

The background is a composite image. At the top, a castle with tall, dark spires is illuminated against a twilight sky. Below the castle, a large dragon with yellow and orange wings is shown in flight. In the foreground, an open book with a large red initial 'D' is visible, resting on a surface. The overall scene is magical and evokes a sense of fantasy and literature.

English literature for children

*Презентация выполнена
учителем английского языка
Угрин А.А.*

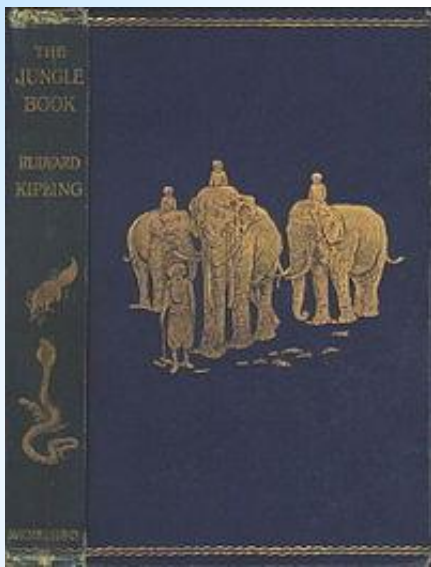
The background is a composite image. At the top, a large, dark castle with many spires and towers is illuminated with warm lights against a twilight sky. In the foreground, a large, golden dragon with its wings spread is positioned on the right side. Below the dragon, an open book with a large red initial 'D' is visible. The text is overlaid in a white, elegant script font.

L. Carroll,
R. Kipling,
P. Travers



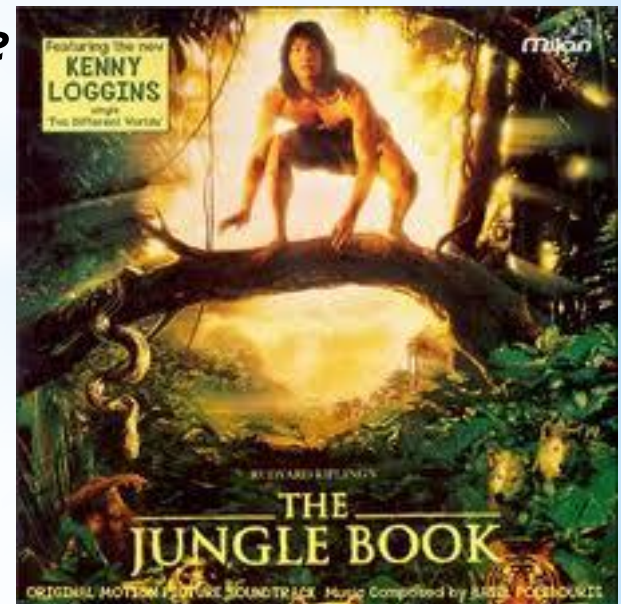
Joseph Rudyard Kipling (30 December 1865 - 18 January 1936) was an English poet, short-story writer, and novelist chiefly remembered for his celebration of British imperialism, tales and poems of British soldiers in India, and his tales for children.

Kipling is regarded as a major "innovator in the art of the short story"; his children's books are enduring classics of children's literature; and his best works are said to exhibit "a versatile and luminous narrative gift".

