The Chocolate Touch

by Patrick Skene Calling

Classroom Favorites



Teacher's Guide by Beth Campbell & Jeanny Gilpin

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SYNOPSIS

Chap. 1 John Midas would rather eat candy than anything else, especially chocolate candy. One Saturday, when John's parents saw red spots on the end of his nose, he was taken to Dr. Cranium who told him he was eating too much candy.

Chap. 2 As John approached his friend Susan's street, he found an unusual silver coin on the sidewalk - and the coin had his initials on it! Taking a different route, he noticed a candy store he had never seen before. And it was open on Sunday? Surprisingly, the shopkeeper knew John's name and offered him an entire box of chocolate in exchange for the mysterious coin. John went to bed early so he could open the box hidden under his bed. All he found was one small piece of chocolate. But it was the most chocolatey chocolate he had ever tasted.

Chap. 3 The next morning while brushing his teeth, John noticed the toothpaste had a familiar chocolate taste. Mrs. Midas was very pleased when John ate all of his breakfast (because it all tasted like chocolate!). In fact, everything John touched to his lips turned to chocolate. He thought it was the best thing that had ever happened to him!

Chap. 4 As John walked to school thinking hard about why everything was turning to chocolate, he chewed on his glove. It became chocolate! Bully Spider Wilson believed it was a chocolate glove, only to bite into an old, worn glove. After happily defeating his enemy, John walked onto the school grounds as Susan Buttercup was looking for him. When she handed over her silver dollar for John to bite to check for genuineness, she began to weep as she received in her hand a crescent of chocolate.

Chaps 5-6 Before the morning math test, John found himself extremely thirsty from all the chocolate he had been eating. When he went to a water fountain on two different floors, the water in both places turned chocolaty. He was unable to finish his test because the pencil which he had been nibbling on had changed to chocolate! The power was getting stronger and no one, not even his teacher, would believe him.

Chap. 7 John's new strategy would be to eat without letting the food touch his mouth. He soon found that nothing helped. He was even trying to eat those good foods that his Mother was always wanting him to try.

Chap. 8 As John's trumpet solo began, Mrs. Quaver was pleased to know that John knew his part perfectly. But no one can play a chocolate trumpet-well, at least that is what John had as soon as his lips touched the mouthpiece! John fled the room for home, leaving behind the roars of laughter coming from his friends.

Chap. 9 When Mrs. Buttercup picked John up that afternoon for Susan's birthday party, it seemed that the two were on good terms again. But that all changed quickly when, during a game of bobbing for apples, John's mouth turned the entire tub of water to chocolate! Humiliated, he immediately headed for home.

Chap. 10 On the way, he met his father and blurted out the entire story. When the two walked to where the candy store had been, they found nothing but an empty lot with a FOR SALE sign. John's father felt a visit to Dr. Cranium was in order. The only thing that was accomplished was turning the doctors spoonful of elixir into a spoonful of chocolate!

Chap. 11 As Mrs. Midas cried softly, John and Mr. Midas tried to explain John's condition. As John tried to console his poor mother with a kiss, he watched in sorrow as Mrs. Midas turned into a chocolate statue! He ran quickly from the house and back to the candy store lot, where he found the store and the storekeeper waiting for him. After learning that his greediness had been the source of all his troubles, he pleaded with the shopkeeper to turn his mother back to normal. He was certain he wanted that more than anything!

Chap. 12 As John entered the house, he was elated to find his mother preparing a tray in the kitchen! As she poured him a glass of milk, he trembled with anxiety. To his delight, the cool milk remained white and clean as it went down his throat. He asked to go out once more before dinner, intending on thanking the shopkeeper for making everything normal again. What he found was an empty lot again - this time instead of FOR SALE, the sign simply read SOLD.

BACKGROUND ON CHOCOLATE

Where did we get the word "chocolate"? The Merriam Webster Dictionary states that it came from the Aztec word "chocolatl." Many people believe that the Aztecs first developed chocolate in the 16th century. However, chocolate goes back farther.

The ancient Maya, who lived in parts of southern Mexico and Central America, certainly ate and drank chocolate. In fact, the word "cacao" is Mayan: as early as A.D. 500, the Mayans were writing about cacao. Some think chocolate may be even older, dating back to the Olmec civilization that came before the Maya.

