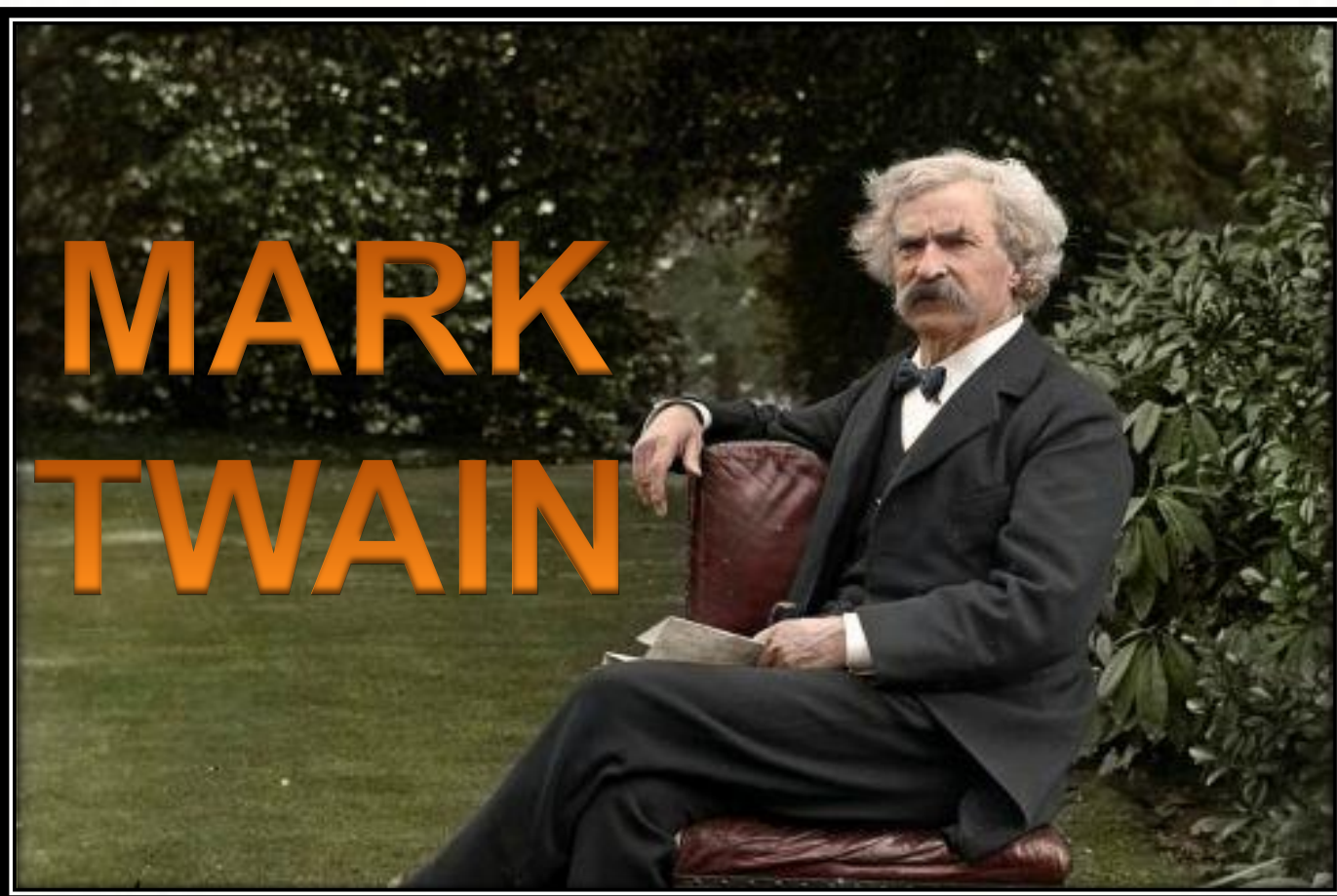




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180 de ani de la naștere
(30 noiembrie 1835 – 21 aprilie 1910)

DATE BIOGRAFICE

1835

La 30 noiembrie, în statul Missouri, SUA, s-a născut Samuel Langhorne Clemens, care avea mai târziu să fie cunoscut sub pseudonimul literar de Mark Twain.

1839

Cînd Samuel avea patru ani, familia s-a mutat la Hannibal, un oraș portuar pe fluviul Mississippi, care mai târziu a servit ca inspirație pentru orașul fictiv St. Petersburg din „Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer” și „Huckleberry Finn”.

Missouri s-a numărat printre statele americane în care sclavia a fost legală din 1821, și de la o vîrstă fragedă Twain a fost expus sclaviei, temă pe care a explorat-o în operele sale. La vîrsta de șaisprezece ani a început să scrie articole amuzante și schițe.

1853

A plecat din Hannibal, lucrînd ca tipograf la New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis și Cincinnati.

1857

La 22 de ani, Twain s-a întors în Missouri.

În timpul unei călătorii la New Orleans pe fluviul Mississippi, pilotul vasului, pe nume „Bixby”, l-a inspirat pe Clemens să devină pilot de *vas cu zbaturi*, meserie care pe atunci era una din cele mai bine plătite profesii din America.

1861

La izbucnirea Războiului civil din America în 1861 Twain s-a alăturat fratelui său Orion, care fusese numit secretar al guvernatorului statului Nevada, și a plecat spre vest.

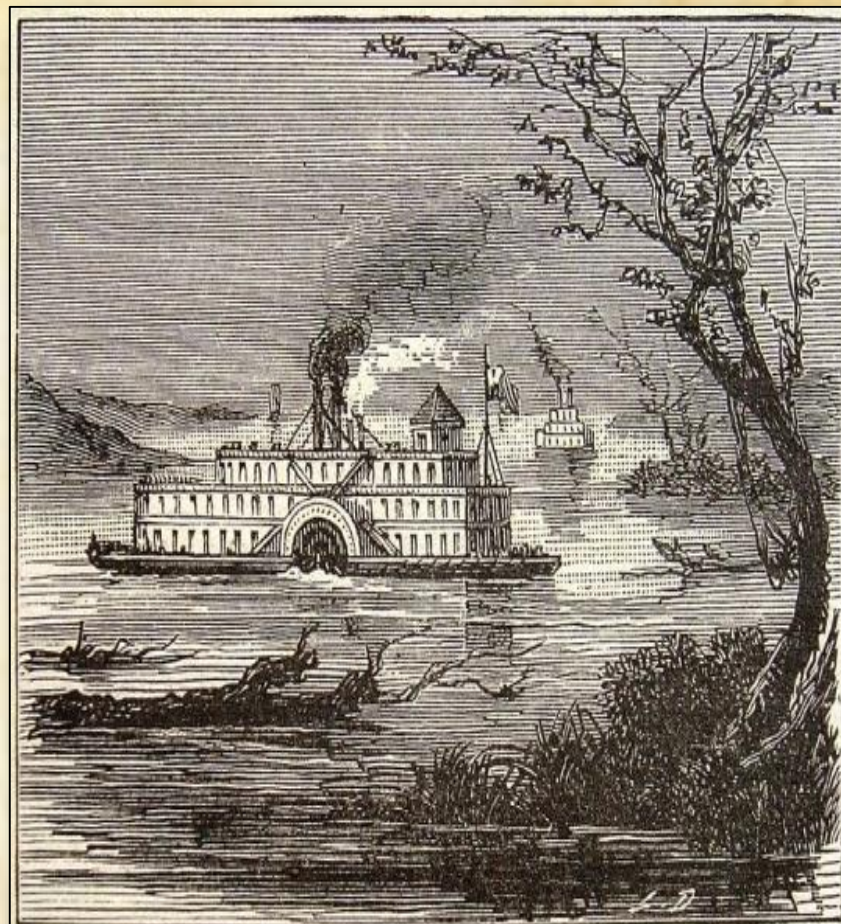


Fig. 66. — Steamboat (bateau à vapeur) sur le Mississippi.

Ajuns în Nevada, Twain a devenit miner, sperînd să se îmbogățească descoperind argint. A petrecut mult timp în tabăra minieră alături de tovarășii săi - încă o experiență de viață de care s-a folosit în activitatea literară. După eșecul ca miner, a găsit de lucru la un ziar din Virginia City numit „the Daily Territorial Enterprise”. Acolo a început să folosească pseudonimul literar „Mark Twain”.

1867

Apare primul său volum de schițe comice.

https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Twain

1871

Se căsătorește cu Olivia Langdon, fiica unui bogat negustor de cărbune și se stabilesc în Hartford, Connecticut, unde construiesc o casă superbă (acum Casa memorială Mark Twain).



Casa memorială Mark Twain
din Hartford, Connecticut

1873

Apare primul roman „Epoca de aur”.

1885

Publică romanul „Huckleberry Finn” o adevărată capodoperă a literaturii americane și universale.

1910

La 21 aprilie Mark Twain s-a stins din viață la vârsta de 74 de ani în Redding, Connecticut. A fost înmormântat lângă soția sa în cimitirul Woodlawn din Elmira, statul New York.

https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Twain



Cimitirul Woodlawn din Elmira,
statul New York.



William Howard Taft

La aflarea veștii, președintele Statelor Unite, William Howard Taft a declarat:

Mark Twain a dat bucurie distracție cu adevărat intelectuală la milioane de oameni, iar operele sale vor continua să facă plăcere altor milioane din generațiile următoare... Umorul său a fost american, dar el a fost aproape la fel de apreciat de englezi și alte nații ca și de conașionalii săi. El a creat o parte trainică a literaturii americane.

https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Twain

Opera

1873

Primul roman *The Gilded Age* (Epoca de aur), scris în colaborare cu Charles Dudley Warner.

1876

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer).

1880

A Tramp Abroad (O raită prin străinătate).

1881

The Prince and the Pauper (Printz și cerșetor).

1882

Twain face o călătorie pe meleagurile în care a copilărit. Publică volumul *The Stolen White Elephant* (Furtul elefantului alb).

1883

Life on the Mississippi (Viața pe Mississippi).

1885

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Aventurile lui Huckleberry Finn) o adevărată capodoperă a literaturii americane și universale.

1889

A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (Un yankeu din Connecticut la Curtea regelui Arthur).

1892

The American Claimant
(Pretendentul american).

1893

The £ 1 000 000 Bank-note, and Other New Stories
(Bancnota de un million de lire și alte povestiri noi).

1894

Tom Sawyer Abroad (Tom Sawyer în străinătate).

1896

În SUA, i-a apărut, fără semnătură, volumul *Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc* (Amintirile personale ale Ioanei d'Arc).

1897

Following the Equator (Urmînd linia Ecuatorului) publicat în Anglia sub titlul *More Tramps Abroad* (Alte raite prin străinătate). Volumul cuprinde cele mai principale titluri din opera lui Mark Twain, publicate în timpul vieții.

Dar scriitorul a avut și multe articole, schițe, cuvântări, pamflete și volume apărute după moartea lui. Unele din ele :

- *Mark Twain's Autobiography* (Autobiografia lui Mark Twain) publicată în 1924 de Albert Bigelow Paine.
- *Mark Twain in Eruption* (Mark Twain în erupție) publicat în 1940.
- *Letters from the Earth* (Scrisori de pe pământ) publicată în 1962.



Peste 20 de ani ai sa regreti mai mult lucrurile pe care nu le-ai facut decat cele pe care le-ai facut.

Asa ca ridica ancora, iese din portul cel sigur si prinde vant in vele.

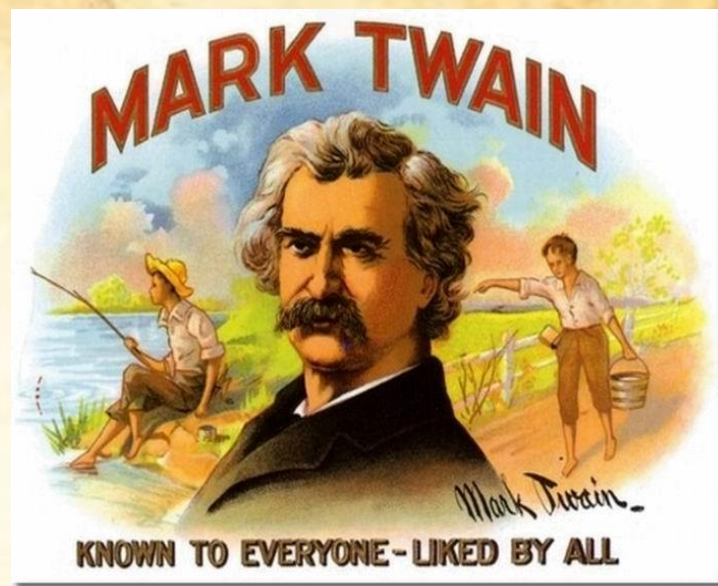
**Exploreaza,
viseaza,
descopera.**

Mark Twain

<https://www.google.ro/search?q=citate+mark+twain&biw=1024&bih=677&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&s>

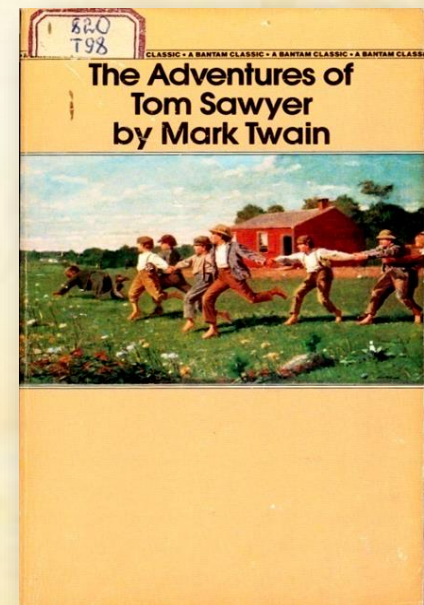
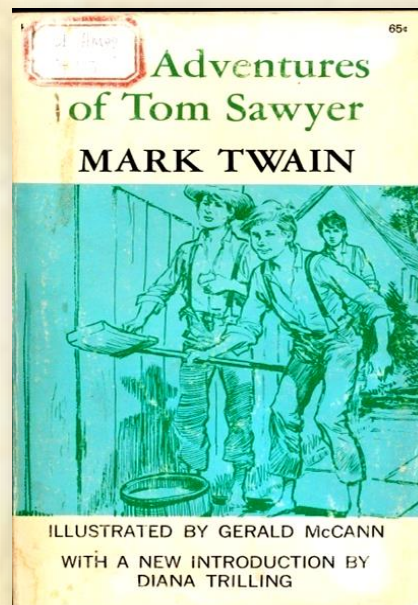
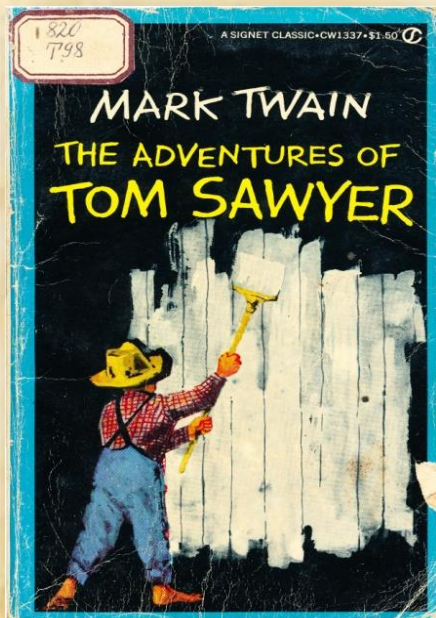
Capodoperele sale:

„Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer” (1876), „Viața pe Mississippi” (1883) și „Aventurile lui Huckleberry Finn” (1884), cuprinzând episoade din propria sa copilărie și adolescență. Acestea stau la baza literaturii moderne americane.



