

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
КУРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра английской филологии

**ЭРНЕСТ ХЕМИНГУЭЙ
«ПРОЩАЙ, ОРУЖИЕ!»**

Методические рекомендации
по домашнему чтению
для студентов специальности
031001 «Филология»

Курган 2011

Кафедра: «Английской филологии»

Дисциплина: «Домашнее чтение» (специальность 031001)

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Утверждены на заседании кафедры
«15» ноября 2010 г.

Рекомендованы методическим советом университета

«30» ноября 2010 г.

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Date of Birth

21 July 1899, Oak Park, Illinois, USA

Date of Death

2 July 1961, Ketchum, Idaho, USA (suicide by gunshot)

Mini Biography

Ernest Hemingway was born into the hands of his physician father. He was the second of six children to Doctor Clarence Hemingway and Grace Hemingway (daughter of an English immigrant). His father's interests in history and literature, as well as his outdoorsy hobbies – fishing and hunting, became a lifestyle for Hemingway. His mother was a domineering type. She dressed Ernest as a girl and called him Ernestine. She also had a habit of abusing his quiet father, who was suffering from diabetes, and ended up committing suicide. Hemingway later described the community in his hometown as one having "wide lawns and narrow minds".

In 1916 Hemingway graduated from high school and began his writing career as a reporter for The Kansas City Star. There he adopted his minimalist style by following the Star's style guide: "Use short sentences. Use short first paragraphs. Use vigorous English. Be positive, not negative." Six months later he joined the Ambulance Corps in WWI and worked as an ambulance driver on the Italian front, picking up human remains. In July 1918 he was seriously wounded by a mortar shell, that left shrapnel in both of his legs, and he was awarded the Silver Medal.

He became a Toronto Star reporter in Paris. There he published his first books, called "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (1923), and "In our time" (1924). In Paris he met Gertrude Stein, who introduced him to the circle, that she called the "Lost Generation". F. Scott Fitzgerald, Thornton Wilder, Sherwood Anderson, and Ezra Pound were stimulating Hemingway's talent. At that time he wrote "The Sun Also Rises" (1926), "A Farewell to Arms" (1929), and a dazzling collection of Forty-Nine stories. Hemingway also regarded the Russian writers, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekhov as his important influences. Hemingway met Pablo Picasso and other artists through Gertrude Stein. "A Movable Feast" (1964) is his classic memoir of Paris after WWI.

Hemingway participated in the Spanish Civil War and in the World War II, by taking part in the D-day invasion of France. He took an active part in the military action. In

one case he attacked the Nazis by throwing three hand grenades into an SS bunker and killing SS officers. He was decorated with the Bronze Medal for WWII.

His military experiences were emulated in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" (1940) and in several other stories. He settled near Havana, Cuba, where he wrote "The Old Man and the Sea" (1953), for which he won a Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize in Literature. This was adapted as the film "The Old Man and the Sea" (1958), for which Spencer Tracy was nominated for an Academy Award as Best Actor, and Dimitri Tiomkin received an Award for Best Musical Score.

War wounds, two plane crashes, four marriages, and several other affairs took their toll on his hereditary predispositions and things fell into pieces. Hemingway was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and insomnia in his later years. His mental condition was exacerbated by chronic alcoholism, diabetes and liver failure. After an unsuccessful treatment with electro-convulsive therapy, he suffered severe amnesia, and his condition worsened. The memory loss obstructed his writing and everyday life. He committed suicide in 1961. Posthumous publications revealed a considerable body of his hidden writings, which was edited by his fourth wife, Mary, and also by his son Patrick Hemingway.

BOOK ONE

Chapter 1

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What kind of place did Frederic live in?

to look across the river and the plain to the mountains
in the bed of the river

2. What were the signs of war time?

troops
guns
big guns
boxes of ammunition
motor trucks
the artillery

3. Describe the autumn that came after fighting for the mountains.

bare branches

trunks black with rain

mists

to splash mud

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. But it (cholera) was checked

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

в конце лета

осенью, когда начались дожди

посмотреть, как идут дела

когда началась зима

Chapter 2

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Describe the town and its surroundings.

shady trees

a walled garden

to run

2. In what way did the 2nd fall differ from the first Frederic spent in Italy?

artillery up side streets

the sudden interiors of houses

3. Under what circumstances did Frederic make acquaintance with the priest?

What kind of man was the priest?

to motion for smb.

to shake one's head

in the mess

to pick on smb.

to bait smb.

to blush easily

to wear a uniform

4. Why did the major suggest that Frederic should go on leave?

no more offensive

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. ... the fighting was not a mile away

2. The captain commenced picking on the priest

3. My friend motioned for him to come

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them

in the situations from the text:

по ту сторону долины

захватить

обстреливать

разрушать

Chapter 3

I . Questions and Assignments.

