

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА  
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ  
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ  
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ  
з дисципліни  
“ІСТОРІЯ АНГЛО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКОЇ  
ЛІТЕРАТУРИ”  
(для бакалаврів)**

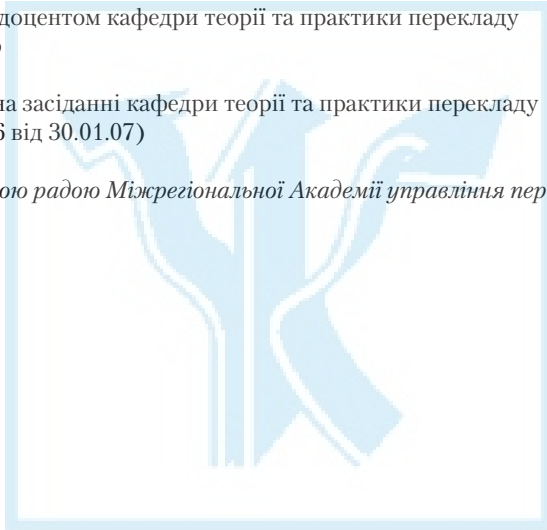
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Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу  
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Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу  
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*Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом*



**МАУП**

**Харченко О. В.** Методичні рекомендації щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Історія англо-американської літератури”. — К.: МАУП, 2008. — 90 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, методичні матеріали для аудиторної та позааудиторної роботи, рекомендовані теми для рефератів, а також список літератури.

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## ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Сучасна реформа вищої освіти — це насамперед перехід від парадигми навчання до парадигми освіти та самоосвіти. Це передбачає орієнтацію на активні методи опанування знань, розвиток творчих здібностей студентів, перехід від поточного до індивідуалізованого навчання з урахуванням потреб і можливостей певного студента. Тому крім лекційних та практичних занять важливою формою навчального процесу є самостійна робота студентів.

**Мета** самостійної роботи — сприяти глибшому засвоєнню студентами знань з “Історії англо-американської літератури”, розширити їх з точки зору літературознавчого та лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, а також закріпити знання, отримані на лекціях.

*Головними завданнями* самостійної роботи студентів є:

- підвищення ефективності навчання за рахунок додаткових вправ;
- забезпечення фонових знань, необхідних перекладачеві для роботи з текстами літературознавчого та лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру;
- розвиток власне перекладацьких навичок та умінь.

Організація позааудиторної самостійної роботи студентів полягає у необхідності ширшого огляду тематики курсу з використанням основної та допоміжної літератури, аналітичного осмислення теоретичного матеріалу, формуванні узагальнювальних висновків.

Оскільки самостійна робота повинна сприяти розвитку творчого потенціалу студента та реалізації професійних навичок, завдання мають як індивідуальний, так і груповий характер. Практикуються такі форми самостійної роботи як: виконання додаткових завдань та тестів, що закріплюють у студентів певний обсяг літературознавчих знань; аналітичний розгляд науково-популярних публікацій; підготовка доповіді з певної теми історії англо-американської літератури; переклад додаткових текстів літературознавчого характеру.

Загалом викладач повинен привчати майбутніх спеціалістів з перекладознавства працювати професійно, самостійно, швидко і якісно удосконалювати свою кваліфікацію. Таким є соціальне замовлення суспільства системі освіти сьогодні. Воно продиктоване не лише повсякденними потребами в постійному підвищенні якості підготовки спеціаліста, а й більш глобальним соціальним завданням — привести стан освіти відповідно до нових цілей удосконалення суспільства, всебічному розвитку особистості.

## **МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРИАЛИ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ ТА ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Система вправ має забезпечити наявність у свідомості студента: 1) відповідних фонових лінгвокраїнознавчих знань; 2) термінологічних еквівалентів з лінгвокраїнознавчої проблематики; 3) здатність виконувати перекладацькі дії на автоматизмі; 4) відповідних знань стосовно перекладу безеквівалентної, національно специфічної лексики.

### **1. Вправи та хрестоматійні тексти для аудиторної самостійної роботи з дисципліни**

**Вправа 1. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Geoffrey Chaucer** (c. 1343 – October 25, 1400) was an English author, poet, philosopher, bureaucrat courtier, and diplomat. Although he wrote many works, he is best remembered for his unfinished frame narrative *The Canterbury Tales*. Sometimes called the father of English literature, Chaucer is credited by some scholars as being the first author to demonstrate the artistic legitimacy of the vernacular English language, rather than French or Latin. Chaucer was born in 1343 in London, although the exact date and location of his birth are not known. His father and grandfather were both London vintners and before that, for several generations, the family were merchants in Ipswich. His name is derived from the French *chausseur*, meaning *shoemaker*. Chaucer is presumed to have studied law in the Inner Temple (an Inn of Court) at about this time, although definite proof is lacking. It is recorded that he became a member of the royal court of Edward III as a valet, yeoman, or esquire on 20 June 1367, a position which could entail any number of jobs. He travelled abroad many times, at least some of them in his role as a valet. In 1368, he may have attended the wedding of Lionel of Antwerp to Violante, daughter of Galeazzo II Visconti, in Milan. Two other literary stars of the era who were in attendance were Jean Froissart and Petrarch. Around this time Chaucer is believed to have written *The Book of the Duchess* in honor of Blanche of Lancaster, the late wife of John of Gaunt, who died in 1369.

Chaucer travelled to Picardy the next year as part of the military expedition, and visited Genoa and Florence in 1373. It is on this Italian trip that it is speculated he came into contact with medieval Italian poetry, the forms and stories of which he would use later. One other trip he took

in 1377 seems shrouded in mystery, with records of the time conflicting in details. Later documents suggest it was a mission, along with Jean Froissart, to arrange a marriage between the future Richard II and a French princess, thereby ending the Hundred Years War. If this was the purpose of their trip, they seem to have been unsuccessful, as no wedding occurred. In 1378, Richard II sent Chaucer as an envoy/secret dispatch to the Visconti and to Sir John Hawkwood, English Man-at Arms/Soldier for Hire, in Milan. It is on the person of John Hawkwood that Chaucer based his Knight's Character. The Knight, based on his description/dress and appearance, looks exactly like a soldier for hire/mercenary would have looked in the fourteenth century. On 12 July 1389, Chaucer was appointed the clerk of the king's works, a sort of foreman organizing most of the king's building projects. No major works were begun during his tenure, but he did conduct repairs on Westminster Palace, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, continue building the wharf at the Tower of London, and build the stands for a tournament held in 1390. It may have been a difficult job but it paid well: two shillings a day, over three times his salary as a comptroller. In September 1390, records say that he was robbed, and possibly injured, while conducting the business, and it was shortly after, on 17 June 1391, that he stopped working in this capacity. Almost immediately, on 22 June, he began as deputy forester in the royal forest of North Petherton, Somerset. This was no sinecure, with maintenance an important part of the job, although there were many opportunities to derive profit. It is believed that Chaucer stopped work on the Canterbury Tales sometime towards the end of this decade. Soon after the overthrow of his patron Richard II in 1399, Chaucer vanished from the historical record. He is believed to have died of unknown causes on 25 October 1400 but there is no firm evidence for this date, as it comes from the engraving on his tomb, which was built more than one-hundred years after Chaucer's death. There is some speculation—most recently in Terry Jones' book *Who Murdered Chaucer?: A Medieval Mystery*—that he was murdered by enemies of Richard II or even on the orders of his successor Henry IV. However, as of yet there is no solid evidence to support this claim.

**Вправа 2. Перекладіть твір, написаний видатним письменником Великої Британії, та порівняйте його із сучасним перекладом.**

### Chaucer's English

Although Chaucer's language is much closer to modern English than the text of Beowulf, it differs enough that most publications modernise (and sometimes bowdlerise) his idiom. Following is a sample from the prologue of the "Summoner's Tale" that compares Chaucer's text to a modern translation:

<i>Line</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Translation</i>
	This frere bosteth that he knoweth helle, And God it woot, that it is litel wonder; Freres and feendes been but lyte asonder.	This friar boasts that he knows hell, And God knows that it is little wonder; Friars and fiends are seldom far apart.
	For, pardee, ye han ofte tyme herd telle How that a frere ravysshed was to helle In spirit ones by a visioun; And as an angel ladde hym up and down, To shewen hym the peynes that the were, In al the place saugh he nat a frere; Of oother folk he saugh ynowe in wo. Unto this angel spak the frere tho: Now, sire, quod he, han freres swich a grace That noon of hem shal come to this place? Yis, quod this aungel, many a millioun! And unto sathanas he ladde hym down. — And now hath sathanas, —seith he, — a tayl Brodder than of a carryk is the sayl. Hold up thy tayl, thou sathanas!--quod he; — shewe forth thyn ers, and lat the frere se Where is the nest of freres in this place! — And er that half a furlong wey of space, Right so as bees out swarmen from an hyve, Out of the develes ers ther gonne dryve Twenty thousand freres on a route,	For, by God, you have ofttimes heard tell How a friar was taken to hell In spirit, once by a vision; And as an angel led him up and down, To show him the pains that were there, In the whole place he saw not one friar; He saw enough of other folk in wo. To the angel spoke the friar thus: "Now sir," said he, "Are friars in such good grace That none of them come to this place?" "Yes," said the angel, "many a million!" And the angel led him down to Satan. He said, "And Satan has a tail, Broader than a large ship's sail. Hold up your tail, Satan!" he said. "Show your arse, and let the friar see Where the nest of friars is in this place!" And before half a furlong of space, Just as bees swarm from a hive, Out of the devil's arse there drove Twenty thousand friars on a route,

And thurghout helle swarmed al aboute,	And they swarmed all over hell,
And comen agayn as faste as they may gon,	And came again as fast as they had gone,
And in his ers they crepten everychon.	And every one crept back into his arse.
He clapte his tayl agayn and lay ful stille.	He clapped his tail again and lay very still.

***Вправа 3. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного драматурга Великої Британії.***

William Shakespeare (baptised 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English poet and playwright, now widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's preeminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "The Bard"). His surviving works consist of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18 he married Anne Hathaway, who bore him three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592 he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of the playing company the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1590 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the sixteenth century. Next he wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, producing plays, such as *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies and collaborated with other playwrights. Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime, and in 1623, two of his former theatrical colleagues published the First Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognised as Shakespeare's.

Shakespeare was a respected poet and playwright in his own day, but his reputation did not rise to its present heights until the nineteenth

century. The Romantics, in particular, acclaimed Shakespeare's genius, and the Victorians hero-worshipped Shakespeare with a reverence that George Bernard Shaw called "bardolatry". In the twentieth century, his work was repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain highly popular today and are consistently performed and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

***Вправа 4. Прочитайте текст про комедію Шекспіра "Усе добре, що добре закінчується". Прокоментуйте цей текст.***

*All's Well That Ends Well* is a comedy by William Shakespeare, and is often considered one of his problem plays, so-called because they cannot be easily classified as tragedy or comedy. It was probably written in later middle part of Shakespeare's career, between 1601 and 1608. It is one of Shakespeare's least performed plays.

### Synopsis

Helena, a lowborn beauty, serves as a gentlewoman in the household of the Countess of Rossilion. Bertram, the Countess' son, is making preparations to leave for Paris to become a ward of the King of France. Helena has long nursed a secret love for Bertram, despite their class differences. It is revealed that the King is terminally ill of a fistula (to Shakespeare it was a long pipelike ulcer). Helena, whose father was a well-renowned physician, offers to cure him if he will allow her to marry the Lord of her choice — He agrees. Her medicinal knowledge proves fruitful, and she saves the King's life. The King is overjoyed and presents her with many of the Lords in his kingdom. Of course, she chooses the reluctant and unwilling Bertram. She offers him freedom to deny her, but the King is insistent on the marriage as a reward to Helena and Bertram is forced to consent. After their (enforced) wedding, Bertram decides he would rather face death in battle than remain married to Helena. So he steals off to fight in the Italian war developing between the Florentines (Florence) and the Senoys (Siena). While at war, he writes dismissively home to Helena:

*"When thou canst get the ring upon my finger, which never shall come off, and show me a child begotten of thy body that I am father to, then call me husband."* (III. ii.55–58)

Bertram thinks these things an impossible task, nevertheless, Helena sets out with a plan to recover her husband.

Back at the warfront, the young lords strive to convince Bertram that his n'eer-do-well friend, Parolles is a coward. They set up an elaborate ruse



to convince Parolles to recover a company drum stolen by the enemy and trick him into believing he has been captured. Parolles, thinking himself begging for his life, readily spills all his army's secrets to his "captors", betraying Bertram ("*a foolish idle boy and for all that very ruttish...*") in the process. Dishonored and stripped of his title, Parolles returns to France as a beggar. Helena, meanwhile, enlists the aid of Diana, a maiden who has taken Bertram's fancy. Together they execute the bait-and-switch "bed-trick" during which Helena successfully gets the Rossillion family ring and sleeps with Bertram as per the conditions in his letter. In the final act, Helena's cunning plot is revealed, and Bertram promises to be a faithful husband to her and "love her dearly, ever, ever dearly." (V. iii.354)

### Critical comment

There is no evidence that *All's Well* was popular in Shakespeare's own lifetime, and it has remained one of his lesser-known plays ever since, in part due to its odd mixture of fairy tale logic and cynical realism. The final scene in which Bertram suddenly switches from hatred to love in just one line is considered a particular problem for actors trained to admire psychological realism.

One character that has been admired is that of the old Countess, which is one of the few good roles for an older actress in the Shakespeare canon. Modern productions are often promoted as vehicles for great mature actresses; recent examples have starred Judi Dench and Peggy Ashcroft.

**Вправа 5. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Daniel Defoe** (1659/1661 [?] – April 24 [?], 1731) was a British writer, journalist, and spy, who gained enduring fame for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe is notable for being one of the earliest practitioners of the novel and helped popularize the genre in Britain. In some texts he is even referred to as one of the founders, if not the founder, of the English novel. A prolific and versatile writer, he wrote over five hundred books, pamphlets, and journals on various topics (including politics, crime, religion, marriage, psychology and the supernatural). He was also a pioneer of economic journalism.

Daniel Foe was probably born in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London. (Daniel later added the aristocratic sounding "De" to his name and on occasion claimed descent from the family of De Beau Faux.) Both the date and the place of his birth are uncertain with sources often giving dates of 1659 or 1661. His father, James Foe, though a member of

the Butchers' Company, was a tallow chandler. In Daniel's early life he experienced first-hand some of the most unusual occurrences in English history: In 1664, when Defoe was probably about four years old, a Dutch fleet sailed up the River Thames and attacked London. In 1665 70,000 were killed by the plague. On top of all these catastrophes, the Great Fire of London (1666) hit Defoe's neighborhood hard, leaving only his and two other homes standing in the area. All of this happened before Defoe was around seven years old, and by the age of about twelve, Defoe's mother had died.<sup>[3]</sup> Both of his parents were Presbyterian dissenters, and he was educated in a Dissenting Academy at Stoke Newington run by Charles Morton (later vice-president of Harvard University).

Although Defoe was a Christian himself he decided not to become a dissenting minister, and entered the world of business as a general merchant, dealing at different times in hosiery, general woolen goods, and wine. Though his ambitions were great and he bought both a country estate and a ship (as well as civet cats to make perfume), he was rarely free of debt. In 1684 Defoe married a woman by the name of Mary Tuffley, receiving a dowry of £3,700. With his recurring debts, their marriage was most likely a difficult one. They had eight children, six of whom survived. In 1685, he joined the ill-fated Monmouth Rebellion, but gained a pardon by which he escaped the assizes of Judge George Jeffreys. In 1692, Defoe was arrested for payments of £700 (and his civets were seized), though his total debts may have amounted to £17,000. His laments were loud, and he always defended unfortunate debtors, but there is evidence that his financial dealings were not always honest.

Following his release, he probably traveled in Europe and Scotland, and it may have been at this time that he traded in wine to Cadiz, Porto, and Lisbon. By 1695 he was back in England, using the name "Defoe", and serving as a "commissioner of the glass duty", responsible for collecting the tax on bottles. In 1696, he was operating a tile and brick factory in Tilbury, Essex and thought to be living in nearby Chadwell St Mary.

From 1719 to 1724, Defoe published the novels for which he is now famous (see below). In the final decade of his life, he also wrote conduct manuals, including *Religious Courtship* (1722), *The Complete English Tradesman* (1726), and *The New Family Instructor* (1727). He published a number of books decrying the breakdown of the social order, such as *The Great Law of Subordination Considered* (1724) and *Everybody's Business is Nobody's Business* (1725), and works on the supernatural, like *The Political History of the Devil* (1726), *A System of Magick* (1726), and *An Essay on*

*the History and Reality of Apparitions* (1727). His works on foreign travel and trade include *A General History of Discoveries and Improvements* (1727) and *Atlas Maritimus and Commercialis* (1728). Perhaps his greatest achievement alongside the novels is the magisterial *A tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain* (1724–27), which provided a panoramic survey of British trade on the eve of the Industrial Revolution.

Daniel Defoe died on April 26, 1731, probably whilst in hiding from his creditors. He was interred in Bunhill Fields, London, where his grave can still be visited.

***Вправа 6. Прочитайте частину літературного есе про Робінзона Крузо. Прокоментуйте цей текст.***

### **Summary of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe – Literature Essay**

“Robinson Crusoe is certainly the first novel in the sense that it is the first fictional narrative in which the ordinary person’s activities are the centre of continuous literary attention.” Before that, in the early eighteenth century, authors like Pope, Swift, Addison and Steele looked back to the Rome of Caesar Augustus (27 BC – 14 AD) as a golden age. That period is called the Augustan age. Literature was very different since it focused on mythology and epic heroes. However, to what extent can Robinson Crusoe be called the “first novel” and how is it different from all that have been done so far? Besides, what are the evolutions in the novel genre leading to Victorian novels, like *Pride and Prejudice* published almost one hundred years later (1813) in terms of style, themes and concerns?

Augustan writers, before Daniel Defoe, were very protective of the status quo and their novels were philosophical and religious, based on a myth of the eternal fitness of things. By contrast, Defoe stood for revolutionary change, economic individualism, social mobility, trade, and freedom of consciousness. For Swift, Defoe was “the fellow that was pilloried, I have forgotten his name.” He represented at once a social literary and intellectual challenge to the Augustan world, and the Augustans reacted to him accordingly. In *Robinson Crusoe*, Defoe deals with major points of Western civilisation like trade, mercantile capitalism since at that time, a great attempt was made to dominate other continents, spread culture, beliefs, like for example, when Robinson tries to convert Friday into Christianity, as he considers him a savage. In the eighteenth century, British economically depended on slave trade, which was abolished on the early 1800s. Therefore, Daniel Defoe was familiar with this practise, even though he did not actively criticise

it. There is consequently no surprise that, Robinson treats Friday as his slave. However, Crusoe is able to recognise Friday's humanity, though he does not see his slavery as a contradiction. Robinson Crusoe was written in a context of a European colonialism well established around the globe. Next, material wealth is a sign of prestige and power in Robinson's mind. For instance, he often lists his belongings, like the amount of land ploughed, his provisions, and he stores the coins found on various wrecks. On top of that, he calls his "base," his "castle" and eventually considers himself as a "King." Therefore, material power is an important element as well as religion and faith in the novel. Robinson rejects his father's advice and religious teachings at the beginning of the novel, in order to travel and have some adventure and wealth. Although, his shipwreck can be considered as a moral punishment and his disobedience as a sin, the protagonist did accumulate wealth and did survive at the end of the novel. Thus, the fact that he was punished can be argued and discussed. Robinson's opinion about religion is very clear. He is a puritan and tries to spread his convictions on the island to convert into Christianity Friday, who is very rational. The hero simply refuses Friday's own beliefs, thinking that his religion is the best one. This thought may be due to the fact that British people believed that they had a right and a duty to transmit their knowledge, culture and religion. By contrast, *Pride and Prejudice* was written a century later, and therefore, the worries were no longer the same. In Jane Austen's novel, there is a complete shift to everyday life and society's concerns. The writer reveals the ethical basis of everyday life, and shows how "the ordinary occurrences of the world, no less than great actions, were centred on moral conventions, moral judgement and moral choice" so that, living in such a society required a constant will and intellect to control the self and understand others. Differently from Daniel Defoe, her main concern is her emotional centre, not Robinson's economic adventure. The shifts of interests are mainly caused by a change in society and a transformation in people's minds. In Austen's times, the most important thing is not the individual in itself but far more, the individual living in a society strongly hierarchical, and based on a strong and deeply rooted system of class. That difference can be pointed by the two openings of *Pride and Prejudice* on the one hand, and *Robinson Crusoe* on the other hand. "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife. However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his

first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters. [...]” ...

To conclude, *Robinson Crusoe* is a novel in itself, since it includes all the characteristics: characters, plot, and narrative voice. However, the concerns and the themes in 1719 were not the same as in 1813 because Daniel Defoe and Jane Austen did not live in the same world and society at all. On the other hand, Austen perfected the techniques of dramatic-presentation, socially analysed language, which were necessary to tackle the dilemma of individual moral choice and the relation between individuals and society in the bourgeois world. Later, in 1871, George Eliot's *Middlemarch* appeared. This novel concerns issues of rank, reputation and marriage and it observes in a realistic way the characters, and the entire community from nobility to tradesmen. Realism was a key concept, very important since Austen's times, and this was a deed which will go down in literature's history.

**Вправа 7. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Jonathan Swift** (November 30, 1667 – October 19, 1745) was an Irish cleric, satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer (first for Whigs then for Tories), and poet, famous for works like *Gulliver's Travels*, *A Modest Proposal*, *A Journal to Stella*, *The Drapier's Letters*, *The Battle of the Books*, and *A Tale of a Tub*. Swift is probably the foremost prose satirist in the English language, and is less well known for his poetry. Swift published all of his works under pseudonyms – such as Lemuel Gulliver, Isaac Bickerstaff, M. B. Drapier – or anonymously. He is also known for being a master of two styles of satire; the Horatian and Juvenalian styles.