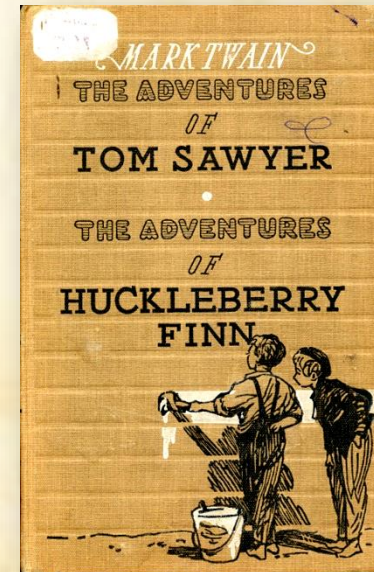
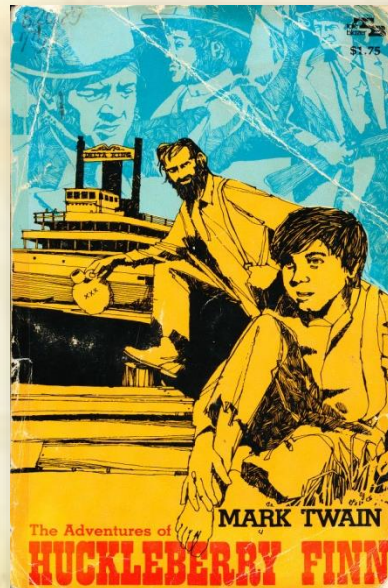
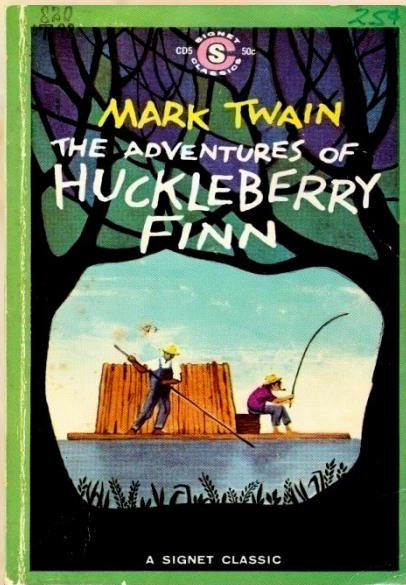
***Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer* (titlul original *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer*), este un roman a cărui primă ediție a fost publicată în 1876. Este o lucrare considerată ca literatură pentru copii, dar este citit cu plăcere și de unii adulți.**

Valoarea moralizatoare merge de la satirizarea pedanteriei și bigotismului pîna la afirmarea celor mai înalte idealuri ale epocii sale: libertatea omului și egalitatea în drepturi.



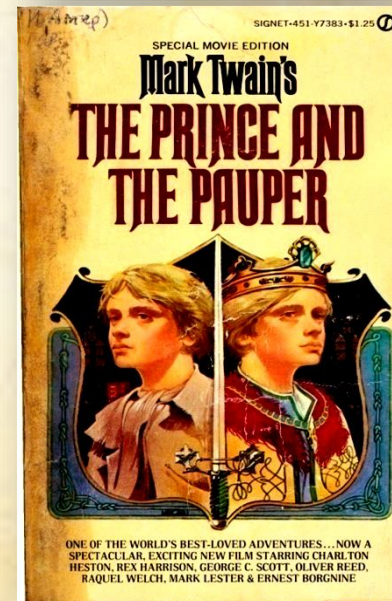
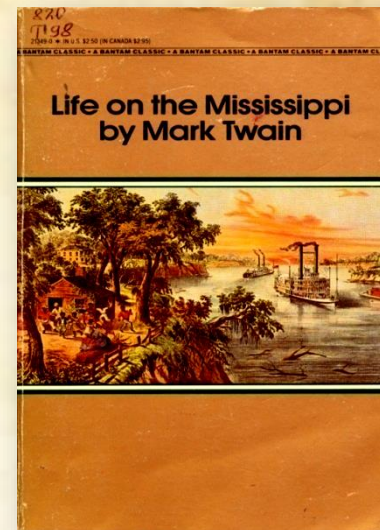
Aventurile lui Huckleberry Finn, unul dintre cele mai citite romane clasice din întreaga literatură universală, e o poveste savuroasă, construită în jurul a trei băieți curajoși aflați într-un tărîm magic – malurile fluviului Mississippi.

**Povestea lui Huck Finn, personajul principal din roman, îi urmează, în ordinea publicării de către scriitorul american Mark Twain, aceleia care ne prezintă „Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer”:
„N-aveți de unde să știți cine sunt, dacă nu ați citit cartea „Aventurile lui Tom Sawyer”.**



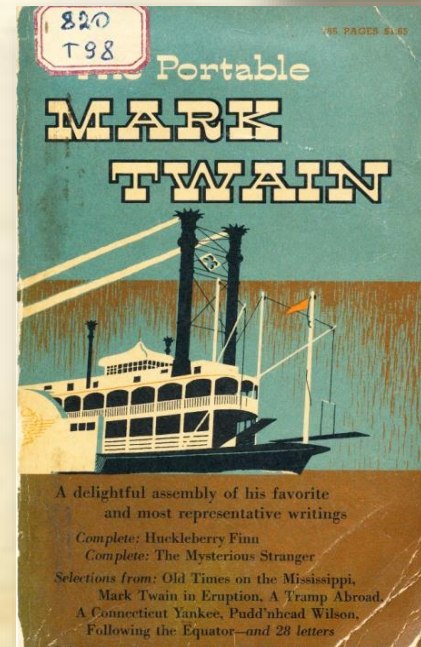
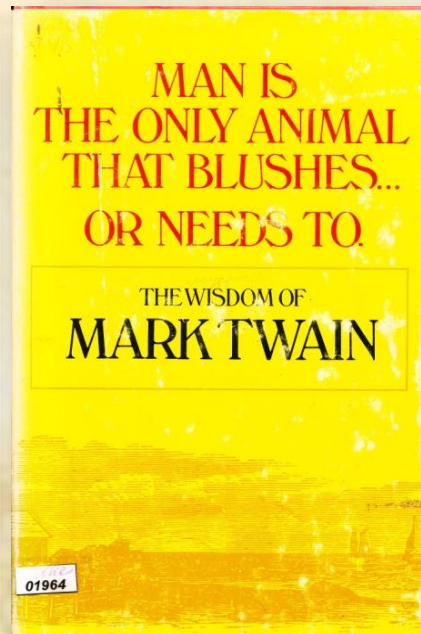
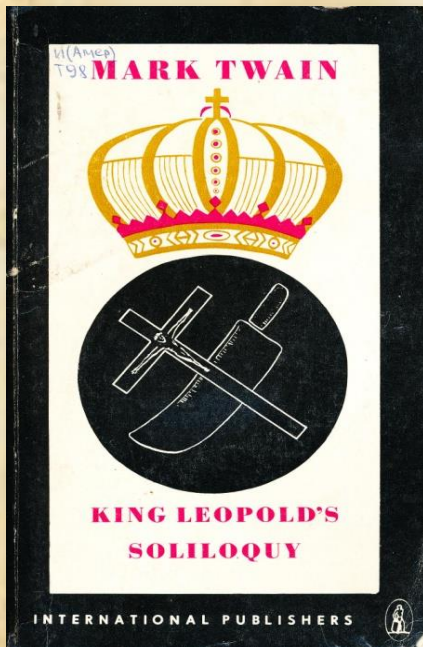
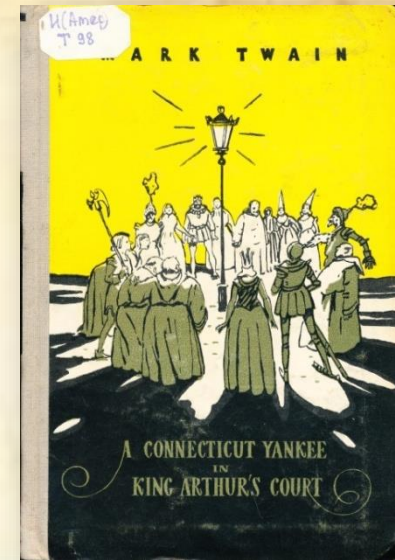
Mai toate jocurile copilăriei lui Mark Twain erau legate, într-un fel sau altul, de fluviul Mississippi. Aceluiaș fluviu i-a dedicat cartea "*Viata pe Mississippi*", în care a strîns amintirile anilor petrecuți ca navigator.

Lucrarea „*Prinț și cerșetor*”, publicată în SUA în 1882, a fost prima încercare a lui Mark Twain de a scrie ficțiune istorică. Acțiunea este plasată în anul 1547 și îi are în prim-plan pe doi băieți care seamănă foarte bine unul cu celălalt: Tom Canty, un copil dintr-o familie săracă, ce locuiește cu tatăl său în Offal Court, Londra, și Prințul Edward, fiul regelui Henric al VIII-lea al Angliei.

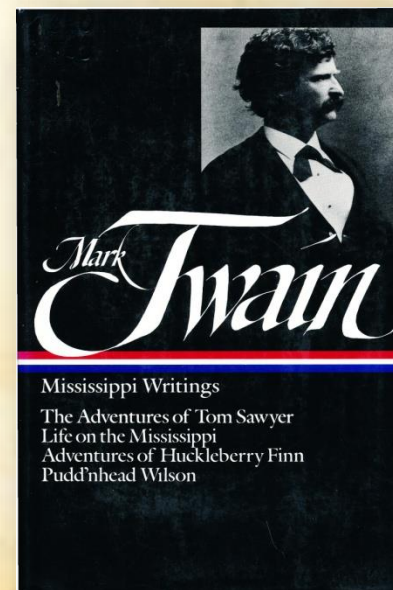
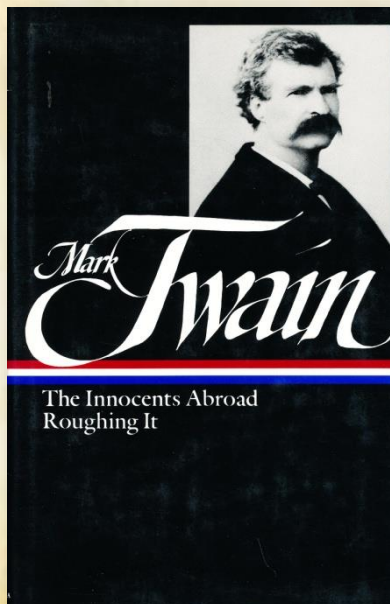
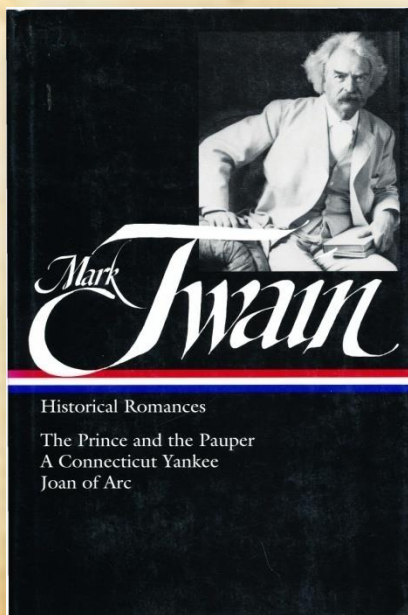
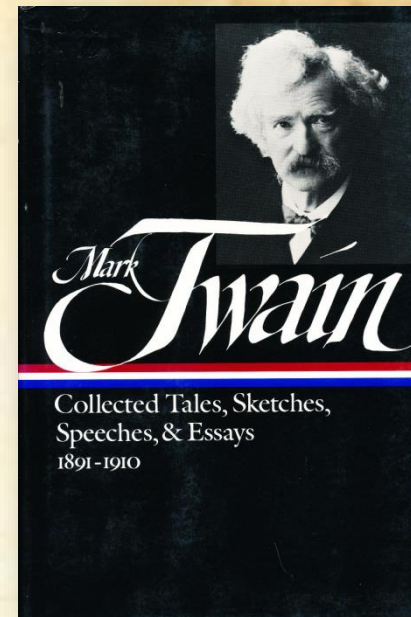
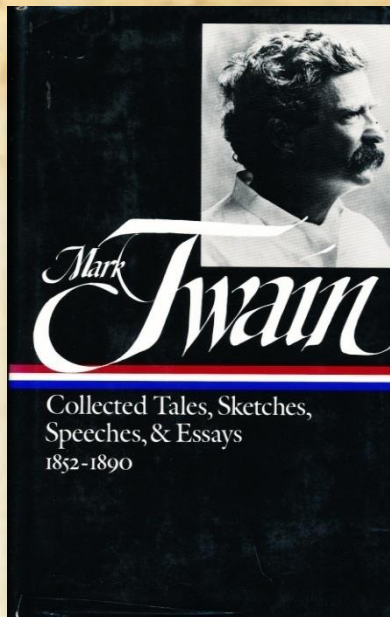


<http://www.elefant.ro/carti/fictiune/literatura-contemporana/viata-pe-mississippi-210464.html>
https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prin%C8%9B_%C8%99i_cer%C8%99etor