1. What was Rinaldi? What did he look like?

good-looking

a surgeon

to share a room

2. What news did Frederic and Rinaldi exchange?

to be in love (with)

frostbites

chillblains

jaundice

3. Why did Rinaldi ask Frederic for money?

to loan

a pocket-book

a man of sufficient wealth

4. What change did Frederic notice on his return to the town?

shoots on the vines

a few more houses
to be hit by shellfire
to look the same

5. Why was the priest disappointed and even hurt by the fact that Frederic had not gone to the place where his parents lived?

to make preparations

6. What was it that made it possible for Frederic and the priest to remain friends?

to be friends, with many tastes alike

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. I must make on Miss Barkley the impression of a man of sufficient wealth.

2. The priest and I were still friends with many tastes alike.

Chapter 4

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did Frederic see and learn in the garage?

to line up
a shed
an ambulance
a dressing-station
to shell
to run better

2. At what place was the attack to begin and what was Frederic's duties during the the offensive?

to see about
up the river

3. How did Frederic get acquainted with Miss Barkley?

to salute
moderately

4. Describe Miss Barkley.

blonde

tawny skin

grey eyes

5. Give the gist of the conversation between Frederic and Miss Barkley.

to get (to fall) into conversation (with)

to do nursing

a bandage

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. "Were you on permission?"

2. "It will crack somewhere"

3. "The whole thing seemed to run better"

Chapter 5

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What had Frederic seen at the front line before he went to call on Miss Barkley?

a pontoon bridge

to be under machine-gun and shell fire

a smashed-down town

a dugout

2. In what way was the new system of roads to work? Was the whole of the new road well-protected against the Austrian fire?

to come down in sharp turns

to level out

to shelter

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. The Italian salute never seemed made for export.

2. You get along very well without me.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

санитары

навещать

ИЗВИНИТЬСЯ
В ТЕМНОТЕ
ДОВЕРЯТЬ КОМУ-ЛИБО

Chapter 6

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did Frederic see and think about while waiting for Catherine in the office of the hospital?

marble busts
painted wooden pillars

Chapter 7

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did Frederic watch while sitting in the ambulance at the casualty clearing station?

the wounded and the sick
a casualty clearing station
casualties
a regiment
to sweat
a straggler
to keep up with

2. What trick did the soldier Frederic met on the road resort to not to go to the front line?

to walk with a limp
a rapture
to slip the truss
on purpose

3. What piece of advice did Frederic give to the soldier? Did it help him?

to get a bump

to pick up

to bleed

4. What were Frederic's reflections on the Austrian and Italian armies and the war in general?

mysterious

grim

5. What did Frederic feel when he did not manage to see Catherine?

to feel lonely and empty

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. I'll take you along the road and drop you with your medical officers.

Chapter 8

I. Sum up the contents of the chapter.

to pull up

a junction of the road

to (un)clasp smth.

to curve

to mount

the crest of the ridge

a range of mountains

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. The other cars pulled up.

2. I kissed my hand and held it out

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

недалеко от берега

было почти темно

Chapter 9

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How and why was the road by which Frederic came screened?

screens of corn stalk

straw matting

an observation balloon

in sight of

2. What was Frederic in charge of? Where did Frederic park his ambulance cars?

beyond a brickyard

3. What was equipped as dressing stations?

ovens

holes

Chapter 10

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Describe Rinaldi's visit to the hospital. Reproduce the conversation between Frederic and Rinaldi.

to get the bronze (silver)

to be gravely wounded

to do a heroic act

a preposition for the citation

valorous conduct

to do things smoother and better

I. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. You haven't any fracture. That major at the first post was a hog-butcher.

