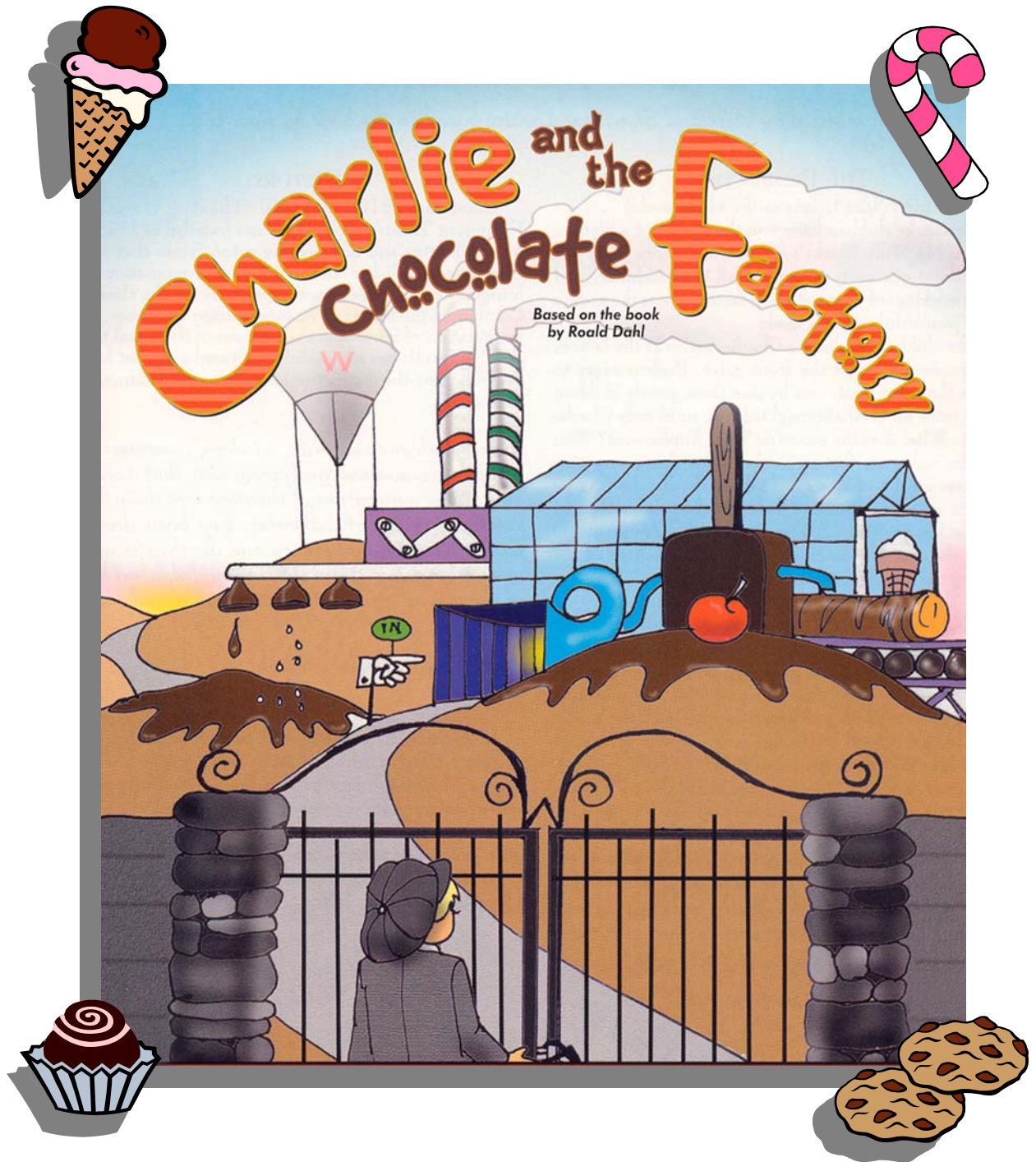


Welcome to the Official Sign Stage on Tour



Teacher's Guide

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

by Roald Dahl

Published by Penguin, 1964

Story Outline

Meet Charlie Bucket, our hero. He's a poor boy from a poor extended family where everyone lives in a small house with only one room. For the most part, Charlie and his mother are the only people earning money for the family. Charlie has a paper route, and his mom works in a laundromat. We get a feeling early on that of all his bed-stricken family, Charlie likes his Grandpa Joe the best.

Charlie does his best to keep his family comfortable. He puts every cent he earns into food for his relatives. Although, like many children his age, he would like to spend his money on things like candy and other treats. Charlie dreams for better things for his family and when the mysterious Wonka Chocolate Factory starts a contest where the grand prizewinner gets a lifetime supply of chocolate, Charlie sees his chance to break his family out of poverty.

