

Chapter 1 : where can i buy " The Year My Life Went Down The Loo" by Katie Maxwell? | Yahoo Answers

*The Year My Life Went Down the Loo [Katie Maxwell] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Emily finds it difficult to adjust when her family moves from Seattle to England, and e-mails her friend back home all of her troubles.*

New schools, new people, new rules, new climate, new almost everything. When I face any challenge or change in life, I turn to books. Going to Move by Judith Viorst. This is for the crowd, and it consistently comes up with great reviews on lists of books about moving. Like Alexander, my daughter is adamantly opposed to moving, so I hope this book will offer her a relatable character and potential upsides to moving. Moving by Fred Rogers. Written for preschoolers, this one may already be a little young for my daughter. This is non-fiction, which will appeal to my year-old son. There is a serious dearth of books about moving written for adolescents and teens!! Quick, write some more!! The book deals with both the practical and emotional aspects of moving. Again, this one appears on many moving day lists. Moving Day by Ralph Fletcher. Written as a series of poems by a year-old boy who is facing a move, this one also may be a little young for my own son. It seems to focus on the emotions associated with saying goodbye to the old rather than on those hello to the new. At this point, he may be a little old for them, but I started re-reading the series about a year ago and fell in love all over again. And man, that family is tough. Kind of puts my own pain into perspective. School Library Journal says this is for kids in grades Tony is 13 and dealing not only with a family move, but also with the onset of puberty. This might hit close to home. I think it will. Blume, writer of books kids need to read. She makes a disastrous trip by herself back to California, and not much of a spoiler makes peace with the change. As you want your own kids to. The reviews are mostly good. I expect it will be relatively light-hearted and fun to read. However, this book intrigues me. It starts with a collection of essays written by military kids aged They discuss the tough stuff about moving all the time, but also the perks. The second half of the book is a collection of interviews with famous former military kids. Of which I am not one. Another non-fiction offering, this book is written by a couple of teens who have traveled the world with their family. The reviews are positive, and it sounds like a decent offering for my year-old. So what did I miss? Do you know any great books for dealing with moving?

Chapter 2 : The Year My Life Went Down the Loo by Katie Maxwell - FictionDB

The Year My Life Went Down the Loo has 1, ratings and 56 reviews. Laurie said: *The Most Die Hard Romance Fan Will Love This Hilarious, Sweet BookThi.*

Roman public toilets, Ostia Antica. Model of toilet with pigsty, China, Eastern Han dynasty 25 AD

During the third millennium BC, toilets and sewers were invented throughout the world. Mohenjo-Daro circa BC is cited as having some of the most advanced, with toilets built into outer walls of homes. These toilets were Western-style, albeit a primitive form, with vertical chutes, via which waste was disposed of into cesspits or street drains. The flowing water removed the human waste. Some of the houses there have a drain running directly beneath them, and some of these had a cubicle over the drain. The toilet, dating back BC, yielded important clues about early Southeast Asian society. More than 30 coprolites, containing fish and shattered animal bones, provided information on the diet of humans and dogs, and on the types of parasites each had to contend with. Roman toilets, like the ones pictured here, are commonly thought to have been used in the sitting position. The Roman toilets were probably elevated to raise them above open sewers which were periodically "flushed" with flowing water, rather than elevated for sitting. Romans and Greeks also used chamber pots, which they brought to meals and drinking sessions. Mattelaer said, "Plinius has described how there were large receptacles in the streets of cities such as Rome and Pompeii into which chamber pots of urine were emptied. The urine was then collected by fullers. The Han dynasty in China two thousand years ago used pig toilets. Post-classical history Garderobes were toilets used in the Post-classical history, most commonly found in upper-class dwellings. Essentially, they were flat pieces of wood or stone spanning from one wall to the other, with one or more holes to sit on. These were above chutes or pipes that discharged outside the castle or Manor house. This method was used for hundreds of years; shapes, sizes, and decorative variations changed throughout the centuries. They were emptied into the gutter of the street nearest to the home. In pre-modern Denmark, people generally defecated on farmland or other places where the human waste could be collected as fertilizer. In general, toilets were functionally non-existent in rural Denmark until the 18th century. Rain was no longer sufficient to wash away waste from the gutters. A pipe connected the latrine to the cesspool, and sometimes a small amount of water washed waste through. Cesspools were cleaned out by tradesmen, known in English as gong farmers, who pumped out liquid waste, then shovelled out the solid waste and collected it during the night. This solid waste, euphemistically known as nightsoil, was sold as fertilizer for agricultural production similarly to the closing-the-loop approach of ecological sanitation. The garderobe was replaced by the privy midden and pail closet in early industrial Europe. The construction of an underground network of pipes to carry away solid and liquid waste was only begun in the mid 19th-century, gradually replacing the cesspool system, although cesspools were still in use in some parts of Paris into the 20th century. The water closet, with its origins in Tudor times, started to assume its currently known form, with an overhead cistern, s-bends, soil pipes and valves around. This was the work of Alexander Cumming and Joseph Bramah. Water closets only started to be moved from outside to inside of the home around. A toilet would also be placed outside the back door of the kitchen for use by gardeners and other outside staff such as those working with the horses. The speed of introduction was varied, so that in the predominantly working class town of Rochdale had water closets for a population of 10, It was the Tudor Walters Report of that recommended that semi-skilled workers should be housed in suburban cottages with kitchens and internal WC. As recommended floor standards waxed and waned in the building standards and codes, the bathroom with a water closet and later the low-level suite, became more prominent in the home. This room contained a "slop sink", made of wood with a lead lining to prevent chipping china chamber pots, for washing the "bedroom ware" or "chamber utensils". Once running water and flush toilets were plumbed into British houses, servants were sometimes given their own lavatory downstairs, separate from the family lavatory. Modern related implements are bedpans and commodes, used in hospitals and the homes of invalids. Development of dry earth closets Further information: One person developing these was the English clergyman Henry Moule, who dedicated his life to improving public sanitation after witnessing the horrors of