2. I will send the liaison officer. He can handle the English.

3. You are really an Italian. All fire and stroke and nothing inside.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

быть награждённым
запомни как следует
я думаю, тебе это не повредит

Chapter 11

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Give the gist of the conversation between the priest and Frederic.

to miss smb.

to feel low

disgust

to sacrifice

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. "Thank you. Keep it. It's for you"

Chapter 12

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did the ward Frederic was placed in look like?

a row of beds

to face a wall

a screen

to fold

2. Why was it necessary to send Frederic to Milan?

X-ray facilities

What did Frederic learn from Rinaldi and the major who came to see him before he was sent to Milan?

to install a hospital

to declare war (on)

4. What sort of surprise did Rinaldi have for Frederic?

5. Why was Frederic's trip to Milan very unpleasant?

to be side-tracked

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. He said then they would ship me out early in the morning.
2. They wanted to get us all out and back as far as possible because all the beds were needed for the offensive, when it should start.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

вопрос дней

занимать деньги у кого-либо

объявлять войну

BOOK TWO

Chapter 13

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How was Frederic taken to the American hospital in Milan?

to smell of smth.

a porter

to bend

2. Describe Frederic's arrival to the hospital in Milan.

an elderly woman

a grey-haired woman

to draw blinds

it was dim

3. Who took care of Frederic when he woke up in the morning?

my head is hurt

foreign bodies

inflammation of the knee

to be in charge

skillfully

responsibility

right away

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

She tucked at her hair and looked at me nearsightedly.

He was in his shirt sleeves.

“Any room will do”, I said.

She was small and neatly suspicious and too good for her position.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. когда ноги сгибались, была ужасная боль

2. в тех документах описан мой случай и лечение, которое мне было оказано

3. встряхнуть термометр

Chapter 14

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Why did the barber behave so oddly?

to lather

solemn

to tip smb.

2. Describe Catherine's arrival.

to be crazy about smb.

II. Paraphrase or explain the following:

1. He was very solemn and refrained from talking.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

Чем быстрее я выберусь из-под лезвия, тем лучше.

Он старался удержаться от смеха.

Внутри меня всё перевернулось.

Возвращайся сразу (немедленно).

Chapter 15

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Why did Frederic have to be taken to another hospital?

to have (to take) an X-ray

excitable

efficient

cheerful

2. What did the 3 doctors get together for? What was their verdict?

to fail in smth.

a consultation

to be swollen

to pat smb's shoulder

to pat smb. on the shoulder

to be on crutches

Chapters 16 –17

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How did Frederic feel after the operation?

to fix smb. up (for the operation)

to go under the ether (an anesthetic)

to be a great success

2. Relate the conversation between Miss Ferguson and Frederic.

to get smb. in trouble

to flatter smb.

sensitive

to do night duty

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

I have to do the chart, darling, and fix you up.

Valentini will fix me.

She just jawed about it.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. Смотри! Не навлеки на неё беду!
2. За ваше здоровье.
3. Я бы стала уважать вас за это.

Chapter 18

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Sum up the chapter.
 - to make fun of smb.
2. Why didn't Catherine want to have their marriage registered?
 - to start on the formalities
 - to be apart
 - to be jealous of smb.

Chapter 19

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How did Frederic feel? What treatments did Frederic start at the Ospedale maggiore?
 - to walk with a cane
 - violet rays
 - massage
 - to need attendance
2. How did Frederic spend his spare time? What people did he meet?
 - to roam about the town
 - to promote (to be promoted)
 - conceited
4. What was going on at the front?
 - marshes and swamps
5. What is the role of rain in the development of the plot?
 - to drizzle
 - to comfort smb.

it kept on raining

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. The rest of the time I was glad to kill.
2. The hospital was quite busy and that kept her occupied.
3. ...he was always on the point of something very big happening.
4. You guys think there isn't anything to war.
5. They are a strange lot.
6. I only want you to have enough rank so that we're admitted to the better restaurants.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. Я спешил вернуться домой.
2. Я рад, что вас возведут в чин капитана.
3. Он всем надоедал (всех утомлял).
4. Кэт не могла выносить (терпеть) его.

