

English Literature Activities



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The Nightingale and the Rose

by Oscar Wilde



Read the text about the writer's life and answer the questions that follow:

Oscar Wilde was a prominent Irish writer and playwright, celebrated for his sharp wit, flamboyant style, and profound insights into society. Born on October 16, 1854, in Dublin, Wilde excelled academically and attended Trinity College, where he studied classics and developed a passion for literature. He later went to Oxford University, where he was influenced by the Aesthetic Movement, which emphasized beauty and art for art's sake.



Wilde's literary career began with poetry, but he soon gained fame for his novels and plays. His most notable work, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, published in 1890, explores themes of vanity, morality, and the relationship between art and life. The novel tells the story of a young man who remains eternally youthful while his portrait bears the scars of his immoral actions. This work was controversial at the time for its bold themes.

Wilde also wrote several successful plays, including *The Importance of Being Earnest*, which premiered in 1895. This comedy of manners satirizes Victorian society and its social conventions. Wilde's keen observations about human behavior and society's absurdities made his works resonate with audiences.

Despite his literary success, Wilde's personal life was troubled. In 1895, he was arrested for "gross indecency" due to his relationships with men, which were illegal in England at the time. He was sentenced to two years in prison, an experience that profoundly affected him. He lost all his fortune and friends, his wife divorced him forbidding him to see their two children and his fame turned into notoriety.

After his release, Wilde lived in France under an assumed name. He continued to write but faced financial difficulties. He died on November 30, 1900, in Paris, leaving behind a rich legacy. Wilde's works continue to captivate readers and challenge societal norms, making him a significant figure in English literature.



1. What influenced Wilde's literary style during his time at Oxford University?



2. **What is the title of Wilde's most notable work, and what themes does it explore?**
3. **What legal trouble did Wilde face in 1895, and what was the consequence?**
4. **How did Wilde's imprisonment affect his life?**
5. **When did Oscar Wilde die, and what is his literary legacy?**
6. **If you could write a message to Wilde today, what would you like to tell him?
Express your ideas and feelings in a few lines:**



Read the short story with the title "The Nightingale and the Rose" and answer the questions that follow:

"She said that she would dance with me if I brought her red roses," cried the young Student, "but in all my garden there is no red rose."

From her nest in the holm-oak tree the Nightingale heard him, and she looked out through the leaves, and wondered.

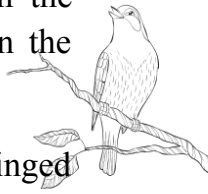
"No red rose in all my garden!" he cried, and his beautiful eyes filled with tears. "Ah, on what little things does happiness depend! I have read all that the wise men have written, and all the secrets of philosophy are mine, yet for want of a red rose is my life made wretched."

"Here at last is a true lover," said the Nightingale. "Night after night have I sung of him, though I knew him not: night after night have I told his story to the stars, and now I see him. His hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are red as the rose of his desire; but passion has made his face like pale ivory, and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow."

"The Prince gives a ball to-morrow night," murmured the young Student, "and my love will be of the company. If I bring her a red rose she will dance with me till dawn. If I bring her a red rose, I shall hold her in my arms, and she will lean her head upon my shoulder, and her hand will be clasped in mine. But there is no red rose in my garden, so I shall sit lonely, and she will pass me by. She will have no heed of me, and my heart will break."



"Here indeed is the true lover," said the Nightingale. "What I sing of, he suffers: what is joy to me, to him is pain. Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it set forth in the marketplace. It may not be purchased of the merchants, nor can it be weighed out in the balance for gold."



"The musicians will sit in their gallery," said the young Student, "and play upon their stringed instruments, and my love will dance to the sound of the harp and the violin. She will dance so lightly that her feet will not touch the floor, and the courtiers in their gay dresses will throng round her. But with me she will not dance, for I have no red rose to give her"; and he flung himself down on the grass, and buried his face in his hands, and wept.

"Why is he weeping?" asked a little Green Lizard, as he ran past him with his tail in the air.

"Why, indeed?" said a Butterfly, who was fluttering about after a sunbeam.

"Why, indeed?" whispered a Daisy to his neighbour, in a soft, low voice.

"He is weeping for a red rose," said the Nightingale.

"For a red rose!" they cried; "how very ridiculous!" and the little Lizard, who was something of a cynic, laughed outright.

But the Nightingale understood the secret of the Student's sorrow, and she sat silent in the oak-tree, and thought about the mystery of Love.

Suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She passed through the grove like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed across the garden.

In the centre of the grass-plot was standing a beautiful Rose-tree, and when she saw it she flew over to it, and lit upon a spray.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are white," it answered; "as white as the foam of the sea, and whiter than the snow upon the mountain. But go to my brother who grows round the old sun-dial, and perhaps he will give you what you want."

