

Lucky Follow-up Context Manchester

The story, 'Lucky' by Jane Rogers, is set in the City of Manchester. Manchester is in the northwest of England and when most people hear the name 'Manchester' they usually think of one of the city's football teams – Manchester United. However, the city is a lot more than just football. Here are some glimpses at the city.

Romp has become one of Manchester's biggest hits over the last three year's. Taking place every Thursday at the salacious One Central Street it's packed every week with trendy young things getting down to the sounds of resident DJs Xander & Alix Walker. On Thursday 23rd February Romp celebrates its 3rd birthday with special guest Erol Alkan.

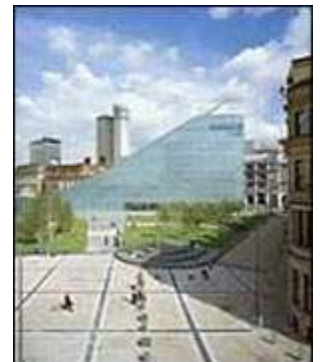
Romp's become the weekly club night with a style-conscious crowd and a hedonistic atmosphere. Early on the music became a major selling point of the night as electro and pop merged with upfront bootlegs and white labels. As Romp's DJ Xander explains, "we make a real effort with the music, easing the crowd into something that's pretty wild and fun. We really mash it up old and new, dark & light, fast n slow, pop and underground - not to keep everyone happy as such but to try to ride that fat party machine which we called hard-pop!"



Metropolis: Manchester is part of an ongoing project by photographer John Davies to investigate and photograph major UK cities at the beginning of the 21st century.

Urbis, Manchester's new museum of city life and Manchester Art Gallery, in themselves two major landmarks in Manchester, will each show a number of beautiful large scale photographs of the city which were taken from high vantage points last summer.

Davies is interested in the architecture of the social environment and the interaction between people and places and the photographs concentrate on the popular open spaces which attract people. Landmarks including the Urbis building; the newly landscaped Piccadilly Gardens with buildings advertising the hugely successful Commonwealth Games; Exchange Square, the Gay Village, Albert Square and the much maligned 1970s Arndale Centre are all captured against blue summer skies



The Manchester Art Gallery

Mosley Street, City Centre,

Website: <http://www.manchestergalleries.org>

Formerly known as the City Art Gallery, the Manchester Art Gallery houses what is claimed to be one of Britain's best art collections and has recently undergone a £35m makeover. This is the largest of Manchester's Art Galleries, and houses an extensive collection of paintings, sculptures and ceramics, with paintings by Turner, Stubbs and Gainsborough. The collection includes over 2,000 oil paintings, 3,000 watercolours, 250 sculptures and over 10,000 prints.

It also houses one of the largest collections of Pre-Raphaelite paintings in the world, with



paintings by Hunt, Rossetti, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, Arthur Hughes and others. The Decorative Arts Collections include some 12,000 artefacts from various periods and cultures including ceramics, glass and furniture. There is an on-site café and shop. Free 30 minute guided tours every Saturday and Sunday at 2.30pm. (Please check before setting off as times may have changed).

The architect was Sir Charles Barry, celebrated architect of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. This elegant symmetrical Greek building, begun in 1825, was built for the Royal Institution,

which had been formed in 1823 to promote "the interests of literature, science and the arts, and the obtaining of a channel by which the works of meritorious artists might be brought before the public". Its powerful triangular pediment, supported by heavy Doric columns, dominates Mosley Street, and has a hidden roof-lit entrance hall, which has remained largely unchanged since it was first built.

In 1882 it was transferred to Manchester Corporation who began acquiring works of art to create this large collection, which, nowadays, spills over into the old Athenaeum Building behind - this is also the subject of considerable refurbishment and a novel solution to joining two great Manchester buildings together (See Athenaeum -next). The motto for the building reads "Nihilpulchrum nisi utile" (Nothing beautiful unless useful).

Manchester Chinatown

Manchester Chinatown has been described as "the Chinese village for the north of England."

It's famous arch is the first Imperial arch erected in Europe, although, deceptively, it's history reaches back only 40-odd years.



