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APPENDIX

A. Novel synopsis

Eight-year-old Fern Arable is devastated when she hears that her father is going to kill the runt of his pig's new litter. Persuading him that the piglet has a right to life and promising to look after it, she saves the animal and names him Wilbur. When Wilbur becomes too large, Fern is forced to sell him to her uncle, Homer Zuckerman, whose barn is filled with animals who shun the newcomer.

When Wilbur discovers that he will soon be slaughtered for Christmas dinner, he is horribly distraught. He sits in the corner of the barn crying, "I don't want to die." Charlotte—the hairy barn spider who lives in the rafters above his sty—decides to help him. With the assistance of a sneaky rat named Templeton and some of the other animals in the barn, she writes a message in her web: "Some Pig." More strange messages appear in the web, sparking people from miles around to visit these "divine" manifestations and the pig that inspired them. Charlotte accompanies Wilbur to the county fair, where she spins her last note: "Humble." Wilbur wins a special prize, and his survival is ensured.

It becomes apparent, however, that Charlotte is unwell. After laying hundreds of eggs, she is too weak to return to the Zuckerman's farm. A saddened Wilbur takes the egg sac, leaving the dying Charlotte behind. Once home, he keeps a watchful eye on the eggs. 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 to come.

Adapted by <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Charlottes-Web> retrieved
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B. E.B White short Biography

E.B. White, in full **Elwyn Brooks White**, (born July 11, 1899, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.—died October 1, 1985, North Brooklin, Maine), American essayist, author, and literary stylist, whose eloquent, unaffected prose appealed to readers of all ages.

White graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, in 1921 and worked as a reporter and freelance writer before joining *The New Yorker* magazine as a writer and contributing editor in 1927. He married Katherine Sergeant Angell, *The New Yorker's* first fiction editor, in 1929, and he remained with the weekly magazine for the rest of his career. White's essays for *The New Yorker* quickly garnered critical praise. Written in a personal, direct style that showcased an affable sense of humour, his witty pieces contained musings about city life, politics, and literature, among other subjects. White also wrote poems, cartoon captions, and brief sketches for the magazine, and his writings helped establish its intellectual and cosmopolitan tone. White collaborated with James Thurber on *Is Sex Necessary?* (1929), a spoof of contemporary sex manuals. In a monthly column (1938–43) for *Harper's* magazine, he wrote essays about rural life.

In 1941 White edited with his wife *A Subtreasury of American Humor*. His three books for children—*Stuart Little* (1945, film 1999), *Charlotte's Web* (1952,

film 1973 and 2006), and *The Trumpet of the Swan* (1970)—are considered classics, featuring lively animal protagonists who seamlessly interact with the human world. In 1959 he revised and published a book by the late William Strunk, Jr., *The Elements of Style*, which became a standard style manual for writing in English. Among White's other works is *Points of My Compass* (1962). *Letters of E.B. White*, edited by D.L. Guth, appeared in 1976, his collected essays in 1977, and *Poems and Sketches of E.B. White* in 1981. He was awarded a Presidential Medal of Freedom (1963) and a Pulitzer Prize special citation (1978). White's biography of Harold W. Ross appeared in the 14th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

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