Chapter 20 (optional)

I. Prepare the 1st passage for good reading and translation.

II. Retell the chapter in brief. Use the following words and expressions:

performances of the horses

paddock

grand stands

to win the race

to lose

to back some horse

to bet on some horse

crooked

III. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. ... his colour doesn't run before they pay off.

2. I thought he looked seedy.
3. That doesn't do us any good.

IV. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. Нечестные скачки.
2. Мы неожиданно встретили двух итальянцев.
3. Итальянцы были очень манерными.
4. Эта лошадь пришла к финишу четвертой.
5. Моя жена проиграла 20 лир.
6. Я чувствовала себя очень одинокой.
7. Испортить чьё-либо настроение.

Chapter 20

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How did the Italian people show their disapproval of the war? What news did Frederic learn from the major?

riot (rioting)

Chapter 21

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How did it happen that Frederic lost his convalescent leave? Relate the conversation between Miss Van Campen and Frederic.

to enrage smb.

to escape the front

to be court-martialled

to swear

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. Pity is something that is wasted on you.
2. I don't believe self-inflicted jaundice entitles you to a convalescent leave.
3. You will have to go back to the front when you are through with your jaundice.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. Никаких сомнений; несомненно.
2. Итальянские офицеры часто посещали меня.
3. Вас нельзя винить за то, что вы не хотите возвращаться на фронт.

Chapters 22- 23

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Describe Frederic's departure from Milan.

to pay the bill

hostile

to save smb. a place

to swallow

to lean against the doors

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. I feel hollow and hungry.
2. "No", I said, "Thanks, I don't need thee".

BOOK THREE

Chapter 24

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What news did Frederic learn from the major?

to be deadly tired (of)

to train an army

2. What made the major think the Austrians would not start an offensive?

3. Describe the state Rinaldi was in.

a little thinner

to be depressed (by)

to be disappointed (disillusioned)

Chapter 25

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Did Frederic's opinion concerning the end of the war differ greatly from that of the priest? Reproduce the conversation between Frederic and the priest.

to go through the things

to discourage smb.

changes in men

to win a victory

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. I am tired too but from no cause.

2. Many people have realized the war this summer.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

1. Дождь перестал.

2. Это больше не может продолжаться.

3. Я давно жду победы (надеюсь на победу).

4. Дайте ему власть.

Chapter 26

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did Frederic see at the place which the Austrians had formerly held?

a wrecked village

much artillery

to be screened by matting

signboards

ruined roads

2. What did Gino tell Frederic ?

great admiration for smb.

wounded and sick

new troops

scarce food

3. What was Gino's opinion at the situation at the front?

to be short of food

to starve

4. Why was Frederic embarrassed by the words "sacred", "glorious" and "sacrifice"?

to see nothing sacred

the things that were glorious had no glory

to be like the stockyards

5. How did the description of the weather accentuate the grim atmosphere of the war?

6. Were the Austrians' attacks a success? What were the orders for the Italian army?

To hold a line no matter what happens

7. How did the retreat start? Comment on: "The retreat was orderly, wet, sullen".

to break through

to haul

slackers

to pile

Chapter 27

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. How does the author describe the retreat of the Italian troops?

columns of troops and guns

to move slowly but steadily

block

to find a unit

to give smb. a ride

infantry

the rate of progress

too soggy to cross

peasants

carts loaded with household goods
to save the most valuable things
to keep to smth.

2. How does Hemingway depict Frederic's state of mind?
3. Why did they decide to leave the trucks?

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. The block might extend as far as Udine.
2. The rain was not falling so heavily and I thought it might clear.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

с разрешения
сесть в машину
держаться ближе к повозкам

Chapter 28

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What happened to one of the ambulances at noon?

Chapter 29

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What did Frederic and the drivers see as they were on a road to a river?
abandoned trucks and carts
2. Why did Frederic find it necessary for them to cross the bridge one at a time?
a solid bridge
to blow up

3. Who did Frederic see while crossing the bridge?

helmets
to bend forward
to move smoothly

3. How did Aymo get shot? What made Frederic suppose it were the Italians who

had fired at them?

to start down the embankment

to be ahead of smb.

to lurch

to fall face down

4. Why didn't Bonello stay with Frederic and Piani?

to be after smth. (smb.)

5. Give the account of the talk between Piani and Frederic about Bonello and the end of the war.

6. How did the military police handle the retreating officers?

to hit smb. in the face

to grab smb. from behind

to pull an arm up

to resist

to be guarded by

to question smb.