Chinatown is one of the busiest and most colourful areas of city centre Manchester. Situated just behind Piccadilly Plaza, around George Street and Charlotte Street, off Mosley Street behind the City Art Gallery, the area bustles with life - tradesmen and tourists alike, and is particularly well worth seeing on Sundays, when ethnic Chinese traders from all over the county descend on the area to buy in food supplies from the proliferation of superstores, the herbalists, gift shops, restaurants and markets.

The first Chinese restaurants sprang up in the city shortly after WW2, with the Ping Hong paving the way. But it wasn't until the 1960s that it more restaurants opened, but it wasn't really until the 1970s that the streets surrounding Nicholas Street, Faulkner Street and George Street, became a center for Chinese cuisine and culture.

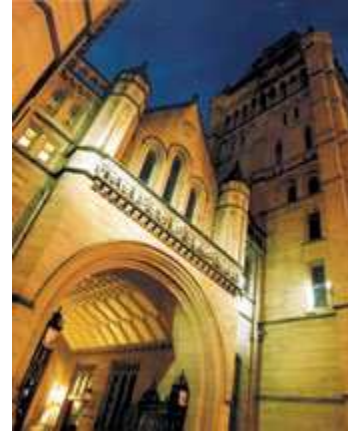
Famous restaurants such as Charlie Chan's, the Woo Sang and the Little Yang Sing became the forefathers to the wonderful conglomeration of restaurants that stand in Chinatown today.

Manchester named 'University of the Year'

The University of Manchester has secured the title of 'Higher Education Institution of the Year' at the Times Higher Awards 2005.

The title was awarded at the Times Higher Education Supplement's inaugural awards ceremony held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on November 23.

The award was announced by Prime Minister Tony Blair who said: "Manchester has impressed the whole Higher Education sector by its successful merger last year with UMIST. But what particularly impressed the judges was how, under the leadership of its vice-chancellor Alan Gilbert, Manchester's vision for the future and determination to reinvigorate itself to become one of the top research universities in the world has enthused both staff and students."



Manchester Markets

Fashion

Every Saturday

Tib Street, city centre, 10am - 5pm

Haven't got a stitch to wear? At Manchester's new fashion market, you'll find individual one-off pieces from clothes, bags and purses to hats and jewellery made by local up-and-coming designers and independent labels.

Sunday Market and Car Boot

A grand day out can be had by trading or browsing. Always well attended, the Sunday Market and Car Boot Sale has a lot to offer. The key is to expect the unexpected and look forward to the experience.

Products Available

The event brings together a huge range of goods including clothing for all ages, bric-a-brac, shoes and trainers, second-hand furniture, household products, craft stalls, pots and pans, garden plants, pet products, fresh meat, books, videos and CDs, fresh fruit and vegetables

Flower Market

Every Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Piccadilly Gardens, 10am - 6pm

A floral treat for shoppers, offering a selection of the finest blooms including cut flowers, potted plants, shrubs, exotic bonsai and much more

Questions. *Where would you go in Manchester to find:*

1. an award winning institution?
2. one of the largest collections of its kind in the world?
3. visual images of urban architecture?
4. an Imperial arch?
5. a building built in the Greek style?
6. a herbalist shop?
7. people who were fashion conscious?
8. fresh meat on Sunday?
9. a party atmosphere?
10. hand made jewellery?

Lucky Follow Up Context Biography

Jane Rogers was born in London on 21 July 1952 and lived in Birmingham, New York State (Grand Island) and Oxford, before doing an English degree at Cambridge University. She taught English for 6 years before the publication of her first novel, *Separate Tracks*. Since then she has written seven novels, original television and radio drama, and adapted work (her own and other writers') for radio and TV. In 1994 she was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. She was educated at New Hall, Cambridge, and Leicester University, where she gained a Postgraduate Certificate of Education. She taught English at schools in Derbyshire and Bury, as well as at Hackney College of Further Education in London.

She is the author of several novels, including *Separate Tracks* (1983); *Her Living Image* (1984), winner of a Somerset Maugham Award; *The Ice is Singing* (1987); *Mr Wroe's Virgins* (1991); and *Promised Lands* (1995), winner of the Writers' Guild Award (Best Fiction), a story set in New South Wales at the end of the eighteenth century. Her last novel, *Island* (1999), is a tale of family secrets and revenge. Her latest work of fiction is *The Voyage Home* (2004), which centres on Anne Harrington, a young woman who on a voyage to Africa to bury her dead father, begins a new relationship with a ship's officer, becomes entangled with two illegal immigrants and uncovers disturbing revelations about her father's early life.