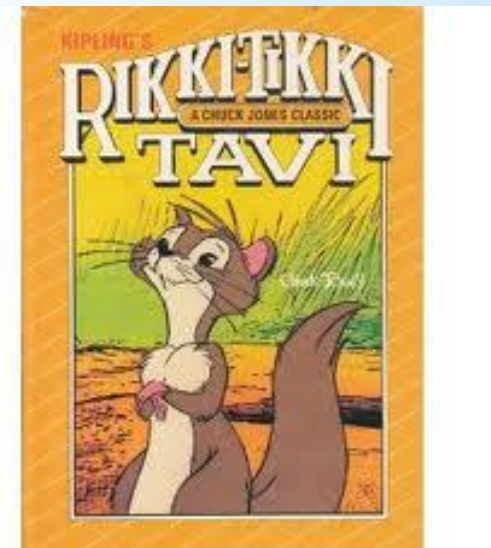
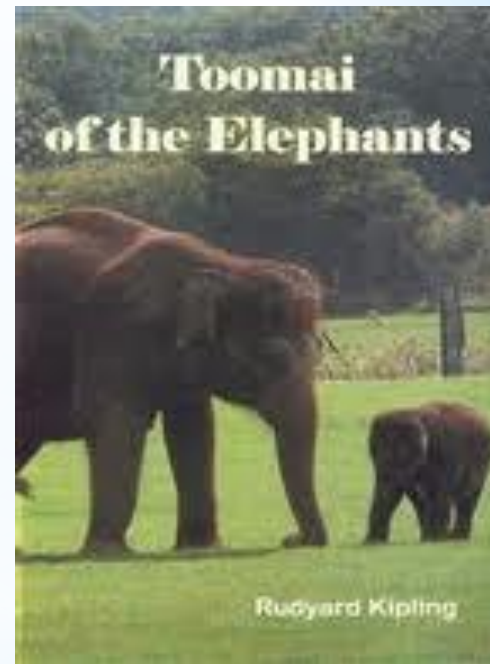


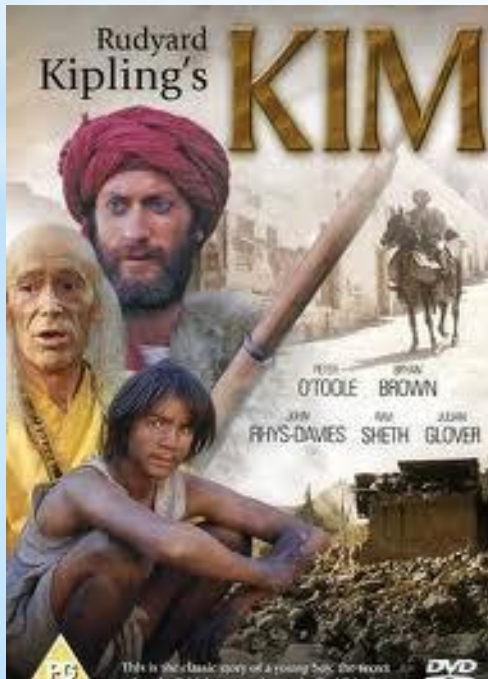
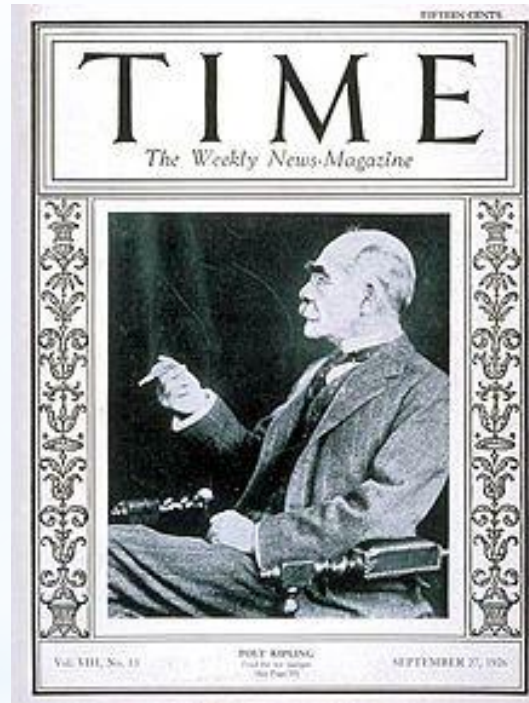
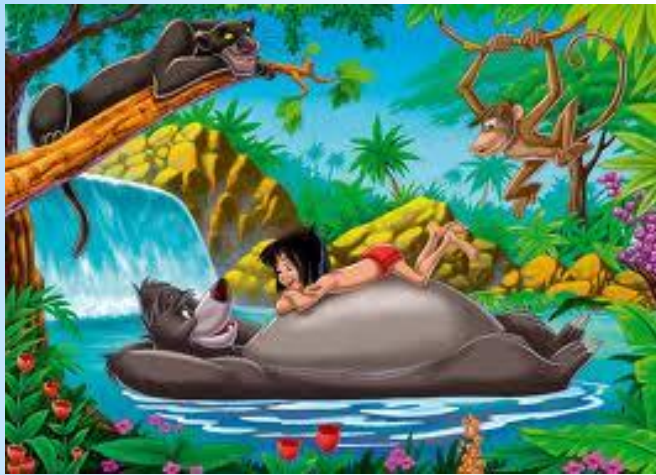
The Jungle Book (1894) is a collection of stories. The stories were first published in magazines in 1893-94.