Jonathan Swift was born at No. 7, Hoey's Court, Dublin, and was the second child and only son of Jonathan and Abigail Erick (or Herrick) Swift. His father was Irish born and his mother was born in England. Jonathan arrived seven months after his father's untimely death. Most of the facts of Swift's early life are obscure, confused and sometimes contradictory. It is widely believed that his mother returned to England when Jonathan was still very young, then leaving him to be raised by his father's family. His uncle Godwin took primary responsibility for the young Jonathan, sending him with one of his cousins to Kilkenny College (also attended by the philosopher George Berkeley).

In 1682 he attended Dublin University (Trinity College, Dublin), receiving his B. A. in 1686. Swift was studying for his Master's degree

when political troubles in Ireland surrounding the Glorious Revolution forced him to leave for England in 1688, where his mother helped him get a position as secretary and personal assistant of Sir William Temple at Moor Park. Temple was an English diplomat who, having arranged the Triple Alliance of 1668, retired from public service to his country estate to tend his gardens and write his memoirs. Growing into confidence with his employer, Swift “was often trusted with matters of great importance.” Within three years of their acquaintance, Temple had introduced his secretary to William III, and sent him to London to urge the King to consent to a bill for triennial Parliaments.

Swift left Temple in 1690 for Ireland because of his health, but returned to Moor Park the following year. The illness, fits of vertigo or giddiness – now known to be Ménière’s disease – would continue to plague Swift throughout his life. During this second stay with Temple, Swift received his M. A. from Hertford College, Oxford University in 1692. Then, apparently despairing of gaining a better position through Temple’s patronage, Swift left Moor Park to become an ordained priest in the Established Church of Ireland and in 1694 he was appointed to the prebend of Kilroot in the Diocese of Connor, with his parish located at Kilroot, near Carrickfergus in County Antrim.

In February 1702, Swift received his Doctor of Divinity degree from Trinity College, Dublin. That spring he traveled to England and returned to Ireland in October, accompanied by Esther Johnson – now twenty years old – and her friend Rebecca Dingley, another member of Wm. Temple’s household. There is a great mystery and controversy over Swift’s relationship with Esther Johnson nicknamed “Stella”. Many hold that they were secretly married in 1716. Although there has never been definite proof of this, there is no doubt that she was dearer to him than anyone else and that his feelings for her did not change throughout his life.

During his visits to England in these years Swift published *A Tale of a Tub* and *The Battle of the Books* (1704) and began to gain a reputation as a writer. This led to close, lifelong friendships with Alexander Pope, John Gay, and John Arbuthnot, forming the core of the Martinus Scriblerus Club, (founded in 1713).

Swift became increasingly active politically in these years. From 1707 to 1709 and again in 1710, Swift was in London, unsuccessfully urging upon the Whig administration of Lord Godolphin the claims of the Irish clergy to the First-Fruits and Twentieths (“Queen Anne’s Bounty”),



which brought in about £2500 a year, already granted to their brethren in England. He found the opposition Tory leadership more sympathetic to his cause and Swift was recruited to support their cause as editor of the *Examiner* when they came to power in 1710. In 1711, Swift published the political pamphlet “The Conduct of the Allies,” attacking the Whig government for its inability to end the prolonged war with France. The incoming Tory government conducted secret (and illegal) negotiations with France, resulting in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) ending the War of the Spanish Succession.

Swift was part of the inner circle of the Tory government, and often acted as mediator between Henry St. John (Viscount Bolingbroke) the secretary of state for foreign affairs (1710–15) and Robert Harley (Earl of Oxford) lord treasurer and prime minister (1711–1714).

Swift returned to England one more time in 1727 and stayed with Alexander Pope once again. The visit was cut short when he received word that Esther Johnson was dying and Swift rushed back home to be with her. On January 28, 1728, Esther Johnson died, though he prayed at her bedside, even composing prayers for her comfort, Swift could not bear to be present at the end, but on the night of her death he began to write his *The Death of Mrs. Johnson*. He was too ill to attend the funeral at St. Patrick’s. Many years later, a lock of hair, assumed to be Esther Johnson’s, was found in his desk, wrapped in a paper bearing the words, “Only a woman’s hair.”

Death became a frequent feature in Swift’s life from this point. In 1731 he wrote *Verses on the Death of Dr Swift*, his own obituary published in 1739. In 1732, his good friend and collaborator John Gay died. In 1735, John Arbuthnot, another friend from his days in London, died. In 1738 Swift began to show signs of illness and in 1742 he appears to have suffered a stroke, losing the ability to speak and realizing his worst fears of becoming mentally disabled. (“I shall be like that tree,” he once said, “I shall die at the top.”) In order to protect him from unscrupulous hangers on, who had begun to prey on the great man, his closest companions had him declared of “unsound mind and memory.” In 1744, Alexander Pope died. Then, on October 19, 1745, Swift died.

***Вправа 8. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.***

**Samuel Richardson** (August 19, 1689 – July 4, 1761) was a major English, 18th century writer best known for his three epistolary novels:

*Pamela: Or, Virtue Rewarded* (1740), *Clarissa: Or the History of a Young Lady* (1748) and *Sir Charles Grandison* (1753).

Richardson had been an established printer and publisher for most of his life when, at the age of 51, he wrote his first novel — and immediately became one of the most popular and admired writers of his time.

Richardson was born in 1689 in Mackworth, Derbyshire. His mother, Elizabeth, was a woman “not ungentle” and his father (another Samuel) was a joiner from Surrey, described by his son as “of middling note.” As a boy apprenticed in a printer’s shop, this author earned the nickname “Gravity” and “Serious,” apropos of his later novels. At the age of seventeen, in 1706, Richardson was forced to begin a seven-year apprenticeship under John Wilde as a printer, an employment that Richardson felt would “gratify my thirst for reading”. By 1715, he had become a freeman of the Stationer’s Company and citizen of London, and six or seven years after the expiration of his apprenticeship set up his own business as a printer, eventually settling in Salisbury Court.

In 1721 Richardson married Martha Wilde, the daughter of his former employer. His wife died on 23rd January 1731, following the deaths of five of their six children. The last child survived its mother by only two years. In 1733, following the death of this child, Richardson remarried. His second wife Elizabeth was also a daughter of a former employer, John Leake. Together they had six children (five daughters and one son). Four of their daughters reached adulthood and survived their father.

In 1733 he wrote *The Apprentice’s Vade Mecum*, urging young men like himself to be diligent and self-denying. Written in response to the “epidemick Evils of the present Age”, the text is best known for its condemnation of popular forms of entertainment including theatres, taverns and gambling. The manual targets the apprentice as the focal point for the moral improvement of society, not because he is most susceptible to vice, but because, Richardson suggests, he is more responsive to moral improvement than his social betters.

Richardson also wrote two later epistolary novels, *Clarissa: Or the History of a Young Lady* (1748) and *Sir Charles Grandison* (1753). Of the three, *Clarissa* has generally been the most highly regarded by critics; in it, Richardson uses the epistolary form with great effectiveness, creating characters that are psychologically convincing while reflecting on some of the most important moral questions of the 18th century. (See *Clarissa* for a summary of the novel.)



*Sir Charles Grandison* is Richardson's attempt to create a male model of virtue. Many modern critics have found that he was less successful here, noting that Sir Charles is not a very interesting or sympathetic character and that his confident sense of virtue can be cloying to the modern reader. In addition, the plot is relatively less eventful and the moral lessons less ambiguous than in *Clarissa*. However, in its own time *Sir Charles Grandison* was again a success (and was one of Jane Austen's favorite novels).

Richardson was widely considered one of the most important novelists of his age, influencing writers such as Jane Austen, Goethe, and Rousseau

**Вправа 9. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Tobias George Smollett** (bapt. 19 March 1721 – 17 September 1771) was a Scottish author, best known for his picaresque novels, such as *The Adventures of Roderick Random* (1748) and *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1753).

Smollett was born at Dalquhurn, now part of Renton, in present-day West Dunbartonshire, Scotland. He was the son of a judge and landowner, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, qualifying as a surgeon. His career in medicine came second to his literary ambitions, and in 1739 he went to London to seek his fortune as a dramatist. Although unsuccessful, he obtained a commission as a naval surgeon on the HMS *Chichester* and travelled to Jamaica, where he settled down for several years. On his return, he set up practice in Downing Street and married a wealthy Jamaican heiress, Anne Lascelles, in 1747.

His first published work was a poem about the Battle of Culloden entitled "The Tears of Scotland", but it was *The Adventures of Roderick Random* which made his name. It was modelled on Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, and was published in 1748. Smollett followed it up by finally getting his tragedy, *The Regicide*, published, though it was never performed. In 1750, Smollett took his MD degree in Aberdeen, and also travelled to France, where he obtained material for his second novel, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, another big success. Having lived for a short time in Bath, he returned to London and published *The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom* in 1753. He was now recognised as a leading literary figure, and associated with the likes of David Garrick, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson and Laurence Sterne. In 1755 he published a translation of

Miguel de Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, which he revised in 1761. In 1756, he became editor of *The Critical Review*.

Smollett then began what he regarded as his major work, *A Complete History of England*, which took from 1757 to 1765. During this period he served a short prison sentence for libel, and produced another novel, *The Life and Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760). Having suffered the loss of a daughter, he went abroad with his wife, and the result was *Travels through France and Italy* (1766). He also wrote *The History and Adventures of an Atom* (1769), which give his view of English politics during the Seven Years' War under the guise of a tale from ancient Japan.

He also visited Scotland, and this visit helped inspire his last novel, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771), published in the year of his death. He had for some time been ailing from an intestinal disorder, and had sought a cure at Bath and eventually retired to Italy, where he is buried at Leghorn/Livorno.

There is a monument to his memory beside Renton Primary School, Dunbartonshire, on which there is a Latin inscription composed by Dr. Johnson. The area around the monument was improved in 2002, with an explanatory plaque.

**Вправа 10. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Richard Brinsley Sheridan** (October 30, 1751 – July 7, 1816) was an Irish playwright and Whig statesman. R. B. Sheridan was born in Dublin on October 30, 1751 at 12 Dorset Street, a fashionable street in the late eighteenth century. (Fellow playwright Sean O'Casey was born in Dorset Street 130 years later.) He was baptized on November 4, 1751, his father Thomas Sheridan being an actor-manager who managed the Theatre Royal, Dublin for a time, and his mother, Frances Sheridan, a writer (most famous for her novel *The Memoirs of Sidney Biddulph*). She died when her son was fifteen. The Sheridans' eldest child, Thomas, died in 1750, the year when their second son, Charles Francis (d. 1806), was born.

Richard was educated at Harrow School, and was to study law. However, his highly romantic elopement with Elizabeth Linley (1754–1792; daughter of Thomas Linley), and their subsequent marriage on 13 April 1773 at St Marylebone Parish Church, put paid to such hopes; they had a son, Thomas (1775–1817).

Richard's second marriage was to Esther Jane Ogle; they also had a son, Charles Brinsley Sheridan (died 1843).

When Richard returned to London, he began writing for the stage. His first play, *The Rivals*, produced at Covent Garden in 1775, was a failure on its first night. Sheridan cast a more capable actor for the role of the comic Irishman for its second performance, and it was a smash which immediately established the young playwright's reputation. It has gone on to become a standard of English literature.

Having quickly made his name and fortune, Sheridan bought a share in Drury Lane. His most famous play *The School for Scandal* (1777) is considered one of the greatest comedies of manners in English. It was followed by *The Critic* (1779), an updating of the satirical Restoration play *The Rehearsal*, which received a memorable revival (performed with *Oedipus* in a single evening) starring Laurence Olivier at the Old Vic Theatre in 1946.

He was the grandfather of society beauty and author Caroline Norton, and the great-grandfather of Lord Dufferin, third Governor General of Canada and eighth Viceroy of India. The famous ghost story writer Sheridan le Fanu was his great-nephew.

Sheridan was also a Whig politician, entering parliament in 1780 under the sponsorship of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. A great public speaker, he remained in parliament until 1812, and was a leading figure in the party.

He held the posts of Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall (1804–1807) and Treasurer of the Navy (1806–1807).

In December 1815 he became ill, largely confined to bed. Sheridan died in poverty, and was buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey; his funeral was attended by dukes, earls, lords, viscounts, the Lord Mayor of London, and other notables.

***Вправа 11. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного поета Шотландії.***

**Robert Burns** (25 January 1759 – 21 July 1796) (also known as Rabbie Burns, Scotland's favourite son, the Ploughman Poet, the Bard of Ayrshire and in Scotland as simply The Bard) was a poet and a lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland, and is celebrated worldwide. He is the best-known of the poets who have written in the Scots language, although much of his writing is also in English and a 'light' Scots dialect, accessible to an audience beyond Scotland. He also wrote in standard English, and in these pieces, his political or civil commentary is often at its most blunt.

He is regarded as a pioneer of the Romantic movement and after his death became an important source of inspiration to the founders of both liberalism and socialism. A cultural icon in Scotland and among Scots who have relocated to other parts of the world (the Scottish Diaspora), celebration of his life and work became almost a national charismatic cult during the 19th and 20th centuries, and his influence has long been strong on Scottish literature.

As well as making original compositions, Burns also collected folk songs from across Scotland, often revising or adapting them. His poem (and song) *Auld Lang Syne* is often sung at Hogmanay (New Year), and *Scots Wha Hae* served for a long time as an unofficial national anthem of the country. Other poems and songs of Burns that remain well-known across the world today, include *A Red, Red Rose*, *A Man's A Man for A' That*, *To a Louse*, *To a Mouse*, *The Battle of Sherramuir*, and *Ae Fond Kiss*.

Burns Night, effectively a second national day, is celebrated on 25 January with Burns suppers around the world, and is still more widely observed than the official national day, Saint Andrew's Day, or the proposed North American celebration Tartan Day. The format of Burns suppers has not changed since Robert's death in 1796. The basic format starts with a general welcome and announcements followed with the Selkirk Grace. Just post the grace comes the piping and cutting of the Haggis, where Robert's famous *Address To a Haggis* is read, and the haggis is cut open. The event usually allows for people to start eating just after the haggis is presented. This is when the reading called the "immortal memory", an overview of Robert's life and work is given; the event usually concludes with the singing of *Auld Lang Syne*.

**Вправа 12. Прочитайте текст найвідомішої пісні шотландського поета Роберта Бернса та вивчіть його.**

"*Auld Lang Syne*" is a song by Robert Burns (1759–1796), although a similar poem by Robert Ayton (1570–1638), as well as older folk songs, use the same phrase, and may well have inspired Burns.

In any case, it is one of the better-known songs in English-speaking countries, and it is often sung at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Day. Like many other frequently sung songs, the melody is better remembered than the words, which are often sung incorrectly, and seldom in full.

The song is commonly accompanied by a traditional dance. The group who is singing forms a ring, holding hands for the first verse. For the second verse, arms are crossed and again linked. For the third verse, everyone moves in to the centre of the ring and then out again.

The song's (**Scots**) title may be translated into English literally as 'old long since', or more idiomatically 'long ago', or 'days gone by'. In his retelling of **fairy tales** in the Scots language, **Matthew Fitt** uses the phrase "In the days of auld lang syne" as the equivalent of "Once upon a time". In Scots Syne is pronounced like the English word sign – **IPA**: [sain]—not [zain] as many people pronounce it.

As detailed above – "auld lang syne" literally means "old long since" – but a more idiomatic English translation would be something like "long ago", "days of long ago", "in olden days", or even "once upon a time".

The complete lyrics, as Burns wrote them, are as follows -

<b>Burns' verse:</b>	<b>Scots pronunciation guide:</b>	<b>IPA pronunciation guide:</b>	<b>English translation:</b>
Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to mind? Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and auld lang syne ?  CHORUS: For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne, we'll take a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne.	(i. e. as Scots speakers would sound) Shid ald akwentans bee firgot, an nivir brocht ti mynd ? Shid ald akwentans bee firgot, an ald lang syn ?  CHORUS: Fir ald lang syn, ma deer, fir ald lang syn, Wil tak a cup o kyndnes yet, fir ald lang syn.	fɪd əld a. kwɛn. tæns bi fir.gɔt,  an nɪ. vɪr brɔxt tɪ meind ? fɪd əld a. kwɛn. tæns bi fir.gɔt, an əld lɑŋ sein ?  CHORUS: fɪr əld lɑŋ sein, mɛ dɪr, fɪr əld lɑŋ sein, wɪl tak ɐ kɔp o keind. nɪs jɛt, fɪr əld lɑŋ sein.	Should old acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to mind ? Should old acquaintance be forgot, and auld lang syne ?  CHORUS: For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne, we'll take a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne.
And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup ! And surely I'll be mine ! And we'll take a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne.  CHORUS We twa hae run about the braes, and pou'd the gowans fine;	An sheerly yil bee yur pynt-staup ! an sheerly al bee myn ! An will tak a cup o kyndnes yet, fir ald lang syn. CHORUS We twa hay rin aboot the braes, an pood the gowans fyn;	an fɪr. li jɪl bi jʊr peint. stɔp ! an fɪr. li əl bi mein ! an wɪl tak ɐ kɔp o keind. nɪs jɛt, fɪr əld lɑŋ sein.  CHORUS we twa he rɪn ə. but ðɪ brez, an pʊd ðɪ go. wɪnz fein;	And surely you'll buy your pint cup ! And surely I'll buy mine ! And we'll take a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne.  CHORUS We two have run about the slopes, and picked the daisies fine;

But we've wander'd mony a weary fit, sin' auld lang syne.	Bit weev wandert monae a weery fet, sin ald lang syn.	bIt wiv wan. dɛrt mo. ne ɐ wi. ri fɛt, stɪn əld lɑŋ seɪn.	But we've wandered many a weary foot, since auld lang syne.
CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS
We twa hae paidl'd in the burn, frae morning sun till dine; But seas between us braid hae roar'd sin' auld lang syne.	We twa hay pedilt in the burn, fray mornin sun til dyn; But seas between us bred hay roard sin ald lang syn.	we twa he pɛ. dɪt ɪn ðɪ bɜrn, frɛ mɔɹ. nɪn sʊn tɪl deɪn; bət siz bi. twɪn əs brɛd he rɔɹd sɪn əld lɑŋ seɪn.	We two have paddled in the stream, from morning sun till dine (dinner time); But seas between us broad have roared since auld lang syne.
CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS
And there's a hand, my trusty fiere ! And gies a hand o' thine ! And we'll tak a right gude-willie-waught, for auld lang syne.	An thers a han, my trustee feer ! an gees a han o thyn ! An wil tak a recht guid-wullae-wocht, fir ald lang syn.	an ðɛrz ɐ han, mei trʊs. ti fiɹ ! an gɪs ɐ han o ðeɪn ! an wil tak ɐ rɛxt ɡɪd- wʊ. le-wɔxt, fɪr əld lɑŋ seɪn.	And there's a hand my trusty friend ! And give us a hand o' thine ! And we'll take a right good-will draught, for auld lang syne.
CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS

Burns' verse above is taken exactly from *Songs from Robert Burns*, published in Great Britain by Collins Clear-Type Press in 1947, and sold at Burns' Cottage.

**Вправа 13. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet** (15 August 1771 — 21 September 1832) was a prolific Scottish historical novelist and poet popular throughout Europe during his time.

In some ways Scott was the first author to have a truly international career in his lifetime, with many contemporary readers all over Europe, Australia, and North America. His novels and poetry are still read, and many of his works remain classics of both English-language literature and specifically, of Scottish literature. Famous titles include *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *The Lady of the Lake*, *Waverley* and *The Heart of Midlothian*.

Born in College Wynd in the *Old Town* of Edinburgh in 1771, the son of a solicitor, the young Walter Scott survived a childhood bout of polio in 1773 that would leave him lame in his right leg for the rest of his life. To restore his health he was sent in that year to live in the rural Borders region at his grandparents' farm at Sandyknowe, adjacent to the ruin of

Smailholm Tower, the earlier family home. Here he was taught to read by his aunt Jenny, and learned from her the speech patterns and many of the tales and legends which characterized much of his work. In January 1775 he returned to Edinburgh, and that summer went with his aunt Jenny to take spa treatment at Bath in England. In the winter of 1776 he went back to Sandyknowe, with another attempt at a water cure being made at Prestonpans during the following summer. In 1778 Scott returned to Edinburgh for private education to prepare him for school, and in October 1779 he began at the Royal High School of Edinburgh. He was now well able to walk and explore the city as well as the surrounding countryside. His reading included chivalric romances, poems, history and travel books. He was given private tuition by James Mitchell in arithmetic and writing, and learned from him the history of the Kirk with emphasis on the Covenanters. After finishing school he was sent to stay for six months with his aunt Jenny in Kelso, attending the local Grammar School where he met James Ballantyne who later became his business partner and printed his books.

Scott began studying classics at the University of Edinburgh in November 1783, at the age of only twelve so that he was a year or so younger than most of his fellow students. In March 1786 he began an apprenticeship in his father's office, to become a Writer to the Signet. While at the university Scott had become a friend of Adam Ferguson, the son of Professor Adam Ferguson who hosted literary salons. Scott met the blind poet Thomas Blacklock who lent him books as well as introducing him to James Macpherson's Ossian cycle of poems. During the winter of 1786–87 the fifteen year old Scott saw Robert Burns at one of these salons, for what was to be their only meeting. When Burns noticed a print illustrating the poem "The Justice of the Peace" and asked who had written the poem, only Scott could tell him it was by John Langhorne, and was thanked by Burns.[3] When it was decided that he would become a lawyer he returned to the university to study law, first taking classes in Moral Philosophy and Universal History in 1789–90.