Jane Rogers is editor of Oxford University Press's *Good Fiction Guide*, published in 2001. She also writes for television and radio. Her work for television includes *Dawn and the Candidate* (1989) for Channel 4, winner of a Samuel Beckett Television Award; and a BAFTA-nominated television adaptation of her novel *Mr Wroe's Virgins* (1993), directed by Danny Boyle. She has also written a film script of *Promised Lands* for Channel 4. Her work for radio includes adaptations of work by Thomas Hardy, E. M. Delafield's *Diary of a Provincial Lady* and Charlotte Brontë's *Shirley*, all for BBC Radio 4.

Jane Rogers teaches on the MA writing course at Sheffield Hallam University. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.



Jane Rogers

From reading the extract above, decide if the following statements are true or false?

1. Jane taught at Cambridge University.
2. She has written seven novels.
3. She has worked in schools in different parts of England.
4. One of her novels is set in Australia.
5. Most of her novels are autobiographical.
6. Jane hopes one day to write for television.
7. She earns her living entirely by writing.

Find out more about Jane by looking at the following websites:

<http://www.contemporarywriters.com>

<http://www.janerogers.org/>

Lucky

Follow Up

Context

Interview with Jane Rogers

You are going to listen to an interview with the author, Jane Rogers. She answers 15 questions. However, the order of the questions has been muddled up. Listen to the answers and decide which questions are being answered.

1. Which living authors do you most admire?
2. Which literary figures have inspired you?
3. What made you start writing? When did this happen?
4. Which non-literary figures have inspired you?
5. Are there any women writers who have especially influenced you?
6. How much time do you spend writing and how much teaching or engaged in other ways to make a living?
7. What question would you most like to ask Philip Roth and Doris Lessing?
8. Do you have an underlying philosophy which you are trying to transmit through your writing?
9. The old saying tells us that creativity is “10% inspiration and 90% perspiration”. How would you rate these two percentages in light of your own experience?
10. If you weren't a writer, what would you be?
11. Complete this sentence: “Apart from writing, I'm good at”
12. Does Manchester offer a particularly rich source of inspirational material?
13. What are the best and worst things about being a writer?
14. Is the story ‘Lucky’ based on any direct experiences?
15. Do you have any particular pet hates?

Lucky

Follow Up

Context

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

The narrator in the story 'Lucky' seems to be obsessed with numbers. Read through the following description of the illness 'Obsessive Compulsive Disorder' and see how many references to Janine's type of problem you can find. There are at least three.

You probably have weeks when you feel like you do the same thing day after day. You wake up, go to school, go to sports practice, go to your part-time job, go home, eat dinner, do homework, and go to bed. Maybe it feels like an endless cycle sometimes, but then an upcoming concert or a visit to somewhere new appears on the horizon and you start to enjoy the break in your routine.

Some teenagers, though, find that their lives are a series of endless routines, filled with behaviours they feel compelled to repeat again and again. For young people who experience obsessive-compulsive disorder, it's not boredom that causes that repetitive feeling, but fears and anxieties they can't control.

What Is Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder?

Every kid, teenager, and adult has experienced anxiety, fear, or worry at some time - it's completely normal to worry about school, your friends, what people think of you, your appearance, and lots of other stuff. But some young people - about a quarter of a million in the United Kingdom - experience obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), an anxiety disorder that causes the brain to get stuck on a thought or urge or to behave in a repetitive way. Young people with OCD feel they don't have control over their thoughts or fears and it may cause them to think about them repeatedly. These thoughts or behaviours that need to be repeated may interfere with a young person's life and may cause them to feel extremely embarrassed or ashamed.

Young people with OCD often experience two parts of the disorder: obsessions and compulsions. **Obsessions** are thoughts, impulses, or images that occur repeatedly, even though the person with OCD doesn't want them to and finds them extremely disturbing. Along with the obsessions, a person with OCD often experiences feelings of fear or anxiety. Teenagers with OCD try to make their obsessions go away by performing **compulsions**, which are behaviours or rituals. These behaviours, when repeated the "right" number of times or when performed the "right" way, neutralize or diminish the anxiety. For example, a young person with OCD who has a fear that he forgot to lock the door may try to make the obsession go away by repeatedly checking to see if the door was locked.

