APPENDICES

Biography of William Golding

William Golding was born in Cornwall in 1911 and was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at Brasenose College, Oxford. Apart from writing, his past and present occupations include being a schoolmaster, a lecturer, an actor, a sailor, and a musician. His father was a schoolmaster and his mother was a suffragette. He was brought up to be a scientist, but revolted. After two years at Oxford he read English literature instead, and became devoted to Anglo-Saxon. He spent five years at Oxford. Published a volume of poems in 1935. Taught at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury. Joined the Royal Navy in 1940 and spent six years afloat, except for seven months in New York and six months helping Lord Cherwell at the Naval Research Establishment. He saw action again against battleships (at the sinking of the Bismarck), submarines and aircraft. Finished as Lieutenant in command of a rocket ship. He was present off the French coast for the D-Day invasion, and later at the island of Walcheren. After the war he returned to teacing, and began to write again. Lord of the flies, his first novel, was published in 1954. It was filmed by Peter Brook in 1963. His other books are:

The Inheritors (novel) 1955

Pincher Martin (novel) 1956

The Brass Butterfly (play) 1958

Free Fall (novel) 1959

The Spire (novel) 1964

The Hot Gates (essays) 1965

The Pyramid (novel) 1967

The Scorpion God (three short novels) 1971

Darkness Visible (novel) 1979

Rites of Passage (novel) 1980

A Moving Target (essays and autobiographical pieces) 1982

The Paper Men (novel) 1984

An Egyptian Journal 1985

Close Quarters (novel) 1987

Fire Down Below (novel) 1989

In 1980 he won the 'Booker Prize' for his novel *Rites of Passage*. He retired from teaching in 1962. After that, he lived in Wiltshire, listing his recreations as music, sailing, archaeology and classical Greek.

William Golding died in 1993.

Source:

Frängsmyr, Tore & Allén, Sture. 1993. Nobel Lectures Literature.

London: World Scientific Publishing.

SUMMARY OF 'LORD OF THE FLIES'

A group of boys evacuated from England during an atomic war have landed on a tropical island in a "passenger tube" ejected from a flaming airplane. At first, there are only two boys, Ralph, who is tall and fair-haired, and Piggy, the fat boy. When Ralph discovers a shell and blows it, a number of others straggle out of the jungle and gather on the beach.

An election for the chief is held, and Ralph wins over Jack, the leader of a group of black-robed choirboys. Ralph conducts an organizational meeting on a granite platform above the beach. He builds a rule that anyone who wants to speak must first raise his hand and then wait for the conch.

After proving himself on an exploration, Ralph announces to the boys that they are on a secluded island. Hearing this, the boys become very anxious. The little boys are also anxious of a "snake-thing" or a "beastie" that is crawling in the woods. Knowing this, Ralph and Jack attempt to reduce the worries of the boys by promising them a good time because the island is beautiful and the "beastie" is nonsense.

To get out of the island, Ralph gets an idea to make a signal fire to attract the passing ship. Hearing this, Jack shouts to the boys to make fire on the mountain. The boys are on the top of excitement of to build a signal fire on the mountain. Unexpectedly, the flame creeps into the forest, a fire is raging out of control, and the little boy who sees the snake is missing.

Several weeks later, everyone forget their position on the island. They play a lot and neglect the duty to look after the fire. To his horror Ralph discovers that the signal fire, which Jack's group has promised to tend, has gone out. When Jack and his hunters return triumphantly carrying a pig on a stake, Ralph and Piggy berate them until Jack turns on Piggy, knocking him down and breaking one of the lenses in his glasses.

Ralph calls a meeting. At the meeting, Ralph gives a long description of the group's failures. He is interrupted by jokes and laughter. Ralph makes one last point that there is too much fear on the island. Though Jack and Piggy agree with Ralph that the fear is groundless, the boys are still disturbed. A littlun comes forward to describe a horrible form that moves in the trees at night. Another, Percival, pushed forward before the assembly, whispers that "the beast comes out of the sea." In the turbulence that follows, Ralph calls for a vote on whether ghosts really exist. The boys vote 'yes'. The meeting ends with the big boys chanting and dancing in a circle while littluns howling.

