The old man and the boy discuss wrestling—the old men’s sole interest besides his fishing.

The month is December, cold for an old man who has few clothes, but important because it is the month when the big fish come.

The boy leaves to fetch some sardines for their food and the old man falls asleep, to be woken by Manolin, who has brought him supper which has been donated by the boy’s kindly father.

The love the boy bears for the old man is shown in his desire to bring him water from the village supply, soap, a good towel and clothes for the winter.

During the meal both of them once again discuss wrestling: the old man’s hero and inspiration is the great DiMaggio, whom they had once been too shy to invite fishing when he had visited their village.

Thinking back on the past the old man remembers when he, as a sailor, saw tigers on African beaches.

In his old age, Santiago no longer dreams of violent activities, but only of places and the lions playing like cats on the beach.

Waking early in the morning, the boy rouses the old man, and they carry the gear to the boat. The old man is grateful to accept a cup of coffee before leaving, knowing that he will have nothing else all day.

As he goes, the old man hears the occasional flying fish breaking the surface. They are his friends as they show the presence of bigger fish.

He feels sorry for the sea birds, who have a harsh life, being subject to the varying moods of the sea, which he thinks of as maculine.
Drifting with the current, the old man has his lines out before daylight. Each hook, carefully baited, has been set at a precisely determined depth where the old knows the big fish swim.

Each pencil-thick line is tied to the green stick which will dip when the bait is tugged.

At sunrise he sees that he is further out than any of the other fishermen.

Santiago rows toward a man-of-war bird circling over some flying fish which are being chased by dolphins. The old man knows that the bigger fish hunt dolphin, and so he follows the shoal in the hopes of catching something big.

Seeing a “Portuguese man-of-war” floating beside the boat while small fish swim among the poisonous filaments with immunity, Santiago reflects on the pain they can cause fishermen.

Since the boy has left him by his own choice, the old man has been content to talk to himself. The rich have radios to relieve the loneliness, but he has only his thoughts to keep him company.

Thoughts of sleep are quickly cast aside as one of his lines dips sharply. ‘With an expert touch he holds the line, feeling the gentle nibbling of a fish which the old man knows is a shark.

At the moment which Santiago judges to be correct, he pulls the line again and again to make the hook sink into a fish.

In his loneliness, the old man pities the fish as he is hooked. He muses about this strange fish, wondering if it has any plans or is just as desperate as he is.

Santiago always cuts away the other lines, meaning he does not have his wife to help him in an emergency.
that everything that might cause trouble is cleared away and he has a big reserve of line, he vows that he will stay with the fish until he is dead.

31. Santiago tries to increase the tension on the line, but he knows that each jerk, enlarging the hole made by the hook, will increase the risk of losing the fish if it jumps.

32. The old man not only feels love but respect for the fish. Nevertheless, he vows to kill the shark before the end of the day.

33. The jerk on the line has cut the old man’s hand, and he washes it in the bucket, resolving to pay more careful attention to his work.

34. Turning now to the tuna which he has caught, Santiago cuts strips off it which he eats raw. He hopes that the food will strengthen his right hand, which has become so stiff and cramped on the line that he can hardly move it.

35. As the old man notes that his left hand is slowly improving, the fishing line begins to change its slant and he knows that the fish is coming up. The fish, in all its magnificence, leaps from the water, and the old man notes that it is two feet longer than the skiff.

36. The old man has seen many great fish and has caught two weighing over a thousand pounds, but never alone. Now he has hooked the largest fish he has ever seen and he is alone.

37. Although he acknowledges that he is not religious, Santiago commences, in spite of his great weariness, to say ten "Our Fathers" and ten "Heil Marys" so that he should catch the fish.

38. The old man feels better for the prayers, and his physical suffering ceases.
Santiago decides to throw over another line to catch a fish to eat, being determined to kill the marlin and thus prove to the boy that he is a strange old man.

By now the old man feels very tired, and he tries to think of other things, especially wrestling, which will keep up his morale.

The old men is determined to be worthy of the famous baseball player, DiMaggio, who achieved perfection in spite of the Pain of a bone-spur in his heel.

As the sun sets, in order to give himself more confidence, the old man calls to mind the excitement of the hand game that he had played and won against the powerful negro. He had been called "The Champion" for a long time after that.

The old man feels that he has gained an advantage over the marlin, as he has eaten whereas it has not. By now it has grown dark, as the old man settles down as best he can for his second night at sea.

Santiago thinks of the stars as his friends as they become visible, but the fish is his great enemy and he is determined to kill it.

Arranging the line as he thinks for, the old man drifts off into sleep, dreaming first of all of a great school of leaping porpoises and then of tigers on an African beach.