After completing his studies in law, he became a lawyer in Edinburgh. As a lawyer's clerk he made his first visit to the Scottish Highlands directing an eviction. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1792. He had an unsuccessful love suit with Williamina Belsches of Fettercairn, who married Sir William Forbes, 6th Baronet.

At the age of 25 he began dabbling in writing, translating works from German, his first publication being rhymed versions of ballads by Bürger in



1796. He then published a three-volume set of collected Scottish ballads, *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. This was the first sign of his interest in Scottish history from a literary standpoint.

Scott then became an ardent volunteer in the yeomanry and on one of his “raids” he met at Gilsland Spa Margaret Charlotte Charpentier (or Charpenter), daughter of Jean Charpentier of Lyon in France whom he married in 1797. They had five children. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff-Deputy of the County of Selkirk, based in the Royal Burgh of Selkirk.

In his earlier married days, Scott had a decent living from his earnings at the law, his salary as Sheriff-Deputy, his wife’s income, some revenue from his writing, and his share of his father’s rather meagre estate.

After Scott had founded a printing press, his poetry, beginning with *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* in 1805, brought him fame. He published a number of other poems over the next ten years, including the popular *The Lady of the Lake*, printed in 1810 and set in the Trossachs. Portions of the German translation of this work were later set to music by Franz Schubert. One of these songs, *Ellens dritter Gesang*, is popularly labeled as “Schubert’s *Ave Maria*”.

Another work from this period, *Marmion*, produced some of his most quoted (and most often mis-attributed) lines. Canto VI. Stanza 17 reads:

*Yet Clare’s sharp questions must I shun,  
Must separate Constance from the nun*

***Oh! what a tangled web we weave  
When first we practice to deceive!***

*A Palmer too! No wonder why  
I felt rebuked beneath his eye;*

In 1809 his Tory sympathies led him to become a co-founder of the *Quarterly Review*, a review journal to which he made several anonymous contributions

When the press became embroiled in pecuniary difficulties, Scott set out, in 1814, to write a cash-cow. The result was *Waverley*, a novel which did not name its author. It was a tale of the “Forty-Five” Jacobite rising in the Kingdom of Great Britain with its English protagonist Edward Waverley, by his Tory upbringing sympathetic to Jacobitism, becoming enmeshed in events but eventually choosing Hanoverian respectability. The novel met with considerable success. There followed a succession of novels over the next five years, each with a Scottish historical setting. Mindful of his reputation as a poet, he maintained the anonymous habit he had begun with *Waverley*, always publishing the novels under the name



**Author of Waverley** or attributed as “Tales of...” with no author. Even when it was clear that there would be no harm in coming out into the open he maintained the façade, apparently out of a sense of fun. During this time the nickname **The Wizard of the North** was popularly applied to the mysterious best-selling writer. His identity as the author of the novels was widely rumoured, and in 1815 Scott was given the honour of dining with George, Prince Regent, who wanted to meet “the author of Waverley”.

In 1819 he broke away from writing about Scotland with *Ivanhoe*, a historical romance set in 12th-century *England*. It too was a runaway success and, as he did with his first novel, he wrote several books along the same lines. Among other things, the book is noteworthy for having a very sympathetic Jewish major character, Rebecca, considered by many critics to be the book’s real heroine – relevant to the fact that the book was published at a time when the struggle for the Emancipation of the Jews in England was gathering momentum.

As his fame grew during this phase of his career, he was granted the title of baronet, becoming Sir Walter Scott. At this time he organized the visit of King George IV to Scotland, and when the King visited Edinburgh in 1822 the spectacular pageantry Scott had concocted to portray George as a rather tubby reincarnation of Bonnie Prince Charlie made tartans and kilts fashionable and turned them into symbols of Scottish national identity.

Scott included little in the way of punctuation in his drafts which he left to the printers to supply.

**Вправа 14. Прочитайте текст про роман В. Скотта “Чорний карлик”. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.**

Walter Scott’s novel *The Black Dwarf* was part of his *Tales of My Landlord*, 1st series, published along with *Old Mortality* on 2 December 1816 by William Blackwood, Edinburgh, and John Murray, London. It was originally to be one of four volumes with separate stories in the series, but *Old Mortality* came to occupy three of them. Only *The Black Dwarf* filled a single volume.

The introduction to the *Black Dwarf* introduces us to the character *Jedediah Cleishbotham*, whom Scott had as a fictional editor of the four Landlord series. It is here that we have the most complete view of this character.

The story is set in the early 18th century in the Liddesdale hills of the Scottish borders, familiar to Scott from his *The Minstrelsy of the*

Scottish Border ballads. The main character is based on the life of David Ritchie, who Scott met in the fall of 1797. In the tale, the dwarf is Sir Edward Mauley, regarded by the locals as being in league with the Devil, embroiled in a complex tale of love, revenge, betrayal, Jacobite schemes and a threatened forced marriage. Scott began the novel well, “but tired of the ground I had trode so often before... I quarrelled with my story, & bungled up a conclusion”.

Critics and public found it poor in comparison with its popular companion *Old Mortality*. One of the harshest reviews was in the *Quarterly Review*, written anonymously by Scott himself.

Вправа 15. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великобританії.

**George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron** (22 January 1788 – 19 April 1824) was an Anglo-Scottish poet and a leading figure in Romanticism. Among Lord Byron's best-known works are the narrative poems *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and *Don Juan*. The latter remained incomplete on his death. He was regarded as one of the greatest European poets and remains widely read.

Lord Byron's fame rests not only on his writings but also on his life, which featured extravagant living, numerous love affairs, debts, separation, and allegations of incest and sodomy. He was famously described by Lady Caroline Lamb as “mad, bad, and dangerous to know.” Byron served as a regional leader of Italy's revolutionary organization the Carbonari in its struggle against Austria, and later travelled to fight against the Turks in the Greek War of Independence, for which the Greeks consider him a national hero. He died from a febrile illness in Messolonghi.

He received his early formal education at Aberdeen Grammar School. In 1801 he was sent to Harrow, where he remained until 1805. He represented Harrow during the very first Eton v Harrow cricket match at Lord's in 1805; a match that has been played every year since. After school he went on to Trinity College, Cambridge. While not at school or college, he lived, in some antagonism, with his mother at Burgage Manor in Southwell, Nottinghamshire. While there, he cultivated several important early friendships with Elizabeth Pigot and her brother, John, with whom he staged two plays for the delight of the community. During this time, with the help of Elizabeth Pigot, who copied many of his rough drafts, he was encouraged to write his first volumes of poetry. “Fugitive Pieces” was the first, printed by Ridge of Newark, which contained poems written when Byron was only fourteen. However, it was promptly recalled

and burned on the advice of his friend, the Reverend Thomas Becher, on account of its more amorous verses, particularly the poem “To Mary”. “Pieces on Various Occasions”, a “miraculously chaste” revision according to Byron, was published after this. “Hours of Idleness”, which collected many of the previous poems, along with more recent compositions, was the culminating book. The savage criticism this received – anonymously, but now known to be the work of Henry Peter Brougham – in the *Edinburgh Review* prompted his first major satire, “English Bards and Scotch Reviewers”. While at Trinity, he met and shortly fell deeply in love with a fifteen year old choirboy by the name of John Edleston. About his “protégé” he wrote, “He has been my almost constant associate since October, 1805, when I entered Trinity College. His voice first attracted my attention, his countenance fixed it, and his manners attached me to him for ever.” Later, upon learning of his friend’s death, he wrote, “I have heard of a death the other day that shocked me more than any, of one whom I loved more than any, of one whom I loved more than I ever loved a living thing, and one who, I believe, loved me to the last.” In his memory Byron composed *Thyrza*, a series of elegies, in which he changed the pronouns from masculine to feminine so as not to offend sensibilities

From 1809 to 1811, Byron went on the Grand Tour then customary for a young nobleman. The Napoleonic Wars forced him to avoid most of Europe, and he instead turned to the Mediterranean. Correspondence among his circle of Cambridge friends also makes clear that a key motive was the hope of homosexual experience. He travelled from England over Spain to Albania and spent time there and in Athens. While in Athens he had a torrid love affair with Nicolò Giraud, a boy of fifteen or sixteen who taught him Italian. In gratitude for the boy’s love Byron sent him to school at a monastery in Malta and bequeathed him seven thousand pounds sterling – almost double what he was later to spend refitting the Greek fleet. For most of the trip, he had a travelling companion in his friend John Cam Hobhouse. On this tour, the first two cantos of his epic poem *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage* were written.

Byron eventually took his seat in the House of Lords in 1811, shortly after his return from the Levant, and made his first speech there on 27 February 1812. A strong advocate of social reform, he received particular praise as one of the few Parliamentary defenders of the Luddites. He also spoke in defence of the rights of Roman Catholics. These experiences inspired Byron to write political poems such as “Song for the Luddites” (1816) and “The Landlords’ Interest” (1823). Examples of poems where

he attacked his political opponents include “Wellington: The Best of the Cut-Throats” (1819) and “The Intellectual Eunuch Castlereagh” (1818). Note: “The Landlords’ Interest” will not be found in any Byron anthology; it is Canto XIV of “The Age Of Bronze” (1823).

In 1821–22 he finished cantos 6–12 of *Don Juan* at Pisa, and in the same year he joined with Leigh Hunt and Percy Bysshe Shelley in starting a short-lived newspaper, *The Liberal*, in the first number of which appeared *The Vision of Judgment*. His last Italian home was Genoa, where he was still accompanied by the Countess Guiccioli, and where he met Charles John Gardiner, 1st Earl of Blessington and Marguerite, Countess of Blessington and provided the material for her work “Conversations with Lord Byron”, an important text in the reception of Byron in the period immediately after his death.

Byron lived in Genoa until 1823 when – growing bored with his life there and with the Countess – he accepted overtures for his support from representatives of the movement for Greek independence from the Ottoman Empire. On July 16, Byron left Genoa on the *Hercules*, arriving at Kefalonia in the Ionian Islands on August 4. He spent £4000 of his own money to refit the Greek fleet, then sailed for Messolonghi in western Greece, arriving on December 29 to join Alexandros Mavrokordatos, a Greek politician with military power.

Mavrokordatos and Byron planned to attack the Turkish-held fortress of Lepanto, at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth. Byron employed a fire-master to prepare artillery and took part of the rebel army under his own command and pay, despite his lack of military experience, but before the expedition could sail, on 15 February 1824, he fell ill, and the usual remedy of bleeding weakened him further. He made a partial recovery, but in early April he caught a violent cold which the bleeding – insisted on by his doctors – aggravated. The cold became a violent fever, and he died on April 19.

***Вправа 14. Прочитайте та перекладіть тексти Дж. Г. Байрона. Прокоментуйте їх.***

### **Lord Byron and the Parthenon marbles**

Byron was a bitter opponent of Lord Elgin’s removal of the Parthenon marbles from Greece, and “reacted with fury” when Elgin’s agent gave him a tour of the Parthenon in which he saw the missing friezes and metopes. He penned a poem, “The curse of Minerva”, to denounce Elgin’s actions:

[...] I saw successive tyrannies expire. 'Scaped from the ravage of the Turk and Goth, Thy country sends a spoiler worse than both. Survey this vacant, violated fane; Recount the relics torn that yet remain [...] The insulted wall sustains his hated name. For Elgin's fame thus grateful Pallas pleads, Below, his name—above, behold his deeds!

### Character

Lord Byron, by all accounts, had a particularly magnetic personality — one may say astonishingly so. He obtained a reputation as being unconventional, eccentric, flamboyant and controversial. He was given to extremes of temper. Byron had a great fondness for animals, most famously for a Newfoundland dog named Boatswain; when Boatswain contracted rabies, Byron reportedly nursed him without any fear of becoming bitten and infected. Boatswain lies buried at Newstead Abbey and has a monument larger than his master's. The inscription, Byron's "Epitaph to a Dog", has become one of his best-known works, reading in part:

Near this Spot  
are deposited the Remains of one  
who possessed Beauty without Vanity,  
Strength without Insolence,  
Courage without Ferocity,  
and all the Virtues of Man without his Vices.  
This praise, which would be unmeaning Flattery  
if inscribed over human Ashes,  
is but a just tribute to the Memory of  
BOATSWAIN, a DOG,  
who was born in Newfoundland May 1803,  
and died at Newstead Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1808.

Byron also kept a bear while he was a student at Trinity College, Cambridge (reputedly out of resentment of Trinity rules forbidding pet dogs — he later suggested that the bear apply for a college fellowship). At other times in his life, Byron kept a fox, monkeys, a parrot, cats, an eagle, a crow, a crocodile, a falcon, peacocks, guinea hens, an Egyptian crane, a badger, geese, and a heron.

***Вправа 16. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.***

**Charles John Huffam Dickens**, FRSA; 7 February 1812 — 9 June 1870), pen-name "Boz", was the foremost English novelist of the Victorian era, as well as a vigorous social campaigner. Considered one of the English

language's greatest writers, he was acclaimed for his rich storytelling and memorable characters, and achieved massive worldwide popularity in his lifetime.

Later critics, beginning with George Gissing and G. K. Chesterton, championed his mastery of prose, his endless invention of memorable characters and his powerful social sensibilities, but fellow writers such as George Henry Lewes, Henry James and Virginia Woolf fault his work for sentimentality, implausible occurrence and grotesque characters.

The popularity of Dickens' novels and short stories has meant that not one has ever gone out of print. Dickens wrote serialised novels, the usual format for fiction at the time, and each new part of his stories was eagerly anticipated by the reading public.

Charles Dickens was born in Landport, Portsmouth in Hampshire, the second of eight children to John Dickens (1786–1851), a clerk in the Navy Pay Office at Portsmouth, and his wife Elizabeth Dickens (n e Barrow, 1789–1863) on February 7 1812. When he was five, the family moved to Chatham, Kent. In 1822, when he was ten, the family relocated to 16 Bayham Street, Camden Town in London. The 12-year-old Dickens began working ten hour days in a Warren's boot-blackening factory, located near the present Charing Cross railway station. He earned six shillings a week pasting labels on the jars of thick polish. This money paid for his lodgings in Camden Town and helped him to support his family. The shocking conditions of the factory made an ingrained impression on Dickens.

In May 1827, Dickens began work in the office of Ellis and Blackmore as a law clerk. This was a junior office position, but it came with the potential of helping him up to the Bar. It was here that he gained his detailed knowledge of the law and the poor's suffering at the hands of its many injustices, together with a loathing of inefficient bureaucracy which stayed with him for the rest his life. He showed his contempt for the lawyer's profession in his many literary works.

At the age of seventeen, he became a court stenographer and, in 1830, met his first love, Maria Beadnell. It is believed that she was the model for the character Dora in *David Copperfield*. Maria's parents disapproved of the courtship and effectively ended the relationship when they sent her to school in Paris.

In 1834, Dickens became a political journalist, reporting on parliamentary debate and traveling across Britain by stagecoach to cover election campaigns for the *Morning Chronicle*. His journalism, in the form of sketches which appeared in periodicals from 1833, formed his first

collection of pieces *Sketches by Boz* which were published in 1836 and led to the serialization of his first novel, *The Pickwick Papers*, in March 1836. He continued to contribute to and edit journals throughout much of his subsequent literary career. Dickens's keen perceptiveness, intimate knowledge and understanding of the people and tale-spinning genius was quickly to gain him world renown and wealth.

On 2 April 1836, he married Catherine Thompson Hogarth (1816–1879), the daughter of George Hogarth, editor of the *Evening Chronicle*. After a brief honeymoon in Chalk, Kent, they set up home in Bloomsbury, where they produced ten children.

In 1856, his popularity had allowed him to buy Gad's Hill Place. This large house in Higham, Kent, had a particular meaning to Dickens as he had walked past it as a child and had dreamed of living in it. The area was also the scene of some of the events of Shakespeare's *Henry IV, part 1* and this literary connection pleased him.

In 1857, in preparation for public performances of *The Frozen Deep*, a play on which he and his protégé Wilkie Collins had collaborated, Dickens hired professional actresses to play the female parts. With one of these, Ellen Ternan, Dickens formed a bond which was to last the rest of his life. The exact nature of their relationship is unclear, as both Dickens and Ternan burned each other's letters, but it was clearly central to Dickens's personal and professional life. On his death, he settled an annuity on her which made her a financially independent woman. Claire Tomalin's book, *The Invisible Woman*, set out to prove that Ellen Ternan lived with Dickens secretly for the last 13 years of his life, and has subsequently been turned into a play by Simon Gray called *Little Nell*.

When Dickens separated from his wife in 1858, divorce was almost unthinkable, particularly for someone as famous as he was, and so he continued to maintain her in a house for the next 20 years until she died. Although they appeared to be initially happy together, Catherine did not seem to share quite the same boundless energy for life which Dickens had. Nevertheless, her job of looking after their ten children, and the pressure of living with a world-famous novelist and keeping house for him, certainly did not help.

An indication of his marital dissatisfaction was when, in 1855, he went to meet his first love, Maria Beadnell. Maria was by this time married as well, but seemed to have fallen short of Dickens's romantic memory of her.



**Вправа 17. Прочитайте текст про літературний стиль Чарльза Діккенса. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.**

### Literary style

Dickens's writing style is florid and poetic, with a strong comic touch. His satires of British aristocratic snobbery – he calls one character the “Noble Refrigerator” – are often popular. Comparing orphans to stocks and shares, people to tug boats, or dinner-party guests to furniture are just some of Dickens's acclaimed flights of fancy. Many of his character's names provide the reader with a hint as to the roles played in advancing the storyline, such as Miss Murdstone in the novel *David Copperfield*, which is clearly a combination of “murder” and stony coldness. His literary style is also a mixture of fantasy and realism. Dickens is often described as using ‘idealised’ characters and highly sentimental scenes to contrast with his caricatures and the ugly social truths he reveals. The extended death scene of Little Nell in *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1841) was received as incredibly moving by contemporary readers but viewed as ludicrously sentimental by Oscar Wilde: “You would need to have a heart of stone,” he declared in one of his famous witticisms, “not to laugh at the death of Little Nell.” In 1903 Chesterton said, “It is not the death of Little Nell, but the life of Little Nell, that I object to.”

In *Oliver Twist* Dickens provides readers with an idealised portrait of a young boy so inherently and unrealistically ‘good’ that his values are never subverted by either brutal orphanages or coerced involvement in a gang of young pickpockets (similar to Tiny Tim in *A Christmas Carol*). While later novels also centre on idealised characters (Esther Summerson in *Bleak House* and Amy Dorrit in *Little Dorrit*) this idealism serves only to highlight Dickens's goal of poignant social commentary. Many of his novels are concerned with social realism, focusing on mechanisms of social control that direct people's lives (for instance, factory networks in *Hard Times* and hypocritical exclusionary class codes in *Our Mutual Friend*).

Dickens also employs incredible coincidences (e. g. *Oliver Twist* turns out to be the lost nephew of the upper class family that randomly rescues him from the dangers of the pickpocket group). Such coincidences are a staple of eighteenth century *picaresque novels* such as Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones* that Dickens enjoyed so much. But to Dickens these were not just plot devices but an index of the humanism that led him to believe that good wins out in the end and often in unexpected ways.



**Вправа 18.** *Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.*

**George Bernard Shaw** (26 July 1856–2 November 1950) was a world-renowned Irish author. Born in Dublin, he moved to London when he turned twenty. His first success was as a music and literary critic, but he was drawn to drama and authored more than sixty plays during his career. Typically his work is leavened by a delightful vein of comedy, but nearly all of it bears earnest messages Shaw hoped his audiences would embrace.

Politically an ardent socialist, he wrote many brochures and speeches for the Fabian Society and became an accomplished orator in furtherance of its causes. Those included gaining equal political rights for men and women, alleviating abuses of the working class, rescinding private ownership of productive land, and promoting healthful lifestyles.

Shaw married Charlotte Payne-Townshend, a fellow Fabian, whom he survived. They made their home in Ayot St. Lawrence in a house now called Shaw's Corner. Shaw died there, aged 94, from chronic problems exacerbated by injuries incurred on falling from a ladder. He is the only person to have been awarded both the Nobel Prize in Literature (1925) and an Oscar (1938). These were awarded for his contribution to literature, and for his work on the film *Pygmalion*, respectively.

George Bernard Shaw was born to George Carr Shaw (1814–1885), an unsuccessful grain merchant and sometime civil servant, and Lucinda Elizabeth Shaw, *née* Gurly (1830–1913), a professional singer. He had two sisters, Lucinda Frances (1853–1920), a singer of musical comedy and light opera, and Elinor Agnes (1854–1876). He briefly attended the Wesleyan Connexional School, a grammar school operated by the Methodist New Connexion, moved to a private school near Dalkey, transferred to Dublin's Central Model School and ended his formal education at the Dublin English Scientific and Commercial Day School. Boy and man, he was always bitterly opposed to schools and teachers, saying

*“Schools and schoolmasters, as we have them today, are not popular as places of education and teachers, but rather prisons and turnkeys in which children are kept to prevent them disturbing and chaperoning their parents.”*

He epitomized this attitude in the prologue of *Cashel Byron's Profession* where young Byron's educational experience is a fictionalized description of Shaw's own formal schooling and underscored it later in his *Treatise on Parents and Children*.