7. What were the officers accused of?

8. How did Frederic manage to escape?

Chapter 30

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Why did Frederic have to stay so long in the river?

to hold on to a timber

to be in an eddy

to drown

2. How did he manage to get out of the water?

to crawl out

to push on through

3. Why was it so important for Frederic to find a railway line?

coming straight on

the tracks

4. How did Frederic get onto the train?

to catch the handrods

5. Where was the train going? Why wouldn't Frederic go that way?

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. I felt hollow and sick in my stomach.

2. When the sick feeling was gone...

3. Soldiers on guard.

4. I looked up and ahead.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

судороги

попасть в водоворот

перестать надеяться

иметь отношение к чему-либо

Chapter 31

Sum up the chapter.

BOOK FOUR

Chapter 32

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Describe Frederic's arrival to Milan.

to drop off the train

to go in for smth.

to smell of smth.

2. What did the proprietor want to know?

to happen at the front

a big retreat

3. What kind of help did the proprietor offer Frederic?

to be in trouble

to keep smb.

leave papers

to have no need for smth.

reasonable

4. What warning did Frederic receive from the proprietor?

to take smb. in

to be cut away

cloth

to be a different colour

5. Why did Frederic refuse the proprietor's help?

6. How can you account for Frederic's keeping away from the station?

7. Why did Frederic have to go to Stresa?

8. Why did Frederic drive to Simmons, one of the men he knew? What conversation took place between them?

to study singing

to be in a jam

to intern smb.

to flee smb.

Chapter 33

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What made Frederic feel like a masquerader?

to be in uniform

to miss

2. What does the author allude to in the following sentence:

“I myself felt as sad as the wet Lombard country that was outside through the window”.

3. Why did the aviators at the compartment avoid looking at Frederic?

to be scornful of smth.

to feel insulted

4. Comment on the sentence: "I have made a separate peace".

5. Why did Frederic think it was better to arrive at the hotel in a carriage? What kind of hotel was it?

to look out on

luxurious

5. What information did Frederic want to get from the barman? What kind of help did the latter offer Frederic?

6. Was Helen Ferguson Catherine's true friend? Prove your viewpoint.

to be in a mess

to get smb. into a mess

7. Why did Frederic say he felt like a criminal? Did Catherine share his opinion?

to be liable to smth.

to live like criminals

to desert from the army

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. In the old days I would have insulted them and picked a fight.

2. "Am I sneaky, Fergy."

"You are worse than sneaky..."

Chapter 34

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Sum up the chapter.

II. Paraphrase or interpret the following:

1. Stresa looked very deserted from the lake.

2. I lay down on the bed and tried to keep from thinking.

3. Knotting my tie and looking in the glass I looked strange to myself in the civilian clothes.

4. "Oh, I am always well. But I am getting old. I detect signs of age now".

5. "I hardly ever see Americans".

6. “You must miss them. One misses one’s countrymen and especially one’s countrywomen. I know that experience”.

III. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions and reproduce them in the situations from the text:

отступать

осведомляться о чём-либо

быть чьим-либо современником

находиться на дипломатической службе

являться большим общественным событием

Chapter 35

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What piece of advice did the barman give Frederic when he woke him up late at night?

to knock on smb.

to disturb smb.

a very serious matter

to be out of uniform

rough

Chapter 36

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. What difficulties did Catherine and Frederic encounter while sailing across the lake?

to row

occasionally

oars

a gust of wind

a blister

sore

to smash up
to keep close to the shore
to steer
to stay well out
to ache
to catch a crab
to turn someone back
at the frontier

2. What feelings did Catherine and Frederic experience when they left the boat?

grand
stiff
cheerful

3. What attracted Catherine's and Frederic's attention in the café? Why does the author write about it?

4. Render the conversation between Frederic and the lieutenant in the custom house.

to question smb.
to do the winter sport
to study architecture

5. Why did the lieutenant's attitude towards Catherine and Frederic change?

to be favourably impressed
a visa

BOOK FIVE

Chapter 37

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Describe Catherine's and Frederic's life in Montreux.

to start a fire
to have one's hair done
to black out advertisements
to prevent communication with smb.