Eventually the old man observes that the fish is tiring and knows that, when it begins to circle the boat, his great trial will begin. So he eats another flying fish to renew his strength.

Almost blind from exhaustion and his thoughts confused, the old man struggles to turn the fish on its side so that he can harpoon it. At last the fish rolls over and the old man,
summoning all his strength, harpoons it. The fish is killed, its blood pours from the harpoon 'wound like a cloud.

Santiago calculates the weight as fifteen hundred pounds, and knows that it will mean a fortune in money for him. He thinks that the great DiMaggio would be proud of him that day.

Unhappily, the old man sees his fortune literally disappearing before his eyes as he sails onwards. The trail of the marlin's blood will be a sign for all sardines.

Stiff and cold, the old man hopes that no more sharks will come, but by midnight he has to fight off more of them. After losing his club, he continues the hopeless battle with the tiller until it is splintered. No more sharks come because there is nothing left to eat.
PART THREE. 1. Put a check mark (√) in front of the meaning (a, b, c, or d) which best fits the numbered word or phrase according to the story.

1. harmless
   a) sordid
   b) heftible
   c) plentiful
   d) benevolent

2. attained
   a) achieved
   b) survived
   c) continued
   d) got through

3. precision
   a) accuracy
   b) exactness
   c) juxtaposition
   d) persona

4. ineffectually
   a) effectively
   b) thoroughly
   c) unsuccessfully
   d) hurriedly

5. iridescent
   a) attainable
   b) possible
   c) unbreakable
   d) glittering or flashing with interchanging colours

6. carapaxed
   a) shielded or covered
   b) dest roped
7. annulled
   a) came quite often
   b) reduced to nothing
   c) extinguished
   d) b and c are correct

8. tentative
   a) careful
   b) decisive
   c) derisive
   d) of the nature of an experiment; testing

9. conscientiously
   a) carefully
   b) scrupulously
   c) carelessly
   d) a and b are correct

10. undulation
    a) inspiration
    b) aspiration
    c) toleration
    d) a gentle rising and falling

11. acrobat ics
    a) leaping around
    b) science of neurosis
    c) acoust ics
    d) theories

12. convulsively
    a) admittedly
    b) as if suffering from convulsions which are characterized by a series of involuntary twitchings of the muscles
c) by choosing wisely
  d) thoroughly and voluntarily

13. perceptibly
   a) obviously
   b) apparently
   c) not iceably
   d) carelessly

14. sustenance
   a) observation
   b) obedience
   c) admission
   d) food

15. leprous
   a) dangerous
   b) free
   c) perilous
   d) the colour associated with leprosy—white

16. ceding
   a) ending
   b) yielding
   c) giving up
   d) b and c are correct

17. malignancy
   a) hatred
   b) intense malevolence
   c) goodwill
   d) a and c are correct

18. scavenger
   a) a desire for the misfortune of another
   b) a wish for great fortune
c) appallation

d) an animal that feeds on any scraps, usually decaying, that it can find

19. involuntarily
   a) not done willingly or by choice
   b) angrily
   c) noticeably
   d) b and c are correct

20. mutilated
   a) rendered imperfect by the removing of some part
   b) organized
   c) calculated
   d) dismissed

2. Give a new word or phrase that has the definition as given below.

21. ...........: a small sea-going boat adapted for rowing and sailing. "deep creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords"—All the old man's fishing is done with had-lines; as the big fish take the bait the line rushes through his hands with great speed, thus cutting them.

22. ...........: a seat across a boat on which the rower sits.

23. ...........: a good food fish, widely distributed in temperate and tropical waters.

24. ...........: The Caribbean coastal lowland of Nicaragua. It is hot, rainy, swampy and densely forested

25. ...........: a stick with a hook attached to it, used for hauling big fish into a boat.

26. ...........: a barbed spear with rope attached, used for capturing and killing large fish or whales.
27. This refers to the devotion honouring Our Lord by the worship of His heart of flesh as a symbol of His love in dying for all men. Such pictures usually depict the naked, bleeding heart of Jesus.

28. wine shop or wine cellar

29. A famous American baseball player, and an outstanding fielder and hitter, he played for the New York Yankees. Experts consider that there were better contemporary players but few men have ever earned the affection and renown which he received as a “team player”—one who always displayed his individual greatness as part of his team and to whom the team was always more important than himself.

30. A famous American baseball player renowned for his grace and speed.


32. ‘What gives?’

33. fibre obtained by picking old ropes, and used for caulking a boat’s seams to make them watertight.

34. a peg in the side of a boat against which the car rests in rowing

35. the Spanish word for sea was formerly feminine, hence the feminine definite article ‘la’.