Here's how the contest works. There are five golden tickets hidden in bars of Wonka Chocolate. These chocolate bars are shipped all around the world. Whoever finds the golden ticket is entitled to a tour of the factory that no one has ever seen the inside of. And, as if that were not enough, they get a lifetime supply of chocolate. Each prizewinner is allowed to bring a guest to the factory as well.

The Wonka contest has turned the world upside-down. Candy stores are turned into war zones. Shopkeepers cannot keep the candy on the shelves. People are crazed to try to find the golden tickets.

It doesn't take long for the first Golden ticket to turn up. A boy named Augustus Gloop is the lucky finder. Augustus is a big boy. When he is asked how he feels about finding the ticket he replies, "I feel sorry for Wonka. It's going to cost him a fortune in fudge."

For Charlie's birthday the whole family makes him a scarf. His two Grandfathers pitch in to get him a Wonka bar. Charlie eagerly opens the wrapping but only finds chocolate.

We are then introduced to Veruca Salt, the very demanding daughter of a successful businessman. Mr. Salt has stopped the regular work at his factory so his workers could open case after case of Wonka bars. Veruca is not pleased that she hasn't been given the Golden Ticket her father promised her. Finally, one of the workers finds Golden Ticket number two and is escorted through the factory to put the Golden Ticket in the waiting hands of the impatient little Veruca.

All over the world stores are sold out. Shipments are being moved in armored cars with armed guards. People go to extreme lengths to get the Golden Tickets. Newly developed computers have even been used to try to locate the Golden Tickets.

Ticket number three is soon discovered in the USA. Violet Beauregard, the daughter of a used car salesman and avid gum chewer, heard about the contest and decided her gum chewing

could wait. But, now that she has the Golden Ticket, she is back on her gum.

Mike Teevee discovers golden Ticket number four, but the news interviewers can't get his attention away from the television set. His mother explains that all he does is watch television. Westerns interest him the most.

We soon find out a man in Paraguay has found the last Golden Ticket. The contest is over and Charlie is devastated.

The next day on his way home from school Charlie finds some money in the street. He decides to reward himself by feeding his sweet tooth. He buys the biggest bar of chocolate he can find, and eats it right away. As he is leaving, he decides to get Grandpa Joe a Wonka bar with the rest of the money. As he gets to his paper stand to get the papers for his delivery route he finds it surrounded by a swarm of people all very eager to get a paper. As it turns out, the Golden Ticket found in Paraguay was a fake and there was, in fact, one more Golden Ticket out there somewhere. Charlie walks away from the crowd and gets out the Wonka bar he bought for Grandpa Joe. He slowly opens it and to his shock as well as the people around him, he has found the fifth Golden Ticket! Charlie runs straight home but on his way there a mysterious man, who was around all the other Golden Ticket winners, stops him. He introduces himself as Mr. Slugworth, President of Slugworth Chocolates. He offers Charlie a great sum of money if Charlie would just bring him a new invention from the Wonka Factory, an "Everlasting Gobstopper". Charlie runs home ever faster, and bursts through the door shouting that he has the fifth Golden Ticket. The family didn't know about the fake Golden Ticket in Paraguay so they don't believe Charlie at first. They change their minds when Grandpa Joe reads the Golden Ticket. Charlie desperately wants Grandpa Joe to go to the factory with him. Grandpa Joe slowly gets out of bed and discovers he can still walk. They dance around the small house and celebrate their good fortune and prepare for the factory tour the next day.

Five lucky children have won the chance of a lifetime to tour Mr. Willy Wonka's chocolate factory. They will have the opportunity to explore all the machinery and inner workings of the mysterious factory where the world's most wonderful candy is made.

The children, including Charlie, arrive at the factory and proceed through the front gates. Each is eager to claim the prize. But, one by one, these greedy children pay a price for their shortsightedness, until only Charlie is left. What does the eccentric Willy Wonka want? Who are the unknown factory workers who throw very tiny shadows on the windows and talk in rhyme? As Charlie tries to solve these puzzles, he learns about himself and a simple lesson. Join Charlie on his wild adventure and meet the cast of zany characters in this adaptation of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by the world-renowned author, Roald Dahl.

Roald Dahl

His life - a short description



Roald Dahl described his life in two books, "Boy" and "Going Solo". The first volume deals with his childhood, the second one with his life after school.

His parents were from Norway, but he was born in Wales, 1916. The family used to spend the summer holidays on a little Norwegian island, swimming, fishing and boating. When Roald was four years old, his father died, so his mother had to organize the trip alone for herself and her six children.