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rose-tree that was growing round the old sun-dial.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are yellow," it answered; "as yellow as the hair of the mermaid who sits upon an amber throne, and yellower than the daffodil that blooms in the meadow before the mower comes with his scythe. But go to my brother who grows beneath the Student's window, and perhaps he will give you what you want."

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rose-tree that was growing beneath the Student's window.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."



But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are red," it answered, "as red as the feet of the dove, and redder than the great fans of coral that wave and wave in the ocean-cavern. But the winter has chilled my veins, and the frost has nipped my buds, and the storm has broken my branches, and I shall have no roses at all this year."

"One red rose is all I want," cried the Nightingale, "only one red rose! Is there no way by which I can get it?"

"There is a way," answered the Tree; "but it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you."

"Tell it to me," said the Nightingale, "I am not afraid."

"If you want a red rose," said the Tree, "you must build it out of music by moonlight, and stain it with your own heart's-blood. You must sing to me with your breast against a thorn. All night long you must sing to me, and the thorn must pierce your heart, and your life-blood must flow into my veins, and become mine."

"Death is a great price to pay for a red rose," cried the Nightingale, "and Life is very dear to all. It is pleasant to sit in the green wood, and to watch the sun in his chariot of gold, and the moon in her chariot of pearl. Sweet is the scent of the hawthorn, and sweet are the bluebells that hide in the valley, and the heather that blows on the hill. Yet Love is better than Life, and what is the heart of a bird compared to the heart of a man?"

So she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She swept over the garden like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed through the grove.

The young Student was still lying on the grass, where she had left him, and the tears were not yet dry in his beautiful eyes.

"Be happy," cried the Nightingale, "be happy; you shall have your red rose. I will build it out of music by moonlight, and stain it with my own heart's-blood. All that I ask of you in return is that you will be a true lover, for Love is wiser than Philosophy, though she is wise, and mightier than Power, though he is mighty. Flame-coloured are his wings, and coloured like flame is his body. His lips are sweet as honey, and his breath is like frankincense."

The Student looked up from the grass, and listened, but he could not understand what the Nightingale was saying to him, for he only knew the things that are written down in books.

But the Oak-tree understood, and felt sad, for he was very fond of the little Nightingale who had built her nest in his branches.

"Sing me one last song," he whispered; "I shall feel very lonely when you are gone."

So the Nightingale sang to the Oak-tree, and her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar.

When she had finished her song the Student got up, and pulled a note-book and a lead-pencil out of his pocket.

"She has form," he said to himself, as he walked away through the grove—"that cannot be denied to her; but has she got feeling? I am afraid not. In fact, she is like most artists; she is all style, without any sincerity. She would not sacrifice herself for others. She thinks merely of music, and everybody knows that the arts are selfish. Still, it must be admitted that she has some beautiful notes in her voice. What a pity it is that they do not mean anything, or do any practical good." And he went into his room, and lay down on his little pallet-bed, and began to think of his love; and, after a time, he fell asleep.

And when the moon shone in the heavens the Nightingale flew to the Rose-tree, and set her breast against the thorn. All night long she sang with her breast against the thorn, and the cold crystal moon leaned down and listened. All night long she sang, and the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast, and her life-blood ebbed away from her.



She sang first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl. And on the topmost spray of the Rose-tree there blossomed a marvellous rose, petal following petal, as song followed song. Pale was it, at first, as the mist that hangs over the river—pale as the feet of the morning, and silver as the wings of the dawn. As the shadow of a rose in a mirror of silver, as the shadow of a rose in a water-pool, so was the rose that blossomed on the topmost spray of the Tree.

But the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and louder and louder grew her song, for she sang of the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a maid.

And a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose, like the flush in the face of the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the bride. But the thorn had not yet reached her heart, so the rose's heart remained white, for only a Nightingale's heart's-blood can crimson the heart of a rose.

And the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn.

"Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and the thorn touched her heart, and a fierce pang of pain shot through her. Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song, for she sang of the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb.

And the marvellous rose became crimson, like the rose of the eastern sky. Crimson was the girdle of petals, and crimson as a ruby was the heart.



But the Nightingale's voice grew fainter, and her little wings began to beat, and a film came over her eyes. Fainter and fainter grew her song, and she felt something choking her in her throat.

Then she gave one last burst of music. The white Moon heard it, and she forgot the dawn, and lingered on in the sky. The red rose heard it, and it trembled all over with ecstasy, and opened its petals to the cold morning air. Echo bore it to her purple cavern in the hills, and woke the sleeping shepherds from their dreams. It floated through the reeds of the river, and they carried its message to the sea.

