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APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of the *Charlotte's Web*

The story takes place in the small rural town of Mr. Arable Farm when a piglet named Wilbur is born. Mr. Arable daughter stopped his father from killing Wilbur because he is weak and small. Mr. Arable thought that Wilbur would not survive. Fern cares for Wilbur like a pet, feeding and playing with him, and their bond forms the story's foundation. However, as Wilbur grew older, Fern's father insisted on selling Wilbur. After being transferred to Zuckerman's farm, Wilbur befriends some animals on the farm, and some of them initially worry about him. Wilbur meets Charlotte, a clever and capable spider, in the stable.

When Wilbur becomes desperate about his fate and that he is destined to be slaughtered, Charlotte reveals her unique ability to spin words into her web. She decides to help Wilbur by creating messages on the web. The web's message of "Some Pig" attracts attention and intrigue from the townspeople, making Wilbur famous and saving him from his destiny. As Charlotte continues to create words with her web honoring Wilbur, her inventiveness and compassion are evident. In addition to keeping Wilbur's life, Charlotte helps him find his confidence and a feeling of self-worth. Wilbur and Charlotte's friendship exemplifies the value of empathy and how deeds of kindness may affect someone's sense of purpose.

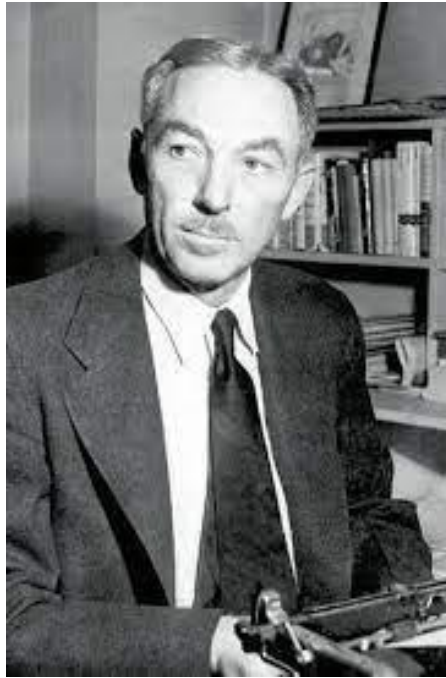


The other farm animals, each with a unique personality, are introduced to as the novel progresses. As time went by, Charlotte's health began to Wilbur learns that Charlotte is running out of time. She laid hundreds of

eggs in her egg sac, which will hatch after passing. Wilbur learns from Charlotte many important lessons about life's cycles and the value of enjoying life to the fullest despite one's impending death. Although her death is a tragic occurrence, her children carry on her heritage by eventually leaving the barn to weave their own webs. Wilbur returns to the Arable farm at the end of the book carrying the remaining of Charlotte's egg sac, and it is because Wilbur took care of the egg sac that the new spider manage to survive and see the outside world. Although most leave after hatching, three stay behind in the barn, and they and subsequent generations of Charlotte,,s offspring comfort Wilbur for many years.



2. Biography of E.B White



Elwyn Brooks White, known to the world as E.B. White, was born on July 11, 1899, in Mount Vernon, New York, USA. He was the youngest of six children born to Samuel Tilly White, a piano manufacturer, and Jessie Hart White. Growing up, White was raised in a close-knit family environment that valued education and literature. White attended Cornell University, where he studied English and graduated in 1921. During his time at Cornell, he was involved in various literary activities and served as editor of the university's newspaper, The Cornell Daily Sun. After graduation, he moved to New York City to pursue a career in writing.

In 1925, White began working for The United Press International, where he gained experience as a reporter and writer. He then joined The Seattle Times as a reporter before returning to New York City to work for The New Yorker in 1927. It was at The New Yorker where White found his true calling.



as a writer. White's contributions to *The New Yorker* were varied and prolific. He wrote humorous essays, poems, and editorials, showcasing his wit, insight, and keen observational skills. One of his most famous essays, "Here Is New York," captures the essence of the city and remains a classic piece of American literature.

In 1929, White married Katharine Sergeant Angell, an editor at *The New Yorker*. Katharine, known as "K," played a significant role in White's writing career, providing feedback and support for his work. Together, they had a son named Joel White. Despite his success as an adult writer, it was White's foray into children's literature that cemented his legacy. In 1945, he published his first children's book, *Stuart Little*, the story of a small mouse born to human parents in New York City. The book was well-received and became an instant classic.

White followed up the success of *Stuart Little* with his masterpiece, *Charlotte's Web*, in 1952. The novel tells the story of a pig named Wilbur who forms a deep friendship with a spider named Charlotte. *Charlotte's Web* is celebrated for its poignant storytelling, memorable characters, and timeless themes of friendship, loyalty, and the cycle of life. Throughout his life, White maintained a deep connection to nature and the rural world. He and his family spent summers at their farm in Maine, where White found inspiration for many of his stories. His love for the natural world is evident in his writing, as he often incorporated elements of the Maine landscape and wildlife into his works.

In addition to his children's books, White was also known for his essays, which covered a wide range of topics, including nature, politics, and society. His essays were collected in several volumes, including *One Man's Meat* and *The*



Points of My Compass. E.B. White passed away on October 1, 1985, at the age of 86, leaving behind a rich literary legacy that continues to inspire readers of all ages. His works remain cherished classics, beloved for their wit, wisdom, and enduring charm.