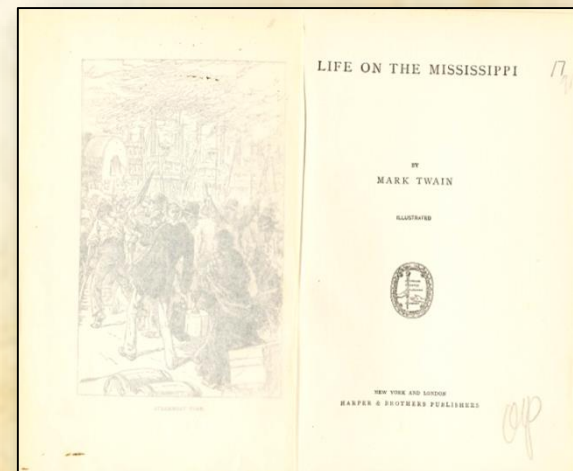
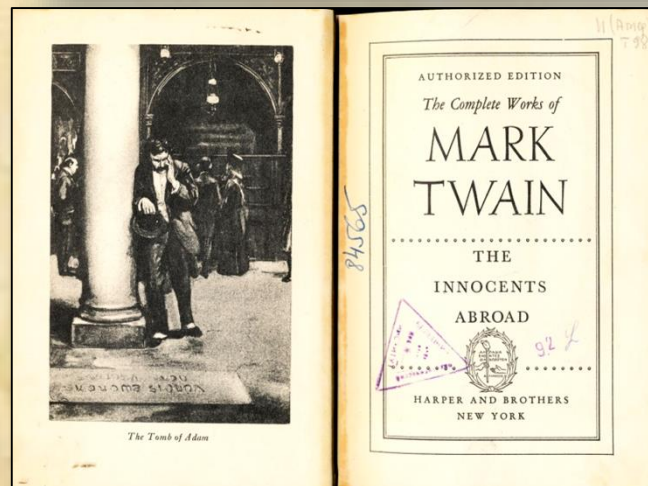
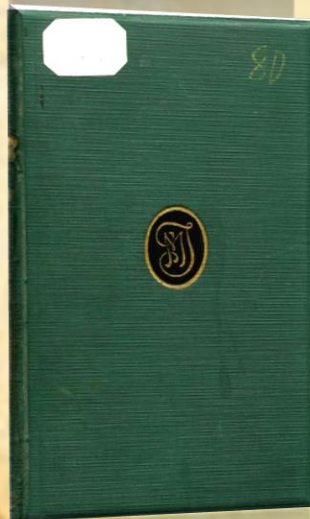
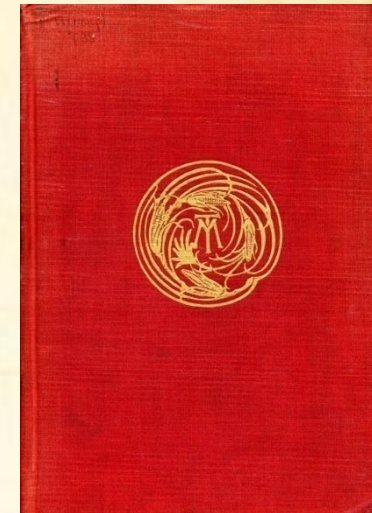
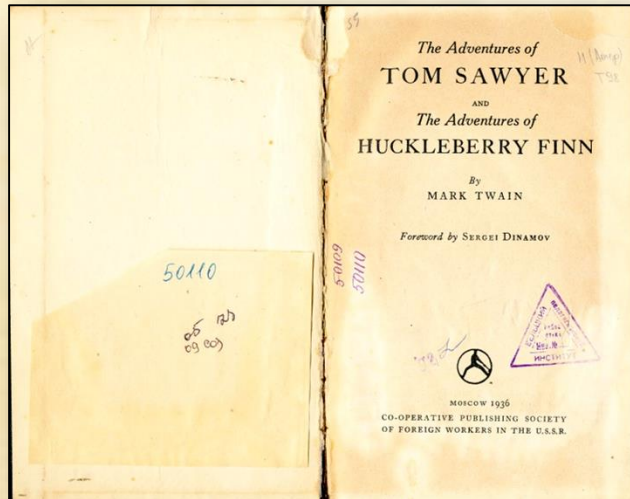
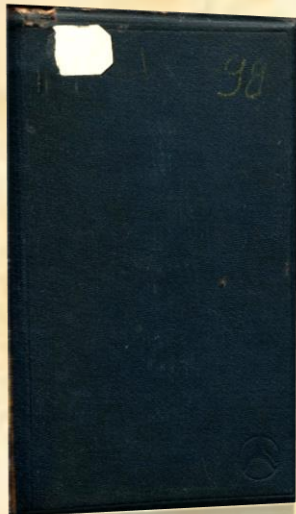
Romanul „*Un Yankeu la curtea regelui Arthur*” (1889) este o carte de aventuri ce portretizează extrem de bine oamenii epocii medievale, Mark Twain reușind să reliefeze cu fidelitate atît mentalitatea, cît și limbajul folosit în acea perioadă.



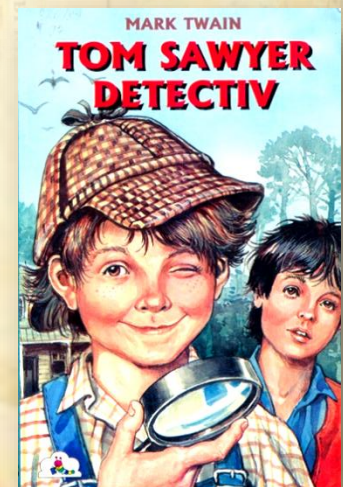
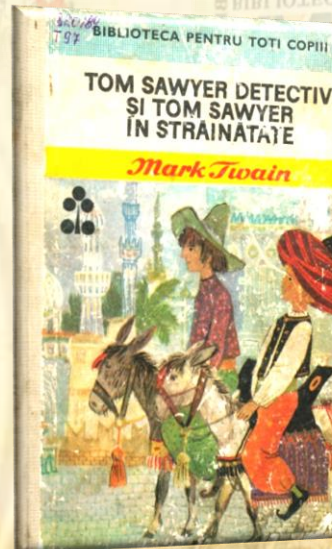
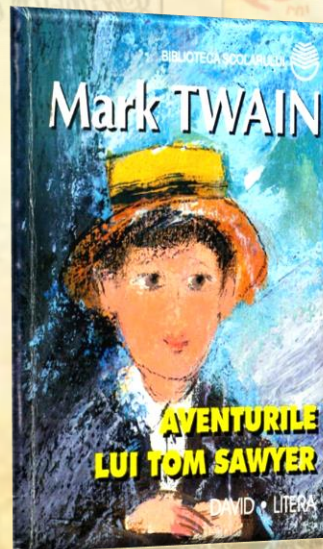
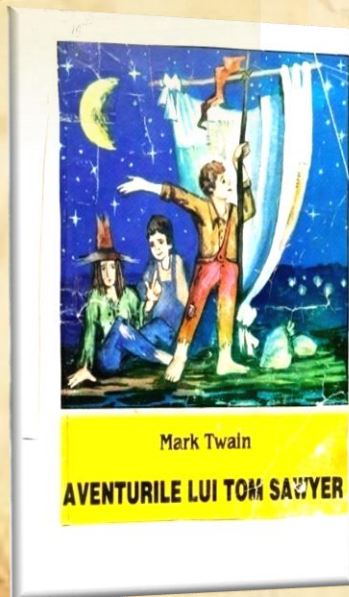
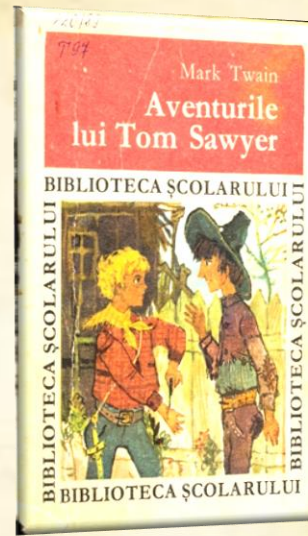
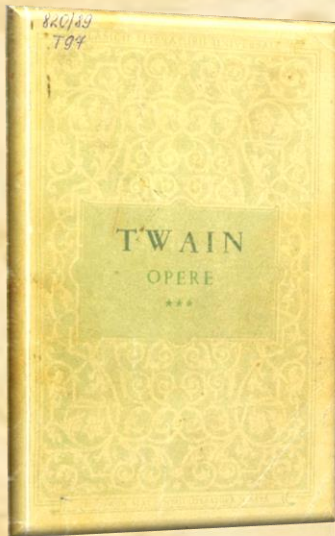
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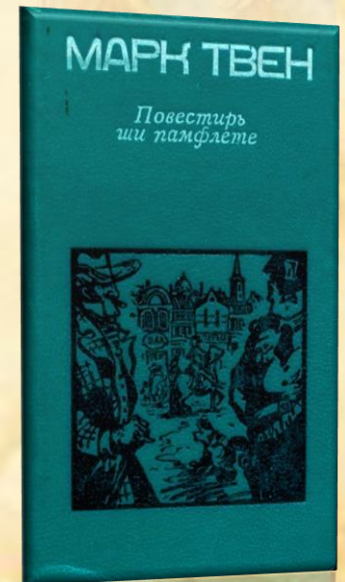
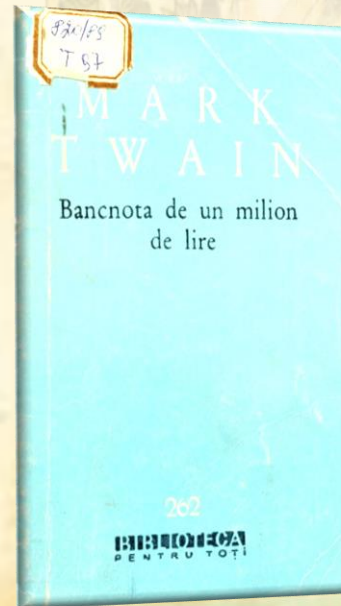
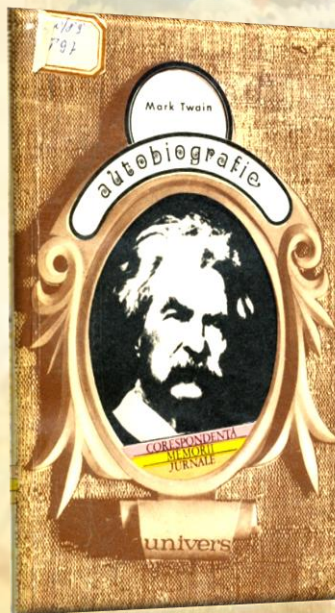
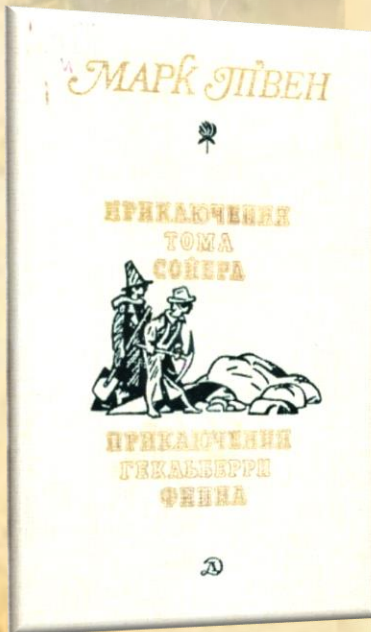
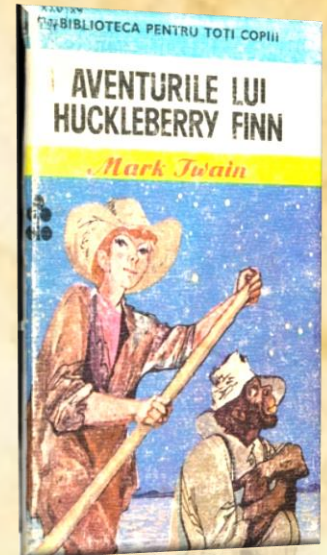
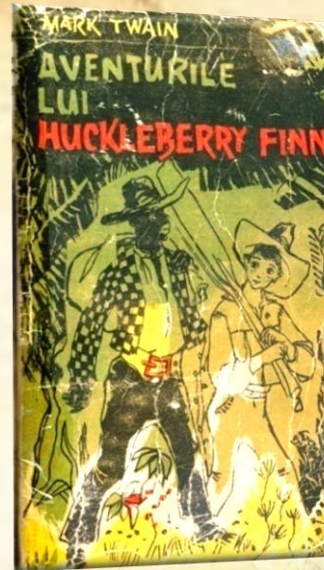
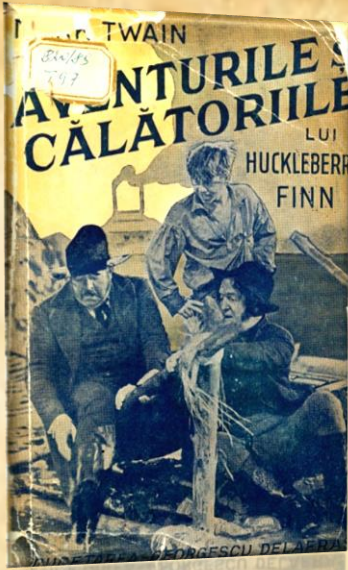


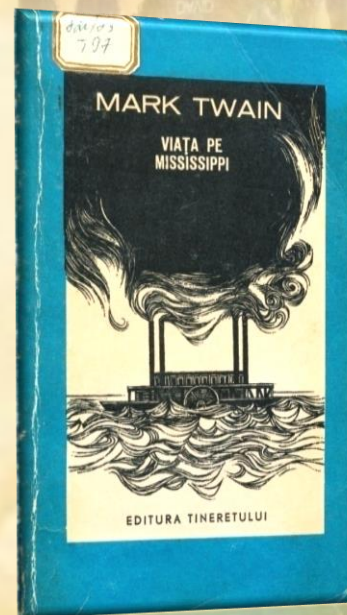
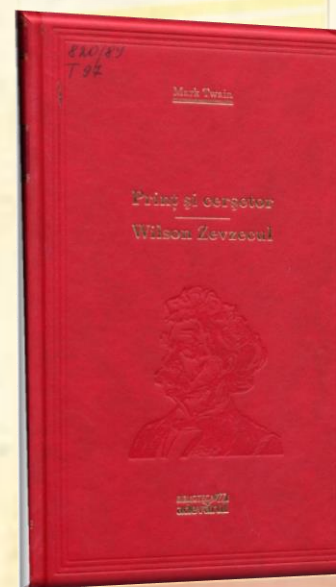
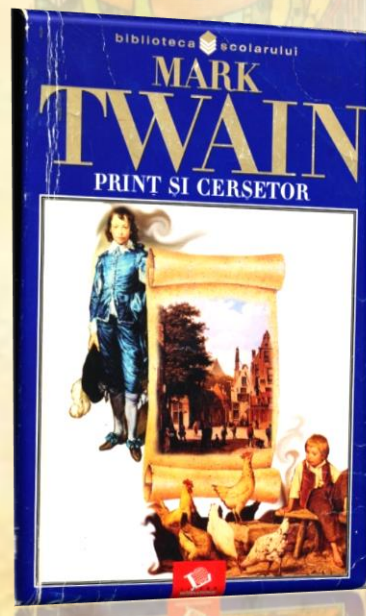
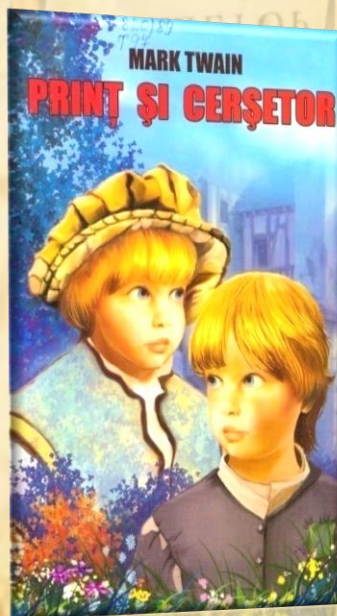
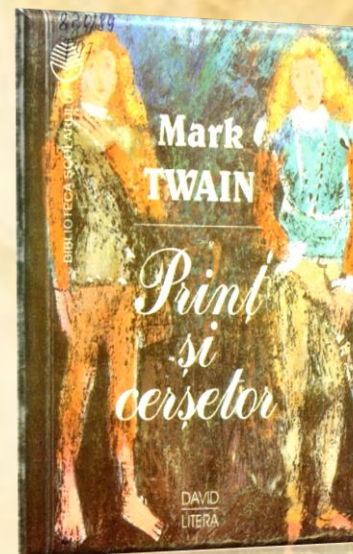
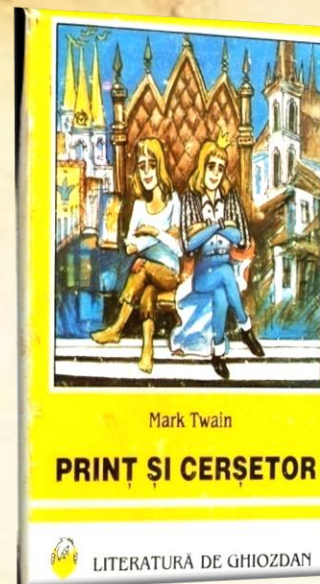
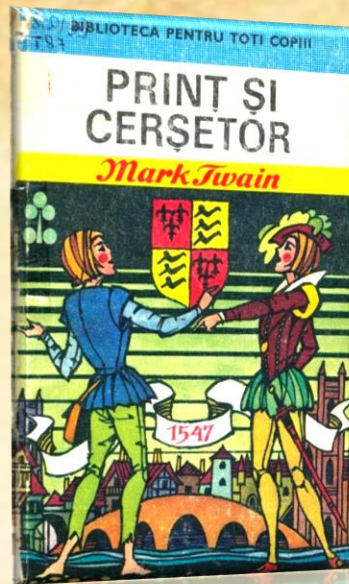
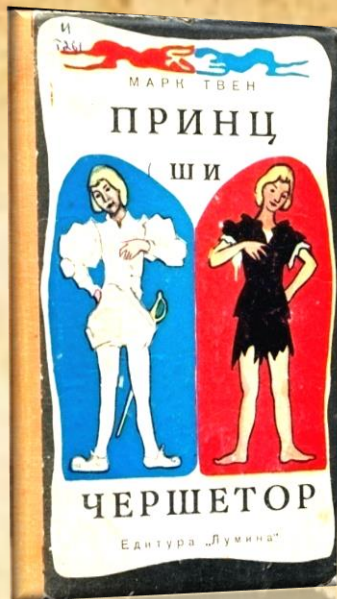
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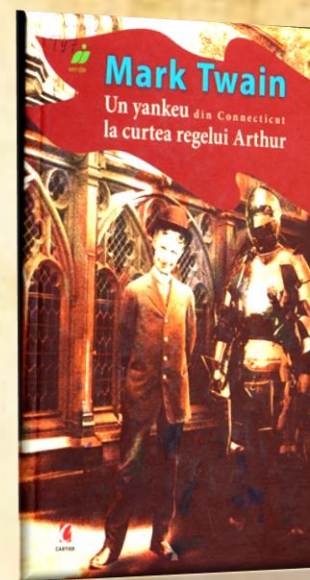
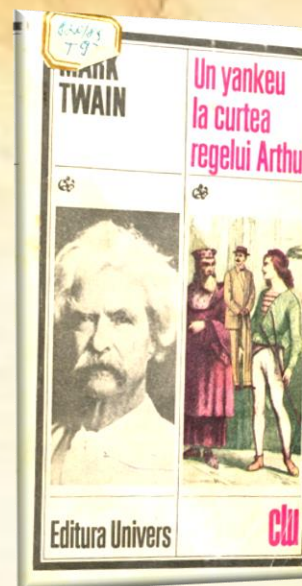
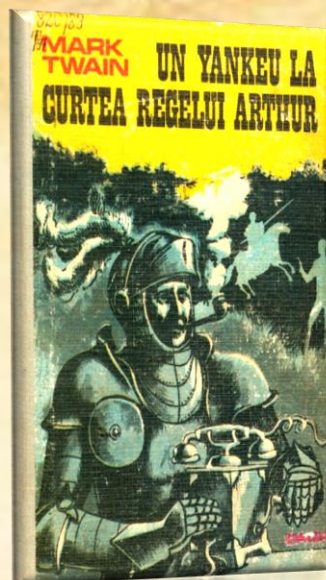
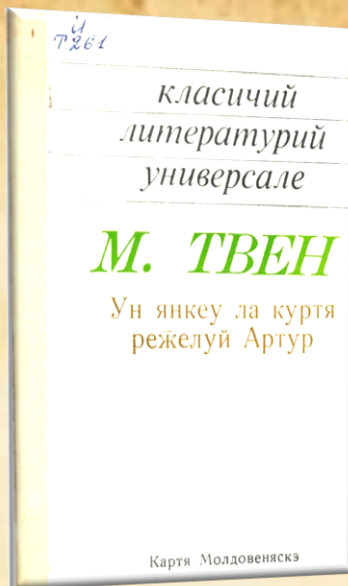