"Look, look!" cried the Tree, "the rose is finished now"; but the Nightingale made no answer, for she was lying dead in the long grass, with the thorn in her heart.

And at noon the Student opened his window and looked out.

"Why, what a wonderful piece of luck!" he cried; "here is a red rose! I have never seen any rose like it in all my life. It is so beautiful that I am sure it has a long Latin name"; and he leaned down and plucked it.

Then he put on his hat, and ran up to the Professor's house with the rose in his hand.

The daughter of the Professor was sitting in the doorway winding blue silk on a reel, and her little dog was lying at her feet.

"You said that you would dance with me if I brought you a red rose," cried the Student. "Here is the reddest rose in all the world. You will wear it to-night next your heart, and as we dance together it will tell you how I love you."



But the girl frowned.

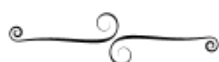
"I am afraid it will not go with my dress," she answered; "and, besides, the Chamberlain's nephew has sent me some real jewels, and everybody knows that jewels cost far more than flowers."

"Well, upon my word, you are very ungrateful," said the Student angrily; and he threw the rose into the street, where it fell into the gutter, and a cart-wheel went over it.

"Ungrateful!" said the girl. "I tell you what, you are very rude; and, after all, who are you? Only a Student. Why, I don't believe you have even got silver buckles to your shoes as the Chamberlain's nephew has"; and she got up from her chair and went into the house.

"What a silly thing Love is," said the Student as he walked away. "It is not half as useful as Logic, for it does not prove anything, and it is always telling one of things that are not going to happen, and making one believe things that are not true. In fact, it is quite unpractical, and, as in this age to be practical is everything, I shall go back to Philosophy and study Metaphysics."

So he returned to his room and pulled out a great dusty book, and began to read.



1 Why is the young Student upset at the beginning of the story?

2 What does the Nightingale decide to do when she hears his problem?

3 Why can't the first two rose trees help the Nightingale find a red rose?

4 What sacrifice does the Nightingale make to create the red rose?

5 What happens when the Student offers the red rose to the girl?

6 How does the Student feel about love at the end of the story?

How do you feel after reading this story? Do you agree with the attitude of the student and the girl? Do you think the Nightingale's sacrifice was in vain? Express your ideas and feelings in a paragraph:



You can listen to the story narrated by the acclaimed Oscar-winning actor Sir John Gielguld, a very moving performance indeed:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-xxmHhnAU>



Biographical text

1 What influenced Wilde's literary style during his time at Oxford University?

Wilde was influenced by the Aesthetic Movement, which emphasized beauty and art for art's sake.

2 What is the title of Wilde's most notable work, and what themes does it explore?

Wilde's most notable work is *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which explores themes of vanity, morality, and the relationship between art and life.

3 What legal trouble did Wilde face in 1895, and what was the consequence?

In 1895, Wilde was arrested for "gross indecency" due to his relationships with men, which were illegal in England at that time. He was sentenced to two years in prison.

4 How did Wilde's imprisonment affect his life?

Wilde's imprisonment profoundly affected him. He lost all his fortune and friends, his wife divorced him forbidding him to see their two children and his fame turned into notoriety. After his release, he lived in France under an assumed name and faced financial difficulties.

5 When did Oscar Wilde die, and what is his literary legacy?

Oscar Wilde died on November 30, 1900, in Paris. His works continue to captivate readers and challenge societal norms, making him a significant figure in English literature.

The Nightingale and the Rose

1. Why is the young Student upset at the beginning of the story?

He is upset because the girl he loves promised to dance with him only if he brings her a red rose, but there are no red roses in his garden.

2. What does the Nightingale decide to do when she hears his problem?

The Nightingale decides to help him by finding a red rose, believing that love is worth any sacrifice.

3. Why can't the first two rose trees help the Nightingale find a red rose?

The first rose tree only produces white roses, and the second only produces yellow roses. Neither can provide the red rose the Nightingale needs.



4. What sacrifice does the Nightingale make to create the red rose?

The Nightingale sacrifices her life by pressing her heart against a thorn, singing all night long, and staining the rose with her heart's blood.

5. What happens when the Student offers the red rose to the girl?

The girl rejects the red rose, saying it will not match her dress and that the Chamberlain's nephew has given her expensive jewels, which she values more than the rose.

6. How does the Student feel about love at the end of the story?

He is disappointed with love, calling it impractical and deciding to return to studying philosophy, believing that logic is more useful.

7 How do you feel after reading this story? Do you agree with the attitude of the student and the girl? Do you think the Nightingale's sacrifice was in vain? Express your ideas and feelings in a paragraph:



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