After graduating from Repton Preparatory School in 1933, Roald Dahl didn't go to college but applied for a job with the Shell Oil Company because he was sure they would send him abroad. He was sent to East Africa where he got the adventure he wanted: great heat, crocodiles, snakes and safaris. He lived in the jungle, learned to speak Swahili and suffered from malaria. When the second World War broke out, he went to Nairobi to join the Royal Air Force. He was a fighter pilot and shot down many planes. He himself was shot down. After 6 months in a hospital, he resumed active duty and flew again.

Roald's life as a writer began almost by accident. C. S. Forester came to ask if he could interview him for a piece he was writing for The Saturday Evening Post because Roald had "seen action" in World War II. Forester took Dahl to lunch with the intentions of taking notes about his most exciting war experiences. However, Forester was having difficulty taking notes while eating, so Dahl offered to write down some notes and send them to him. The notes ended up being a story, which he called "A Piece of Cake." Forester sent the story to The Saturday Evening Post under Dahl's name. The Post liked the story so much they paid Dahl \$1,000 and then signed him to write others. Soon his stories were being published in several other magazines, and his writing career had started.

In 1942, he went to Washington DC as an Assistant Air Attaché. There he started writing short stories. In 1943, he published his first children's book, "The Gremlins." Eleanor Roosevelt read it to her grandchildren and like it so much that she invited him to have dinner with her and the President at the White House. They had such a good time, he was invited again, and then the visits extended to weekends at their country house.

His collections of short stories have been translated into many languages and have been best sellers all over the world. Among them are "Someone Like You," "Sweet Mystery Of Life," "Kiss Kiss" and "Roald Dahl's book of Ghost Stories." He wrote a TV series, "Tales of the Unexpected," and the novel "My Uncle Oswald".

His books are mostly fantasy and full of imagination. They are always a little cruel but never without humor - a thrilling mixture of the grotesque and comic. A frequent motif is people are not what they appear to be. Mary Maloney in "Lamb to the Slaughter," for example, is not a friendly widow but a clever murderess. In his stories, the background is perfectly worked out: details are very close to reality. His stories have unexpected endings and strange, menacing atmospheres.

Roald Dahl didn't only write books for grown-ups but also for children, such as "James and the Giant Peach," "Fantastic Mr. Fox" and "The Gremlins." About his children's stories he once said, "I make my points by exaggerating wildly. That's the only way to get through to children." Roald Dahl is an extremely popular and best-selling children's book author. However, these stories are so sarcastic and humorous, adults also appreciate reading them.

In 1971, the movie *Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory*, starring Gene Wilder as Willy Wonka, was produced from the book *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. The movie's screenplay, written by Roald, is visually stunning and cleverly written. The songs are remarkable. The scenery and props are "candy for the eyes." The whole movie is a fun journey through the chocolate factory. It's a very enjoyable, fun and clever movie that should be viewed by everyone.

Roald Dahl died in November, 1990. The New York Times called him "one of the most widely read and influential writers of our generation." He wrote two autobiographies, seventeen children's books, two novels, three poetry books, twenty-six short stories, eight screenplays and six miscellaneous books. He had quite a distinguished career for a person who started out having no thoughts of being a writer or author.

Reading/Writing Connections

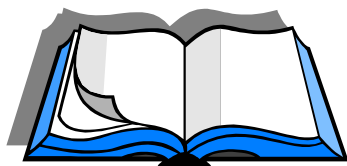
1. Have students preview the book by looking at the title, author description, cover illustrations, and chapter titles to make predictions about the story.
2. Have students answer an anticipation guide based upon issues brought up in the book (i.e. - poverty, greed, pleasures, television viewing, parents, fantasy, chocolate, grandparents, contests, gifts).
3. Have students write to different chocolate companies to find information on their products.
4. Discuss character development and have students compare/contrast the main characters. Ask them to pick a character from a story that they are writing and add rich detail as Dahl has done.

Vocabulary/Spelling: 5

absurd	colossal	ferociously
envious	morsels	astonish
wretched	despair	rubbish
belching	dotty	intently
beckoned	despicable	abide
frump	balmy	hooligan
pandemonium	ravenously	

Communication Arts Connection

1. Have readers' theatre on selected chapters from the story.
2. Have students interview each other pretending to be one of the five children after they found out they were the winners.
3. After reading the book, watch the film *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*. Have students compare/contrast the book to the movie.
4. Have students invent a new candy bar in small groups. Then they are to design a wrapper, slogan and advertisement to share with the class.



Library Connection

1. Introduce students to other books written by Roald Dahl. Have them select a book they have not previously read and form literature circles to read and discuss their books.
2. Have students select a topic discussed in the book and have them research their ideas in small groups. Discuss different ways students can conduct their research such as information from books, encyclopedias, the internet, etc. (Possible topics - nutrition, candy, Roald Dahl, television, squirrels, inventions, fantasy stories, behavior, factories, etc.)
3. Share *Boy*, an autobiography written by Roald Dahl. Work with Media Specialist to introduce students to autobiographies and biographies. Have students select a person they would like to find more about and read their autobiography or biography. Students should do some type of report on their subject.