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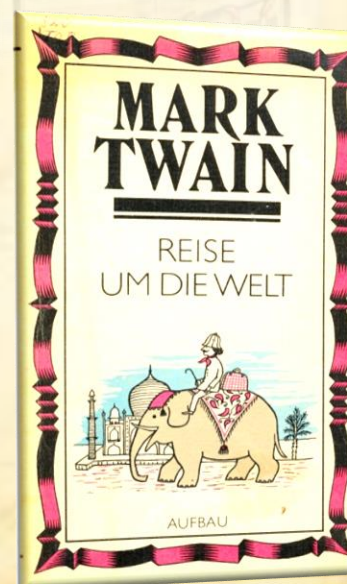
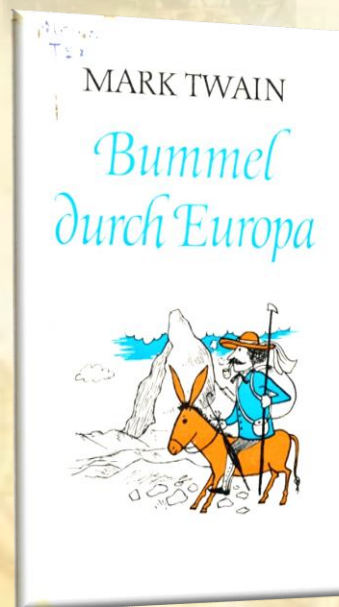




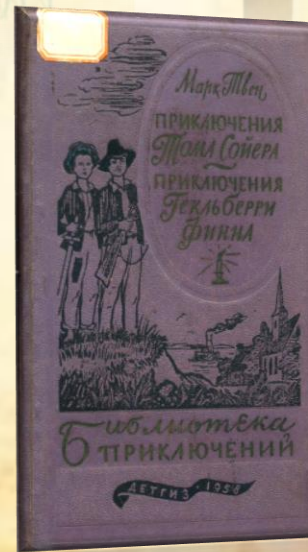
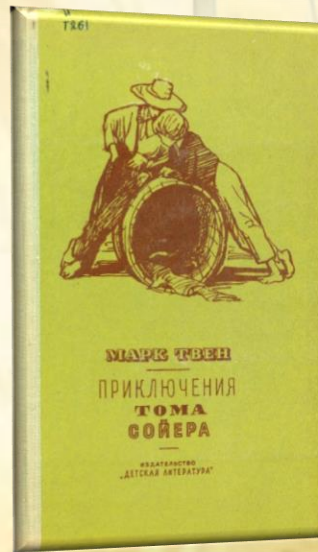
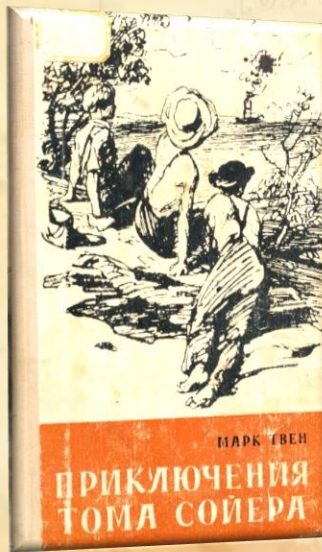
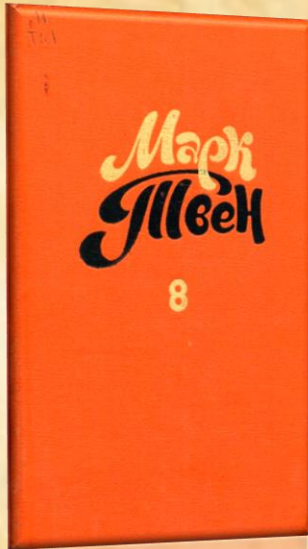


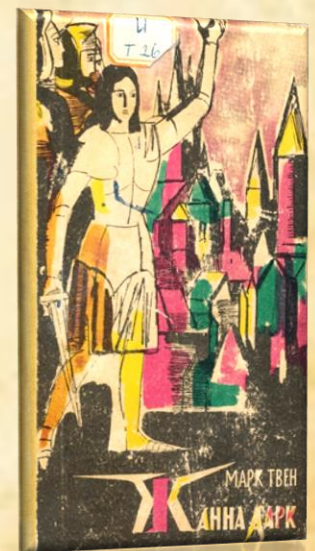
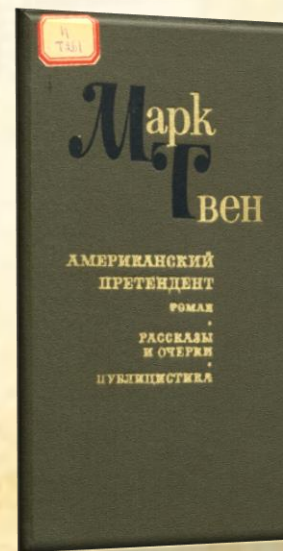
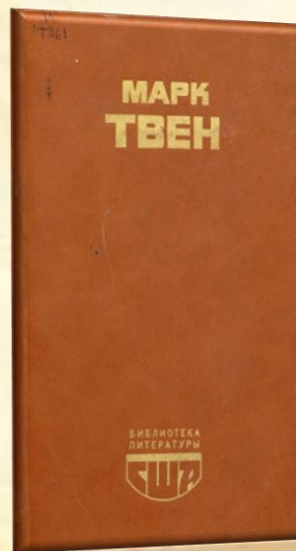
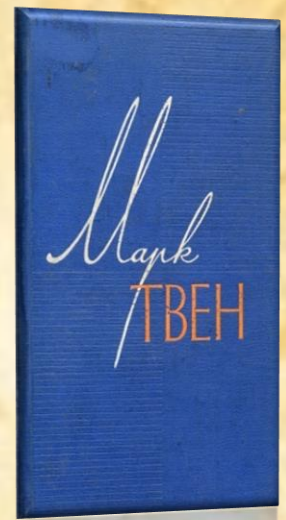
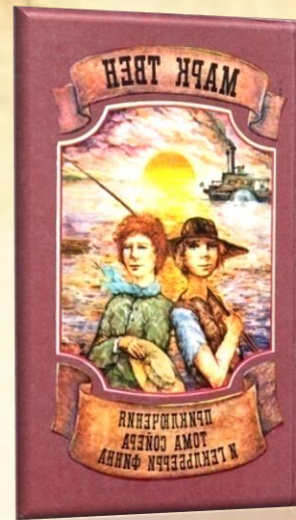
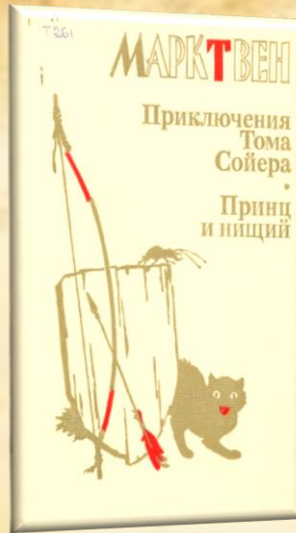
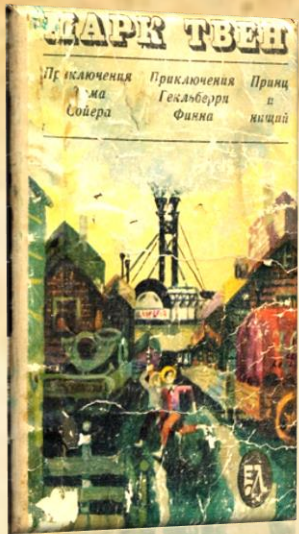


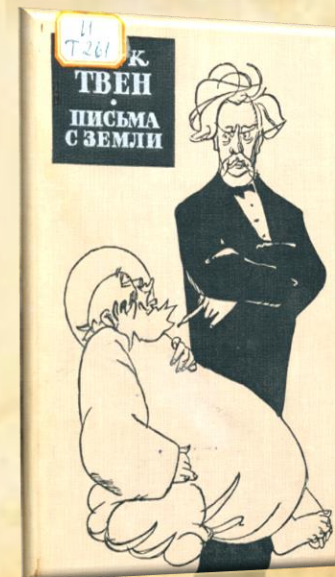
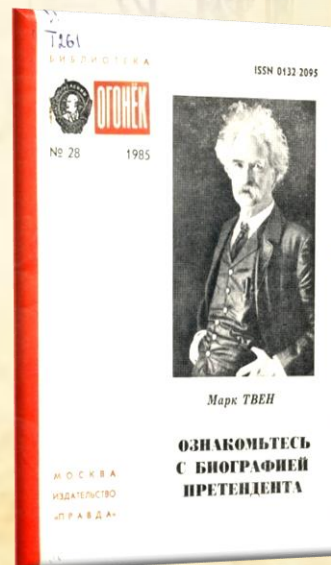
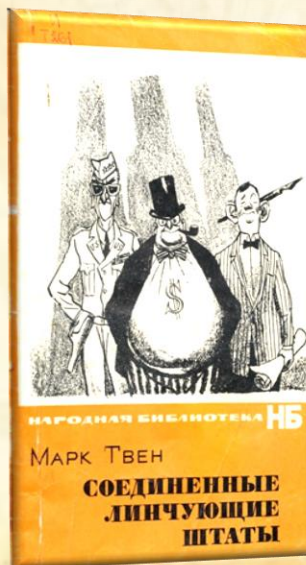
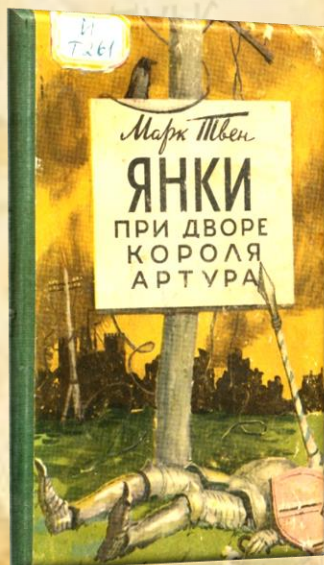
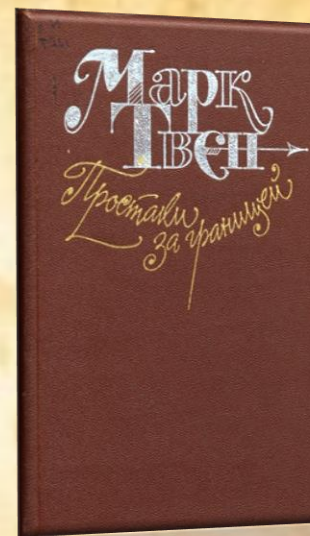
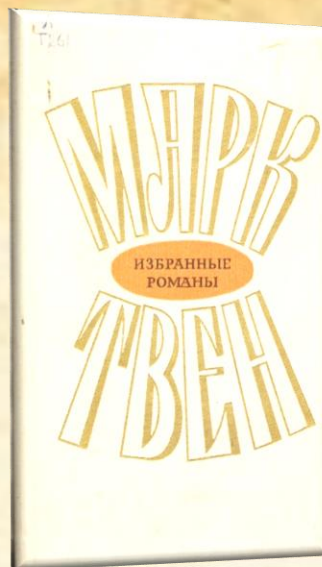
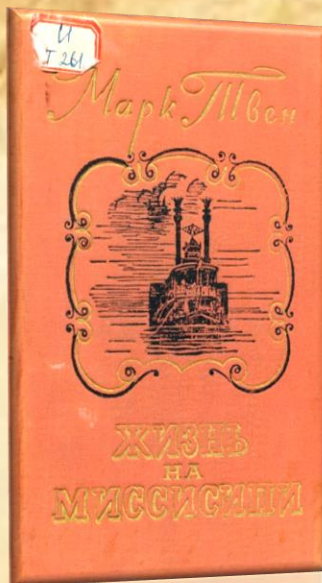
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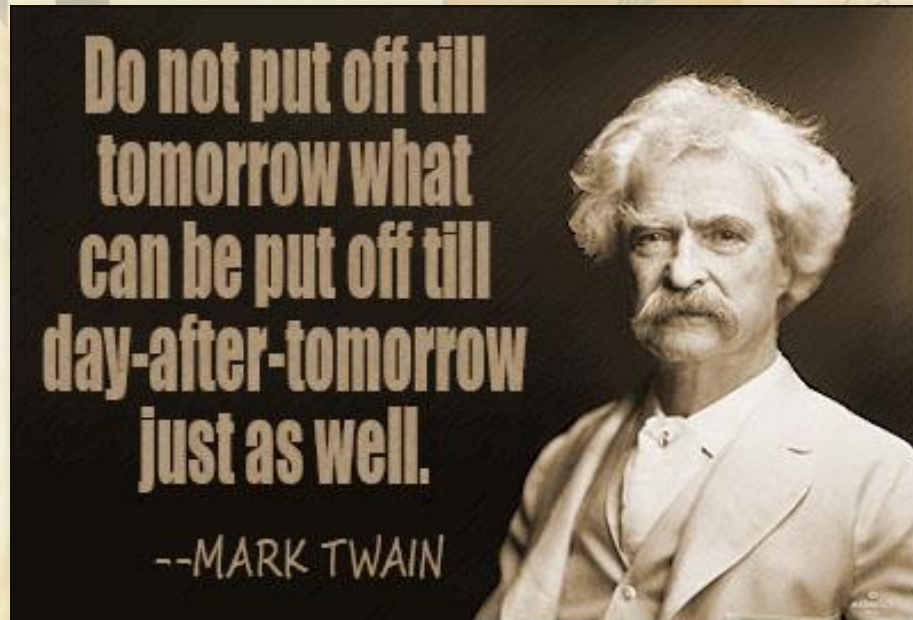
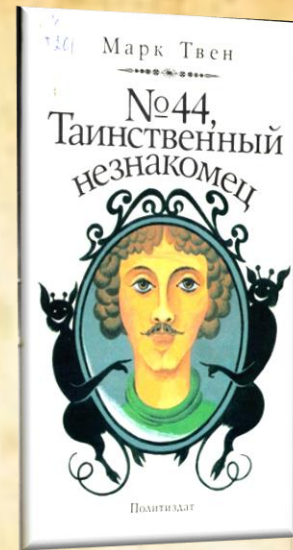
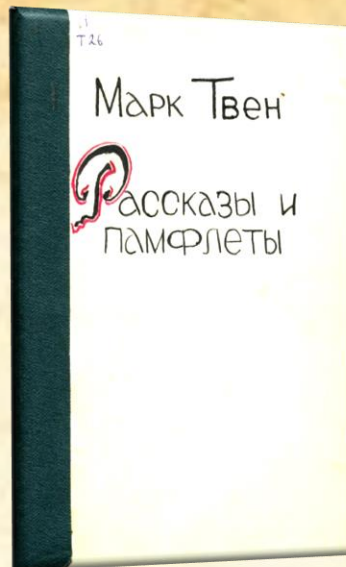
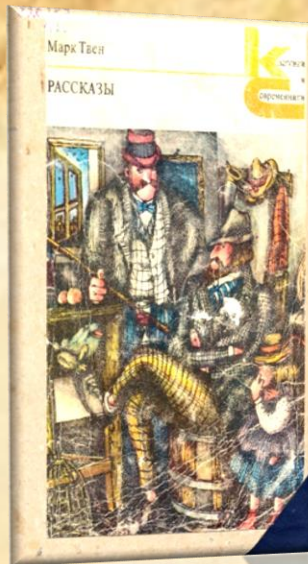
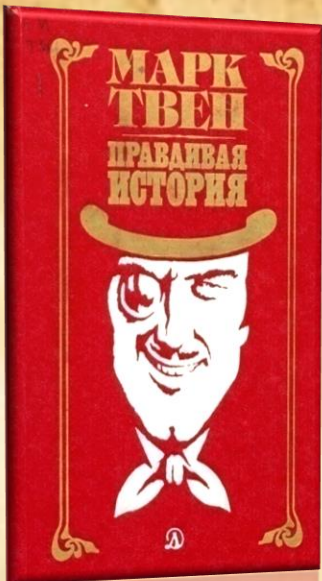


