
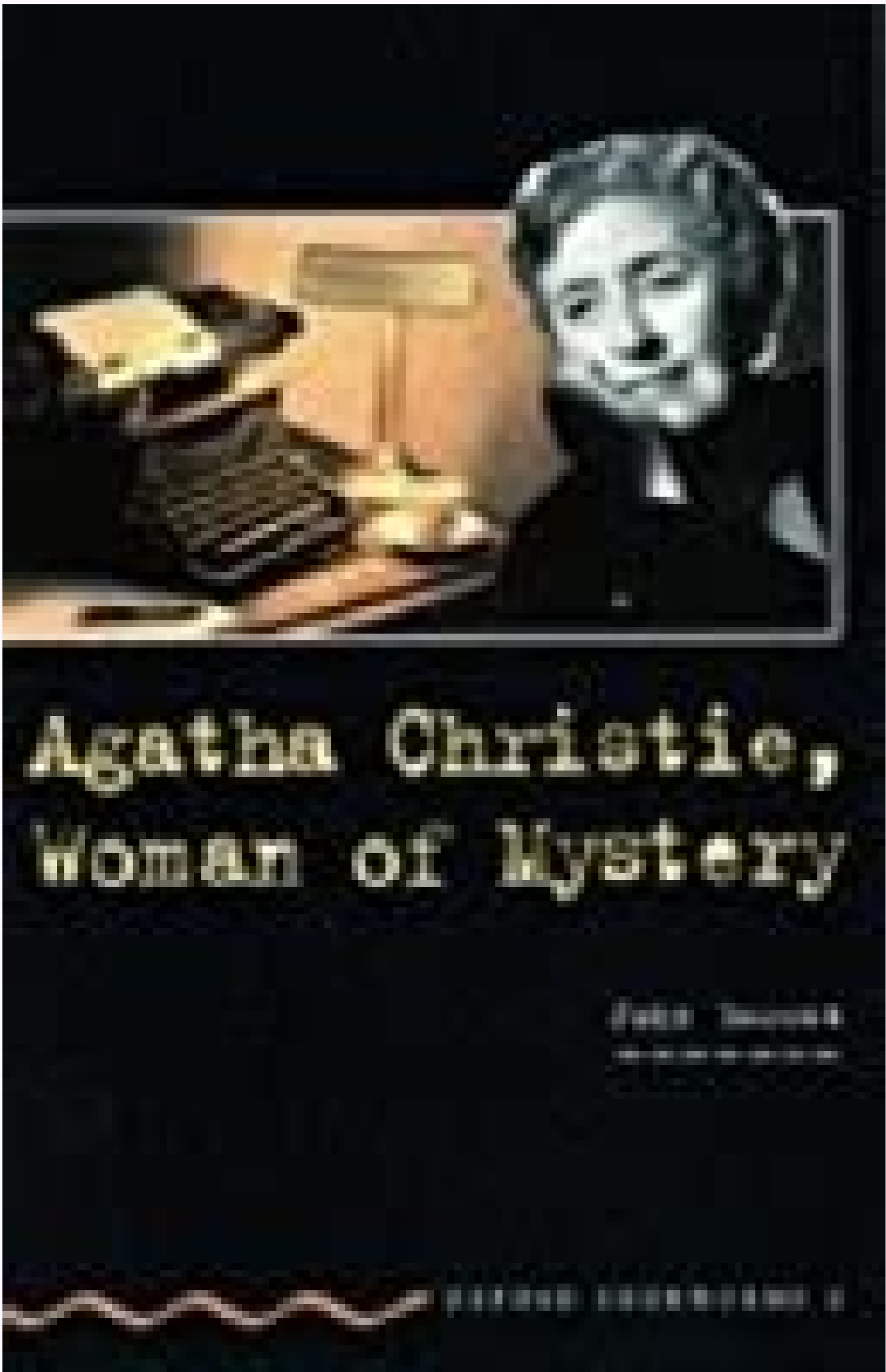
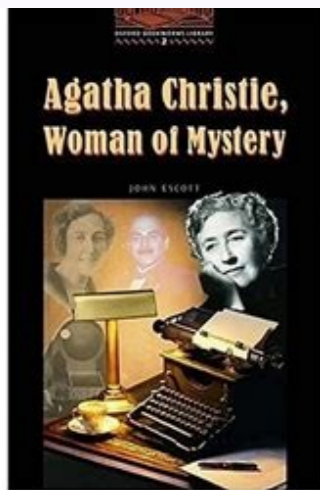


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Each of them has its own devastating side effects. During his six-month battle, he had a titanium rod inserted in his leg where the cancer destroyed the bone, a seizure that put him in a medically induced coma, and mesh insertion surgery to stop blood clots from forming. He smiled. He didn't complain. He never threw a pity party. As his only daughter, I broke down in my time and stayed strong when I was with him. He fought hard. He never gave up. He never complained. He went through all of the chemotherapy to try and spend more time with his family, even though he knew it wouldn't change anything. I will always remember eating junk food on the couch to help him gain weight so he could get more chemo. Oreos and baked cakes. Dad's smiles are cherished treasures that I carry in my heart and bring tears of joy to my eyes. In May 2012, he could no longer endure the pain and finally gave up.Cancer. She is my inspiration to be better, complain less and love life. He is my hero and he raised me to be strong like him. I'm telling his story, my story, our story to raise awareness about lung cancer. This deadly cancer is under the radar but absolutely devastating. Show off your tax-deductible donations to lung disease and lung cancer research, new treatments, lung health education and more. Contribute Join over 700,000 people getting the latest lung health news including COVID-19, research, air quality, inspirational stories and resources. Thank you very much! You will now receive email updates from the American Lung Association. Agatha Christie is one of the few writers who has completely transcended pop culture and become a more or less permanent literary thread. Most authors—even best-selling authors who have won awards and enjoyed massive sales of their books—disappear shortly after death and their works fall out of fashion. A popular example is George Barr McCutcheon, who had several bestsellers in the early 20th century, including Brewster's Millions, which was filmed seven times, and was quite a literary star. A hundred years later, few people know his name, and if they do know the title of his most famous work, it's probably because of Richard Pryor. But Christy is something else entirely. Not only is she the best-selling author of all time (Guinness World Records fans), her works remain hugely popular despite being products of their time, with descriptions and class settings that are either charming or disturbing. conservative, depending on your views. Of course, Christie's works have been protected from the kind of rot that causes most non-literary classics to fade from the public consciousness, because they are usually quite clever and the mysteries they describe and solve are crimes and intrigues that can still stand today despite the test of time.This makes Christie's stories very adaptable, and in fact they still adapt their most famous novels for television and film to this day. Whether it's historical snippets or light updates, these stories remain the gold standard of the "mystery thriller". Also, despite writing paperback crime fiction, a traditionally favored genre, Christie brought excitement and literary adventure to her writing, often breaking the rules and breaking new ground. After all, this