When the boys are sleeping, an explosion lights the sky and a parachute drifts down to the mountain. Sam and Eric, asleep by the signal fire, are awaken to see the corpse. They run to tell the others of a strange form that pursues them. Then they decide to look for the beast and kill it. In search of the beast, the boys follow Ralph to Castle Rock, a peninsula of stone. The boys forget the main purpose of their exploration and have fun with the boulders and caves of the Castle Rock instead.

The boys pause in their hunt for the beast to pursue a boar. Ralph joins in. When the boar escapes, the boys chant, "Kill the pig!" Then, they circle about Robert, prod him with their spears in mock murder. Even Ralph feels an excitement to tear at the bare flesh.

As darkness is falling, Jack challenges Ralph to accompany him to the mountain. Ralph thinks that the exploration to find the beast is silly. However, Jack considers him a coward. To save his face, Ralph accepts and Roger joins them. At the top of the cliff, in a gap in the rocks, the three boys see something like a great ape. It seems at first to be sleeping. But then it lifts a contorted face towards them and they flee in terror.

Jack cannot put up with being fearful anymore. He calls an assembly to tell the boys that the beast really exists. Moreover, he also tells them many untrue things about Ralph. Finally, the fight of argument between Ralph and Jack is unavoidable. The meeting is ended with Jack's departure out of the assembly, exactly out of Ralph's authority.

Piggy suggest the boys to build a signal fire on the beach, in avoiding from the beast on the top of the mountain. But they lose interest and wander off. Meanwhile, Simon is going into the heart of the jungle where he kneels on the ground and Jack is leading the boys who desert Ralph on a hunt. Surrounding a big sow, they torment it with their spears until Jack cuts her throat. Simon, who has been sitting nearby, emerges from hiding and gazes at the head of the sow, which the boys have hung on a stick. He has a mystical experience with the sow's head, the lord of the flies. Then, he falls into a faint.

Simon awakens and climbs to the top of the mountain. Finding the corpse of the parachutist and freeing its lines, he starts down the mountain. Meanwhile, Ralph, Piggy, and Sam 'n Eric come to Jack's camp to share the feast of pork. After eating, Jack's hunters begin to dance and shout, "Kill the beast!" Simon stumbles out of the jungle and immediately the group is on him with their pointed sticks. Even Ralph and Piggy join the assault. At this moment, the wind drags the parachute and corpse down the mountain and across the beach into the sea. Then the tide sweeps in, picks up Simon's body and carries it away.

Piggy and Ralph, realizing of their participation in the murder of Simon, are near hysteria. Meanwhile, all of the big boys except Piggy, Ralph, and Sam 'n Eric have moved out onto the rocky tip of the island, Castle Rock. On the cliff above the ledge that leads to Castle rock, a

boulder is poised, ready to crush any intruder. While Ralph and Piggy are sleeping, Jack and two followers attack them to steal fire. After a vicious fight, Jack runs off carrying Piggy's broken glasses.

The next morning, the fire having gone out. Ralph blows the conch and calls an assembly; but only Piggy, the twins and a scattering of little boys attend. They plan to go to Castle Rock to get Piggy's glasses back and to ask them reunite with Ralph to maintain the fire.

At the Castle Rock, Ralph confronts Jack. He answers Ralph's criticism by lunging at him with his spear. Jack orders his savages to tie the twins, Sam 'n Eric. When Ralph and Jack begin to fight, Piggy calls for attention. Suddenly, Roger releases a boulder from above that smashes into Piggy, flinging his body into the sea. Ralph eludes the spears of the hunters and leaps into the jungle. Samneric are tortured by Jack and Roger until they agree to join the tribe.