Just before Shaw's sixteenth birthday (1872), his mother left home and followed her voice teacher, George Vandeleur Lee, to London. The daughters accompanied their mother, but Shaw remained in Dublin with his father, first as a reluctant pupil, then as a clerk in an estate office, where he worked efficiently, albeit discontentedly, for several years. In 1876, Shaw joined his mother's London household. She, Vandeleur Lee, and his sister Lucy, provided him with a pound a week while he frequented public libraries and the British Museum reading room where he studied earnestly and began writing professionally. He earned his allowance by ghost-writing Vandeleur Lee's music column, which appeared in the London *Hornet*. Between 1879 and 1883, due to a series of rejected novels, his literary earnings remained negligible. His situation improved after 1885, when he became self-supporting as an art and literary critic. Influenced by his reading, he became a dedicated Socialist and a founding member of the Fabian Society, a middle class organization established in 1884 to promote the gradual spread of socialism by peaceful means. In the course of his political activities he met Charlotte Payne-Townshend, an Irish heiress and fellow Fabian; they married in 1898. In 1906 the Shaws moved into a house, now called Shaw's Corner, in Ayot St Lawrence, a small village in Hertfordshire; it was to be their home for the remainder of their lives, although they also maintained a flat in London. During his final years Shaw enjoyed attending to the grounds at Shaw's Corner; his death when he was 94 resulted from injuries from falling from a ladder while he was pruning a tree. His ashes, mixed with those of his wife, were scattered along footpaths and around the statue of Saint Joan in their garden.

Shaw's plays were first performed in the 1890s. By the end of the decade he was an established playwright. He wrote sixty-three plays and his output as novelist, critic, pamphleteer, essayist and private correspondent was prodigious. He is known to have written more than 250,000 letters.

Вправа 19. Прочитайте текст про п'єсу Дж. Б. Шоу "Цезар та Клеопатра". Прокоментуйте цей текст.

**Caesar and Cleopatra**, a play written in 1898 by George Bernard Shaw, was first staged in 1901 and first published with *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* and *The Devil's Disciple* in his 1901 collection, *Three Plays for Puritans*. It was first performed at Newcastle-on-Tyne on March 15, 1899. The first London production was at the Savoy Theatre in 1907. The complete text of *Caesar and Cleopatra*, including the alternative prologues, is available online.

The famous scene in which Cleopatra, concealed in a rolled-up carpet, is smuggled into Caesar's presence was credited by Otto Skorzeny as the inspiration for his doing the same to his kidnapping victim Miklós Horthy, Jr. in 1944 during Operation Panzerfaust.

### Plot

The play has a prologue and an "Alternative to the Prologue". The prologue consists of the Egyptian God Ra addressing the audience directly, as if he could see them in the theater. He draws a contrast between the old Rome, which was poor and little, and the new Rome, which is rich and huge. He says that Pompey represents the old Rome and Caesar represents the new Rome. The gods favored Caesar, according to Ra, because he "lived the life they had given him boldly". Ra recounts the conflict between Caesar and Pompey, their battle at Pharsalia, and Pompey's eventual assassination in Egypt at the hands of Lucius Septimius.

In "An Alternative to the Prologue", the captain of Cleopatra's guard is warned that Caesar has landed and is invading Egypt. Cleopatra has been driven into Syria by her brother, Ptolemy, with whom she is vying for the Egyptian throne. The messenger warns that Caesar's conquest is inevitable and irresistible. A Nubian watchman flees to Cleopatra's palace and warns those inside that Caesar and his armies are less than an hour away. The guards, knowing of Caesar's weakness for women, plan to persuade him to proclaim Cleopatra—who may be controllable—Egypt's ruler instead of Ptolemy. They try to locate her, but are told by Cleopatra's nurse, Ftatateeta, that she has run away.

**Act I** opens with Cleopatra sleeping between the paws of a Sphinx. Caesar, wandering lonely in the desert night, comes upon the sphinx and speaks to it profoundly. Cleopatra wakes and, still unseen, replies. At first Caesar imagines the sphinx is speaking in a girlish voice, then, when Cleopatra appears, that he is experiencing a dream or, if he is awake, a touch of madness. She, not recognizing Caesar, thinks him a nice old man and tells him of her childish fear of Caesar and the Romans. Caesar urges bravery when she must face the conquerers, then escorts her to her palace. Cleopatra reluctantly agrees to maintain a queenly presence, but greatly fears that Caesar will eat her anyway. When the Roman guards arrive and hail Caesar, Cleopatra suddenly realizes he has been with her all along. She sobs in relief, and falls into his arms.

**Act II.** In a hall on the first floor of the royal palace in Alexandria, Caesar meets King Ptolemy Dionysus (aged ten), his tutor Theodotus

(very aged), Achilles (general of Ptolemy's troops), and Pothinus (his guardian). Caesar greets all with courtesy and kindness, but inflexibly demands a tribute whose amount disconcerts the Egyptians. As an inducement, Caesar says he will settle the dispute between the claimants for the Egyptian throne by letting Cleopatra and Ptolemy reign jointly. However, the rivalry exists because, even though the two are siblings and already married in accordance with the royal law, they detest each other with a mutual antipathy no less murderous for being childish. Each claims sole rulership. Caesar's solution is acceptable to none and his concern for Ptolemy makes Cleopatra fiercely jealous.

The conference deteriorates into a dispute, with the Egyptians threatening military action. Caesar, with two legions (three thousand soldiers and a thousand horsemen), has no fear of the Egyptian army but learns Achilles also commands a Roman army of occupation, left after a previous Roman incursion, which could overwhelm his relatively small contingent.

As a defensive measure, Caesar orders Rufio to take over the palace, a theatre adjacent to it, and Pharos, an island in the harbor accessible from the palace via a causeway that divides the harbor into eastern and western sections. From Pharos, which has a defensible lighthouse at its eastmost tip, those of Caesar's ships anchored on the east side of the harbor can return to Rome. His ships on the west side are to be burnt at once. Britannus, Caesar's secretary, proclaims the king and courtiers prisoners of war, but Caesar, to the dismay of Rufio, his military aide, allows the captives to depart. Only Cleopatra (with her retinue), fearing Ptolemy's associates, and Pothinus (for reasons of his own), choose to remain with Caesar. The others all depart.

Caesar, intent on developing his strategy, tries to dismiss all other matters but is interrupted by Cleopatra's nagging for attention. He indulges her briefly while she speaks amorously of Mark Anthony, who restored her father to his throne when she was twelve years old. Her gushing about the youth and beauty of Mark Anthony are unflattering to Caesar, who is middle-aged and balding. Caesar nevertheless, impervious to jealousy, makes Cleopatra happy by promising to send Mark Anthony back to Egypt. As she leaves, a wounded soldier comes to report Achilles, with his Roman army, is at hand and that the citizenry is attacking Caesar's soldiers. A siege is imminent.

Watching from a balcony, Rufio discovers the ships he was ordered to destroy have been torched by Achilles's forces and are already burning.

Meanwhile, Theodotus, the savant, arrives distraught, anguished because fire from the blazing ships has spread to the Alexandrian library. Caesar does not sympathize, saying it is better that the Egyptians should live their lives than dream them away with the help of books. As a practicality, he notes the Egyptian firefighters will be diverted from attacking Caesar's soldiers. At scene's end, Cleopatra and Britannus help Caesar don his armor and he goes forth to battle.

**Act III.** A Roman sentinel stationed on the quay in front of the palace looks intently, across the eastern harbor, to the west, for activity at the Pharos lighthouse, now captured and occupied by Caesar. He is watching for signs of an impending counter-attack by Egyptian forces arriving via ship and by way of the Heptastadion, (a stone causeway spanning the five miles of open water between the mainland and Pharos Island). The sentinel's vigil is interrupted by Ftataetea (Cleopatra's nurse) and Apollodorus the Sicilian (a patrician amateur of the arts), accompanied by a retinue of porters carrying a bale of carpets, from which Cleopatra is to select a gift appropriate for Caesar.

Cleopatra emerges from the palace, shows little interest in the carpets, and expresses a desire to visit Caesar at the lighthouse. The sentinel tells her she is a prisoner and orders her back inside the palace. Cleopatra is enraged, and Apollodorus, as her champion, engages in swordplay with the sentinel. A centurion intervenes and avers Cleopatra will not be allowed outside the palace until Caesar gives the order. She is sent back to the palace, where she may select a carpet for delivery to Caesar. Apollodorus, who is not a prisoner, will deliver it since he is free to travel in areas behind the Roman lines. He hires a small boat, with a single boatmen, for the purpose.

The porters leave the palace bearing a rolled carpet. They complain about its weight, but only Ftataetea, suffering paroxysms of anxiety, knows Cleopatra is hidden in the bundle. The sentinel, however, alerted by Ftataetea's distress, becomes suspicious and attempts, unsuccessfully, to recall the boat after it departs.

Meanwhile, Rufio, eating dates and resting after the day's battle, hears Caesar speaking somberly of his personal misgivings and predicting they will lose the battle because age has rendered him inept. Rufio diagnoses Caesar's woes as signs of hunger and gives him dates to eat. Caesar's outlook brightens as he eats them. He is himself again when Britannus exultantly approaches bearing a heavy bag containing incriminating letters that have passed between Pompey's associates and their army,

now occupying Egypt. Caesar scorns to read them, deeming it better to convert his enemies to friends than to waste his time with prosecutions; he casts the bag into the sea.

As Cleopatra's boat arrives, the falling bag breaks its prow and it quickly sinks, barely allowing time for Apollodorus to drag the carpet, and its queenly contents safe ashore. Caesar unrolls the carpet and discovers Cleopatra, who is distressed because of the rigors of her journey and even more so when she finds Caesar too preoccupied with military matters to accord her much attention. Matters worsen when Britannus, who has been observing the movements of the Egyptian army, reports the enemy now controls the causeway and is also approaching rapidly across the island. Swimming to a Roman ship in the eastern harbor becomes the sole possibility for escape. Apollodorus dives in readily and Caesar follows, after privately instructing Rufio and Britannus to toss Cleopatra into the water so she can hang on while he swims to safety. They do so with great relish, she screaming mightily, then Rufio takes the plunge. Britannus cannot swim, so he is instructed to defend himself as well as possible until a rescue can be arranged. A friendly craft soon rescues all the swimmers.

**Act IV.** Six months elapse with Romans and Cleopatra besieged in the palace in Alexandria. Cleopatra and Pothinus, who is a prisoner of war, discuss what will happen when Caesar eventually leaves and disagree over whether Cleopatra or Ptolemy should rule. They part; Cleopatra to be hostess at a feast prepared for Caesar and his lieutenants, and Pothinus to tell Caesar that Cleopatra is a traitress who is only using Caesar to help her gain the Egyptian throne. Caesar considers that a natural motive and is not offended. But Cleopatra is enraged at Pothinus' allegation and secretly orders her nurse, Ftateeta, to kill him.

At the feast the mood is considerably restrained by Caesar's ascetic preference for simple fare and barley water versus exotic foods and wines. However, conversation grows lively when world-weary Caesar suggests to Cleopatra they both leave political life, search out the Nile's source and a city there. Cleopatra enthusiastically agrees and, to name the city, seeks help from Ra, who is her favorite god.

The festivities are interrupted by a scream, followed by a thud. Pothinus is murdered and his body thrown from the roof down to the beach. The besieging Egyptians, both army and civilian, are enraged by the killing of Pothinus, who was a popular hero, and they begin to storm the palace. Cleopatra claims responsibility for the slaying and Caesar reproaches her for taking shortsighted vengeance, pointing out that his

clemency towards Pothinus and the other prisoners has kept the enemy at bay. Doom seems inevitable, but then they learn that reinforcements, commanded by Mithridates of Pergamos have engaged the Egyptian army. With the threat diminished, Caesar draws up a battle plan and leaves to speak to the troops. Meanwhile, Rufio, realizes Ftateeta was Pothinus' killer, so he kills her in turn. Cleopatra, left alone and utterly forlorn discovers the bloodied body concealed behind a curtain.

**Act V** is an epilogue. Amidst great pomp and ceremony, Caesar prepares to leave for Rome. His forces have swept Ptolemy's armies into the sea, and Ptolemy, himself, is dead by drowning. Caesar appoints Rufio governor of the province and considers freedom for Britannus, who declines the offer in favor of remaining Caesar's servant. A conversation ensues that foreshadows Caesar's eventual assassination. As the gangplank is being extended from the quay to Caesar's ship, Cleopatra, dressed in mourning for her nurse, arrives. She accuses Rufio of murdering Ftateeta. Rufio admits the slaying, but says it was not for the sake of punishment, revenge or justice: He killed her without malice because she was a chronic menace, to be disposed of as mere vermin. Caesar approves the execution because it was not influenced by emotion. Cleopatra remains unforgiving until Caesar renews his promise to send Mark Antony to Egypt. That renders her ecstatic as the ship starts moving out to sea.

**Вправа 20. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії.**

**Jerome Klapka Jerome** (May 2, 1859 – June 14, 1927) was an English author, best known for the humorous travelogue *Three Men in a Boat*.

Jerome was born in Walsall, at that time part of the county of Staffordshire, where there is now a museum in his honour, and was brought up in poverty in London.

Other works include the essay collections *Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow* and *Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*; *Three Men on the Bummel*, a sequel to *Three Men in a Boat*; and several other novels.

Jerome was the fourth child of Jerome Clapp (who later renamed himself Jerome Clapp Jerome), a lay preacher who dabbled in architecture, and Marguerite Jones. He had two sisters, Paulina and Blandina, and one brother, Milton, who died at an early age. Jerome was registered, like his father's amended name, as Jerome Clapp Jerome, and the Klapka appears to be a later variation (after the exiled Hungarian general György Klapka). Due to bad investments in the local mining industry, the family suffered



poverty, and debt collectors often visited, an experience Jerome described vividly in his autobiography *My Life and Times*.

The young Jerome wished to go into politics or be a man of letters, but the death of both his parents in 1872, when he was 13 years old, forced him to quit his studies and find work to support himself. He was employed at the London and North Western Railway, initially collecting coal that fell along the railway, and remained there for four years.

In 1877, inspired by his older sister Blandina's love for the theatre, Jerome had decided to try his hand at acting, under the stage name Harold Crichton. He joined a repertory troupe who tried to produce plays on a shoestring budget, often drawing on the meager resources of the actors themselves to purchase costumes and props. Jerome had later comically reflected on this period in *On the Stage—and Off*, where it is apparent that he was penniless at the time. After three years on the road and with no evident success, a 21 year old Jerome decided he had had enough with stage life, and sought other occupations. He tried to become a journalist, writing essays, satires and short stories, but most of these were rejected. Over the next few years he was a school teacher, a packer, and a solicitor's clerk. Finally, in 1885, he had some success with *On the Stage—and Off*, a humorous book which publication had opened the door for more plays and essays. *Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*, a collection of humorous essays, followed in 1886. On June 21, 1888, Jerome married Georgina Elizabeth Henrietta Stanley Marris (a. k. a. Ettie), nine days after she had divorced her first husband. She had a daughter from a previous, five-year marriage, nicknamed Elsie (her actual name was also Georgina). The honeymoon took place on the Thames, a fact which was to have a significant influence on his next, and most important work, *Three Men in a Boat*.

Jerome sat down to write *Three Men in a Boat* as soon as the couple returned from their honeymoon. In the novel, his wife was replaced by his longtime friends George Wingrave (George) and Carl Henschel (Harris). This had allowed him to create comic (and non-sentimental) situations which were nonetheless intertwined with the history of the Thames region. The book, published in 1889, became an instant success and has remained in print until the present. Its popularity was such that the number of registered Thames boats went up fifty percent in the year following its publication, and it contributed significantly to the Thames becoming a tourist attraction. In its first twenty years alone, the book sold over a million copies worldwide. It has been adapted to movies, TV and radio shows, stage plays, and even a musical. Its writing style influenced



many humorists and satirists in England and elsewhere. Its endurance can probably be attributed to the style and choice of a relatively unchanged location, which prevents the work from appearing dated.

With the financial security the sales of the book provided, Jerome was able to dedicate all of his time to writing. He wrote a number of plays, essays and novels, but was never again able to recapture the success of *Three Men in a Boat*. In 1892 he was chosen by Robert Barr to edit *The Idler* (over Rudyard Kipling). The magazine was an illustrated satirical monthly catering to gentlemen (who, following the theme of the publication, appreciated idleness). In 1893 he founded *To-Day*, but had to withdraw from both publications because of financial difficulties and a libel suit.

In 1898, a short stay in Germany inspired *Three Men on the Bummel*, the sequel to *Three Men in a Boat*. While reintroducing the same characters in the setting of a foreign bicycle tour, the book was nonetheless unable to capture the life-force and historic roots of its predecessor, and it enjoyed only a mild success. In 1902 he published the novel *Paul Keloer*, which is widely regarded as autobiographical. His 1908 play *Passing of the Third Floor Back* introduced a more sombre Jerome, which the public was reluctant to accept.

**Вправа 21. Прочитайте текст про повість Джерома К. Джерома комедійного жанру “Троє в човні, не кажучи про собаку”. Прокоментуйте цей текст.**

*Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)*, published in 1889, is a humorous account by Jerome K. Jerome of a boating holiday on the Thames between Kingston and Oxford.

The book was intended initially to be a serious travel guide, with accounts of local history of places along the route, but the humorous elements eventually took over, to the point where the serious and somewhat sentimental passages now seem like an unnecessary distraction to the essentially comic novel. One of the most praised things about *Three Men in a Boat* is how undated it appears to modern readers. The jokes seem fresh and witty even today.

The three men were based on (the un-named narrator), Jerome himself and two real-life friends, George Wingrave (who went on to become a senior manager in Barclays Bank) and Harris, who was in reality Carl Hentschel. The dog, Montmorency, however, was entirely fictional, but, as Jerome had remarked, “had much of me in it.” The holiday was a typical boating holiday of the time, carried out in a Thames Camping Skiff.

There was a less successful sequel, about a cycling tour in Europe, entitled *Three Men on the Bummel*.

The Thames trip was re-created in 1933 by William Austin, Edmund Breon, and Billy Milton; in 1956 by Laurence Harvey, Jimmy Edwards, and David Tomlinson; in 1975 by Tim Curry, Michael Palin, and Stephen Moore; in 1993 by poet Kim Taplin and companions, resulting in the travelogue *Three Women in a Boat* (ISBN 1–874687–13–7); and in 2005 by comedians Griff Rhys Jones, Dara O’Brian and Rory McGrath, and a very nervous dog called Loli, for the BBC.

A similar book was published seven years before Jerome’s work, entitled *Three in Norway* (by two of them) by J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck. It tells the story of three men on an expedition into the wild Jotunheimen in Norway. The similarities between the two books are striking.

Memorable quotes

- The opening words: “There were four of us”.
- “I like work. It fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours.”
- “George goes to sleep in a bank from ten till four each day except Saturdays, when they wake him up and put him outside at 2.”
- “When George is hanged, Harris will be the worst packer in this world...”
- “How good one feels when one is full – how satisfied with ourselves and with the world! People who have tried it, tell me that a clear conscience makes you very happy and contented; but a full stomach does the business quite as well, and is cheaper, and more easily obtained. One feels so forgiving and generous after a substantial and well-digested meal – so noble-minded, so kindly-hearted.”

The story kicks off with Jerome introducing the four characters – George, Harris, Montmorency, and himself, and what hypochondriacs they all are, bar the dog. They feel that they are overworked and need a complete change in scene. They decide on a rowing trip up the river Thames.

First, they settle their sleeping arrangements. George makes the most sensible remark of the whole story when he tells Harris and Jerome “We must not think of the things we could do with, but only of the things that we can’t do without” while they are deciding what to pack. They discuss the food items to take, somehow manage to finish packing, and fall asleep.

They wake up late the next morning. Having arranged to pick up George later, Jerome and Harris make their way to [Kingston](#), collect the

rowing boat, and embark upon their journey. They are quietly engrossed in their own thoughts until Harris realizes that he cannot see Mrs Thomas's Tomb because they have to pick up George, at which point he throws a fit.

They lunch and find that they are trespassing. Then they pick up George, who has bought a banjo. He is introduced to work by having to untangle the towline. They decide to sleep on board that night.

They manage to put up the canvas after which they eat a hearty, long-awaited supper, which cheers them up for the rest of the night – even Montmorency doesn't try being a nuisance. George actually wakes up early the next day. Jerome has a spine-chilling bath and drops George's shirt into the water. Harris tries to cook scrambled eggs on board but fails.

They lunch a little below Monkey Island during which they wanted mustard but did not get any. They fail to open a tin of pineapples. They sail to Marlow and replenish their food. Montmorency almost fights with a tom cat. During lunch (not at Marlow), Harris disappears while carving a pie. For dinner, George makes an Irish stew and while the tea kettle is boiling, Montmorency picks up a fight with it, only to lose. Jerome and George almost get lost when returning from a long walk.

The next day they decide who does what work when. Harris and George force Jerome to do extra work. George finds a dead body in the water. They get their clothes washed at Streatley. George breaks a giant trout made of plaster of Paris. They continue up-river to Oxford.

They spend two days at Oxford, where Montmorency becomes himself again and has 25 fights. Jerome and Harris lose two-pence each to George. After leaving Oxford, they desert their boat at Pangbourne, mainly because of the terrible weather, and end their river trip two days early.

***Вправа 22. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії***

**Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle**, DL (22 May 1859–7 July 1930) was a Scottish author most noted for his stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, which are generally considered a major innovation in the field of crime fiction, and for the adventures of Professor Challenger. He was a prolific writer whose other works include science fiction stories, historical novels, plays and romances, poetry, and non-fiction.

From 1876 to 1881 he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, including a period working in the town of Aston (now a district of

Birmingham). While studying, he also began writing short stories; his first published story appeared in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* before he was 20.<sup>[2]</sup> Following his term at university, he served as a ship's doctor on a voyage to the West African coast, and then in 1882 he set up a practice in Plymouth. He completed his doctorate on the subject of *tabes dorsalis* in 1885.

