

APPENDICES

Synopsis of Lord of the Flies

In the middle of a raging war, a plane evacuating a group of schoolboys from Britain is shot down over a deserted tropical island. In order to find a way to be rescued, the boys need a leader. They choose Ralph as their leader, and Ralph appoints another boy, Jack, to be in charge of the boys. Jack is responsible for hunting for food for the entire group.

The boys believe that there is some sort of beast or monster lurking on the island, which is actually a dead parachutist. This monster makes the boys break into two groups, one with Ralph and the other with Jack, but most of the boys are with Jack because they think that Ralph is a coward.

Jack declares himself the leader of the new tribe of hunters and organizes a hunt and a violent, ritual slaughter of a sow to celebrate the occasion. The hunters then place the sow's head on a sharpened stake in the jungle as an offering to the beast.

The conflict between these two leaders continues as group members start to kill each other. Jack's group starts to hunt Ralph's; Ralph's group loses numbers and in the end, Ralph is left alone. Ralph has to hide in order to survive, until finally a British naval officer comes to the island after noticing the fire that the boys had made. Seeing the officer, the boys stop their madness and realize what they had done, yet

they can only feel regretful.

Synopsis of To Kill a Mockingbird

The story takes place during three years of the Great Depression in a fictional town of Maycomb, Alabama. Six-year-old Scout Finch lives with her older brother Jem and their father, Atticus, a lawyer. Then they make friends with a boy named Dill. The three of them like to talk about their mysterious neighbor, Boo Radley, because few have seen him, so they are wondering what kind of person he is.

Then Atticus is appointed by the court to defend a black man named Tom Robinson, who has been accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a young white woman. Atticus finds that the accusers—Mayella, and her father, Bob Ewell, the town drunk—are lying. Despite significant evidence of Tom's innocence, the jury convicts him. Jem's faith in justice is badly shaken, as is Atticus', when a hopeless Tom is shot and killed while trying to escape from prison.

Because of feeling humiliated by the trial, Bob Ewell wants revenge by attacking the defenseless Jem and Scout as they walk home from the school Halloween pageant. Fortunately, someone comes to the children's rescue, then Scout realizes that the person is Boo Radley. Maycomb's sheriff arrives and discovers that Bob Ewell has been killed in the struggle. The sheriff argues with Atticus about whether it is Jem or Boo who is responsible for it. Atticus eventually believes the sheriff's story that Ewell simply fell on his own knife. Boo asks Scout to walk him home, and after she says goodbye to him at his front door, he disappears again. While standing on the Radley porch, Scout imagines life from Boo's perspective.

Biography of William Golding

Sir William Gerald Golding (19 September 1911 – 19 June 1993) was a British novelist, poet and Nobel Prize for Literature laureate best known for his novel Lord of the Flies. He was also awarded the Booker Prize for literature in 1980 for his novel Rites of Passage, the first book of the trilogy To the Ends of the Earth. In September 1953, Golding sent a manuscript to Faber & Faber of London. Initially rejected by a reader there, the book was championed by Charles Monteith, then a new editor at the firm. He asked for various cuts in the text and the novel was published in September 1954 as Lord of the Flies. It was shortly followed by other novels, including The Inheritors, Pincher Martin and Free Fall.

In 1970, Golding was a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Kent at Canterbury, but lost to the politician and leader of the Liberal Party, Jo Grimond. Golding won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize in 1979, the Booker Prize in 1980, and in 1983 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1988.

Source: “William Golding”

Biography of Harper Lee

Nelle Harper Lee (born April 28, 1926) is an American author known for her 1960 novel To Kill a Mockingbird. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom of the United States for her contribution to literature in 2007.

Having written several long stories, Harper Lee located an agent in November 1956. The following month, at the East 50th townhouse of her friends Michael Brown and Joy Williams Brown, she received a gift of a year's wages with a note: "You have one year off from your job to write whatever you please. Merry Christmas." Within a year, she had a first draft. Working with J. B. Lippincott & Co. editor Tay Hohoff, she completed To Kill a Mockingbird in the summer of 1959. Published in July 11, 1960, To Kill a Mockingbird was an immediate bestseller and won great critical acclaim, including the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1961. It remains a bestseller with more than 30 million copies in print. In 1999, it was voted "Best Novel of the Century" in a poll held by the Library Journal.

On November 5, 2007, Lee was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George W. Bush at a White House Ceremony. The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian award in the United States that recognizes individuals who have made "an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, cultural or other significant public or private endeavors."

Source: "Harper Lee"