the cholera epidemics of 1817 and 1818. He invented what he called the dry earth system, somewhat similar to a composting toilet or a bucket toilet. In partnership with James Bannehr, in 1859 he took out a patent for the process No. 10,000. Development of flush toilets Further information: A crucial advance in plumbing, was the S-trap, invented by the Scottish mechanic Alexander Cummings in 1775, and still in use today. This device uses the standing water to seal the outlet of the bowl, preventing the escape of foul air from the sewer. It was only in the mid-19th century, with growing levels of urbanisation and industrial prosperity, that the flush toilet became a widely used and marketed invention. This period coincided with the dramatic growth in the sewage system, especially in London, which made the flush toilet particularly attractive for health and sanitation reasons. WCs first appeared in Britain in the 1840s, and soon spread to Continental Europe. In America, the chain-pull indoor toilet was introduced in the homes of the wealthy and in hotels in the 1850s. William Elvis Sloan invented the Flushometer in 1885, which used pressurized water directly from the supply line for faster recycle time between flushes. Similar to "powder room", "toilet" then came to be used as a euphemism for rooms dedicated to urination and defecation, particularly in the context of signs for public toilets, as on trains. Finally, it came to be used for the plumbing fixtures in such rooms apparently first in the United States as these replaced chamber pots, outhouses, and latrines. These two uses, the fixture and the room, completely supplanted the other senses of the word during the 20th century [46] except in the form "toilettes". As old euphemisms have become the standard term, they have been progressively replaced by newer ones, an example of the euphemism treadmill at work. American manufacturers show an uneasiness with the word and its class attributes: American Standard, the largest firm, sells them as "toilets", yet the higher priced products of the Kohler Company, often installed in more expensive housing, are sold as commodes or closets, words which also carry other meanings. Confusingly, products imported from Japan such as TOTO are referred to as "toilets", even though they carry the cachet of higher cost and quality. Regional variants Different dialects use "bathroom" and "restroom" American English, "bathroom" and "washroom" Canadian English, and "WC" an initialism for "water closet", "lavatory" and its abbreviation "lav" British English. Euphemisms "Crapper" was already in use as a coarse name for a toilet, but it gained currency from the work of Thomas Crapper, who popularized flush toilets in England. The Oxford English Dictionary notes the appearance of "How much cost?"

Chapter 3 : The Year My Life Went Down the Loo | A Likely Story

Told strictly through emails between two best friends separated by the Atlantic Ocean, The Year My Life Went Down the Loo is an interesting, humorous and entertaining look into contemporary teenage life.

You tell me if my life is not crazy. I have a dog named Bootsy who cries all the time. Save me from the staying up all night and the cleaning up behind them. Yes, let me say right now that my mother is going to get rolled over by a car. I can say that when that day come I will be a very happy person. Just kidding, I would never ever do something like that. Besides, she just gets on my nerves sometimes. Here is an example, she comes in my room and tell me that my room is dirty. This is my room. Last time I checked her room was across the hall not over here. There is a grandma in the picture who I must say is desperate. I mean how many people go on and on and on about their mad toy poodle. Then she is a whiner. My sister what can I say she has bad chick written all over her. Those two words describe her at this day in time. Maybe she will cool down or maybe I need to heat up, because the computer keys are kind of cold if you get what I mean. And that life my sister says I need to get, well maybe I should start it now. I got a life she is the one who needs to get one. Sorry but I have to stop typing my finger are about to fall off. I mean type you later. More like real life unanimated.