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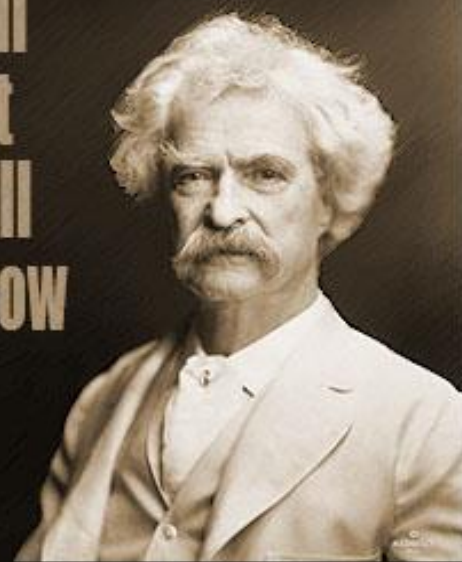






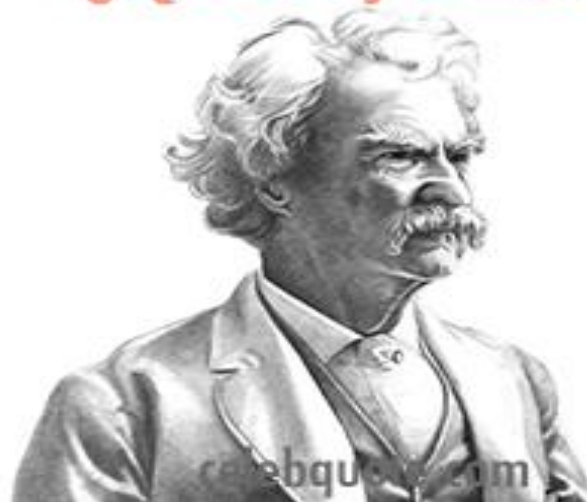
Do not put off till tomorrow what can be put off till day-after-tomorrow just as well.

--MARK TWAIN



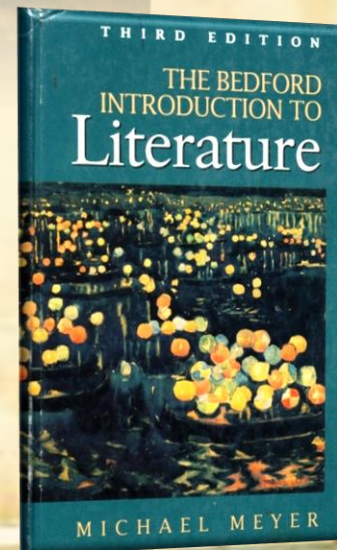
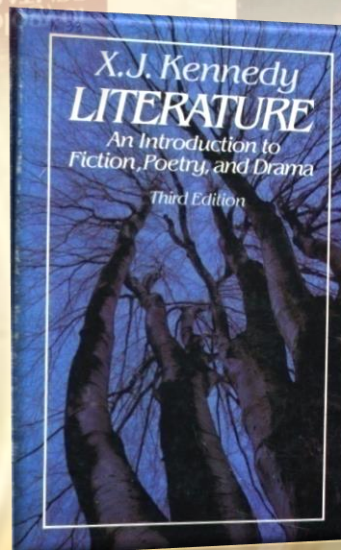
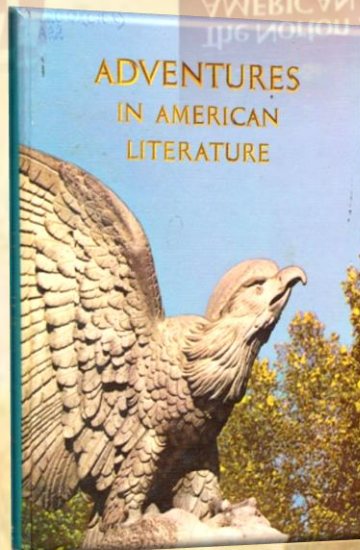
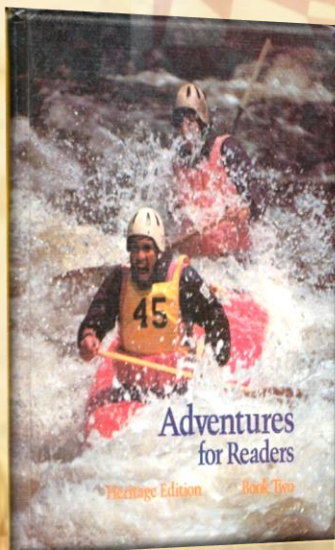
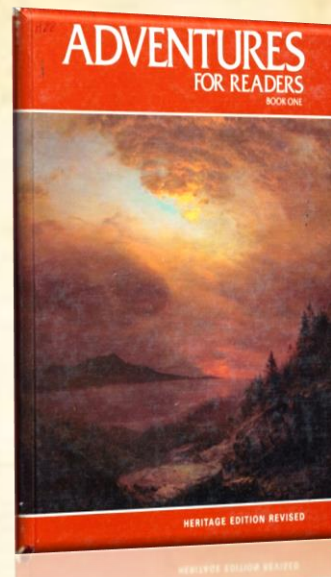
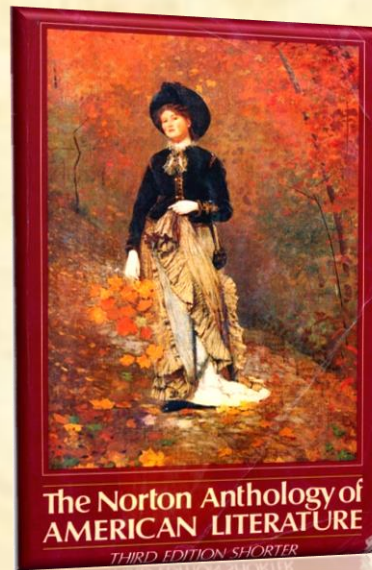
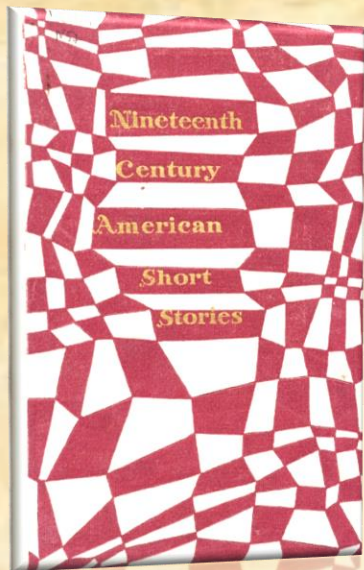
A PERSON WHO WON'T **READ**
HAS NO ADVANTAGE OVER
ONE WHO CAN'T READ


Mark Twain



celebqu.com

Prezențe în antologii

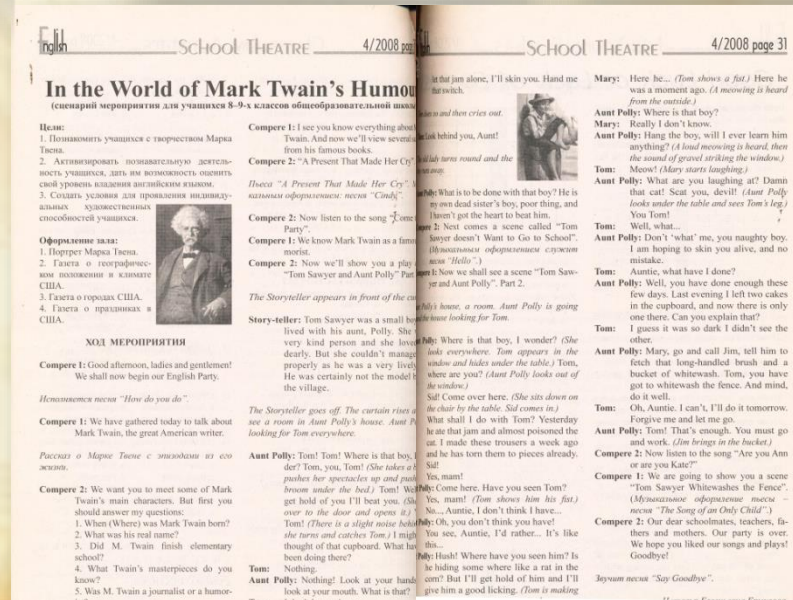
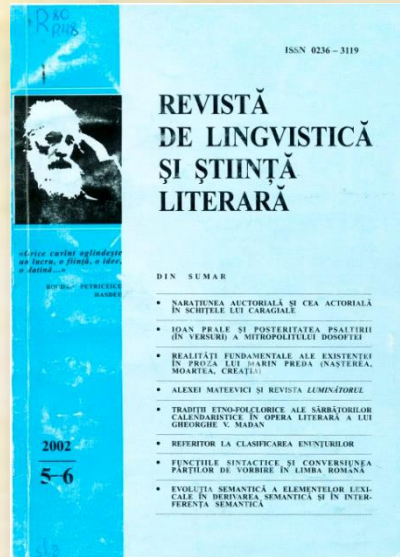


A scenic view of a rocky coastline. The left side shows a vibrant blue sea with gentle ripples. The right side features a steep, yellowish-tan cliff face with some sparse green vegetation. The overall scene is bright and clear.

**“Dă șansa fiecărei
zile să fie cea mai
frumoasă din
viața ta.”**

Mark Twain

Prezențe în publicații periodice



English
42
March 2014

English

Each generation is a new people.
Молодое поколение

Topic: YOUTH LIFE

English **SCHOOL THEATRE**

42 The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

March 2014

CHARACTERS:
Tom Aunt Polly Jim
Ben Huck Sid

SCENE 1
Классная комната в старинном городке Миссури в эпоху колониализма.

Aunt: Tom! Tom! Where is that boy, I wonder? You, Tom!

Tom: Сид, он спрятался под кроватью, потому что ты кричала.

Aunt: Well, if I get hold of you, I'll—

Tom: В наказание оно-то и называется, моя бабушка и мой дядя.

Aunt: There! I might have thought of that. What have you been doing in there?

Tom: Nothing.

Aunt: Nothing! Look at your hands! And look at your mouth. What is that?

Tom: Don't know, Aunt.

Aunt: Well, know, I'm just — that's what it is. Forty times I've said to you didn't let that jam I'd skin you. Hand me that smack.

Tom бегает вокруг в раздумии или в гневе.

Tom: Hey! Look behind you, Aunt.

Tom пытается спрятаться за спинку стула и смеется.

SCENE 2
Входная Тима в школе в полдень. Пустынная улица перед школой. Тим прощается со своей подружкой.

Tom: I can lick you!

Huck: I'd like to see you try it.

Tom: Well, I can do it.

Huck: No, you can't, either.

Tom: Yes, I can.

Huck: No, you can't.

Tom: What's your name?

Huck: It's none of your business.

Tom: Well, I'll make it my business.

Huck: Well, why don't you?

Tom: If you say much, I will.

Huck: Much, much, much. So there!

Tom: Oh, you think you are smart, don't you? I could lick you with one hand if I wanted to.

SCENE 3
Входная Тима в школу в полдень. Пустынная улица перед школой. Тим прощается со своей подружкой.

Tom: I can lick you!

Huck: I'd like to see you try it.

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Tom: Yes, I can.

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Tom: What's your name?

Huck: It's none of your business.

Tom: Well, I'll make it my business.

Huck: Well, why don't you?

Tom: If you say much, I will.

Huck: Much, much, much. So there!

Tom: Oh, you think you are smart, don't you? I could lick you with one hand if I wanted to.