What Are the Signs and Symptoms?

It's not easy being a teenager, but it's especially hard to be one with OCD. Dealing with obsessions and performing compulsions require time and energy that ordinarily would be spent on school or with friends or boyfriends or girlfriends. Because many young people with OCD feel ashamed and embarrassed, they may have low self-esteem.

Young people with OCD may experience the following common obsessions (a teen may experience multiple obsessions):

- ⊕ fear of dirt or **germs**
- ⊕ fear of contamination
- ⊕ fear of illness or harm coming to oneself or relatives
- ⊕ a need for symmetry, order, and precision
- ⊕ religious obsessions
- ⊕ preoccupation with body wastes
- ⊕ lucky and unlucky numbers
- ⊕ sexual or aggressive thoughts
- ⊕ preoccupation with household items
- ⊕ disturbing sounds or words

The most common compulsions in young people include:

- ⊕ grooming rituals, including hand washing, showering, and teeth brushing
- ⊕ repeating rituals, including going in and out of doorways, needing to move through spaces in a special way, checking to make sure that an appliance is off or a door is locked, and checking homework
- ⊕ rituals to undo contact with a "contaminated" person or object
- ⊕ touching rituals
- ⊕ rituals to prevent harming self or others
- ⊕ ordering or arranging objects
- ⊕ counting rituals
- ⊕ hoarding and collecting things
- ⊕ cleaning rituals related to the house or other items

For many teenagers with OCD, the symptoms may get better for a time and then get worse during stressful events in their lives.

Write here all the things you find in the article that are relevant to Janine's behaviour.

Do you think Janine shows signs of OCD? Why? Why not?

Now read through this personal account of suffering from OCD by a teenager called Terry. Underline in the TEXT ABOVE all the references to Terry's particular condition.

“I had obsessive compulsive disorder”

Terry seemed a normal teen to his family and friends but he had a secret life of obsessions with cleaning and hygiene which had a grip on his life.....

I developed **obsessive compulsive disorder** when I was 14. My worries about everyday things had a powerful hold over me. I'd get very anxious and feel under pressure to keep to my unusual routine. I didn't realise anything was wrong: it was just the way I had to live my life.

The school bus left at 7.20am but I would be up at 5am to get clean. I'd spend ages in the shower. I'd clean the shower then repeatedly wash myself, never feeling I was properly clean. It's like being on drugs. You wash more next time to get the same effect. One day I spent an hour and a half in the shower. When I got out, I fainted.

“Every night I felt I had to completely clean my room”

I'd come home from school every night and tidy my room, pulling everything out and vacuuming everywhere. Everything had to be in its right place. When it was tidy, I'd leave because I didn't want to mess it up. I wouldn't let my parents or my twin brother into my room. I'd do my homework at school so I'd have time to tidy my room.

No one at school spotted anything out of the ordinary. Even my parents didn't see anything wrong with me spending a lot of time in my room. My brother realised I was protective about my room and would make fun of me, but that was all.

If I played sport at school, I'd take a quick shower then have a long wash at home. If I bought food from the canteen, I had to pick the healthiest thing possible. If I ordered something, took it away and realised something else was healthier, I wanted to take it back and exchange it.

My bus driver had really bad body odour. The other kids laughed about it but I got upset just sitting on the same bus as him. I felt his germs were covering me. It made me really dislike the poor man.

Soon my anxieties turned to anger. I'd be very hostile and inflexible. I had to be early or on time. I got anxious about timekeeping and gave my parents, who are often late, a really tough time if they put me behind time.

“More worried about tidying than the national school exams”

Things came to a head the night before one of my GCSE exams. I had to revise but in my mind I couldn't do it until I'd tidied my room. I felt totally under pressure.

Dad took me out for a walk. He had noticed me doing strange things. He asked why didn't I just leave my room and revise? It had never occurred to me that tidying my room could wait. I suddenly realised that my way of life was wrong. I was lost.

In the end I managed to do my exam. When I told my GP what I'd been doing, I was diagnosed as having OCD: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. I ended up taking three months off school. I was given medication to ease the anxiety and began to see a psychotherapist. I had cognitive behavioural therapy, where you go through all aspects of your behaviour and find other ways of dealing with difficult situations.