Mesoamericans consumed chocolate as a bitter-tasting drink made of ground cacao, water or wine, vanilla, pimiento, and chili pepper. Hernando Cortez, the conquerer of Mexico, is said to have tried the beverage but found it too bitter. He did, however, write to King Carlos I of Spain, calling "xocoatl" a "drink that builds up resistance and fights fatigue."

Christopher Columbus was the first European known to come in contact with cacao. In 1502, Columbus and his crew found a large dugout canoe off the coast of what is now Honduras. The canoe, the largest native vessel the Spaniards had seen, was filled with local goods for trade—including cacao beans. Columbus seized the ship and its goods.

What Columbus and his crew did not know at the time was that cocoa beans were the local currency. In fact, in some parts of Central America, cacao beans were used as currency as recently as the last century.

The Spanish King and his court did not understand the value of the cocoa bean. Twenty years later, Cortez, as part of the spoils of his conquest of Mexico, sent back three chests full of cacao beans. This time the beans were recognized as treasure.

The Spanish served chocolate as a beverage, but with a key change: the chili pepper was replaced by sugar. By the 1600s, the drink was popular among rich Europeans. As other countries challenged Spain's monopoly on cacao, chocolate became more widely available. Soon the French, English, and Dutch were growing cacao beans in their colonies in the Caribbean, and later, around the world. With more production came lower prices, and soon people all over Europe and America were enjoying chocolate.

As cacao became more commonly available, people began experimenting with new ways of using it. Chocolate began to appear in cakes, pastries, and ice cream. But it was not until 1828 that the "modern era" of chocolate making and production began.

That is when Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. van Houten patented an inexpensive method for making cocoa powder. Today, his process is called "Dutching." Cocoa powder also made it possible to combine chocolate with sugar and then remix it with cocoa butter to create a solid. By 1849, English chocolate maker Joseph Storrs Fry produced what was arguably the world's first eating chocolate.

Two major developments in chocolate production occurred in 1879. First, Daniel Peter, a Swiss chocolate manufacturer, used powdered milk to make a new kind of chocolate, milk chocolate. Second, Rudolphe Lindt invented a process called "conching," which greatly improved the quality of chocolate candy by making it more blendable. The process of making fine chocolate has not changed much since the Swiss breakthroughs of the late 1800s.

Chocolate has been said to cause acne and tooth decay and has a reputation for being a fattening, nutritionless food. However, most of the bad effects of eating chocolate are either overstated or entirely false. Eating chocolate neither causes nor aggravates acne. Chocolate also has not been proven to cause cavities or tooth decay.

One of the most pleasant effects of eating chocolate is the "good feeling" that many people experience after indulging. Scientists have been working on isolating specific chemicals in chocolate which may explain some of the pleasurable effects of eating it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Patrick Skene Catling, the author of *The Chocolate Touch*, was born in London. He grew up going to school in London and later attended Oberlin College in the United States. He is the author of four childrens books, 12 novels and 3 books of nonfiction. Catling became a navigator for the Royal Canadian Air

Force and later worked as a journalist for the *Baltimore Sun*. During his extensive travels, Catling decided to write *The Chocolate Touch* which has been a big hit with adults and children. It won its first prize in 1952. Catling, a citizen of the U.S. now, makes his home in the Republic of Ireland.

CRITICS CORNER

The Chocolate Touch was selected to be the winner of the Massachusettss Childrens Book Award and stirred reviewers enthusiasm. This modern day King Midas story proved to spark childrens interest while teaching them an important lesson: Too much of a good thing can be bad for us. This humorous yet touching story appeals to both children and adults. For more exciting adventures about John Midas, read its sequel John Midas in the Dreamtime.

OTHER WORKS BY THE AUTHOR

Best Summer Job Bliss Incorporated The Catalogue The Exterminator John Midas and the Dreamtime Secret Ingredients

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Internet

"Chocolate Lovers' Page," <www.chocolate.scream.org>

"Cloister's Chocolate Review Page,"

<www.hhhh.org/cloister/chocolate>

"International Festival of Chocolate," <www.chocfest.com>

"Simply Chocolate," <www.simplychocolate.co.uk>

Videos/Films

Chocolate Fever (Video Storybreak)

OBJECTIVES

- 1. The students will read and enjoy *The Chocolate Touch* and will listen to a variety of stories about chocolate
- 2. The student will enjoy art, audio visuals, cooking, math, creative writing and internet connections using the chocolate theme