Chapters 38 – 39

Sum up the chapters.

Chapter 40

I. Questions and Assignments.

1. Sum up the chapter.

to have pains

to die in childbirth

to do a Caesarean

A FAREWELL TO ARMS SUMMARY

Lieutenant Frederic Henry, a young American ambulance driver with the Italian army during World War I, takes a winter leave from the front. When he returns, he meets and quickly falls in love with Catherine Barkley, an English nurse's aide in the town's British hospital. She mourns the death of her fiancé from the war last year, and she eagerly enters the pleasurable diversion the game of love offers with Henry. Henry, too, is revived by love after the horror he has seen of war.

Henry's knee is badly wounded during an artillery bombardment, and he is sent to a hospital in Milan for an operation. Catherine transfers to his hospital and helps him recuperate from the surgery. They spend all their free time together, and their love deepens as they gradually acknowledge that they stand alone against the cruel world. Before Henry returns to the front, Catherine reveals she is pregnant. They are both pleased with this, however, and cannot wait to see each other again.

Back at the front, the Germans and Austrians break through the Italian line, and the Italians are forced to make a lengthy retreat. Henry travels with some other drivers, two Italian engineering sergeants, and two Italian girls. When the sergeants abandon the drivers when their car gets stuck, Henry shoots one of them, and another driver finishes him off. Later, the trigger-happy Italian rear guard mistakenly shoots one of the Italian drivers. One of the drivers deserts the group, choosing to be taken prisoner rather than face potential death. At a bridge over a flooded river, the corrupt Italian military singles out Henry as a lieutenant and accuses him of treachery leading to the Italian defeat. Knowing he will be executed, Henry jumps into the river and escapes with the current.

Henry manages to get out of the fast-moving river and jump a train to Milan. He thinks he has made a "separate peace" and is no longer attached to the military. He

finds Catherine in the town of Stresa and, prior to Henry's arrest for desertion; the two make a daring nighttime escape by a borrowed boat to Switzerland. They enjoy an idyllic, isolated life that winter in the Swiss town of Montreux, spending time outdoors and preparing for the arrival of their baby; Henry is not completely without guilt, however, for abandoning his friends at the front.

They move to the town of Lausanne in the spring to be close to its hospital, and Catherine soon goes into labor. The pregnancy is lengthy and painful, and the baby, delivered through a Caesarean, is stillborn. Catherine dies soon after of multiple hemorrhages with Henry by her side. He tries to say goodbye to her, but it is like saying goodbye to a statue, and he walks back to his hotel room in the rain.

ABOUT A FAREWELL TO ARMS

World War I began in 1914 and ended on Nov. 11, 1918. Fought primarily between the Triple Alliance powers of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Triple Entente countries of England, France, Russia, Italy, and the U.S. (Italy defected from the Triple Alliance in 1915; the U.S. joined the war in 1917), the Great War, as it was called, with its vast scope, modernized weaponry, and vague political struggle over land, laid waste to Europe's landscape and population. Roughly half of the 70 million men and women serving in the war were killed, injured, or taken prisoner.

A Farewell to Arms is greatly informed by Hemingway's own wartime experience. Rejected from the U.S. army for his poor eyesight (which he later falsely claimed was due to boxing), Hemingway's determination to join the war effort landed him a post with the Red Cross as an ambulance driver on the Italian front. He jumped at the chance to be a canteen-provider on the front lines, handing out chocolate and cigarettes to the troops during battle, and on July 8, 1918 he was hit in the leg by an Austrian mortar shell. Despite the wound, he managed to carry an Italian soldier to the nearby command post. However, machine-gun fire struck him in the knee and foot, and he was eventually sent to a hospital in Milan, Italy. A similar injury befalls Henry in the novel.

During his convalescence, the 19-year-old Hemingway had an affair with an American Red Cross nurse seven years his senior, Agnes von Kurowsky. This experience inspired Henry's romance with Catherine in the novel, though Hemingway most likely embellished it; most scholars believe Agnes, a committed nurse, never let him move beyond kissing and did not reciprocate his intense feelings. Though she did not die during the war, as Catherine does, Agnes eventually rejected Hemingway via a letter.