Chapter 4 : Detailed Review Summary of The Year My Life Went Down the Loo by Katie Maxwell

The year my life went down the loo.(Book Review, Young Adult Review, Brief Article) by "Kliatt"; Business Publishing industry Library and information science Printer Friendly 31,, articles and books.

Ia merasa sial, sejak ayahnya, pakar sejarah abad pertengahan, mengajaknya beserta ibu dan kakak perempuannya tinggal untuk sementara selama setahun di London demi mengadakan penelitian tentang sejarah. Akibatnya, Emily terpaksa meninggalkan sahabat baiknya, Dru, dan kehidupannya yang serba terpebuhi di Seattle. Hari pertama Emily tiba di rumah baru mereka di Piddlington-on-the-Weldâ€™well, itu nama kota tempat mereka tinggalâ€™Emily di Emily Williams merasa hidupnya seperti terjatuh ke dalam toilet. Hari pertama Emily tiba di rumah baru mereka di Piddlington-on-the-Weldâ€™well, itu nama kota tempat mereka tinggalâ€™Emily dihebohkan dengan hantu pakaian dalam, yang membuat pakaian-pakaian dalamnya yang sudah ia tata rapi di laci berhamburan dan berserakan di mana-mana di kamarnya. Bukan main bencinya Emily tinggal di London. Apalagi, setelah ia tahu letak mall dan tempat-tempat hang out lainnya tidak begitu dekat dengan rumah tempat tinggalnya, ia serasa tinggal di daerah terpencil, tanpa mall, tanpa bioskop, tanpa tempat nongkrong, dan tinggal bersama orang tuanya yang menurutnya aneh. Dan hantu pakaian dalamnya. Sampai suatu hari, dekan universitas tempat ayahnya bekerja berkunjung ke rumahnya. Dan ia membawa anak laki-lakinya yang seusia Emily, bernama Aidan. Aidan merupakan siswa sixth-form di sekolah Gobbotle, tempat Emily juga akan bersekolah, hanya saja sebagai siswa fifth-form, yang artinya Emily akan menjadi junior Aidan walaupun mereka sebaya. Sejak pertama kali bertemu dengan Aidan, Emily sudah suka dengan Aidan yang menurutnya tampan, seksi, dan dewasa. Terlebih lagi Aidan langsung mengajaknya ke tempat-tempat hang-out yang ada di daerah London, dan mengenalkannya pada teman Aidan yang sudah kuliah. Ada Devon yang playboy, dan Fang yang pendiam. Keduanya juga sama-sama tampan. Menurut Emily, Aidan pasti tertarik dengannya seperti ia tertarik dengan Aidan. Tapi, saat mereka sedang asyik-asyiknya mengobrol, muncullah cewek cantik yang langsung saja menempel seperti peranko pada Aidan. Mau tak mau, Emily merasa cemburu walaupun ia baru sebatas naksir Aidan. Di sekolah barunya, sama seperti kebanyakan murid baru lainnya, Emily langsung saja menjadi bulan-bulanan beberapa murid yang menganggapnya Cewek-Pirang-Amerika-Yang-Tentu-Saja-Bodoh. Beruntung kepala sekolah barunya juga tak ambil pusing mengenai kenakalan-kenakalan remaja yang biasa terjadi. Hal paling banter yang diberikan kepala sekolah kepada Emily sebagai hukuman adalah membersihkan lorong sekolah atau kamar mandi selama beberapa hari. Dan ditunjuk sebagai ketua panitia Perayaan Pesta Halloween di sekolah barunya. Beruntung juga, Emily mendapatkan teman yang walaupun sedikit pendiam tapi menurutnya pas dengannya, Holly. Dan juga Emily satu sekolah dengan Aidan, walaupun tidak sekelas, sehingga Aidan bisa mengenalkan beberapa teman ceweknya yang asyik kepada Emily. Semuanya berjalan lancar bagi Emily, ia tak terlalu memusingkan adanya masalah-masalah yang timbul karena teman-teman barunya yang usil, dan hantu pakaian dalamnya. Terlebih lagi Aidan sepertinya juga menunjukkan rasa ketertarikan terhadap Emily. Suatu malam, Aidan mengajak Emily ke suatu club. Aidan berjanji pada ayah Emily bahwa ia akan memulangkan Emily sebelum larut malam, dan tak akan mengantarkan Emily pulang dengan keadaan mabuk. Sesampainya di club, Emily bertemu dengan Devon yangâ€™tentu sajaâ€™bersama dengan dua orang gadis, dan Fang yangâ€™juga tentu sajaâ€™sendirian. Tak beberapa lama, ternyata Aidan melupakan janjinya, ia mabuk berat. Saking mabuknya Aidan, ia malah menghujani Emily dengan ciuman-ciuman a la orang mabuk yang tentu saja menjijikkan, Aidan bahkan menarik tangan Emily dan mengarahkan ke selangkangannya. Emily yangâ€™untungnyaâ€™masih sadar jelas sekali menolak. Aidan kecewa, marah, dan menolak untuk mengantarkan Emily pulang. Emily pun pulang diantar Fang. Buku ini merupakan kumpulan email-email Emily kepada sahabat baiknya di Seattle, Dru. Walaupun merupakan kumpulan email-email, tapi pembaca nggak akan dibuat bosan membacanya. Biasanya orang akan cenderung bosan membaca novel yang berupa kumpulan-kumpulan catatan harian, atau apapun. Entah itu karena dalam satu catatan harian, tulisannya terlalu panjang, berbelit-belit, dan tidak straight to the point. Atau bisa juga karena kurangnya dialog yang tercantum di catatan tersebut. Jadi, saya nggak tahu sih, apa karena novel ini merupakan novel Teenlit, sehingga