36. a fish caught commercially, but seldom eaten fresh because of its cily flesh

37. a general word for the minute organisms drifting on or near the surface of seas and rivers, on which small fish feed.

38. or ‘blue bottle’—the common name given to a complex animal colony. A colony consists of a float, much like a
transparent bladder, from the underside of which hang long stinging tentacles whose poison is dangerous to *man*.

39. ..........: the Spanish word for "bad water".

40. ..........: a loop or bend.

41. ..........: a fishing *term* meaning to jerk the fishing line in order to imbed the hook in the fish.

42. ..........: a bag-like cavity.

43. ..........: the stiffening of the body after death.

44. ..........: breeze

45. ..........: poisoning caused by eating food that has gone bad.

46. ..........: the Spanish word for spasm or cramp.

47. ..........: a seaport on the southern coast of Cuba

48. ..........: horizontal cross timbers *at* the top of a *mast*.

49. ..........: a star in the constellation of Orion, the name of a hunter familiar in classical mythology; the most noticeable part of this constellation is the short line of three bright stars which represents the belt around Orion’s waist.

50. ..........: a piece of timber extending around the top part of the hull.

51. ..........: a strong and cold north wind which blows in autumn and winter in the Gulf of Mexico.

52. ..........: pairs of strong posts fastened to boats to secure ropes.

53. ..........: to join ropes by untwisting and interweaving the strands of the ends.

54. ..........: referring to the teeth of the shark.

55. ..........: a rope attached to a sail enabling it to be pulled in or let out.

56. ..........: a suburb east of Havana.
57. ........... : a ferocious fish found in warm seas throughout the world.

58. ........... : the Spanish word for shark.
PART FOUR

Answer the following questions in good English.

1. Write a précis of The Old Man and the Sea. Cite some significant lines if possible.
2. Give a brief description of the old man, Santiago. If possible, cite some characteristics to support your answer.

3. Describe carefully what the old man did and thought from the time that marlin first nibbled the bait until the hook was struck home.
4. Give a full description of the marlin, piercing together all the references made to it.

5. Describe what happened from the time the marlin first began to circle until it was finally harpooned and killed.
6. Describe carefully the old man's changing attitudes towards the fish during his long ordeal. If possible, give reasons for the changes.

7. Describe the old man's return to harbour and his struggle to reach his shack.
8. Recount the old man's battle against the sharks.

9. "The old man is a master at his craft." Is this statement justified? If it is, give some account of his skill as exemplified in the story, showing particularly how he uses the birds, fish and other signs in the ocean to help him.
10. Give a careful account of the part played by Manolin in the story.

11. What are the surface values of The Old Man and the Sea?
12. If we can regard the marlin, the lions and the sharks as symbols, show their symbolic value in the story.

13. Some critics have said that the story is spoilt by too much technical detail. What do you think?
14. "Fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends." Why do you think the old man is determined to kill the fish in spite of his admiration of it?

15. "I am glad we do not have to try to kill the stars." why do you think the old man says this?
16. In *The Old Man and the Sea* there are strong similarities to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Give an account of these similarities. Explain their significance and effectiveness.

17. “Santiago attains heroic stature in *The Old Man and the Sea*: he is larger than life.” Justify this statement by references to Hemingway’s description of him, of his struggle with the marlin, and of his battle with the sharks.
18. Show how the theme of man's dependence on others is developed in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

19. "What a man can do and what a man endures" is a familiar theme in Hemingway's writing. Show how this is true of *The Old Man and the Sea*.
20. “Santiago, by rowing out too far in his pride, has brought all his
misfortunes upon himself.” Do you agree with this? Justify any
statement you make.

21. After having read The Old Man and the Sea, what piece of philosophy
about life do you get? Does this story make a deep impression on
you? Explain.
22. Read the following passage with great care and then answer the questions below:

"He took about forty pounds,' the old man said aloud. He took my harpoon too and all the rope, he thought, and now my fish bleeds again and there will be others.

He did not like to look at the fish any more since he had been mutilated. When the fish had been hit it was as though he himself were hit.

But I killed the shark that hit my fish, he thought. And he was the biggest dentuso that I have ever seen. And God knows that I have seen big ones.

It was too good to last, he thought. I wish it had been a dream now and that I had never hooked the fish and was alone in bed on the newspapers."

a) Carefully explain the old man's reference to the forty pounds.
b) Why did the old man feel "as though he himself were hit"?

c) Explain the reference to "the biggest dentuso".
d) The old man wishes that the whole episode “had been a dream”.

What sort of dreams did he usually have?

e) Comment on Hemingway’s language and style as illustrated by this extract.