The painful emotions of a broken body and heart no doubt embittered Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), which some critics consider the finest novel to come out of the war and Hemingway's personal best, reflected the widespread disillusionment

with war - and with a world that allows such barbarity - of Hemingway's young but weary post-WWI "Lost Generation."

CHARACTER LIST

Lieutenant Frederic Henry

The protagonist and fairly aloof narrator, Henry is a young American ambulance driver with the Italian army. However, he does not feel strongly about the cause, and certainly is not out for glory. He turns from the horrors of war to a passionate, escapist love affair with Catherine Barkley, and the all-consuming love helps distract him from the brutality around him. Still, he is good at his job; a cool-headed, unselfish man who exercises grace under pressure when he is injured and when he must shoot a deserting engineering officer, Henry fulfills the code of the "Hemingway hero." He makes his "separate peace" when he decides that he no longer has any obligation to the army and that his loyalty is to Catherine.

Catherine Barkley

A British Voluntary Aid Detachment (a second-tier nurse), Catherine is in grief over her fiancé's recent death at the start of the novel. Henry offers a tempting rebound, and she dives into this new diverting love. She later admits that she was slightly "crazy" when she first met Henry, and her behavior backs this up: she gives herself so readily to a near stranger, and her games of flirtation and teasing border on the juvenile. However, she gains some measure of independence later on, as when she helps Henry row the boat across the lake for their escape, but she is typically submissive and eager to please with Henry (thought, to her credit, so is he with her). Like Henry, she believes the world is out to destroy people's happiness.

Lieutenant Rinaldi

Henry's Italian surgeon roommate, Rinaldi is an alcoholic womanizer who does not believe in romance and love as Henry does. Instead, he proclaims himself in love with nearly every woman he meets, and then quickly discards the idea as he finds the next one. He appears to have something of a crush on Henry, or at least engages in what literary criticism refers to as a "homosocial relationship," a bond between men that borders on homoeroticism.

Priest

The unnamed priest in Henry's unit is the butt of all jokes by the others, but Henry, though he is not religious, treats him kindly. They have several deep discussions, and the priest encourages Henry to find love and be happy.

Helen Ferguson

A Scottish nurse, Helen is Catherine's best female friend in the war. She is also friends with Henry at first, but later grows jealous of his and Catherine's relationship and fears Catherine will abandon her.

Bonello

An Italian ambulance driver, Bonello happily kills off the engineering sergeant that Henry shoots. Bonello, like his fellow drivers, does not believe in the cause of the war, and he leaves the group during the Italian retreat to become a prisoner.

Ettore Moretti

An Italian-American soldier in the Italian army, Ettore boasts of his medals and rank while insulting others. In this regard, he is the opposite of Henry, who does not care at all about personal glory.

Dr. Valentini

A brash, fast-talking doctor who successfully operates on Henry's knee, Dr. Valentini is a good example of the masculine Hemingway hero, especially in comparison to the effete, incompetent doctors who first diagnose Henry.

Aymo

An Italian ambulance driver who is shot and killed during the retreat.

Ralph Simmons

An opera singer Henry knows, Simmons gives Henry food and civilian clothing after Henry escapes from the army.

Miss Gage

A young, pretty nurse Henry befriends with while he recovers in the Milan hospital. She appears to be attracted to Henry.

Miss Van Campen

The shrewish superintendent of the Milan hospital, she takes an immediate disliking to Henry.

Emilio

The bartender at the hotel in Stresa, Emilio warns Henry of his impending arrest and provides him with his boat to escape.

Count Greffi

A rich elderly man Henry knows who plays billiards with Henry at the hotel in Stresa. Count Greffi does not believe in the war, and Henry values his other mature opinions.

Captain

The Captain of Henry's unit frequently mocks the priest.

Major

The Major of Henry's unit frequently mocks the priest, as well.

Портнягин Дмитрий Валерьевич

**ЭРНЕСТ ХЕМИНГУЭЙ
«ПРОЩАЙ, ОРУЖИЕ!»**

Методические рекомендации
по домашнему чтению
для студентов специальности
031001 «Филология»

Редактор Е.А. Устюгова

Подписано к печати	Формат 60x84 1/16	Бумага тип. №1
Печать трафаретная	Усл. печ. л. 2,25	Уч. -изд. л.2,25
Заказ	Тираж 100	Цена свободная

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