In 1882 he took up medical practice in Portsmouth. The practice was initially not very successful; while waiting for patients, he again began writing stories. His first significant work was *A Study in Scarlet*, which appeared in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* for 1887 and featured the first appearance of Sherlock Holmes, who was partially modelled after his former university professor, Joseph Bell. Future short stories featuring Sherlock Holmes were published in the English *Strand Magazine*. Interestingly, Rudyard Kipling congratulated Conan Doyle on his success, asking "Could this be my old friend, Dr. Joe?" Sherlock Holmes, however, was even more closely modelled after the famous Edgar Allan Poe character, C. Auguste Dupin.

While living in Southsea he played football for an amateur side (that disbanded in 1894), Portsmouth Association Football Club. (This club had no connection with the Portsmouth F. C. of today.)

In 1885 he married Louisa (or Louise) Hawkins, known as "Touie", who suffered from tuberculosis and died on July 4, 1906.[4] He married Jean Leckie in 1907, whom he had first met and fallen in love with in 1897 but had maintained a platonic relationship with her out of loyalty to his first wife. Conan Doyle had five children, two with his first wife (Mary Louise (born 1889) and Alleyne Kingsley (1892–1918)) and three with his second wife (Jean Lena Annette, Denis Percy Stewart (March 17, 1909–March 9, 1955), second husband in 1936 of Georgian Princess Nina Mdivani (circa 1910–February 19, 1987) (former sister-in-law of Barbara Hutton), and Adrian Malcolm).

Conan Doyle believed that it was this pamphlet that resulted in 1902 in his being knighted and appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Surrey. He also in 1900 wrote the longer book, *The Great Boer War*. During the early years of the 20th century, Sir Arthur twice ran for Parliament as a Liberal Unionist, once in Edinburgh and once in the Hawick Burghs, but although he received a respectable vote he was not elected.

Conan Doyle was involved in the campaign for the reform of the Congo Free State, led by the journalist E. D. Morel and the diplomat Roger Casement. He wrote *The Crime of the Congo* in 1909, a long

pamphlet in which he denounced the horrors in that country. He became acquainted with Morel and Casement, taking inspiration from them for two of the main characters in the novel, *The Lost World* (1912). Conan Doyle was found clutching his chest in the family garden on July 7, 1930. He soon died of his heart attack, aged 71, and is buried in the Church Yard at Minstead in the New Forest, Hampshire, England. His last words were directed toward his wife: "You are wonderful." The epitaph on his gravestone reads:

STEEL TRUE  
BLADE STRAIGHT  
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE  
KNIGHT  
PATRIOT, PHYSICIAN & MAN OF LETTERS

***Вправа 23. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**Herbert George Wells** (September 21, 1866 – August 13, 1946), better known as H. G. Wells, was an English writer best known for such science fiction novels as *The Time Machine*, *The War of the Worlds*, *The Invisible Man*, *The First Men in the Moon* and *The Island of Doctor Moreau*. He was a prolific writer of both fiction and non-fiction, and produced works in many different genres, including contemporary novels, history, and social commentary. He was also an outspoken socialist. His later works become increasingly political and didactic, and only his early science fiction novels are widely read today. Both Wells and Jules Verne are sometimes referred to as "The Father of Science Fiction".

Many of his works are still widely published in several languages. Twin Engine Productions HB, Barnes & Noble Books and Penguin Group are some of the many contemporary publishers.

Herbert George Wells, the fourth and last child of Joseph Wells (a former domestic gardener, and at the time shopkeeper and cricketer) and his wife Sarah Neal (a former domestic servant), was born at Atlas House, 47 High Street, Bromley, in the county of Kent

A defining incident of young Wells's life is said to be an accident he had in 1874, when he was seven years old, which left him bedridden with a broken leg. To pass the time he started reading, and soon became devoted to the other worlds and lives to which books gave him access; they also stimulated his desire to write. Later that year he entered Thomas Morley's

Commercial Academy, a private school founded in 1849 following the bankruptcy of Morley's earlier school. The teaching was erratic, the curriculum mostly focused, Wells later said, on producing copperplate handwriting and doing the sort of sums useful to tradesmen. Wells continued at Morley's Academy until 1880. In 1877 another accident affected his life, when his father, Joseph Wells, fractured his thigh. The accident effectively put an end to Joseph's career as a cricketer, and his earnings as a shopkeeper were not enough to compensate for the loss.

No longer able to support themselves financially, the family instead sought to place their boys as apprentices to various professions. From 1881 to 1883 Wells had an unhappy apprenticeship as a draper at the Southsea Drapery Emporium. His experiences were later used as inspiration for his novels *The Wheels of Chance* and *Kipps*, which describe the life of a draper's apprentice as well as being a critique of the world's distribution of wealth

In 1891 Wells married his cousin Isabel Mary Wells, but left her in 1894 for one of his students, Amy Catherine Robbins, whom he married in 1895. He had two sons by Amy: George Philip (known as 'Gip') in 1901 and Frank Richard in 1903.

During his marriage to Amy, Wells had liaisons with a number of women, including the American birth-control activist and eugenicist Margaret Sanger. In 1909 he had a daughter, Anna-Jane, with the writer Amber Reeves, whose parents, William and Maud Pember Reeves, he had met through the Fabian Society; and in 1914, a son, Anthony West, by the novelist and feminist Rebecca West, twenty-six years his junior. In spite of Amy Catherine's knowledge of some of these affairs, she remained married to Wells until her death in 1927. Wells also had liaisons with Odette Keun and Moura Budberg.

"I was never a great amorist," Wells wrote in *Experiment in Autobiography* (1934), "though I have loved several people very deeply."

Wells's first bestseller was *Anticipations* (1901). When originally serialised in a magazine it was subtitled, "An Experiment in Prophecy", and is considered his most explicitly futuristic work. Anticipating what the world would be like in the year 2000, the book is interesting both for its hits (trains and cars resulting in the dispersion of population from cities to suburbs; moral restrictions declining as men and women seek greater sexual freedom; the defeat of German militarism, and the existence of a European Union) and its misses (he did not expect successful aircraft before 1950, and averred that "my imagination refuses to see any sort of

submarine doing anything but suffocate its crew and founder at sea”). In 1936, before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Wells called for the compilation of a constantly growing and changing World Encyclopaedia, to be reviewed by outstanding authorities and made accessible to every human being. In 1938, he published a collection of essays on the future organisation of knowledge and education, *World Brain*, including the essay, “The Idea of a Permanent World Encyclopaedia.” Wells died of liver cancer on 13 August, 1946, at his home at 13 Hanover Terrace, Regent’s Park, London, which now bears his commemorative blue plaque. In his lifetime and after his death, Wells was considered a prominent socialist thinker. In later years, however, Wells’s image has shifted and he is now thought of simply as one of the pioneers of science fiction.

***Вправа 24. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**John Galsworthy** (14 August 1867 – 31 January 1933) was an English novelist and playwright. Notable works include *The Forsyte Saga* (1906–1921) and its sequels, *A Modern Comedy* and *End of the Chapter*. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1932. Galsworthy was born at Kingston Hill in Surrey, England into an established wealthy family, the son of John and Blanche Bailey (nee Bartleet) Galsworthy. He attended Harrow and New College, Oxford, training as a barrister and was called to the bar in 1890. However, he was not keen to begin practising law and instead travelled abroad to look after the family’s shipping business interests. During these travels he met Joseph Conrad, then the first mate of a sailing-ship moored in the harbour of Adelaide, Australia, and the two future novelists became close friends. In 1895 Galsworthy began an affair with Ada Nemesis Pearson, the wife of one of his cousins. After her divorce the pair eventually married on 23 September 1905 and stayed together until his death in 1933.

*From the Four Winds* was Galsworthy’s first published work in 1897, a collection of short stories. These, and several subsequent works, were published under the pen name John Sinjohn and it would not be until *The Island Pharisees* (1904) that he would begin publishing under his own name, probably owing to the death of his father. His first play, *The Silver Box* (1906) became a success, and he followed it up with *The Man of Property* (1906), the first in the Forsyte trilogy. Although he continued writing both plays and novels it was as a playwright he was mainly appreciated



at the time. Along with other writers of the time such as Shaw his plays addressed the class system and social issues, two of the best known being *Strife* (1909) and *The Skin Game* (1920).

His work is often less convincing when it deals with the changing face of wider British society and how it affects people of the lower social classes. Through his writings he campaigned for a variety of causes including prison reform, women's rights, animal welfare and censorship, but these have limited appeal outside the era in which they were written. During World War I he worked in a hospital in France as an orderly after being passed over for military service. He was elected as the first president of the International PEN literary club in 1921, was appointed to the Order of Merit in 1929—after earlier turning down a knighthood—and was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1932.

John Galsworthy lived for the final seven years of his life at Bury in West Sussex. He died from a brain tumour at his London home, Grove Lodge, Hampstead. In accordance with his will he was cremated at Woking and his ashes scattered over the South Downs from an aeroplane[1], but there is also a memorial in Highgate 'New' Cemetery. The popularity of his fiction waned quickly after his death but the hugely successful adaptation of *The Forsyte Saga* in 1967 renewed interest in the writer.

A number of John Galsworthy's letters and papers are held at the University of Birmingham Special Collections.

Вправа 25. Прочитайте текст про відому пьєсу Дж. Галсуорсі. Прокоментуйте цей текст.

***The Skin Game*** is a play by the John Galsworthy. It was first performed at the **St Martins Theatre**, London in 1920. A film of the play, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, was made in 1931.

The plot tells the story of the interaction between two very different families in rural England just after the end of the First World War. Squire Hillcrist lives in the manor house where his family has lived for generations. He has a daughter, Jill, who is in her late teens and a wife Amy — as well as servants and retainers. He is “old money” although his finances are at a bit of low ebb. The other family is the “nouveau riche” Hornblowers, headed by the single-minded and rich industrialist Hornblower who throws old retainers the Jackmans out of their home (much to the Squire's disgust) and who plans to surround the Hillcrist's rural estate with factories.

Hillcrist wants to preserve the last piece of open land (The Sentry) which adjoins their property but he is (as he sees it) tricked out of the land in an auction. The Hillcrist's plan to get even with the upstart Hornblower

and fortuitously learn a dark secret about Mr. Hornblower's daughter-in-law Chloe who had once supported herself as the "other party" in divorce cases. When he is told the news, Mr. Hornblower agrees to sell the property to the Hillcrist's for less than half the auction price on the condition that the family swears to keep the secret, but the news leaks out via the unprincipled Dawker, Hillcrist's Agent and Hornblower's enemy.

Chloe Hornblower goes to the Hillcrist's, begging them to help keep the secret from her husband, who is aware that something is going on, then hides behind a curtain when her husband storms into the Hillcrist home demanding to know the secret. Keeping his promise to Chloe, Mr. Hillcrist makes up a story, but the young Hornblower is not convinced and declares that he intends to end his marriage, even though Chloe is pregnant. Upon hearing this, Chloe runs to the lily pond outside the Hillcrist home and tries to drown herself. She is brought into the house and it is clear that she will live.

#### Quotations

- "When we began this fight, we had clean hands--are they clean now? What's gentility worth if it can't stand fire?" (Hillcrist)
- "In old days we only knew their Christian names from their tombstones". (Hillcrist)
- " Look here, Hillcrist, ye've not had occasion to understand men like me. I've got the guts, and I've got the money; and I don't sit still on it. I'm going ahead because I believe in meself. I've no use for sentiment and that sort of thing." (Hornblower)
- "There is no reason why the ladies of your family or of mine should be involved in our quarrel. For Heaven's sake, let's fight like gentlemen." (Hillcrist)
- " I told ye I was a bad man to be up against. Perhaps ye'll believe me now." (Hornblower)
- v "I know we are better people than these Hornblowers. Here we are going to stay, and they--are not. (Mrs Hillcrist)
- "When I deceived him, I'd have deceived God Himself--I was so desperate. You've never been right down in the mud. You can't understand what I've been through." (Chloe)
- "What is it that gets loose when you begin a fight, and makes you what you think you're not? What blinding evil! Begin as you may, it ends in this --skin game! Skin game!" (Hillcrist)

**Вправа 26. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Великої Британії. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**William Somerset Maugham**, CH (January 25, 1874 – December 16, 1965) was an English playwright, novelist, and short story writer. He was one of the most popular authors of his era, and reputedly the highest paid of his profession during the 1930s. Maugham's father was an English lawyer handling the legal affairs of the British embassy in Paris. The death of his mother left Maugham traumatized for life, and he kept his mother's photograph by his bedside until his own death[5] at the age of 91 in Nice, France.

Two years after his mother's death, Maugham's father died of cancer. Willie was sent back to England to be cared for by his uncle, Henry MacDonald Maugham, the Vicar of Whitstable, in Kent. The move was catastrophic. Henry Maugham proved cold and emotionally cruel. The King's School, Canterbury, where Willie was a boarder during school terms, proved merely another version of purgatory, where he was teased for his bad English (French had been his first language) and his short stature, which he inherited from his father. At sixteen, Maugham refused to continue at The King's School and his uncle allowed him to travel to Germany, where he studied literature, philosophy and German at Heidelberg University. It was during his year in Heidelberg that he met John Ellingham Brooks, an Englishman ten years his senior, and with whom he had his first sexual experience.

On his return to England his uncle found Maugham a position in an accountant's office, but after a month Maugham gave it up and returned to Whitstable. His uncle was not pleased, and set about finding Maugham a new profession. Maugham's father and three older brothers were all distinguished lawyers and Maugham asked to be excused from the duty of following in their footsteps.

By 1914 Maugham was famous, with 10 plays produced and 10 published novels. Too old to enlist when World War I broke out, Maugham served in France as a member of the British Red Cross's so-called "Literary Ambulance Drivers", a group of some 23 well-known writers including Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, and E. E. Cummings. During this time he met Frederick Gerald Haxton, a young San Franciscan who became his companion and lover until Haxton's death in 1944 (Haxton appears as Tony Paxton in Maugham's 1917 play, *Our Betters*). Throughout this

period Maugham continued to write; indeed, he proof-read *Of Human Bondage* at a location near Dunkirk during a lull in his ambulance duties.

*Of Human Bondage* (1915) initially received adverse criticism both in England and America, with the New York *World* describing the subject of the main protagonist Philip Carey as *the sentimental servitude of a poor fool*. However the influential critic, and novelist, Theodore Dreiser rescued the novel referring to it as a work of genius, and comparing it to a Beethoven symphony. This criticism gave the book the lift it needed and it has since never been out of print.

In 1916, Maugham travelled to the Pacific to research his novel *The Moon And Sixpence*, based on the life of Paul Gauguin. This was the first of those journeys through the late-Imperial world of the 1920s and 1930s which were to establish Maugham forever in the popular imagination as the chronicler of the last days of colonialism in India, Southeast Asia, China and the Pacific, although the books on which this reputation rests represent only a fraction of his output. On this and all subsequent journeys he was accompanied by Haxton, whom he regarded as indispensable to his success as a writer. Maugham himself was painfully shy, and Haxton the extrovert gathered human material that Maugham steadily turned into fiction.

In June, 1917 he was asked by Sir William Wiseman, chief of the British Secret Intelligence Service (later named MI6), to undertake a special mission in Russia to keep the Provisional Government in power and Russia in the war by countering German pacifist propaganda. Two and a half months later the Bolsheviks took control. The job was probably always impossible, but Maugham subsequently claimed that if he had been able to get there six months earlier, he might have succeeded. In 1928, Maugham bought Villa Mauresque on twelve acres at Cap Ferrat on the French Riviera, which would be his home for most of the rest of his life, and one of the great literary and social salons of the 1920s and 30s. His output continued to be prodigious, including plays, short stories, novels, essays and travel books. By 1940, when the collapse of France forced Maugham to leave the French Riviera and become a well-heeled refugee, he was already one of the most famous writers in the English-speaking world, and one of the wealthiest.

***Вправа 27. Прочитайте текст про екранізовану версію роману В. С. Моєма “Лезо бритви”. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.***

*The Razor's Edge* is the second film version of W. Somerset Maugham's 1944 novel. The film was released in 1984 and stars Bill Murray, Theresa

Russell, Catherine Hicks, Denholm Elliott and James Keach. It was directed by John Byrum. According to a recent interview with director John Byrum in the *San Francisco Bay Guardian*, he had wanted to film an adaptation of Maugham's book in the early 1980s. The director brought a copy of the book to his friend Margaret "Mickey" Kelley who was in the hospital after giving birth. Byrum remembers getting a call the next night at four in the morning, "and it was Mickey's husband, Bill [Murray]. All he said was, 'This is Larry, Larry Darrell.'"

Byrum and Murray proceeded to drive across America while writing the screenplay. When they returned, what they had written did not resemble the previous film version with a farewell speech to John Belushi included in the script. Even though Murray was attached to the project, Byrum still had trouble finding a studio to finance it.

Dan Aykroyd suggested that Murray could star in *Ghostbusters* for Columbia Pictures in exchange for the studio greenlighting *The Razor's Edge*. Murray agreed and a deal was made with Columbia. For the next year and half, cast and crew shot on location in France, Switzerland and India with a \$12 million budget. After the last day of principal photography, Murray left to make *Ghostbusters*.

This marked Murray's first starring role in a dramatic film, though Murray did manage to inject some of his dry wit into the script. The film grossed a mere \$6.6 million at the box office,[1] Murray's disappointment at the film's failure inspired him to take four years off from show business. In this version, the book's epigraph is dramatized as advice given to Darrell by a Tibetan monk: "The path to salvation is narrow and is difficult to walk as a razor's edge."

***Вправа 28. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Австралії. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**James Aldridge** (born 10 July 1918) is a multi-award winning Australian author

James Aldridge was born in Swan Hill, Victoria and currently lives in Battersea, South West London. Some of his stories are based on the real living conditions of his hometown such as his 1995 Children's Book Council of Australia book of the year *The True Story of Lilli Stubeck*. He lived in Cairo for many years, writing several books about the Middle East, including a novel 'The Diplomat' and a book tracing the history of Cairo.

He won a Lenin Memorial Peace Prize in 1973 for 'his outstanding struggle for the preservation of peace'. He has also won the Rhys Memorial Prize, the World Peace Council Gold Medal, and the International Organisation of Journalists Prize. Aldridge had always been interested in aviation and could be often seen piloting a plane. Later he took an interest in the ocean. In Australia he saw how people were attacked by sharks. He wanted to find out if these stories were true, and went down under the water to make a film about sharks. Several times Aldridge visited the USSR. He was at the Black sea and greatly enjoyed underwater swimming.

### American Literature

**Вправа 28. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Washington Irving** (April 3, 1783 – November 28, 1859) was an American author of the early 19th century. Best known for his short stories “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow“ and “Rip Van Winkle“ (both of which appear in his book *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon*), he was also a prolific essayist, biographer and historian. His works include biographies of George Washington and Muhammad, and histories of 15th century Spain dealing with subjects such as Columbus, the Moors, and the Alhambra.

Irving and James Fenimore Cooper were the first American writers to earn acclaim in Europe, and Irving is said to have encouraged authors such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe. Irving was also the U. S. minister to Spain 1842–1845.

Washington Irving's parents were William Irving, originally of Shapinsay, Orkney, and Sarah (ne Sanders), of Dutch descent. They were married in 1761, while William was serving as a petty officer in the British Navy. By the time Washington was born, William was settled in Manhattan, and part of that city's vibrant small merchant class. Several of Washington Irving's older brothers themselves became active New York merchants, and they encouraged their younger brother's literary aspirations. By 1804 he was reading law in the city and contributing theatrical reviews and humorous sketches to various periodicals. His first book was *A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker* (1809), a brilliant satire on self-important local history and contemporary politics. The surname

of Diedrich Knickerbocker, the fictional narrator of this and other Irving works, became a nickname for Manhattanites in general.

Like many merchants and many New Yorkers, Irving originally opposed the War of 1812, but the British attack on Washington, D. C. in 1814 convinced him to enlist. He served on the staff of Daniel Tompkins, governor of New York and commander of the New York State Militia, and saw action along the Great Lakes. The War was disastrous for many American merchants, including Irving's family, and in mid-1815 he left for England to attempt to salvage the family trading company. He remained in Europe for the next seventeen years. He never married.

Irving left for Europe in 1815. His efforts to restore the family business were unsuccessful, but he wrote prolifically, creating a series of sketches, stories, and observations. In 1819–1820 he published *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon*, which includes his best known stories, “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle”. “Rip Van Winkle” was written overnight while Irving was staying with his sister Sarah and her husband, Henry van Wart in Birmingham, England, a place that also inspired some of his other works. *Bracebridge Hall* or *The Humorists, A Medley* is based on Aston Hall there. The Sketch Book was an enormous success, and Irving soon traveled to the continent in search of new material, reading widely in Dutch and German folk tales. Like many successful authors of this era, Irving struggled against literary bootleggers. While in England, his sketches were published in book form by British publishers without his permission and from then on he published in Europe and the U. S. concurrently to protect his copyright. While in Paris in 1825, Irving met Alexander Hill Everett, who was on his way to Madrid as American Minister to Spain. Everett invited Irving to join him in Madrid, noting that a number of manuscripts dealing with the Spanish conquest of the Americas had recently been made public. Irving left for Madrid in early 1826 and enthusiastically began scouring the Spanish archives for colorful material. He published *The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* in 1828, the *Conquest of Granada* a year later, and the *Voyages of the Companions of Columbus* in 1831. These works are a mixture of history and fiction, a genre now called romantic history – Irving based them on extensive research in the Spanish archives, but also added imaginative elements aimed at sharpening the story. The first of these works is the source of the durable myth that medieval Europeans believed the earth was flat. Irving left Spain in 1829 to accept a position in the US Embassy in London. While serving there he wrote *Tales of the Alhambra*, which was



published concurrently in England and the United States. (The actual title is more lengthy, as its contents amounted to a collection of sketches. In 1851 he wrote an “Author’s Revised Edition,” also entitled *Tales of the Alhambra*.)