pembaca pun nggak akan bosan membaca catatan harian Emily. Dialog-dialog yang dicantumkan Emily di email-emailnya sama seperti novel-novel lainnya yang ceritanya nggak berasal dari catatan-catatan harian semacamnya lah, ringan, enteng, lucu, dan benar-benar menyegarkan kalo aku bilang. Satu lagi, hal yang nggak bikin pembaca novel ini bored adalah, adanya sedikit potongan balasan dari Dru. Kadang-kadang kan, di novel kebanyakan, email yang dicantumkan kan cuma milik tokoh utama aja, nggak ada balasan dari yang dikirimin email. Jadi pertama saya suka banget sama penulis yang menceritakan Aidan dan Devon yang ternyata mesum abis. Maksudnya adalah kalo kebanyakan novel-novel teenlitâ€”terutama yang ditulis sama penulis Indonesia, nihâ€”terlalu sopan. Ini kan remaja, man. Yah, walaupun di novel ini nggak hubungan fisik yang sampai sejauh itu, tapi tetap aja bisa bikin emosi pembacanya naik turun, menurutku sih ujung-ujungnya anti-klimaks. Kayak pas Emily yang memuntahi Devon pas Devon asyik-asyiknya menciumi leher Emily. Jadi, sejujurnya, ketika membaca novel ini, sedikit amaze juga, sih. Berhubung saya penasaran sama hubungan Emily dengan ketiga cowok kece ini. Akhirnya saya sampai searching-searching lagi tentang lanjutan buku ini. Gimana-gimana ending buku ini nggantung, lo. Oh iya, lanjut tentang pencarian saya, jadi emang ada beberapa seri lanjutan tentang buku ini, banyak deh kalo nggak salah, tapi tiap buku ini nggak dibikin bersambung kayak novel-novel serial lainnya. Jadi lebih mirip kayak serial Tvnya Supernatural, tiap episode itu beda cerita. Nah kalo serial ini, tiap buku beda ceritanya. Oke, sembari saya menimbang-nimbang apakah saya akan membeli salah satu lanjutannya atau nggak, coba deh baca novel yangâ€”kalo dipasarin di Indonesiaâ€”berlabel teenlit ini. Dijamin ketawa terus deh, dengan tingkah konyolnya Emily Williams. Teen does England Why this book? Work in progress Which book format? Half-price used paperback Primary reading environment? Carry in purse Any preconceived notions? Want to hate Identify most with? Dru, email recipient Three-word quote? R u 4 real? We love playing The Sims? We have email addresses like Dru Seattlegrl. Does this author, like, know any teenagers at all? I have to learn what not to do, you know? And boy, did I. Why should we care? So what would compel this reader, the intended audience, and the author herself to finish?

Chapter 5 : The Year My Life Went Down the Loo â€” SMA2PSKD

The Year My Life Went Down The Loo By Katie Maxwell If you are looking for the book by Katie Maxwell The Year My Life Went Down the Loo in pdf form, then you have come on to right site.

Chapter 6 : Toilet - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : The Year My Life Went Down the Loo (Emily, #1) by Katie Maxwell

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Chapter 8 : 11 Things You Should Never Flush Down The Toilet | Care2 Healthy Living

Buy a cheap copy of The Year My Life Went Down the Loo book by Katie MacAlister. When year-old Emily's family uproots her from Seattle to England right before her junior year, she has to adjust to a whole new lingo, new friends, and worst of.

Chapter 9 : The Year My Life Went Down The Loo

When year-old Emily's family uproots her from Seattle to England right before her junior year, she has to adjust to a

whole new lingo, new friends, and worst of all, no malls.