English **SCHOOL THEATRE**

43

March 2014

Tom: Sid! Sid!

Amos: Cut!

Sid: Tom, Tom! What's the matter?

Tom: Oh, don't, Sid! Don't touch me.

Sid: Why, what the matter, Tom? I must call Ammie.

Tom: No, never mind. Don't call anybody.

Sid: But I must. Don't you see, Tom, it's awful. How long have you been feeling this way?

Tom: Hours, Ouch!

Sid: Tom, why didn't you wake me sooner? Tom, what's the matter? Tell me at last!

Tom: I forgive you everything, Sid. Everything of you's done to me.

Sid: Oh, Tom, you aren't dying, are you?

Tom: I forgive everybody, Sid. Tell them.

Sid: Oh, Aunt Polly, come! Tom is dying!

SCENE 5

Aunt: What's the matter, Tom? What's the matter with you, child?

Tom: Oh, mummy, I have a terrible toothache!

Aunt: Your tooth, indeed? What's the matter with your tooth?

Tom: One of them is loose and it aches me real bad.

Aunt: Oh, no, don't begin that groaning again! Open your mouth Oh, well, your tooth is loose, but you are not going to die over that. Oh, Mary, get me a salt drink!

Tom: Oh, Aunt, don't pull it out! It doesn't hurt me anymore.

Please, Aunt, don't pull it out! I don't want to stay home from school.

Aunt: Oh, so, all this row because you didn't want to go to school. Oh, you are breaking my old heart! You are really breaking my old heart! Open your mouth! The dental instrument is ready!

Tom: Oh, no!

Tom сидит на кровати. Тим отворачивает лицо, прижимая к себе и закрывая глаза.

SCENE 6

Сцена в спальне.

Teacher: Come in sir! Thomas Sawyer!

Tom: Sir!

Teacher: Your behavior is awful.

Tom: But I stooped to talk with Huckleberry Finn!

Teacher: You did what?

Tom: Stooped to talk with Huckleberry Finn.

Teacher: Thomas Sawyer, this is the most astonishing conduct since I have ever limited to. You deserve to be punished. Take off your jacket.

SCENE 7

Tom: What do you call work?

Ben: Why, isn't that work?

Tom: Well, maybe it is, maybe it isn't. All I know, is, it suits Tom Sawyer.

Ben: Oh, come now, you don't mean to let on that you like it?

Tom: Like it? Of course. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?

Tom спрашивает Аммоса Аммоса, а Тим спрашивает Аммоса, а Тим спрашивает Аммоса Аммоса.

Ben: Tom, let me whitewash a little.

Tom: No, no. I guess it would hardly do. Ben, you see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about the fence — right here on the east you know. Yes, she's awful particular about the fence, it's got to be done very carefully. I think there isn't one boy in this town, maybe two thousand, that can do it.

Ben: But that's so? Oh, come now — let me just try. Only just a little. I'll let you if you were, Tom.

Tom: Ben, I'd like to, honestly, but Aunt Polly — well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let him. Sid wanted to do it and she wouldn't let him. Now, don't you see how I'm fixed?

Ben: I'll be very careful. Now let me try. I'll give you the core to try again.

Tom: No, they, now, don't, I'm afraid.

Ben: Then I'll give you all of it!

Tom подумав некоторое время садится с Аммосом и Аммосом.

SCENE 8

Tom: What a dull morning! And school again! Oh, no!

English
43
May-June 2014

English

Topic: LITERATURE

English **LESSON PLANS**

43

May-June 2014

КОМОР МАРКА ТВЕНА

Конспект урока в 7-м классе

Цели урока:
Образовательные: проанализировать текст повести; рассмотреть особенности художественного языка.
Развивающие: развивать творческие способности; развивать навыки работы с текстом; развивать навыки работы с информацией.
Воспитательные: формировать у учащихся чувство патриотизма, уважения к культуре страны; формировать у детей навыки межличностного общения, навыки самонаблюдения и контроля деятельности; развивать навыки работы с информацией.

Описание: комедия, пропитанная сатирой и юмором. Роман повествует о приключениях Марка Твена, выросшего в семье с провинциальным М. Твеном, выполняющим обязанности с магистром Марка Твена.

План урока:

1. Ключевые цитаты
2. Мотивация цитаты
3. Актуальность цитаты
4. Мотивация цитаты
5. Актуальность цитаты
6. Needs quote

Упражнения:

1. Match
2. Match
3. Match
4. Match
5. Match
6. Match
7. Match
8. Match
9. Match

История: Mark Twain, whose real name was Samuel Clemens, was born on November 30, 1835, in Florida, Missouri. His parents, John and Jane Clemens, moved far from family to Hannibal. His father was a lawyer. When Sam was 11 years old, his father died. The shock was huge, and he was a different boy. He went to work as a printing shop.

Популярные цитаты:

1. "I'm a boy, and girls I'm glad to see you. How is it going? Is everything OK?"

2. "Our father is dedicated to the greatest American humorist, novelist, and well-known writer Mark Twain."

3. "People all over the world can't help but admire his great humor. He was known as a great humorist. One quotation by M. Twain is, "Humor is the great thing, the saving thing. The minute it creeps up, all our ambitions and ambitions slip away and a happy spirit takes their place."

4. "Mark Twain was a boy, he dreamed of becoming a sailor or a fighter."

5. "Mark Twain had two daughters. No, it isn't true. He had three daughters: Sary, Clara, and Jean."

6. "In 1870, Mark Twain published his first novel, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. No, it isn't right. He published his first novel, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*."

7. "His words are known only in the USA. No, it isn't right. Children and grown-ups all over the world know these two novels. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, is considered to be Twain's masterpiece."

Выводы и заключение:

Teacher: You have mentioned the main facts of Mark Twain's life. Now, I'd like you to agree or disagree with some statements about Twain's life.

1. Mark Twain was born in the 19th century. No, it is not true. He was born in the 18th century.
2. His father was a writer. It's not true. His father was a lawyer.
3. When Samuel was a boy, he dreamed of becoming a sailor or a fighter.
4. Mark Twain had two daughters. No, it isn't true. He had three daughters: Sary, Clara, and Jean.
5. In 1870, Mark Twain published his first novel, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. No, it isn't right. He published his first novel, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
6. His words are known only in the USA. No, it isn't right. Children and grown-ups all over the world know these two novels. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, is considered to be Twain's masterpiece.

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English **LESSON PLANS**

43

May-June 2014

Short Stories

- About Barbara
- Doors of Life
- Don's Diary
- The Curious Dream
- A Fine Old Man
- A True Story

Non-Fiction

- Christian Science
- Life on the Mississippi
- The Letters of M. Twain
- Following the Equator

Essays

- The Death of Tom
- Is Shakespeare Dead?
- What is Man?
- The Bee
- Concerning Tobacco

VIII. Задание творческого типа

Teacher: A quatrain is a five-line poem that describes a noun (person, place, or thing). It is a fun and easy way to introduce children to poetry, but all ages can enjoy using the form.

Line 1. One word title, a noun, person, place, or thing.
Line 2. Two adjectives (words that describe the thing).
Line 3. Three verbs (words that tell what your noun does).
Line 4. A phrase (or sentence about the noun).
Line 5. A synonym for your title, another noun (another word for your title, describing your noun).

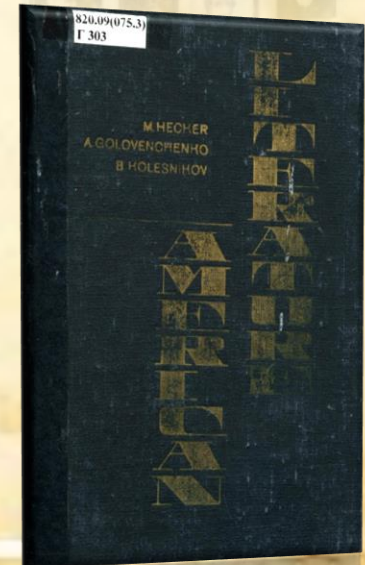
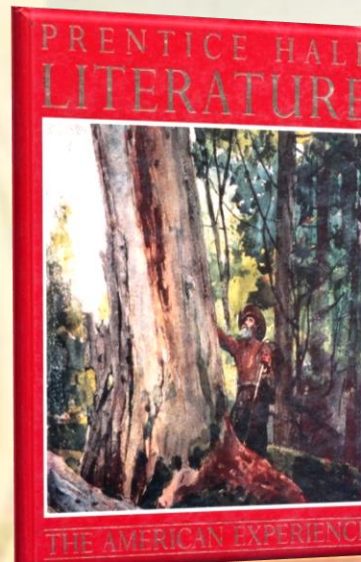
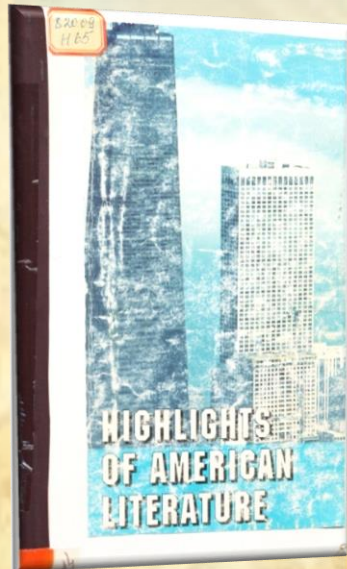
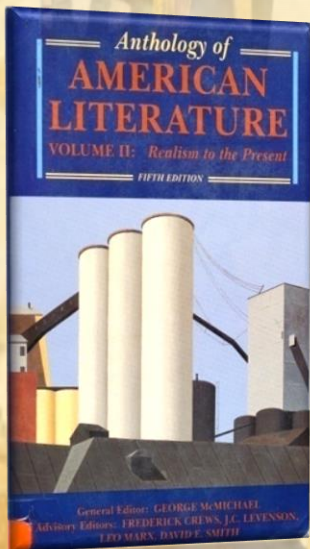
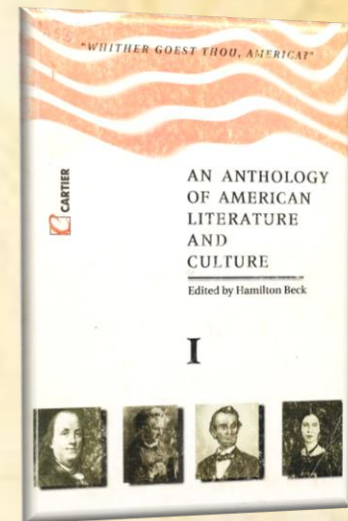
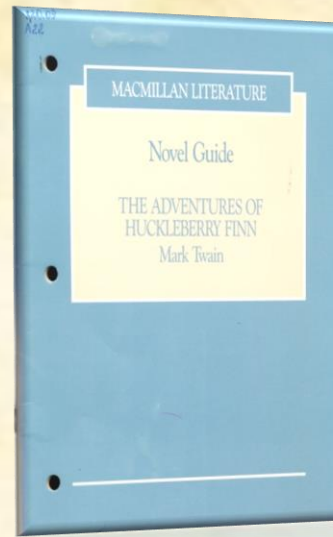
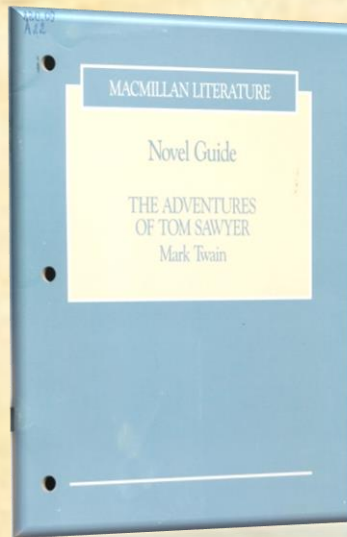
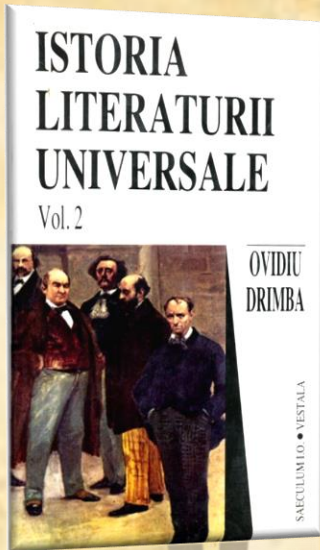
Teacher: Now, we are going to write our own poem about famous writer Mark Twain. This type of poem is called a "quatrain".

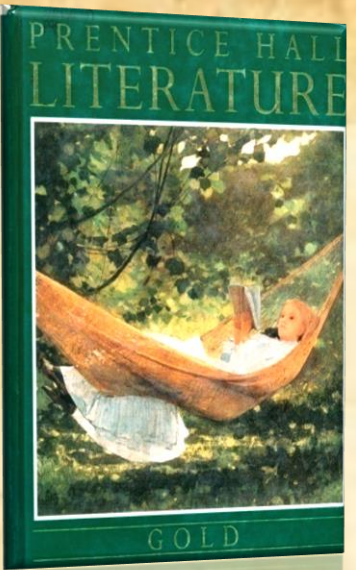
Clipboard
Mark Twain
Critical, satirical
Humorist and publisher
The father of American literature
Writer

IX. Подведение итогов урока.

Teacher: Dear friends, our lesson is over. Thank you for the lesson. You have learnt a lot of things about M. Twain's family, his works, and his heritage.

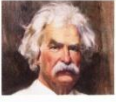
Referințe critice





GUIDE FOR READING

The Invalid's Story



Mark Twain (1835–1910) was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens in Florida, Missouri, and grew up in the river town of Hannibal. He worked as a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi River, and he took his pen name from a sounding cry used on Mississippi steamboats—by the mark, twain means “two fathoms deep.” Twain also worked as a printer, prospector, reporter, editor, and lecturer. Writing, however, was his true calling. A talented humorist, Twain’s special brand of wit is clearly seen in “The Invalid’s Story.”

First-Person Narration

Authors may write stories from a number of **points of view**, or perspectives. With **first-person narration**, the story is told by one of the characters in it, with the character referring to himself or herself as “I.” The character who tells the story in this way is called the narrator.

By using the first-person point of view, the author makes the story seem immediate. However, first person point of view has some limitations. Since the author can reveal only what the narrator would know or observe, you get only one side of the story. You have to make inferences based on what other characters say and do to get a wider picture.

Look For

As you read “The Invalid’s Story,” ask, “What kind of person is the narrator? How does the way he tells the story add to the humor?”

Writing

People spend more time thinking and talking about what they see, hear, and taste than about what they smell. However, some researchers feel that it is the power of smell that has the greatest ability to call forth memories. Freewrite about this underrated sense, describing the effect of a pleasant or unpleasant odor.