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1. Describe John Midas's family.
- 2. Which instrument did he play?
- 3. What was John's one bad fault?
- 4. What did John do with any money he received?
- 5. What object did John find laying on the sidewalk?
- 6. Which kind of store did John find open on Sunday?
- 7. What did John hide under his bed?
- 8. Why do you think there was only one chocolate in the box? How did John react and why? (pp. 18-19)
- 9. Why was John disappointed?
- 10 Why did John have to take bad-tasting tonic before bedtime?
- 11 Why was he so anxious to go to bed early?
- 12. What unusual experience happened as John brushed his teeth?

- 13. Describe what happened to everything he put in his mouth?
- 14. What did John do to his glove?
- 15. Why did Susan Buttercup get mad at him?
- 16. Why could not John concentrate on his math test?
- 17. How did John's power change as the day wore on?
- 18. Did eating a different way change John's dilemma?
- 19. Which instrument does Susan play in the orchestra?
- 20. What happened during John's trumpet solo?
- 21. Why did Mrs. Quavers eyes almost pop out of her head?
- 22. Which game at Susan's birthday party got John in trouble again?
- 23. Who did John meet on the way home from the party?
- 24. What did the two decide to do?
- 25. What did they find in the place where the candy store once was?
- 26. What happened when Dr. Cranium tried to give John a spoonful of elixir?
- 27. How did Mrs. Midas react to the news of John's disease?
- 28. What happened to John's mother?
- 29. What is one reason you would not want John Midas to give you a kiss?
- 30. What did he find on the empty lot once again?
- 31. What did he see in the window of the candy store?
- 32. What kind of people earn the kind of coin John found?
- 33. Why had the lot sign changed from FOR SALE to SOLD?
- 34. How did John accept his mothers offer of chocolate after supper?
- 35. Would Chocolatitis be wonderful or terrible?
- 36. What lesson or moral did John Midas and King Midas learn?

ACTIVITIES

- Brainstorm as many chocolate products as you can in 10 minutes.
- 2. Everyone pretends that they are a doctor. Write about a disease that you would get from eating too much of your favorite candy. Give it a name, list the consequences, its cure, etc.
- 3. Give gray paper to each child and have them cut out a coin. After placing their initials on the coin, make a graph which answers a question yes or no. At the end of the book, hand out chocolate coins wrapped in gold foil. Make a list of pros and cons of finding the mysterious coin which gave John the chocolate touch.
- 4. Students draw one event of John's changes. Put these in chronological order and bind into a book.
- 5. Discuss things they are asked to do daily and how it is selfish to have to be told. Put on kiss-shaped paper the pedge that they will do better about doing it without being told. On the paper tag, write who it is written to.
- 6. Compare this book with King Midas and the Golden Touch. Use a Venn Diagram to see similarities and differences. Write and illustrate a story with a character who has some kind of magic touch. View the video about Midas before doing so.
- Describe the coin John found on the sidewalk and illustrate it.
- 8. Imagine that you have been offered the chance to design the famous coin. Create your own design for the coin. Then write what will happen when someone finds YOUR mysterious

- coin. What is the value of your coin?
- Brainstorm all of the candy bar names you can think of and write a story using the names for characters and setting. For example: The Three Musketeers went down Fifth Avenue to see Mr. Goodbar.
- 10. There are no chapter titles in this book. After reading and discussing each chapter, have the students use their creativity and write a title that will make the reader excited about reading further.
- 11. After handing out a chocolate kiss or a small piece of chocolate to each child, have the students use their 5 senses and describe their chocolate. Have the students write down characters, setting, main idea, nouns, verbs, and adjectives in a book shaped like a Hersheys Kiss covered in aluminum foil. Shapes may also be used to write vocabulary words and definitions during reading.
- 12. Take an outline virtual field trip to the Hershey Chocolate Factory in Oakdale. hwwmanykisses.html.
- 13. Have students participate in a Sweet Success Day by bringing in their favorite chocolate treat to share with their peers. View the video Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory. Write invitations to come to the Sweet Success party using hands as a reminder of the Chocolate Touch on the invitation. Ask everyone to bring in their favorite chocolate recipe to make their We've Got The Chocolate Touch Recipe Book.
- 15. How do you make chocolate chip cookies? Have students brainstorm ideas and ingredients and write the step on How To make the cookies. Have the students measure and add the ingredients.
- 16. Write a CHOCOLATE acrostic or song.
- 17. Pretend that you just woke up with Chocolate Fever. Take pictures and write about what you would do and where you would go if you had The spots.
- 18. Use advertisements from the newspaper to help design a nutritious meal for John.
 - <u>Extension</u> Have the students go to the grocery store and write down the cost of the items needed. Talk about finding the best buy and buying items on sale or using coupons.
- 19. Compile a book of Class Remedies. Have students write a short paragraph about crazy or unusual cures for sicknesses. Illustrate cures or medicines.