The tales in the book (and also those in The Second Jungle Book which followed in 1895, and which includes five further stories about Mowgli) are fables, using animals in an anthropomorphic manner to give moral lessons. The verses of The Law of the Jungle, for example, lay down rules for the safety of individuals, families and communities.



The most famous of the other stories are probably "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi", the story of a heroic mongoose, and "Toomai of the Elephants", the tale of a young elephant-handler. As with much of Kipling's work, each of the stories is preceded by a piece of verse, and succeeded by another.





Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (27 January 1832 - 14 January 1898), better known by the pseudonym Lewis Carroll, he was an English author, mathematician, logician, Anglican deacon and photographer. His most famous writings are Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and its sequel Through the Looking-Glass, as well as the poems "The Hunting of the Snark" and "Jabberwocky", all examples of the genre of literary nonsense.



From a young age, Dodgson wrote poetry and short stories, both contributing heavily to the family magazine Mischmasch and later sending them to various magazines, enjoying moderate success. Between 1854 and 1856, his work appeared in the national publications, The Comic Times and The Train, as well as smaller magazines like the Whitby Gazette and the Oxford Critic. Most of this output was humorous, sometimes satirical, but his standards and ambitions were exacting.



In 1856 he published his first piece of work under the name that would make him famous. A romantic poem called "Solitude" appeared in The Train under the authorship of "Lewis Carroll."



In 1865 Lewis Carroll published “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” in England. The tale plays with logic in ways that have given the story lasting popularity to adults as well as children. It is considered to be one of the most characteristic examples of the genre of literary nonsense, and its narrative course and structure has been enormously influential, mainly in the fantasy genre.





In 1950 C. S. Lewis (1898-1963) published the first of installment of his Chronicles of Narnia series in the UK. The Chronicles of Narnia has sold over 120 million copies in 41 languages, and has been adapted several times, complete or in part, for radio, television, stage, and cinema. In addition to numerous traditional Christian themes, the series borrows characters and ideas from Greek and Roman mythology, as well as from traditional British and Irish fairy tales.

The Hunting of the Snark

In 1876, Dodgson produced his last great work, *The Hunting of the Snark*, a fantastical "nonsense" poem, exploring the adventures of a bizarre crew of tradesmen, and one beaver, who set off to find the eponymous creature. The painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti reputedly became convinced the poem was about him.



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A GIRLS' CLUB GIRLS' CLUB

Pamela Lyndon Travers (born Helen Lyndon Goff; 9 August 1899 - 23 April 1996) was an Australian novelist, actress and journalist, popularly remembered for her series of children's novels about the mystical and magical nanny Mary Poppins. Her popular books have been adapted many times, including the 1964 film starring Julie Andrews and the Broadway musical originally produced in London's West End.





The lesson Mary Poppins teaches is to use our intuition, to look within, to find the truth. This theme continues throughout the stories, particularly in adventures involving the two older Banks children, Michael and Jane. Mary Poppins almost always denies that anything unusual happened, in order to make them think.

The city of Maryborough is very proud of it's link with Mary, and so honors her annually with a spectacular week long festival in the streets. One of the local ladies plays the part of Mary in appropriate attire and walks around the streets talking to enthralled children who gaze at her with wide open eyes! Of course, she carries the obligatory umbrella and bag!



Poppism:

“Practically Perfect in Every Way”.



*From all forms of literary,
the fairy tales give, in my
opinion, most truthful
picture of life.*

Keith Chesterton