Social Studies Connection

1. Read multicultural myths and legends, which explain how things came to be. Then research the history of chocolate. Have students work in small groups to write a legend based upon chocolate and share with the class.
2. Locate materials about the growing of cocoa. Have the students research details about the major cocoa producing countries. Have them create maps, charts, and graphs to show: the type of climate, soil, rainfall, amount of land used for growing this product, revenue gained from the product, and diversification of chocolate products.
3. Have students interview a parent or grandparent about their family and complete a family tree.
4. Ask students to bring in family recipes using chocolate from their culture and assemble a class cookbook.



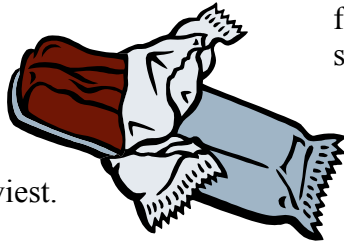
Science Connections

1. Conduct a taste test using different brands of chocolate bars. Take the students through the scientific process by asking which is the most popular chocolate bar in our class.
2. Have students tune their observation and note taking skills by logging in a science journal every time they eat junk food. Have them include food, time, place, and feelings to become better aware of their behaviors.
3. Study the food pyramid and the basic food groups. Construct models of good eating habits using all food groups.



Math Connections

1. Do M&M math. Some activities include sorting, counting, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, graphing and fractions.
2. Measure different candy bars in small groups. Determine the length, width, height, area, perimeter and volume.
3. Make a graph based upon students' favorite candy bars.
4. Weigh each candy bar and round each weight to the nearest ounce. List the candy bars in order from lightest to heaviest.
5. If you used Willy Wonka's Chocolate Television, everything would shrink. If they shrunk to $\frac{1}{6}$ their original size, what would be the new measurements for the items you just measured?



Art/Music Connection

1. Sing the songs that the Oompa - Loompas sang at the end of some chapters. Have students make up songs for the remaining characters or for themselves.
2. Illustrate descriptive scenes from the book, such as the inventing room, based upon Dahl's rich description.
3. Draw the design of a new machine that Mr. Wonka could use in his factory.
4. Design a Golden Ticket similar to the ones Willy Wonka placed inside the candy bars. What would the ticket say? Make up your own words.
5. Build a model of the boat the Oompa - Loompas paddled down the chocolate river. Salt dough can be used as a modeling agent. Salt dough is made by mixing 3 cups of plain flour and 1 cup of salt with approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ cups of warm water. Food coloring or acrylic paint may be added to the warm water before mixing.
6. Create stick puppets for each of the main characters in the book. These can be made from salt dough, felt, foam, craft sticks, and moveable eyes. Have the students guess which one is which character.

Baking Activity

Here's a recipe you can use to make about 5 dozen chocolate balls with your class:

What you need:

- 3 cups of semi-sweet or white chocolate chips or white chocolate chips
- 1 can of sweetened condensed milk
- finely chopped nuts (your choice)
- cocoa powder

What to do:

1. Melt chocolate chips; remove from heat.
2. Stir in sweetened condensed milk.
3. Chill 3 hours or until firm.
4. Shape into 1 - inch balls; place on wax paper-lined trays. Chill until firm. Roll in chopped nuts, cocoa, or dip into melted chocolate chips of a different color.
5. Chill and enjoy.



Popular Direct Hit Web Sites

1. Wonka - Enter the Gates to the Wild World of Wonka! Welcome, my friends to the Wild World of Wonka. Come with us for a wild ride through the official Web site of the Willy Wonka Candy Factory. Inside you'll find sweet treats like games, trivia, and other free goodies. www.wonka.com
2. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory/Dahl, Roald: Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, "Greetings to you, the lucky finder of this Golden Ticket, from Mr. Willy Wonka! I shake you warmly by the hand! Tremendous things are in store for you!" The Golden Ticket allows Charlie to fulfill his dearest wish. www.bookworm.com
3. E! on line - Movie Facts - Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory (1971) Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory celebs, reviews, gossip, features, news, home search, are featured here. TV multimedia fun & games. www.eonline.com
4. A Guide for Using Charlie & the Chocolate Factory in the Classroom Paperback - 48 pages (January 1, 1993) www.iewww.com/content/1557344205
5. Roald Dahl This official site includes illustrations from Quentin Blake, plus treats for kids, tips for teachers, and details of the Roald Dahl Foundation. www.roalddahl.com
6. Roald Dahl Fans Included are resources for students, teachers, and fans including biographical information, book and movie details, lesson plans, and homework help. www.roalddahlfans.com
7. The Roald Dahl Club www.roalddahlclub.com