**Вправа 29. Прочитайте текст про збірку оповідань В. Ірвінга. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.**

*The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon*, written by Washington Irving, is a collection of essays and short stories, including Irving’s best-known works, “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle.” Other tales include “Roscoe,” “The Broken Heart,” “The Art of Book-making,” “A Royal Poet,” “The Spectre Bridegroom,” “Westminster Abbey,” “Little Britain,” and “John Bull.” Irving’s *Sketch Book*, followed by James Fenimore Cooper’s *Leatherstocking Tales*, became the first works of American literature widely known in Britain and Europe.

Surprisingly, for a work so associated with American literature, little more than five of the thirty-three chapters deal with American subjects: the essays “English Writers on America,” “The Traits of Indian Character,” “Philip of Pokanoket: An Indian Memoir,” and parts of “The Author’s Account of Himself” and “The Angler”; and the short stories “Rip Van Winkle” and “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.” Most of the remainder of the book consists of vignettes of English life and landscape, written with the author’s characteristic charm while he lived in England. Irving wrote in a preface for a later edition:

It was not my intention to publish [the chapters] in England, being conscious that much of their contents could be interesting only to American readers, and, in truth, being deterred by the severity with which American productions had been treated by the British press.

The book was serialized in seven parts in America during 1819–1820, then published in book form in America and England in 1820. Two of the book’s early admirers were Sir Walter Scott (who called it “positively beautiful”) and Lord Byron (who said of the book, “I know it by heart”).

One of the lasting influences of *The Sketch Book* came from its cycle of five Christmas stories, portraying an idealized and old-fashioned Yule celebration at an English country manor. Most of these customs had in fact been forgotten in England, and were revived there and in America

only after Irving wrote about them. Charles Dickens later credited Irving as a strong influence on his own Christmas writings, including the classic *A Christmas Carol*.

**Вправа 30. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**James Fenimore Cooper** (September 15, 1789 – September 14, 1851) was a prolific and popular American writer of the early 19th century. He is best remembered as a novelist who wrote numerous sea-stories and the historical romances known as the *Leatherstocking Tales*, featuring frontiersman Natty Bumppo. Among his most famous works is the Romantic novel, *The Last of the Mohicans*, which many consider to be his masterpiece. Cooper was born in Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th of September 1789, the eleventh of William and Elizabeth Cooper's twelve children (most of whom died in childhood). When James was one year old, his family moved to the frontier of Otsego Lake, New York, where his father established a settlement which became modern-day Cooperstown, New York. His father was a judge and member of Congress. James was sent to school in Albany at the Albany Academy for Boys and at New Haven. He entered Yale College in 1803 as its youngest student, but was expelled in 1805, apparently for a dangerous prank involving blowing up another student's pants, as well as for stealing food.

Three years afterward he joined the United States Navy; but in 1811, after making a few voyages in a merchant vessel to perfect his seamanship and obtain his lieutenantcy, he resigned. That year Cooper married Susan Augusta de Lancey (the wedding took place in Mamaroneck, New York, on New Years Day, 1811). He had married into one of the best families in the state.

His father William died in 1809, when James was twenty years old, leaving a legacy that influenced his entire career. Almost one half of Cooper's novels are about populating the wilderness; in *The Pioneers* his father appears directly, as Judge Marmaduke Temple of Templeton. Cooper settled in Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, the "Neutral Ground" of his earliest American romance, and produced anonymously his first book, *Precaution* (1820), a novel of the fashionable school. This was followed by *The Spy* (1821), which was very successful at the date of issue; *The Pioneers* (1823), the first of the *Leatherstocking* series; and *The Pilot* (1824), a bold and dashing sea-story. The next was *Lionel Lincoln* (1825),

followed in 1826 by *Last of the Mohicans*, a book that is considered by many to be Cooper's masterpiece. The book was written in a second-story storefront-apartment in Warrensburg, New York, just north of where most of the book's plot takes place. Quitting America for Europe he published in Paris *The Prairie* (1826) and *The Red Rover*, (1828).

At this period Cooper's talent seems to have been at its best. These novels were succeeded by: *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish* (1829); by *The Notions of a Traveling Bachelor* (1828); and by *The Waterwitch* (1830), one of his many sea-stories. In 1830 he entered the lists as a party writer; in a series of letters to the *National*, a Parisian journal, he defended the United States against a string of charges brought against them by the *Revue Britannique*. For the rest of his life he continued skirmishing in print, sometimes for the national interest, sometimes for that of the individual, and not infrequently for both at once.

This opportunity to make a political confession of faith appears not only to have fortified him in his own convictions, but to have inspired him with the idea of elucidating them for the public through the medium of his art. His next three novels, *The Bravo* (1831), *The Heidenmauer* (1832) and *The Headsman: or the Abbaye of Vignerons* (1833), were expressions of Cooper's republican convictions. *The Bravo* depicted Venice as a place where a ruthless oligarchy lurks behind the mask of the "serene republic." All were widely read on both sides of the Atlantic, though *The Bravo* was a critical failure in the United States.

In 1833 Cooper returned to America and immediately published *A Letter to My Countrymen*, in which he gave his own version of the controversy in which he had been engaged and sharply censured his compatriots for their share in it. This attack he followed up with *The Monikins* (1835) and *The American Democrat* (1835); with several sets of notes on his travels and experiences in Europe, among which may be remarked his *England* (1837), in three volumes, and with *Homeward Bound* and *Home as Found* (1838), notable as containing a highly idealized portrait of himself.

**Вправа 31. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Edgar Allan Poe** (January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American poet, short story writer, editor, literary critic, and one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement. Best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre, Poe was one of the early American practitioners

of the short story and a progenitor of detective fiction and crime fiction. He is also credited with contributing to the emergent science fiction genre.

Born in Boston, Edgar Poe's parents died when he was still young and he was taken in by John and Frances Allan of Richmond, Virginia. Raised there and for a few years in England, Poe grew up in relative wealth, though he was never formally adopted by the Allans. After a short period at the University of Virginia and a brief attempt at a military career, Poe and the Allans parted ways. Poe's publishing career began humbly with an anonymous collection of poems called *Tamerlane and Other Poems* (1827), credited only "by a Bostonian." Poe moved to Baltimore to live with blood-relatives and switched his focus from poetry to prose. In July 1835, he became assistant editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* in Richmond, where he helped increase subscriptions and began developing his own style of literary criticism. That year he also married Virginia Clemm, his 13-year old cousin.

After an unsuccessful novel *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket*, Poe produced his first collection of short stories, *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* in 1839. That year Poe became editor of *Burton's Gentlemen's Magazine* and, later, *Graham's Magazine* in Philadelphia. It was in Philadelphia that many of his most well-known works would be published. In that city, Poe also planned on starting his own journal, *The Penn* (later renamed *The Stylus*), though it would never come to be. In February 1844, he moved to New York City and worked with the *Broadway Journal*, a magazine of which he would eventually become sole owner.

In January 1845, Poe published "The Raven" to instant success but, only two years later, his wife Virginia died of tuberculosis on January 30, 1847. Poe considered remarrying but never did. On October 7, 1849, Poe died at the age of 40 in Baltimore. The cause of his death is undetermined and has been attributed to alcohol, drugs, cholera, rabies, suicide (although likely to be mistaken with his suicide attempt in the previous year), tuberculosis, heart disease, brain congestion and other agents.

Some of his homes are dedicated as museums today. *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym* was published and widely reviewed in 1838. In the summer of 1839, Poe became assistant editor of *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*. He published a large number of articles, stories, and reviews, enhancing the reputation as a trenchant critic that he had established at the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Also in 1839, the collection *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* was published in two volumes. Though not a

financial success, it was a milestone in the history of American literature, collecting such classic Poe tales as “The Fall of the House of Usher,” “Berenice,” “Ligeia” and “William Wilson.” Poe left *Burton’s* after about a year and found a position as assistant at *Graham’s Magazine*.

In June 1840, Poe published a prospectus announcing his intentions to start his own journal, *The Stylus*. Originally, Poe intended to call the journal *The Penn*, as it would have been based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the June 6, 1840 issue of Philadelphia’s *Saturday Evening Post*, Poe purchased advertising space for his prospectus: “*Prospectus of the Penn Magazine, a Monthly Literary journal to be edited and published in the city of Philadelphia by Edgar A. Poe.*”<sup>301</sup> The journal would never be produced.

One evening in January 1842, Virginia showed the first signs of consumption, now known as tuberculosis, while singing and playing the piano. Poe described it as breaking a blood vessel in her throat. She only partially recovered. Poe began to drink more heavily under the stress of Virginia’s illness. He left *Graham’s* and attempted to find a new position, for a time angling for a government post. He returned to New York, where he worked briefly at the *Evening Mirror* before becoming editor of the *Broadway Journal* and, later, sole owner. There he became involved in a noisy public feud with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. On January 29, 1845, his poem “The Raven” appeared in the *Evening Mirror* and became a popular sensation, making Poe a household name almost instantly. Poe’s legacy includes a significant influence in literature in the United States and around the world as well as in specialized fields like cosmology and cryptography. Additionally, Poe and his works appear throughout popular culture in literature, music, films, television, video games, etc. Some of his homes are dedicated as museums today

**Вправа 32. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного поета США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** (February 27, 1807 – March 24, 1882) was an American poet whose works include “Paul Revere’s Ride“, “A Psalm of Life“, “The Song of Hiawatha“, “Evangeline“, and “Christmas Bells“. He also wrote the first American translation of Dante Alighieri’s “Divine Comedy“ and was one of the five members of the group known as the Fireside Poets. Longfellow was born and raised in the region of Portland, Maine. He attended university at an early age at Bowdoin College in

Brunswick, Maine. After several journeys overseas, Longfellow settled for the last forty-five years of his life in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Longfellow was born on February 27, 1807, to Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow in Portland, Maine, and grew up in what is now known as the Wadsworth-Longfellow House. His father was a lawyer, and his maternal grandfather, Peleg Wadsworth, Sr., was a general in the American Revolutionary War. He was descended from the Longfellow family that came to America in 1676 from Yorkshire, England, and from Mayflower passengers Priscilla and John Alden, William Brewster, Henry Samson, John Howland, and Richard Warren on his mother's side, as well as Rev. John Lathrop.

Longfellow's siblings were Stephen (1805), Elizabeth (1808), Anne (1810), Alexander (1814), Mary (1816), Ellen (1818), and Samuel (1819). Longfellow was enrolled in a dame school at the age of only three, and by age six, when he entered the Portland Academy, he was able to read and write quite well. He remained at the Portland Academy until the age of fourteen and entered Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, in 1822. At Bowdoin, he met Nathaniel Hawthorne, who would later become his lifelong friend. After graduating in 1825, he was offered a professorship at Bowdoin College with the condition that he first spend some time in Europe for further language study. He toured Europe between 1826 and 1829 (visiting England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Spain) and upon returning went on to become the first professor of modern languages at Bowdoin, as well as a parttime librarian. During his years at the college, he wrote textbooks in French, Italian, and Spanish and a travel book, *Outre-Mer: A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea*. In 1831, he married Mary Storer Potter of Portland.

Longfellow was offered the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish at Harvard with the stipulation that he spend a year or so abroad. His 22-year old wife, Mary Storer Potter, died during the trip in Rotterdam after suffering a miscarriage in 1835. Three years later, he was inspired to write "Footsteps of Angels" about their love.

When he returned to the United States in 1836, Longfellow took up the professorship at Harvard University. He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained for the rest of his life, although he spent summers at his home in Nahant. He began publishing his poetry, including "Voices of the Night" in 1839 and *Ballads and Other Poems*, which included his famous poem "The Village Blacksmith", in 1841. Longfellow died on March 24, 1882, after suffering from peritonitis for five days.



Longfellow was such an admired figure in the United States during his life that his 70th birthday in 1877 took on the air of a national holiday, with parades, speeches, and the reading of his poetry. He had become one of the first American celebrities.

His work was immensely popular during his time and is still today, although some modern critics consider him too sentimental. His poetry is based on familiar and easily understood themes with simple, clear, and flowing language. His poetry created an audience in America and contributed to creating American mythology.

Longfellow's poem "Christmas Bells" is the basis for the Christmas carol "I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day".

His poem at the Jewish cemetery in Newport, Rhode Island, is one of his more popular works; it discusses Jewish history and immigration.

Longfellow's home in Cambridge, the Longfellow National Historic Site, is a U. S. National Historic Site, National Historic Landmark, and on the National Register of Historic Places. A two-thirds scale replica was built in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at Minnehaha Park in 1906 and once served as a centerpiece for a local zoo.

**Вправа 33. Прочитайте текст про відому епічну поему видатного поета США. Прокоментуйте його, вивчіть 4–8 рядків цієї поеми.**

*The Song of Hiawatha* is an 1855 epic poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow based on the legends of the Ojibway Indians. Longfellow credited as his source the work of pioneering ethnographer Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, specifically Schoolcraft's *Algic Researches* and *History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*.

Intentionally epic in scope, Longfellow himself described it as "this Indian Edda," and wrote it in the same meter as the Finnish folk-epic, *The Kalevala*. The connections between the poem and the *Kalevala* were never acknowledged by Longfellow, and were the subject of scholarly debate until well into the 1960s.

The poem itself was published on November 10, 1855 and was an immediate success.

A short extract of 94 lines from the poem was and still is frequently anthologized under the title *Hiawatha's Childhood* (which is also the title of the longer 234-line section from which the extract is taken). This short extract is the most familiar portion of the poem. It is this short extract that begins with the famous lines:



By the shores of Gitche Gumee,  
By the shining Big-Sea-Water,  
Stood the wigwam of Nokomis,  
Daughter of the Moon, Nokomis.  
Dark behind it rose the forest,  
Rose the black and gloomy pine-trees,  
Rose the firs with cones upon them;  
Bright before it beat the water,  
Beat the clear and sunny water,  
Beat the shining Big-Sea-Water.

The Song unfolds a legend of Hiawatha and his lover, Minnehaha. The poem closes with the approach of a birch canoe to Hiawatha's village, containing "the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face." Hiawatha welcomes him joyously and the "Black-Robe chief"

Told his message to the people,  
Told the purport of his mission,  
Told them of the Virgin Mary,  
And her blessed Son, the Saviour.

Hiawatha and the chiefs accept their message. Hiawatha bids farewell to Nokomis, the warriors, and the young men, giving them this charge: "But my guests I leave behind me/Listen to their words of wisdom./Listen to the truth they tell you." Having endorsed the Christian missionaries, he launches his canoe for the last time westward toward the sunset, and departs forever.

***Вправа 34. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe** (June 14, 1811 – July 1, 1896) was an American abolitionist and novelist, whose *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) attacked the cruelty of slavery; it reached millions as a novel and play, and became influential, even in Britain. It made the political issues of the 1850s regarding slavery tangible to millions, energizing anti-slavery forces in the American North. It angered and embittered the South. The impact is summed up in a commonly quoted statement apocryphally attributed to Abraham Lincoln. When he met Stowe, it is claimed that he said, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that started this great war!"

Born Litchfield, Connecticut in the year 1811, she was the daughter of Lyman Beecher, an abolitionist Congregationalist preacher from Boston,

and Roxana Foote Beecher. She was the sister of the renowned minister Henry Ward Beecher. Roxana died when Harriet was four. She had two other prominent and activist siblings, a brother, Charles Beecher, and a sister, Isabella Beecher Hooker. In 1832, her family moved to Cincinnati, another hotbed of the abolitionist movement, where her father became the first president of Lane Theological Seminary. There she gained second-hand knowledge of slavery and the Underground Railroad and was moved to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the first major American novel with an African-American hero. She never visited a plantation, but did talk with former slaves.

In 1836 Harriet Beecher married Calvin Stowe. They moved to Brunswick, Maine, when he became a professor at Lane Theological Seminary. Harriet and Calvin had seven children, but four of the seven died before she did. Her first children were twin girls named Hattie and Eliza. They were born on September 29, 1836. Four years later, in 1840, her son Frederick William was born. In 1848 the birth of Samuel Charles occurred, but in the following year, he died during a cholera epidemic. Because of the pain she felt when she lost her son Samuel, she attributed it to how a mother in slavery would have felt being sold away from her children at the selling block. This was the biggest factor behind her writing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, seen in her character Eliza Harris who runs away from slavery when her son was going to be sold away from her. Her mother died when she was 19 years old.

Harriet Beecher Stowe later said in her journal, "I wrote what I did because as a woman, as a mother I was oppressed and brokenhearted, with the sorrows and injustice I saw, because as a Christian I felt the dishonor to Christianity because as a lover of my country I trembled at the coming day of wrath." Many historians consider "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" a significant force in leading to the Civil War, which ended in the abolition of slavery in America. She aided runaway slaves after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Following the Civil War she built and established several schools and boarding homes for newly freed slaves. Harriet Beecher Stowe's influence reached people of all walks of life, from government officials, to nobility, down to the common man. In her lifetime she wrote prolifically, yet her influence went beyond words. A book she wrote entitled "How to Live on Christ" so impacted the missionary Hudson Taylor in China, that he sent a copy of the book to each member serving with the China Inland Mission in 1869. The Stowe Family in Florida. "In the 1870s and 1880s, Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896) and her family wintered in Mandarin, south

of downtown Jacksonville on the St. Johns River. Best known for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Stowe wrote *Palmetto Leaves* while living in Mandarin. It was published in 1873 and describes Northeast Florida and its residents. In 1870, Stowe created an integrated school in Mandarin for children and adults. This was an early step toward providing equal education in the area and predated the national movement toward integration by more than a half century. The marker commemorating the Stowe family is located across the street from the former site of their cottage. It is on the property of the Community Club, at the site of a church where Stowe's husband once served as a minister." (Source: Florida Women's Heritage Trail, 2001)

**Вправа 35. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Herman Melville** (August 1, 1819 – September 28, 1891) was an American novelist, short story writer, essayist, and poet. His first two books gained much attention, though they were not bestsellers, and his popularity declined precipitously only a few years later. By the time of his death he had been almost completely forgotten, but his longest novel, *Moby-Dick* – largely considered a failure during his lifetime, and most responsible for Melville's fall from favor with the reading public – was rediscovered in the 20th century as one of the chief literary masterpieces of both American and world literature.

Herman Melville was born in New York City on August 1, 1819, as the third child of Allan and Maria Gansevoort Melville. (After Allan died, Maria added an "e" to the surname.) Part of a well-established – if colorful – Boston family, Melville's father spent a good deal of time abroad doing business deals as a commission merchant and an importer of French dry goods. His paternal grandfather, Major Thomas Melvill, an honored survivor of the Boston Tea Party who refused to change the style of his clothing or manners to fit the times, was depicted in Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem "The Last Leaf". Herman visited him in Boston, and his father turned to him in his frequent times of financial need. The maternal side of Melville's family was Hudson Valley Dutch. His maternal grandfather was General Peter Gansevoort, a hero of the battle of Saratoga; in his gold-laced uniform, the general sat for a portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart. The portrait appeared in Melville's later novel, *Pierre*, for Melville wrote out of his familial as well as his nautical background.

Like the titular character in *Pierre*, Melville found satisfaction in his “double revolutionary descent.”

The Melvilles lived comfortably in Texas. Allan Melvill had his children baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church and sent his sons to the New York Male School (Columbia Preparatory School). Overextended financially and emotionally unstable, Allan tried to recover from his setbacks by moving his family to Albany in 1830 and going into the fur business. The new venture ended in disastrous failure, and in 1832 Allan Melvill died of a sudden illness that included mental collapse, leaving his family in poverty. Although Maria had well-off kin, they were concerned with protecting their own inheritances and taking advantage of investment opportunities rather than settling their mother’s estate so Maria’s family would be more secure.

Herman Melville’s roving disposition and a desire to support himself independently of family assistance led him to seek work as a surveyor on the Erie Canal. This effort failed, and his brother helped him get a job as a cabin boy on a New York ship bound for Liverpool. He made the voyage, and returned on the same ship. *Redburn: His First Voyage* (1849) is partly based on his experiences of this journey. The succeeding three years (1837 to 1840) (voyage to Liverpool was 1839) were mostly occupied with school-teaching. Near the end of 1840 he once again decided to sign ship’s articles; on New Year’s Day, 1841, he sailed from Fairhaven, Massachusetts on the whaler *Acushnet*, which was bound for the Pacific Ocean. The vessel sailed around Cape Horn and traveled to the South Pacific. Melville left very little direct information about the events of this 18 months’ cruise, although his whaling romance, *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale*, probably gives many pictures of life on board the *Acushnet*. Melville decided to abandon the vessel on reaching the Marquesas Islands. He lived among the natives of the island for three weeks and the narrative of *Typee* tells of this while the sequel, *Omoo*, deals with his stay in Tahiti and a nearby island. After this sojourn to the Society Islands, Melville shipped on a whaler and was discharged in Hawaii. He remained in Honolulu four months, working as a clerk. He joined the crew of the American frigate *United States*, which, after sailing in the Pacific for many months, reached Boston in October of 1844. He would eventually experience overnight notoriety as a writer and adventurer with the 1846 publication of *Typee*. From about age thirty-three, Melville ceased to be popular with a broad audience because of his increasingly philosophical, political and experimental tendencies. His novella *Billy Budd, Sailor*, unpublished at the time of his death, was

published in 1924. Later it was turned into an opera by Benjamin Britten, a play, and a film by Peter Ustinov.

