oliver and Mr. Bumble ("That's Your Funeral"). He is sent to _____ Verb in the basement with the _____ Plural noun something which makes him visibly uncomfortable. ("Where is Love?").

The next morning bully Noah Claypole, who oversees Oliver's work, insults Oliver's _____ Adjective mother, whereupon Oliver begins _____ Verb ending in ing him. Mrs. Sowerberry and her daughter, Charlotte run in, and become _____ Adjective. Mr. Bumble is sent for, and he and the Sowerberrys lock Oliver in a _____ Noun but during all the commotion Oliver escapes. After a week on the run, he meets the Artful Dodger, a boy wearing an _____ Adjective coat and a _____ Adjective hat. He beckons Oliver to join him ("Consider Yourself"). Dodger is, unknown to Oliver, a boy pickpocket, and he invites Oliver to come and live in Fagin's lair. Fagin is

a criminal, and he is in the business of _____Verb ending in ing_____ young boys to pick pockets. Oliver, however, is completely unaware of any criminality, and believes that the boys _____Verb_____ Plural noun_____ rather than steal them. Oliver is introduced to Fagin and all the other boy pickpockets, and is taught their ways ("You've Got to Pick a Pocket or Two").

The next day, Oliver meets Nancy, the live-in girlfriend of the _____Adjective_____ _____Adjective_____ Bill Sikes, a burglar whose abuse she endures because she loves him. Nancy and Oliver take an instant liking to each other, and Nancy shows _____Adjective_____ affection toward him. Bet, Nancy's _____Adjective_____ sister (her best friend in Dickens'; novel and the 1968 film), is also with her. Nancy, along with Bet and the boys, _____Verb_____ about how they don't mind a bit of danger ("It's a Fine Life"). Dodger humorously starts _____Verb ending in ing_____ to be an upper-class citizen, ("I'd Do Anything"), along with Fagin, Oliver, Nancy, Bet, and the boys mocking high society. Nancy and Bet leave and Oliver is sent out with the other boys on his first pickpocketing job ("Be Back Soon"), though he still believes that they are going to teach him how to make _____Plural noun_____. Dodger, another boy pickpocket named Charley Bates, and Oliver decide to stick together, and when Dodger and Charley rob Mr. Brownlow, a _____Adjective_____ _____Adjective_____ man, they run off, leaving Oliver to be arrested for the crime ("The Robbery").