Vocabulary

Knowing the following words will help you as you read “The Invalid’s Story.”

prodigious (prə dīʒ əs) adj.:	Showing good judgment (p. 102)
enormous (ɪ nɔːr əməs) adj.:	Shocking (p. 99)
deleterious (dɛl ə tər i əs) adj.:	placidity (plə sɪ d i t i) adv.:
injurious (ɪ nʒər i əs) adj.:	Calmly, quietly (p. 102)
injunious (ɪ nʒən i əs) adj.:	desultory (dɛz əl tər i) adj.:
ominous (ə m i ə nə s) adj.:	Random (p. 103)
threatening (θr ɪ t ɪ ŋ) adj.:	stifling (st ɪ fl ɪ ŋ) adj.:
judicious (jʊ d ʒ i ə s) adj.:	Surfacting (p. 104)

The Invalid’s Story

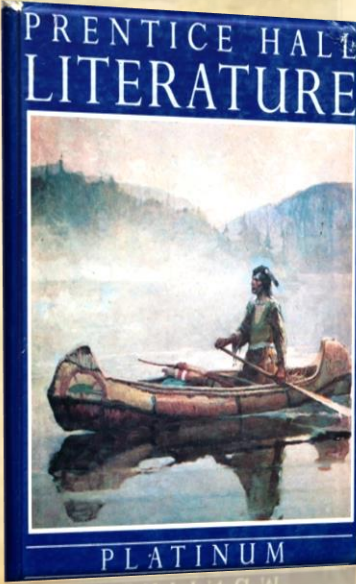
Mark Twain

I seem sixty and married, but these effects are due to my condition and sufferings for I am neither; and only forty-one. It will be hard for you to believe that I, who am now but a shadow, was a hale, hearty man two short years ago—a man of iron, a very athletic—yet such is the simple truth. But stranger still than this fact is the way in which I lost my health. I lost it through helping to take care of a box of guns on a two-hundred-mile railway journey one winter’s night. It is the actual truth, and I will tell you about it.

I belong in Cleveland, Ohio. One winter’s night, two years ago, I reached home just after dark, in a driving snowstorm, and the first thing I heard when I entered the house was that my dearest boyhood friend and schoolmate, John B. Hackett, had died the day before, and that his last utterance had been a desire that I would take his remains home to his poor old father and mother in Wisconsin. I was greatly shocked and grieved, but there was no time to waste in emotions. I must start at once. I took the card, marked “Deacon Levi Hackett, Belleville, Wisconsin,” and hurried off through the swirling storm to the railway station. Arrived there I found the long white pine box which had been described to me. I fastened the card to it with some tacks, saw it put safely aboard the express car, and then ran into the eating room to provide myself with a sandwich and some cigars. When I returned,

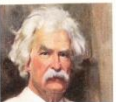
presently, there was my coffin-box back again, apparently, and a young fellow examining around it, with a card in his hands, and some tacks and a hammer! I was astonished and puzzled. He began to nail on his card, and I rushed out to the express car, in a good deal of a state of mind, to ask for an explanation. But no—there was my box, all right. In the express car, I hadn’t been disturbed. The fact is that without my suspecting it a prodigious mistake had been made. I was carrying off a box of guns which that young fellow had come to the station to ship to a rifle company in Peoria, Illinois, and he had got my corpse! Just then the conductor sang out “All aboard,” and I jumped into the express car and got a comfortable seat on a bale of burlaps. The expressman was there, hard at work—a plain man of fifty, with a simple, honest, good-natured face, and a breezy, practical heartiness in his general style. As the train moved off a stranger skipped into the car and set a package of peculiarly mature and capable Limburger cheese on one end of my coffin-box—I mean my box of guns. That is to say, I know now that it was Limburger cheese, but at that time I never had heard of the article in my life, and of course was wholly ignorant of its character. Well, we sped through the wild night, the bitter storm raged on, a cheerless

1. **Limburger cheese:** A cheese with a strong odor.



GUIDE FOR READING

Luck



Mark Twain (1835–1910) is the pen name for Samuel Langhorne Clemens, one of America’s greatest writers. He was born in Florida, Missouri, and grew up in nearby Hannibal. Twain worked as a printer and a digboat pilot, prospected for gold, and gave lectures around the world. His pen name is from the cry of Mississippi riverboatmen: “By the mark, twain!”—assessing the river as two fathoms deep. His two most widely read novels are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885).

Static and Dynamic Characters

Characters can be classified as either static or dynamic. **Static characters** do not change during the course of the story. They remain the same no matter what happens to them. **Dynamic characters** change and sometimes learn as a result of the events of the story. The changes they undergo affect their personality traits, attitudes, or beliefs.

Look For

What role does luck play in people’s lives? Is a person’s reputation determined by what that person is or by sheer luck? As you read “Luck,” look for Scoresey’s dominant character traits and the role luck plays in shaping his reputation.

Writing

The character Scoresey in “Luck” is considered a hero and admired by many people. List the character traits you think are necessary to make a person a hero.

Vocabulary

Knowing the following words will help you as you read “Luck.”

zenith (zɛn ɪ θ) n.:	The highest point (p. 99)
countenance (kaʊn t ə n ə ns) n.:	The expression of a person’s face (p. 99)
veracity (və r ə s ə t i) n.:	Truthfulness, honesty (p. 99)
guileless (ɡɪ l ə s) adj.:	Without hypocrisy or cunning (p. 100)
prodigious (prə dīʒ əs) adj.:	Enormous (p. 101)
subtly (sʌ b t l i) n.:	A noble or exalted state (p. 101)

Luck

Mark Twain

It was at a banquet in London in honor of one of the two or three conspicuously illustrious English military names of this generation. For reasons which will presently appear, I will withhold his real name and titles, and call him Lieutenant-General Lord Arthur Scoresey, V.C., K.C.B., etc., etc., etc. What a fascination there is in a renowned name! There sat the man, in actual flesh, whom I had heard of so many thousands of times since that day, thirty years before, when his name shot suddenly to the zenith from a Crimean battlefield,* to remain forever celebrated. It was food and drink to me to look, and look, and look at that demigod; scanning, searching, noting, the quietness, the reserve, the noble gravity of his countenance; the simple honesty that expressed itself all over him; the sweet unconsciousness of his greatness—unconsciousness of the hundreds of admiring eyes fastened upon him, unconsciousness of the deep, loving, sincere worship welling out of the breasts of those people and flowing toward him.

The clergyman at my left was an old acquaintance of mine—clergyman now, but had spent the first half of his life in the camp

and field, and as an instructor in the military school at Woolwich. Just at the moment I have been talking about, a veiled and singular light glistened in his eyes, and he leaned down and muttered confidentially to me—indicating the hero of the banquet with a gesture:

“Privately—he’s an absolute fool.”

This verdict was a great surprise to me. If its subject had been Napoleon, or Scarcotes,[†] or Solomon,[‡] my astonishment could not have been greater. Two things I was well aware of: that the Reverend was a man of strict veracity, and that his judgment of men was good. Therefore I knew, beyond doubt or question, that the world was mistaken about this hero; he uses a fool. So I meant to find out, at a convenient moment, how the Reverend, all solitary and alone, had discovered the secret.

Some days later the opportunity came, and this is what the Reverend told me.

About sixty years ago I was an instructor in the military academy at Woolwich. I was

1. **conspicuously** (kɒn s p i j u ə s l i) adv.:

2. **illustrious** (ɪ l j u s t r i ə s) adj.:

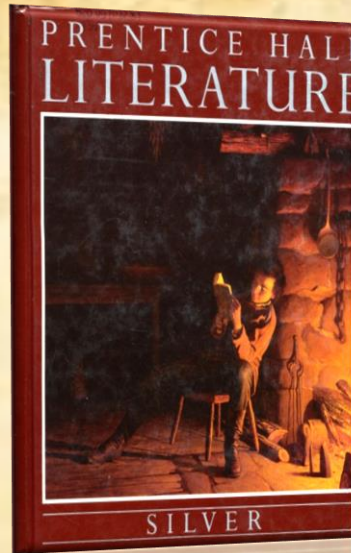
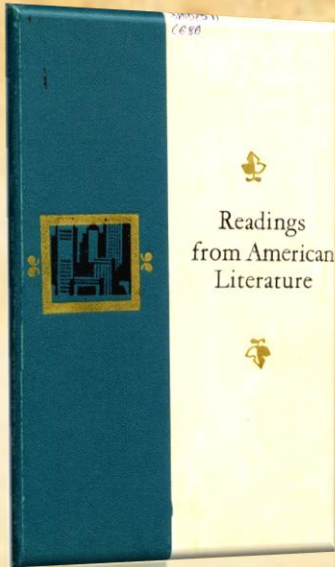
3. **Scarcotes** (s k ɑː t ɪ z) n.:

4. **Solomon** (s ə l ə m ə n) n.:

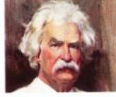
1. **Napoleon** (nə pə l j ɔː n) n.:

2. **Scarcotes** (s k ɑː t ɪ z) n.:

3. **Solomon** (s ə l ə m ə n) n.:



GUIDE FOR READING



Humorous Characters

Look For

Writing

Vocabulary

What Stumped the Blue-jays

Mark Twain

Mark Twain (1835–1910) was born Samuel Clemens near Hannibal, Missouri. He wrote books that have become American classics, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Many of Twain's short stories, including the famous "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," are examples of his humorous, sometimes outrageous, style. "What Stumped the Blue-jays" combines Twain's humor with one of his favorite settings—the West.

In this short humorous tale, called a yam, Twain creates humor by exaggerating the characters, or overstating what they look like, say, and do. In addition, the serious way in which the narrator, Jim Baker, relates these outrageous events also adds to the story's humor, since the tale is so hard to believe that no one would take it seriously.

As you read "What Stumped the Blue-jays," look for the ways in which characters' appearance, words, and actions are exaggerated to create humor. Does the yam make you laugh? Why or why not?

Many yams use animal characters and exaggerate the characters of these animals. For example, they may tell about a cat that is overly curious or a monkey that is too good at mimicking human behavior. Choose an animal about which you could write a yam. Freewrite about the animal's character. Select traits that you have observed about that animal and exaggerate them.

Knowing the following words will help you as you read "What Stumped the Blue-jays."

<p>lockjaw (lɒk 'dʒɔː) n. A disease that causes jaw and neck muscles to become rigid, or locked (p. 107)</p> <p>countenance (kaʊn'tɪnəns) n. A facial expression (p. 108)</p>	<p>singular (sɪŋ'ɡjʊlə) adj. Ex- ceptional; peculiar (p. 109)</p> <p>guffawed (gʊ'fɔː) v. Laughed in a loud, coarse way (p. 110)</p>
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What Stumped the Blue-jays

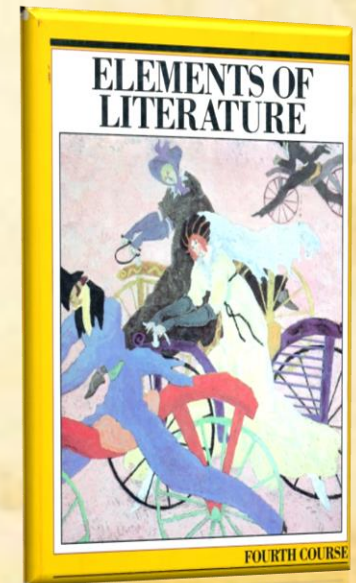
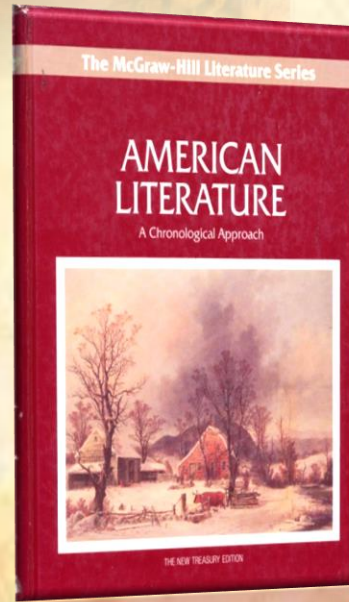
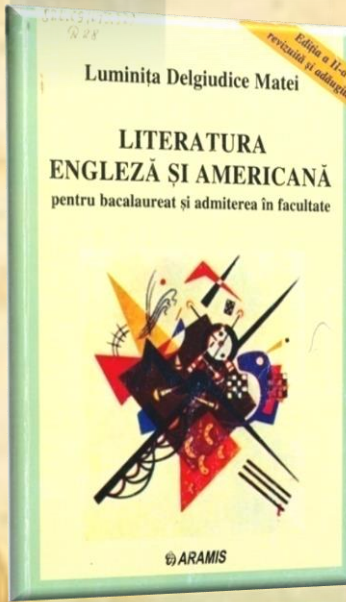
Mark Twain

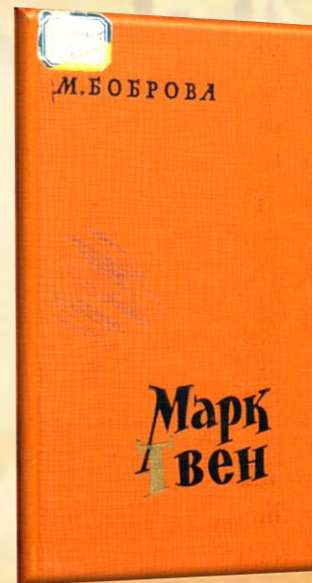
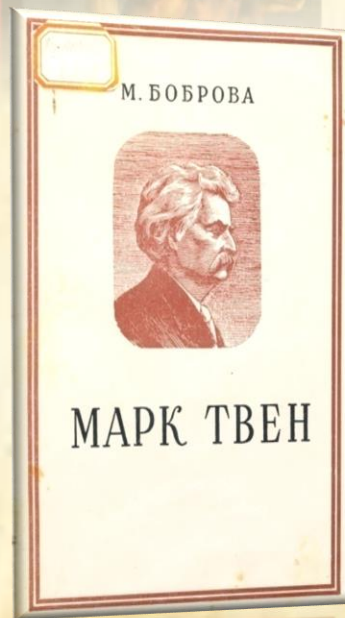
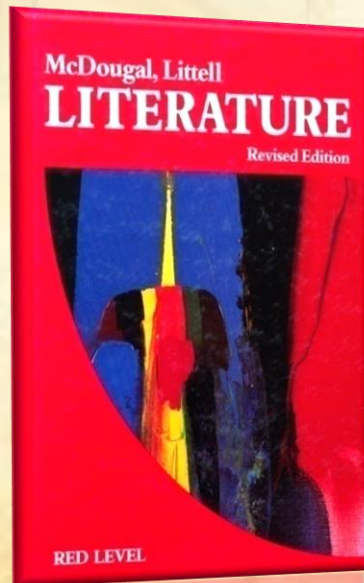
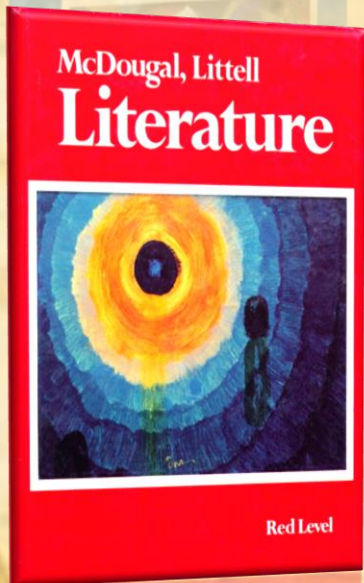
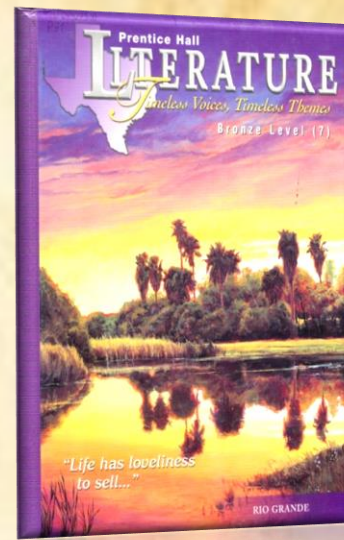
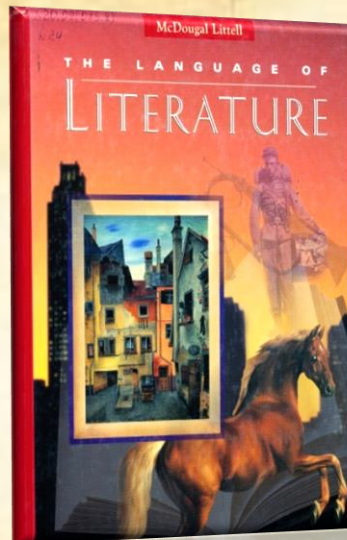
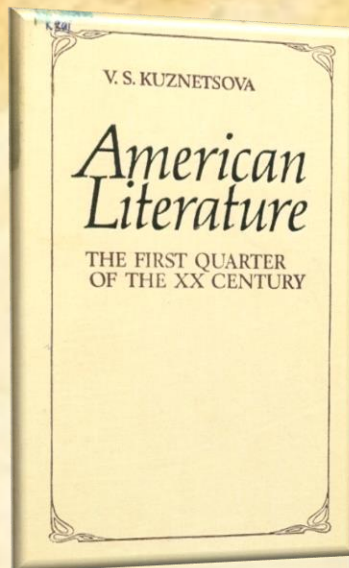
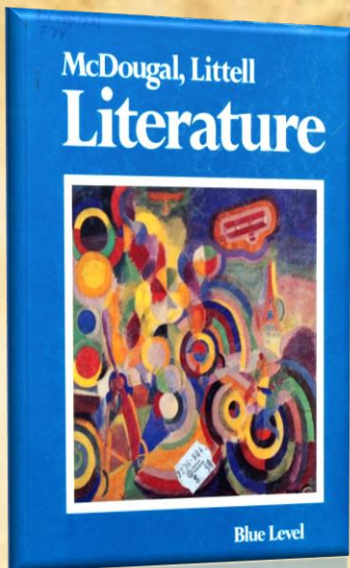
Animals talk to each other, of course. There can be no question about that; but I suppose there are very few people who can understand them. I never knew but one man who could. I knew he could, however, because he told me so himself. He was a middle-aged, simple-hearted miner who had lived in a lonely corner of California, among the woods and mountains, a good many years, and had studied the ways of his only neighbors, the beasts and the birds, until he believed he could accurately translate any remark which they made. This was Jim Baker. According to Jim Baker, some animals have only a limited education, and use only very simple words, and scarcely ever a comparison or a flowery figure; whereas, certain other animals have a large vocabulary, a fine command of language and a rosy and fluent delivery; consequently these latter talk a great deal; they like it; they are conscious of their talent, and enjoy "showing off." Baker said, that after long and careful observation, he had come to the conclusion that the blue-jays were the best talkers he had found among birds and beasts. Said he:—