is the woman who actually wrote the book, narrated by the killer himself, which was still sort of a crime thriller. And this, perhaps, is the reason for Christie's enduring popularity. Though she wrote novels that could be thrown away, sold like hot cakes, and then forgotten, Christie found the perfect balance between intellectual prowess and the red pulp of twists, surprise revelations, and convoluted murder plots. Indeed, this literary intelligence means that there is much more to Christie's stories than mere hints of mystery - in fact, her prose contains allusions to Agatha Christie herself. Agatha Christie at age 80. Douglas Miller Christie was an amazingly consistent writer; For decades, she has managed to write detective stories that maintain a remarkably high level of inventiveness and believability, a complex balance. However, her later novels (with the exception of the pre-war one, which was published a year before her death but written 30 years earlier) showed a marked decline, with ill-conceived mysteries and dull writing. It wasn't just the result of the writer working on the vape after decades of prolific work; Literal evidence of Christie's progressive dementia can be seen in her later writings. And we mean "literally" because a study by the University of Toronto analyzed her books and found that her vocabulary and sentence complexity had drastically and significantly declined in her latest novels.Christy was never diagnosed, it was assumed she had Alzheimer's or a similar disease that drove her insane even as she struggled to keep writing. Sadly, it appears that Christie was aware of her death. The last novel she wrote before her death, Elephants Remember, deals with the theme of memory and loss, with Ariadne Oliver as the main character, an author who is clearly partly inspired by herself. When tasked with solving a decades-old crime, Oliver is stretched beyond her means, and Hercule Poirot is called in to help. It's easy to imagine Christie, knowing she was getting weaker, writing a story that reflects her own experience of losing the ability to do something she's always done effortlessly. Curtain, Agatha Christie. Christie's most popular and enduring character is Hercule Poirot, a small Belgian detective with a deep sense of order and a head full of gray cells. He appeared in 30 of her novels and remains a popular character to this day. Christie set out to create a detective character that was different from the popular detectives of the 1920s and 1930s who were often smart, elegant and aristocratic men such as Lord Peter Wimsey. A short, stout Belgian with an almost ridiculous sense of dignity was not uncommon. However, Christie grew to despise his character and desperately wished he would stop being so popular so she could stop writing to him. It's not a secret; Christie herself said this in many interviews. It is interesting that you can infer how she felt from the texts of the books. Her descriptions of Poirot are always external—we never see his true inner monologue, suggesting Christie's distance from her most beloved character. And Poirot is always described harshly by the people he meets. It's clear that Christie thinks he's a funny little man whose only saving grace is his ability to solve problems— which, of course, was her ability to solve crimes. Even more tellingly, Christie killed Poirot in 1945 while