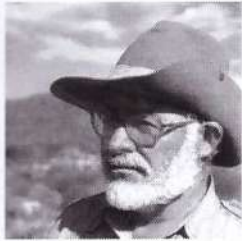


A CANARY FOR ONE

by Ernest Hemingway

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Ernest Miller Hemingway is an American author and journalist. He was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois, where he was raised. He died on July 2, 1961 in Ketchum, Idaho, where he committed suicide.

Hemingway's economical and understated style had a strong influence on the 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works. Three novels, four collections of short stories, and three non-fiction works were published posthumously.

After finishing high school, Hemingway reported for a few months for The Kansas City Star, before leaving for the Italian front to enlist with the World War I ambulance drivers where he was wounded in 1918 and returned home. Hemingway's experiences in wartime formed the basis for his novel *A Farewell to Arms*. In 1922, he married Hadley Richardson, the first of his four wives. The couple moved to Paris, where he worked as a foreign correspondent, and fell under the influence of the modernist writers and artists of the 1920s "Lost Generation" expatriate community. *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway's first novel, was published in 1926.

Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer after his 1927 divorce from Hadley Richardson. However, this marriage was also unsuccessful and the couple divorced after Hemingway returned from the Spanish Civil War where he had been a journalist. Drawing from his experience in the Spanish Civil War, Hemingway published *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. He married his third wife, Martha Gellhorn in 1940. They separated when he met Mary Welsh in London during World War II.

Shortly after the publication of *The Old Man and the Sea*, one of his masterpieces, in 1952, Hemingway went on safari to Africa, where he was almost killed in two successive plane crashes that left him in pain or ill health for much of the rest of his life. Hemingway had permanent residences in Key West, Florida, and Cuba during the 1930s and 1940s, but in 1959 he moved from Cuba to Ketchum, Idaho, where he put an end to his life in the summer of 1961.

Source: https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-ernest-hemingway-biography.php

NOTES:

Palermo: the largest city and port of Sicily

Marseilles: a seaport in southeastern France on the Mediterranean

Cannes: a resort in the Riviera, southeastern France, famous also for the Film Festivals held there every year

Avignon: a city in southern France, on the Rhone

rapide (Fr.): a fast train

The Continent: all of Europe except the British Isles.

Vevey: a town in Switzerland on the Lake of Geneva

Gare de Lyons: the Paris terminus (ж.д. конечная станция) of the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean railway line

While reading refer to the list of words translated and transcribed for you.

occasionally (adv) [ə'keɪzənəli] — иногда, изредка, время от времени

compartment (n) [kəm'pɑ:tmənt] — купе

wreck (n) [rek] — крушение, авария

wholesome (adj) ['həʊlsəm] — цветущий, крепкий, пышущий здоровьем

chirp (v) [tʃɜ:rp] — щебетать, чирикать

peck (v) [pek] — клевать

exorbitant (adj) [ɪg'zɔ:rbɪtənt] — чрезмерный, непомерный

equalize (v) ['i:kwəlaɪz] — сравнивать, уравнивать

presentiment (n) [prɪ'zentɪmənt] — предчувствие

1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the word combinations given below and use them in situations based on the story:

1. успеть сесть в поезд
2. лежать без сна
3. читать по губам
4. безумно любить друг друга
5. таможенная пошлина
6. расти (о ценах)
7. быть из хорошей семьи
8. предчувствие
9. начать дело о разводе

2. Get ready to answer the following questions in class:

1. Who was the American lady?
2. What did she say about the canary?
3. Describe the train. Why was the lady worried?
4. What did she see after the train left the station in Marseille?
5. How did she prepare for the night? How did she spend it?
6. Why do you think she anticipated a wreck?
7. How did the American lady look the morning after?
8. What did she and the couple talk about?
9. What did you learn about the American lady's daughter?
10. What did the American lady admire about the man's wife?
11. How did the man behave? Was he interested in the conversation?
12. What did they say about Vevey? Why did they start talking about it?
13. What presentiments did the American lady have?
14. Why was the couple returning to Paris?

3. Comment on the following statements:

1. "I'm so glad you're Americans. American men make the best husbands," the American lady was saying."
2. "She wouldn't eat anything and she wouldn't sleep at all. I've tried so very hard, but she doesn't seem to take an interest in anything. She doesn't care about things. I couldn't have her marrying a foreigner."

3. "I have terrific presentiments about things sometimes. I'll never travel on a rapide again at night."
4. "We were returning to Paris to set up separate residences."

4. Discussion points:

1. Do you think the American lady was right when she didn't allow her daughter to marry a foreigner? What's your attitude to intermarriages?
2. How did the American lady strike you?
3. Did the storyteller ever show his attitude to the American lady? If he did, what was it?
4. Why did the words of the American lady about American men making the best husbands sound quite ironic?
5. Should parents interfere with their children's choices in matrimonial matters?

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ROSE

by Oscar Wilde

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Oscar Wilde was an Anglo-Irish playwright, novelist, poet, and critic. He is regarded as one of the greatest playwrights of the Victorian Era.

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin on 16 October 1854 to Sir William Wilde and his wife Jane. Oscar's mother, Lady Jane Francesca Wilde (1820–1896), was a successful poet and journalist. Oscar's father, Sir William Wilde (1815–1876), was a leading ear and eye surgeon, a renowned philanthropist and gifted writer, who wrote books on archaeology and folklore.

Oscar Wilde was educated at Portora Royal School (1864–71), Trinity College, Dublin (1871–74), and Magdalen College, Oxford (1874–78). While at Oxford, he became involved in the aesthetic movement and became an advocate for 'Art for Art's Sake' (*L'art pour l'art*). Whilst at Magdalen, he won the 1878 Newdigate Prize for his poem *Ravenna*.

After he graduated, he moved to Chelsea in London (1879) to establish a literary career. In 1881, he published his first collection of poetry — *Poems* that received mixed reviews by critics. He worked as an art reviewer (1881), lectured in the United States and Canada (1882), and lived in Paris (1883). He also lectured in Britain and Ireland (1883–1884).

On May 29, 1884, Oscar married Constance Lloyd (died 1898), daughter of wealthy Queen's Counsel Horace Lloyd. They had two sons, Cyril (1885) and Vyvyan (1886). To support his family, Oscar accepted a job as the editor of *Woman's World* magazine, where he worked from 1887–1889.

In 1888, he published *The Happy Prince and Other Tales*, fairy-stories written for his two sons. His first and only novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, was published in 1891 and received quite a negative response. This had much to do with the novel's homoerotic overtones, which caused something of a sensation amongst Victorian critics. In 1891, Wilde began an affair with Lord Alfred Douglas, nicknamed 'Bosie', who became both the love of his life and his downfall. Wilde's marriage ended in 1893.

Wilde's greatest talent was for writing plays. His first successful play, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, opened in February 1892. He produced a string of extremely popular comedies including *A Woman of No Importance* (1893), *An Ideal Husband* (1895), and *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895). These plays were all highly acclaimed and firmly established Oscar as a playwright.