ANSWER KEY

COMPREHENSION TEST

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

1. D	6. C
2. C	7. D
3. A	8. B
4. B	9. B
5. B	10. D

Part II: Real or Fantasy (20 points)

1. F	6. R
2. F	7. F
3. F	8. R
4. R	9. F
5. R	10. R

Part III: Matching (20 points)

		_	•	
1.	C		6.	C
2.	Α		7.	G
3.	C		8.	F
4.	E		9.	В
5.	D		10.	Ε

Part IV: Essay (40 points)

Answers will vary.

VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES

Chapter 1

Locate the following synonyms using the page numbers provided.

- 1. Brigand (2) robbers
- 2. devoured (4) swallowed
- 3. gravely (4) serious; solemn, grim
- 4. anxiously (5) concerned, fearful, troubled
- 5. reproved (7) scold, reprimand, lectured
- 6. Complications (7) confusion
- 7. persisted (9) continued to stick with it
- 8. emphatically (9) emphasis, insistently

Chapters 2-3

Locate the following synonyms using the page numbers provided.

- 1. Absentmindedly (10) preoccupied
- 2. absolutely (12) completely
- 3. beckoning (12) motioning
- 4. heartily (12) warmly, without feeling
- 5. ingredients (12) component/part of any mixture
- 7. cellophane (15) transpartent, plastic sheeting
- 8. declined (15) refused, to turn down
- 9. coaxing (17) persuading
- 10. encountered (19) come across
- 11. ambled (21) scrolled

Chapter 4

Locate the following synonyms using the page numbers provided.

- 1. Marmalade (28) preserve made of pulp and peel of fruit
- 2. sneered (29) smiled scornfully, mock
- 3. slyest (29) sneaky or slick
- 4. contentedly (30) satisfied
- 5. resist (30) withstand, oppose, counteract
- 6. snatched (30) grabbed

- 7. soggy (32) damp, soaked
- 8. triumphs (33) success
- 9. suspiciously (33) questioning
- 10. reluctantly (33) unwilling
- 11. crescent (34) shaped like a young moon
- 12. embarrassment (34) humiliation, shame

Chapter 5

Use Chapter 5 (pp. 49-53) and the synonym clues to help unscramble the vocabulary words below. Write the words in the blank beside the definition.

ı.	Correctly	

ACOUTINED

_____ (Accurately)

2. Hallway

4. Glasses

RRIOCDOR

_____(Corridor)

3. Inspected, studied

YUESRVDE SPTECLCAES __ (Surveyed) __ (Spectacles)

5. Thinking about

CONNECIRTTANG

(Concentrating)

6. Struggling, fighting

USCFFINGL

_ (Scuffling)

(Cautioned)

7. Warned, advised

EDNUCATIO

Chapter 6

Read Chapter 6 together and review the vocabulary listed below. Place the students in groups to practice how the characters will be saying their lines. Pass out dictionaries for extra assistance.

scorned (44)

rejected

preferred (44)

choose

sacrifice (44)

give up

protested (45)

objected

reproachfully (45)

blame, accuse

hooted (45)

yelled, cried, called

retorted (47)

reply sharply

hesitated (47)

paused

Chapters 7-8

A dictionary is a book that contains an alphabetical listing of words and their meaning. Place the words in alphabetical order and locate its meanings.