**Вправа 36. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного поета США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Walter Whitman** (May 31, 1819 – March 26, 1892) was an American poet, essayist, journalist, and humanist. He was a part of the transition between Transcendentalism and Realism, incorporating both views in his works. His works have been translated into more than twenty-five languages. Whitman is among the most influential and controversial poets in the American canon. His work has been described as a “rude shock” and “the most audacious and debatable contribution yet made to American literature.” As Whitman wrote in *Leaves of Grass (By Blue Ontario's Shore)*, “Rhymes and rhymers pass away... America justifies itself, give it time...”

Walter Whitman was born May 31, 1819 in West Hills, Town of Huntington, Long Island, to parents of Quaker background, Walter and Louisa Van Velsor Whitman. He was the second of nine children. One of his siblings, born prior to him, did not make it past infancy. His mother was barely literate and of Dutch descent and his father was a Quaker carpenter. In 1823 the family moved to Brooklyn, where for six years Whitman attended public schools. It was the only formal education he ever received. His mother taught him the value of family ties, and Whitman remained devoted to his family throughout his life, becoming, in a real sense, its leader after the death of his father. Whitman inherited the liberal intellectual and political attitudes of a free thinker from his father, who exposed him to the ideas and writings of the socialists Frances Wright and Robert Dale Owen, the liberal Quaker Elias Hicks, and the deist Count Volney. At age eleven he worked as an office boy for lawyers and a doctor, then in the summer of 1831 became a printer's devil for the *Long Island Patriot*, a four-page weekly whose editor, Samuel L. Clements (not to be confused with Samuel L. Clemens/Mark Twain), shared the liberal political views of his father. It was here that Whitman first broke into print with “sentimental” bits of filler material. The following summer Whitman went to work for another printer, Erastus Worthington, and in the autumn he moved on to the shop of Alden Spooner, the most successful publisher-printer in Brooklyn. Although his family moved back to the area of West Hills in 1834, where another son, Thomas Jefferson, was born

in July, Whitman stayed on in Brooklyn. He published a few pieces in the New York Mirror, attended the Bowery Theater, continued subscribing to a circulating library, and joined a local debating society. In his sixteenth year, Whitman moved to New York City to seek work as a compositor.

Walt Whitman began in 1864 writing to various people for assistance. Of James Redpath, a Boston publisher, he asked unsuccessfully for help in publishing his accounts of Washington during the War, called "Memoranda of a Year." Other people were enlisted in an attempt to find Whitman a better paying job. John Trowbridge met with Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, to find Whitman a position in that department. Chase, a politically sensitive man, not only turned down Whitman because he had learned he was the author of a notorious book, but kept a letter of recommendation written by Emerson as well. During February-March 1864 Whitman visited the wounded at the front, boosting morale and passing out books for them to read. Worn out by all this activity, Whitman moved to Georgetown, Colorado in July, physically and emotionally exhausted. In January 1865 Whitman was appointed a clerk in the Indian Affairs Department in Washington. By spring, not long after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, he was fired from his government post on the orders of Secretary of the Interior James Harlan. The charge was that Whitman was the author of a "dirty book," *Leaves of Grass*. Actually, Whitman's dismissal was part of an efficiency campaign, but Harlan, formerly a professor of mental and moral science in Iowa, also objected strongly to Whitman's emphasis on the body in his poetry. On 1 July, Ashton reinstated Whitman and transferred him to his own department. Whitman was relieved and his life returned to normal. O'Connor, though, was still upset and went about vindicating Whitman by publishing a biographical study, *The Good Gray Poet*, in January 1866. This book defended both Whitman and artistic freedom and is especially interesting today because Whitman himself had a major role in preparing it.

Over the next few years Whitman continued to work on his poetry, and in 1871 a number of works were published. During his later years, Whitman ventured out on only two significant journeys: to Colorado in 1879 and to Boston to visit Emerson in 1881. Whitman died on March 26, 1892, and was buried in Camden's Harleigh Cemetery.

**Вправа 37. Прочитайте та перекладіть частину поеми відомого поета США. Прокоментуйте текст, вивчіть 4–8 рядків цієї поеми.**

“**Pioneers! O Pioneers!**” is a poem by the American poet Walt Whitman. It was first published in *Leaves of Grass* in 1865. The motto of Carleton University – Ours the Task Eternal – is taken from the fourth stanza of this work.

Pioneers! O Pioneers!

COME my tan-faced children,

Follow well in order, get your weapons ready,

Have you your pistols? have you your sharp-edged axes?

Pioneers! O pioneers!

For we cannot tarry here,

We must march my darlings, we must bear the brunt of danger,

We the youthful sinewy races, all the rest on us depend,

Pioneers! O pioneers!

O you youths, Western youths,

So impatient, full of action, full of manly pride and friendship,

Plain I see you Western youths, see you tramping with the foremost,

Pioneers! O pioneers!

Have the elder races halted?

Do they droop and end their lesson, wearied over there beyond the seas?

We take up the task eternal, and the burden and the lesson,

Pioneers! O pioneers!

All the past we leave behind,

We debouch upon a newer mightier world, varied world,

Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor and the march,

Pioneers! O pioneers!

We detachments steady throwing,

Down the edges, through the passes, up the mountains steep,

Conquering, holding, daring, venturing as we go the unknown ways,

Pioneers! O pioneers! ...

Has the night descended?

Was the road of late so toilsome? did we stop discouraged nodding on our way?

Yet a passing hour I yield you in your tracks to pause oblivious,

Pioneers! O pioneers!

Till with sound of trumpet,



Far, far off the daybreak call-hark! how loud and clear I hear it wind,  
Swift! to the head of the army!-swift! spring to your places,  
Pioneers! O pioneers!

**Вправа 38.** *Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного поета США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.*

**Carl August Sandburg** (January 6, 1878 – July 22, 1967) was an American poet, historian, novelist, balladeer, and folklorist. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois of Swedish parents and died at his home, named Connemara, in Flat Rock, North Carolina.

H. L. Mencken called Carl Sandburg “indubitably an American in every pulse-beat.” He was a successful journalist, poet, historian, biographer, and autobiographer. During the course of his career, Sandburg won two Pulitzer Prizes, one for his biography of Abraham Lincoln (*Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*) and one for his collection *The Complete Poems of Carl Sandburg*.

During the Spanish-American War, Sandburg enlisted in the 6th Illinois Infantry, and he participated in the landing at Gu nica on July 25, 1898 during the invasion of Puerto Rico. Following a brief (two-week) career as a student at West Point, Sandburg chose to attend Lombard College in Galesburg. He left college without a degree in 1903.

Sandburg lived for a brief period in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during which he became a member of the Social Democratic Party and took a strong interest in the socialist community. He worked as a secretary to Mayor Emil Seidel, the first socialist mayor in the United States.

Sandburg met Lilian Steichen, sister of the famed photographer, Edward Steichen, at the Social Democratic Headquarters. Lilian (nicknamed “Paus’l” by her mother and “Paula” by Carl) and Carl were married in 1908; they would go on to have three daughters.

Sandburg moved to Harbert, Michigan. From 1912 to 1928 he lived in Chicago, nearby Evanston and Elmhurst. During this time he began work on his series of biographies on Abraham Lincoln, which would eventually earn him his Pulitzer Prize in history (for *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*, 1940).

In 1945, the Sandburg family moved from the Midwest, where they’d spent most of their lives, to the Connemara estate, in Flat Rock, North Carolina. Connemara was ideal for the family, as it gave Mr. Sandburg an entire mountain top to roam and enough solitude for him to write. It also

provided Mrs. Sandburg over 30 acres of pasture to raise and graze her prize-winning dairy goats.

Much of Carl Sandburg's poetry, such as "Chicago", focused on Chicago, Illinois, where he spent time as a reporter for the *Chicago Daily News* and the *Day Book*. His most famous description of the city is as "Hog Butcher for the World/Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat/Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler,/Stormy, Husky, Brawling, and City of the Big Shoulders."

Sandburg is also remembered by generations of children for his *Rootabaga Stories* and *Rootabaga Pigeons*, a series of whimsical, sometimes melancholy stories he originally created for his own daughters. The *Rootabaga Stories* were born of Sandburg's desire for "American fairy tales" to match American childhood. He felt that the European stories involving royalty and knights were inappropriate, and so populated his stories with skyscrapers, trains, corn fairies and the "Five Marvelous Pretzels".

Sandburg was awarded a Grammy Award in 1959 for Best Performance Documentary Or Spoken Word (Other Than Comedy) for his recording of Aaron Copland's *Lincoln Portrait* with the New York Philharmonic.

**Вправа 39. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного поета США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**John "Jack" Silas Reed** (October 22, 1887 – October 19, 1920) was an American journalist, poet, and communist activist, famous for his first-hand account of the Bolshevik Revolution, *Ten Days that Shook the World*. He was the husband of the writer and feminist Louise Bryant.

Reed was born in Portland, Oregon, the son of Charles Jerome and Margaret (Green) Reed. His mother was the daughter of a leading Portland citizen who had made a fortune in pig iron manufacturing. His father, who had recently come from the East when they married in 1886, represented an agricultural machinery manufacturer and with his ready wit quickly won acceptance in Portland's business community.

The young John, universally called Jack, was born in his mother's mansion and baptized in the fashionable Trinity Episcopal Church (later abandoning religion). He grew up surrounded by nurses and servants, his upper-class playmates carefully selected. He had a brother, Harry, two years his junior. A sickly child, he was sent to the recently-established Portland Academy, a private boarding school where he was unhappy, at

the age of nine. In September 1904, he was sent to Morristown School, New Jersey, to prepare for college (his father had not gone to college and wanted his sons to attend Harvard). There, he made the football team and although he did poorly in most subjects, showed literary promise. Around this time his father's social standing fell due to his muckraking activities in exposing the timber industry's corruption.

Reed entered Harvard College in September 1906 (passing the entrance examination on his second try — something he was allowed to do despite having earned a C in English, a D in history and French, a pass in Chemistry, and failing Latin and geometry). Tall, handsome, and light-hearted, he threw himself into all manner of student activities. He was a member of the swimming team and the dramatic club; he served on the editorial boards of the *Lampoon* and the *Harvard Monthly*; he served as president of the Harvard Glee Club; he wrote a play produced by the Hasty Pudding Club, and was made ivy orator and poet. He attended meetings of the Socialist Club, which his friend Walter Lippmann founded in May 1908, but never joined — his social conscience was still dormant and there were too many contradictions involved. He failed to make football and crew, but participated in low-prestige sports like swimming and water polo, at which he excelled. He was frustrated by the dismissive attitude the Eastern aristocracy showed the energetic young man, passing him over for membership in the waiting clubs (which one joined in preparation of the final clubs) despite his having broken a friendship with a Jewish classmate for the purpose of social advancement. Still, his mentor, literature professor Charles Copeland, helped develop his talents.<sup>[14]</sup> Graduating in 1910, he visited England, France, and Spain before moving to New York City in March 1911.

His serious interest in social problems was first aroused, at about this time, by Lincoln Steffens and Ida Tarbell, and once aroused it quickly led him to a far more radical position than theirs. In 1913 he joined the staff of *The Masses*, edited by Max Eastman; he contributed over fifty articles, reviews and shorter pieces. The first of Reed's many arrests came in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1913, for attempting to speak on behalf of the strikers in the silk mills. He spent four days in prison, helping to radicalize him and allying him with the IWW (though he was still not a socialist); his brilliant account of his experiences appeared in June as "War in Paterson". During the same year, following a suggestion made by Bill Haywood, picked up by Dodge and enthusiastically endorsed by

Reed, he put on “The Pageant of the Paterson Strike” in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the strikers.

Reed and Bryant traveled to Russia in August-September 1917; she stayed until January 20, 1918 and he until early February. Upon his arrival he was greatly excited by the fervor of revolution, and the American Ambassador placed him under close surveillance. Reed sensed that power was draining away from the Provisional Government to the Soviets, something which was confirmed by an October 10 visit to the Latvian Front, where he observed the troops’ usual deference had been replaced by defiance to their officers. However, unlike Trotsky and other Bolsheviks, who would later claim that their party had planned and guided events leading up to the October Revolution (of which Reed and Bryant were enthusiastic observers), Reed saw a much more chaotic version of events that lacked inevitability. He wrote much of the Bolshevik propaganda dropped over the German lines. He met Trotsky and was introduced to Lenin during a break of the Constituent Assembly on January 18, 1918. Reed, a frightening intensity about him, was determined to return home, but fell ill on September 25. At first diagnosed with influenza, he was hospitalized five days later and was found to have spotted typhus. Bryant spent all her time with him, but there were no medicines to be obtained due to the Allied blockade. His mind started to wander, and then he lost the use of the right side of his body and could no longer speak. His wife was holding his hand when he died. After a hero’s funeral, his body was buried in the Kremlin Wall Necropolis.

***Вправа 40. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**Samuel Langhorne Clemens** (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), better known by the pen name **Mark Twain**, was an American humanist, humorist, satirist, lecturer and writer. Twain is most noted for his novels *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which has since been called the Great American Novel, and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. He is also known for his quotations.<sup>1</sup> During his lifetime, Twain became a friend to presidents, artists, leading industrialists and European royalty.

Twain enjoyed immense public popularity, and his keen wit and incisive satire earned him praise from both critics and peers. American author William Faulkner called Twain “the father of American literature.” Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born in Florida, Missouri, on November

30, 1835 to a Tennessee country merchant, John Marshall Clemens (August 11, 1798–March 24, 1847), and Jane Lampton Clemens (June 18, 1803–October 27, 1890). He was the sixth of seven children. Only three of his siblings survived childhood: his brothers Orion (July 17, 1825–December 11, 1897) and Henry (July 13, 1838–June 21, 1858) and his sister Pamela (September 19, 1827–August 31, 1904). His sister Margaret (May 31, 1830–August 17, 1839) died when Twain was four years old, and his brother Benjamin (June 8, 1832–May 12, 1842) died three years later. Another brother, Pleasant (1828–1829), died at the age of six months.

When Twain was four, his family moved to Hannibal, a port town on the Mississippi River that would serve as the inspiration for the fictional town of St. Petersburg in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. At that time, Missouri was a slave state in the Union, and young Twain became familiar with the institution of slavery, a theme he later explored in his writing.

In March 1847, when Twain was 11, his father died of pneumonia. The following year, he became a printer's apprentice. In 1851, he began working as a typesetter and contributor of articles and humorous sketches for the *Hannibal Journal*, a newspaper owned by his brother, Orion. When he was 18, he left Hannibal and worked as a printer in New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. He joined the union and educated himself in public libraries in the evenings, finding wider sources of information than he would have at a conventional school. At 22, Twain returned to Missouri. On a voyage to New Orleans down the Mississippi, the steamboat pilot, Horace E. Bixby, inspired Twain to pursue a career as a steamboat pilot; it was a richly rewarding occupation with wages set at \$250 per month, equivalent to \$155,000 a year today. Missouri was a slave state and considered by many to be part of the South, but it did not join the Confederacy. When the war began, Twain and his friends formed a Confederate militia (depicted in an 1885 short story, "The Private History of a Campaign That Failed"), which drilled for only two weeks before disbanding. Twain joined his brother, Orion, who had been appointed secretary to the territorial governor of Nevada, and headed west. Twain and his brother traveled for more than two weeks on a stagecoach across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, visiting the Mormon community in Salt Lake City along the way. These experiences became the basis of the book *Roughing It*, and provided material for *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*. Twain's journey ended in the silver-mining town of Virginia City, Nevada, where he became a miner. Twain failed as a miner

and found work at a Virginia City newspaper, the *Territorial Enterprise*. On February 3, 1863, he signed a humorous travel account “*LETTER FROM CARSON – re: Joe Goodman; party at Gov. Johnson’s; music*” with “Mark Twain”.

Twain made a second tour of Europe, described in the 1880 book, *A Tramp Abroad*. His tour included a visit to London where, in the summer of 1900, he was the guest of newspaper proprietor Hugh Gilzean-Reid at Dollis Hill House. Twain wrote of Dollis Hill that he had “never seen any place that was so satisfactorily situated, with its noble trees and stretch of country, and everything that went to make life delightful, and all within a biscuit’s throw of the metropolis of the world.” He returned to America in 1900, having earned enough to pay off his debts.

In 1906, Twain began his autobiography in the *North American Review*. Oxford University awarded him an Doctorate of Literature a year later. Twain died of a heart attack on April 21, 1910 in Redding, Connecticut. Upon hearing of Twain’s death, President Taft said:

Mark Twain gave pleasure – real intellectual enjoyment – to millions, and his works will continue to give such pleasure to millions yet to come... His humor was American, but he was nearly as much appreciated by Englishmen and people of other countries as by his own countrymen. He has made an enduring part of American literature.

***Вправа 41. Прочитайте текст про відомий роман Марка Твена “Пригоди Тома Соєра”. Прокоментуйте цей текст.***

***The Adventures of Tom Sawyer***, by Mark Twain, is a popular 1876 novel about a young boy growing up in the Antebellum South on the Mississippi River in St. Petersburg, Missouri Tom Sawyer, a mischievous blond orphan taken in by his Aunt Polly, goes through a series of adventures involving his friends, Joe Harper and Huckleberry Finn. Tom is an escape master, and a professional trickster. He escapes punishment many times by his tricks. Though he is often foolish and unpredictable, he also is somewhat smart and has a good sense of humor. When not trying to win his sweetheart, Becky Thatcher, Tom is either getting into mischief or going on an adventure. Many times, Tom suddenly changes from his grinning self into a fearsome pirate or Indian. His laugh changes into a bloodcurdling yell or a barking captain’s voice. Tom Sawyer’s main doings are racing bugs, impressing girls with fights and stunts in the schoolyard, getting lost in a cave, and playing pirates on the Mississippi River. The



best known passage in the book describes how Sawyer persuades his friends to whitewash, or paint, a long fence for him. The sales of *Tom Sawyer* were lukewarm at first. It initially sold less than a third as many copies as Twain's *Innocents Abroad*. By the time of Mark Twain's death, however, *Tom Sawyer* was both an American classic and a bestseller.

Tom Sawyer also appears in three other Mark Twain books:

1. *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884)
2. *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1894)
3. *Tom Sawyer, Detective* (1896)

Of these, *Huckleberry Finn*, in which Tom Sawyer is only a minor character, is considered to have by far the most literary merit.

***Вправа 42. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**William Cuthbert Faulkner** (September 25, 1897 – July 6, 1962) was an American novelist and poet whose works feature his native state of Mississippi. He is regarded as one of the most influential writers of the twentieth century and was awarded the 1949 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Faulkner was known for an experimental style with meticulous attention to diction and cadence, in contrast to the minimalist understatement of his peer Ernest Hemingway. Although Faulkner is sometimes lauded as the inventor of the “stream of consciousness” technique in fiction, this is misleading. Other writers such as Henry James, James Joyce and Edouard Dujardin had used this technique before him.

Along with Mark Twain, Tennessee Williams, and Truman Capote, Faulkner is considered one of the most important “Southern writers”. While his work was published regularly from the mid 1920s to the late 1940s, he was relatively unknown before receiving the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1949. Critics and the public now favor his work. Faulkner was born William Falkner <sup>[2]</sup> in New Albany, Mississippi, and raised in and heavily influenced by that state, as well as by the history and culture of the South as a whole. He moved with his family at the age of four to the nearby town of Oxford, where he lived on and off for the rest of his life. Oxford is the model for the town of “Jefferson” in his fiction, and Lafayette County, Mississippi which contains the town of Oxford, is the model for his fictional “Yoknapatawpha County.” Faulkner’s roots in North Mississippi ran deep. His great-grandfather, William Clark Falkner, was an important figure in northern Mississippi who served as a colonel in



the Confederate Army, founded a railroad, and gave his name to the town of Falkner in nearby Tippah County. Perhaps most importantly, he wrote several novels and other works, establishing a literary tradition in the family. More relevantly, Colonel Falkner served as the model for Colonel John Sartoris in his great-grandson's writing. It is understandable that the older Falkner was influenced by the history of his family and the region in which they lived. Mississippi marked his sense of humor, his sense of the tragic position of blacks and whites, his keen characterization of usual Southern characters and his timeless themes, one of them being that fiercely intelligent people dwelled behind the façades of good old boys and simpletons. After being snubbed by the United States Army because of his height, Faulkner first joined the Canadian and then the Royal Air Force, yet did not see any World War I wartime action. The definitive reason for Faulkner's change in the spelling of his last name is still unknown. Some possibilities include adding an "u" to appear more British when entering the Royal Air Force, or so that his name would come across as more aristocratic. He may have also simply kept a misspelling that an early editor had made.

On writing, Faulkner remarked, "Let the writer take up surgery or bricklaying if he is interested in technique. There is no mechanical way to get the writing done, no shortcut. The young writer would be a fool to follow a theory. Teach yourself by your own mistakes; people learn only by error. The good artist believes that nobody is good enough to give him advice. He has supreme vanity. No matter how much he admires the old writer, he wants to beat him", in an interview with *The Paris Review* in 1956. Another esteemed Southern writer, Flannery O'Connor, stated that, "The presence alone of Faulkner in our midst makes a great difference in what the writer can and cannot permit himself to do. Nobody wants his mule and wagon stalled on the same track the Dixie Limited is roaring down."

— Flannery O'Connor, "Some Aspects of the Grotesque in Southern Fiction"

***Вправа 43. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.***

**Norman Kingsley Mailer** (January 31, 1923 – November 10, 2007) was an American novelist, journalist, playwright, screenwriter, and film director.

Along with Truman Capote, Joan Didion, and Tom Wolfe, Mailer is considered an innovator of creative nonfiction, a genre sometimes called New Journalism, but which covers the essay to the nonfiction novel. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize twice and the National Book Award once. In 1955, Mailer, together with Ed Fancher and Dan Wolf, first published *The Village Voice*, which began as an arts- and politics-oriented weekly newspaper initially distributed in Greenwich Village. In 2005, he won the Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters from The National Book Foundation.