Later in the day, Ralph, bloody and weary, encounters the skull of the pig, the lord of the flies, and strikes out at it. Dodging in and out of the jungle, he continuos to elude his pursuers, who have accidentally starts a forest into fire. Just as Ralph is about to be caught, a British naval officer appears. He thinks that he has interrupted a game until Ralph informs him that two boys have been killed. The officer asks who is the boss, and Ralph answers that he is.

Glossary

Words	Page	Definition
Chapter 1		
efflorescence enmity	12 14	Blooming of flowers, state of flowering Deep seated hatred; State of being an enemy
decorous	15	Exhibiting appropriate behavior or conduct
chorister	22	A singer or leader of a choir
bastion	29	A stronghold or fortification; similar to a strong hold
hiatus	31	A gap or interruption in continuity; a break or pause
Chapter 2		:
ebullience	38	Zestful or spirited enthusiasm
recrimination	43	The act of accusing in return; opposing another charge
tumult	4 3	Commotion of a great crowd; disorder
tirade	45	A long angry or violent speech; a diatribe
Chapter 3		
oppressive	49	Using power unjustly; burdensome
inscrutable	49	Difficult to understand, mysterious
vicissitudes	49	A change or variation; unexpected changes in life
declivities	54	Downward slopes, as of a hill
tacit	55	Not spoken; implied by actions or statements
Chapter 4		
blatant	58	Totally or offensively obtrusive; very obvious

taboo	62	Excluded or forbidden from use or mention
sinewy	64	Lean and muscular; stringy and tough
malevolently	71	Having an ill will or wishing harm to others; malicious
Chapter 5		
ludicrous	78	laugibly and obviously absurd; foolish
ineffectual	79	Insufficient to produce an effect; useless
jeer	84	to abuse vocally; taunt or mock
inarticulate	89	Incomprehensible; unable to speak with clarity
Chapter 6		
leviathan	105	Constitution and I was the same
ieviathan	105	Something very large; giant sea creature in the Bible
clamor	108	A loud outcry; great expression of discontent
mutinously		Unruly; insubordinate or constituting a mutiny
Chapter 7		
crestfallen	117	Dispirited and depressed; dejected
impervious	121	Incapable of being penetrated or affected.
Enterprise	122	An undertaking or business organization
Chapter 8		
glowered	127	Looked at or stared angrily or sullenly
rebuke	128	To criticize sharply; check or repress
demure	133	Modest and reserved in manner or behavior
fervor	133	Great intensity of emotion; intense heat
Chapter 9		
corpulent	146	Excessively fat
sauntered	150	To walk at a leisurely pace; stroll

Chapter 10

compelled	167	To force or drive; exert a strong,
Chapter 11		
luminous	169	Emitting light; full of light
myopia	169	Nearsightedness
sniveling	170	To sniffle; complain or whine tearfully
quavered	174	Trembled, or spoke in a trembling voice
parried	179	Deflected or warded off; avoided
talisman	180	An object with magical power
Chapter 12		
acrid	186	Unpleasantly sharp or bitter taste or smell
cordon	191	A line of people or ships stationed to guard
elephantine	194	The size of an elephant; enormous size/strength
epaulettes	200	A fringed strap worn on military uniforms

Source: American Heritage Dictionary

Symbolism in 'Lord of the Flies'

Golding uses a lot of symbolism in The Lord of the Flies. The entire book is symbolic of the nature of man and society in general as the island becomes a society metaphorical to society as a whole and the hunt at the end of the book symbolic of the war. A symbol Golding uses throughout the book is the conch. It represents authority and order. The person holding the conch had the power, and it created order and rules since when it was called, everyone had to listen. Another symbol is Piggy slasses. It symbolized knowledge and insight. While Piggy had them, he was able to give advice to the group, such as that of the signal fire. It was the glasses that created the fire. However, after the glasses are broken, the group loses what insight they had. The war paint is also a symbol. It symbolized the rejection of society. In a way, when they put on the mask of war paint, they took off the mask of society.

Source

http://www.summarycentral.tripod.com/thelordoftheflies.com