"There's more to a blue-jay than any other creature. He has got more words, and more different kinds of feelings than any other creature; and mind you, whatever a blue-jay feels, he can put into language. And no mere commonplace language, either, but filling, out-and-out book-talk—and bris-

ting with metaphor, too—just bristling! And as for command of language—why you never see a blue-jay get stuck for a word. No man ever did. They just bot out of him! And another thing: I've noticed a good deal, and there's no hand, or row, or anything that uses as good grammar as a blue-jay. You may say a cat uses good grammar. Well, a cat does—but you let a cat get excited once, you let a cat get to pulling fur with another cat on a shed, nights, and you'll hear grammar that will give you the lock-jaw. Ignorant people think it's the noise which fighting cats make that is so aggravating, but it ain't so; it's the sickening grammar they use. Now I've never heard a jay use bad grammar but very seldom; and when they do, they are as ashamed as a human; they shut right down and leave.

"When I first began to understand jay language correctly, there was a little incident happened here. Seven years ago, the last man in this region but me, moved away. There stands his house,—been empty ever since; a big house, with a plank roof—just one big room, and no more; no ceiling,—nothing between the rafters and the floor. Well, one Sunday morning I was sitting out here in front of my cabin, with my cat, taking the sun, and looking at the blue hills, and listening to the leaves rustling so lonely in the trees, and thinking of the home away yonder in the States.

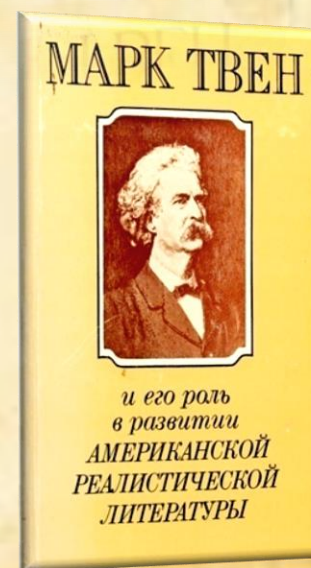
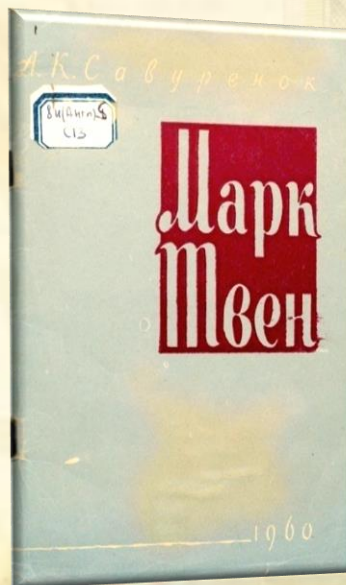
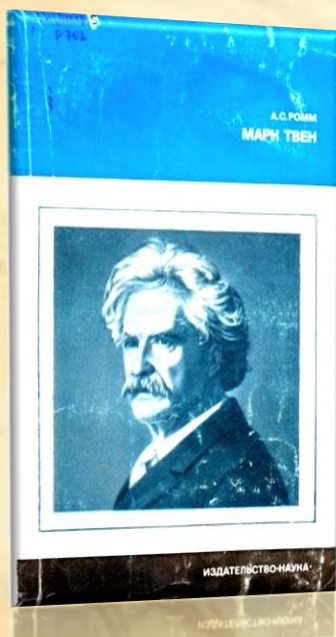
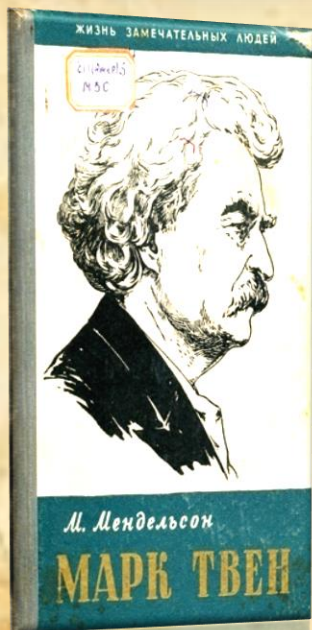
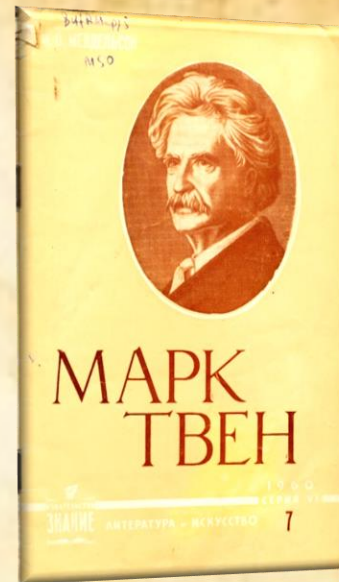
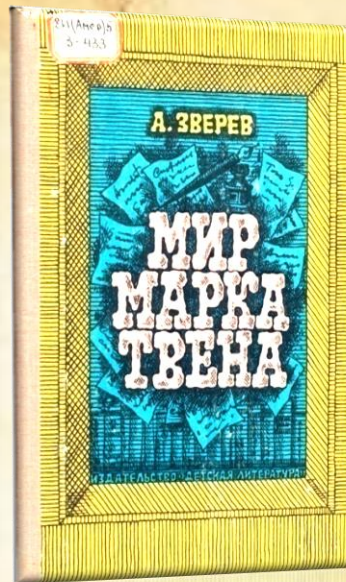
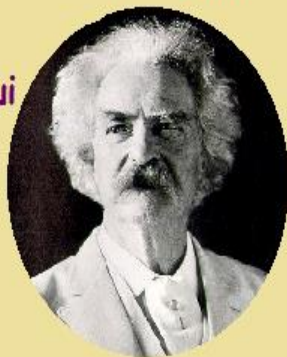




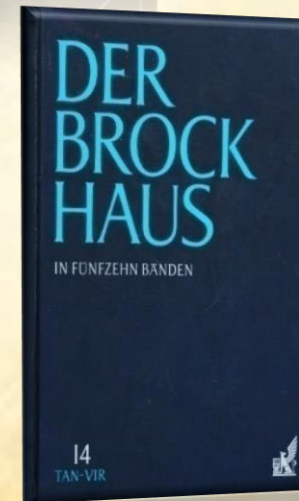
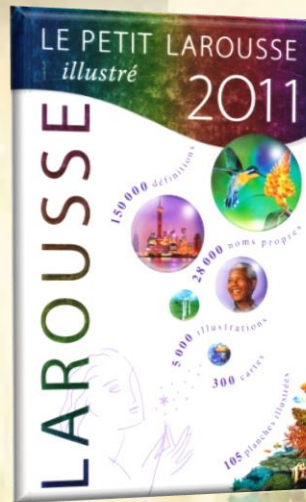
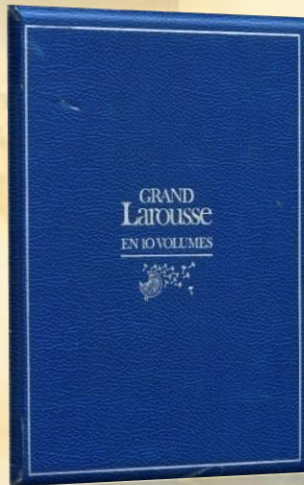
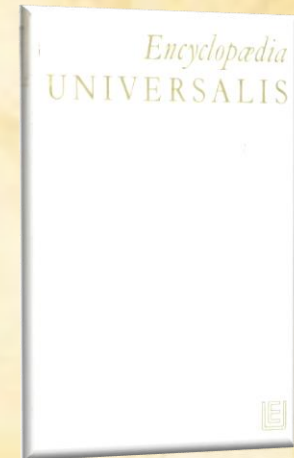
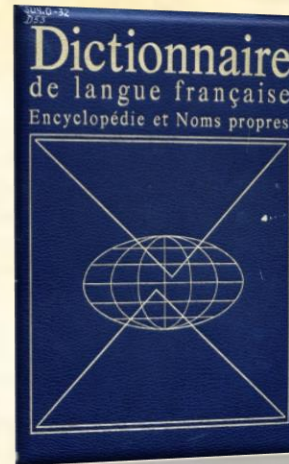
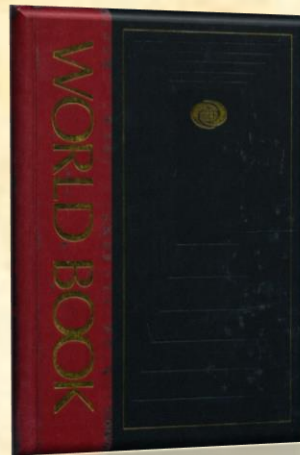
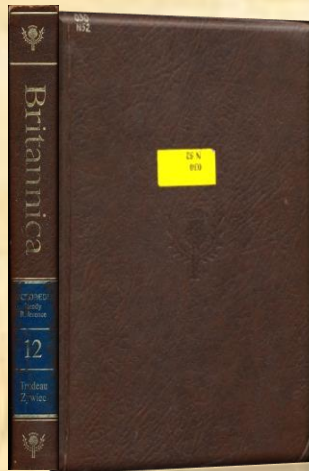
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"Spune adevarul si atunci nu va trebui sa tii minte nimic."

Mark Twain



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Literatura traduzida e formação do leitor: a recepção de *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain, traduzida por Monteiro Lobato

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RESUMO: O objetivo deste trabalho é analisar uma análise de leitura dos alunos do curso de licenciatura em Letras da Universidade Estadual de Maringá com relação à leitura de *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, traduzido por Monteiro Lobato e compará-la com a feita por Mark Twain (1835-1910) em sua obra *Huckleberry Finn*. Para isso, foram selecionados alguns casos, não foram introduzidos em discussões teóricas, mas sim, foram analisados sob o ponto de vista da recepção, buscando compreender como os leitores brasileiros, em suas condições históricas, já que a leitura de textos traduzidos não é considerada como uma prática pedagógica válida para muitos países de língua portuguesa. Para isso, foram analisados os aspectos da recepção de *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, traduzido por Monteiro Lobato, e comparados com a recepção de *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, traduzido por Mark Twain, em sua obra *Huckleberry Finn*. Este estudo analisou a recepção de *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, de Mark Twain, por estudantes de Letras (Linguagem e Letras) em uma universidade brasileira. Este trabalho foi originalmente publicado em: www.periodicos.uem.br/ojs/index.php/ActaSciLangCult/article/view/1206/1206

ABSTRACT: Translated literature and reader development: the reception of *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain, translated by Monteiro Lobato. This study aims at analyzing the reading of *As aventuras de Huckleberry Finn*, by students of Letras (Language and Letters) in a Brazilian university. This work was originally published in: www.periodicos.uem.br/ojs/index.php/ActaSciLangCult/article/view/1206/1206

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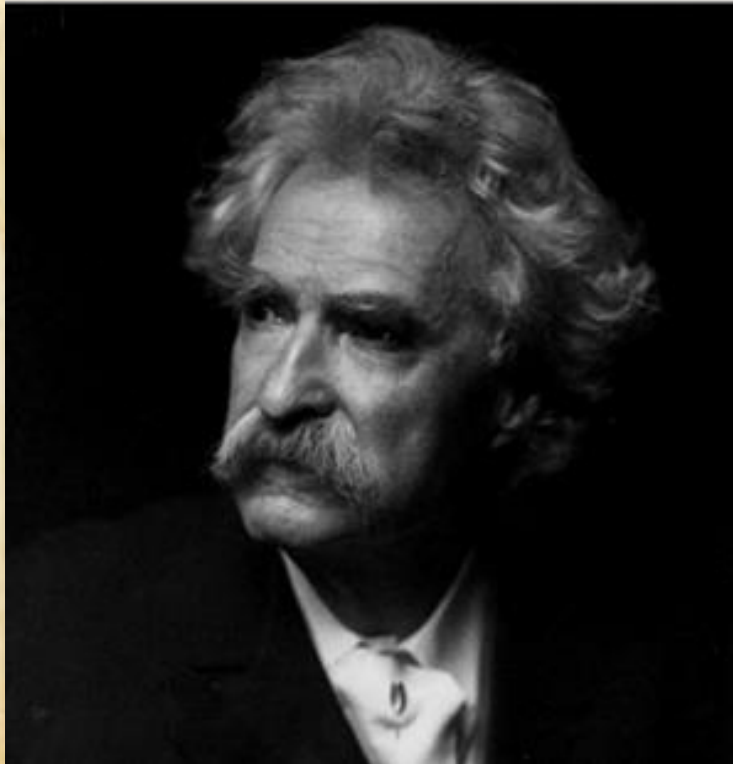
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Faptele sunt mai importante decât stările! Să trăiești frica dar să continui să faci ceea ce ți-ai propus, ceea ce știi că este drept față de tine și viața ta, asta înseamnă curaj! Asta înseamnă putere!



"Curajul înseamnă rezistența la frică, stăpânirea fricii, nicidecum absența fricii."

Mark Twain

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