Norman Mailer (born Norman Kingsley) was born to a well-known Jewish family in Long Branch, New Jersey. His father, Isaac Barnett, was a South Africa-born accountant, and his mother, Fanny Schneider, ran a housekeeping and nursing agency. Mailer's sister, Barbara, was born in 1927.<sup>[1]</sup> He was brought up in Brooklyn, New York, graduated from Boys' High School and entered Harvard University in 1939, where he studied aeronautical engineering. At Harvard, he became interested in writing and published his first story at the age of 18. After graduating in 1943, he was drafted into the U. S. Army. In World War II, he served in the Philippines with 112th Cavalry. He was not involved in much combat and completed his service as a cook,<sup>[1]</sup> but the experience provided enough material for *The Naked and the Dead*. In 1948, before continuing his studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, Mailer published *The Naked and the Dead*, based on his military service in World War II. It was hailed by many as one of the best American wartime novels and named one of the "one hundred best novels in English language" by the Modern Library.

*Barbary Shore* (1951) was a surreal parable of Cold War left politics set in a Brooklyn rooming-house. His 1955 novel *The Deer Park* drew on his experiences working as a screenwriter in Hollywood in the early 1950s. It was initially rejected by six publishers due to its sexual content.

In the mid-1950s, Mailer became increasingly known for his counter-culture essays. In 1955, he was one of the founders of *The Village Voice*. In *Advertisements for Myself* (1959), Mailer's essay "The White Negro" (1957) examined violence, hysteria, sex, crime and confusion in American society. He wrote numerous book reviews and essays for *The New York Review of Books* and *Dissent Magazine*

Mailer was married six times, and had several mistresses. He had eight biological children by his various wives, and adopted one further child. For many years, he had a house on the Cape Cod oceanfront in Provincetown,

Massachusetts. Like many novelists of his generation, Mailer struggled with alcohol and drug abuse throughout his life.

- He was married first in 1944, to Beatrice Silverman, whom he divorced in 1952.
- Mailer married his second wife, Adele Morales, in 1954. In 1960, Mailer stabbed her with a penknife at a party. While Morales made a full physical recovery, in 1997 she published a memoir of their marriage entitled *The Last Party*, which outlined her perception of the incident. This incident has been a focal point for feminist critics of Mailer, who point to themes of sexual violence in his work.
- His third wife, whom he married in 1962, and divorced in 1963, was the British heiress and journalist Lady Jeanne Campbell (1929–2007), the only daughter of the 11th Duke of Argyll and a granddaughter of the press baron Lord Beaverbrook; by her, he had a daughter, Kate Mailer, who is an actress.
- His fourth marriage, in 1963, was to Beverly Bentley, a former model turned actress. She was the mother of his producer son Michael and his actor son Stephen.
- His fifth wife was Carol Stevens, whom he married in 1980, with whom he had a daughter Maggie Alexander, born in 1971. They separated one day after their wedding, and later divorced.
- His sixth and last wife, married in 1980, was Norris Church (née Barbara Davis), a former model turned writer. They had one son together, John Buffalo Mailer, and Mailer informally adopted Matthew Norris, her son by her first husband, Larry Norris.

He appeared in an episode of *Gilmore Girls* entitled “Norman Mailer, I’m Pregnant!” with his son Stephen Mailer.

In 2005, he co-wrote a book with his youngest child, John Buffalo Mailer, titled *The Big Empty*. In 2007 Random House published his last novel, *The Castle in the Forest*.

**Вправа 45. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Jerome David Salinger** (born January 1, 1919) is an American author best known for his 1951 novel *The Catcher in the Rye* and his reclusive nature. He has not published original work since 1965 and has not been interviewed since 1980.

Raised in Manhattan, New York, Salinger began writing short stories while in secondary school, and published his first story in 1940. After serving in World War II, he returned to New York. In 1948 he published the critically-acclaimed story "A Perfect Day for Bananafish" in *The New Yorker* magazine, which published much of his subsequent work. In 1951 Salinger released his first novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*, an immediate popular success. His depiction of adolescent alienation and loss of innocence in the protagonist Holden Caulfield was influential, especially among adolescent readers.<sup>[1]</sup> The novel remains widely-read, selling about 250,000 copies a year.

The success of *The Catcher in the Rye* led to public attention and scrutiny; Salinger became reclusive, publishing new work less frequently. He followed *Catcher* with three collections of short stories: *Nine Stories* (1953), *Franny and Zooey* (1961), and *Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and Seymour: An Introduction* (1963). His last published work, a novella entitled "Hapworth 16, 1924," appeared in *The New Yorker* in 1965.

Afterwards, Salinger struggled with unwanted attention, including a legal battle in the 1980s with biographer Ian Hamilton and the release in the late 1990s of memoirs written by two people close to him: Joyce Maynard, an ex-lover, and Margaret Salinger, his daughter. In 1997, a small publisher announced a deal with Salinger to publish "Hapworth 16, 1924" in book form, but amid the ensuing publicity, Salinger withdrew from the agreement.

Jerome David Salinger was born in Manhattan, New York, on New Year's Day, 1919. His mother, Marie Jillich, was half-Scottish and half-Irish. His father, Sol Salinger, was a Jewish man of Polish origin who worked for a meat importer. When they married, Salinger's mother changed her name to Miriam and passed for Jewish; he did not find out that his mother was not Jewish until just after his bar mitzvah. He had only one sibling: his sister Doris, who was born in 1911.

The young Salinger attended public schools on the West Side of Manhattan, then moved to the private McBurney School in ninth and tenth grades. He acted in several plays and "showed an innate talent for drama," though his father was opposed to the idea of J. D. becoming an actor.<sup>[4]</sup> He was happy to get away from his over-protective mother by entering the Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania. Though he had written for the school newspaper at McBurney, at Valley Forge Salinger began writing stories "under the covers [at night], with the

aid of a flashlight.” He started his freshman year at New York University in 1936 (purported to have considered majoring in special education), but dropped out the following spring. That fall, his father urged him to learn about the meat-importing business and he was sent to work at a company in Vienna, Austria.

He left Austria only a month or so before the country fell to Hitler, on March 12, 1938. He attended Ursinus College in Collegetown, Pennsylvania, for only one semester. In 1939, Salinger attended a Columbia University evening writing class taught by Whit Burnett, longtime editor of *Story* magazine. During the second semester of the class, Burnett saw some degree of talent in the young author. In the March-April 1940 issue of *Story*, Burnett published Salinger’s debut short story, a vignette about several aimless youths, entitled “The Young Folks.” Burnett and Salinger corresponded for several years afterwards, although a mix-up involving the proposed publication of a short story collection, also entitled *The Young Folks*, left them estranged.

In 1941, Salinger started dating Oona O’Neill, daughter of the playwright Eugene O’Neill. Despite finding the debutante self-absorbed (he confided to a friend that “Little Oona’s hopelessly in love with little Oona”), he called her often and wrote her long letters. Their relationship ended when Oona began seeing Charlie Chaplin, whom she eventually married. In late 1941, Salinger briefly worked on a Caribbean cruise ship, serving as an activity director and possibly as a performer.

After Germany’s defeat, Salinger signed up for a six-month period of “de-Nazification” duty in Germany. He met a woman named Sylvia, and they married in 1945. He brought her to the United States, but the marriage fell apart after eight months and Sylvia returned to Germany. In 1972, his daughter Margaret was with her father when he received a letter from Sylvia. He looked at the envelope, and without reading it, tore it apart. It was the first time he had heard from her since the breakup, but as Margaret put it, “when he was finished with a person, he was through with them.”

By the late forties, Salinger had become an avid follower of Zen Buddhism, to the point that he “gave reading lists on the subject to his dates” and arranged a meeting with Buddhist scholar D. T. Suzuki. In 1948, he submitted a short story titled “A Perfect Day for Bananafish” to *The New Yorker*. The magazine was so impressed with “the singular quality of the story” that its editors accepted it for publication immediately and signed Salinger to a contract that allowed them right of first refusal on

any future stories. The critical acclaim accorded “Bananafish”, coupled with problems Salinger had with stories being altered by the “slicks”, led him to publish almost exclusively in *The New Yorker*.

In the early forties, Salinger had confided in a letter to Whit Burnett that he was eager to sell the film rights to some of his stories in order to achieve financial security. According to Ian Hamilton, Salinger was disappointed when “rumblings from Hollywood” over his 1943 short story “The Varioni Brothers” came to nothing. Therefore he immediately agreed when, in mid-1948, independent film producer Samuel Goldwyn offered to buy the film rights to his short story “Uncle Wiggily in Connecticut.” Though Salinger sold his story with the hope — in the words of his agent Dorothy Olding — that “they would make a good movie,” the film version of “Wiggly” was lambasted by critics upon its release in 1949. Renamed *My Foolish Heart* and starring Dana Andrews and Susan Hayward, the melodramatic film departed to such an extent from Salinger’s story that Goldwyn biographer A. Scott Berg referred to it as a “bastardization”.<sup>[27]</sup> As a result of his experience with *My Foolish Heart*, Salinger never again permitted film adaptations to be made from his work.

**Вправа 46. Прочитайте текст про відомий роман Дж. Д. Селінґера “Над прірвою у житті”. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.**

### **The Catcher in the Rye**

Salinger’s landmark 1951 novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*.

Salinger had confided to several people that he felt Holden Caulfield deserved a novel, and *The Catcher in the Rye* was published on July 16, 1951. The novel’s plot is simple, detailing the sixteen-year-old Holden’s experiences in New York City following his expulsion from an elite prep school. The book is more notable for the persona and confessional voice of its first-person narrator, Holden. Holden serves as an insightful but unreliable narrator who expounds on the purity of childhood, the “phoniness” of adulthood, and his own alienation and loss of innocence. In a 1953 interview with a high-school newspaper, Salinger admitted that the novel was “sort of” autobiographical, explaining that “My boyhood was very much the same as that of the boy in the book.... [I]t was a great relief telling people about it.”

Initial reactions were mixed, ranging from *The New York Times*’s hail of *Catcher* as “an unusually brilliant first novel” to denigrations of the book’s monotonous language and the “immorality and perversion” of Holden, who uses religious slurs and casually discusses premarital sex and

prostitution. The novel was a popular success; within two months of its publication, *The Catcher in the Rye* had been reprinted eight times, and spent thirty weeks on the *New York Times* Bestseller list.

The book's initial success was followed by a brief lull in popularity, but by the late fifties, according to Ian Hamilton, it had "become the book all brooding adolescents had to buy, the indispensable manual from which cool styles of disaffection could be borrowed." Newspapers began publishing articles about the "Catcher Cult", and the novel was banned in several countries — as well as some U. S. schools — because of its subject matter and what *Catholic World* reviewer Riley Hughes called an "excessive use of amateur swearing and coarse language". One irate parent counted 237 appearances of the word "goddamn" in the novel, along with 58 "bastard"s, 31 "Chrissakes," and 6 "fuck"s.

In the seventies, several U. S. high school teachers who assigned the book were fired or forced to resign. In 1979 one book-length study of censorship noted that *The Catcher in the Rye* "had the dubious distinction of being at once the most frequently censored book across the nation and the second-most frequently taught novel in public high schools [after John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*]." The book remains widely read; as of 2004, the novel was selling about 250,000 copies per year, "with total worldwide sales over — probably way over — 10 million."

In the wake of its fifties success, Salinger received (and rejected) numerous offers to adapt *The Catcher in the Rye* for the screen, including one from Samuel Goldwyn. Since its publication, there has been sustained interest in the novel among filmmakers, with Billy Wilder, Harvey Weinstein, and Steven Spielberg among those seeking to secure the rights. Salinger stated in the seventies that "Jerry Lewis tried for years to get his hands on the part of Holden." The author has repeatedly refused, though, and in 1999, Joyce Maynard definitively concluded: "The only person who might ever have played Holden Caulfield would have been J. D. Salinger."

**Вправа 47. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника Канади. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Arthur Hailey** (April 5, 1920 — November 24, 2004) was a British/Canadian novelist.

Born in Luton, Bedfordshire, England, Hailey served in the Royal Air Force from the start of World War II in 1939 until 1947, when he went to



live in Canada. After working at a number of jobs and writing part-time, he became a full-time writer in 1956, encouraged by the success of the CBC television drama, *Flight into Danger* (in print as *Runway Zero Eight*). Following the success of *Hotel* in 1965, he moved to California; in 1969, he moved to the Bahamas to avoid Canadian and U. S. income taxes, which were claiming 90 % of his income.

Each of his novels has a different industrial or commercial setting and includes, in addition to dramatic human conflict, carefully researched information about the way that particular environments and systems function and how these affect society and its inhabitants.

Critics often dismissed Hailey's success as the result of a formulaic style in which he centered a crisis on an ordinary character, then inflated the suspense by hopping among multiple related plotlines. However, he was so popular with readers that his books were guaranteed to become best-sellers.

He would spend about one year researching a subject, followed by six months reviewing his notes and, finally, about 18 months writing the book. That aggressive research – tracking rebel guerrillas in the Peruvian jungle at age 67 for *The Evening News* (1990), or reading 27 books on the hotel industry for *Hotel* – gave his novels a realism that appealed to readers, even as some critics complained that he used it to mask a lack of literary talent.

Many of his books have reached #1 on the New York Times bestseller list and more than 170 million copies have been sold worldwide in 40 languages. Many have been made into movies and *Hotel* was made into a long-running television series. *Airport* became a blockbuster movie with stunning visual effects.

A Canadian citizen whose children live in Canada and California, Hailey made his home in Lyford Cay, an exclusive residential resort on New Providence Island in the Bahamas with his second wife Sheila (who wrote "*I Married a Best-Seller*" in 1978). Hailey's grandchildren include Paul Hailey, Emma Hailey and Charlotte Hailey, and Brooke Hailey who are students in Northern California; Ryan Hailey, a talented young bass player and vocalist in a San Francisco band Erogenous Jones, a trio known for writing witty, sardonic lyrics; and Chris Hailey, who is currently working towards an audio engineering degree in Seattle, Washington.

Hailey died in 2004.

**Вправа 48. Перекладіть текст біографічного характеру про видатного письменника США. Прокоментуйте його та складіть 5 запитань.**

**Isaac Asimov** (January 2?, 1920? — April 6, 1992), pronounced, originally Исаак Озимов but now transcribed into Russian as Айзек Азимов, was a Russian-born American author and professor of biochemistry, a highly successful writer, best known for his works of science fiction and for his popular science books.

Professor Asimov is generally considered the most prolific writer of all time, having written or edited more than 500 books and an estimated 90,000 letters and postcards, and he has works published in nine of the ten major categories of the Dewey Decimal System (lacking only an entry in the 100s category of Philosophy).

Asimov is widely considered a master of the science-fiction genre and, along with Robert A. Heinlein and Arthur C. Clarke, was considered one of the “Big Three” science-fiction writers during his lifetime. Asimov’s most famous work is the *Foundation* Series; his other major series are the *Galactic Empire* series and the *Robot* series, both of which he later tied into the same fictional universe as the *Foundation* Series to create a unified “future history” for his stories much like those pioneered by Robert A. Heinlein and previously produced by Cordwainer Smith and Poul Anderson. He penned numerous short stories, among them “Nightfall”, which in 1964 was voted by the Science Fiction Writers of America the best short science fiction story of all time, a title many still honor. He also wrote mysteries and fantasy, as well as a great amount of nonfiction. Asimov wrote the *Lucky Starr* series of juvenile science-fiction novels using the pen name Paul French.

Most of Asimov’s popularized science books explain scientific concepts in a historical way, going as far back as possible to a time when the science in question was at its simplest stage. He often provides nationalities, birth dates, and death dates for the scientists he mentions, as well as etymologies and pronunciation guides for technical terms. Examples include his *Guide to Science*, the three volume set *Understanding Physics*, and *Asimov’s Chronology of Science and Discovery*.

Asimov was a long-time member and Vice President of Mensa International, albeit reluctantly; he described some members of that organization as “brain-proud and aggressive about their IQs” He took more joy in being president of the American Humanist Association. The asteroid 5020 Asimov, the magazine *Asimov’s Science Fiction*, a Brooklyn,

NY elementary school, and two different Isaac Asimov Awards are named in his honor.

Asimov was born sometime between October 4, 1919 and January 2, 1920 in Petrovichi *shtetl* of Smolensk Oblast, RSFSR (now Mahilyow Province, Republic of Belarus) to Anna Rachel Berman Asimov and Judah Asimov, a Jewish family of millers. His date of birth is uncertain due to differences in the Gregorian and Hebrew calendars and because of a lack of records. Asimov himself always celebrated it on 2 January. The family name derives from озимые (*ozimiye*), a Russian word for a winter grain in which his great-grandfather dealt, to which a patronymic suffix was added. His family immigrated to the United States when he was three years old. Since his parents always spoke Yiddish and English with him, he never learned Russian. Growing up in Brooklyn, New York, Asimov taught himself to read at the age of five, and remained fluent in Yiddish as well as English. His parents owned a succession of candy stores, and everyone in the family was expected to work in them. Science fiction pulp magazines were sold in the stores, and he began reading them. Around the age of eleven he began to write his own stories, and by age nineteen, having discovered science fiction fandom, he was selling them to the science fiction magazines. John W. Campbell, then editor of *Astounding Science Fiction*, was a strong formative influence and eventually became a personal friend. Asimov married Gertrude Blugerman (1917, Canada–1990, Boston) on July 26, 1942. They had two children, David (b. 1951) and Robyn Joan (b. 1955). After a separation in 1970, he and Gertrude divorced in 1973, and Asimov married Janet O. Jeppson later that year. Asimov died on April 6, 1992. He was survived by his second wife, Janet, and his children from his first marriage. Ten years after his death, Janet Asimov's edition of Asimov's autobiography, *It's Been a Good Life*, revealed that his death was caused by AIDS; he had contracted HIV from a blood transfusion received during a heart bypass operation in December 1983.

**Вправа 49. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст про одне з оповідань А. Азімова. Прокоментуйте цей матеріал.**

*Nightfall* is an influential science fiction short story (later adapted into a novel) by author Isaac Asimov, about the coming of darkness to the people of a planet ordinarily illuminated at all times on all sides.

Considered a classic of the genre, *Nightfall* has been anthologized no fewer than four dozen times, and has appeared in at least another half-dozen collections of Asimov's older stories. In 1968, the Science Fiction

Writers of America voted *Nightfall* the best science fiction short story ever written prior to the establishment of the Nebula Awards in 1965 and included it in *The Science Fiction Hall of Fame Volume One, 1929–1964*.

The short story was first published in the September 1941 issue of *Astounding Science Fiction* magazine under editor John W. Campbell. It was the 32nd story by Asimov, written while he was working in his father's candy store and studying at Columbia University. According to Asimov's autobiography, Campbell ordered Asimov to write the story after discussing with him a quotation from Ralph Waldo Emerson:

*If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God!*

The fictional planet, *Lagash* (*Kalgash* in the novel adaptation) is located in a stellar system containing six stars (Onos, Dovim, Trey, Patru, Tano, and Sitha), which keep the whole planet continuously illuminated; total darkness is unknown, as are more distant stars. A group of scientists from Saro University begin to make a series of discoveries that all are ultimately linked. Sheerin 501 is a psychologist who researches the effects of prolonged exposure to darkness, Siferra 89 was digging at a site of a ruined city, only to find evidence of multiple cyclical collapses, and Beenay 25 is an astronomer who discovered irregularities in the orbit of Kalgash around its primary sun Onos. Beenay takes his findings to his superior at the university, Athor, who formulated the Theory of Universal Gravitation. This forces the astronomers at Saro University to attempt to find an answer to what is causing this anomaly. Eventually it is discovered that the only thing that could be causing the deviation is an astronomical body that orbits Kalgash, simply called Kalgash Two.

Beenay, through his friend Theremon 762 (a reporter), has learned some of the beliefs of the group known as the Apostles of Flame. They believe the world would be destroyed in a darkness with the appearance of Stars that unleash a torrent of fire. Beenay combines what he has learned about the repetitive collapses at the digsite, and the new theory with the potential of eclipses and learns that an eclipse on one-sun days (Dovim) occurs every 2049 years. Therefore, “nightfall” occurs once every 2,049 years, when the sole sun on one side of the planet is eclipsed for half a day.

Since the population of Kalgash has never experienced universal darkness, the event would be devastating and the population, with even short exposure (15 minutes), can be susceptible to major trauma and

possibly death from shock. When nightfall occurs and the stars appear for the first time in millennia on Kalgash, most people became mentally damaged in the process (at least temporarily) and civil disorder breaks out. Cities are destroyed in massive fires and civilization — as previously known — collapses. The final section of the book deals with the ashes of the fallen civilization and the competing groups trying to seize control. (This final part was not covered in the original short story.)

### **РЕКОМЕНДОВАНІ ТЕМИ ДЛЯ РЕФЕРАТІВ**

(1) The main trends of the development of American literature in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

(2) The main trends of the development of British literature in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

(3) The main trends of the development of American literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

(4) The main trends of the development of British literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

(5) The main trends of the development of British literature in the fourteenth -seventeenth centuries.

(6) The American cinematography in the XXth and XXIst centuries.

(7) The British cinematography in the XXth and XXIst centuries..

(8) My favorite British author.

(9) My favorite American author.

(10) Free topic.

#### ***Підготуйтеся до дискусій з наступних питань.***

(1) American literature: Advantages and Disadvantages.

(2) British literature: Advantages and Disadvantages.

(3) My image of the Briton's character.

(4) Ukrainian literature: past, present, future.

(5) Free topic.

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