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Chapter 7
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throng (49)

spacious (49)

enviously (49)

Transformed (53)

opaque (53)

cutlery (53)

utensils (53)

Chapter 8

incident (54)

avarice (55)

indigestion (55)

acidity (55)

moderation (55)

digestibility (55)

auditorium (55)

unison (58)

uproarious (61)

derisively (61)

Chapters 9-10

In order to make it easier to find a particular word, guide words are printed at the top of each page. Locate the guide words and meanings for the following words:

humiliation (62)

indignant (62)

lunged (66)

assured (70)

protested (71)

elixir (73)

chocolatified (75)

unprecedented (75)

exhaustive (75)

Chapter 11

You have been hired to help write a dictionary. Write your entries for the following words:

untidy (78) unkept

proprietor (78) owner

babbled (78) baby talk, foolish talk, chatter

unselfishness (79) generous (big hearted)

evident (79) clear, plain, apparent, obvious, clear cut

acquiring (81) gain, obtain, earn, get as ones own

frantically (81) hysterical delirious, wild, excited

COMPREHENSION TEST

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Circle t	he c	orrect answer to the following que	stions.		
	1.	What did John love more than an A. money B. his parent		e world? L. his teddy bear	D. chocolate
	2.	Mrs. Midas found red spots on Jo A. foot B. knee		. nose	D. arm
	3.	Mrs. Midas believed that John's a A. measles B. lipstic		ght be	D. bug bites
	4.	What did John find laying on the A. a box of chocolates B. a n	sidewalk? nysterious co	oin C. money	D. a magic book
	5.	What two items were on the coin A. an eagle and a dog B. his initials and a fat boy	C	. a bald eagle and a building and a	
***************************************	6.	Which word does not describe Jo A. greedy B. selfish	_	ality? . obsessed	D. vegetarian
	7.	Which phrase does <u>not</u> describe A. Made his own elixir B. A tall, bald, thin man	C	. Found a mysteri	ous coin on the sidewalk se called chocolatis
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.	Which phrase does <u>not</u> describe S A. Owned a silver dollar B. Messed up an arithmetic test	C	. Had soft yellow . Had a birthday j	
	9.	After Mary and John brushed the A. John did not floss. B. John ate the toothpaste.	C	y told her mother . John teased her John did not wa	
	10.	Why did Susan tell John she hated A. John kicked her. B. John ate her chocolate.	C	. John kissed her John ruined her	silver dollar.
Write a	n R 1	al or Fantasy (20 points) next to the statement if it is a REA FANTASY and could not happen.	L statement	that could happen	a. Write an ${f F}$ in the blank next to the state
	1.	Everything that touched John Mid	as turned to	chocolate.	
	2.	Spider and John ate 150 tubes of c	chocolate and	d 10 leather gloves	dipped in chocolate for dessert.
		The river was so muddy it turned:			
	4.	Susan Buttercup gave John a few	Chocolate C	ream Delights.	
		Mr. Midas had a bag of candy with		- ,	ershev Hugs.
Part 1		The storekeepers best selling items			•
		Dr. Cranium told John to drink 50			
		I like M & Ms and chocolate milk			
		Mrs. Midas swims every morning		chocolate milk	
		Mr. Midas likes to buy chocolate of			

	III: Matching (2	<u> </u>		Egita i di d	
Place	the letter of the	person in the blank be	fore the quote they m	ade in the book.	and the second second second
A.	Dr. Craniumn	C. Mrs. Midas	E. Storekeeper	G. Miss Plimsole	
В.	John Midas	D. Mary Midas	F. Susan		
	_ 1. "Look, Jo	hn has spots It may	be measles."		
	_ 3. "I like ba	nanasespecially in t	hin slices covered wit	h chocolate. They're called B	Banana Surprises."
				colate. There's a special sale t on chocolate wouldn't you?	
		up all the toothpaste. paste in one day?"	And that's a waste. I	sn't it a waste? Isn't it a was	te, Mother, to eat up all
	_ 6. "It turns i	nto chocolate as soon	as you put it into you	ir mouth. Looknow it's cho	colate."
	it. I'm af			nere's another pencil. Be a go e until school's out. You know	
		elieve one word about chocolate."	t the chocolate. And i	f it was true, you'd be glad b	ecause all you ever like
		ing I put in my mouth and I'm thirsty."	turns to chocolate	Everything I eat and everything	ing I drink changes to

10. "Well, John... if you had to choose between getting rid of your chocolate touch and restoring your mother

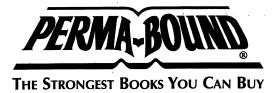
Part IV: Essay (40 points)

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is mysterious about the storekeeper?

to life, which would it be?"

2. How was John dishonest?



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