painting a curtain, then put the book in a safe and only allowed it to be published when she was close to death. This was partly so that she would not die without leaving a proper end to Poirot's career, but also so that no one could just pick up Poirot and keep him alive after he was gone. And given that Poirot is actually the killer in this latest book (a 30-year-old spoiler), it's easy to see in War at the Front as Christie's bitter insult to the lucrative character she hates. The Pale Horse of Agatha Christie. Of course, Christie created other characters besides Hercule Poirot; Miss Marple is another famous character of hers, but she also wrote four novels about Tommy and Tuppence, two merry blackmailers-turned-detectives. Only attentive readers will realize that all of Christie's characters clearly exist in the same literary universe, as evidenced by the appearance of several characters in the background of Marple and Poirot's stories. The main novel here is The Pale Horse, which features four characters from the Marple and Poirot novels, meaning that all of Marple and Poirot's cases take place in the same universe, and it's possible that two people will talk about each of them. solver of crimes. . others they might know, at least by hearsay. It's a subtlety, but once you realize it, it can't help but heighten your appreciation for the thought Christie puts into her work. Agatha Christie. Walter Bird / Agatha Christie was once one of the most famous women in the world. When she disappeared for 10 days in 1926, it sparked a worldwide frenzy of speculation - and that was at the very beginning of her writing fame. The tone of her writing is generally very moderate, and while she may have taken risks in her work, the overall tone is very realistic and grounded: himGambits were more about plot and storytelling. However, she herself subtly commented on this. Most obviously, the only mention in The Body in the Library is when the child lists famous crime writers whose autographs they have collected, including Dorothy L. Sayers, John Dickson Carr, and H.C. Bailey and Christy! So in a way, Christy created a fictional universe in which an author named Christy writes crime novels that give you a headache if you think too much about their implications. Christy also emulated "famous writer" Ariadne Oliver, describing her and her career in a dismissive tone that tells you everything you need to know about what Christy thought of her career and fame. The murder of Roger Ackroyd by Agatha Christie. Finally, Christy has always been open about the central fact of her work: when she started writing a story, she often had no idea who the killer was. Instead, she used the clues she had written as a reader would when piecing together a satisfactory solution. If you know this, it will become clear if you re-read some of their stories. One of the most famous aspects of her work is the many false assumptions the characters make when trying to get to the bottom of the truth. These are likely the same possible solutions that Christie herself tried and discarded when working on her official solution to the mystery. Agatha Christie remains incredibly popular for one simple reason: she wrote great stories. Her characters remain iconic, and many of her mysteries continue to surprise and dazzle to this day - something few writers can lay claim to. Requirement.

